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JOURNAL

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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1864.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

A. GRANT, QUEEN'S PRINTER.

1864.





Province of }  
Nova-Scotia. }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable

**The Earl of Mulgrave,**

*Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in  
and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-  
Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

[L. S.]  
MULGRAVE.

**W**HEREAS I have thought fit to dissolve the General Assembly of this Province, which stands prorogued to TUESDAY, the Twelfth day of May instant, I do for that purpose publish this Proclamation, and accordingly by these presents dissolve the said General Assembly.

And I hereby notify the Members of the Legislative Council as well as the Representatives of this Her Majesty's Province, severally, as they are returned from the Counties, Townships, and Districts, that they are discharged from further attendance in the said General Assembly.

And I further declare that I have this day given orders for the issuing of Writs in due form, for calling a new General Assembly, which Writs will bear teste on the first day of May instant, and be returnable on the fifteenth day of June next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax,  
this first day of May, in the twenty-sixth year  
of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



Province of }  
Nova-Scotia. }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Major-General

**Charles Hastings Doyle,**

[L. S.] }  
HASTINGS DOYLE. } *Administrator of the Government, and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

**W**HEREAS by the Writs issued for the General Election of Members to serve in General Assembly, bearing teste on the first day of May last, the respective Sheriffs of the several Counties in this Province were commanded to summon the persons who should be elected and chosen according to the exigency of said writs, to attend Her Majesty's service in General Assembly, at such time and place as should be notified by Proclamation for that purpose.

I do accordingly, by this Proclamation, give notice that I have appointed, and do hereby appoint, **THURSDAY**, the Fourth day of February next, at Halifax, for the meeting of the said General Assembly, *for the despatch of business*. And I hereby require the Members of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly to attend in General Assembly on the said day, at Halifax: whereof they, and all others concerned, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at Halifax,  
this Twenty-third day of December, in the Twenty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign. A. D. 1863.

By His Honor's Command.

**CHARLES TUPPER.**

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**JOURNAL**  
OF THE  
**PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**  
OF THE  
**PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ANNO VICESSIMO SEPTIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

AT HALIFAX, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,  
Legislative Council Chamber,  
Thursday, 4th February, 1864.

Writs having been issued for a new Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly, returnable on or before the fifteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three; and the said General Assembly having been, by Proclamation, summoned to meet this day,—the Council met.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINCO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
“ RICHARD A. McHERFEY,

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

At two o'clock, p. m., His Excellency Major-General CHARLES HASTINGS DOYLE, Administrator of the Government, and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c., came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and, being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's commands, to let the House of Assembly know, "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who being come, the President of this House said: H. E. comes to Council Chamber.

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

I have it in command from His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, to inform you, that he will defer declaring the causes for which he hath convened the General Assembly, until the House of Assembly have elected a H. A. desired to choose Speaker.

Speaker. It is, therefore, His Excellency's pleasure, that the House of Assembly do repair to the place where they usually sit, and there elect a Speaker, and present him here for His Excellency's approbation.

Speaker presented

The House of Assembly then retired, and, after a short time, having returned, the Honorable James W. Johnston, one of the members for the County of Annapolis, addressed His Excellency, as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The House of Assembly, agreeably to Your Excellency's command, have proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and have elected John C. Wade, Esquire, member for the County of Digby, to that office, and by their direction I beg leave to present him for the approbation of Your Excellency.

To which His Excellency was pleased to say:

And approved of

I approve of the Speaker whom the House of Assembly have chosen.

Then the Speaker of the House of Assembly said:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

Speaker claim privileges.

Your Excellency's ready approval of the choice with which I have been honored, by the House having constituted me, in due form, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, it has now become my duty, in the name of the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of this Province, respectfully to demand all their accustomed rights and privileges,—that they may have freedom of speech in their debates,—that they may be free from arrest during their attendance in Parliament,—and that I, as their Speaker, may have free access to Your Excellency's person.

To which His Excellency replied:

MR. SPEAKER:

Privileges granted.

I most cheerfully grant your request.

Then His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

Speech

#### SPEECH:

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

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

It affords me great pleasure to meet you in Parliament, where, I feel assured, your exertions will be unceasing to maintain the honor and advance the interests of this highly favored Province.

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

The Public Accounts will be submitted for your inspection, without delay.

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be prepared with the utmost regard to economy, consistent with due provision for the public necessities.

You will be glad to find that our Exports during the past year have very much exceeded those of 1862, and that although a material reduction was made in the ad valorem duties, the Revenue of 1863 largely exceeds that of the preceding or any former year, leaving a considerable surplus in the Treasury after meeting the demands of the public service.

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

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

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of congratulating you and the people whom you represent, upon the signal success which has attended the efforts made to place this Province in a creditable condition in connection with the Local Defence of the country.

The patriotic manner in which the great body of the people have responded to the call upon them for Militia drill, and the remarkable progress made in acquiring a knowledge of Military movements, affords the most conclusive evidence that this Colony fully appreciates the advantages of British connection, and is both willing and able to raise an effective arm in its own defence, in any emergency which may arise.

I have no reason to doubt that you will make such provision for this important branch of the Public Service as will enable your Volunteers and Militia to maintain that prominent position among the British American Provinces, which, in this respect, they now occupy.

The importance of consolidating the influence and advancing the common progress of the three Maritime Provinces, whose interests are so closely identified, has for some time attracted a large share of public attention, and I propose to submit, for your consideration, a proposition, in which the co-operation of the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will be invited, with a view to the union of the three Provinces under one Government and Legislature.

The correspondence and negotiations in which the Government have been engaged during the recess, in reference to a proposed survey for the Inter-colonial Railway, will be laid before you.

The traffic on our Railways has steadily increased during the past year, and committed as we now are to these public improvements, I hope to be able to submit, at an early day, a proposal for such an extension of the existing lines as may render them more generally useful and still more productive.

You will be called upon to consider the propriety of providing an improved mode of transit between St. Peter's Bay and the Bras d'Or, demanded by the increasing business of that section of the Province.

The time, I think, has arrived when increased provision should be made and improved legislation adopted for the wider diffusion of Education among all classes of the people, and your attention will shortly be invited to a measure having that object in view.

You will be gratified to learn that great activity has been exhibited throughout the year just closed, in Mining enterprises, a large number of new leases for coal mines having been taken out, and the yield of gold being nearly double that of the previous year. Amendments in the laws relating to these valuable public resources, suggested by increased experience, will be brought under your notice. In connection with this subject and closely allied to it, you will be asked to consider the propriety of authorizing a Geological Survey of the Province.

Under the legislation of last Session, Agricultural Exhibitions were held in the Eastern and Western Districts of the Country, and I am happy to be able to state, with highly satisfactory results. Some alterations, however, in the existing enactments on that subject will be proposed for your consideration, in the hope that still greater stimulus may be given to the culture of the soil, the improvement of the stock, and the advancement of the textile manufactures of the Province.

A Bill to provide for the proper Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, a subject of very great importance, will be brought under your notice.

Proposed alterations and amendments in the laws connected with the Post Office and Revenue Departments will be brought under your notice.

The correspondence between the Imperial Government and this Colony, respecting the due investigation of Ship-wrecks taking place on the coasts of this Province, will be laid before you, with a measure providing for Maritime Courts of Inquiry.

Our grateful thanks are due to Almighty God for the continued peace and prosperity we have enjoyed during the past year, marked as it has been by an abundant harvest, a successful fishery, an expanding trade, and the increased development of our great mineral resources.

The House of Assembly then withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire soon after.

Bill pro forma read. Mr. Almon presented a Bill, in amendment of the Law relating to Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases,—which was read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time, at a future day.

Speech reported. The President reported His Excellency's Speech, and the same being read by the Clerk,

Address in answer moved. Mr. Dickey moved, that an Address be presented to His Excellency in answer to his Speech, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows:—

To His Excellency Major-General

**Hastings Doyle,**

*Administrator of the Government and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

### THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

Address. We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, thank Your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Legislative Session.

We rejoice to learn that the exports of the past year are in excess of former years, and that a surplus in the treasury has resulted from an increase of the revenue.

We cordially share Your Excellency's congratulations upon the success of the efforts made in the local defence of the Province, and your aspirations that the further organization of the Volunteers and Militia may be promoted so far as our limited means can command.

The proposition to be submitted for inviting co-operation of the three Maritime Provinces with a view to a Legislative Union, shall receive our most earnest attention.

It is gratifying to learn that the Railway Traffic steadily increases.

We shall not fail to bestow anxious attention to any measure for extending the present Railway system.

To the proposed mode of improving the communication between St. Peter's Bay and the Bras d'Or, we shall gladly give our serious consideration.

Any measure for promoting a wider diffusion of the blessings of Education shall not fail to enlist the sympathy and attention due to so important an object as the instruction of the rising generation.

It is gratifying to find that our Mines and Minerals are attracting the attention of capitalists, and that the yield of Gold is rapidly increasing. We shall carefully consider the proposed amendment of existing Legislation, as well as the propriety of a Geological Survey.

We are glad to learn that satisfactory results have attended the Agricultural Exhibitions of the past year; and we shall rejoice if Agricultural and Manufacturing Industry can be stimulated by further Legislation.

To the measure having in view a Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, we shall devote our careful consideration.

We fully recognize the importance of improving the administration of the Post Office and Revenue Departments.

When the correspondence on the subject of Coast Shipwrecks is laid before us, we shall attentively consider the measure suggested for establishing Maritime Courts of Enquiry.

We gratefully acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God in vouchsafing abundant returns to the industry and enterprize of the people of this highly favored land.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be read a second time, at a future day.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Almon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. McCully, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Brown, be a Committee to consider of the Orders and Customs of this House and Privileges of Parliament. Com. of Privileges.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Almon, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Brown, be a committee to consider and report to the House the arrangements for Reporting and Publishing the Debates of this House for the present Session. Com. on Reporting.

Samuel Chipman, Esquire, was introduced, and presented a Commission from His Excellency the late Lieutenant-Governor appointing him a Member of the Legislative Council. The same was read by the Clerk,—whereupon the Oath of Allegiance was administered to him by the Honorable Charles Tupper (a Commissioner), and after giving and receiving salutations to and from the members present, his seat was assigned to him next to Mr. Patterson. Mr. Chipman takes Oath.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half past two o'clock. Adjourn.

### Friday, 5th February, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINCO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD C. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

The Address to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in answer to his Speech, was read a second time. Address read 2d time

*Ordered*, That the said Address be committed to a Committee of the whole House, presently.

Committed.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Address. After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had gone through the said Address, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be read a third time, presently.

Read 3d time.

The said Address was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,

Whether the Address shall pass?

Passed.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

To be presented by the whole House.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

Com. to ascertain when H. E. will receive Address.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Creighton be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency, and ascertain when he will be pleased to receive this House, with their Address.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

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### Saturday, 6th February, 1864.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAYLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Com. to wait on H. E. report.

Mr. Creighton, the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Administrator of the Government to ascertain when His Excellency would be pleased to receive this House with their Address, reported that he had performed that duty, and that His Excellency had been pleased to state he would receive this House with their Address at three o'clock, p. m., to-day.

House wait on H. E. with Address.

At three of the clock, p. m., the House proceeded to the Government House with their Address to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government; and being returned to the Council Chamber, the President reported, that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to make the following Reply thereto :

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, 6th February, 1864.

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

Reply.

I thank you very sincerely for your Address, and I assure you, it will afford me great satisfaction to aid you in your important duties so long as I have the honor of administering the Government of this Province.

HASTINGS DOYLE.



Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House, Message from H. E. with

A Despatch, dated 15th January, 1864, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer administering the Government of Nova Scotia, announcing that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had been happily delivered of a Prince. Despatch, Birth of Prince.

*(Appendix—Birth of Prince.)*

Also, the following Despatches and Minutes of Council, relative to the Tenure of Office: Despatches, &c., relative to Tenure of Office.

Despatch, dated 17th September, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Letter, dated 17th September, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Deputy Provincial Secretary,—enclosing:

Memorandum of the late Lieutenant-Governor, to be placed among the Minutes of Council;

Despatch, dated 6th October, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer administering the Government of Nova Scotia;

Despatch, dated 24th November, 1863, from the Administrator of the Government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies,—enclosing:

A Minute of the Executive Council, dated 25th November, 1863.

*(Appendix—Tenure of Office.)*

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, To inform the House that the House of Assembly desired a Conference with this House, by Committee, on the General State of the Province. H. A. ask Confer. on General State Province (Address, Birth of Prince.)

On motion, *resolved*, that the said Conference be agreed to,—and a message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk, to acquaint them therewith. Agreed to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Almon, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Dickey be a Committee of this House to manage the said Conference. Committee.

And the Managers went to the Conference; and, being returned, Mr. Almon reported, that the Committee had held the said Conference, and that the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Assembly had delivered to him the following written paper: Report.

*In the House of Assembly, 6th February, 1864.*

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare humble Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales having been happily delivered of a Prince.

*Resolved*, That a Conference be requested with the Legislative Council, by Committee on the General State of the Province, and that the committee of this House be instructed to communicate to the committee of the Council a copy of the foregoing resolution.

HENRY C. D. TWINING,  
Clerk of Assembly.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will join the House of Assembly, in Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales having been happily delivered of a Prince. Resolution to join H. A. in Addresses.

*Resolved*, That Mr. Almon, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Dickey be a Committee of this House to join a Committee of the House of Assembly in preparing the said Addresses. Com. to prepare Addresses.

*Resolved*, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, by Committee, on the General State of the Province; and that the Committee of this House do communicate to the Committee of the House of Assembly the foregoing resolution. Confr. on Gen'l State Province.

Conference asked.	A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk— To desire the said Conference.
Agreed to.	A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining— To inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the further Conference on the General State of the Province desired by this House.
Committed.	<i>Ordered.</i> That Mr. Almon, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Dickey be a Committee of this House to manage the said Conference.
Report.	And the Managers went to the Conference; and being returned, Mr. Almon reported, that the Committee had held the said Conference, and that he had communicated his instructions to the Committee of the House of Assembly.
Adjourn.	On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at half-past two o'clock.

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**Monday, 8th February, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Mr. Creighton, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following despatches and papers relative to the Inter-Colonial Railway:

Despatch, dated 29th April, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—enclosing:

Copy of Minutes of Council of Nova Scotia, dated 29th April, 1863;

Despatch, dated 29th April, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General of Canada;

Despatch, dated 10th October, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer administering the Government of Nova Scotia;

Despatch, dated 6th July, 1863, from the Governor-General of Canada to the late Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia—with

A copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, dated 6th July, 1863:

Despatch, dated August 31st, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General of Canada;

Minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, dated 29th July, 1863;

Despatch, dated 26th August, 1863, from the Governor-General of Canada to the late Lieutenant-Governor—enclosing:

A Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, dated 22nd August, 1863;

Despatch, dated 6th August, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Message from H. E.  
with despatches  
relative to Inter-  
Colonial Railway.

Despatch, dated 1st October, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia;

Despatch, dated 18th September, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to the Governor-General of Canada;

Minute of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, dated September 16th, 1863;

Despatch, dated 6th October, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia;

Despatch, dated 29th September, 1863, from the Governor-General of Canada to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick;

Report of a Committee of the Executive Council of Canada, approved by the Governor-General on the 29th September, 1863;

Despatch, dated October 9th, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia;

Despatch, dated 7th October, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to the Governor-General of Canada;

Despatch, dated 8th October, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, to the Governor-General of Canada,—enclosing:

A Memorandum of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, dated 7th October, 1863;

Despatch, dated 20th October, 1863, from the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick;

Despatch, dated 23rd October, 1863, from the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia to the Governor-General of Canada;

Despatch, dated 28th October, 1863, from the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Despatch, dated 29th October, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia;

Despatch, dated 31st October, 1863, from the same to the same;

Despatch, dated October 31st, 1863, from the Governor-General of Canada to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia;

Despatch, dated 17th October, 1863, from the Governor-General of Canada to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick;

Despatch, dated 27th October, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, to the Governor-General of Canada;

Despatch, dated 2nd November, 1863, from the Governor-General of Canada to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia;

Despatch, dated November 7th, 1863, from the same to the same;

Despatch, dated December 21st, 1863, from the same to the same;

Despatch, dated 17th October, 1863, from Sir Frederick Rogers to the Governor-General of Canada;

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council of Canada, dated 18th December, 1863.

*(Appendix—Inter-Colonial Railway.)*

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pineo presented the petition of the Executive Committee of the Baptist Education Society, praying aid to the Horton Academy,—which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Petition of Executive Com. Baptist Education Society.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

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Wednesday, 10th February, 1864.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER.  
 “ STAYLEN BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFRY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBAGO,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ SAMUEL CHURMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

*President lays before House acknowledgment of Address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his marriage.*

The President laid before the House the following letter from Lieut-General Knollys, Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

*Marlborough House, May 23, 1863.*

Lieut-General Knollys has been commanded by the Prince of Wales to thank the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, for their affectionate Address, on the occasion of his marriage.

His Royal Highness deeply appreciates the warmth of the congratulations, and is very sensible of the loyalty and attachment with which they are animated towards Her Majesty the Queen.

*Memo, this letter was sent by President to Speaker of H. A.*

To the President of the Legislative Council, and  
 The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

*Message from H. E. with despatches—Appointments to Legislative Council.*

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following despatches relative to the appointment of Messrs. Patterson and Chipman to seats in the Legislative Council:

Despatch, dated 10th February, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Despatch, dated March 17th, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor;

Despatch, dated 13th May, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Despatch, dated June 3rd, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor.

*(Appendix—Appointments to Legislative Council.)*

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with the following resolution:

*Com. of Public Accounts of H. A.*

*Resolved,* That Mr. Jost, Mr. McLelan, Mr. Longley, Mr. S. S. Brown, and Mr. E. L. Brown, be a Committee of the House to join a Committee of the Legislative Council to examine the Public Accounts.

On motion, *resolved*, that Mr. Brown, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Holmes be a Committee of this House to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to examine the Public Accounts; and that the Clerk do acquaint the House of Assembly therewith. And of Council.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee of this House appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly in preparing humble Addresses to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales having been happily delivered of a Prince, reported the draft of an Address to Her Majesty, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows: Com. report joint Address to B. M. on birth of Prince.

**To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.**

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with renewed sentiments of loyalty and affection.

Representing the people of this country, we feel privileged to be permitted to assure Your Majesty of the unbounded satisfaction with which the inhabitants of this Province learned that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince to the great joy of the nation and of the Royal Family; and we beg to offer the most cordial and sincere congratulations of all classes of the people on an event so highly calculated to contribute to the happiness of Your Majesty and to the interest and welfare of the nation.

We rejoice in the prospects presented by so auspicious an event, and fervently pray that the Grandson of Your Majesty and of Prince Albert the Great and Good, may long be spared, and, emulating the bright examples before him, prove a blessing alike to Your Majesty, His Royal Parents, and the nation.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be received and adopted.

The Chairman also reported the draft of an Address to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess of Wales, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows:— Report Address to H. R. H. Prince of Wales and H. R. H. Princess of Wales.

TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

**The Prince and Princess of Wales.**

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESSES:

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, in Parliament assembled, unite in expressing the sentiments of universal satisfaction and heartfelt joy with which the people of this Province received the intelligence that a Prince was happily born to your Royal Highnesses, and that Your Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and the infant Prince, through Divine mercy, had continued to do well.

For ourselves, and the people whom we represent, we most respectfully tender, to Your Royal Highnesses, the most cordial congratulations on an event so deeply interesting and auspicious; and we most fervently pray that the infant Prince may, under Providence, mature in years, and prove the source of much joy and happiness to His Royal Parents and Family, and to the nation at large.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be received and adopted. Adopted.

Rep. Address to H.E.

The Chairman also reported the draft of an Address to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows:

To His Excellency Major-General

**Hastings Bopie,**

*Administrator of the Government and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

Address.

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Addresses to Her Most Gracious Majesty and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, respectively,—congratulating them that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince; and they respectfully request Your Excellency to forward these Address with our assurance of the most undeviating loyalty and affection of the people of this Province to Her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Royal Family.

Adopted.

*Ordered,* That the said Address be received and adopted.

Com. to present.

*Ordered,* That the committee who prepared the said Address be a committee to present the same to His Excellency the Administrator of this Government.

Message from H. E.  
Despatches, Resig-  
nation and Forma-  
tion of Government.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following despatches, relative to the resignation of the late and formation of the present Provincial Government:

Despatch, dated 11th June, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Despatch, dated 29th June, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor.

*(Appendix—Resignation and Formation of Government.)*

Address to H. R. H.  
Prince of Wales on  
marriage.

Also, a Despatch, dated 4th May, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor, acknowledging the receipt of the Address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his marriage.

And Address to H.M.  
the Queen.

Also, a Despatch, dated 5th May, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor, acknowledging the receipt of an Address to Her Majesty the Queen on the marriage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

*(Appendix—Marriage of Prince of Wales.)*

And com. from Post  
Office rel. to Trade  
Patterns.

Also, a Despatch, dated 4th January, 1864, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer administering the Government of Nova Scotia—enclosing:

A Letter, dated January 1, 1864, from Mr. Hill, to Sir F. Rogers, relative to forwarding Trade Patterns through the Post Office.

*(Appendix—Trade Patterns.)*

Rep. Executive Coun-  
cil Canada, Inter-  
colonial Railway.

A copy of a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council of Canada, dated 25th February, 1863, relative to the Inter-Colonial Railway.

*(Appendix—Inter-Colonial Railway.)*



Also, a Despatch, dated 13th August, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor on the appointment of Mr. Creighton to the Executive Council. Mr. Creighton's appointment.

*(Appendix—Executive Council.)*

Also, the Sixth Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane. Rep. Insane Hospital.

*(Appendix—Hospital for Insane.)*

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at half past two o'clock. Adjourn.

Friday, 12th February, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government laid before the House: Message from H. E. with

The Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 30th September 1863; also, Post Office Report.

The Accounts of the Pools' Asylum of the City of Halifax for the year, 1863.

Also, the following Despatches relative to the Private Secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor: Despatch relative to Governor's Private Secretary.

Despatch, dated 10th December, 1863, from the Administrator of the Government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—enclosing:

Minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia in reference to the Governor's Private Secretary;

Despatch, dated 7th January, 1864, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Administrator of the Government.

*(Appendix—Governor's Private Secretary.)*

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

- Public Property in Board Works Bill. A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with a Bill, entitled, An Act to vest in the Board of Works certain Public Property.
- Read 1st time. To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.  
The said Bill was read a first time.
- And referred to com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a select committee to examine and report upon.
- Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. Creighton, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Brown be a committee for that purpose.
- Petition of Rev. D.M. Welton and others. Mr. Comeau presented the petition of the Rev. D. M. Welton and others, praying the Council to prevent Dalhousie College from operating to the disadvantage of any Religious Body or Public Institution, and calling for payment of the debt due by it to the Province: the same was read and ordered to lie on the table.
- Com. on reporting. Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee on Reporting and Publishing the Debates of this House, made his report as follows:  
The Committee on Reporting the Debates of this House beg leave to report:
- Report. That the two newspapers, "The Morning Chronicle" and "Colonist," agree to publish on the same terms as last Session; and that Mr. Oldright offers his services at the same remuneration as before.  
The Committee, therefore, are of opinion, that the arrangements for reporting the debates which existed last Session should be now continued.  
All which is respectfully submitted.
- M. B. ALMON, Chairman.
- Committee Room, Council Chamber, }  
12th February, 1864. }
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the said report be received and adopted.
- Message with Chap. Revised Statutes. A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Tobin, with the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia:
- 1 Promulgat. of Stat. Chapter One, of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes;
  - 2 Executive and Legislat. Disabilities. Chapter Two, of Executive and Legislative Disabilities;
  - 3 Duration of General Assembly. Chapter Three, of the Duration of, and Representation in, the General Assembly;
  - 4 Corrupt Practices at Elections. Chapter Four, of the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections;
  - 7 Vacating Seats. Chapter Seven, of Vacating Seats;
  - 8 Casual Rev. and Chapter Eight, of the Casual and Territorial Revenue;
  - 19 Light House Duties. Chapter Nineteen, of Light House Duties.
- The said Chapters were read a first time.
- Read 1st time. *Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time at a future time.
- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.
- Chap. read 2nd time. The said Chapters were read a second time.
- And ordered to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
- Message from H. E. with Despatches. Militia. Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following Despatches relative to Accoutrements, Arms, and Ammunition for the Militia:
- Despatch, dated 19th March, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor;
- Letter, dated 14th March, 1863, from Earl de Grey and Ripon to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office;
- Despatch, dated 30th April, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;



Despatch, dated 20th June, 1863, from the same to the same;  
 Despatch, dated 22nd June 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor;  
 Despatch, dated 3rd August, 1863, from the same to the same.  
 Also, a Circular Despatch, dated 6th April, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor.

(Appendix—Miscell.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at half past two o'clock. Adjourn.

Monday, 15th February, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

On motion of Mr. McCully, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills; after some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes,” and had made several amendments thereto. Rep. Chap. 1 of Rev. Stat. of Promulgation and Con. of Statutes with amendments.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows: Amendments read.

7th CLAUSE.—After the 9th Rule, insert the following Rule:

“Highway” or “Road” shall signify a “Public Highway or Road” and may also include “County Bridges.”

After the 10th Rule, insert the following Rule:

“Goods” shall mean “Personal Property.”

23rd Rule, 4th line, instead of the word “Police” insert the word “Mayors.”

33rd Rule, 1st and 2nd lines, leave out the words “other than Sheriffs.”

3rd line, leave out the words “shall cease” and insert the words “for every act committed or dereliction of duty.”

7th line, after the word “notice” insert the words “shall cease.”

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Chap. 2 of Exec. and Leg. Disabilities with amdt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Two of the said Bill, "Of Executive and Legislative Disabilities," and had made an amendment thereto.

Amendment read.

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

FIRST CLAUSE.—24th line, after the word "Departments," insert the following words: "But nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the office of Receiver General or Financial Secretary."

And agreed to.

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Chap. 3 of Duration and Representation in Gen. Assembly with amendment.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Three of the said Bill, "Of the Duration of, and Representation in, the General Assembly," and had made an amendment thereto.

Amendment read.

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

2nd CLAUSE.—3rd line, leave out the words "appointed by the writs for its meeting."

And agreed to.

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Message from H. A. with

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :

Chap. Six Controverted Elections, and Chapter 10 Board of Revenue.

Chapter Six, "Of Controverted Elections."

Chapter Ten, "Of the Board of Revenue."

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Chapters were read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time, at a future day.

6 Petitions against Dalh. College.

Mr. Pinco presented the petition of G. V. Read and others, of Gaspereaux; also the petition of Albert F. Porter and others, of Guysborough, praying for an Act to prevent Dalhousie College from operating to the disadvantage of any Religious Body or Public Institution, and demanding payment of the debt due by it to the Province.

Mr. Concan presented the petition of John Miller and others, of Westport, on the same subject.

Mr. Whitman presented the petition of the Rev. H. L. Morton and others, of New Albany, on the same subject.

Mr. Creighton presented the petition of Bennet Taylor and others, of Lunenburg; also the petition of Edward Morgan and others, of Lunenburg, on the same subject.

Which were ordered to lie on the table.

Com. on vesting Property in Board of Works Bill report, majority favorable.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to vest in the Board of Works certain Public Property was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and that the majority of the Committee recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill read 2d time.

The said Bill was read a second time.

And ordered to com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a committee of the whole House at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

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 Tuesday, 16th February, 1864.
 

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :

Chapter Six, “Of Controverted Elections” ;

Chapter Ten, “Of the Board of Revenue” ;

Were read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Chap. Six Controverted Elections, and

Chapter 10 Board of Revenue.

Read 2nd time.

And ordered to Com.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following despatches and papers relative to the Defence of the Harbor and Coal Mines at Sydney, Cape Breton :

Message from H. E. with Despatches relative to Defence of Harbor and Mines at Sydney.

Despatch, dated 10th September, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor ;

Letter, dated 6th July, 1863, from Mr. Pennell to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies ;

Letter, dated 17th June, 1863, from Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne to the Secretary of the Admiralty ;

Memo. dated Halifax, 6th June, 1863, from Major-General Doyle to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne ;

Letter, dated 22nd July, 1863, from Mr. Fortescue to Sir Samuel Cunard ;

Letter, dated 22nd July, 1863, from Sir F. Rogers to the Secretary of the Admiralty ;

Letter, dated 1st September, 1863, from Mr. Foord to Mr. Fortescue ;

Letter, dated 14th August, 1863, from Mr. Brown to Mr. Foord ;

Despatch, dated 28th October, 1863, from the Administrator of the Government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*(Appendix—Defence of Sydney and the Coal Mines.)*

Mr. McNab, by command, laid before the House :

A Return asked for respecting the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary.

Message from H. E. with Return relative to Governor's Private Secretary.

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McKeen presented the petition of David R. McMillan and others, of Mira and Cow Bay, relative to Dalhousie College.

Petition of David R. McMillan and others.

And Rev. B. Vaughan  
and others.

Mr. McHefsey presented the petition of the Rev. Benjamin Vaughan and others, of Kempt, relative to Dalhousie College.

The said petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills; after some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Rep. Chap. 4 Corrupt  
Practices at Elec-  
tions, with amdt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Four of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections," and had made several amendments thereto.

Amendment read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows :

EIGHTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

TWELFTH CLAUSE.—First and fifth lines, instead of the word "Member" insert the word "Candidate."

Leave out the Schedule A at the end of the Chapter.

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Chap. 20, Licenses.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter Twenty of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

To which Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Chapter was read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a second time, at a future time.

S. O. S.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapter.

Chap. read 2nd time.

The said Chapter was read a second time.

And ordered to com.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a committee of the whole House at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

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**Wednesday, 17th February, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" STAYLEY BROWN,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KEITH,  
" HENRY G. PINEO,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULLY,  
" WILLIAM McKEEN,  
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN CREIGHTON,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" FREEMAN TUPPER,  
" SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :

Chapter One, of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes ;  
 Chapter Two, of Executive and Legislative Disabilities ;  
 Chapter Three, of the Duration of, and Representation in, the General Assembly ;

Chap. one, Promulgation of Statutes,  
 Chap. two, of Ex. and Legisla. Disabilities,  
 Chap. three, Duration of Assembly, and  
 Chap. four, Corrupt Practices,  
 Read 3rd time,

Chapter Four, of the prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections ;  
 Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter :

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to with amdt.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Chapters and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of the Rev. K. I. McDonald and others, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. of Rev. K. I. McDonald and others.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :

Rep. Chaps. of Revised Statutes, viz.:

Chapter Eight, of the Casual and Territorial Revenue ;

8 Casual Revenue,

Chapter Ten, of the Board of Revenue ;

10 Board Rev. and

Chapter Nineteen, of Light House Duties ;

19 Light house Duties

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Without amendt.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Six of the said Bill, "Of Controverted Elections," and had made three amendments thereto.

Rep. 6 Controv. Elec. with amendts.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows :

Amendments read,

SECOND CLAUSE.—9th line—Leave out the word "recognizance" and insert the word "bond."

10th line—Leave out the word "entreated" and insert the words "put in suit."

TWENTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.—5th line—Leave out the words "in Chancery" and insert the words "Of the Supreme Court."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Seven of the said Bill, "Of Vacating Seats," and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. Chap. 7 Vacat'g Seats, with amendts.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows :

Amendments read,

FIRST CLAUSE.—2nd line—Leave out the word "Speaker" and insert instead "Provincial Secretary, or Speaker of the House, if in Session."

THIRD CLAUSE.—1st and 2nd lines—Leave out the words "the Speaker shall require that."

2nd line—Leave out the word "may" and insert "shall."

FOURTH CLAUSE.—4th line—Leave out the words "any two members" and insert the "Provincial Secretary."

4th, 5th, and 6th lines—Leave out the words "the House, if in session, or otherwise, the two members shall require that."

6th line—After the word "writ" insert "shall."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

- Rep. Cap. 20 Licenses with amendment. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Twenty of the said Bill, "Of Licenses for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," and had made an amendment thereto.
- Amendment read. The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:  
**TWENTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.**—13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th lines—  
 Leave out the words, "levied by warrant of distress from the Court or Justices on the offender's goods, and for want of such distress, such person shall be committed to gaol for a period not exceeding three months, or until the amount be paid," and insert instead "sued for and collected as an ordinary debt by the plaintiff, and for want of goods whereupon to levy he may be committed to gaol, and detained there for the same period of time as if he had been guilty of a first offence for selling liquor without license."
- And agreed to. And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.  
*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.
- Adjourn. On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at half past two o'clock.

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**Friday, 19th February, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAYLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KETHI,  
 " WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES MCNAE,  
 " JONATHAN MCCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 " ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

- Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.: The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, viz.:
- Chap. 8 Casual Rev. Chapter Eight, of the Casual and Territorial Revenue;  
 Chap. 10 Board of Revenue, and Chapter Ten, of the Board of Revenue;  
 Chap. 19 Light house Duties, Chapter Nineteen, of Light House Duties;  
 Read 3rd time. Were read a third time; and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter,—  
 Whether this Chapter shall pass;  
 It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk.—  
 And sent to H. A. To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

- Chap. 6 Contro. Elec. The following Chapters, viz.:
- Chap. 7 Vacating Seats, and Chapter Six, of Controverted Elections;  
 Chap. 20 Licenses, Chapter Seven, of Vacating Seats;  
 Chapter Twenty, of Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors;

Were read a third time; and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter,—	Read 3d time.
Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to with amdt.
A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—	
To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments; to which amendments their concurrence is desired.	And sent to H. A.
Mr. Whitman presented the petition of the Rev. H. P. Almon and others, of Bridgetown and Annapolis, relative to Dalhousie College.	Pet. of H. P. Almon and others.
Mr. Comeau presented the petition of William Denton and others, of Digby Neck, relative to Dalhousie College.	Pet. of W. Denton and others.
Mr. Anderson presented the petition of Robert T. Griffiths and others, of Albion Mines, relative to Dalhousie College; also the petition of Jas. W. Harris and others, of Lower Horton, on the same subject.	Pet. of R. T. Griffiths and others.
Mr. McHefley presented the petition of John C. Withrow and others, of Hants County, relative to Dalhousie College.	Pet. of J. C. Withrow and others.
The said petitions were read, and ordered to lie on the table.	
Mr. McHefley presented the petition of the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Halifax, praying for further aid to that Institution,—which was read and ordered to lie on the table.	Pet. Directors of Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
Mr. Keith presented the petition of the Mayor of Halifax on behalf of the City Council, praying for relief relative to the taxation for the Lunatic Hospital,—which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.	Pet. of Mayor of Hx
Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House:	Message from H. E. with
The Receiver General's Account, for the year 1863.	Public Account.
<i>(Appendix—Public Accounts.)</i>	
Also, the Receiver General's Railway Account, for the year 1863.	Railway Account.
<i>(Appendix—Railway Accounts.)</i>	
Also, the Annual Returns of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province, for the year 1863;	Revenue Returns.
Also, various statements connected with the Trade and Commerce of the Province, for the year ended 30th September, 1863;	Trade Returns.
Also, the Report of the Chief Commissioner of Railways, for the year 1863;	Rep. Com. Railways.
Also, Mr. Perley's Report of an Inspection of the Nova Scotia Railway.	Rep. of Mr. Perley on Railways.
The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.	
Mr. Pinco presented the petition of William H. Dewolf and others, of Wolfville, relative to Dalhousie College.	Pet. of W. H. Dewolf and others.
Mr. Chipman presented the petition of James L. Read and others, of Aylesford, relative to Dalhousie College.	Pet. of J. L. Read and others.
The said petitions were read, and ordered to lie on the table.	
On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time, the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.	Committee on Bills.
A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, viz.:	Chapters Revised Statutes:
Chapter 22, of the Board of Works;	Board of Works,
Chapter 24 of Sable, St. Paul, and Scattarie Islands, and of Light Houses;	Sable Isl. and Light Houses.

Aliens,	Chapter 35, of the Privileges and Naturalization of Aliens;
Census,	Chapter 36, of the Census and Statistical Information;
Salaries Pub. Officers,	Chapter 37, of the Salaries of certain Public Officers and certain Pensions;
Judicial Officers,	Chapter 38, of the Qualifications, Appointments, and Tenure of Office of the Principal Judicial Officers;
Rec. General, &c. and	Chapter 39, of the Offices of Receiver General and Financial Secretary, and the rendering and audit of the Public Accounts;
Treasury Notes, &c.	Chapter 40, of Treasury Notes, the Savings' Bank, and Provincial Loan;
Read 1st time:	To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House. The said Chapters were read a first time. <i>Ordered</i> , That the said Chapters be read a second time.
S. O. S.	<i>Resolved</i> , unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.
Chaps. read 2d time,	The said Chapters were read a second time.
And ordered to Com.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently.
Com. on Bills.	On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported, that the Committee had made some progress.
Rep. Chaps. Revised Statutes, viz.:	The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
22 Board of Works,	Chapter Twenty-two, of the Board of Works;
24 Sable Island and Light Houses,	Chapter Twenty-four, of Sable, St. Paul's, and Scattarie Islands, and of Light Houses;
36 Census, and	Chapter Thirty-six, of the Census and Statistical Information;
37 Sal. Pub. Officers,	Chapter Thirty-seven, of the Salaries of certain Public Officers and certain Pensions;
Without amendment.	And had agreed to the same, without any amendment. <i>Ordered</i> , That the said Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.
Adjourn.	On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday; at half past two o'clock.

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**Monday, 22nd February, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Edward Kenny, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STANLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.



A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, To inform the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the first amendment proposed by this House to Chapter One of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes," and that they had agreed to the other amendments proposed to said Chapter.

Message from H. A. rel. to amdt. to Chap. one of Genl. Stat. of Promulga. Statutes.

Also, to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to the following Chapters of the said Bill, viz.:

Agreeing to amdt. to

Chapter Two, "Of Executive and Legislative Disabilities."

Chap. 2 Ex. and Leg. Disabilities.

Chapter Three, "Of the Duration of and Representation in the General Assembly."

Duration Gen. Assem.

Also, to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the first and third amendments proposed by this House to Chapter Four of the said Bill, "Of the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections," and did not agree to the second amendment proposed to the said Bill.

Agree to 1st and 3rd and not agree to 2nd amdt. to Chap. 4 Corrupt Prac. Elections.

Also, to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the following Chapters of the said Bill:

Agreeing to amendts.

Chapter Six, "Of Controverted Elections;"

Ch. 6 Controv. Elec.

Chapter Seven, "Of Vacating Seats;"

7 Vacating Seats.

Chapter Twenty, "Of Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

20 Licenses.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the first amendment proposed by this House to Chapter One of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Promulgation and Construction of Statutes," which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

1st amdt. to Chap. one Promulg. Stat. cons.

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

Amendment read.

SEVENTH CLAUSE.—After the ninth Rule insert the following Rule:

"Highways or Road shall signify a Public Highway or Road, and may also include County Bridges."

And the said amendment being again read—

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

Not adhered to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

Message to H. A.

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the first amendment proposed to the said Bill.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chapter Two, of Executive and Legislative Disabilities;

Chap. 2 Ex. and Leg. Disabilities.

Chapter Three, of the Duration of and Representation in the General Assembly;

3 Duration Gen. Ass.

Chapter Six, of Controverted Elections;

6 Controverted Elec.

Chapter Seven, of Vacating Seats;

7 Vacating Seats, and

Chapter Twenty, of Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors;

20 Licenses.

Were read as amended,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

Finally agreed to.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.

The following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say:

Chapter Twenty-two, of the Board of Works;

Ch. 22 Board Works

Chapter Twenty-four, of Sable, St. Paul's, and Scattarie Islands, and of Light Houses;

24 Sable Island and Light Houses,

Chapter Thirty-six, of the Census and Statistical Information;

36 Census,

Chapter Thirty-seven, of the Salaries of certain Public Officers and certain Pensions;

37 Sal. Pub. Officers,

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:

Read 3rd time,

Whether this Chapter shall pass?

Agreed to.  
And sent to H. A.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Petition of Rev. M. S. Drew and others.  
Pet. W. Freeman and others.

Mr. Pinco presented the petition of the Rev. M. S. Drew and others, of Liverpool; also the petition of Whitman Freeman and others, of Milton, relative to Dalhousie College,—which were ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. Rev. D. F. Hutcheson and others.

Mr. Creighton presented the petition of the Rev. D. F. Hutcheson and others, of Bridgewater, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Cons. of despatch rel. to Tenure of Office made Order of day.

On motion of Mr. McCully, *resolved*. That it be the Order of the day for Wednesday next, for the House to be put into a Committee on the General State of the Province, for the consideration of the despatches and papers laid before this House on the sixth day of February instant, relative to the Tenure of Office.

Committee on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.

Report.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chap. 35 Aliens.  
39 Office Re. Gen. and  
40 Treasury Notes,  
Without amendment.

Chapter Thirty-five, of the Privileges and Naturalization of Aliens;  
Chapter Thirty-nine, of the Offices of Receiver General and Financial Secretary and the rendering and audit of the Public Accounts;  
Chapter Forty, of Treasury Notes, the Savings' Bank, and Provincial Loan;  
And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Ch. 23 Penitentiary.  
41 Boundaries,  
42 Sheriffs,  
44 Clerks Peace,  
45 Prothon. and C. C.  
46 Gl. and Specl. Sess.  
53 Meeting Houses,  
54 Quarantine,  
55 Boards of Health,  
56 Rabid Animals,  
57 Nuisances,  
58 Physic and Surg'y

Chapter Twenty-three, of the Penitentiary;  
Chapter Forty-one, of the Boundaries of Counties, Districts, and Townships;  
Chapter Forty-two, of Sheriffs;  
Chapter Forty-four, of Clerks of the Peace;  
Chapter Forty-five, of Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Crown;  
Chapter Forty-six, of General and Special Sessions;  
Chapter Fifty-three, of Assessments for the Repairs of Meeting Houses;  
Chapter Fifty-four, of Quarantine;  
Chapter Fifty-five, of Boards of Health and Infectious Diseases;  
Chapter Fifty-six, of Rabid Animals;  
Chapter Fifty-seven, of Nuisances;  
Chapter Fifty-eight, of Regulations concerning the Practice of Physic and Surgery.

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Chapters were read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time.

S. O. S.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.

Read 2nd time.

The said Chapters were read a second time.

And ordered to Com.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House :

- The Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands ;
- The Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands on Mines and Minerals ;
- The Report of the Board of Works ;
- The Report of the Adjutant General of the Militia, for 1863 ;
- Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 7th January, 1864,—with an amendment in the Passenger Act ;

Also, a Letter, dated 25th January, 1864, from Mr. Walcott, of the Government Emigration Board, to the Colonial Secretary of Nova Scotia.

Message from H. E. with  
Report Crown Lands, Mines and Minerals,  
Board of Works,  
Adj. General Militia,  
Order in Council, am. to Passgr. Act, and  
Emigration.

*(Appendix—Passenger Act.)*

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

**Tuesday, 23rd February, 1864.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

- “ ROBERT M. CUTLER,
- “ STANLEY BROWN,
- “ MATHER B. ALMON,
- “ ALEXANDER KEITH,
- “ HENRY G. PINEO,
- “ JAMES McNAB,
- “ JONATHAN McCULLY,
- “ WILLIAM McKEEN,
- “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,
- “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

- “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
- “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,
- “ JOHN HOLMES,
- “ JOHN CREIGHTON,
- “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,
- “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
- “ FREEMAN TUPPER,
- “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,
- “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :

- Chapter Thirty-five, of the Privileges and Naturalization of Aliens ;
  - Chapter Thirty-nine, of the Offices of Receiver General and Financial Secretary and the rendering and audit of the Public Accounts ;
  - Chapter Forty, of Treasury Notes, the Savings' Bank, and Provincial Loan ;
- Were read a third time ; and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter,—

Chap. 35 Aliens,  
39 Rec. General, &c.  
40 Treasury Notes,  
Read 3rd time,

Whether this Chapter shall pass ;  
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to.  
And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

The President presented the petition of J. D. Chipman and others, of Wilmot, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. of J. D. Chipman and others.

- Pet. of Sessions Co. of Halifax. Mr. Anderson presented the petition of the Sessions of the County of Halifax against the County being charged with the expense of Insane Transient Paupers, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.
- Pet. Trustees Acadia College. Mr. Dickie presented the petition of the Trustees of Acadia College, relative to the debt due to the Province by Dalhousie College,—which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.
- Pet. W. Chipman and others. Mr. Dickey presented the petition of William Chipman and others, of West Cornwallis, on the same subject,—which was ordered to lie on the table.
- Pet. Jas. Eaton and others. Mr. Pineo presented the petition of James Eaton and others, of East Cornwallis, on the same subject,—which was ordered to lie on the table.
- A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :
- Chap. 43 Coroners. Chapter Forty-three, of Coroners ;
- 48 Juries, Chapter Forty-eight, of Jails and other County Buildings ;
- 49 Township Officers, Chapter Forty-nine, of Township and Township Officers ;
- 61 Ch. of England. Chapter Fifty-one, of the Church of England ;
- 52 Religious Congre. Chapter Fifty-two, of Religious Congregations and Societies ;
- 74 Bridges and Public Buildings. Chapter Seventy-four, of Bridges and Public Buildings ;
- 75 Ferries, Chapter Seventy-five, of Ferries ;
- 76 Commrs. Sewers, Chapter Seventy-six, of Commissioners of Sewers and the Regulating of Dyked and Marsh Lands ;
- 77 Commons, Chapter Seventy-seven, of Commons ;
- 78 Common Fields, Chapter Seventy-eight, of Common Fields ;
- To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.
- Read 1st time. The said Chapters were read a first time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time.
- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.
- Read 2nd time. The said Chapters were read a second time.
- And ordered to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.
- Committee on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKean reported, that the Committee had made some progress.
- Rep. Chaps. Revised Statutes, viz. The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :
- 23 Penitentiary, Chapter Twenty-three, of the Penitentiary ;
- 41 Bound. Counties, Chapter Forty-one, of the Boundaries of Counties, Districts, and Townships ;
- 44 Clerks of Peace, Chapter Forty-four, of Clerks of the Peace ;
- 46 Sessions, Chapter Forty-six, of General and Special Sessions ;
- Without amendment. And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.
- Rep. Ch. 15 Prothonotaries, with amendts. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Forty-five, of the said Bill, of Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Crown,—and had made several amendments thereto.
- Amendments read. The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows :  
FIRST CLAUSE.—4th line—Leave out the word “other.”  
4th and 5th lines—Leave out the words “except Halifax and in Halifax when a vacancy,” and insert instead, “as vacancies.”  
5th line—After the word “occur” leave out the remainder of the clause.  
SECOND CLAUSE.—4th line—Leave out the words “tax or.”
- And agreed to. And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to vest in the Board of Works certain Public Property, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Rep. vesting Estate in Board of Works Bill without amdt.

Whereupon, Mr. McCully moved that the said Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the same by substituting the following clause for the clause in the Bill:

Motion to re-commit

“That so much of the public ground in the rear of the new Court House, next adjoining the old burying ground, as the Governor in Council may order for that purpose, shall thereafter be vested in the Custos of Halifax and his successors in office, upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council shall see fit, in trust, for the site of a public County Jail.”

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, passed in the negative.

Negatived.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Thirty-eight of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of the Qualification, Appointment, and Tenure of Office of the Principal Judicial Officers,” and had made an amendment thereto.

Rep. Ch. 38 Rev. Stat. of Judicial Officers with amendt.

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

Amendment read,

FIFTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this Clause.

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

Wednesday, 24th February, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chapter Twenty-three, of the Penitentiary;  
 Chapter Forty-one, of the Boundaries of Counties, Districts, and Townships;  
 Chapter Forty-four, of Clerks of the Peace;  
 Chapter Forty-six, of General and Special Sessions;

Cap. 23 Penitentiary,  
 41 Boundaries,  
 44 Clerks Peace,  
 46 Gl. and Spec. Sess.

Read 3rd time. Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:

Whether this Chapter shall pass?

Agreed to. It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A. To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Vesting Property in Board Works Bill. Read 3rd time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to vest in the Board of Works certain Public Property, was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill shall pass?

Agreed to. It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk—

And sent to H. A. To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to the same, without any amendment.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chap. 38 Judicial Officers, and Chapter Thirty-eight, of the Qualifications, Appointment, and Tenure of Office of the Principal Judicial Officers;

45 Prothonotaries. Chapter Forty-five, of Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Crown;

Read 3rd time. Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

Agreed to with amendments. It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments; to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Message from H. E. with Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House:

Rep. Gold Com. and The Report of the Chief Gold Commissioner, for the year 1863;

Rep. on Gold Fields to 30 June. Also, the Report on the Gold Fields, up to 30th June, 1863.

(Appendix—Gold Fields.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Order of day. Tenure of Office, in Com. on Gen. State of Province. Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the General State of the Province, for the consideration of the despatches and papers laid before the House on the sixth day of February instant, relative to the Tenure of Office. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

*Ordered*, That the House be again put into a Committee of the whole House to-morrow, to resume the debate.

Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.: A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

59 Indians. Chapter Fifty-nine, of Indians;

61 Great Roads, Chapter Sixty-one, of the Laying Out and Management of certain Great Roads;

62 Other Great Roads Chapter Sixty-two, of the Laying Out Roads other than certain Great Roads;

63 Sub. to Pub. Works Chapter Sixty-three, of Subscription to Public Works.

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time. The said Chapters were read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time.

S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.

The said Chapters were read a second time.

Read 2nd time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to Com.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

Thursday, 25th February, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Edward Kenny, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Pineo presented the petition of W. L. Bent and others, of Digby; also, the petition of John F. McKenna and others, of Sable River; also, the petition of William H. Goudey and others, of Beaver River; also, the petition of E. Balcum and others, of Great Village; also, the petition of A. W. Barss and others, of Ragged Islands,—relative to Dalhousie College.

5 Petitions relative to Dalhousie College.

The same were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Creighton, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House:

Message from H. E. with

The Report of the Commissioners of the Agricultural Exhibition at Kentville.

Agricultural Report, Kentville.

Also, the Report of the Agricultural Exhibition Committee for District Number Four, viz.: Counties of Antigonish, Pictou, and Guysborough.

Number Four.

(Appendix—Agricultural Exhibitions.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the General State of the Province, for the further consideration of the despatches and papers laid before the House on the sixth day of February instant, relative to the Tenure of Office. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Gen. State Prov. Despatches Tenure of Office.

*Ordered*, That the House be again put into a Committee of the whole House to-morrow, to resume the debate.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :

Chap. 87 Currency, 88 Mills and Millers.	Chapter Eighty-seven, of Currency ; Chapter Eighty-eight, of Mills and Millers. To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.
Read 1st time.	The said Chapters were read a first time.
S. O. S.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Chapters be read a second time. <i>Resolved</i> , unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.
Read 2nd time. And ordered to com.	The said Chapters were read a second time. <i>Ordered</i> , That the said Chapters be committed to a committee of the whole House, at a future day.
H. A. agree to am. to	The Messenger also brought up the following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say:
Chap. 38 Judicial Officers, and	Chapter Thirty-eight, of the Qualifications, Appointment, and Tenure of Office of the Principal Judicial Officers;
45 Prothonotaries.	Chapter Forty-five, of Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Crown ; And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapters.
Ch. finally agreed to	The said Chapters were then read as amended, and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:
	Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass ? It was resolved in the affirmative.
And sent to H. A.	A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,— To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.
Adjourn.	On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

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**Friday, 26th February, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
“ RICHARD A. McLEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Pet. Rev. J. Robertson  
and others.

Mr. Whitman presented the petition of the Rev. James Robertson and others, of Wilmot, relative to Dalhousie College.

C. Sabean and others.  
D. Huntley and oths.

Mr. Comeau presented the petition of Charles Sabean and others, of Weymouth ;  
Also, the petition of Daniel Huntley and others, of Hantsport, on the same subject.



Mr. Chipman presented the petition of Winckworth Chipman and others, of Kentville; W. Chipman and others, and  
 Also, the petition of John West and others, of Morrystown, on the same subject. J. West and others.  
 The same were ordered to lie on the table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the General State of the Province for the further consideration of the despatches and papers laid before the House on the sixth day of February instant, relative to the Tenure of Office. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress. Order of day, House in Com. Gen. State Prov. on Ten. Office.

*Ordered,* That the House be again put into a Committee on the General State of the Province on Monday next, for the further consideration of the same subject. Order of day for Monday.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn

**Monday, 29th February, 1864.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

- " ROBERT M. CUTLER,
- " STAYLEY BROWN,
- " MATHER B. ALMON,
- " ALEXANDER KEITH,
- " WILLIAM A. BLACK,
- " HENRY G. PINEO,
- " JAMES McNAB,
- " JONATHAN McCULLY,
- " WILLIAM McKEEN,
- " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

- " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
- " ANSELM F. COMEAU,
- " ROBERT B. DICKEY,
- " JOHN HOLMES,
- " JOHN CREIGHTON,
- " JOHN H. ANDERSON,
- " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
- " FREEMAN TUPPER,
- " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,
- " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the General State of the Province, for the further consideration of the despatches and papers laid before the House on the sixth day of February instant, relative to the Tenure of Office. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress. Order of day, House in Com. on General State Province, Tenure of Office.

*Ordered,* That the House be again put into a Committee on the General State of the Province, to-morrow, for the further consideration of the same subject. Made Order of day for to-morrow.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

Tuesday, 1st March, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINCO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Message from H. E.  
with

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House:

Report on Educa. &c.

The Report of the Rev. Dr. Forrester, the Superintendent of Education, for the year 1863; together with the Inspector's Report for the Counties of Pictou, Colchester, King's, and Annapolis. Also, a Statistical Report of Common Schools. Also, the Report on Agriculture, for the year 1863.

Agriculture, and  
Immigration Agent.

Also, the Report of the Immigration Agent, for the year 1863.  
The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. of J. Malar and  
others, and

Mr. Dickey presented the petition of James Malar and others, of Guysborough, relative to Dalhousie College.

W. Hall and others.

Mr. Whitman presented the petition of Weston Hall and others, of Granville, relative to Dalhousie College.

The same were ordered to lie on the table.

Order of day, House  
in Com. Gen. State  
Prov. Tenure Office.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the General State of the Province, for the further consideration of the despatches and papers laid before the House on the sixth day of February instant, relative to the Tenure of Office. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported, that Mr. McCully had moved the following resolution:

Report Resolution  
moved.

Resolution.

*Whereas*, upon application for a list of persons, holding public offices, dismissed by the present Government since their advent to power in June last, the following return has been submitted by a member of the Executive Government:

*Return of all persons dismissed from Office since the formation of the present Government, their residences, offices, dates, and cause of removal, salary, and the names of their successors.*

Date 1863.	Persons dismissed.	County.	Office.	Salary.	Successor.	Cause of removal.
June 26	H. McIntyre	C. Breton	W. O. Bridgeport	\$10	A. Carman	Office removed.
June 29	Wm. Fisher	Colchester	W. O. Stewiacke	10	C. Putnam	Upon petition.
“	S. Creelman	Halifax	Chief Gold Commiss'r	2000	P. S. Hamilton	Head departm't.
“	H. Munro	Halifax	Chairman Brl. Works	1600	F. Brown	do.
“	Thos. Morrison	Colchester	Immigrant Agent	800	Hon H.G. Pinco	do.
“	M. McKenna	Shelburne	Superdt. Light Houses	1000	J. H. Kendrick	Superseded previous officer.
“	G. W. A. Lowden	Pictou	Superdt. Great Roads	Commiss.	A. McKenzie	To reinstate former officer.
“	Geo. Whidden	Halifax	Registrar Deeds	Fees	W. H. Keating	Superseded former officer.

*Return of all Persons dismissed from Office, &c.—Continued.*

Date.	Person dismissed.	County.	Office.	Salary.	Successor.	Cause of Removal.
1863.						
June 29	W. T. Townsend	Halifax	Gauger	\$600	S. Caldwell	Special cause.
"	James Kerr	"	Revenue Officer	800	W. Craig	"
"	D. Rogers	Cumberland	Collector	\$80 and Commiss'ns	Jas. McNab	To reinstate former Officer.
"	R. McCully	"	"	"	J. W. Delaney	Special cause.
"	A. Munro	Victoria	"	"	Jno. McNeill	Office removed.
"	A. McPherson	Pictou	Tide Waiter	130	A. G. McKay	To reinstate former Officer.
"	T. Henderson	Annapolis	"	260	W. Ruggles	"
"	A. M. Gidney	"	P. O. Annapolis	184	C. Hoyt	Special cause.
"	John Naylor	Halifax	Commissioner	Commiss'ns.	C. H. M. Black	"
June 31	John Naylor	Halifax	Treasurer	Notes.		
"	W. Ackhurst	"	Clerk	400		To constitute majority on board
"	W. McLaurin	"	Excise Department	\$1.25 per day	John Drummond	Office abolished.
"	T. W. McDaniel	"	"	"		To reinstate former Officer.
"	James Collic	Queen's	P. O. Milton	72	Robt. Miller	"
October 5	R. Huntington	Yarmouth	"	360	E. Kempton	"
"	Alex. Fraser	"	Collector Light Duties	600	Alex. Lawson	Superseded former Officer.
"	G. C. Lawrence	Inverness	Registrar Probate	Fees	James Purcell	To reinstate former Officer.
"	Geo. McKay	Cape Breton	Collector	\$80 and Commiss'ns	R. McDougall	Non resident.
October 8	W. J. McKay	Colchester	"	20	C. H. Rigby	Official irregularities.
"	A. Atkinson	Cumberland	W. O. Earltown	16	Angus McLeod	Superseded former Officer.
October 10	Miss Hewson	"	"	52	Wm. Harrison	Office off main road.
Septbr. 15	N. Oxner	Lunenburg	P. O. River Philip	8	Mrs. J. C. Phillips	To reinstate former Officer.
" 29	E. Lockwood	King's	W. O. Dublin Shore	8	R. M. Curry	Office removed.
" 30	R. Fraser	Pictou	Collector	14	E. Rand	To reinstate former Officer.
October 1	John McLeod	Queen's	W. O. Mill Brook	400 60	M. G. Ross	Special cause.
October 6	D. Silverthorne	Halifax	Light House Keeper	360	Thos. Eaton	Request of P. M. G.
"	Wm. Bell	"	Letter Carrier	600	Wm. Doyle	Office abolished.
"	S. Howard	Cumberland	Clerk	320 60	John Fowler	To reinstate former Officer.
October 15	Mrs. Davison	King's	Light House Keeper	60	J. M. Parker	"
" 19	W. McKeen	Lunenburg	P. O. Berwick	8	Jas. Keizer	Incivility to public.
" 31	John Thureau	Digby	"	10	W. Bellevau	Drunkenness.
Novbr. 14	R. Forsythe	King's	"	12	S. Caldwell	Site not convenient.
" 14	R. C. Grant	"	Gaspareau	240 80	W. Welsh	Special cause.
" 16	J. C. Margeson	"	Light House Keeper	400 40	John Crotty	To reinstate former Officer.
" 16	Henry King	"	"	400 60	Jacob Smith	"
" 30	L. Knaut	Lunenburg	P. O. Mahone Bay	70	George Duncan	Special cause.

*Return of Persons dismissed from Office, &c.—Continued.*

Date.	Person dismissed.	County.	Office.	Salary.	Successor.	Cause of Removal.
1863 Novbr. 30	I. Knaut	Lanenburg	Collector	\$80 and Commiss'ns	C. D. Madir	Special cause.
"	Amos Lovitt	"	P. O. Chester	\$96	Ada Smith	"
"	S. C. Campbell	Victoria	Superintendent St. Paul's Island	760 60	D. McNeill	Insubordination.
"	W. Anderson	Halifax	Deputy Gold Commissioner	Fees	J. D. VanBuskirk	Special cause.
"	Jno. E. Stewart	Lanenburg	Collector	\$80 and Commiss'ns	D. E. Dincock	Superseded former Officer
"	W. Hart	Guyshorough	"	200	Jas. Marshall	Special cause.
"	A. F. Haliburton	Victoria	"	\$80 and Commiss'ns	W. Kidston, Junr.	"
Decbr. 29	N. Gibbons	Cape Breton	High Sheriff	Fees	H. P. Hill	"
1864. January 1	Alexr. Cameron	Pictou	P. O. Durham	\$90	D. McCoull	Special cause.
February 1	Eben Taylor	Cumberland	W. O. Maccan	16	George Dickinson	Site not convenient.
	Robt. Currie	Shelburne	" New Canada	8	W. Herkins	"
	Geo. Cragg	"	" Raggal Islands	8	George Wall	"
	A. Archibald	Pictou	P. O. River John	52	Jno. Cameron	Special cause.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.						
1863 June 30	F. Howe	Halifax	Clerk, freight department	\$320	R. McDonald	Neglect of duty.
July 8	W. Faulkner	"	Road Master	2.25 per day	W. Meikle	To reinstate former Officer.
"	Job Harvey	"	Station Master	250	R. McLaren	Special cause.
Octbr. 1	George Buggs	Colchester	Station Master	200	Geo. Melhenny	Neglect of duty.
CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.						
	G. F. McDonald	Hants	Deputy C. L. Surveyor	Fees	Benj. Smith	To reinstate.
	Jno. P. Lawson	Lanenburg	"	"	Jas. H. Hood	Special cause.
	Peter Ross	Pictou	"	"	Jas. Holmes	To reinstate.
	Alex. Hamilton	Shelburne	"	"	Jno. Furth	To reinstate.
	W. Anderson	Halifax	"	"	C. W. Fairbanks and J. D. VanBuskirk	Special cause.
INSANE ASYLUM.						
	R. Walker	Halifax	Carpenter			Office abolished.
	A. McDonald	"	Attendant			Special cause.

*Resolved*, That the system of dismissing public servants not holding political offices upon a change of administration, unless for malpractices, or other substantial reason capable of being sustained, is contrary to the established principles of the British Constitution, unjust to those who have served their country without complaint, and of dangerous public tendency.

And that after debate Mr. Dickey had moved the following resolution in amendment:

*Resolved*, That from the papers laid on the table of this House, and the Public Records of the Province, it is abundantly evident that prior to the advent of the Provincial Government in June last, a system of dismissals from office on purely political grounds was inaugurated, and acted upon, by the party now in opposition while in power.

Resolution in amitt.

And that the said resolution in amendmet had been agreed to.

And the question being put by the President,—

Whether the said report be received, and the resolution in amendment be agreed to?

There appeared for the resolution in amendment, eleven; against it, ten.

For the resolution in amendment—

Mr. McNab,  
Pineo,  
Brown,  
Creighton,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,

Against it—

Mr. Anderson,  
McCully,  
McHessey,  
McKeen,  
Archibald,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
Chipman,  
Patterson,  
Tupper.

The President.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said resolution in amendment be agreed to.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.:

Chapter Eighty-nine, of the Regulation and Inspection of Provisions, Lumber, Fuel, and other Merchandize;

89 Regulations of Provisions, &c.

Chapter Ninety, of Weights and Measures;

90 Weights and Meas.

Chapter Ninety-one, of General Provisions respecting Corporations;

91 Corporations.

Chapter Ninety-two, of Agricultural and Land Corporations.

92 Agr. Corporations.

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapters were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, s. o. s. relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.

The said Chapters were read a second time.

Read 2nd time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to Com

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

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**Wednesday, 2nd March, 1864.**


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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Petition J. E. Pearson  
and others.

Mr. Chipman presented the petition of John E. Pearson and others, of Lower Aylesford, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Committee on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.

Report.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :

Chap. 48 Jails, &c.  
51 Ch. of England,  
74 Bridges, &c., and  
75 Ferries.

Chapter Forty-eight, of Jails and other County Buildings ;  
 Chapter Fifty-one, of the Church of England ;  
 Chapter Seventy-four, of Bridges and Public Buildings ;  
 Chapter Seventy-five, of Ferries ;

Without amendment.

And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Ch. 43 Rev. Stat.  
Coroners, with an.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Forty-three of the said Bill, "Of Coroners,"—and had made an amendment thereto.

Amendment read.

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

FOURTH CLAUSE.—4th line—Instead of the words, "Board of Statistics," insert, "the office of the Provincial Secretary."

And agreed to.

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had under consideration the following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say :

49 Townships, and  
52 Religious Congre.  
To be ref. to sel. com.

Chapter Forty-nine, of Township and Township Officers ;  
 Chapter Fifty-two, of Religious Congregations and Societies ;

And had directed him to report, that the Committee recommended that the said Chapters should be referred to a select Committee to examine and report upon.

Bills referred.

*Ordered,* That the said report be received, and that the said Chapters be referred to a select Committee to examine and report upon.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Creighton, Mr. McHefsey, and Mr. McKeen be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

Friday, 4th March, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter Forty-nine of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Township and Township Officers,” was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and, with amendments, recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Comm. on Chapter 49  
Townships, rep. fav.  
with amendt.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be again committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.

Ordered to Com.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter Fifty-two of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Religious Congregations and Societies,” was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Ch. 52, Reli-  
gious Congregations  
report favorably.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be again committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.

Ordered to Com.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Rep. Chaps. Revised  
Stat. with amdt. viz:

Chapter Fifty-two, of Religious Congregations and Societies;  
 Chapter Fifty-three, of Assessments for the repairs of Meeting Houses;  
 Chapter Fifty-four, of Quarantine;  
 Chapter Fifty-five, of Boards of Health and Infectious Diseases;  
 Chapter Fifty-six, of Rabid Animals;  
 Chapter Fifty-seven, of Nuisances;

52 Rel. Congregat'ns,  
 53 Meeting Houses,  
 54 Quarantine,  
 55 Boards of Health,  
 56 Rabid Animals,  
 57. Nuisances.



56 Physic and Surg'y	Chapter Fifty-eight, of Regulations concerning the Practice of Physic and Surgery;
59 Indians.	Chapter Fifty-nine, of Indians;
61 Great Roads.	Chapter Sixty-one, of the Laying Out and Management of certain Great Roads;
63 Sub. to Pub. Works	Chapter Sixty-three, of Subscriptions to Public Works;
77 Commons.	Chapter Seventy-seven, of Commons;
78 Common Fields.	Chapter Seventy-eight, of Common Fields;
88 Mill.	Chapter Eighty-eight, of Mills and Millers;
91 General Provis'n- Corporations, and	Chapter Ninety-one, of General Provisions respecting Corporations;
92 Agl. Corporations.	Chapter Ninety-two, of Agricultural and Land Corporations;
Without amend.	And had agreed to the said Chapters, without any amendment. <i>Ordered.</i> That the said Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Chap. 19 Town-  
ships, with amds.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through Chapter Forty-nine of the said Bill, "Of Townships and Township Officers;" and had made several amendments thereto.

Amds. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

**IN THE TITLE.**—After the word "and," insert the words "certain County and."  
After the first Clause insert the following Clauses:

"If any person appointed under this Chapter shall die or leave the Township during his term of office, or shall not perform the duties thereof, any two Justices of the Township or Settlement may appoint a successor until another person shall be appointed by the Grand Jury and Sessions at their next meeting."

"The appointments made under the two preceding sections shall immediately be returned, in writing, by the Justices, to the Clerk of the Peace, who shall file the same, and shall cause copies thereof to be posted in the District."

**FIFTH CLAUSE.**—4th line—After the word "days," insert the following words, "after notice by advertisement posted in the Electoral District where such officer resides by the Clerk of the Peace or otherwise."

**SIXTH CLAUSE.**—Leave out this clause.

**SEVENTH CLAUSE.**—Last line—Instead of the words "six pence," insert the words "ten cents."

**FOURTEENTH CLAUSE.**—Last line—Instead of the words "two pounds," insert the words "eight dollars."

**SEVENTEENTH CLAUSE.**—3rd line—Instead of the words "ten shillings," insert the words "two dollars."

4th line—Instead of the words "five pounds," insert the words "twenty dollars."

**TWENTY-SECOND CLAUSE.**—4th line—Instead of the words "ten shillings," insert the words "two dollars."

At the end of the Bill, add the following clause:

"For the purposes of this Act, the words "Township" and "Settlement," shall extend to and include Counties or Districts, if the context shall require such construction."

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered.* That the said Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Chap. 62 Other  
than certain Great  
Roads, with amdt.

The Committee also reported, that the Chairman had gone through Chapter Sixty-two of the said Bill, "Of laying out Roads other than certain Great Roads," and had made an amendment thereto.

Amendment read.

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

**SIXTEENTH CLAUSE.**—2nd line—Leave out the words "and bars."

And agreed to.

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered.* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Chap. 76 Sewers,  
with amds.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Seventy-six of the said Bill, "Of Commissioners of Sewers and the regulating of Dyked and Marsh Lands," and had made two amendments thereto.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

TWENTIETH CLAUSE.—4th line—After the word “dyke,” insert the words “or an “aboiteau.”

Amnts. read,

TWENTY-SECOND CLAUSE.—2nd line—After the word “breakwater,” insert the words “by direction of a Commissioner of Sewers.”

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered.* That the said Chapter be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Eighty-seven of the said Bill, “Of Currency,” and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. Ch. 87 Currency with amts.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

Amnt. read.

SIXTH CLAUSE.—8th line—Instead of the word “Government,” insert the words “Governor in Council.”

SEVENTH CLAUSE.—1st line—Instead of the word “Government,” insert the words “Governor in Council.”

2nd line—Before the word “to,” insert the words “from time to time.”

5th line—Instead of the word “they,” insert the word “he.”

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered.* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Mr. Whitman presented the petition of James W. Stearns and others, of Lower Stewiacke, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. of J. W. Stearns and others.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House, the following despatches and papers relative to Immigration from the Manufacturing Districts of England:

Message from H. E. with Despatches relative to Immigration from Manufact. Districts.

Despatch (circular) dated 11th April, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor;

Despatch, dated 25th June, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Despatch, dated 22nd July, 1863, from the same to the same.

Memorandum of Members of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, dated 22nd July, 1863.

*(Appendix—Immigration.)*

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

Monday, 7th March, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

.. ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
.. STAYLEY BROWN,  
.. MATHER B. ALBON,  
.. ALEXANDER KEITH,  
.. WILLIAM A. BLAIR,  
.. HENRY G. PINEL,  
.. JAMES McNAB,  
.. JONATHAN McCULLY,  
.. WILLIAM McKEEN.

The Honorable

.. RICHARD A. McLEFFEY,  
.. THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
.. ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
.. JOHN HOLMES,  
.. JOHN CREIGHTON,  
.. JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
.. FREEMAN TUPPER,  
.. ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
.. SAMUEL CHURMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.:	The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
48 Jails.	Chapter Forty-eight, of Jails and other County Buildings;
51 Ch. of England.	Chapter Fifty-one, of the Church of England;
52 Relig. Congregat'ns.	Chapter Fifty-two, of Religious Congregations and Societies;
53 Meeting Houses.	Chapter Fifty-three, of Assessments for the repairs of Meeting Houses;
54 Quarantine.	Chapter Fifty-four, of Quarantine;
55 Boards Health.	Chapter Fifty-five, of Boards of Health and Infectious Diseases;
56 Rabid Animals.	Chapter Fifty-six, of Rabid Animals;
57 Nuisances.	Chapter Fifty-seven, of Nuisances;
58 Phy. and Surgery.	Chapter Fifty-eight, of Regulations concerning the practice of Physic and Surgery;
59 Indians.	Chapter Fifty-nine, of Indians;
61 Certain Gr. Roads.	Chapter Sixty-one, of the Laying Out and Management of certain Great Roads;
63 Sub. Public Wks.	Chapter Sixty-three, of Subscriptions to Public Works;
71 Bridges.	Chapter Seventy-four, of Bridges and Public Buildings;
75 Ferries.	Chapter Seventy-five, of Ferries;
77 Commons.	Chapter Seventy-seven, of Commons;
78 Common Fields.	Chapter Seventy-eight, of Common Fields;
88 Mills.	Chapter Eighty-eight, of Mills and Millers;
Ch. 91 Prov. respect- ing Corporat'ns, and	Chapter Ninety-one, of General Provisions respecting Corporations;
92 Agrl. Corporations.	Chapter Ninety-two, of Agricultural and Land Corporations;
Read 3rd time.	Were read a third time; and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter: Whether this Chapter shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.
Agreed to.	A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—
And sent to H. A.	To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
	The following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say:
Rep. Ch. 43 Coroners.	Chapter Forty-three, of Coroners;
49 Townships.	Chapter Forty-nine, of Townships and Township Officers;
62 Roads other than certain Gr. Roads.	Chapter Sixty-two, of the Laying Out Roads other than certain Great Roads;
76 Commrs. Sewers.	Chapter Seventy-six, of Commissioners of Sewers and the Regulating of Dyked and Marsh Lands;
87 Currency.	Chapter Eighty-seven, of Currency;

Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter: Read 3rd time,

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to, with amdt.  
And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk.—

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments; to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

On motion the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Ninety of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Weights and Measures," and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Rep. Ch. 90 Weights and Measures, without amdt.

Ordered, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Eighty-nine of the said Bill, "Of the Regulation and Inspection of Provisions, Lumber, Fuel, and other Merchandise," and had made several amendments thereto. Rep. Ch. 89 Inspe. of Provisions, &c. with amendment.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows: Amdt. read.

THIRTEENTH CLAUSE.—7th line—Leave out the words "on the case."

NINETY-FIFTH CLAUSE.—1st line—Leave out the words "not less than," and after the word "twelve," insert the words "fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, twenty, and twenty-one."

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the words, "and be liable to a fine of one dollar."

At the end of the Chapter add the following clause:

"The General or a Special Sessions may appoint all Inspectors and other officers necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Chapter."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say: Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.:

Chapter One hundred and two, of Trustees of Public Property; 102 Trus. Public Pro.

Chapter One hundred and three, of Public Markets; 103 Markets.

Chapter One hundred and five, of the discharge of Fire Arms and Fire Works; 105 Fire Arms and Works.

Chapter One hundred and six, of the Transportation of Gunpowder; 106 Gunpowder.

Chapter One hundred and eight, of the conveying of Timber and Lumber on Rivers, and the removal of obstructions therefrom; 108 Timber on Riv.

Chapter One hundred and nine, of Public Exhibitions; 109 Pub. Exhibitions.

Chapter One hundred and ten, of Stray Horses and Cattle; 110 Stray Horses.

Chapter One hundred and eleven, of the going at large of Infected Cattle, Dogs, and vicious Animals, and Geese; 111 Infected Cattle.

Chapter One hundred and twelve, of the Gathering of Sea Manure; 112 Sea Manure.

Chapter One hundred and fourteen, of the Taxation of Dogs; 114 Taxat'n of Dogs.

Chapter One hundred and twenty-three, of the Law of Copyright; 123 Copyright.

Chapter One hundred and twenty-four, of Patents for Useful Inventions; 124 Patents.

Chapter One hundred and thirty-nine, of Municipalities; 139 Municipalities.

Chapter One hundred and sixty, of Treason; 160 Treason.

Chapter One hundred and sixty-one, of Offences relating to the Army and Navy; 161 Offences Army and Navy.

Chapter One hundred and sixty-three, of Offences against Public Morals; 163 Public Morals.

Chapter One hundred and sixty-four, of Offences against the Law of Marriage; 164 Marriage.

Chapter One hundred and sixty-five, of Offences against the Public Peace; 165 Public Peace.

166 Admin. Justice.	Chapter One hundred and sixty-six, of Offences against the Administration of Justice;
167 Person.	Chapter One hundred and sixty-seven, of Offences against the Person;
168 Habitation.	Chapter One hundred and sixty-eight, of Offences against the Habitation;
169 Fraud. Appropri.	Chapter One hundred and Sixty-nine, of Fraudulent Appropriation;
170 Forgery & Coin.	Chapter One hundred and seventy, of Forgery and Offences relating to the Coin;
171 Malicious Injury to Property.	Chapter One hundred and seventy-one, of Malicious Injuries to Property;
172 Defin. of Terms.	Chapter One hundred and seventy-two, of the Definition of Terms;
173 Admin. Criminal Justice, and	Chapter One hundred and seventy-three, of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Supreme Court;
174 Duties J. P.'s in Criminal Matters.	Chapter One hundred and seventy-four, of the Duties of Justices of the Peace in Criminal Matters;
Read 1st time.	To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House. The said Chapters were read a first time. <i>Ordered.</i> That the said Chapters be read a second time.
S. O. S.	<i>Resolved</i> , unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.
Read 2nd time.	The said Chapters were read a second time.
Ordered to Com.	<i>Ordered.</i> That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.
Adjourn.	On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Tuesday, 8th March, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Edward Kenny, President.

<p>The Honorable</p> <p>“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,</p> <p>“ STAYLEY BROWN,</p> <p>“ MATHER B. ALMON,</p> <p>“ ALEXANDER KEITH,</p> <p>“ HENRY G. PINEO,</p> <p>“ JAMES McNAB,</p> <p>“ JONATHAN McCULLY,</p> <p>“ WILLIAM McKEEN,</p> <p>“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,</p>	<p>The Honorable</p> <p>“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,</p> <p>“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,</p> <p>“ JOHN HOLMES,</p> <p>“ JOHN CREIGHTON,</p> <p>“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,</p> <p>“ FREEMAN TUPPER,</p> <p>“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,</p> <p>“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.</p>
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PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Chap. 90, Weights and Meas. read 3rd time. Chapter Ninety of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Weights and Measures,” was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter shall pass?

Agreed to. It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Chapter Eighty-nine of the said Bill, "Of the Regulation and Inspection of Provisions, Lumber, Fuel, and other Merchandize," was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Ch. 89. Regulations of Provisions, &c. read 3rd time.

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to, with amdt. And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Mr. Keith presented the petition of N. H. Richau and others, of Barrington, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. of N. H. Richau and others.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Committee on Bills.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Report Chaps. Rev. Statutes, viz.:

Chapter One hundred and two, of Trustees of Public Property;	802 Trus. Public Pro.
Chapter One hundred and three, of Public Markets;	103 Markets,
Chapter One hundred and five, of the discharge of Fire Arms and Fire Works;	105 Fire Arms and Works.
Chapter One hundred and six, of the Transportation of Gunpowder;	106 Gunpowder.
Chapter One hundred and eight, of the conveying of Timber and Lumber on Rivers, and the removal of obstructions therefrom;	108 Timber on Riv.
Chapter One hundred and nine, of Public Exhibitions;	109 Pub. Exhibitions.
Chapter One hundred and ten, of Stray Horses and Cattle;	110 Stray Horses.
Chapter One hundred and eleven, of the going at large of Infected Cattle, Dogs, and vicious Animals, and Geese;	111 Infected Cattle,
Chapter One hundred and twelve, of the Gathering of Sea Manure;	112 Sea Manure,
Chapter One hundred and fourteen, of the Taxation of Dogs;	114 Taxat'n of Dogs,
Chapter One hundred and twenty-three, of the Law of Copyright;	123 Copyright,
Chapter One hundred and twenty-four, of Patents for Useful Inventions;	124 Patents,
Chapter One hundred and thirty-nine, of Municipalities;	139 Municipalities,
Chapter One hundred and sixty, of Treason;	160 Treason.
Chapter One hundred and sixty-one, of Offences relating to the Army and Navy;	161 Offences Army and Navy.
Chapter One hundred and sixty-three, of Offences against Public Morals;	163 Public Morals,
Chapter One hundred and sixty-four, of Offences against the Law of Marriage;	164 Marriage.
Chapter One hundred and sixty-five, of Offences against the Public Peace;	165 Public Peace.
Chapter One hundred and sixty-six, of Offences against the Administration of Justice;	166 Admin. Justice.
Chapter One hundred and sixty-seven, of Offences against the Person;	167 Person.
Chapter One hundred and sixty-eight, of Offences against the Habitation;	168 Habitation,
Chapter One hundred and Sixty-nine, of Fraudulent Appropriation;	169 Fraud. Approp.
Chapter One hundred and seventy, of Forgery and Offences relating to the Coin;	170 Forgery & Coin,
Chapter One hundred and seventy-one, of Malicious Injuries to Property;	171 Malicious Injury to Property.
Chapter One hundred and seventy-two, of the Definition of Terms in this Bill;	172 Defin. of Terms.
Chapter One hundred and seventy-three, of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Supreme Court;	173 Admin. Criminal Justice, and
Chapter One hundred and seventy-four, of the Duties of Justices of the Peace in Criminal Matters;	174 Duties J. P.'s in Criminal Matters,
And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.	Without amdt.

Ordered, That the said Chapters be read a third time.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, s.o.s. relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.

- Read 3rd time, The said Chapters were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:  
Whether this Chapter shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
And sent to H. A. To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.: A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with  
The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:  
79 Shipping, Chapter Seventy-nine, of Shipping and Seamen;  
80 Registry of Ships, Chapter Eighty, of the Registry of Ships;  
83 Partnerships, Chapter Eighty-three, of Partnerships;  
84 Factors & Agents, Chapter Eighty-four, of Factors and Agents;  
85 Bills Exchange, Chapter Eighty-five, of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes;  
To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.
- Read 1st time. The said Chapters were read a first time.  
S. O. S. *Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time.  
*Resolved*, unanimately, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.
- Read 2nd time. The said Chapters were read a second time.  
And ordered to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a committee of the whole House, presently.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported, that the Committee had made some progress.
- Rep. Ch. Rev. St. viz.: The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:  
79 Shipping, Chapter Seventy-nine, of Shipping and Seamen;  
80 Registry of Ships, Chapter Eighty, of the Registry of Ships;  
83 Partnerships, Chapter Eighty-three, of Partnerships;  
84 Factors, Chapter Eighty-four, of Factors and Agents;  
Without amendment. And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.
- Rep. Chap. 85 Bill of Exchange, with am. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Eighty-five of the said Bill, "Of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes,"—and had made several amendments thereto.
- Amdt. read, The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:  
THIRD CLAUSE.—3rd line—Instead of the word "and," insert the word "but." After the word "shall," insert the word "not." Leave out the word "and" after the word "negotiable."
- And agreed to. And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.
- Message from H. E. with des. relative to Survey for Inter-Colonial Railway. Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House, the following despatches relative to a survey of the Inter-Colonial Railway:  
Despatch, dated 20th February, 1864, from the Governor-General to Major-General Doyle;  
Despatch, dated March 4, 1864, from the Administrator of the Governor of Nova Scotia to the Governor-General.

(Appendix—Survey Inter-Colonial Railway.)

The said despatches were read, and ordered to lie on the table.



On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the second amendment proposed by this House to Chapter Four of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections," which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

2d amdt. to Ch. 4 Corrupt Prac. at Elections considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be adhered to.

And adhered to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

Message to H. A.

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House adheres to the second amendment proposed to the said Bill.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

Thursday, 10th March, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STANLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KETHI,  
 " WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 " ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Tuesday were read.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.:

Chapter Sixty, of Public Instruction;

60 Public Instruction

Chapter Eighty-two, of Pilotage, Harbors, and Harbor Masters.

82 Pilotage.

Also, with the following Bill:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the People's Bank, of Halifax.

People's Bank Bill.

To which Chapters and Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

The same were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That Chapter Sixty, "Of Public Instruction," be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ch. 60 Pub. Instruction referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Pineo be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Chapter Eighty-two, "Of Pilotage, Harbors, and Harbor Masters, be read a second time.

Ch. 82 Pilotage.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the People's Bank, of Halifax, be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

People's Bank Bill referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Almon, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Brown be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

- Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.: The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
- 79 Shipping. Chapter Seventy-nine, of Shipping and Seamen;
- 80 Registry Ships. Chapter Eighty, of the Registry of Ships;
- 83 Partnerships. Chapter Eighty-three, of Partnerships;
- 81 Factors & Agents. Chapter Eighty-four, of Factors and Agents;
- Read 3rd time. Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:
- Whether this Chapter shall pass?
- Agreed to. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—
- To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Ch. 85 Bills Exchange read 3rd time. Chapter Eighty-five of the said Bill, "Of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:
- Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?
- Agreed to, with amend. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—
- To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments; to which amendments their concurrence is desired.
- S. O. S. on Chap. 82 Pilotage, &c. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects Chapter Eighty-two of the said Bill, "Of Pilotage, Harbors and Harbor Masters."
- Read 2nd time. The said Chapter was read a second time.
- Ordered to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House.
- Committee on Bills. *On motion* the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- H. A. agree to amend. A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with
- Ch. 43 Coroners. Chapter Forty-three, of Coroners;
- 62 Roads other than certain Gr. Roads. Chapter Sixty-two, of the Laying Out Roads other than certain Great Roads;
- 76 Com. Sewers. Chapter Seventy-six, of Commissioners of Sewers and the Regulating of Dyked and Marsh Lands;
- 85 Bills of Exchange, and Chapter Eighty-five, of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes;
- 87 Currency. Chapter Eighty-seven, of Currency;
- And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapters.
- H. A. agree to 2d amend. to Ch. 4, Of Practices at Elections. Also, with Chapter Four of the said Bill, "Of the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections,"—and to inform the House that the House of Assembly did not adhere to their resolution not to agree to the second amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter.
- H. A. agree to some and not other amends. to Chap. 49 of Townships, &c. Also, with Chapter Forty-nine of the said Bill, "Of Townships and Township Officers,"—and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the first amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter; that they did not agree to the second and third proposed amendments; and that they agreed to the other amendments to the said Chapter.
- H. A. agree to some and not other amends. to Ch. 89 Regulation Provisions, &c. Also, with Chapter Eighty-nine of the said Bill, "Of the Regulation and Inspection of Provisions, Lumber, Fuel, and other Merchandize,"—and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the first and fourth amendments to the said Chapter, and did not agree to the second and third amendments thereto.

The following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say :

Chapter Forty-three, of Coroners ;

Chapter Sixty-two, of Laying out Roads other than certain Great Roads ;

Chapter Seventy-six, of Commissioners of Sewers and Regulating of Dyked and Marsh Lands ;

Chapter Eighty-five, of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ;

Chapter Eighty-seven, of Currency ;

Were read as amended, and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter :

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk.—

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.

Ch. 43 Coroners,  
62 Roads other than  
certain Gr. Roads,  
76 Comm. of Sewers,  
85 Bills of Exch. and  
87 Currency.

Finally agreed to.  
And sent to H. A.

Chapter Four of the said Bill, "Of the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections," was read as now amended.—and the question was put by the President :

Whether this Chapter, as now amended, shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk.—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House agrees to the same, as now amended.

Ch. 4 Corrupt Prac-  
tices at Elections.

Finally agreed to.  
And sent to H. A.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the second and third amendments proposed by this House to Chapter Forty-nine of the said Bill, "Of Townships and Township Officers," which amendments have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

The same were read by the Clerk.

And on motion, *resolved*, that the said amendments be not adhered to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk.—

To return the said Chapter, now entitled, "Of Townships and certain County and Township Officers," and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the second and third amendments proposed to the said Chapter.

2d and 3d amts. to  
Ch. 49, Townships,  
considered.

And not adhered to.  
Message to H. A.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the second and third amendments proposed by this House to Chapter Eighty-nine of the said Bill, "Of the Regulation and Inspection of Provisions, Lumber, Fuel, and other Merchandize,"—which amendments have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

The second amendment was read by the Clerk.—

Whereupon, Mr. Pines moved, that the said amendment be adhered to ; which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, four ; against the motion, eleven.

Am. to Ch. 89, Regu-  
lations of Provisions,  
considered.

2d amnt. read.  
Motion to adhere to.

For the motion :

Mr. Pines,  
Brown,  
Patterson,  
Black.

Against the motion :

Mr. McNab, Mr. Chipman,  
Anderson, Tupper,  
Culter, Holmes,  
Mellesley, Keith,  
Archibald, McCully,  
Comeau,

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

*Ordered*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

Am. not adhered to.

Then the third amendment was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk.—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the second and third amendments proposed thereto.

3d am. not adher'd to.  
Message to H. A.

	A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of the said Bill:
Ch. 94 Poor.	Chapter Ninety-four, of the Settlement and Support of the Poor;
95 Poor Districts.	Chapter Ninety-five, of Poor Districts;
96 Bastard Children.	Chapter Ninety-six, of the Maintenance of Bastard Children;
104 Fires, &c.	Chapter One hundred and four, of Fires and Firewards.
	To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.
Read 1st time.	The said Chapters were read a first time.
	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Chapters be read a second time.
S. O. S.	<i>Resolved</i> , unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.
Read 2d time.	The said Chapters were read a second time.
And ordered to Com.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.
Adjourn.	On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

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**Friday, 11th March, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STANLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINCO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Com. on People's  
Bank Bill rep. fav.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the People's Bank of Halifax, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill read 2d time.  
And ordered to Com.

The said Bill was read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Rep. Chap. Revised  
Statutes, viz.:

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

95 Poor Districts,  
96 Bastard Children.

Chapter Ninety-five, of Poor Districts;  
Chapter Ninety-six, of the Maintenance of Bastard Children;

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Without amend.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a third time.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.

S. O. S.

The said Chapters were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter :

Chaps. read 3d time.

Whether this Chapter shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through Chapter Eighty-two of the said Bill, "Of Pilotage, Harbors, and Harbor Masters," and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. Ch. 82 Pilotage,  
Am. with amend.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows :

Amtd. read.

FOURTH CLAUSE.—1st line—After the word "Commissioners," insert the following words, "at each port."

NINTH CLAUSE.—At the end of this clause add the following words: "Masters and Mates holding Licenses under this Section, at a distance of five miles at least from the mouth of the harbors mentioned in their respective Licenses, shall hoist a white flag, not less than four feet by six feet, at the main topmast head, with the number of his license on a dark ground in the centre, as a signal that the vessel has a certified master or mate on board; and any master carrying such flag, and not authorized so to do, and any person so authorized, and neglecting to hoist such flag, and rejecting a regular Pilot, shall forfeit twenty dollars."

ELEVENTH CLAUSE.—At the end of this clause add the following words: "But the provisions of this clause shall not extend to the case of a vessel whose Master or Mate has a certificate as Pilot for that harbor, and whose Pilot's flag shall then be hoisted."

After this clause insert the three following clauses :

12. A master requiring a pilot to take his vessel out of any of the before mentioned harbors, shall, if a British vessel, hoist the Union Jack, or if a foreign vessel, such flag as is usually worn thereby, at the fore-top-gallant mast head, and there continue the same for twelve hours, during daylight, before the time of sailing, and if, in the meantime, no licensed pilot shall offer himself, the master may employ any person he may think fit to pilot the vessel outwards.

13. Any unlicensed person who shall take charge of such vessel shall surrender the guidance thereof to the first licensed pilot who shall board her within the time specified in the last section, under a penalty of twenty dollars if such vessel be bound from the port of Halifax, and twelve dollars if bound from any other port.

14. When a licensed pilot shall have conducted a vessel inwards, and shall offer his services to pilot her outwards, and shall be in attendance ready and willing so to do when such vessel is ready for sea, he shall be preferred to any other licensed pilot, and if his services shall be declined he shall be entitled to the proportion of pilotage prescribed by the ninth section; and if the pilot who conducted her inwards shall not have tendered his services, then any licensed pilot, who shall first offer himself within the time specified in the twelfth section, shall be entitled to the same proportion of pilotage if his services shall not be accepted.

THIRTEENTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—Instead of the word "eighteenth," insert the words "twenty-first."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapter.

S. O. S.

- Chap. read 3d time. The said Chapter was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:  
Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?
- Agreed to with amdt. It was resolved in the affirmative.  
And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk.—  
To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.
- Rep. Chap. 91 Poor, with amendment. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Ninety-four of the said Bill, "Of the Settlement and Support of the Poor," and had made an amendment thereto.
- Amendment read. The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:  
FOURTEENTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words: "Or to a Judge at Chambers."
- And agreed to. And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.  
*Ordered.* That the said Chapter be read a third time.
- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapter.
- Read 3d time. The said Chapter was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:  
Whether this Chapter, with the amendment, shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to with amdt. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk.—  
And sent to H. A. To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with an amendment, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.
- Rep. Chap. 101 Fires and Firewards, With amendments. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and four of the said Bill, "Of Fires and Firewards," and had made two amendments thereto.
- Amendments read. The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:  
TENTH CLAUSE.—10th line—After the word "collected," leave out the remainder of the clause, and insert instead the following words: "Such monies shall be assessed upon houses and buildings, and every description of insurable personal property, within such district, by assessors to be appointed by such General Sessions, at such times and in such proportions as such General Sessions shall direct."  
TWENTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.—3rd and 4th lines—Leave out the words: "Within the towns in this Chapter mentioned."
- And agreed to. And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.  
*Ordered.* That the said Chapter be read a third time.
- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapter.
- Read 3d time. The said Chapter was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:  
Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk.—  
And sent to H. A. To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.
- Chap. of Rev. Stat.: A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with  
The following Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:  
Chapter Eighty-six, of Interest.
- 86 Interest.

To which Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapter was read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a second time, at a future day.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at half past two o'clock. Adjourn.

Monday, 14th March, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

- " ROBERT M. CUTLER,
- " STAYLEY BROWN,
- " MATHER B. ALMON,
- " ALEXANDER KEITH,
- " WILLIAM A. BLACK,
- " HENRY G. PINEO,
- " JAMES McNAB,
- " JONATHAN McCULLY,
- " WILLIAM MCKEEN.

The Honorable

- " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
- " ANSELM F. COMEAU,
- " JOHN HOLMES,
- " JOHN CREIGHTON,
- " JOHN H. ANDERSON,
- " FREEMAN TUPPER,
- " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,
- " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Chapter Eighty-six of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Interest," was read a second time. Chap. 86 Interest, read 2nd time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a committee of the whole House, at a future day. And ordered to com.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say: Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.:

- Chapter Eleven, of Officers of the Customs; 11 Officers Customs,
- Chapter Twelve, of the Laws of the Customs; 12 Laws Customs.
- Chapter Fifteen, of the Exportation of Goods and Drawbacks; 15 Exportation and Drawbacks, and
- Chapter One hundred and thirteen, of Coasting on Highways, of Roads over the Ice, and Guide Boards. 113 Coasting, &c.

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapters were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters. s. o. s.

The said Chapters were read a second time.

Chaps. read 2nd time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time. And ordered to Com.

Mr. Brown presented a Bill to authorize the Sale of the Academy Lot and Building in the Town of Yarmouth; also, Sale Academy, Yarmouth, and

A Bill to amend the Act for establishing a Public Cemetery in the Town of Yarmouth, and for other purposes. Pub. Cem. Yarmouth Bills,

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. And referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Comeau, and Mr. Creighton be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.



Pet. of Jos. B. Bond  
and others.

Mr. Brown presented the petition of Joseph B. Bond and others, in support of the Bill for the sale of the Academy Lot and Building at Yarmouth,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. of D. V. Parker  
and others.

Mr. Tupper presented the petition of D. V. Parker and others, of Brookfield, in Queen's County, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

S. O. S.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.

Rep. Ch. Rev. St. viz.:

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

15 Export. Goods.

Chapter Fifteen, of the Exportation of Goods and Drawbacks;

113 Coasting, &c. and

Chapter One hundred and thirteen, of Coasting on Highways, of Roads over the Ice, and Guide Roads.

Also, the following Bill, viz.:

People's Bank Bill.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the People's Bank of Halifax.

Without amdt.

And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters and Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Ch. 12 Customs  
Laws, with amdt.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through Chapter Twelve of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Laws of the Customs," and had made two amendments thereto.

Amdt. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

After the fourteenth clause insert the following clause:

"If a ship shall have become liable to forfeiture on account of any goods laden therein or unladen therefrom, or the master shall have become liable to a penalty on account of such goods, and the goods be small in quantity and trifling in value,—the Board, if satisfied that the act was done contrary to the intention of the owner, or without the privity of the master, as the case may be, may remit the forfeiture, and remit or mitigate the penalty in the matter in their discretion; and no action shall be thereafter brought in respect of the same."

After the twenty-first clause insert the following clause:

"Certificates and copies of official papers, certified under the hand and seal of any of the principal Officers of the Customs, or of any Collector of the Colonial Revenues in any of the British possessions in America or the West Indies, or of the principal Officers of the Customs in the United Kingdom or other the British possessions, or of any British Consul or Vice-Consul in a Foreign Country, and certificates and copies of official papers made pursuant to the Revenue Laws of this Province, shall be received as presumptive evidence on the trial of any suit in reference to any matter contained in the Revenue Laws."

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Tuesday, 15th March, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Edward Kenny, President.

The Honorable

- “ ROBERT M. CUTLER,
- “ STANLEY BROWN,
- “ MATHER B. ALMON,
- “ ALEXANDER KEITH,
- “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,
- “ HENRY G. PINEO,
- “ JAMES McNAB,
- “ JONATHAN McCULLY,
- “ WILLIAM McKEEN,
- “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

- “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
- “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
- “ JOHN HOLMES,
- “ JOHN CREIGHTON,
- “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,
- “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
- “ FREEMAN TUPPER,
- “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,
- “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the People's Bank, at Halifax;  
Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:  
Chapter Fifteen, of the Exportation of Goods and Drawbacks;  
Chapter One hundred and thirteen, of Coasting on Highways, of Roads over the Ice, and Guide Boards;

People's Bank Bill.  
Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.:  
15 Expor. Goods and Drawbacks, and  
11: Coasting, &c.

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on the Bill, and each Chapter:  
Whether this Bill, and this Chapter, shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Read 3rd time,  
Agreed to,  
And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bill, and the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Chapter Twelve of the said Bill, “Of the Laws of the Customs,” was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Ch. 12 Laws of Customs, read 3d time,  
Agreed to with amdt.  
And sent to H. A.

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments; to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter Sixty of the said Bill, “Of Public Instruction,” was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Ch. 60, Pub Instruction, rep. fav.  
Chap. read 2d time,  
And ordered to Com.

The said Chapter was read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

Rep. Ch. 86 Interest without amdt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Eighty-six of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Interest," and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Ch. 11 Officers of Customs, to be referred.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had had under consideration Chapter Eleven of the said Bill, "Of Officers of the Customs," and recommended that the said Chapter should be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Bill referred.

*Ordered*, That the said report be received, and that the said Chapter be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McNab, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Brown, Mr. Pineo, and Mr. McCully, be a Committee for that purpose.

Res. and petition of Teachers' Association

Mr. Almon presented a resolution passed by the Teachers' Association, and also a petition in accordance therewith, suggesting amendments to Chapter Sixty of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Public Instruction,"—which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. Rev. P. F. Murray and others.

Mr. Whitman presented the petition of the Rev. Perez F. Murray and others, of Port Williams, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Com. on Yarmouth Academy, and

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of the Academy Lot and Building in the Town of Yarmouth: also,

Yar. Cemetery Bills report favorably.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for establishing a Public Cemetery in the Town of Yarmouth, and for other purposes.

Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bills read 2d time.

The said Bills were read a second time.

And ordered to Com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

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Wednesday, 16th March, 1864.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Edward Kenny, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAVLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 " ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. McNab, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter Eleven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Officers of the Customs," was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Chap. 11 Officers of Customs, report fav.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be again committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.

Ch. again ord. to Com.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House:

Message from H. A. with Report Mines and Minerals.

The Report of the Inspector of Mines and Minerals.

(Appendix—*Mines and Minerals.*)

The same was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Chapter Eighty-six of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Interest," was read a third time.

Chap. 86 Interest, read 3d time.

Whereupon, Mr. Almon moved that the following words be added at the end of the first clause: "But no such security shall be void in the hands of an innocent holder without notice of the usurious consideration."

Amdt. moved.

Which being seconded, and, after debate, the question being put by the President,—

Whether this amendment be agreed to?

There appeared for the amendment, twelve; against it, eight.

For the amendment.		Against the amendment.
Mr. Anderson,	Mr. Black,	Mr. McNab,
McCully,	Keith,	McHefley,
McKeen,	Cutler,	Creighton,
Archibald,	The President.	Comeau,
Pineo,		Whitman,
Brown,		Tupper,
Almon,		Holmes,
Patterson,		Chipman.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And agreed to.

Then the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendment, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Chap. agreed to with amendment.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with an amendment, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Committee on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of the Academy Lot and Building in the Town of Yarmouth, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Report sale of Yarmouth Acady Bill, without amdt.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed, and read a third time.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for establishing a Public Cemetery in the Town of Yarmouth, and for other purposes, and had made two amendments thereto.

Rep. Yarmouth Cem. Bill, with amdt.

And the said amendments being read twice by the Clerk, were agreed to by the House.

Amdt. agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed, and read a third time.

Rep. Ch. 11 Officers  
Customs with amdt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Eleven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Officers of the Customs," and had made an amendment thereto.

Amdt. read.

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

At the end of the Chapter add the following clause :

"Sections three and seventeen of this Chapter shall not apply to Collectors of Outports whose salaries and commissions, at their respective ports, shall not exceed two hundred dollars per annum, and provided such Collectors shall not be connected with or engaged in any way in the importation of dutiable articles."

And agreed to.

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time.

S. O. S. on Yarmouth  
Academy, and

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of the Academy Lot and Building in the Town of Yarmouth; also,

Yar. Cemetery Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for establishing a Public Cemetery in the Town of Yarmouth, and for other purposes.

Bills read 3d time.

The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Bill :

Whether this Bill shall pass?

Passed.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To carry down the said Bills, and desire their concurrence thereto.

S. O. S. on Chap. 11  
Officers of Customs.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects Chapter Eleven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Officers of the Customs."

Chap. read 3rd time.

The said Chapter was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President :

Whether this Chapter, with the amendment, shall pass?

Agreed to, with amdt.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with an amendment, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.

Pet. of C. J. Eaton and  
others, and of B. R.  
Morse and others.

Mr. Whitman presented the petition of Charles J. Eaton and others, of Canning; also, the petition of B. R. Morse and others, of Lake George, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at half-past two o'clock.

Friday, 18th March, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Mr. Holmes presented the petition of the Rev. Alexander Sutherland and others, of Rogers Hill, in the County of Pictou, suggesting alterations to Chapter Sixty, “Of Public Instruction,”—which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. Pet. of Rev. A. Sutherland and others.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills :

A Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal certain Acts, passed in 1863, for Railway Construction ; Repeal Railway Construction, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the construction of a further section of the Provincial Railway. Constructing Section of Railway Bills.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time. Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a second time, at a future day.

The messenger also brought up the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say : H. A. agree to am. to

Chapter Ninety-four, of the Settlement and Support of the Poor ; Ch. 94 Settlement of Poor, and

Chapter One hundred and four, of Fires and Firewards ; Ch. 104 Fires.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapters.

The said Chapters were then read as amended,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter : Ch. finally agreed to

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended. And sent to H. A.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House : Message from H. E. with

The Correspondence relative to the pay of Non-Commissioned Officers employed in Drilling the Militia in the British North American Colonies ; Cor. relative to pay of Militia Instructors.

Despatch, dated 10th February, 1864, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia ;

Despatch, dated November 9th, 1863, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to the Secretary of State for the Colonies ;

Letter, dated November 9th, 1863, from the Adjutant-General of Militia of New Brunswick to the Commander-in-Chief:

Letter, dated 21st November, 1863, from Mr. Elliott to the Under Secretary of State for War;

Letter, dated 3rd February, 1864, from Mr. Dalton to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

*(Appendix—Pay of Militia Instructors.)*

Despatch, apology  
relative to seizure  
of Chesapeake.

Also, a Despatch, dated 22nd February, 1864, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Administrator of the Government, notifying the apology of the United States Government for the violation of British Territorial Jurisdiction by Officers of the United States steamer Ella and Annie in the pursuit of persons who had seized the Chesapeake.

*(Appendix—Seizure of Chesapeake.)*

Report Leg. Library.

Also, the Report on the Legislative Library, for the year 1863.

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Committee on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Rep. Chap. 60 Public  
Instruct. with amend.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Sixty of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Public Instruction,"—and had made several amendments thereto.

Am't. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

FIFTH CLAUSE.—3rd line—Leave out the words, "District named in Schedule B," and insert instead, "County of this Province."

5th line—After the word "Board," insert the words, "of Commissioners."

8th line—Instead of the word "District," insert the word "County."

SIXTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—Before the word "District," insert the words "County or."

SEVENTEENTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—After the word "granted," insert the word "annually."

NINETEENTH CLAUSE.—4th line—Before the word "District," insert the words "County or."

TWENTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—7th line—After the word "assessment," insert the following words, "and in case it is decided to raise the required funds by subscription, and the sum subscribed for the support of the school fails to be realized, the balance shall be raised by assessment in manner as hereinafter mentioned, the amount previously paid being taken into consideration."

18th line—After the word "Peace," insert the words "for the County or District."

TWENTY-NINTH CLAUSE.—1st direction, 5th line—After the word "rights," insert the words, "or the property of any religious denomination."

2d direction, 9th line—After the word "established," leave out the remainder of the direction.

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

Motion to re-commit  
Chapter.

Then Mr. Holmes moved that the said Chapter be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the thirty-third clause, by adding the following words at the end thereof, "And shall be exempt from the payment of county, city, or poor rates, unless they are rated in the rate list for a sum exceeding one thousand dollars."

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion for re-committing the Chapter, four; against re-committing it, ten:



For re-committing.

Mr. Archibald,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
Black.

Against re-committing.

Mr. McNab,                      Mr. Brown,  
Anderson,                      Creighton,  
McHeffey,                      Comeau,  
Whitman,                      Tupper,  
Chipman,                      Cutler.

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at Adjourn. half-past two o'clock.

**Monday, 21st March, 1864.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Mr. McCully presented the petition of James Keen, praying for an alteration in the Patent Laws,—which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. Petition of Jas. Keen.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills :

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Nova Scotia Marine Insur. Company, Marine Insurance Company ;

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the House Joiners' Union Society of House Joiners Soc'y, and Halifax ;

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House, Hx. Bills, Court House in Halifax.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bills be read a second time, at a future time.

The messenger also brought up Chapter Eighty-six of a Bill, entitled, H. A. do not agree to amdt. to Chapter 86 of Interest. An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “ Of Interest.”

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the said amendment. Amdt. considered.

The same was read by the Clerk :

Whereupon, Mr. McHeffey moved that the said amendment be not Motion not to adhere to amdt. adhered to,—

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for not adhering to the amendment, eight; for adhering to the amendment, ten :

For not adhering to amendment.

For adhering.

Mr. McNab,  
McLefley,  
Chipman,  
Creighton,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
Tupper,  
Holmes.

Mr. Anderson,  
McCully,  
McKeen,  
Archibald,  
Brown,  
Almon,  
Pineo,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler.

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Amdt. adhered to.

*Ordered,* That the said amendment be adhered to.

Message to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House adheres to the amendment proposed thereto.

Pet. of Wm. McPhee and others.

Mr. McKeen presented the petition of William McPhee and others, of Big Baddeck River, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Ch. 69 Public Instruction, read 3d time.

Chapter Sixty of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Public Instruction," was read a third time.

Further amdt. made.

Then the following further amendments were made to the said Chapter:

NINTH CLAUSE.—At the end of this clause add the following words: "And where there are more than one School District in a County the Council of Public Instruction shall fix the time of the meetings of the Board of Commissioners."

At the end of the Chapter add the following clause:

"Chapter Sixty of the Revised Statutes, 'Of Public Instruction,' and all Acts in amendment thereof, shall continue and be in force until the first day of November next."

Then the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Chap. agreed to with amdt.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

S. O. S. on

*Resolved,* unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects

N. S. Marine Insurance Company.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company; also,

House Joiners Soc'y, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the House Joiners' Union Society of Halifax; also,

Court House, Hx. Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax.

Read 2nd time.

The said Bills were read a second time.

And ordered to com.

*Ordered,* That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Message from H. E. with Cor. Union of Maritime Colonies.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following correspondence relative to a Union of the Maritime Colonies:

Despatch, dated 5th February, 1864, from the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick;

Despatch, dated 17th February, 1864, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia;

Despatch, dated 17th February, 1864, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia;

Despatch, dated 27th February, 1864, from the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick,—enclosing:

A Resolution (to be submitted) for the appointment of Delegates for arranging a preliminary plan for the Union of the Colonies;

Circular Despatch and Resolution sent to the Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Despatch, dated 11th March, 1864, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia,—enclosing:

A Resolution (to be submitted) for the appointment of Delegates for the same purpose.

Despatch, dated 11th March 1864, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.

*(Appendix—Union of Maritime Colonies.)*

Also, an Estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure for the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1864. Estimate.

*(Appendix—Estimate.)*

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

**Tuesday, 22nd March, 1864.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Edward Kenny, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STANLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALNON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KERFF,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEV,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIFFMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

Report N. S. Marine  
Ins. Company Bill  
without amdt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company,—and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. House Joiners  
Soc. Bill with amdt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the House Joiners' Union Society of Halifax,—and had made an amendment thereto.

Amdt. read.

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

FIRST CLAUSE—22<sup>nd</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup>, and 24<sup>th</sup> lines—Leave out the words: "For the establishment of an equable rate of wages for and among the several members of the Society."

And agreed to.

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

Report Court House.  
Hx. Bill with amdt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to provide for the crection of a Court House in Halifax,—and had made two amendments thereto.

Amdt. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

FIRST CLAUSE—10<sup>th</sup> line—After the word "vest," insert the words, "and they shall be a Body Corporate."

THIRD CLAUSE—Leave out this clause, and insert instead the following clause:

"The several rooms and apartments within the building shall continue to be occupied as at present, unless otherwise directed by an order of the Governor in Council."

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

H. A. agree to amdt.  
to Chap. 12, Laws  
of Customs.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter Twelve of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Laws of Customs," and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

Ch. finally agreed to.

The said Chapter was then read as amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.

Pet. of L. B. Gates  
and others.

Mr. Creighton presented the petition of Lawrence B. Gates and others, of Malhono Bay, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Pet. R. B. Phelps  
and others.

Mr. Almon presented the petition of Robert B. Phelps and others, of Sackville, relative to Dalhousie College,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company, was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

N. S. Marine Ins. Co.  
 Bill read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to:

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the House Joiners' Union Society of Halifax; also,

House Joiners' Socy,  
 Halifax, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax;

Court House, Halifax;  
 Bills

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill:

Read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to with amdt.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House, the following correspondence relative to an improved Light at Sambro Island:

Message from H. E.  
 with Cor. relative  
 to improved Light,  
 Sambro Island.

Despatch, dated 11th June, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Despatch, dated 23rd July, 1863, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the late Lieutenant-Governor;

Despatch, dated 11th July, 1863, from the same to the same,—enclosing:

A Letter, dated 20th June, 1863, from Mr. Farren to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Despatch, dated 20th August, 1863, from the late Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Appendix—Sambro Light.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

Thursday, 24th March, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN.  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH.  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McILFEFFY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES.  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

H. A. agreed to Ch. 42 Pilots, &c.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter Eighty-two of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Pilots, Harbors, and Harbor Masters,”—and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

Ch. finally agreed to.

The said Chapter was then read as amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Amb. sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
 To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.

3 Petitions relative to Dalhousie Col.

Mr. Dickey presented the petition of Daniel C. Archibald and others; also, the petition of the Rev. D. W. C. Dimock and others, of Truro; also, the petition of George Thompson and others, of Little River, relative to Dalhousie College,—which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Rep. Ch. 42, Sheriffs, with amdt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Forty-two of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Sheriffs,” and had made several amendments thereto.

Amtd. agreed to.

And the said amendments being read twice by the Clerk, were agreed to by the House.

[MEMO.—The amendments were substituting Chapter 32 of the Acts of 1859, except the fourteenth or last clause.]

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Chaps. Revised Statutes, viz:

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chapter Fifty, of Fences and Fence Viewers, and Impounding of Cattle;	50 Fences, &c.
Chapter Sixty-six, of the Expenditure of Monies on the Roads;	66 Monies on Roads,
Chapter Sixty-nine, of Closing Roads;	69 Closing Roads.
Chapter Ninety-seven, of the Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals;	97 Useful Birds and Animals.
Chapter One hundred and forty-seven, of Suits against Absent or Absconding Debtors;	147 Suits against Absconding Debtors.
Chapter One hundred and fifty-two, of Petty Offences, Trespasses, and Assaults;	152 Petty Offences,
Chapter One hundred and fifty-three, of the Writ of Certiorari;	153 Certiorari.
Chapter One hundred and fifty-four, of Interpleader;	154 Interpleader.
Chapter One hundred and fifty-five, of the Protection of Justices of the Peace;	155 Protection J. P.
Chapter One hundred and fifty-six, of the Protection of Constables.	156 Protection Con.
Also, with the following Bills:	
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Halifax Fire Insurance Company;	Halifax Fire Ins. Co.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to add to the name of Robert Burton;	Robt. Burton's name,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of William Henry Henderson.	and W. H. Henderson's name, Bills.
To which Chapters and Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.	
The said Chapters and Bills were read a first time.	Read 1st time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Chapter and Bills be read a second time, at a future day.	

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chapter One hundred and forty-four, of the Writ of Dower;	144 Dower.
Chapter One hundred and forty-five, of the Partition of Lands;	145 Partition Lands,
Chapter — Of Marine Courts of Enquiry.	Chap. Marine Courts,
To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.	
The said Chapters were read a first time.	Read 1st time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the two first Chapters be read a second time, at a future day.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the third Chapter be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.	Marine Courts ref.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. McCully, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Dickey be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Tuesday, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

**Tuesday, 29th March, 1864.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

- " ROBERT M. CUTLER,
- " STAYLEY BROWN,
- " MATHER B. ALMON,
- " ALEXANDER KEITH,
- " WILLIAM A. BLACK,
- " HENRY G. PINEO,
- " JAMES McNAB,
- " JONATHAN McCULLY,
- " WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

- " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
- " ANSELM F. COMEAU,
- " ROBERT B. DICKEY,
- " JOHN HOLMES,
- " JOHN H. ANDERSON,
- " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
- " FREEMAN TUPPER,
- " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,
- " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Thursday were read.

Chaps. Rev. Sta. viz:	The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
50 Fences, &c.	Chapter Fifty, of Fences and Fence Viewers, and Impounding of Cattle;
66 Monies on Roads.	Chapter Sixty-six, of the Expenditure of Monies on the Roads;
69 Closing Roads.	Chapter Sixty-nine, of Closing Roads;
97 Useful Birds and Animals.	Chapter Ninety-seven, of the Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals;
147 Suits against Absconding Debtors.	Chapter One hundred and forty-seven, of Suits against Absent or Absconding Debtors;
152 Pet. Offences, &c.	Chapter One hundred and fifty-two, of Petty Offences, Trespasses, and Assaults;
153 Certiorari.	Chapter One hundred and fifty-three, of the Writ of Certiorari;
154 Interpleader.	Chapter One hundred and fifty-four, of Interpleader;
155 Protection J. P.	Chapter One hundred and fifty-five, of the Protection of Justices of the Peace;
156 Protection Const.	Chapter One hundred and fifty-six, of the Protection of Constables;
144 Writ of Dower.	Chapter One hundred and forty-four, of the Writ of Dower;
145 Partit'n of Lands.	Chapter One hundred and forty-five, of the Partition of Lands;
	Also, the following Bills:
Halifax Fire Ins. Co.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Halifax Fire Insurance Company;
Robt. Burton's name, and H. H. Henderson's name.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to add to the name of Robert Burton;
	A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of William Henry Henderson;
Read 2nd time.	Were read a second time.
And ordered to com.	<i>Ordered.</i> That the said Chapters and Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.

Message from H. E. with	Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following papers relative to a Survey of the Inter-Colonial Railway:
Desp. Survey Inter-Colonial Railway.	Despatch, dated 15th March, 1864, from the Governor-General of Canada to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia,—enclosing Letter of Instructions, dated 10th March, 1864, from the Provincial Secretary of Canada to Mr. Fleming, Civil Engineer.

*(Appendix—Survey Inter-Colonial Railway.)*

Corresp. Fog Horn Halifax Harbor.	Also, the following correspondence relative to the placing of a Fog Horn at the entrance of the Harbor of Halifax: Letter, dated 11th August, 1863, from Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne to the late Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Letter, dated 10th August, 1863, from G. J. Malcolm, Commander H. M. S. Barracouta, to the Vice-Admiral.
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*(Appendix—Fog Horn, Halifax Harbor.)*

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills:

Customs Duties.	1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Law regulating Customs Duties;
Excise Duties.	2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act for imposing an Excise Duty on certain articles manufactured within this Province;
Light Duties.	3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Laws imposing Light House Duties;
Funding Debt City of Halifax.	4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax.
Fruit Growers' Association.	5. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society;
Steam Ferry Pictou.	6. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate a Company to establish a Steam-boat Ferry across the Harbor of Pictou.



Also, with the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:	Chaps. Rev. Sta. vit.:
Chapter Sixty-five, of Commissioners of Streets;	65 Commrs. Streets,
Chapter Ninety-eight, of the Destruction of Noxious Animals;	98 Noxious Animals
Chapter Ninety-nine, of the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries;	99 Coast and Sea Fisheries,
Chapter One hundred and seven, of Burning Woods and Marshes;	107 Burning Woods and Marshes.
Chapter One hundred and fifteen, of Deeds by Married Women;	115 Deeds Married Women,
Chapter One hundred and twenty-five, of the Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries;	125 Fraud and Perj.
Chapter One hundred and twenty-nine, of Guardians and Wards;	129 Guard. & Wards,
Chapter One hundred and thirty, of Masters, Apprentices, and Servants;	130 Masters, &c.
Chapter One hundred and thirty-three, of the Court of Marriage and Divorce;	133 Mar. and Divorce
Chapter One hundred and thirty-four, of Trusts and Trustees;	134 Trusts.
Chapter One hundred and thirty-five, of Escheating Lands forfeited to the Crown;	135 Escheat'g Lands,
Chapter One hundred and forty-six, of Tenancies and of Forcible Entry and Detainer;	146 Tenancies, and
Chapter One hundred and fifty, of Distress for Rent, and Remedy.	150 Distress for Rent,
To which Bills and Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.	
The said Bills and Chapters were read a first time.	Read 1st time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the four first Bills be read a second time, at a future time.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the fifth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.	Fruit Growers' Association Bill referred. Committee.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Dickey, Mr. McJeffey, and Mr. Whitman be a Committee for that purpose.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the sixth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.	Steam Ferry, Pictou, Bill referred. Committee.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Patterson, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Almon be a Committee for that purpose.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the thirteen Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, be read a second time, at a future day.	
The messenger also returned a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for establishing a Public Cemetery in the Town of Yarmouth, and for other purposes; also,	H. A. agree to Yarmouth Cemetery and Yar. Academy Bills,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Sale of the Academy Lot and Building in the Town of Yarmouth;	
And informed the House that the House of Assembly had agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.	Without amdt.
The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax; also,	H. A. agree to Am. to Court House Halifax, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the House Joiners' Union Society of Halifax;	House Joiners' Soc'y Bills.
And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills.	
The said Bills were then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill:	Bills finally agreed to.
Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	
The messenger also brought up Chapter Sixty of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Public Instruction," and informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to all the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter, except the last amendment,—and that they agreed to the last amendment with an amendment, to which they desired the concurrence of this House.	H. A. agree to am. to Ch. 60 Pub. Instruction, with amdt. to last amdt.
The messenger also brought up Chapter Eighty-six of the said Bill, "Of Interest,"—and informed the House that the House of Assembly adhered to their resolution not to agree to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter.	H. A. adhere to res. not to agree to am. to Ch. 86 of Interest

- S. O. S. on *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects—
- Customs Duties, A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Law Regulating Customs Duties; also,
- Excise Duties, A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act for imposing an Excise Duty on certain Articles manufactured within the Province; also,
- Light Duties, and A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Laws imposing Light House Duties; also,
- Funding Illfx. Debt Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax.
- Bills read 2nd time. The said Bills were read a second time.
- And ordered to com. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.

Rep. of Committee of Public Accounts. Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee of this House appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to examine the Public Accounts, made his Report, which he read in his place.

(*Appendix—Public Accounts.*)

*Ordered*, That the said Report do lie on the table.

- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported, that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report, The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through
- Customs Duties, A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Law regulating Customs Duties; also,
- Excise Duties, and A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act for imposing an Excise Duty on certain Articles manufactured within this Province; also,
- Light Duties Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Laws imposing Light House Duties; also,
- And Chaps. Rev. Stat.: The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
- 66 Monies on Roads, Chapter Sixty-six, of the Expenditure of Monies on the Roads;
- 69 Closing Roads, Chapter Sixty-nine, of Closing Roads;
- Without amdt. And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Ordered*, That the said Bills and Chapters be read a third time, at a future day
- Rep. Ch. 50, Fences, with amdt. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Fifty of the said Bill, "Of Fences and Fence Viewers and Impounding of Cattle,"—and had made two amendments thereto.
- Amdt. read. The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:  
SECOND CLAUSE.—3rd line—After the word "picket," insert the words, "and board."
- And agreed to. FOURTH CLAUSE.—Instead of the word "fifty," insert the words "twenty five." And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.
- Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.
- Rep. Chap. 97, Useful Birds and Animals, with amdt. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Ninety-seven of the said Bill, "Of the Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals,"—and had made an amendment thereto.
- Amdt. read. The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:  
At the end of the Chapter add the following Clause:  
"The provisions of this Chapter shall not extend to bears, loup-cerviers, wild-cats, and wolves."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and forty-seven of the said Bill, "Of Suits against Absent or Absconding Debtors,"—and had made an amendment thereto. Rep. Chap. 137. Suits against Absconding Debtors, with amdt.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows: Amdt. read.

SECOND CLAUSE.—8th line—After the word "Province," insert the following words: "And that the deponent verily believes that the person, if any, about to be summoned, is the agent or trustee of the defendant, or that he hath goods, or credits, of such defendant in his possession or under his control." "Which affidavit shall be made before a Judge or Commissioner, or, in their absence, before a Justice of the Peace."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half past two o'clock. Adjourn.

**Wednesday, 30th March, 1864.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAYLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk— Message to H.A. with Court House, Hx. and  
 To return a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the House Joiners' Union Society of Halifax; House Joiners' Soc'y Bills as amended.

And to inform them that this House has agreed to the said Bills as amended.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Law regulating Customs Duties; also, Customs Duties.

A Bill, entitled, An Act for imposing an Excise Duty on certain Articles manufactured within this Province; also, Excise Duties, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Laws imposing Light House Duties; Light Duties Bills, and

- Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.: Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :
- 66 Monies on Roads. Chapter Sixty-six, of the Expenditure of Monies on the Roads;
- 69 Closing Roads. Chapter Sixty-nine, of Closing Roads;
- Read 3rd time. Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill and Chapter :
- Whether this Bill, and whether this Chapter, shall pass ?
- Agreed to, It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Bills and Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Chaps. Rev. Sta. viz.: The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :
- 50 Fences, &c. Chapter Fifty, of Fences and Fence Viewers, and Impounding of Cattle ;
- 27 Useful Birds and Animals. Chapter Ninety-seven, of the Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals ;
- 147 Suits against Absconding Debtors. Chapter One hundred and forty-seven, of Suits against Absent or Absconding Debtors ;
- Read 3rd time. Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter :
- Whether this Chapter, with the amendment, shall pass ?
- Agreed to with amdt. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.
- The following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say :
- 65 Commrs. Streets. Chapter Sixty-five, of Commissioners of Streets ;
- 28 Noxious Animals. Chapter Ninety-eight, of the Destruction of Noxious Animals ;
- 29 Fisheries. Chapter Ninety-nine, of the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries ;
- 107 Woods & Marshes. Chapter One hundred and seven, of Burning Woods and Marshes ;
- 115 Deeds by Married Women. Chapter One hundred and fifteen, of Deeds by Married Women ;
- 125 Frauds and Perjuries. Chapter One hundred and twenty-five, of the Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries ;
- 129 Guar. and Wards. Chapter One hundred and twenty-nine, of Guardians and Wards ;
- 130 Masters, &c. Chapter One hundred and thirty, of Masters, Apprentices, and Servants ;
- 133 Mar. and Divorce. Chapter One hundred and thirty-three, of the Court of Marriage and Divorce ;
- 134 Trusts & Trustees. Chapter One hundred and thirty-four, of Trusts and Trustees ;
- 135 Escheating. Chapter One hundred and thirty-five, of Escheating Lands forfeited to the Crown ;
- 116 Tenancies. Chapter One hundred and forty-six, of Tenancies and of Forcible Entry and Detainer ;
- 150 Dist. for Rent, &c. Chapter One hundred and fifty, of Distress for Rent, and Remedy ;
- Read 2nd time. Were read a second time.
- And ordered to com. *Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.
- Com. on Steam Ferry Pictou, report fav. Mr. Patterson, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate a Company to establish a Steamboat Ferry across the Harbor of Pictou, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill read 2nd time. The said Bill was read a second time.
- And ordered to com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.
- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills and Chapters before a Committee of the whole House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Halifax Fire Insurance Company; also,

Report.

Halifax Fire Insurance Co. and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate a Company to establish a Steamboat Ferry across the Harbor of Pictou;

Steam Ferry Co. Pictou. Bills.

Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chap. Rev. Stat. viz.:

Chapter Sixty-five, of Commissioners of Streets;  
Chapter Ninety-eight, of the Destruction of Noxious Animals;  
Chapter Ninety-nine, of the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries;  
Chapter One hundred and seven, of Burning Woods and Marshes;  
Chapter One hundred and fifteen, of Deeds by Married Women;  
Chapter One hundred and twenty-five, of the Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries;

65 Commrs. Streets.

98 Noxious Animals.

99 Fisheries.

107 Woods & Marshes.

115 Deeds Married Women.

125 Frauds and Perj.

Chapter One hundred and twenty-nine, of Guardians and Wards;  
Chapter One hundred and thirty, of Masters, Apprentices, and Servants;  
Chapter One hundred and thirty-three, of the Court of Marriage and Divorce;  
Chapter One hundred and thirty-four, of Trusts and Trustees;  
Chapter One hundred and thirty-five, of Escheating Lands forfeited to the Crown;

129 Guar. and Wards.

130 Masters, &c.

133 Mar. and Divorce.

134 Trusts.

135 Escheats.

Chapter One hundred and forty-four, of the Writ of Dower;  
Chapter One hundred and forty-five of the Partition of Lands;  
Chapter One hundred and fifty, of Distress for Rent, and Remedy;  
Chapter One hundred and fifty-two, of Petty Offences, Trespases, and Assaults;

144 Dower.

145 Part'n of Lands.

150 Distress for Rent

152 Petty Offences.

Chapter One hundred and fifty-four, of Interpleader;  
Chapter One hundred and fifty-five, of the Protection of Justices of the Peace;

154 Interpleader.

155 Protection J. P.

Chapter One hundred and fifty-six, of the Protection of Constables;  
And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

156 Protection Cons.

Without amdt.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills and Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and forty-six of the said Bill, "Of Tenancies, and of Forcible Entry and Detainer,"—and had made an amendment thereto.

Rep. Ch. 146. Tenancies, &c. with amdt.

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

Amdt. read.

FOURTH CLAUSE.—3rd line—After the word "shall," insert the words, "within fourteen days thereafter."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and fifty-three of the said Bill, "Of the Writ of Certiorari," and had made an amendment thereto.

Report Chap. 153 Certiorari, with amdt.

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

Amdt. read.

THIRD CLAUSE.—1st and 2nd lines—Leave out the words, "No affidavit shall be necessary previous to the issue of the Writ of Certiorari, and"

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had had under consideration A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of William Henry Henderson; also,

Recommend Henderson's and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add to the name of Robert Burton.

Burton's Bills

And recommended that the said Bills should be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

To be referred.

- Bills referred.** *Ordered.* That the said report be received, and that the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Committee.** *Ordered.* That Mr. Almon, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. McCully be a Committee for that purpose.
- Messrs from H. E. with** Mr. Creighton, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following Despatch relative to the Chesapeake:
- Despatch relative to Chesapeake, and** Despatch, dated 12th March, 1864, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Administrator of the Government.

(Appendix—Chesapeake.)

- Despatches and Letters rela. to Inter-Colonial Railway.** Also, the following Despatches and Letters relative to the Inter-Colonial Railway:
- Despatch, dated 19th March, 1864, from Sir Frederick Rogers for the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer administering the Government of Nova Scotia;
- Letter, dated 11th March, 1864, from Sir Frederick Rogers to Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury;
- Letter, dated 18th March, 1864, from Mr. Peel to Sir F. Rogers;
- Letter, dated February 15th, 1864, from Mr. Watkin to Mr. Hamilton;
- Letter, dated 19th March, 1864, from Sir Frederick Rogers to Mr. Watkin.

(Appendix—Inter-Colonial Railway.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

- Leave of absence to Mr. Archibald.** On motion of Mr. Creighton, *resolved.* that Mr. Archibald have leave from Friday next, to return home on urgent private business.

- Adjourn.** On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

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Thursday, 31st March, 1864.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STANLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHILPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

At three of the clock, P. M., His Excellency Major-General HASTINGS DOYLE, Administrator of the Government, and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c., came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and, being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's commands to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House,"—who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to ten Bills, entitled as follows:

- An Act to amend the Act for establishing a Public Cemetery in the Town of Yarmouth, and for other purposes: Cemetery, Yarmouth.
  - An Act to authorize the Sale of the Academy Lot and Building in the Town of Yarmouth: Academy, Yarmouth.
  - An Act to vest in the Board of Works certain Public Property: Vesting Property in Board of Works.
  - An Act to incorporate the People's Bank of Halifax: People's Bank.
  - An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company: N. S. Marine Ins. Co.
  - An Act to incorporate the House Joiners' Union Society of Halifax: House Joiners' Socy.
  - An Act to amend the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax: Court House, Hlfx.
  - An Act to continue and amend the Law regulating Customs Duties: Customs Duties.
  - An Act to continue the Act for imposing an Excise Duty on certain Articles manufactured within this Province: Excise Duties, and
  - An Act to continue and amend the Laws imposing Light House Duties. Light Duties.
- The House of Assembly then withdrew and His Excellency was pleased to retire soon after.  
H. A. withdraw.  
H. E. retires.

On motion the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the House of Assembly to the last amendment proposed by this House to Chapter Sixty of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia. "Of Public Instruction."

The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:  
Amdt. of H. A. to last amdt. of Council to Chap. 60: Public Instruct'n, considered.  
Amdt. read.  
LAST AMENDMENT.—At commencement of clause prefix the word "this."  
Leave out all of the words of the clause after the word "Chapter," and instead of the words left out insert the following words:  
"Shall come into operation on the first day of May next; but existing arrangements shall not be interfered with; and all officers shall remain in office until superseded by the operation of this Chapter or under its authority."

The said amendment was then read a second time,—  
Amdt. read 2nd time.  
Whereupon, Mr. Comeau moved, to leave out all the words of the said amendment after the word "May," and insert instead thereof the following words: "In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five."  
Amdt. moved.

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, three; against the motion, seventeen:

For the motion.  
Mr. Comeau,  
Whitman,  
Tupper.

Against the motion.  
Mr. McNab,  
Anderson,  
McCully,  
McKeen,  
McHeffey,  
Archibald,  
Pineo,  
Brown,  
Creighton,  
Mr. Chipman,  
Almon,  
Patterson,  
Holmes,  
Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler.

So it passed in the negative. Negatived.  
And the said amendment of the House of Assembly being read a third time was agreed to. Amdt. agreed to.  
A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
Message to H. A.  
To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House agrees to the amendment proposed by them to the last amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

- Halifax Fire Ins. Co. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Halifax Fire Insurance Company; also,
- Steam Ferry Pictou. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate a Company to establish a Steamboat Ferry across the Harbor of Pictou;
- Chaps. Rev. Stat. viz.: Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
- 65 Commrs. Streets. Chapter Sixty-five, of Commissioners of Streets;
- 98 Noxious Animals. Chapter Ninety-eight, of the Destruction of Noxious Animals;
- 99 Fisheries. Chapter Ninety-nine, of the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries;
- 107 Burning Woods. Chapter One hundred and seven, of Burning Woods and Marshes;
- 115 Deeds by Married Women. Chapter One hundred and fifteen, of Deeds by Married Women;
- 125 Frauds and Perjuries. Chapter One hundred and twenty-five, of the Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries;
- 129 Guar. and Wards. Chapter One hundred and twenty-nine, of Guardians and Wards;
- 130 Masters, &c. Chapter One hundred and thirty, of Masters, Apprentices, and Servants;
- 133 Mar. and Divorce. Chapter One hundred and thirty-three, of the Court of Marriage and Divorce;
- 134 Trusts, &c. Chapter One hundred and thirty-four, of Trusts and Trustees;
- 135 Escheats. Chapter One hundred and thirty-five, of Escheating Lands forfeited to the Crown;
- 144 Dower. Chapter One hundred and forty-four, of the Writ of Dower;
- 145 Part'n of Lands. Chapter One hundred and forty-five, of the Partition of Lands;
- 150 Distress for Rent. Chapter One hundred and fifty, of Distress for Rent, and Remedy;
- 152 Petty Offences, Chapter One hundred and fifty-two, of Petty Offences, Trespasses, and Assaults;
- 154 Interpleader. Chapter One hundred and fifty-four, of Interpleader;
- 155 Protection J. P. and Peace. Chapter One hundred and fifty-five, of the Protection of Justices of the Peace;
- 156 Protection Const. Chapter One hundred and fifty-six, of the Protection of Constables;
- Read 3rd time. Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, and each Chapter:  
Whether this Bill, and whether this Chapter, shall pass?
- Agreed to. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Bills and Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- The following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say:
- 146 Tenancies, and Detainer; Chapter One hundred and forty-six, of Tenancies, and of Forcible Entry and Detainer;
- 153 Certiorari. Chapter One hundred and fifty-three, of the Writ of Certiorari;
- Read 3d time. Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:  
Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?
- Agreed to withamdt. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.
- Com. on Ch.—Marine Courts of Enquiry. report favorably. Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter ——— of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Marine Courts of Enquiry;" was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Chap. read 2nd time. The said Chapter was read a second time.
- And ordered, to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.



The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax,—and had made an amendment thereto. Rep. Funding Halifax Debt Bill, with am.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows: Amnt. read.

At the end of the Bill add the following clause:

“In case hereafter any debt shall be incurred or money expended by the City Council, or under their authority; beyond the amount limited by Law, or specially provided for by an Act of the Province, the members of the City Council incurring such debt, or authorizing such expenditure, shall be personally answerable therefor; but such debt shall not be recoverable from the City.”

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say: Ch. Rev. Stats. viz:

Chapter Sixty-seven, of the Preservation of Roads; 67 Preserving Roads,

Chapter Sixty-eight, of Supervisors of Public Grounds; 68 Supervisors Public Grounds, and

Chapter One hundred and twenty-six, of the Prevention of Frauds on Creditors by Secret Bills of Sale. 126 Bills of Sale.

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapters were read a first time. Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters. S. O. S.

The said Chapters were read a second time. Ch. read 2nd time,

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day. And ordered to com.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

Friday, 1st April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER.  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. McNab moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal certain Acts passed in 1863 for Railway Construction, be read a second time. Motion for 2d reading repeal of Railway Acts of 1863 Bill.

After a long debate Mr. McNab had leave to withdraw his motion. Motion withdrawn.

Motion for 2d reading  
constructing section  
of Railway Bill.

Mr. McNab moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the construction of a further section of the Provincial Railway, be read a second time,—which was agreed to.

Bill read 2d time.  
And ordered to com.

The said Bill was read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Lower Cove and  
Petite Passage.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the names of Lower Cove and Petite Passage, in the County of Digby;

Highway Lab. Streets  
Picton.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to regulate Highway Labor within the limits of Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Picton;

Repeal of Bridgeport  
Union Coal Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal the Act to incorporate the Bridgeport Union Coal Mining Company;

Albion Mines Union  
Association.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Union Association;

Cobequid Marine In-  
surance Co. and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company;

Albion Mines Sav-  
ings' Bank Bills,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Savings' Bank.  
To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Bills were read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a second time, at a future day.

H. A. finally agree to  
Ch. 60 Pub. Instruc.

The messenger also brought up Chapter Sixty of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Public Instruction,"

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Chapter, as now amended.

Ch. finally agreed to.

The said Chapter was then read, as now amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, as now amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as now amended.

Message from H. E.  
with despatches, &c.  
rel. to Chesapeake.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following Despatch and Letter relative to the Chesapeake:

Despatch, dated Washington, February 29, 1864, from Lord Lyons, H. M. S. Ambassador to the United States, to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia,—enclosing,

Copy of a Letter, dated February 24, 1864, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for the United States to the Consul of the United States at Halifax.

(Appendix—Chesapeake.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Saturday, 2nd April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STANLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHITMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the names of Lower Cove and Petite Passage, in the County of Digby; also,	Lower Cove and Petite Passage.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to regulate Highway Labor within the limits of Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Pictou; also.	Highway Lab. Streets Pictou.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal the Act to incorporate the Bridgeport Union Coal Mining Company; also,	Repeal of Bridgeport Coal Min. Company.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Union Association; also,	Albion Mines Asso.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company; also,	Cobequid Marine Ins. Company. and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Savings' Bank;	Albion Mines Sav- ing Bank Bills.
Were read a second time.	Read 2nd time.
Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.	And ordered to com.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the construction of a further section of the Provincial Railway,—and had made an amendment thereto. Rep. further section Prov. Railway Bill with amdt.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows: Amdt. read,

At the end of the Bill add the following clause:

“Chapter Twenty-two of the Acts of 1863, entitled, An Act to authorize the construction of a further section of the Provincial Railway is repealed.”

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

Whereupon, Mr. Brown moved that the said Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the same by adding the following clause at the end of the Bill: Motion to re-commit Bill.

“This Act shall not go into operation for one year from the passing thereof.”

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, three; against the motion, seventeen:

## For the motion.

Mr. Brown,  
Comeau,  
Tupper.

## Against the motion.

Mr. McNab.	Mr. Almon.
McCully.	Patterson,
Anderson,	Holmes,
McKeen.	Dickey,
McHesley,	Black,
Chipman,	Keith.
Pineo.	Cutler.
Creighton.	The President.
Whitman,	

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at half-past two o'clock.

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**Monday, 4th April, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

## PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

## The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" STANLEY BROWN,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KEITH,  
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULLY,  
" WILLIAM McKEEN.

## The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN CREIGHTON,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
" SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

## PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Comm. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Rep. Highway Labor  
Streets Piéton.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to regulate Highway Labor within the limits of Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Piéton; also,

Repeal Bridgeport  
Coal Company, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal the Act to incorporate the Bridgeport Union Coal Mining Company; also,

Chap. 67 Rev. Stat.  
Preserv. Roads.

Chapter Sixty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Preservation of Roads."

Without amdt.

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills and Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Ch. 68 Superi-  
sor- Pub. Grounds,  
with amdt.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through Chapter Sixty-eight of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Supervisors of Public Roads,"—and had made an amendment thereto.

Amdt. read.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

SEVENTEENTH CLAUSE.—10th line—After the word "Chapter," insert the following words, "and subject to the like terms of compensation."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and twenty-six of the said Bill, "Of the Prevention of Frauds on Creditors by Secret Bills of Sale,"—and had made an amendment thereto. Rep. Ch. 126. Secret Bills of Sale, with amend.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows: Am't. read.

SEVENTH CLAUSE.—At the end of this clause add the following words: "Assignments of personal property to creditors under proceedings for the relief of insolvent debtors."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had had under consideration a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company; also, Recommend Cobequid Ins. Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Union Association; also, Albion Mines Union Association, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Savings' Bank; And recommended that the said Bills should be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Albion Mines Savings' Bank. To be referred.

*Ordered*, That the said report be received, and that the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Bills referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Patterson, be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Digby; Elec. District Digby.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Harbor Master of Pictou; Harbor Master, Pictou, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity; Sisters of Charity

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House. Bills.

The said Bills were read a first time. Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a second time, at a future day.

The messenger also brought up the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say: H. A. agree to am. to

Chapter One hundred and fifty-three, of the Writ of Certiorari; Ch. 153 Certiorari.

Chapter One hundred and forty-six, of Tenancies, and of Forceful Entry and Detainer; 146 Tenancies.

Chapter Fifty, of Fences, Fence Viewers, and Impounding of Cattle. 50 Fences.

And informed the House, that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapters.

The said Chapters were then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter: Ch. finally agreed to

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,— And sent to H. A.

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.

The messenger also brought up the following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say: H. A. do not agree to amend to

Chapter Forty-two, of Sheriffs; Chap. 42 Sheriffs.

Chapter Ninety-seven, of the Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals; 97 Useful Birds, and

Chapter One hundred and forty-seven, of Suits against Absent or Absconding Debtors; 147 Suits against Abs. Debtors.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapters.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bill:

Liverpool Harb. Bill.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for improving the Harbor of Liverpool.

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Bill was read a first time.

And referred.

*Ordered.* That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

*Ordered.* That Mr. Creighton, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Tupper be a committee for that purpose.

Further Sec. Railway Bill read 3rd time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the construction of a further Section of the Provincial Railway, was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?

Agreed to with amend.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with an amendment, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.

Leave to Mr. Whitman to attend Committee of H. A.

On motion, *resolved*, That Mr. Whitman have leave to attend before the Committee of the House of Assembly relative to the Post Office, if he see fit.

Leave to Mr. Creighton to attend Committee of H. A.

On motion, *resolved*, That Mr. Creighton have leave to attend before the Committee of the House of Assembly relative to the Post Office, if he see fit.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half past two o'clock.

Tuesday, 5th April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" STAYLEY BROWN,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KEITH,  
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
" HENRY G. PINRO,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULLY,  
" WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN CREIGHTON,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" FREEMAN TUPPER,  
" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
" SAMUEL CHILMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Highway Labor Streets Bill.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to regulate Highway Labor within the limits of Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Pictou; also,

Repeal Bridgeport Coal Mining Company Bill, and Chap. 67 Preservation of Roads.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal the Act to incorporate the Bridgeport Union Coal Mining Company; also,

Chapter Sixty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Preservation of Roads,"

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, and the said Chapter:	Read 3rd time.
Whether this Bill, and whether this Chapter, shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to.
A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Bills and Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.	
The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:	Ch. Rev. Stats. viz:
Chapter Sixty-eight, of Supervisors of Public Grounds;	68 Supervisors of Pub. Grounds, and
Chapter One hundred and twenty-six, of the Prevention of Frauds on Creditors by Secret Bills of Sale;	126 Secret Bills Sale.
Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:	Read 3rd time.
Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to with amdt.
A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments; to which amendments their concurrence is desired.	
A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Digby; also,	Elec. District, Digby.
A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Harbor Master at Pietou; also,	Harb. Master, Pietou, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity;	Sisters of Charity Bills.
Were read a second time.	Read 2nd time.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.	And ordered to com.
A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bill and Chapter:	
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Yarmouth Seminary;	Yarmouth Seminary Bill, and
Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Solemnization of Matrimony, and the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths."	Ch. Rev. Sta. Solemnization of Matrimony, and Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.
To which Bill and Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.	Read 1st time.
The same were read a first time.	
<i>Ordered,</i> That the said Bill be read a second time, at a future day.	
<i>Ordered,</i> That the said Chapter be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.	Ch. Solemnization of Matrimony, &c., ref.
<i>Ordered,</i> That Mr. Patterson, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Holmes be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Construction of a further Section of the Provincial Railway,—and informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill.	H. A. agree to am. to further Sec. Railway Bill.
The said Bill was then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President:	Bill finally agreed to.
Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	
A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.	
Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company; also,	Com. on Cobequid Insurance Comp'y.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Union Association; also	Albion Mines Union Association, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Savings' Bank;	Albion Mines Savings' Bank.
Were referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.	Report favorably.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the said Bills be again committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.	Bills ordered to com.

- Comm. on Liverpool Harbor Bill report unfavorably.
- Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for improving the Harbor of Liverpool, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill deferred 3 mos. On motion, *resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.
- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.
- Comm. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.
- Rep. Harbor Master Pictou, and Albion Mines Union Association Bills. Without amend. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Harbor Master at Pictou; also, A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Union Association: And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Rep. Cobequid Ins. Co. with amend. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time, at a future day.
- Amtd. read. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company, and had made an amendment thereto.
- And agreed to. The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:  
LAST CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.  
And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.
- Report Albion Mines Savings Bank Bill with amend. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.
- Amtd. read. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Savings Bank, and had made an amendment thereto.
- And agreed to. The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:  
NINTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following proviso:  
“But such loans or deposits shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty thousand dollars.”  
And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.
- Rep. Sisters Charity Bill, with amend. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.
- Amtd. read. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity, and had made several amendments thereto.
- And agreed to. The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:  
SECOND CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause and insert instead the following clause:  
“The funds and property now owned by the Sisters of Charity, or which may hereafter be acquired by them, shall be vested in the Corporation hereby constituted, without prejudice however to the rights of any other persons therein.”  
THIRD CLAUSE.—1st line—Instead of the words “they are,” insert the words, “the Corporation is.”  
1st and 2nd lines—Instead of the words “the sums,” insert the words, “their funds.”
- And agreed to. And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.
- Amtd. to Ch. 12 Rev. Stat. Sheriffs, considered. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.
- And adhered to. On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by this House to Chapter Forty-two of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Sheriffs,”—which amendments have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.
- Message to H. A. The same were read by the Clerk, and  
On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendments be adhered to.  
A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House adheres to their amendments to the said Chapter.



On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by this House to Chapter Ninety-seven of the said Bill, "Of the Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals,"—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

Am. to Ch. 97 Useful Birds and Animals, considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

Not adhered to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to their amendment to the same, but agrees to the said Chapter as originally sent up.

Message to H. A.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to add to the name of Robert Burton, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Burton's name Bill, rep. fav.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be again committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Bill again ordered to com.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of William Henry Henderson, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Henderson's name Bill, report unfavorably.

On motion, *ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Bill deferred.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

Wednesday, 6th April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

- " ROBERT M. CUTLER,
- " STAYLEY BROWN,
- " MATHER B. ALMON,
- " ALEXANDER KEITH,
- " WILLIAM A. BLACK,
- " HENRY G. PINEO,
- " JAMES McNAB,
- " JONATHAN McCULLY,
- " WILLIAM MCKEEN,
- " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

- " ANSELM F. COMEAU,
- " ROBERT B. DICKEY,
- " JOHN HOLMES,
- " JOHN CREIGHTON,
- " JOHN H. ANDERSON,
- " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
- " FREEMAN TUPPER,
- " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,
- " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Harbor Master at Pictou; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Union Association;  
Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill:

Harbor Mas. Pictou, and Albion Mines Association Bills, Read 3d time,

Whether this Bill shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Cobequid Ins. Co. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company; also,
- Albion Mines Savings' Bank, and Sisters Charity Bills. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Savings' Bank; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity;  
Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill:  
Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to with am. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
And sent to H. A. To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.
- Yarm. Seminary Bill read 2d time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Yarmouth Seminary,—was read a second time.
- And ordered to com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.
- Funding Debt of Hx. Bill, read 3d time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax,—was read a third time.
- Motion to re-commit Bill, Whereupon, Mr. Anderson moved that the said Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of further amending the same, by adding the following proviso to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill: "Provided, nevertheless, that no member of the City Council shall be held liable under this Act for any debt incurred or expenditure authorized by the City Council, if he can make it appear that he was not present when such debt was incurred or expenditure authorized, or that he gave his vote in opposition thereto."
- Agreed to. Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, was agreed to.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be again committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.
- A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bill:
- Shipwrights' and Caulkers', and A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Association of Halifax and Dartmouth.
- Ch. 81. Wrecks, &c. Also, with Chapter Eighty-one of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Wrecks and Wrecked Goods."
- Read 1st time. To which Bill and Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.  
The said Bill and Chapter were read a first time.
- H. A. agree to am. to *Ordered*, That the said Bill and Chapter be read a second time, at a future day.  
The messenger also brought up the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
- Ch. 68 Supervisors Public Grounds; Chapter Sixty-eight, of Supervisors of Public Grounds;  
Ch. 126 Secret Bills of Sale. Chapter One hundred and twenty-six, of the Prevention of Frauds on Creditors by Secret Bills of Sale.
- Ch. finally agreed to, And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapters.  
The said Chapters were then read as amended,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:  
Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.

Mr. Patterson, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Solemnization of Matrimony, and the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths," was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Ch. Solemnization Matrimony, and Registration, &c report fav.

The said Chapter was read a second time.

Chap. read 2d time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to com.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.

S. O. S.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to add to the name of Robert Burton,—and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Report Burton's Bill, without amdt.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to change the names of Lower Cove and Petite Passage in the County of Digby,—and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. Lower Cove and Petite Passage, Digby, Bill, with amdt.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

Amdt. read,

IN THE TITLE.—Leave out the words, "and Petite Passage."

IN THE CLAUSE.—3rd line—After the word "Freeport," leave out the remainder of the clause."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Digby,—and had made an amendment thereto.

Rep. Elect. District, Digby Bill, with am.

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

Amdt. read.

IN THE CLAUSE.—14th and 15th lines—Leave out the words "in London," and insert instead the words "at Petite Passage."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Yarmouth Seminary,—and had made an amendment thereto.

Rep. Yarm. Seminary Bill, with amdt.

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

Amdt. read,

FIRST CLAUSE.—17th line—Instead of the word "twenty," insert the word "thirty."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported, that the Committee had gone through Chapter of a Bill for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Marine Courts of Enquiry,"—and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. Ch. Marine Court of Enquiry, with amdt.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

Amdt. read,

FOURTH CLAUSE.—10th line—After the word "Peace," insert the following words: "But any party aggrieved, may appeal from any order made inflicting

penalties or for payment of costs, as in cases of judgement given by Justices of the Peace; but such appeal shall in no way affect or interfere with orders or their operation, other than as to penalties and costs."

SIXTH CLAUSE.—5th line—Instead of the words, "cancelling or suspending," insert the words, "a recommendation to cancel or suspend."

14th line.—Instead of the words, "cancel or suspend," insert the words, "recommend to be cancelled or suspended."

SEVENTH CLAUSE.—19th line—After the word, "the," insert the words, "Lieutenant-Governor to be forwarded to the."

25th line.—After the word "dollars," leave out the remainder of the clause.

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Fund'g Halifax  
Debt Bill, with am.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax,—and had made an amendment thereto.

Amtd. read,

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

At the end of the Bill add the following Clause and Proviso:

"In case hereafter any debt shall be incurred or money be expended, by the City Council, or under their authority, beyond the amount limited by Law, or specially provided for by An Act of the Legislature, the members of the City Council incurring such debt or authorizing such expenditure, shall be jointly and severally liable therefor; but such debt shall not be recoverable from the City. Provided, nevertheless, that no member of the City Council shall be held liable, under this Act, for any debt incurred or expenditure authorized by the City Council, if he can make it appear that he was not present when such debt was incurred or expenditure authorized,—or that he gave his vote in opposition thereto."

And agreed to.

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

Chapter 47, County  
Assessments,

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter Forty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of County Assessments."

To which Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Chapter was read a first time.

And referred.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Dickey, Mr. Brown, Mr. McCully, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Pineo, be a Committee for that purpose.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at half-past two o'clock.

Friday, 8th April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STANLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES MCNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEX,

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add to the name of Robert Burton, was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Burton's Bill, read 3rd time.

Agreed to.

And sent to H. A.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the names of Lower Cove and Petite Passage, in the County of Digby; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Digby; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Yarmouth Seminary; also,

The following Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Marine Courts of Enquiry,” also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax;

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill and the said Chapter:

Whether this Bill,—and, Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bills and the said Chapter, and to acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments; to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Lower Cove and Petite Passage, Digby.

Electoral District, Digby, and

Yar. Seminary Bills.

Ch. Rev. Sta. Marine Courts of Enquiry.

Funding Debt Halifax Bill.

Read 3rd time.

Agreed to with amendments.

And sent to H. A.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills and Chapters:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate the Herring Fishery in the Basin of Annapolis;

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Legalize the Assessment Roll of the County of Richmond;

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for building a Bridge across Nappan River, in the County of Cumberland;

Herring Fishery, Annapolis.

Assessment Roll, Richmond.

Bridge, Nappan Riv.

Lutheran Congregation, Bridgewater.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Bridgewater;
Commissioners without the Province.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Appointment of Commissioners without the Province;
Sch'l Lands, Horton.	A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to School Lands in the Township of Horton;
Poor Districts, Cumberland.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to Poor Districts in the County of Cumberland;
Inspection Gas, Halifax.	A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Inspection of Gas in the City of Halifax;
Chap. Rev. Stat. viz:	Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
Export Goods and Drawbacks, and Officers of Customs.	Chapter of the Exportation of Goods and Drawbacks;
	Chapter of the Appointment and Duties of Officers of the Customs.
	To which Bills and Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.
Read 1st time.	The said Bills and Chapters were read a first time.
	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills and Chapters be read a second time, at a future day.
H. A. agree to an. to Cobequid Mar. Ins. Company, and Albion Mines Savings' Bank Bills.	The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company; also.
	A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Savings' Bank;
	And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills.
Bills finally agreed to	The said Bills were then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill:
	Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?
	It was resolved in the affirmative.
And sent to H. A.	A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—
	To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.
Com. on Chapter 47 County Assessments report favorably.	Mr. Diekey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter Forty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of County Assessments," was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
Chap. read 2d time.	The said Chapter was read a second time.
Ordered to com.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.
Com. on Gen. State Prov. Forfeiture of Gold Claims.	On motion of Mr. McCully, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the General State of the Province relative to the forfeiture of Gold Claims without Escheat or Office Found. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that Mr. McCully had moved the following resolution:
Mr. McCully's Resolution.	Whereas, by returns laid upon the table of this House by a member of the Government, it appears that seventy-three areas of Gold Fields within this Province have been re-let by the Chief Gold Commissioner without escheat, office found, or abandonment of possession by previous lessees: <i>Resolved</i> , as the opinion of the Legislative Council, that the Gold Commissioner, without the Crown first re-investing itself with possession, and without notice to prior lessees, had no power to re-let such areas; that such leases are void; and that parties injured by such re-lettings are entitled to redress:
	<i>Resolved</i> , That a copy of this resolution be respectfully forwarded to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with an address requesting that such action be taken as will protect the rights of all lessees of the Crown with regard to leases alleged to be forfeited or that may hereafter become liable to forfeiture;
	That, after debate, Mr. Creighton moved the following resolution in amendment:
Mr. Creighton's Resolution in amend.	<i>Resolved</i> , That the authority of the Gold Commissioner depends on the terms of the Act, and that the construction of Acts which have passed the Legislature

entirely belongs to the Courts of Law,—and, therefore, it would be unwise for this House to propound a legal opinion which can have no effect to determine the law.

That the question being put upon the said amendment, it passed in the negative.

Whereupon, Mr. McCully had leave from the Committee to withdraw his resolution, and that Mr. Almon had moved the following resolution :

Whereas, by returns laid on the table of this House, by a member of the Government, it appears that seventy-three areas of Gold Fields within this Province have been re-let by the Chief Gold Commissioner, without escheat or abandonment of possession by previous lessees : And, whereas, the Chief Gold Commissioner has, without instructions from the Government, but on his own authority, decreed leases to be forfeited which were granted and executed under the laws,—and has re-leased to, and received deposits therefor, from other parties without any adjudication or notice being given to the original lessees, whereby many persons who have invested capital and expended large sums of money have been greatly injured : Therefore, *resolved*, that it be recommended to the House, that an address be respectfully forwarded to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, requesting His Excellency to take such measures as may be deemed best to protect the rights of all lessees of the Crown with regard to the leases alleged to be forfeited or that may hereafter become liable to forfeiture ;

Mr. Almon's Resolution.

And that, upon the question being put upon the last resolution, it had been agreed to :

Whereupon, it was moved that the said report be received, and the said last mentioned resolution be agreed to,—and the question being put by the President, there appeared for agreeing to the said resolution, ten ; against agreeing to it, ten :

For the Resolution.

Mr. Anderson, Mr. Whitman,  
McCully, Chipman,  
McKeen, Almon,  
McHefly, Patterson,  
Comeau, Tupper.

Against the Resolution.

Mr. McNab, Mr. Diskey,  
Pineo, Black,  
Brown, Keith,  
Creighton, Cutler,  
Holmes, The President.

And the votes being equal : Then, according to the ancient rule,—

Negatived on equal divisions.

*Semper præsuntur pro negante.*

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with the following Resolution :

*Resolved*, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, requesting him to appoint Delegates, not to exceed five, to confer with Delegates who may be appointed by the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of considering the subject of the Union of the three Provinces under one Government and Legislature, such Union to take effect when confirmed by Legislative enactment of the various Provinces interested, and approved by Her Majesty the Queen.

Resolution relative to Union Maritime Provinces.

To which Resolution they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolution was read a first time.

Read.

*Ordered*, That the said Resolution be read a second time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter Sixty-four of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Highway Labor."

Chap. 64 Highway Labor.

To which Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapter was read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a second time, at a future day.

Shipwrights' and  
Caulkers' Bill, and  
Chap. 81 Wrecks, &c.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Association of Halifax and Dartmouth; also,

Chapter Eighty-one of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Wrecks and Wrecked Goods."

Read 2nd time.

Were read a second time.

And ordered to com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill and Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at half-past two o'clock.

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**Monday, 11th April, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" STAYLEY BROWN,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KETHU,  
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
" HENRY G. PINEO,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULLY,  
" WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN CREIGHTON,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" FREEMAN TUPPER,  
" SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Herring Fishery,  
Annapolis.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate the Herring Fishery in the Basin of Annapolis; also,

Assessment Roll,  
Richmond.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to legalize the Assessment Roll of the County of Richmond; also,

Bridge, Nappan Riv.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for building a Bridge across Nappan River, in the County of Cumberland; also,

Comms. without the  
Province.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Appointment of Commissioners without the Province; also,

Poor Districts, Cum-  
berland.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to Poor Districts in the County of Cumberland; also,

Inspectors Gas, Hali-  
fax, Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Inspection of Gas in the City of Halifax;

Chap. Rev. Stat. viz.:

Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Drawbacks, and

Chapter of the Exportation of Goods, and of Drawbacks;

Officers of Customs,

Chapter of the Appointment and Duties of Officers of the Customs;

Read 2nd time.

Were read a second time.

And ordered to com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills and Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.

Ch. 64 Highway La-  
bor, read 2nd time.

Chapter Sixty-four of the said Bill, "Of Highway Labor," was read a second time.

And referred.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Brown, Mr. McHeffey, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Chipman, and Mr. Whitman be a Committee for that purpose.



A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Bridgewater; also, St. Paul's, Bridge-water, and  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to School Lands in the Township of Horton; School lands, Horton, Bills.  
 Were read a second time. Read 2nd time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. And referred.  
*Ordered*, That Mr. Creighton, Mr. Chipman, and Mr. Almon be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills and Chapter:

1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Louisburg Railway Company; Louisburg Railway Co.
  2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Boston and Bridgeport Coal Mining Company; Boston and Bridgeport Coal Co.
  3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Glace Bay Mining Company; Glace Bay Min. Co.
  4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Seacoal Bay Mining Company; Seacoal Bay Min. Co.
  5. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Block House Mining Company; Block House Mining Co.
  6. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cheticamp Copper Mining and Smelting Company; Cheticamp Copper Co. and
  7. A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the inhabitants of the Town of Pictou to assess themselves for a sum sufficient to purchase and erect a Town Clock; Town Clock, Pictou, Bills.
- Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Crown Lands." Chap. Rev Statutes, Crown Lands.

To which Bills and Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.  
 The same were read a first time. Read 1st time  
*Ordered*, That the six first Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. First six Bills ref.  
*Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Brown be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.  
*Ordered*, That the seventh Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Town Clock, Pictou, Bill referred.  
*Ordered*, That Mr. Brown, Mr. McHeffey, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Chipman, and Mr. Whitman be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, s O.S. relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.  
 The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Association of Halifax and Dartmouth; also, Report  
 Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Assn.  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate the Herring Fishery in the Basin of Annapolis; also, Herring Fishery, Annapolis.  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to legalize the Assessment Roll of the County of Richmond; also, Assessment Roll, Richmond.  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for building a Bridge across Nappan River, in the County of Cumberland; also, Bridge, Nappan, and  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province; Commrs. without the Province.  
 And had agreed to the same without any amendment. Without amdt.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time, at a future day.  
 The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Forty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of County Assessments,"—and had made several amendments thereto. Rep. Chap. 47 County Assess. with amdt.

- Amtd. read. The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:  
 FIFTEENTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.  
 SIXTEENTH CLAUSE.—5th and 9th lines—Leave out the words, “as above defined.”  
 TWENTIETH CLAUSE.—6th line—After the word “inhabitants,” insert the words, “and also all the taxable property.”  
 FIFTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.—6th line—Instead of the word “fourth,” insert the word, “sixth.”  
 SIXTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—4th line—After the word “Peace,” insert the words, “by direction of two Justices.”
- And agreed to. And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.
- A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with the following Bill:
- Police Force, Halifax Bill. A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Police Force of the City of Halifax. To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.
- Read 1st time. The said Bill was read a first time.
- And referred. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. Anderson, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Keith be a Committee for that purpose.
- H. A. agree to am. to Yarmouth Seminary and Sisters Charity Bills. The messenger also brought up—  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Yarmouth Seminary; also,  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity.  
 And informed the House, that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills.
- Bills finally agreed to. The said Bills were then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill:  
 Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?  
 It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
 To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.
- H. A. do not agree to am. to Lower Cove and Petite Passage, and Electoral District, Digby Bills. The messenger also brought up—  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the names of Lower Cove and Petite Passage in the County of Digby; also,  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Digby;  
 And informed the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills.
- Am. to Lower Cove and Petite Passage Bill considered. On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to change the names of Lower Cove and Petite Passage in the County of Digby,—which amendments have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.  
 The same were read by the Clerk, and
- Adhered to. On motion, *resolved*, that the said amendments be adhered to.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk—  
 To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House adheres to the amendments proposed to the said Bill.
- Amtd. to Electoral District, Digby, Bill, considered. On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to add an Electoral District in the County of Digby,—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.  
 The same was read by the Clerk, and
- Adhered to. On motion, *resolved*, that the said amendment be adhered to.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk—  
 To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House adheres to the amendment proposed to the said Bill.
- Adjourn. On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Tuesday, 12th April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Immigrants.”

Ch. of Immigrants.

To which Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapter was read a first time.

Read 1st time.

Ordered, That the said Chapter be read a second time, at a future day.

The messenger also brought up Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Marine Courts of Enquiry.”

H. A. agree to am. to Ch. Marine Courts of Enquiry.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

The said Chapter was then read, as amended;—and the question was put by the President:

Ch. finally agreed to.

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Association of Halifax and Dartmouth; also,

Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Asso.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate the Herring Fishery in the Basin of Annapolis; also,

Herring Fishery, Annapolis.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to legalize the Assessment Roll of the County of Richmond; also,

Assessment Roll, Richmond.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for building a Bridge across Nappan River, in the County of Cumberland; also,

Bridge, Nappan Riv. and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province;

Comms. without the Province Bills,

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President on each Bill:

Read 3rd time,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

And sent to H. A.

- Com. on Ch. 64 Highway Labor, report favorably. Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter Sixty-four of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Highway Labor," was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill ordered to come. *Ordered*, That the said Chapter be again committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.
- Com. on Towns, Clerk. Pictou, Bill, report favorably. Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the inhabitants of the Town of Pictou to assess themselves for a sum sufficient to purchase and erect a Town Clock, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill read 2nd time. The said Bill was read a second time.
- And ordered to come. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report Poor Districts, Cumberland, Bill. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to Poor Districts in the County of Cumberland; also,
- Ch. Rev. Stat. v. l. The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
- Exports and Drawbacks, Chapter of the Exportation of Goods, and of Drawbacks;
- Officers of Customs, Chapter of the Appointment and Duties of Officers of the Customs;
- Without amend. And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Ordered*, That the said Bill, and the said Chapters, be read a third time, at a future day.
- Rep. Ch. 64 Highway Labor, with amend. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Sixty-four of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Highway Labor,"—and had made two amendments thereto.
- Amtd. read. The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:
- FIFTH CLAUSE.—3rd and 4th lines—Leave out the words "shall be exempted from Statute Labor, and."
- LAST CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.
- And agreed to. And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.
- Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.
- Message from H. A. with resolution re. to Railway extension east and west. A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with the following Resolution:
- IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
11th April, 1864.
- Resolved*, That the Executive Government be authorized to secure the construction of the Railway from Truro, or from the point of junction with the Main Line to the border of New Brunswick, through the agency of any responsible Company; provided no greater liability is incurred than four per cent. per annum, upon a capital of ten thousand pounds currency, per mile, for a period not to exceed twenty years; and, provided, connection is thereby secured with the Railway from St. John to Shediac. And that the Government be authorized to procure the construction of the line west of Windsor in the same manner, to the extent of four per cent. on a capital of six thousand pounds per mile.
- Ordered*, To be sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

To which Resolution they desired the concurrence of this House.  
The said Resolution was read a first time.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bill:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Spring Hill Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company. Spring Hill Mining Company Bill.

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

Wednesday, 13th April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINO,  
“ JAMES McNAT,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFY.

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills and Chapter:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for building a Bridge over Steep Creek, in the County of Guysborough; Bridge Steep Creek.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Little River, in the County of Richmond; Little River, Rich-  
mond.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide a Cemetery for the Congregation of the Baptist Church, at Digby; Baptist Cemetery,  
Digby.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the County of Yarmouth; County of Yarmouth.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the better regulation of the Town Marsh at Annapolis; Town Marsh, Anna-  
polis.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the period for the repayment of a Loan by the County of Pictou; Loan, Pictou.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Commissioners for deepening the Harbor of Liverpool to raise additional Funds; Liverpool Harbor  
Bills.

Chapter Ninety-three of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, of the incorporation and winding up of Joint Stock Companies; Chap. 93 Joint Stock  
Companies.

To which Bills and Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills and Chapter were read a first time. Read 1st time.

Ordered, That the said Bills and Chapter be read a second time, at a future day.

- Spring Hill Mining Co. Bill read 1st time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Spring Hill Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company, was read a first time.
- And referred. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Brown, be a Committee for that purpose.
- Poor Districts, Cumberland, Bill. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to Poor Districts in the County of Cumberland;
- Chaps. Rev. Stats.: Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
- Exports and Drawbacks, and Chapter of the Exportation of Goods and Drawbacks;
- Officers of Customs, Chapter of the Appointment and Duties of Officers of the Customs;
- Read third time. Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on the said Bill, and each of the said Chapters:
- Whether this Bill, and Whether this Chapter, shall pass?
- Agreed to. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—
- To return the said Bill, and the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Ch. 64 Highway Labor, read 3d time. Chapter Sixty-four of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Highway Labor,"—was read a third time.
- Motion to re-consider Chapter. Whereupon, Mr. McKeen moved that the said Chapter be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of re-considering the last clause,—which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, nine; against the motion, ten:

For the motion.

Mr. McNab,  
Anderson,  
McKeen,  
Pineo,  
Creighton,  
Comeau,  
Dickey,  
Black,  
Cutler.

Against the motion.

Mr. McHefley,  
Brown,  
McCully,  
Whitman,  
Chipman,  
Almon,  
Patterson,  
Tupper,  
Holmes,  
Keith.

Negatived. So it passed in the negative.

Then the question was put by the President:  
Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

Chap. agreed to with amend. It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Ch. 47 County Assessments, read 3d time. Chapter Forty-seven of the said Bill, "Of County Assessments," was read a third time.

Amdts. read. Then the following further amendments were made thereto.

At the end of the Chapter add the following clauses:

"From and after the passing of this Act, the Poor Districts in the Counties of Cumberland and Queen's shall be re-established as they existed previously to the passing of Chapter Nine of the Acts of 1861, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter Forty-six of the Revised Statutes, 'Of County Assessments.'

"The Assessors in those Counties shall, within the time allowed for making up the County Rolls, furnish to the Clerks of the several Poor Districts, wholly or in part, within their respective Polling Districts, a list of the names of all taxable parties in such several Poor Districts, with the amount of property



assessable against each for poor rates,—and within thirty days after the receipt thereof, the Clerks of the Poor Districts shall severally make out the poor rate for their respective Districts, and place the same in the hands of the Collectors.”

Then the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and to acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments; to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Chap. agreed to with  
amends,  
And sent to H. A.

On motion of Mr. McNab, *ordered*, that it be the Order of the Day for Friday next for the Resolution relative to the Union of the three Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, to be read a second time.

2nd reading of Reso-  
for Union of Colo-  
nies made Order of  
Day.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the inhabitants of the Town of Pictou to assess themselves for a sum sufficient to purchase and erect a Town Clock;

Report Pictou Town  
Clock Bill, and

Also, Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Wrecks and Wrecked Goods.”

Ch. Wrecks,

And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Without amdt.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, and the said Chapter, be read a third time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bill:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the International Coal and Railway Company.

International Coal  
and Railway Com-  
pany Bill,

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

And referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Brown be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chaps. Rev. Stats.

Chapter of Immigrants;

Immigrants, and

Chapter of Crown Lands;

Crown Lands,

Were read a second time.

Read 2nd time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to com.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

Friday, 15th April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STANLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ ANSELM E. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills:

City of Halifax,  
Spring Terms Su-  
preme Court, and  
Amalgamating and  
Mining Co. Bills.

1. A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the City of Halifax;
2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to postpone the ensuing Spring Terms of the Supreme Court in certain Counties;
3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Amalgamating and Mining Company.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Halifax Bill referred.

*Ordered*, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Almon, Mr. McHeffey, and Mr. Anderson, be a Committee for that purpose.

*Ordered*, That the second Bill be read a second time, at a future day.

Amalgamating and  
Mining Co. Bill ref.

*Ordered*, That the third Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Brown, be a Committee for that purpose.

H.A. agree to 1st and  
not to 2d am. to Ch.  
64, Highway Labor.

The messenger also brought up Chapter Sixty-four of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Highway Labor."

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the first amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter,—and did not agree to the second amendment proposed to the said Chapter.

2d amendt. considered.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the second amendment proposed to the said Chapter,—which has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

The same was read by the Clerk.—

Motion not to ad-  
here to.

Whereupon, it was moved, that the said amendment be not adhered to. Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President,—there appeared for the motion, ten; against the motion, eight:



## For the motion.

Mr. McNab,  
Anderson,  
McKeen,  
Pineo,  
Comeau,  
Holmes,  
Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,

## Against the motion.

Mr. McCully,  
Brown,  
McHefey,  
Whitman,  
Chipman,  
Almon,  
Patterson,  
Tupper.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said amendment be not adhered to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

Message to H. A.

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the second amendment,—but agrees to the said Chapter as now amended.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills and Chapters:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to legalize Jury Lists and Panels for the present year;

Jury Lists and Panels and

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Steam Navigation;

Steam Navig'n Bills,

Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia; that is to say:

And Chap. Rev. Stat.

Chapter One hundred and forty-eight, of Suits against Joint Debtors;

148 Suits against Joint Debtors.

Chapter One hundred and forty-nine, of Suits against Executors, Administrators, and Trustees;

149 Suits against Executors, &c.

To which Bills and Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

The same were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bills and Chapters be read a second time at a future day.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the inhabitants of the Town of Pictou to assess themselves for a sum sufficient to purchase and erect a Town Clock; also,

Town Clock, Pictou, Bill, and

Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Wrecks and Wrecked Goods."

Ch. Wrecks, &c.

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on the said Bill, and the said Chapter:

Read 3d time.

Whether this Bill, and, Whether this Chapter, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill, and the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for building a Bridge over Steep Creek, in the County of Guysborough; also,

Bridge Steep Creek.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Little River in the County of Richmond; also,

Change name of Little River.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide a Cemetery for the congregation of the Baptist Church at Digby; also,

Cemetery Baptist Church, Digby.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the County of Yarmouth; also,

County of Yarmouth.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the better regulation of the Town Marsh of Annapolis; also,

Town Marsh, Annapolis, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the period for the re-payment of a Loan by the County of Pictou;

Payment of Loan, Pictou, Bills.

Were read a second time.

Read 2nd time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to com.

- Liverpool Harb. Bill  
read 2nd time,  
And referred.  
Committee.
- A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Commissioners for deepening the Harbor of Liverpool to raise additional Funds,—was read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.  
*Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Tupper, and Mr. Creighton, be a Committee for that purpose.
- Chap. 93 Joint Stock  
Co.'s read 2nd time,  
And ordered to com.
- Chapter Ninety-three of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the incorporation and winding-up of Joint Stock Companies," was read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.
- Com. on Police Force  
Halifax Bill report  
favorably.  
Read 2nd time.  
And ordered to com.
- Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Police Force of the City of Halifax, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.  
The said Bill was read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.
- Order of day, second  
reading of Resolu-  
tion Delegates for  
Union of Colonies.  
Reso. read 2nd time.
- Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Resolution for the appointment of Delegates to confer with Delegates who may be appointed by the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on the subject of the Union of three Provinces, was read a second time.  
After debate, the question was put by the President:  
Whether this Resolution be agreed to?  
It was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.  
A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk—  
To return the said Resolution, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same unanimously.
- Agreed to unani-  
mously.  
And sent to H. A.
- S. O. S. on Bill postpone  
Supreme Court  
in certain Counties.  
Bill read 2nd time.  
And ordered to com.
- Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to postpone the ensuing Spring Terms of the Supreme Court in certain Counties.  
The said Bill was read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, presently.
- Com. on Bills.
- On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report Bill postpone  
Supreme Court cer-  
tain Counties with-  
out amendment.  
Bill read 3rd time.
- The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to postpone the ensuing Spring Terms of the Supreme Court in certain Counties,—and had agreed to the same without any amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, presently.  
The said Bill was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:  
Whether this Bill shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.  
A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Agreed to,  
And sent to H. A.
- Ch. Crown Lands  
referred.  
Committee.
- On motion, *resolved*, That Chapter \_\_\_\_\_ of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Crown Lands," be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.  
*Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. McNab, and Mr. Patterson be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Inspection of Gas in the City of Halifax,—and had made two amendments thereto.

Rep. Inspection Gas, Halifax, Bill, with amts.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

Amdts. read.

FOURTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words: "But the whole amount of the Inspector's salary shall not exceed four hundred dollars."

EIGHTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words: "If, after it has been ascertained that the gas supplied by a Gas Company is deficient in quality and quantity, the Company shall forthwith remove the cause of complaint,—and shall be liable to a penalty, to any party complaining, of one dollar for every twenty-four hours the gas shall continue to be deficient in quality or quantity, after having received a written notice of the deficiency."

Then the first amendment being read a second time, was agreed to.

1st amdt. agreed to.

The second amendment was read a second time,—

2d am. read 2d time.

Whereupon, it was moved, That the said amendment be not agreed to:—

Motion not to agree to amdt. agreed to.

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President:

Whether the motion be agreed to?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Amdt. disagreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at half-past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

Monday, 18th April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 " STAYLEY BROWN,  
 " MATHER B. ALMON,  
 " ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 " WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 " HENRY G. PINEO,  
 " JAMES McNAB,  
 " JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 " WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY;

The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 " ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 " JOHN HOLMES,  
 " JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 " JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 " FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 " SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

At three of the o'clock, P. M., His Excellency Major-General HASTINGS DOYLE, Administrator of the Government, and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c., came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and, being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's commands, to let the House of Assembly know, "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to twenty Bills, entitled as follows:—

H. E. comes to Council Chamber.

H. A. attend.

H. E. assents to 20 Bills, viz.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Halifax Fire Insurance Company;

Hx. Fire Insur. Co.

Steam Ferry Pictou,	An Act to incorporate a Company to establish a Steamboat Ferry across the Harbor of Pictou;
Highway Labor Streets, Pictou.	An Act to amend the Act to regulate Highway Labor within the limits of Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Pictou;
Bridgeport Union Coal Company,	An Act to repeal the Act to incorporate the Bridgeport Union Coal Mining Company;
Further Section Provincial Railway,	An Act to authorize the construction of a further section of the Provincial Railway;
Harb Master Pictou,	An Act relating to the Harbor Master at Pictou;
Albion Mines Union Association,	An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Union Association;
Robt. Burton's name.	An Act to add to the name of Robert Burton;
Cobequid Marine Ins. Company.	An Act to incorporate the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company;
Albion Mines Savings' Bank.	An Act to incorporate the Albion Mines Savings' Bank;
Yarmouth Seminary.	An Act to incorporate the Yarmouth Seminary;
Sisters of Charity.	An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity;
Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Asso.	An Act to incorporate the Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Association of Halifax and Dartmouth;
Herring Fishery, Annapolis.	An Act to regulate the Herring Fishery in the Basin of Annapolis;
Ass. Roll, Richmond, Bridge, Nappan Riv.	An Act to legalize the Assessment Roll of the County of Richmond; An Act to provide for building a Bridge across Nappan River in the County of Cumberland;
Comms. without the Province.	An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province;
Poor District, Cumberland,	An Act to amend the Act relating to Poor Districts in the County of Cumberland;
Town Clock, Pictou,	An Act to enable the inhabitants of the Town of Pictou to assess themselves for a sum sufficient to purchase and erect a Town Clock;
Spring Terms Supreme Court,	An Act to postpone the ensuing Spring Terms of the Supreme Court in certain Counties.
H. A. withdraw. H. E. retires.	The House of Assembly then withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire soon after.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr Tobin, with the following Bills:

Truro Cemetery Co.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Truro Cemetery Company;
Historical Society.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Historical Society of Nova Scotia;
County Jail, Halifax.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a County Jail in Halifax;
Charitable Irish Soc.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax;
Little River, Antigonish, and	A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Little River in the County of Antigonish;
Mutual Bank, N.S. Bills,	A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Mutual Bank of Nova Scotia;
Read 1st time.	To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House. The said Bills were read a first time.
Mutual Bank Bill referred.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the five first Bills be read a second time, at a future day.
Committee.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the sixth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
	<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Dickey be a Committee for that purpose.

H. A. agree to amts. to Chap. 47, County Assessments.

The messenger also brought up Chapter Forty-seven of a Bill, entitled, "An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of County Assessments."

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

Ch. finally agreed to.

The said Chapter was then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom	
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the International Coal and Railway Company; also,	Committee on International Coal and Railway.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Block House Mining Company; also,	Block House Co.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Boston and Bridgeport Coal Mining Company; also,	Boston and Bridgeport Co.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Glace Bay Mining Company; also,	Glace Bay Co.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cheticamp Copper Mining and Smelting Company; also,	Cheticamp Copper.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Amalgamating and Mining Company; also,	N. S. Amalgamating.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Spring Hill Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company; also,	Spring Hill Mining.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Seacoal Bay Mining Company; also,	Sea Coal Bay, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Louisburg Railway Company;	Louisburg Railway Co. Bills.
Were referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.	Report favorably.
The said Bills were read a second time.	Bills read 2nd time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.	And ordered to com.
A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Inspection of Gas in the City of Halifax, was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:	Inspection Gas Ex. Bill, read 3rd time.
Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to with am.
A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Bill, and to acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with an amendment; to which amendment their concurrence is desired.	
A Bill, entitled, An Act to legalize Jury Lists and Panels for the present year; also,	Jury Lists and Panels
A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Steam Navigation; also,	Steam Navigation Bills, and
The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:	Chaps. Rev. Stat.:
Chapter One hundred and forty-eight, of Suits against Joint Debtors;	148 Suits against Joint Debtors
Chapter One hundred and forty-nine, of Suits against Executors, Administrators, and Trustees;	149 do. Executors, &c.
Were read a second time.	Read 2nd time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills and Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.	And ordered to com.
Mr. McNab moved that the Resolution received from the House of Assembly on the twelfth instant, for aiding companies in the construction of certain Railways, by guaranteeing interest at four per cent. on certain amounts, for twenty years, be read a second time.	Motion for 2d reading of Resolution in aid of Railways.
The said Resolution was read a second time.	Reso. read 2nd time.
Whereupon, after debate, Mr. McCully moved the following amendment thereto:	Amtd. moved.
“Strike out the words after ‘Shediac,’ and substitute the following: ‘And, provided, that no part of the revenues of the Province, nor its credit, shall be pledged for such object within two years from the 1st of April, 1863.’”	
Which being seconded, and, after debate, the question being put by the President, there appeared for the amendment, eight; against the amendment, ten:—	



For the amendment:

Mr. Anderson,  
McHefley,  
Brown,  
Comeau,  
Chipman,  
Patterson,  
Tupper,  
McCully.

Against the amendment:

Mr. McNab, Mr. Cutler,  
McKeen, The President.  
Pinco,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

2nd amdt. moved.

Then Mr. Patterson moved the following amendment:

“Provided, always, that no agreement entered into under this Resolution shall be final, until the same shall be submitted to the Legislature, and approved and ratified by Acts duly passed.”

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the amendment, nine; against the amendment, ten:

For the amendment.

Mr. Anderson,  
McHefley,  
Brown,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
Chipman,  
Patterson,  
Tupper,  
McCully.

Against the amendment.

Mr. McNab,  
McKeen,  
Pineo,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,  
The President.

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.  
Resolution

Then the question being put by the President, on the original Resolution,—there appeared for the Resolution, ten; against the Resolution, nine:

For the Resolution.

Mr. McNab,  
McKeen,  
Pineo,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,

Against the Resolution.

Mr. Anderson,  
McHefley,  
Brown,  
McCully,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
Chipman,  
Tupper,  
Patterson.

The President.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk—  
To return the said Resolution, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

H. A. agree to am. to  
Inspect. of Gas Bill.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with  
A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Inspection of Gas in the City of Halifax;

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill.

Bill finally agreed to,

The said Bill was then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as amended.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

Tuesday, 19th April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,  
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
“ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Truro Cemetery Company; also, Truro Cemetery,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Historical Society of Nova Scotia; Historical Society,  
also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to authorize a Loan for the erec- Loan Co. Jail, Hfx.  
tion of a County Jail in Halifax; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Charitable Irish Society of Hali- Charitable Irish Soc.  
fax; also, Halifax, and  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Little River in the County Change name Little  
of Antigonish; River Bills.  
Were read a second time. Read 2nd time,  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole And ordered to com  
House, at a future day.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Commissioners for deepening the Harbor of Liverpool Harbor Bill report  
to raise additional Funds, was referred, reported that the Committee had Local Bills and S. O.  
examined the said Bill,—that it was a Local Bill, and the Standing Order not complied with.  
of this House, relative to Private and Local Bills, had not been complied with.  
On motion, *ordered*, that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred Bill deferred.  
to this day three months.

Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Mutual Bank of Nova Scotia, was referred, reported that Corn. on Mutual Bank  
the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favor- of N. S. Bill, report  
able consideration of the House. favorably.  
The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time,  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, And ordered to com  
at a future day.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Com- Corn. on Bills.  
mittee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen  
reported that the Committee had made some progress.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill Rep. Glace Bay Min-  
entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Glace Bay Mining Com- ing Co. Bill, without  
pany,—and had agreed to the same without any amendment. amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Report International  
Coal and Railway  
Co. Bill, with am.

Amendments read,

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the International Coal and Railway Company,—and had made several amendments thereto.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

FIRST CLAUSE.—10th line—After the word “purposes,” insert the words, “connected therewith.”

13th line—After the word “mines,” leave out the words “to be,” and insert instead, the words, “at Bridgeport to a.”

SECOND CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following proviso: “But the said Company shall not go into operation until twenty-five per cent. of the capital stock is actually paid up.”

FIFTH CLAUSE.—12th line leave out the words “of Halifax,” and insert instead, the words, “where the principal works of the Company are situated.”

EIGHTH CLAUSE.—10th and 11th lines—Leave out the words, “either in Term time or Vacation,” and insert instead, the words, “with a plan annexed.”

14th line—After the word “owners,” insert the words, “or occupiers.”

23rd line—After the word “owners,” insert the words, “or occupiers.”

23rd and 24th lines—Leave out the words, “if absent.”

26th line—After the word “Halifax,” insert the words, “and also in one newspaper of the County where the land lies, if there be any.”

28th and 29th lines—Leave out the words, “in case such owners attend.”

31st line—After the word “owners,” insert the words, “to unite in naming.”

32nd line—After the word “attend,” insert the words, “or shall refuse, or neglect, or cannot agree to make such nomination.”

47th line—After the word “it,” insert the words, “under the hands of the appraisers, or a majority of them.”

49th line—After the word “reject,” insert the words, “or order an appraisement, de novo.”

54th line—After the word “appraisement,” insert the words, “to the owners, or, in case of dispute, to such parties as the Court or a Judge shall direct.”

At the end of the Bill, add the following clauses:

“A list of the stockholders of the said Company, and of the number of shares held by each of them, on the first days of May and November in each year, certified under the hand of the President and Secretary, shall be filed in the months of May and November, in each year, with the Registrar of Deeds, in the County where the principal works of the Company are situated. Such certificate to contain the names of the stockholders, and the number of shares held by them respectively, on the first day of the month in which such certificate is filed; and it shall not be necessary to file any other certificate of transfer or copy thereof.

“It shall be lawful for the Company to make or construct a Railway over and across any roads in the line of the projected railroad, and over and across any railroads or tramways, and over any rivers, brooks, or streams,—subject, nevertheless, in such cases, to regulations to be made by the Court of Sessions to ensure the safety of the inhabitants and their property.

“Whenever the Company shall be entitled to land for the purpose of building wharves or extending their works on the shores of the sea, or a navigable river, and the land in front thereof, between high and low water mark shall belong to the Crown, the Company shall be entitled thereto as if a grant thereof had passed to the Company.”

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

Report Incorporation Bills, viz.:

Block House Mining,  
Cheticamp Copper,

Sea Coal Bay,

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through the following Bills, that is to say:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Block House Mining Company;

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cheticamp Copper Mining and Smelting Company;

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Sea Coal Bay Mining Company;



A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Spring Hill Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company;

Spring Hill

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Louisburg Railway Company;

Louisburg Railway,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Boston and Bridgeport Coal Mining Company;

Boston and Bridgeport Coal,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Amalgamating and Mining Company;

N. S. Amalgamating Co. Bills,

And had agreed to the same with amendments.

With amds.

And the said amendments being read twice by the Clerk, were agreed to by the House.

Amdts. agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time, at a future day.

(MEMO.—The amendments to these Bills were of a similar character—so far as applicable—as the amendments to the International Coal and Railway Company Bill.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bill:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal the Act concerning the Township of Chester.

Township of Chester Bill,

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

Read 1st time,

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

And referred.

Ordered, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Patterson be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following correspondence relating to an alleged scheme for recruiting the United States army in Canada and Nova Scotia:

Message from H. E. with correspondence relative to recruiting army of U. S. in Canada and N. Scotia.

Despatch, dated April 8, 1864, from Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia,—enclosing.

A Letter, dated 5th April, 1864, from F. Lousada, H. M. Consul at Boston, to Lord Lyons.

(Appendix—Recruiting for United States.)

The said correspondence was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half past two o'clock.

Adjourn.

Wednesday, 20th April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES MCNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

- Glance Bay Mining Co. Bill read 3rd time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Glance Bay Mining Company, was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:  
Whether this Bill shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
And sent to H. A. To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- International Coal and Railway Co. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the International Coal and Railway Company; also,  
Block House Min. Co. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Block House Mining Company; also,  
Cheticamp Copper Co. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cheticamp Copper Mining and Smelting Company; also,  
Sea Coal Bay Co. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Seacoal Bay Mining Company; also,  
Spring Hill Min. Co. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Spring Hill Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company; also,  
Louisburg Rail. Co. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Louisburg Railway Company; also,  
Boston and Bridgeport Mining Co. and N. S. Amalgamating Co. Bills. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Boston and Bridgeport Coal Mining Company; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Amalgamating and Mining Company;  
Read 3rd time, Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill:  
Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to with am. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
And sent to H. A. To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.
- A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bill and Chapters:  
Equity Judge Bill. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the appointment of an Equity Judge;  
Chaps. Rev. Stat.: Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:  
116 Estates Tail. Chapter One hundred and sixteen, of Estates Tail;  
119 Descent of Estates. Chapter One hundred and nineteen, of the descent of Real and Personal Estate;  
120 Joint Tenancy, Chapter One hundred and twenty, of Joint Tenancy and Tenancy in Common;  
To which Bill and Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.  
Read 1st time. The said Bill and Chapters were read a first time.  
Equity Judge Bill referred. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.  
Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Dickey be a Committee for that purpose.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time, at a future day.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through  
Bridge Steep Creek, A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for building a Bridge over Steep Creek, in the County of Guysborough; also,  
Baptist Cemetery Digby, A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide a Cemetery for the congregation of the Baptist Church at Digby; also,  
Co. Yarmouth, A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the County of Yarmouth; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the better regulation of the Town Marsh of Annapolis; also,	Town Marsh, Annapolis,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the period for the re-payment of a Loan by the County of Pictou; also,	Re-payment of Loan, Co. Pictou,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to legalize Jury Lists and Panels for the present year; also,	Jury Lists and Panels
A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Little River in the County of Richmond; also,	Little River, Richmond,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Truro Cemetery Company; also,	Truro Cemetery Co.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Historical Society of Nova Scotia; also,	Historical Society,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax; also,	Charitable Irish Soc.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Little River in the County of Antigonish; also,	Little River, Antigonish, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a County Jail in Halifax;	Loan County Jail, Halifax, Bills, and
Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:	Chaps. Rev. Stats.:
Chapter One hundred and forty-eight, of Suits against Joint Debtors;	148 Suits against Joint Debtors,
Chapter One hundred and forty-nine, of Suits against Executors, Administrators, and Trustees;	149 do. Executors,
And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.	Without amdt.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills and Chapters be read a third time.	
<i>Resolved</i> , unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills and Chapters.	S. O. S.
The said Bills and Chapters were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, and each Chapter:	Read 3rd time,
Whether this Bill, and Whether this Chapter, shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to,
A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Bills, and the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.	
The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Steam Navigation,—and had made an amendment thereto.	Report Steam Navigation Bill with am.
The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:	Amtd. read,
FIFTH CLAUSE.—12th line—Leave out the words, “which light in the case of,” and insert instead, the words, “and all.” In the same line leave out the words, “be red,” and insert instead, the words, “carry a red light.”	
And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.	And agreed to.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.	
A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Mines and Minerals.”	Ch. Mines and Minerals,
To which Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.	
The said Chapter was read a first time.	Read 1st time,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Chapter be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.	And referred.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Brown, Mr. Pineo, and Mr. Patterson be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
Mr. McCully presented a Bill to incorporate the Broad Cove Mining Company,—which was read a first time.	Broad Cove Min. Co. Bill read 1st time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be read a second time.	

- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.
- Read 2nd time. The said Bill was read a second time.
- And ordered to com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, presently.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report Broad Cove Mining Co. Bill without amdt. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Broad Cove Mining Company,—and had agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Read 3rd time. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, presently.
- Passed. The said Bill was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:  
Whether this Bill shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To carry down the said Bill, and desire their concurrence thereto.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McHeffey reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report Mutual Bank Bill with amdt. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Mutual Bank of Nova Scotia,—and had made two amendments thereto.
- Amdt. read. The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:  
TWELFTH CLAUSE.—7th line—Leave out the word “fifteen,” and insert instead the word, “ten.”  
At the end of the Bill add the following clause:—  
“This Act shall be of no force or effect unless the Bank shall go into operation within two years.”
- Agreed to. And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.
- Adjourn. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.
- Adjourn. On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.
-

Thursday, 21st April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McJEFFERY,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Steam Navigation ; also,  
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Mutual Bank of Nova Scotia ;  
 Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on  
 each Bill :

Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed  
 to the same, with amendments ; to which amendments their concurrence is  
 desired.

Steam Navigation,  
 and  
 Mutual Bank, N. S.  
 Bills,  
 Read 3rd time.

Agreed to with am.  
 And sent to H.A.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Conso-  
 lidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :

Chapter One hundred and sixteen, of Estates Tail ;

Chapter One hundred and nineteen, of the descent of Real and Personal  
 Estate ;

Chapter One hundred and twenty, of Joint Tenancy and Tenancy in  
 Common ;

Were read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole  
 House, at a future day.

Chaps. Rev. Stats.:

116 Estates Tail,

119 Descent.

120 Joint Tenancy.

Read 2nd time.

And ordered to com.

Mr. Dickey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An  
 Act to incorporate the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show  
 Society, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill,  
 and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House,  
 at a future day.

Com. on Fruit Grow-  
 ers' Association Bill  
 report favorably.

Bill read 2nd time.

And ordered to com.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter of a  
 Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of  
 Nova Scotia, "Of Crown Lands," was referred, reported that the Committee  
 had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration  
 of the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole  
 House, at a future day.

Com. on Crown Land  
 Chap. report fav.

Ch. ordered to com.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills and Chapters:

Assessment Rolls, Shelburne, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District of Shelburne;

Stipendiary Magistrates Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the appointment of Stipendiary or Police Magistrates;

Chaps. Rev. Stat.:

Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

25 Public Records.

Chapter Twenty-five, of Public Records;

28 Trespasses to Crown Property.

Chapter Twenty-eight, of Trespasses to Crown Property;

31 Billeting Troops.

Chapter Thirty-one, of Billeting the Troops and Militia;

32 Fortifications.

Chapter Thirty-two, of Public Fortifications;

33 Naval Property.

Chapter Thirty-three, of Naval Property;

34 Electric Tel. for Military purpose.

Chapter Thirty-four, of an Electric Telegraph for Military Purposes;

To which Bills and Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The same were read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills and Chapters be read a second time at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

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**Friday, 22nd April, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STANLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Assessment Rolls, Shelburne, Bill, read 2nd time.  
 And ordered to com.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District of Shelburne, was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, read 2nd time,  
 And referred.

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the appointment of Stipendiary or Police Magistrates, was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Dickey, Mr. Chipman, and Mr. Patterson be a Committee for that purpose.



The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

- Chapter Twenty-four, of Public Records;
  - Chapter Twenty-eight, of Trespasses to Crown Property;
  - Chapter Thirty-one, of Billeting the Troops and the Militia;
  - Chapter Thirty-two, of Public Fortifications;
  - Chapter Thirty-three, of Naval Property;
  - Chapter Thirty-five, of an Electric Telegraph for Military Purposes;
- Were read a second time.

Chaps. Rev. Stat.:  
 24 Public Records,  
 28 Trespasses Crown Property,  
 31 Billeting Troops,  
 32 Fortifications,  
 33 Naval Property,  
 35 Elec. Tel Military purposes.  
 Read 2nd time.  
 And ordered to com.

Ordered, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to repeal the Act concerning the Township of Chester, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill,—that it was a Local Bill, and that the Standing Order of this House, relative to Private and Local Bills, had not been complied with.

Com. on Township of Chester Bill report Standing Order not complied with.

On motion, ordered, that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Bill deferred.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the appointment of an Equity Judge, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and that the majority of the Committee recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Equity Judge Bill report maj. fav.

Whereupon, Mr. Dickey moved that the said Bill be now read a second time; and, after long debate, the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, ten; against the motion, ten:

Motion for 2d reading

For the motion.

Against the motion.

Mr. McNab,	Mr. Dickey,	Mr. Anderson,	Mr. Whitman,
Pineo,	Black,	McKeen,	Chipman,
Creighton,	Keith,	McHefley,	Tupper,
Almon,	Cutler,	Brown,	Patterson,
Holmes,	The President.	Comeau,	McCully.

And the votes being equal: Then, according to the ancient rule,—

Negativd on equal division.

*Semper præsuntur pro negante.*

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr Twining,— To return a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Broad Cove Mining Company,—and to inform the House that the House of Assembly had agreed to the said Bill, with amendments, to which amendments they desired the concurrence of this House.

H. A. agree to Broad Cove Mining Co. Bill with amds.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Amalgamating and Mining Company; also, A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Steam Navigation; also, A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Mutual Bank of Nova Scotia; And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills.

H. A. agree to amitt. to N. S. Amalgamating Co. Steam Navigat'n, and Mutual Bank Bills.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax; And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill, with an amendment, to which amendment they desired the concurrence of this House.

H. A. agree to am. to Funding Monies Halifax Bill with an am.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the International Coal and Railway Company; And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to all the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill, except the second and the last amendment.

H. A. agree to all except 2nd and last am to International Coal Company.

- H. A. agree to all except last amdt. to  
Louisburg Railway,  
Boston and Bridge-  
port Coal,  
Spring Hill Mining,  
Sea Coal Bay Mining,  
and  
Block House Mining  
Co.'s Bills.
- The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Louisburg Railway Company; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Boston and Bridgeport Coal Mining Company; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Spring Hill Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Sea Coal Bay Mining Company; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Block House Mining Company;
- And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to all the amendments proposed by this House to the said several Bills, except the last amendment proposed to each of them.
- Amdts. of H. A. to  
Broad Cove Mining  
Co. Bill considered.
- On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the House of Assembly to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Broad Cove Mining Company.
- Amdts. read.
- The same were read by the Clerk, as follows:
- SECOND CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words: "But the Company shall not go into operation until twenty-five per cent. of the capital stock is actually paid up."
- LAST CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause. Which clause is as follows: "Whenever the Company shall become entitled to lands for the purpose of building wharves, or extending their works on the shores of the sea or navigable rivers, and the land in front thereof between high and low water mark shall belong to the Crown, the Company shall be entitled thereto as if a grant thereof had passed to the Company.
- Then the first amendment being read a second and third time was agreed to.  
The second amendment being read a second and third time was agreed to.
- 1st amdt. agreed to.  
2nd amdt. agreed to.
- N. S. Amalgamating,  
Steam Navigat'n, and  
Mutual Bank, N. S.  
Bills.
- A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Amalgamating and Mining Company; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Steam Navigation; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Mutual Bank of Nova Scotia;
- Were read as amended,—and the question was put by the President on each Bill:
- Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Finally agreed to.
- And sent to H. S.
- A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.
- Am. of H. A. to am.  
of Council to Fund-  
ing Debt Halifax  
Bill considered.
- On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the House of Assembly to the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax.
- Amdt. read.
- The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:
- 11th line—After the word "Council," insert the words following, "for a longer period than twelve months after the time when the debt was so contracted, or the expenditure authorized, or"
- And agreed to.
- And the said amendment being read a second and third time was agreed to.
- 2nd and the last am.  
to International Coal  
and Railway Co. Bill  
considered.
- On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the second and the last amendments proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the International Coal and Railway Company,—which amendments have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.
- Amdts. read.
- The same were read by the Clerk, and
- And not adhered to.
- On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendments be not adhered to.



On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the last amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Louisburg Railway Company,—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly. Last am. to Louisburg Railway Co. Bill considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:

“Whenever the Company shall become entitled to land for the purpose of building wharves, or extending their works on the shores of the sea or a navigable river, and the lands in front thereof belong to the Crown, the Company shall be entitled thereto as if a grant thereof had passed to the Company.”

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to. And not adhered to.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the last amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Boston and Bridgeport Coal and Mining Company,—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly. Last amdt. to Boston and Bridgeport Coal Co. Bill considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to. Amdt. read,  
And not adhered to.

(Amendment same as Louisburg Railway Company Bill.)

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the last amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Spring Hill Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company,—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly. Last amdt. to Spring Hill Mining Co. Bill considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to. And not adhered to.

(Amendment same as Louisburg Railway Company Bill.)

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the last amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Sea Coal Bay Mining Company,—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly. Last am. to Sea Coal Bay Mining Co. Bill considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to. And not adhered to.

(Amendment same as Louisburg Railway Company Bill.)

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the last amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Block House Mining Company,—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly. Last amdt. to Block House Mining Co. Bill considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to. And not adhered to.

(Amendment same as Louisburg Railway Company Bill.)

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills and Chapter:

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Windsor; Commrs. Streets, Windsor; and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church Congregation of Cape North; Pres. Church Cong. Cape North Bills,

Also, Chapter Twenty-one of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of the Post Office.” Ch. 21 Post Office.

To which Bills and Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills and Chapter were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Bills referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McHeffey, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Chipman be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Post Office Chapter referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. McCully be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

Com. on Ch. Mines  
and Minerals report  
favorably.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Mines and Minerals," was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Chap. read 2nd time,  
And ordered to com.

The said Chapter was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Com. on Lutheran  
Church (St. Paul's)  
Bridgewater, report  
majority favorable.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Bridgewater, was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and that the majority of the Committee recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill ordered to com.

On motion, *ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Com. on School Lands  
Horton Bill, report  
Local Bill,

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to School Lands in the Township of Horton, was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill,—that it was a Local Bill, and that the requisites of the Standing Order of this House relative to Private and Local Bills had not been complied with.

Bill deferred.

On motion, *ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Tuesday, at half-past two o'clock.

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## Tuesday, 26th April, 1864.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" STAYLEY BROWN,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KEITH,  
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
" HENRY G. PINEO,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULLY,  
" WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN CREIGHTON,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" FREEMAN TUPPER,  
" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Com. on Ch. 21 Post  
Office report.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter Twenty-one of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Post Office," was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Chap. read 2nd time,  
And ordered to com.

The said Chapter was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills and Chapters :

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province ;                              | Expenses Civil Govt.                             |
| 2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to vest the title to certain Lands in the Commissioners of Poor for the City of Halifax ;                         | Vesting Lands in Commrs. Poor, &c.               |
| 3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Porter Town in the County of Cumberland ;   | Porter Town name and                             |
| 4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the South Joggins Freestone and Grindstone Quarrying Company ;                                     | South Joggins Freestone Co. Bills.               |
| Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say : | Chaps. Rev. Stat.:                               |
| Chapter One hundred and thirty-six, of the Probate Court ;  | 136 Probate Court;                               |
| Chapter of the encouragement of Agriculture ;   | Agriculture.                                     |
| To which Bills and Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.   |  |
| The said Bills and Chapters were read a first time.   | Read 1st time.                                   |
| <i>Ordered</i> , That the three first Bills be read a second time, at a future day.   |  |
| <i>Ordered</i> , That the fourth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.   | South Joggins Freestone Co. Bill ref. Committee. |
| <i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Dickey, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Brown be a Committee for that purpose.   | Committee.                                       |
| <i>Ordered</i> , That Chapter 136, "Of the Probate Court," be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.                      | Chap. Probate Court referred, Committee.         |
| <i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Creighton, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Dickey be a Committee for that purpose.   | Committee.                                       |
| <i>Ordered</i> , That the Chapter "For the encouragement of Agriculture," be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.       | Chap. Agriculture referred.                      |
| <i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. McHeffey, Mr. Chipman, and Mr. McKeen be a Committee for that purpose.  | Committee.                                       |

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cheticamp Copper Mining and Smelting Company ;

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to all the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill, except the last amendment.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the last amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill,—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

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

At the end of the Bill add the following clause :

"Whenever the Company shall become entitled to land for the purpose of building wharves, or extending their works on the shores of the sea or a navigable river, and the land in front thereof between high and low water mark shall belong to the Crown, the Company shall be entitled thereto as if a grant thereof had passed to the Company."

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the last amendment proposed to the said Bill,—but agrees to the said Bill as otherwise amended.

Mr. McHeffey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Windsor ; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church Congregation of Cape North ;

Were referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bills were read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

- Com. on Halifax City Bill, rep. fav. Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the City of Halifax, was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill read 2nd time, The said Bill was read a second time.
- And ordered to com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.
- International Coal, A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the International Coal and Railway Company; also,
- Louisburg Railway, A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Louisburg Railway Company; also,
- Boston and Bridgeport Coal, A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Boston and Bridgeport Coal and Mining Company; also,
- Spring Hill Mining, A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Spring Hill Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company; also,
- Sea Coal Bay Mining, and A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Sea Coal Bay Mining Company; also,
- Block House Mining Co. Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Block House Mining Company; And to inform them that this House does not adhere to the last amendment proposed by this House to the said several Bills, but agrees to the same as otherwise amended.
- Sent to H. A. finally agreed to.
- Message to H. A. agreeing to the am. to Broad Cove Mining Co. Bill. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To carry down a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Broad Cove Mining Company,—and to inform them that this House agrees to the amendments proposed by them to the said Bill.
- Message to H. A. agreeing to the am. to am. of Council to Funding Halifax Debt Bill. A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,—  
To return a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax,—and to inform them that this House agrees to the amendment proposed by them to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through
- Assessment Rolls, Shelburne, and A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District of Shelburne; also,
- Fruit Growers' Association Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society; also,
- Chaps. Rev. Stat.: The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:
- 25 Public Records, Chapter Twenty-five, of Public Records;
- 28 Trespasses to Crown Property, Chapter Twenty-eight, of Trespasses to Crown Property;
- 31 Billeting Troops, Chapter Thirty-one, of Billeting the Troops and the Militia;
- 32 Fortifications, Chapter Thirty-two, of Public Fortifications;
- 33 Naval Property, Chapter Thirty-three, of Naval Property;
- 34 Electric Tel. for Military purposes, Chapter Thirty-four, of an Electric Telegraph for Military Purposes;
- 116 Estates Tail, Chapter One hundred and sixteen, of Estates Tail;
- 120 Joint Teney. &c. Chapter One hundred and twenty, of Joint Tenancy and Tenancy in Common;
- Without amdt. And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills and Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.
- Report Chap. Crown Lands with amdt. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Crown Lands," and had made an amendment thereto.
- Amdt. read. The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:  
THIRD CLAUSE.—2nd line—Leave out the words, "provide himself," and insert instead, the words, "be supplied."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Ninety-three of the said Bill, "Of the incorporation and winding-up of Joint Stock Companies," and had made amendments thereto. Rep. Ch. 93 Incorporation and winding-up Co.'s with amts.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

THIRD CLAUSE.—3rd line—Leave out the word "double."

LAST CLAUSE.—2nd line—Leave out the words, "of 1862."

IN SCHEDULE A, 6th line, after the word "Chapter," insert "Ninety-one." After "Statutes," insert, "of General Provisions respecting Corporations."

7th and 8th lines.—Leave out the words, "and An Act of the Province, entitled, An Act," and insert instead, "Chapter Ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. Amtds. agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and nineteen of the said Bill, "Of the descent of Real and Personal Estate,"—and had made an amendment thereto. Rep. Ch. 119 Descent of Estate with amdt.

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

THIRD CLAUSE.—24th line—Leave out the word "kindred," and insert instead, the words, "lineal descendants her surviving."

Amtd. read.

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say: Chaps. Rev. Stats.:

Chapter Thirty, of the Militia;

30 Militia,

Chapter Seventy, of Railroads;

70 Railroads,

Chapter Seventy-one, of Railroads other than Provincial Government Railroads;

71 Railroads not Provincial,

Chapter One hundred and sixty-two, of Offences against Religion;

162 Offences against Religion,

Chapter One hundred and forty-one, of Witnesses and Evidence, and the Proof of Written Documents;

141 Witnesses, &c.

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapters were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered,* That the four first named Chapters be read a second time, at a future day.

*Ordered,* That Chapter One hundred and forty-one be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Ch. 141 Evidence &c. referred.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Cully, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Creighton be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

**Wednesday, 27th April, 1864.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STANLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,  
 “ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Assessment Rolls,  
 Shelburne, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District of Shelburne; also,

Fruit Growers' Asso-  
 ciation Bills, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society; also,

Chaps. Rev. Stats.:

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

25 Public Records,  
 28 Trespasses Crown  
 Property,  
 31 Billeting Troops,  
 32 Fortifications,  
 33 Naval Property,  
 34 Elec. Telegraph  
 Military purposes.  
 116 Estates Tail,  
 120 Joint Tenancy, &c.  
 Read 3rd time.

Chapter Twenty-five, of Public Records;

Chapter Twenty-eight, of Trespasses to Crown Property;

Chapter Thirty-one, of Billeting the Troops and Militia;

Chapter Thirty-two, of Public Fortifications;

Chapter Thirty-three, of Naval Property;

Chapter Thirty-four, of an Electric Telegraph for Military Purposes;

Chapter One hundred and sixteen, of Estates Tail;

Chapter One hundred and twenty, of Joint Tenancy and Tenancy in Common;

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, and each Chapter:

Whether this Bill, and Whether this Chapter, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bills, and the said Chapters, and inform them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Chaps. Rev. Stats.:

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

93 Incorporation and  
 winding-up Co's.

Chapter Ninety-three, of the incorporation and winding-up of Joint Stock Companies;

119 Descent of Es-  
 tates.

Chapter One hundred and nineteen, of the Descent of Real and Personal Estates;

Read 3d time,

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:

Whether Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to with amdt.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chapter Thirty, of the Militia;	30 Militia,
Chapter Seventy, of Railroads;	70 Railroads,
Chapter Seventy-one, of Railroads other than Provincial Government Railroads;	71 Railroads not Government,
Chapter One hundred and sixty-two, of Offences against Religion;	162 Offences against Religion,
Were read a second time.	Read 2nd time,
<i>Ordered,</i> That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.	And ordered to com.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter One hundred and forty-one of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Witnesses and Evidence and the Proof of Written Documents," was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Chapter was read a second time.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Mr. Dickey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act for the appointment of Stipendiary or Police Magistrates, was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bill:

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Assessments in the Districts of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough;

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a second time, at a future day.

The messenger also returned a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Broad Cove Mining Company;

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Bill as amended.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax;

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Bill as now amended.

The said Bill was then read, as now amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill, as now amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as now amended.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chapter One hundred and twenty-one, of the Sale of Lands under Foreclosure of Mortgages;

Chaps. Rev. Stats.:  
 30 Militia,  
 70 Railroads,  
 71 Railroads not Government,  
 162 Offences against Religion,  
 Read 2nd time,  
 And ordered to com.  
 Com. on Ch. 141 Witnesses and Evidence &c. report fav.  
 Bill read 2nd time,  
 And ordered to com.  
 Com. on Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, report favorably.  
 Bill read 2nd time,  
 And ordered to com.  
 Assessments, St. Mary's, Bill,  
 Read 1st time.  
 H. A. finally agree to Broad Cove Mining Company Bill.  
 H. A. finally agree to Funding Debt Hx. Bill.  
 Bill finally agreed to by Council.  
 And sent to H. A.  
 Com. on Bills.  
 Chaps. Rev. Stats.:  
 121 Sale under Foreclosure, and



- 122 Sale under Execution. Chapter One hundred and twenty-two, of the Sale of Lands to satisfy Execution Debts;  
To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.  
Read 1st time. The said Chapters were read a first time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time, at a future day.
- Land Commrs. Poor Halifax Bill read 2nd time. And referred. A Bill, entitled, An Act to vest the title of certain lands in the Commissioners of Poor for the City of Halifax,—was read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.  
Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. Anderson, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Keith be a Committee for that purpose.
- Expenses Civil Govt. and Changing name Porter Town Bills. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Porter Town in the County of Cumberland;  
Read 2nd time. Were read a second time.  
And ordered to com. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.
- Chap. on Mines and Minerals referred to Select Com. 2d time. On motion of Mr. Cully, *ordered*, That Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Mines and Minerals," be again referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.  
Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. Creighton, Mr. McCully, Mr. Brown, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Patterson, be a Committee for that purpose.
- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report Pres. Church Cong'n. Cape North, and Streets Windsor Bills, and Chaps. Rev. Stats.: The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through  
70 Railroads. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church Congregation of Cape North; also,  
71 Railroads not Government. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Windsor; also,  
Without amdt. The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:  
Chapter Seventy, of Railroads;  
Chapter Seventy-one, of Railroads other than Provincial Government Railroads;  
And had agreed to the same without any amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills and Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.
- Adjourn. On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.



Thursday, 28th April, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church Congregation of Cape North; also, Presbyterian Church  
Cape North, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Windsor; Commrs. Streets,  
Windsor, Bills.

Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say: Chaps. Rev. Stats.

Chapter Seventy, of Railroads; 70 Railroads,

Chapter Seventy-one, of Railroads other than Provincial Government Railroads; 71 Railroads, not  
Government,

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, and each Chapter: Read 3d time.

Whether this Bill, and Whether this Chapter, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,  
And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bills, and the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Assessments in the District of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough; Assessments St.  
Mary's Bill.

Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say: Chaps. Rev. Stat.

Chapter One hundred and twenty-one, of the Sale of Lands under Foreclosure of Mortgages; 121 Sales under Fore-  
closure,

Chapter One hundred and twenty-two, of the Sale of Lands to satisfy Execution Debts; 122 Sales under Ex-  
ecution,

Were read a second time.

Read 2nd time.  
And ordered to com.

Ordered, That the said Bills and Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.

Mr. McHeffey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom the Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of the encouragement of Agriculture,” was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Ch. Agri-  
culture report fav.

The said Chapter was read a second time.

Ch. read 2d time,  
And ordered to com.

Ordered, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.

- S. O. S. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report  
Porter Town Name, and  
Expenses of Civil Govt. Bills, and  
Chaps. Rev. Stat.:  
— Agriculture,  
122 Sales under Execution,  
162 Offences against Religion,  
Without amdt.
- The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Porter Town in the County of Cumberland; also,  
A Bill, entitled, An Act for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province;  
Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:  
Chapter of the encouragement of Agriculture;  
Chapter One-hundred and twenty-two, of the Sale of Lands to satisfy Execution Debts;  
Chapter One hundred and sixty-two, of Offences against Religion;  
And had agreed to the same without any amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills and Chapters be read a third time, at a future day.
- Report St. Paul's, Bridgewater, Bill, with amdt.  
Amdt. read,  
And agreed to.
- The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Bridgewater,—and had made an amendment thereto.  
The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:  
THIRD CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words: "With the sanction and approval of the Governor in Council."  
And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.
- Rep. Ch. of Immigrants with amdt.  
Amdt. read,  
And agreed to.
- The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Immigrants," and had made several amendments thereto.  
The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:  
FIRST CLAUSE.—3rd direction, 1st line—After the word "of," insert the word "Immigrant."  
FOURTH CLAUSE.—3rd line—Leave out the words, "coming into it," and insert instead, the words, "arriving in this Province."  
SIXTH CLAUSE.—9th line—Leave out the word "Committee," and insert instead the word, "Council."  
TENTH CLAUSE.—8th line—Leave out the word "affected," and insert instead the word, "attempted."  
ELEVENTH CLAUSE.—10th line—Leave out the word "Government," and insert instead the words, "Governor in Council."  
Same line—After the word "obtained," insert the following words: "And after a printed notice, posted on the Court House, and in two other public places in the County where the lands lie, that the said lands, and all rights of the Immigrant therein, shall be forfeited, unless cause to the contrary be shewn at a place and time therein mentioned, not being less than one month thereafter."  
And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.
- Rep. Ch. 121 of Sales under Foreclosure, with amdt.  
Amdt. read,  
And agreed to.
- The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and twenty-one of the said Bill, "Of the Sale of Lands under Foreclosure of Mortgages,"—and had made an amendment thereto.  
The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:  
FIRST CLAUSE.—6th line—Leave out the words, "Of Chancery."  
And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to improve the system of Sewerage in the City of Halifax; Sewerage, Halifax, Halifax;

A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the time for re-payment of Loans by the County of Antigonish; Repayment Loan, Antigonish;

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. Sewerage, Halifax, Bill, referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Anderson, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Keith be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

*Ordered*, That the second Bill be read a second time, at a future day.

Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to vest the title of certain lands in the Commissioners of Poor for the City of Halifax, was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on vesting Title in Comrs. Poor, Hx. Bill, report fav.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day. Bill ordered to com.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock. Adjourn.

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**Friday, 29th April, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCEBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

On motion, *resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to consider of, and report to the House, the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session. Com. on Contingent Expenses.

*Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Brown, and Mr. McHeffey be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Porter Town, in the County of Cumberland; also, Name of Porter, Town and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province; Expenses Civil Govt. Bills; and

Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say: Chaps. Rev. Stat.

- Agriculture, Chapter of the encouragement of Agriculture ;
- 122 Sales under Execution, Chapter One hundred and twenty-two, of the Sale of Lands to satisfy Execution Debts ;
- 162 Offences against Religion, Chapter One hundred and sixty-two, of Offences against Religion ;
- Read 3rd time. Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, and each Chapter :
- Whether this Bill, and Whether this Chapter, shall pass ?
- Agreed to. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—
- To return the said Bills and the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Lutheran Congr. St. Paul's, Bridgewater, Bill, and
- Chaps. Rev. Stat.: A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Lutheran Congregation of St Paul's Church, Bridgewater ;
- Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :
- Immigrants, Chapter of Immigrants ;
- 121 Sales under Foreclosure, Chapter One hundred and twenty-one, of the Sale of Lands under the Foreclosure of Mortgages ;
- Read 3rd time. Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, and each Chapter :
- Whether this Bill, and Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass ?
- Agreed to with amendt. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—
- To return the said Bill, and the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.
- Loan, Antigonish, Bill, read 2nd time, A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the time for re-payment of Loans by the County of Antigonish,—was read a second time.
- And ordered to com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.
- A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills and Chapters :
- Nova Scotia Coal Co. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Coal Company ;
- Polling Districts, King's. A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the bounds of certain Polling Districts in the County of King's ;
- Roads, Pictou. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving certain Roads in the County of Pictou ;
- Education, and Oxbow Marsh, Hants, Bills A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Oxbow Marsh in the County of Hants ;
- Chaps. Rev. Stat.: Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :
- Liberty of Subj. Chapter of the Liberty of the Subject ;
- 138 Barris. and Attys. Chapter One hundred and thirty-eight, of Barristers and Attornies ;
- 151 Arbitration. Chapter One hundred and fifty one, of Arbitration ;
- To which Bills and Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.
- Read 1st time. The said Bills and Chapters were read a first time.
- N. S. Coal Co Bill referred. *Ordered*, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.
- Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Brown be a Committee for that purpose.
- Ordered*, That the other Bills and Chapters be read a second time, at a future day.
- Com. on Chap. Mines and Minerals report favorably. Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom the Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Mines and Minerals," was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill again ordered to com. *Ordered*, That the said Chapter be again committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter One hundred and thirty-six of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Probate Court," was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Ch. 136 of Probate Court, rep. favorably.

The said Chapter was read a second time.

Read 2nd time,

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to com.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Assessments in the District of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough,—and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Rep. Assessments, St. Mary's, Bill, without amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Solemnization of Marriage, and the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths,"—and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. Ch. on Marriage, and Registration of Marriages, Births and Deaths, with am

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

Amdts. read.

FIRST CLAUSE.—14th, 15th, and 16th lines—Leave out the words, "County Registrars of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and."

At the end of the clause add the following words: "and 'occupier' shall include 'master, governor, keeper, steward, resident, medical officer, or superintendent of gaol, prison, or penitentiary, poor's asylum, hospital, lunatic asylum, or other public or private charitable institution.'"

SECOND CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause and insert instead the following clause:

"Every person recognized as a duly ordained minister by any congregation or body of Christians within this Province, may solemnize marriage by license, or after publication of banns, in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter."

TENTH CLAUSE.—13th line—After the word "stead," leave out the remainder of the clause.

THIRTEENTH CLAUSE.—4th line—Leave out the word "County," and insert instead, the word "Deputy."

SEVENTEENTH CLAUSE.—8th line—Leave out the words "County and."

EIGHTEENTH CLAUSE.—5th line—Leave out the word "County," and insert instead, the word "Deputy."

NINETEENTH CLAUSE.—10th line—Leave out the words "County or."

TWENTIETH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

TWENTY-FIRST CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

TWENTY-SECOND CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

TWENTY-THIRD CLAUSE.—5th line—Leave out the word "County," and insert instead, the word "Deputy."

6th line—Leave out the word "County," and insert instead, the word "Deputy."

TWENTY-FOURTH CLAUSE.—4th line—After the word "or," insert the word "Clergyman."

TWENTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words:—"In case of removal of the Clergyman from the County, he shall make such return before his removal, or immediately thereafter,—and in case of his death, the same shall, immediately thereafter, be made by his executors or administrators."

TWENTY-SEVENTH CLAUSE.—3rd line—Leave out the words "County Registrar," and insert instead, the words "Financial Secretary."

TWENTY-NINTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

THIRTY-FIRST CLAUSE.—8th and 9th lines—Leave out the words "County Registrar," and insert instead, the words "Financial Secretary."

12th line and 15th line—In each of these lines leave out the words "County Registrar," and insert instead, the words "Financial Secretary."

THIRTY-SECOND CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CLAUSE.—16th and 17th lines—Leave out the words “County Registrar, for his own use,” and insert instead, the words “Financial Secretary, for the use of the Marriage License Fund.”

THIRTY-NINTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

FORTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—Leave out the words “County Registrar or,”

FORTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—3rd line—Leave out the words “County or.”

3rd and 4th lines—Leave out the words “excepting penalties incurred by the County Registrar.”

5th and 6th lines—Leave out the words “County Registrar of,” and insert instead, the words “Financial Secretary in.”

9th and 10th lines—Leave out the words “County Registrar who prosecuted,” and insert instead, the words “Marriage License Fund.”

FORTY-SEVENTH CLAUSE.—Leave out all the words in the first five lines.

At the end of the Bill, add the following clauses:

“The Financial Secretary shall cause to be transcribed, in separate books, all the particulars communicated to him by the Deputy Registrars, of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths within each County,—and, after having extracted and entered in such books their contents, shall place in safe keeping, in separate and appropriate files, all the papers and documents, certificates, entries, and returns thus received.”

“He shall also keep separate alphabetical indices of the contents of the said books; and, in the index to the Marriage Record, there shall be entered reference to the husband by his surname, and to the wife by her maiden name, and also by the surnames of any husband she may have had.”

“All persons shall be entitled, at all seasonable hours, to search these records, and to require and to receive extracts, duly certified by the Financial Secretary, which shall be evidence of the entry certified, and *prima facie* evidence of the facts asserted or contained in the entry. The Financial Secretary shall annually transmit to the several Registrars of Deeds throughout the Province transcripts of the entries in the books and alphabetical indices mentioned in this section, so far as the same are applicable to each County during the previous year,—which transcripts, certified by the Financial Secretary, shall be filed by the said Registrars, and be accessible for examination without charge, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Ch., 111 Witnesses, &c., with amts.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and forty one of the said Bill, “Of Witnesses and Evidence and the Proof of Written Documents,” and had made several amendments thereto.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

Amnts. read.

SEVENTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—After the word “examination,” insert the words “of witnesses.”

EIGHTH CLAUSE.—5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th lines—Leave out the words, “unless the writing or document shall be specifically required to be produced in the rule or order.”

NINTH CLAUSE.—8th line—After the word “trial,” insert the word “but.”

9th line—Leave out the word “which.” Same line—After the word “case,” insert the words, “of his being so satisfied.”

TWENTY-NINTH CLAUSE.—3rd line—After the word “Court,” insert the words, “or Public Departmental Officers.”

THIRTY-FOURTH CLAUSE.—4th line—After the word “lands,” insert the words, “or filed in the Provincial Secretary’s Office.” At the end of the clause add the following words, “to the same extent as the original.”

FORTY-THIRD CLAUSE.—2nd line—After the word “proceeding,” leave out the remainder of the clause.

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act for the appointment of Stipendiary or Police Magistrates," and had made an amendment thereto.

Rep. Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, with amdt.

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

Amdt. read.

At the end of the Bill add the following clause:

"A party aggrieved by any judgment for any sum of money as debt, damage, or penalty, under this Act, shall be entitled to an appeal therefrom, in the same way, and on the same terms, as appeals are allowed from the judgments of Justices of the Peace, but in no other cases."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill entitled, An Act to vest the title to certain lands in the Commissioners of Poor for the City of Halifax," and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. vesting title in Commrs. Poor, Hx. Bill, with amdts.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amdts. read.

IN THE TITLE.—3rd line—After the word "of," insert the word "the."

Same line—After the word "Poor," insert the word "Asylum."

FIRST CLAUSE.—2nd line—After the word "of," insert the word "the."

Same line—After the word "Poor," insert the word "Asylum."

SECOND CLAUSE.—1st line—After the word "Poor," insert the word "Asylum."

THIRD CLAUSE.—1st line—After the word "Poor," insert the words, "Asylum if they shall deem it expedient so to do may."

2nd line—Leave out the word "shall."

3rd line—Leave out the word "shall," and insert the word "may."

FOURTH CLAUSE.—6th line—After the word "Poor," insert the word "Asylum."

FIFTH CLAUSE.—9th line—After the word "Poor," insert the word "Asylum."

SIXTH CLAUSE.—1st line—After the word "Poor," insert the words "Asylum in case such sale shall take place."

SEVENTH CLAUSE.—After the word "of," insert the word "the."

5th line—After the word "Poor," insert the word "Asylum."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter One hundred and forty of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court."

Ch. 140 Pleading, &c. Supreme Court.

To which Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapter was read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

And referred.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Creighton, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Cully be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half past eleven o'clock.

Adjourn.



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Saturday, 30th April, 1864.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINCO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Assessments, St.  
Mary's Bill, read  
3d time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Assessments in the District of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough, was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill shall pass?

Agreed to,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H.A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Solemnization and  
Registration of Mar-  
riage, &c. read 3rd  
time.

A Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of the Solemnization of Marriage, and the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths,” was read a third time.

Motion to re-commit.

Whereupon, Mr. Brown moved that the said Chapter be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of striking out all the amendments referring to the County Registrars,—which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, eight; against the motion, eleven:

For the motion:

Mr. McKeen,  
 McHeffey,  
 Brown,  
 Comeau,  
 Whitman,  
 Patterson,  
 Tupper,  
 McCully.

Against the motion:

Mr. McNab,  
 Anderson,  
 Pinco,  
 Creighton,  
 Almon,  
 Holmes,  
 Dickey,  
 Black,  
 Keith,  
 Cutler,

The President.

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Then the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

Ch. agreed to with am.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H.A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.



Chapter One hundred and forty-one of the said Bill, "Of Witnesses, Evidence, and the Proof of Written Documents;"

Ch. 141 Witnesses, Evidence, &c.

Also, the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the appointment of Stipendiary or Police Magistrates;

Stipendiary Magistrates, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to vest the title of certain lands in the Commissioners of Poor for the City of Halifax;

Vest Title Commrs. Poor, Hx. Bills,

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President on the said Chapter, and each of the said Bills:

Read 3d time.

Whether this Chapter, and Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to with am. And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the bounds of certain Polling Districts in the County of King's; also,

Polling Districts, King's County.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving certain roads in the County of Pictou; also,

Roads, Pictou.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Law relating to Education; also,

Education, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Oxbow Marsh in the County of Hants;

Oxbow Marsh, Hants County, Bills,

Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chaps. Rev. Stat.:

Chapter of the Liberty of the Subject;

— Liberty of Subject,

Chapter One hundred and thirty-eight, of Barristers and Attornies;

138 Barristers; &c.

Chapter One hundred and fifty-one, of Arbitration;

151 Arbitration,

Were read a second time.

Read 2nd time.

Ordered, That the said Bills and Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.

And ordered to com.

Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide an improved system of Sewerage in the City of Halifax, was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Sewerage Halifax Bill report.

On motion, resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Bill deferred.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House:

Message from H. E. with

A Despatch, dated 8th April, 1864, from the Right Honorable Sir Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, announcing his appointment to that office.

Despatch announcing appointment of Colonial Secretary.

(Appendix—Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

A Despatch, dated 16th April, 1864, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Administrator of the Government, announcing the appointment of Sir R. Graves MacDonnell, to the Government of Nova Scotia.

Do. appointment of Lt. Governor of N.S.

(Appendix—Governor of Nova Scotia.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, s. O. S. relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

- Report  
Polling District  
King's County. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through  
A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the bounds of certain Polling Districts in the  
County of King's; also.
- Roads, Pictou. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving certain Roads in the County  
of Pictou; also.
- Education, and  
Oxbow Marsh, Hants. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Law relating to Education; also.  
Bills. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Oxbow Marsh in the County of Hants;  
Without amdt. And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time, at a future day.
- Rep. Ch. 136 Probate  
Court, with amdt. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter  
One hundred and thirty-six of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Conso-  
lidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Probate Court," and had  
made several amendments thereto.
- Amtds. read. The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:  
FOURTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—Leave out the word "two," and insert instead,  
the word, "eight."  
At the end of the clause add the following proviso:  
"Provided, that when the Judge shall cease to be so interested, or a new  
Judge be appointed, all future proceedings in such Estate may be had and taken  
before him as if the same had been originally commenced before him, and in  
such case the papers and proceedings shall be returned, as provided in this  
section."  
TWENTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—10th line—After the word "years," leave out the  
remainder of the clause.  
FIFTY-EIGHTH CLAUSE.—3rd line—After the word "estate," insert the words, "if  
not previously paid."  
And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the  
House.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.
- And agreed to. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter  
Twenty-one of the said Bill, "Of the Post Office," and had made several  
amendments thereto.
- Rep. Chap. 21 Post  
Office, with amdt. The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:  
SIXTH CLAUSE.—Last line—Leave out the words, "three pence currency," and  
insert instead, the words, "five cents."  
After the sixth clause insert the following clause:  
"Letters mailed at any office in this Province for delivery within the County  
in which the office is situated, shall, if pre-paid by stamp, be liable to a charge  
of two cents per half ounce."  
TENTH CLAUSE.—3rd line—Before the word "Child's," insert the words, "Bri-  
tish Workman, Penny Post."  
FIFTEENTH CLAUSE.—3rd line—Before the word "shall," insert the words,  
"which shall go free."  
THIRTY-SECOND CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words:—  
"And may also provide, in suitable and convenient places within the City of  
Halifax, receiving offices, where letters pre-paid by stamps, and newspapers,  
and matter not liable to postage, or postage prepaid by stamps, may be mailed;  
and a local courier or couriers, daily, at hours publicly notified, shall convey the  
same to the General Post Office preparatory to being mailed."  
THIRTY-SEVENTH CLAUSE.—22nd line—After the word "forfeit," insert the words,  
"a sum not exceeding."  
SIXTY-EIGHTH CLAUSE.—16th and 17th lines—Leave out the words, "of the  
Chapter hereby amended and."  
24th and 25th lines—Leave out the words, "of the Chapter hereby  
amended and."  
SIXTY-NINTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—Leave out the word "such," and insert  
instead, the word, "this."  
And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the  
House.  
*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.
- And agreed to.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and fifty-one of the said Bill, "Of Arbitration," and had made several amendment thereto.

Rep. Ch. 151 of Arbitration, with amds.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

Amdts. read,

SIXTH CLAUSE.—9th line—Leave out the words, "or by a Master of the Court."

SEVENTH CLAUSE.—Last line—Leave out the words, "or Master."

EIGHTH CLAUSE.—1st line—Leave out the words, "or Master."

NINTH CLAUSE.—7th line—Leave out the words, "or to a Master of the Court."

TENTH CLAUSE.—5th and 6th lines—Leave out the words, "or Master of the Court."

TWENTY-SECOND CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words, "or otherwise to carry into effect the said award."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Chapter of the said Bill, "Of the Liberty of the Subject," and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. Ch.—Liberty of Subject, with amds.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amdts. read,

FIRST CLAUSE.—29th line—After the word "implied," insert the words, "and made applicable."

30th line—Leave out the words, "the People of," and insert instead, the words, "and to persons within."

33rd and 34th lines—Leave out the words, "residents of," and insert instead, the words, "persons within."

FOURTH CLAUSE.—9th line—Leave out the words, "be it therefore enacted," and insert instead, the word, "therefore."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chaps. Rev. Stats.:

Chapter One hundred and fifty-seven, of Madmen and Vagrants, and of the Custody and Estates of Lunatics;

157 Madmen, &c.

Chapter One hundred and fifty-eight, of the Limitation of Actions;

158 Limitation of Actions,

Chapter One hundred and fifty-nine, of Costs and Fees;

159 Costs and Fees,

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapters were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered,* That said Chapters be read a second time, at a future day.

The messenger also brought up Chapter Ninety-three of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the incorporation and winding-up of Joint Stock Companies."

H. A. agree to all but 1st amdt. to Ch. 93 Incorporation and winding-up Co's.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to all the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter, except the first amendment.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Coal Company, was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on N. S. Coal Co. Bill rep. fav.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time,

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to com.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at eleven o'clock.

Adjourn.

**Monday, 2nd May, 1864.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Polling Districts,  
King's Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the bounds of certain Polling Districts in the County of King's; also,

Roads, Pictou,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving certain Roads in the County of Pictou; also,

Education, and  
Oxbow Marsh, Hants,  
Bills

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the law relating to Education; also,

Read 3d time,

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Oxbow Marsh in the County of Hants; Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill:

Whether this Bill shall pass?

Agreed to.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,— To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to to the same, without any amendment.

Chaps. Rev. Stat.:

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

136 Probate Court,

Chapter One hundred and thirty-six, of the Probate Court;

21 Post Office.

Chapter Twenty-one, of the Post Office;

— Liberty of Subj.

Chapter of the Liberty of the Subject;

Read 3rd time,

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

Agreed to with am.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,— To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Chaps. Rev. Stat.:

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

157 Madmen,

Chapter One hundred and fifty-seven, of Madmen and Vagrants, and of the Custody and Estates of Lunatics;

158 Limitation of  
Actions,

Chapter One hundred and fifty-eight, of the Limitation of Actions;

159 Costs and Fees,

Chapter One hundred and fifty-nine, of Costs and Fees;

Read 2nd time,

Were read a second time.

And ordered to com.

Ordered, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chaps. Rev. Stat.:

Chapter One hundred and forty-two, of Juries;

142 Juries.

Chapter One hundred and forty-three, of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors;

143 Insolvent Debtors.

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapters were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining,— To bring up a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Bridgewater;

II. A. agree to am.

Also, a Bill, entitled, An Act for the appointment of Stipendiary or Police Magistrates;

Lutheran (St Paul's) Church, Bridgewater, and Stipendiary Magistrates Bills, and

Also, the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chaps. Rev. Stats.:

Chapter One hundred and twenty-one, of the Sale of Lands under the Foreclosure of Mortgages;

121 Sales under Foreclosure,

Chapter of Immigrants;

— Immigrants,

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills and Chapters.

The said Bills and Chapters were then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, and each Chapter:

Whether this Bill, and Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Finally agreed to,

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to II. A.

To return the said Bills, and the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.

Mr. McNab moved that a Bill, entitled; An Act to provide for the appointment of an Equity Judge, be now read a second time.

Motion for 2d reading of Equity Judge Bill,

After long debate, the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, ten; against the motion, nine:

For the motion:

Against the motion:

Mr. McNab,  
Pinco,  
Creighton,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,

Mr. Anderson,  
McKeen,  
McCully,  
McHefley,  
Brown,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
Patterson,  
Tupper.

The President.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time;

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

And ordered to com.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.

S. O. S. on Bill,

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report Equity Judge  
Bill with amts.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the appointment of an Equity Judge,—and had made several amendments thereto.

Amts. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

FIRST CLAUSE.—4th line—Leave out the words, “Chief Justice,” and insert instead, the word, “Judge.”

SECOND CLAUSE.—2nd line—Leave out the words, “Chief Justice,” and insert instead, the word, “Judge.”

SEVENTH CLAUSE.—5th line—Leave out the words, “Chief Justice,” and insert instead, the word, “Judge.”

EIGHTH CLAUSE.—2nd, 4th, and 7th lines—Leave out the words, “Chief Justice,” and insert instead, the word, “Judge.”

NINTH CLAUSE.—1st line—Leave out the word, “Chief Justice,” and insert instead, the word, “Judge.”

TENTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause, and insert instead, the following clause:—

“The Judge in Equity, in all equitable cases and motions before him, shall regulate and direct the proceedings, and in all hearings, motions, and proceedings before him and two associated Judges, he shall preside and regulate the proceedings. In full bench, and in all other cases, civil or criminal, legal or equitable, the Chief Justice shall preside and regulate the proceedings, and the Judge in Equity shall take precedence next to him, and, in the absence of the Chief Justice, shall preside and regulate and direct the proceedings.

ELEVENTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—Leave out the words, “Chief Justice,” and insert instead, the word, “Judge.”

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

Message from H. E.  
with despatch, &c.  
Union of Maritime  
Colonies.

Mr. McNab, by the command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House the following despatches and papers relative to a Union of the Maritime Colonies:

Despatch, dated 11th April, 1864, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to the Administrator of the Government,—enclosing:

A Resolution of both Houses of the Provincial Legislature for the appointment of Delegates;

And His Excellency's reply;

Despatch, dated 19th April, 1864, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Administrator of the Government,—enclosing:

A Resolution of the House of Assembly for the appointment of Delegates.

*(Appendix—Union of Maritime Colonies.)*

The same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

Tuesday, 3rd May, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ STAYLEY BROWN,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bill and Chapter :

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly;

Election Representatives.

Chapter One hundred of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, of River Fisheries.

Ch. 100 River Fisheries.

To which Bill and Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill and Chapter were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

Ordered, That the said Bill and Chapter be read a second time, at a future day.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the appointment of an Equity Judge, was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President :

Equity Judge Bill read 3d time.

Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

When there appeared for passing the Bill, ten; against passing the Bill, nine.

For passing the Bill.

Mr. McNab,  
Pineo,  
Creighton,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,

Against passing the Bill.

Mr. Anderson,  
McKeen,  
McCully,  
McHeffey,  
Brown,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
Patterson,  
Tupper.

The President.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Agreed to with am. on division.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.



Com. on Chap. 149  
Pleadings and Prac-  
tice Supreme Court  
report favorably.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter One hundred and forty of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court," was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Read 2nd time.

The said Chapter was read a second time.

And ordered to com.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.

Chaps. Rev. Stat.:

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

142 Juries.

Chapter One hundred and forty-two, of Juries;

143 Insolv. Debtors.

Chapter One hundred and forty-three, of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors;

Read 2nd time.

Were read a second time.

And ordered to com.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

S. O. S.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.

Committee on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through

N. S. Coal Co. and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Coal Company; also,

Loans, Antigonish,  
Bills, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the time for re-payment of Loans by the County of Antigonish; also,

Ch. 158 Limitation of  
Actions,

Chapter One hundred and fifty-eight of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Limitation of Actions";

Without amdt.

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills and Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Chap. 30 Militia  
with amdt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter Thirty of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Militia," and had made two amendments thereto.

Amdts. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

THIRTY-THIRD CLAUSE.—5th line—Leave out the word "three," and insert the word "four."

6th line—Leave out the word "eight," and insert the word "twelve."

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Ch. 140 Plead-  
ings and Practice  
with amdt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and forty of the said Bill, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court," and had made several amendments thereto.

Amdts. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

SEVENTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—4th line—Leave out the words, "for the recovery of a debt," and the word, "on."

EIGHTY-FIRST CLAUSE.—1st line—After the word "cases," insert the following words, "where pleas disclose new matters which the plaintiff may desire to confess and avoid."

6th line—After the word "therein," leave out the remainder of the clause.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words: "But in no case shall an execution be returnable within less than sixty days."

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH CLAUSE.—1st line—After the word "debentures," insert the words, "and notes."



TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST CLAUSE (proper number two hundred and four.)—11th line—Leave out the word “or,” and insert instead, the word, “and.”

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words: “And causes other than summary may be tried in like manner if both parties consent thereto in writing.”

At the end of the Bill, add the following clause:

“Writs of Enquiry shall be made returnable in ten days after the issuing thereof; and the party plaintiff shall be entitled to judgment for the amount awarded him, with his costs, in fourteen days after the execution of writ.”

SCHEDULE OF FORMS. (No. 4.)—4th line—After the word “debtor,” leave out the remainder of the Form, and insert instead the following words: “And E. F. of ———, the agent or trustee of the said C. D. to appear in the Supreme Court, at ———, on the ——— Tuesday of ——— next; the said C. D. then and there to answer to the suit of A. B. who says that the said C. D. is indebted to him (for money had and received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff, or as the case may be,)—and the said E. F. then and there to declare, discover, and disclose, what goods or credits of the said C. D. were in his hands or possession, or under his management or control, at the time of the service of this writ upon him; and the said A. B. claims from the said C. D. ——— dollars.

“Issued this ——— day of ——— A. D. 18

“———, Prothonotary.

“E. H., Plaintiff’s Attorney, (or in person).

“To be endorsed.

“By oath for (here insert the sum sworn to).”

APPENDIX B. (p. 553 Revised Stat.)—10th paragraph, p. 553—After the word, “Pleas in action on contracts,” leave out the words, “never was indebted.”

18th paragraph, p. 553, 2nd line—Leave out the words, “paid the sum of \$ ———, in full discharge, (or in part as the case may be,) of the plaintiff’s claim,” and insert instead, the following words, “satisfied and discharged the plaintiff’s claim by payment.”

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. Amtds. agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with

Chapter One hundred and eighteen of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Wills of Real and Personal Estate.” Chap. 118. Wills.

To which Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapter was read a first time.

Read 1st time.

Ordered, That the said Chapter be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon. And referred.

Ordered, That Mr. Dickey, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Brown be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by this House to Chapter One hundred and forty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Suits against Absent or Absconding Debtors,” which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly. Am. to Ch. 147 Suits against absent Debtors considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

Amtd read.

On motion, resolved, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

And not adhered to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And message to H.A.

To return the said Chapter and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter, but agrees to the same as originally sent up.

Ch. 151 Arbitration,  
read 3rd time.

Chapter One hundred and fifty-one of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Arbitration," was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

Agreed to with am.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at two o'clock.

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**Wednesday, 4th May, 1864.**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KEITH,  
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
" HENRY G. PINEO,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULLY,  
" WILLIAM McKEEN,  
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

The Honorable

" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN CREIGHTON,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" FREEMAN TUPPER,  
" ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Loan, Antigonish,  
and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the time for re-payment of Loans by the County of Antigonish; also,

N. S. Coal Co. Bills,  
and  
158 Limitation of  
Actions,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Coal Company; also,  
Chapter One hundred and fifty-eight of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Limitation of Actions";

Read 3rd time,

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, and the said Chapter:

Agreed to,

Whether this Bill, and Whether this Chapter, shall pass?

And sent to H. A.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Bills, and the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Chaps. Rev. Stats.:

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

30 Militia,

Chapter Thirty, of the Militia;

140 Pleadings and  
Practice,

Chapter One hundred and forty, of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court;

Read 3rd time,

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President on each Chapter:

Agreed to with am.

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

And sent to H. A.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Chapter One hundred of the said Bill, "Of the River Fisheries," was read a second time.

Ch. 100 River Fisheries, read 2d time,

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to com.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bill and Chapters:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add to the Representation of the County of Cape Breton;

Representation. Co. Cape Breton, Bill,

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chaps. Rev. Stat.

Chapter One hundred and seventeen, of the Registry of Deeds and Incumbrances affecting Lands;

117 Registry of Deeds,

Chapter One hundred and thirty-seven, of the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases;

137 Jurisdiction J.P's.

Chapter of Illegal Enlistment;

— Illegal Enlistment,

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

The same were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered,* That the same be read a second time, at a future day.

Mr. Holmes moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly, be read a second time.

Motion for 2d reading of Election Representatives Bill agreed to.

Which, after short debate, was agreed to.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time,

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to com.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining,—

To bring up the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

H. A. agree to am. to

Chapter Twenty-one, of the Post Office;

Ch. 21 Post Office, and

Chapter of the Liberty of the Subject;

Ch. — Liberty of Subject.

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapters.

The messenger also brought up Chapter One hundred and nineteen of the said Bill, "Of the descent of Real and Personal Estates;"

H. A. do not agree to am. to Ch. 119 Descent of Estate.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

The messenger also brought up Chapter One hundred and thirty-six of the said Bill, "Of the Probate Court;"

H. A. do not agree to 1st, 3rd, and 4th am. to Ch. 136 Probate Court and agreed to 2nd am.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the second amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter, and did not agree to the first, third, and fourth amendments proposed thereto.

The messenger also brought up Chapter One hundred and forty-one of the said Bill, "Of Witnesses and Evidence and the Proof of Written Documents;"

H. A. agree to some and not other am. to Ch. 141 Witnesses, &c.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the seventh, eighth, ninth, and thirty-fourth clauses of the said Chapter, and did not agree to the amendments proposed to the twenty-ninth and forty-third clauses.

The messenger also brought up Chapter of the said Bill, "Of the Solemnization of Marriage, and the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths;"

Message rel. to am. to Ch. — Marriage and Registration.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to all the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter, except the last amendment, and that they agreed to the last amendment proposed to the said Chapter with an amendment, to which amendment they desired the concurrence of this House.

Message re: l. to am to  
to vesting title Com.  
Poor Hx. Bill.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to vest the title to certain Lands in the Commissioners of Poor for the City of Halifax;

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the Title, the first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses of the said Bill, and also to the first amendment proposed by this House to the third clause of the said Bill,—that they agreed to the second amendment proposed to the said clause, with an amendment, to which amendment they desired the concurrence of this House,—and that they did not agree to the third amendment proposed to the said clause.

Message to H.A. with  
Ch. 551 Arbitration,  
amended.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return Chapter One hundred and fifty-one of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Arbitration," and to inform them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Cont. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Rep. Ch. 142 Juries,  
with amendments.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and forty-two of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Juries," and had made several amendments thereto.

Amendts. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

**THIRTY-FIRST CLAUSE.**—1st line—Leave out the word "majority," and insert the words, "when twelve do not concur, a majority of two thirds."

**THIRTY-FOURTH CLAUSE.**—Last line—After the word "panel," insert the words, "shall consist of."

**THIRTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.**—2nd line—Leave out the words, "after Term."

**THIRTY-SEVENTH CLAUSE.**—2nd and 3rd lines—Leave out the words, "the County of Pictou at the October Term, and the County of Cumberland at the Jure Term," and insert instead, the words, "those Counties in which the Term extends beyond one week."

**FORTY-THIRD CLAUSE.**—2nd line—After the word "called," insert the words, "and by the affidavit of the Sheriff shall appear to have been duly summoned."

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Ch. 157 Madmen  
&c. with amendments.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and fifty-seven of the said Bill, "Of Madmen and Vagrants, and of the Custody and Estates of Lunatics," and had made two amendments thereto.

Amendts. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

**TENTH CLAUSE.**—At the end of the clause add the following words:

"The Court before whom such trial shall be had, shall order such person to be kept in strict custody, in such place and in such manner as to the Court shall seem fit, until the pleasure of the Governor in Council shall be known,—and it shall thereupon be lawful for the Governor in Council to give such order for the safe custody of such person during his pleasure, in such place and in such manner as to the Governor in Council shall seem fit,—and in all cases where any person has been acquitted of any such offences, on the ground of insanity at the time of the commission thereof, and has been detained in custody as a dangerous person by order of the Court before whom such person has been tried, and still remains in custody, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to give the like order for the safe custody of such person, during his pleasure, as he is hereby enabled to give in the cases of persons who shall hereafter be acquitted on the ground of insanity."

**SEVENTH CLAUSE.**—Leave out this clause.

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered,* That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the appointment of an Equity Judge; And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill.

H. A. agree to amend Equity Judge Bill.

The said Bill was then read as amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Bill finally agreed to.

Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.

Mr. Dickey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom Chapter One hundred and eighteen of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Wills of Real and Personal Estate," was referred,—reported that the Committee had examined the said Chapter, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. Chap. 118 Wills report favorably.

The said Chapter was read a second time.

Ch. read 2nd time.

Ordered, That the said Chapter be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to com.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at ten o'clock.

Adjourn.

Thursday, 5th May, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

- " ROBERT M. CUTLER,
- " MATHER B. ALMON,
- " ALEXANDER KEITH,
- " WILLIAM A. BLACK,
- " HENRY G. PINEO,
- " JAMES McNAB,
- " JONATHAN McCULLY,
- " WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

- " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,
- " ANSELM F. COMEAU,
- " ROBERT B. DICKEY,
- " JOHN HOLMES,
- " JOHN H. ANDERSON,
- " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
- " FREEMAN TUPPER,
- " ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chaps. Rev. Stats.

Chapter Twenty-one, of the Post Office;

21 Post Office,

Chapter of the Liberty of the Subject;

— Liberty of Subject,

Were read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

Finally agreed to.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.

Amdt. to Ch. 119 Descent of Estates, considered.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by this House to Chapter One hundred and nineteen of the said Bill, "Of the descent of Real and Personal Estates,"—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

Amdt read,

The same was read by the Clerk, and

Amdt adhered to,

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be adhered to.

And message to H.A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House adheres to the amendment proposed thereto.

Am. to Ch. 136 Probate Court, considered.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the first, third, and fourth amendments proposed by this House to Chapter One hundred and thirty-six of the said Bill, "Of the Probate Court,"—which amendments have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

1st am. not adh. to.

The first amendment was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

3rd am. adhered to.

The third amendment was read by the Clerk, and

On motion *resolved*, That the said amendment be adhered to.

4th am. adhered to.

The fourth amendment was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be adhered to.

And message to H.A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the first amendment proposed to the said Chapter, but does adhere to the third and fourth amendments proposed thereto.

Amdts. to 29 and 43 clauses of Chap. 141 Witnesses, &c. considered.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by this House to the twenty-ninth and forty-third clauses of Chapter One hundred and forty-one of the said Bill, "Of Witnesses and Evidence, and the Proof of Written Documents,"—which amendments have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

Am. to 29th clause

The amendment to the twenty-ninth clause was read by the Clerk, and

Not adhered to.

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

Am. to 43rd clause

The amendment to the forty-third clause was read by the Clerk, and

Adhered to.

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be adhered to.

And message to H.A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the amendment proposed to the twenty-ninth clause of the said Chapter, but does adhere to the amendment proposed to the forty-third clause thereof.

Am. of H. A. to last am. of Council to Ch. — of Marriage, and Registration, &c. considered.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by this House to the last amendment to Chapter — of the said Bill, "Of the Solemnization of Marriage, and the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths."

Amdt. read,

The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:

LAST AMENDMENT.—22nd and 23rd lines—Leave out the words, "without charge," and insert instead, the words, "on payment of twenty cents."

And agreed to,

And the said amendment being read a second and third time, was agreed to.

And message to H.A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House agrees to the amendment proposed by them to the last amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

Am. of H. A. to am. 3 of Council to 3rd clause of Vesting title in Com. Poor. 11x. Bill considered.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the House of Assembly to the first and second amendments proposed by this House to the third clause of a Bill, entitled, An Act to vest the title of certain Lands in the Commissioners of Poor for the City of Halifax.

And agreed to.

The same were read three times by the Clerk, and agreed to by the House.

3rd am. adhered to,

The third amendment proposed by this House to the said clause was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

And message to H.A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—



To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House agrees to the amendments proposed by them to the first and second amendments proposed by this House to the third clause of the said Bill, and does not adhere to the last amendment proposed to the said clause.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add to the Representation of the County of Cape Breton; also, Representation of C  
Breton Bill, and

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consoli- Chaps. Rev. Stats.:  
dating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chapter One hundred and thirty-seven, of the Jurisdiction of Justices of the 137 Civil Jurisdic-  
Peace in Civil Cases; tion J. P's.

Chapter One hundred and seventeen, of the Registry of Deeds, and Incum- 117 Registry of  
brances affecting Lands; Deeds, and

Chapter of Illegal Enlistment; — Illegal Enlistment,

Were read a second time. Read 2nd time,

Ordered, That the said Bill, and the said Chapters, be committed to a Com- And ordered to com.  
mittee of the whole House, at a future day.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consoli- Chaps. Rev. Stat.:  
dating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chapter One hundred and forty-two, of Juries; 142 Juries;

Chapter One hundred and fifty-seven, of Madmen and Vagrants, and the 157 Madmen, &c.  
Custody and Estates of Lunatics;

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on Read 3rd time,  
each Chapter:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to with am.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,— And sent to H. A.

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Com- Com. on Bills.  
mittee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating Ch. — Proceedings in  
the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Proceedings in Equity." Equity.

To which Chapter they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapter was read a first time. Read 1st time.

Ordered, That said Chapter be read a second time, at a future time.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Com- Com. on Bills.  
mittee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported, that the Committee had made some progress.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider of, and report to the House, the sum required for the Contingent Expenses of this House during the present Session, reported as follows: Com. on Contingen-  
cies report.

The Committee appointed to consider of, and report to the House, the amount that will be required for the Contingent Expenses of the present Session, report as follows:

For contingencies, to be expended under the direction of the President,	£25	0	0
For publishing the debates in the Morning Chronicle	20	0	0
"                    "                    British Colonist	20	0	0
To pay Compton & Co's acct.	33	8	2
"    A. & W. Mackinlay's acct.—including two Stat'y allowances	18	7	10
"    Cogswell and Forsyth's acct.	11	18	9
"    "                    "                    "                    "	1	0	6
"    J. J. Sawyer's acct.	5	12	6





thereof, and all the evidence given on both sides, taken under oath; together with the Appeal Bond to the Prothonotary of the County to which the Appeal is made,—and the Court or Judge may hear the Appeal in the same way as Appeals are now heard, and may make such order as to the rights of parties, and costs incurred, as shall be deemed just, and grant Executions; and the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall, upon being furnished with a certified copy thereof, obey the same, and carry out the decision of the Court or Judge so far as it may apply to him or the duties of his office; and no grant or lease shall issue until ten days shall have expired after the order made and communicated by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the disputants, their agents, or attorneys, nor while an appeal is pending.”

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for agreeing to the amendment, nine; against agreeing to it, eight:

For the amendment:

Mr. McKeen,  
Anderson,  
Whitman,  
McHefsey,  
McCully,  
Comeau,  
Almon,  
Patterson,  
Tupper.

Against the amendment:

Mr. McNab,  
Pineo,  
Cutler,  
Holmes,  
Dickey,  
Black,  
Keith,  
The President.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

Then the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative?

Chap. agreed to with amendment.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at ten o'clock. Adjourn.

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Friday, 6th May, 1864.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ MATHER B. ALMON,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
“ ARCHIBALD PATTERSON.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Com- Com. on Bills.  
mittee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Ch. — Crown Lands  
sent to H. A.  
amended.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return a Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Crown Lands," and to inform them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Chaps. Rev. Stat.:

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia; that is to say:

17 Distillation Intox-  
icating Liquors,

Chapter Seventeen, An Act to prevent the Distillation of Intoxicating Liquors;

18 Excise Duty,

Chapter Eighteen, concerning an Excise Duty on certain articles manufactured in this Province;

131 Supreme Court  
and its Officers,

Chapter One hundred and thirty-one, of the Supreme Court and its Officers; To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Chapters were read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time, at a future time.

H. A. finally agree to  
Bill vesting title in  
Com. Poor, Hx. and  
Ch. — Solemnization  
Marriage, and Re-  
gistration.

The messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to vest the title to certain lands in the Commissioners of Poor for the City of Halifax;

Also, a Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Solemnization of Marriage, and the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths;"

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Bill, and the said Chapter, as now amended.

Bill and Chap. finally  
agreed to,

The said Bill, now entitled, An Act to vest the title to certain lands in the Commissioners of the Poor's Asylum for the City of Halifax,

And the said Chapter,

Were read as now amended,—and the question was put by the President on the said Bill, and the said Chapter:

Whether this Bill, and Whether this Chapter, as now amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bill, and the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as now amended.

S. O. S. on Rev. Stat.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

17 Distillation,

Chapter Seventeen, An Act to prevent the Distillation of Intoxicating Liquors;

18 Excise Duty on  
manufactures,

Chapter Eighteen, concerning an Excise Duty on certain articles manufactured in this Province;

131 Supreme Court  
and Officers,

Chapter One hundred and thirty-one, of the Supreme Court and its Officers;

Read 2nd time.

The said Chapters were read a second time.

And ordered to com.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through—

South Joggins Free-  
stone, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the South Joggins Freestone and Grindstone Quarrying Company; also,

Representation Cape  
Breton Bills, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to add to the Representation of the County of Cape Breton; also,

Ch. — Illegal Enlist-  
ments,

A Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Illegal Enlistments;"

Without amdt.

And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills, and the said Chapter, be read a third time.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills, and the said Chapter. S.O.S.

The said Bills, and the said Chapter, were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, and the said Chapter: Bills and Chapter read 3rd time,

Whether this Bill, and Whether this Chapter, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,— And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bills, and the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the River Fisheries," and had made two amendments thereto. Rep. Ch. 100 River Fisheries, with am.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows: Am. read,

ELEVENTH CLAUSE.—10th line—After the word "Inspector," insert the following words: "When no such regulations shall be made by the Sessions or River Inspector then within the periods prescribed in the first section of this Chapter."

THIRTEENTH CLAUSE.—1st line—Leave out the word "ten," and insert instead, the word, "thirty."

2nd line—After the word "notice," insert the words, "in writing."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future time.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly,—and had made several amendments thereto. Report Election of Representatives Bill with amts.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows: Amts. read,

At the end of the Bill, add the following clauses:

"Whereas, certain clauses of Chapter Twenty-eight of the Acts passed in the Twenty-sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled, An Act to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly, are inoperative and no longer required.

"And, whereas, in some of the Counties and Districts of the Province, the Courts of Sessions may have neglected, at their then next meeting after the passing of the Act hereby amended, to do the duties incumbent on them at such meetings, under the provisions of the said Act.

"And, whereas, it may happen that the officers whose duties are prescribed by the said Act, or some of them, may have neglected to perform such duties within the period prescribed by said Act, and it is necessary to amend the same, Be it, therefore, further enacted, that sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 86, of said Act, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

"It shall be the duty of the Sessions, in each of the Counties and Districts of the Province where not already done, at their next meeting, to carry out the requirements of section 14 of the said Act, and the subsequent sections unrepealed; and all officers and persons named, or to be appointed thereunder, shall perform the duties required of them, in the same way, and under the same obligations and penalties, as if the said Act had passed during the present Session of the General Assembly.

"In Counties and Districts where Revisal Sections have not already been laid off, and Revisors appointed, under section 14 of the said Act, and the Sessions, with the Grand Jury attending, commence their Winter Term after the tenth day of January in each year, a Special Sessions shall be held at the next Autumn Sitting of the Supreme Court,—which shall divide such Counties or Districts, if undivided, into Revisal Sections, under section 14 of the said Act; and for each Revisal Section, the Grand Jury attending such Supreme Court shall nominate, and the Justices select, Revisors, as in the said fourteenth section prescribed, who shall, thereupon, be sworn and be duly qualified as Revisors appointed under and by virtue of the said section.

Amt. to Elec. Representation Bill continued.

"The officers so appointed shall perform the duties prescribed by the Act hereby amended, at the same times, in the same way, and under the same obligations and penalties as if appointed at a General Sessions, as in the said fourteenth section prescribed."

Amdts. agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future time.

Rep. Mines and Minerals Chap. with am.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Mines and Minerals,"—and had made several amendments thereto.

Amdts. read,

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

FIFTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—After the word "mines," insert the words, "who shall be a competent, scientific, practical coal mining engineer."

3rd and 4th lines—Leave out the words, "under the direction of the Chief Commissioner of Mines."

Last line—Leave out the words, "Chief Commissioner of Mines," and insert instead, "to the Government."

SIXTH CLAUSE.—11th and 12th lines—Leave out the words, "not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars," and insert instead, "be fixed by the Governor in Council."

TWENTIETH CLAUSE.—22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th lines—Leave out the words, "and shall also take into consideration the benefits which the owner or tenant of the land shall derive from the opening of mines, and the erection of mining works thereon."

THIRTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—After the word "Crown," insert the words, "under the proceedings directed by the seventy-third clause of this Chapter."

SEVENTY-EIGHTH CLAUSE.—13th line—After the word "passed," leave out the remainder of the clause.

EIGHTIETH CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words, "but this Chapter shall not extend to parties prospecting or searching for mines."

NINETY-EIGHTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

At the end of the Chapter insert this clause:

"Whenever a dispute shall arise between contending applicants for Prospecting Licenses, and licenses to search, or leases to work Mines, as regards the priority of their respective applications, or otherwise, and either party shall be dissatisfied with the order made thereon (which order shall always be in writing), and shall be desirous of appealing therefrom, he may, within ten days after he has been made acquainted with the passing of such order, do so, on filing a bond to the Queen, with one good surety in double the amount of the price of the area or property in dispute, or thereabouts, to abide the decision of the Supreme Court at its next sitting in the County wherein the property lies, or a Judge at Chambers; and, thereupon, the Chief Commissioner of Mines shall return all papers and plans connected therewith, or certified copies thereof, and all the evidence given on both sides, taken under oath, together with the Appeal Bond to the Prothonotary of the County to which the Appeal is made; and the Court or Judge may hear the Appeal in the same way as Appeals are now heard, and may make such order, as to the rights of parties, and costs incurred, as shall be deemed just, and grant execution; and the Chief Commissioner of Mines shall, upon being furnished with a certified copy thereof, obey the same, and carry out the decision of the Court or Judge, so far as it may apply to him or the duties of his office; and no prospecting license, or license to search, or leases to work, mines, shall issue until ten days shall have expired after the order made and communicated by the Chief Commissioner of Mines to the disputants, their agents, or attorneys, nor while an appeal is pending."

Nine 1st amds. agreed to.

Then the nine first amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

The last amendment was read a second time,—and the question being put by the President: Whether this amendment be agreed to? there appeared for agreeing to the amendment, eight; against agreeing to it, seven.

Last am. agreed to on division.

For the amendment:

Mr. Anderson, Mr. Whitman,  
McCully, Comcau,  
McKeen, Almon,  
McHefley, Tapper.

Against the amendment:

Mr. McNab, Mr. Keith,  
Black, Cutler,  
Pineo, The President.  
Holmes,

So it passed in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future time.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and thirty-eight of the said Bill, "Of Barristers and Attornies," and had made an amendment thereto.

Rep. Ch. 138 Barristers and Attornies, with amdt.

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

Amdt. read,

THIRD CLAUSE.—8th and 9th lines—Leave out the words, "of education at the College from which he shall have obtained such degree," and insert instead, the following words, "and kept terms to entitle him to a degree, and produce certificates to that effect."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and forty-three of the said Bill, "Of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors,"—and had made an amendment thereto.

Rep. Chup. 143 Insolvent Debtors, with amdt.

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

Amdt. read,

TENTH CLAUSE.—14th line—Leave out the word "or," and insert the word "and."

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and seventeen of the said Bill, "Of the Registry of Deeds and Incumbrances affecting Lands," and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. Ch. 117 Registry of Deeds, with am.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

Amdts. read.

FOURTEENTH CLAUSE.—12th line—Leave out the words, "and and."

TWENTY-THIRD CLAUSE.—1st line—Leave out the word, "judgment."

TWENTY-FOURTH CLAUSE.—5th line—Leave out the word, "only."

8th line—Leave out the words, "but not any interest," and insert instead, the words, "including those."

TWENTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.—5th, 6th, and 7th lines—Leave out the words, "certified by the Prothonotary to be a true copy, and which shall be registered on such certificate."

TWENTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—1st line—After the word "are," insert the word "so."

2nd line—Leave out the words, "and appraisement."

At the end of the clause add the following proviso:

"Provided, such description shall be so registered within twenty days after registering the writ; and if not so registered within twenty days, then the lands shall only be bound from the date of registering such description."

THIRTY-FIRST CLAUSE.—15th line—Leave out the words, "seventy five," and insert the word, "fifty."

THIRTY-THIRD CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause and insert instead, the following clause:

"When a deed shall have been duly proved and lodged, or the docket of a judgment, or the copy of a writ of attachment, with the description and appraisement duly lodged as above for registry, the time when the same shall have been so proved, or lodged, shall be accounted for the date of registry of such deed, judgment, or attachment, respectively, and the same shall be registered in the same order in which they were so lodged or proved."

Am. to Reg. of Deeds  
continued.

At the end of the Chapter add the following clause:

"The certificate of registry endorsed, or any deed, docket of judgment, or attachment, and signed by the Registrar, shall be taken and allowed in all Courts as evidence of the Registry."

Amdts. agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Chap. 159 Costs  
and Fees, with am.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and fifty-nine of the said Bill, "Of Costs and Fees," and had made two amendments thereto.

Amdts. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

LAST CLAUSE.—2nd line—After the word "all," insert the word "such."

3rd line—Leave out the words, "taken under this Chapter."

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. Ch. — Proceed-  
ings in Equity, with  
amts.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Chapter of the said Bill, "Of Proceedings in Equity,"—and had made two amendments thereto.

Amdts. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

SIXTH CLAUSE.—9th line—After the word "interrogated," insert the following words: "In which case the plaintiff shall verify, on oath, the facts stated in the writ on which he seeks such discovery."

FORTY-EIGHTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words:—"Unless where the support or the maintenance of the infant shall have required, or shall then require it,—and it shall be so expressed in the order."

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time, at a future day.

Rep. City of Halifax  
Bill with, amts.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the City of Halifax,—and had made several amendments thereto.

Amdts. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

TENTH CLAUSE.—1st line—Leave out the words, "Mayor and."

After the tenth clause add the following clause:

"On the third day of October next, after the passing of this Act, and on the same day in every succeeding year, or if the annual elections and returns shall not in any year be then complete, then, and in every such case, within ten days after they shall be perfected, the Aldermen shall elect out of the City Council, or from such persons as have already served as members of the City Council, by a majority of votes, by ballot or otherwise, a fit person to be Mayor, who shall continue in office until the third day of October in the next subsequent year, or longer as hereinafter provided,—but no election shall be valid unless ten Aldermen at least concur in such election; and in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Mayor, by reason of any person who shall have been elected to that office not accepting the same, or by reason of his dying or ceasing to hold the said office, the Aldermen shall, within ten days after such vacancy, elect out of the City Council, another fit person to be Mayor for the remainder of the period for which the Mayor whose place is to be supplied has to serve; provided, nevertheless, that after any election of Mayor, the former Mayor shall occupy the office and place in the City Council of the Mayor then elect, and go out of office at the time and in the manner such Mayor elect might or would have done if not elected Mayor,—unless the outgoing Mayor shall desire to retire from the City Council, and shall, within two days after the Mayor elect shall be approved and sworn into office, as hereinafter directed, give notice, in writing, of his resignation to the City Council, in which case, an Alderman shall be elected by the Ward by which the Mayor was elected, as herein prescribed."



**ELEVENTH CLAUSE.**—10th and 14th lines—Leave out the words, “or poll tax.”

**THIRTEENTH CLAUSE.**—3rd line—Leave out the words, “poll tax and.”

4th line—Leave out the words, “if any.”

**FOURTEENTH CLAUSE.**—3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines—Leave out the words, “who is exempt from poll taxes and road taxes, if not assessed as liable to city rates.”

8th line—Leave out the word, “poll.”

**FIFTEENTH CLAUSE.**—8th line—Leave out the word, “poll.”

**SIXTEENTH CLAUSE.**—10th line—Leave out the word, “poll.”

**TWENTIETH CLAUSE.**—5th line—Leave out the words, “and payers of poll taxes.”

9th and 10th lines—Leave out the words, “who are exempt from poll taxes.”

11th line—Leave out the words, “and poll tax payers.”

12th line—Leave out the word “ward,” and insert instead, the word “wards.”

**TWENTY-FIRST CLAUSE.**—9th and 10th lines—Leave out the words, “or payer of poll taxes.”

After the twenty-second clause add the following clause :

“The City Council may, by a resolution passed by a majority of two-thirds of the Council, at any meeting, expel any member of the Council who shall have been guilty of any disgraceful or immoral conduct after he had been elected to such office, and a new election shall take place to fill the vacancy so occasioned; but no motion to expel a member shall be made, unless at least one week's notice thereof shall have been given to the Council and the party accused.”

**TWENTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.**—4th line—Leave out the words, “Mayor or.”

**TWENTY-EIGHTH CLAUSE.**—3rd line—Leave out the words, “the Mayor and.”

7th and 8th lines—Leave out the words, “for a Mayor and.”

**THIRTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.**—3rd line—Leave out the words, “Mayor and.”

**FORTY-FOURTH CLAUSE.**—2nd line—Leave out the words, “Mayor or.”

**FORTY-EIGHTH CLAUSE.**—Leave out this clause.

**FIFTY-THIRD CLAUSE.**—Leave out this clause.

**FIFTY-FOURTH CLAUSE.**—1st and 2nd lines—Leave out the words “Mayor or.”

4th and 5th lines—Leave out the words, “or if it be a vacancy of the Mayor; by the Presiding Alderman.”

**SEVENTY-SECOND CLAUSE.**—4th and 5th lines—Leave out the words; “a Recorder, a City Treasurer.”

**EIGHTIETH CLAUSE.**—4th line—After the word “dollars,” insert the words, “in full for all services which he may be required to render.”

5th line—After the word “dollars,” insert the words, “out of which he shall pay a Clerk, for whom he shall be responsible.”

At the end of the clause add the following words :

“The Recorder and City Treasurer to hold office until removed by a vote of two-thirds of the City Council.”

**ONE HUNDREDTH CLAUSE.**—11th line—Leave out the word “Mayors,” and insert instead, the word “City.”

Same line—After the word “Court,” insert the words, “of which he shall be a constituent member.”

**ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH CLAUSE.**—At the end of the clause add the following words :

“In case hereafter any debt shall be incurred, or money be expended, by the City Council, or under their authority, beyond the amount limited by law, or specially provided for by an Act of the Legislature, the members of the City Council incurring such debt, or authorizing such expenditure, shall be jointly and severally liable therefor; but such debt shall not be recoverable from the city. Provided, nevertheless, that no member of the City Council shall be held liable, under this Act, for any debt incurred, or expenditure authorized, by the City Council, for a longer period than twelve months after the time when the debt was so incurred or the expenditure authorized, or if he can make it appear that he was not present when such debt was incurred or expenditure authorized, or that he gave his vote in opposition thereto.”

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH CLAUSE.**—3rd line—Leave out the words, “shall preside as Judge, and be assisted by one or more of the Aldermen of the City and Recorder,” and insert instead, the words, “one Alderman and the Recorder, or, in the absence of the Mayor, two Aldermen and the Recorder, shall preside.”

Amdts. to City of Hx.  
Bill continued.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—1st and 2nd lines—Leave out the words “may in its discretion.”

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH CLAUSE.—26th line—Leave out the word, “or.”  
27th line—After the word “Alderman,” insert the words, “and Recorder.”

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—Leave out the word “Police,” and insert instead, the word, “City.”

Last line—Leave out the word “Police,” and insert instead, the word, “City.”

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—Insert the word “thirty.”

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH CLAUSE.—4th line—After the word “retailers,” insert the words, “of spirituous liquors, not grocers, or retailers of other goods.”  
Same line—Leave out the words, “and confectioners.”

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause, and insert instead, the following clause:

“No intoxicating liquors shall be sold in quantities less than ten gallons to be delivered at one and the same time, unless in the original package in which imported, or by license, under a penalty of not less than four dollars nor more than eighty dollars for every offence; and no such liquors shall be sold in the City of Halifax without license, unless in the original packages in which the same are imported; and when any intoxicating liquors are imported or sold in bottle, contained in casks or cases, such casks or cases shall be considered original packages.”

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD CLAUSE, (Form of License).—8th line—After the word “and,” insert the words, “upon condition that.”

10th line—After the word “description,” insert the words, “shall be kept or sold in the same shop or premises.”

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words, “or be directly or indirectly interested in the sale thereof by retail.”

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.—6th line—After the word “rates,” insert the words, “for the then current year.”

8th line—Leave out the word “the,” and insert instead, the word “such.”

9th line—Leave out the word “due.”

11th line—Leave out the word “the,” and insert instead, the word “such.”

14th and 15th lines.—Leave out the words “the sum due for,” and insert the word, “such.”

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH CLAUSE.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th lines—Leave out the words, “every Joint Stock Company incorporated by the Legislature of this Province, doing business in the City of Halifax, having all its capital, or a portion of its capital, paid up, shall be rated upon the amount of its capital so paid up, and.”

6th line—Leave out the word “other,” and insert the words, “Corporate bodies, and.”

7th line—After the word “City,” insert the words, “of Halifax.”

At the end of the Bill, add the following clause:

“The Commissioners of Water Supply shall collect the water rate from the tenants, in all cases of tenancy for one year,—and the landlord shall only be liable for such rates in the case of tenancies for a shorter period.”

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time.

Amdts. agreed to.

S O. S.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.

Bill read 3rd time,

The said Bill was then read third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to with am.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say :

- Chapter Thirteen, of the Importation of Goods ;
- Chapter Fourteen, of the Warehousing of Goods ;
- Chapter Sixteen, of the Prevention of Smuggling ;

To which Chapters they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Chapters were read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a second time.

Chaps. Rev. Stats.:

- 13 Importation.
- 14 Warehousing.
- 16 Smuggling.

Read 1st time.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters.

S. O. S.

The said Chapters were read a second time.

Chaps. read 2nd time.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future day.

And ordered to com.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the first amendment proposed by this House to Chapter Ninety-three of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the incorporation and winding-up of Joint Stock Companies,"—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

1st am. to Ch. 93 Incorporation, &c. Joint Stock Co's. considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

Amtd. read.

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be adhered to.

And adhered to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And message to H.A.

To return the said Chapter and acquaint them that this House adheres to the first amendment proposed to the same.

Mr. Dickey moved the following Resolution :

Resolut'n as to practice rel. to No. bills at end of Session.

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Privileges be requested to take the necessary steps, during the recess, to ascertain and report on the first day of the next Session, the Standing Orders and other measures adopted by the House of Lords for remedying the evils arising from the undue number of Bills sent from the Lower House of Parliament for consideration during the latter part of each Session.

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, was agreed to.

Agreed to.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and eighteen of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Wills of Real and Personal Estate,"—and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. Chap. 118 Wills &c. with amtds.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows :

Amtds. read.

THIRD CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

FOURTH CLAUSE.—1st line—Leave out the word "also."

4th line—Leave out the word "therein."

5th line—Leave out the word "for."

7th line—After the word "Executrix," insert the following words, "or a Will of real and personal estate to which she may be entitled in her own right or for her separate use."

FIFTH CLAUSE.—Last line—Leave out the words, "except as herein provided and restricted."

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

S. O. S. on Chaps.  
Rev. Stats.:

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

— Mines & Minerals,  
100 River Fisheries,  
and

Chapter of Mines and Minerals;  
Chapter One hundred, of the River Fisheries;

Election of Repre-  
sentatives Bill.

Also, the following Bill:

Chaps. and Bill read  
3rd time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly.

The said Chapters, and the said Bill, were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter, and the said Bill:

Whether this Chapter, and Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

Agreed to with am.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapters, and the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Adjourn.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

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### Saturday, 7th May, 1864.

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
“ HENRY G. PINEO,  
“ JAMES McNAB,  
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
“ JOHN HOLMES,  
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
“ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Rep. Ch. Rev. Stats.:

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

13 Importation,  
14 Warehousing,  
16 Smuggling,  
17 Distillation,

Chapter Thirteen, of the Importation of Goods;  
Chapter Fourteen, of the Warehousing of Goods;  
Chapter Sixteen, of the Prevention of Smuggling;  
Chapter Seventeen, An Act to prevent the Distillation of Intoxicating Liquors;

18 Excise on Manu-  
factures,

Chapter Eighteen, concerning an Excise Duty on certain Articles manufactured within this Province;

Without amdt.

And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapters be read a third time.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapters. S. O. S.

The said Chapters were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President on each Chapter: Chaps. read 3rd time,

Whether this Chapter shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment. Agreed to.  
And sent to H. A.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills,

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and thirty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases,"—and had made several amendments thereto. Rep. Chap. 137 Civil Jurisdiction J. P.'s with amts.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows: Amtrs. read,

FIRST CLAUSE.—5th line—Leave out the word "twelve," and insert the word "twenty."

SEVENTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

NINTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the clause add the following words: "But if it shall appear on affidavit, that the defendant wilfully evades the service, or that it has come to his knowledge, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed as if personal service had been effected."

NINETEENTH CLAUSE.—2nd line—Leave out the word "where," and insert the word "whether."

Same line—After the word "appears," insert the words, "or not."

TWENTY-FIRST CLAUSE.—4th line—Leave out the word "on," and insert instead, the words, "at least two days before."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time, at a future day.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with a Chapter of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Crown Lands"; Message from H. A. rel. to am. to Chap. Crown Lands.

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the first amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter, and did not agree to the added clause thereto.

The messenger also brought up a Chapter of the said Bill, "Of Mines and Minerals"; H. A. agree to some and not other am. to Mines and Minerals Chapter.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the fifth, sixth, twentieth, thirty-fifth, eightieth, and ninety-eighth clauses of the said Chapter, and did not agree to the amendment proposed to the seventh-eighth clause, and to the added clause to the said Chapter.

The messenger also brought up Chapter Thirty of the said Bill, "Of the Militia"; H. A. agree to am. to Ch. 30 Militia.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

The messenger also brought up Chapter One hundred and forty-one of the said Bill, "Of Witnesses and Evidence, and the Proof of Written Documents"; H. A. do not adhere to reso. not to agree to am. to 43d clause of Chap. 141 Witnesses, &c.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly did not adhere to their resolution not to agree to the amendment proposed by this House to the forty-third clause of the said Chapter.

H. A. agree to two  
and disagree to one  
am. to Chap. 100  
River Fisheries.

The messenger also brought up Chapter One hundred of the said Bill, "Of the River Fisheries";

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the eleventh clause of the said Chapter, and to the second amendment proposed to the thirteenth clause thereof, and did not agree to the first amendment proposed to the said thirteenth clause.

3rd amdt. to Crown  
Lands Chapter con-  
sidered.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the second amendment (the added clause) proposed by this House to a Chapter of the said Bill, "Of Crown Lands,"—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

Amtd. read.

The same was read by the Clerk,—

Motion to adhere to  
negatived.

Whereupon, Mr. McCully moved, that the said amendment be adhered to. Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for adhering to the amendment, seven; against adhering to it, eight.

For adhering to amendment:

Mr. McCully,  
Anderson,  
McHefsey,  
McKeen,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
Tupper.

Against adhering to it:

Mr. McNab,  
Pinco,  
Almon,  
Holmes,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,  
The President.

So it passed in the negative.

Am. not adhered to.

*Ordered*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

Amtd. to 78th clause  
Mines and Minerals  
considered.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by this House to the seventy-eighth clause of the Chapter of the said Bill, "Of Mines and Minerals."

The same was read by the Clerk,—

Motion to adhere  
agreed to.

Whereupon, Mr. McCully moved, that the said amendment be adhered to. Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for adhering to the amendment, ten; against adhering to it, four.

For adhering to amendment:

Mr. McCully, Mr. Whitman,  
Anderson, Almon,  
McHefsey, Tupper,  
McKeen, Holmes,  
Comeau, Cutler.

Against adhering to it:

Mr. McNab,  
Pineo,  
Black,  
Keith.

So it passed in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the said amendment be adhered to.

Amtd. to add clause  
considered.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the clause proposed by this House to be added to the said Chapter.

The same was read by the Clerk,—

Motion to adhere

Whereupon, Mr. McCully moved, that the said amendment be adhered to. Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for adhering to the amendment, seven; against adhering to it, eight.

For adhering to amendment:

Mr. McCully, Mr. Comeau,  
Anderson, Whitman,  
McHefsey, Tupper.  
McKeen,

Against adhering to it:

Mr. McNab, Mr. Keith,  
Pineo, Black,  
Almon, Cutler,  
Holmes, The President.

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Am. not adhered to.

*Ordered*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

Chapter Thirty of the said Bill, "Of the Militia," was read as amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Chap. 30 Militia.  
finally agreed to.

Chapter One hundred and forty-one of the said Bill, "Of Witnesses and Evidence, and the Proof of Written Documents," was read as now amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, as now amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ch. 141 Witnesses, &c.  
finally agreed to.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the first amendment proposed by this House to the thirteenth clause of Chapter One hundred of the said Bill, "Of the River Fisheries,"—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

1st am. to 13th clause  
of Chap. 100 River  
Fisheries.

Not adhered to.

The following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

Chapter One hundred and seventeen, of the Registry of Deeds and Incumbrances affecting Lands;

Chapter One hundred and eighteen, of Wills of Real and Personal Estate;

Chapter One hundred and thirty-eight, of Barristers and Attornies;

Chapter One hundred and forty-three, of the relief of Insolvent Debtors;

Chapter One hundred and fifty-nine, of Costs and Fees;

Chapter of Proceedings in Equity;

Were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Chapters, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Chaps. Rev. Stats.:

117 Regis. of Deeds,

118 Wills,

138 Barristers and  
Attornies,

143 Insolv. Debtors,

159 Costs and Fees,

— Proceedings in  
Equity,

Read 3rd time.

Agreed to with am.

And sent to H. A.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with Chapter One hundred and fifty-one of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Arbitration";

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

The said Chapter was then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

H. A. agree to am. to  
Ch. 151 Arbitration.

Ch. finally agreed to.

The messenger also brought up Chapter One hundred and thirty-six of the said Bill, "Of the Probate Court";

And informed the House that the House of Assembly did not adhere to their resolution not to agree to the third and fourth amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

The said Chapter was then read, as now amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, as now amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

H. A. do not adhere  
to disagreement to  
3rd and 4th am. to  
Ch. 136 Probate  
Court.

Ch. finally agreed to.

The messenger also brought up Chapter Ninety-three of the said Bill, "Of the incorporation and winding-up of Joint Stock Companies";

And informed the House that the House of Assembly adhered to their resolution not to agree to the first amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

H. A. adhere to dis-  
agreement to first  
amdt. to Chap. 93  
Incorporation, &c.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.



Rep. Ch. 131 Supreme Court without am.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and thirty-one of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Supreme Court and its Officers,"—and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be read a third time.

S. O. S.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapter.

Chap. read 3rd time.  
Motion to re-commit.

The said Chapter was read a third time.

Whereupon, Mr. Whitman moved, that the said Chapter be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the same by leaving out the fourth clause of the said Chapter and inserting the following clause instead thereof:—

"The Circuits of the Supreme Court shall be as they now are."

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, six, against the motion, eight:

For the motion:

Mr. Anderson,  
McHefley,  
McCully,  
Comeau,  
Whitman,  
Tupper.

Against the motion:

Mr. McKeen,  
McNab,  
Pineo,  
Almon,  
Black,  
Keith,  
Cutler,  
The President.

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Then the question was put by the President:  
Whether this Chapter shall pass?

Chap. agreed to.

It was resolved in the affirmative?

H. A. agree to am. to Ch. 157. Madmen, &c.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter One hundred and fifty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Madmen and Vagrants, and of the Custody and Estates of Lunatics";

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

The said Chapter was then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

Ch. finally agreed to.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

H. A. agree to some and not to other am. to Ch. 149 Pleadings and Practice.

The messenger also brought up Chapter One hundred and forty of the said Bill, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court";

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the twenty-sixth, one hundred and twenty-third, one hundred and twenty-ninth, two hundred and first, and two hundred and sixty-second clauses, and to Appendix B. of the said Chapter, and did not agree to the other amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of those amendments to the said Chapter which have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

Am. to 140 not agreed to by H. A. considered.

1st am. to 81st clause not adhered to.

The first amendment proposed to the eighty-first clause was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

2nd am. to 81st clause not adhered to.

The second amendment proposed to the said clause, was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

Am. to 112th clause not adhered to.

The amendment proposed to the one hundred and twelfth clause was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

The amendment proposed to the one hundred and twenty-third clause was read by the Clerk, and Am. to 123rd clause not adhered to.

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

The amendment proposed to Number Four of the Schedule of Forms was read by the Clerk, and Am. to No. 4 of Schedule of Forms adhered to.

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be adhered to.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at eleven o'clock. Adjourn.

**Monday, 9th May, 1864.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,  
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,  
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,  
 “ JAMES McNAB,  
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,  
 “ WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
 “ JOHN HOLMES,  
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER,  
 “ SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Chapter One hundred and thirty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases.”—was read a third time. Ch. 137 Civil Jurisdiction J. P.'s read 3rd time.

Whereupon, Mr. Anderson moved that the said Chapter be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out the amendment proposed to the ninth clause,—which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, was agreed to. Motion to re-commit Ch. agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Chapter One hundred and thirty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases.”—and had made several amendments thereto. Rep. Chap. 137 Civil Jurisdiction J. P.'s with amdt.

Which amendments being read twice by the Clerk, were agreed to by the House. Am. agreed to.

(The amendments were the same as those reported on Saturday, omitting that to the ninth clause.)

*Ordered*, That the said Chapter be again read.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, s. o. s. relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with, twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Chapter.

Chap. read 3rd time. The said Chapter was again read,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Chapter, with the amendments, shall pass?

Agreed to with am. It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—  
To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

Ch. 131 Sup. Court and Officers sent to H. A. agreed to.

To return Chapter One hundred and thirty-one of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Supreme Court and its Officers,"—and to inform them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

Ch. Crown Lands sent to H. A.

Also, to return the Chapter of the said Bill, "Of Crown Lands";  
And to inform them that this House does not adhere to the proposed amendment to add a clause at the end thereof, but agrees to the same as otherwise amended.

Mines and Minerals sent to H. A. am. to 78th clause adhered to. added clause not adhered to.

Also, to return the Chapter of the said Bill, "Of Mines and Minerals";  
And to inform them that this House adheres to the amendment proposed to the seventy-eight clause of the said Bill, but does not adhere to the proposed amendment to add a clause at the end thereof.

Also, to return the following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say:

Ch. 30 Militia.

Chapter Thirty, of the Militia;

151 Arbitration.

Chapter One hundred and fifty-one, of Arbitration;

157 Madmen, &c.

Chapter One hundred and fifty-seven, of Madmen and Vagrants, and of the Custody and Estates of Lunatics;

As amended.

And to inform them that this House agrees to the said Chapters as amended.

Also, to return the following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say:

Ch. 141 Witnesses,

Chapter One hundred and forty-one, of Witnesses and Evidence, and the Proof of Written Documents;

136 Probate Court.

Chapter One hundred and thirty-six, of the Probate Court;

As now amended.

And to inform them that this House agrees to the same as now amended.

Ch. 100 River Fisheries, last am. to 13th clause not adhered to.

Also, to return Chapter One hundred of the said Bill, "Of River Fisheries";  
And to inform them that this House does not adhere to the last amendment proposed to the thirteenth clause of the said Bill, but agrees to the same as otherwise amended.

Chap. 140 Pleadings and Practice, some am. not adhered to, one adhered to.

Also, to return Chapter One hundred and forty of the said Bill, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court";

And to inform them that this House does not adhere to the amendments proposed to the eighty-first, one hundred and twelfth, and one hundred and thirteenth clauses of the said Chapter, but does adhere to the amendment proposed to Number Four of the Schedule of Forms.

H. A. agree to am. to Election of Representatives Bill.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly;

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill.

The said Bill was then read, as amended,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

Bill finally agreed to.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the City of Halifax;

Message from H. A. not agreeing to some amts. to the City of Halifax Bill; agreeing to one am. with am. and agreeing to other amdt.

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendments proposed by this House to the tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-eighth, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, seventy-second, one hundred and forty-ninth, one hundred and eightieth, and one hundred and ninety-third clauses of the said Bill,—that they did not agree to the amendment to add a clause after the tenth clause of the said Bill,—that they did not agree to the third amendment proposed to the eightieth clause,—that they agreed to the clause proposed to be added after the twenty-second clause, with an amendment, to which amendment they desired the concurrence of this House,—and that they agreed to all the other amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of those amendments to the said Bill which have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

Am. not agreed to by H.A. considered and not adhered to.

The amendment to the tenth clause was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

Then the amendments proposed to the eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-eighth, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, seventy-second, one hundred and forty-ninth, one hundred and eightieth, and one hundred and ninety-third clauses, were severally read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendments be not adhered to.

The amendment to add a clause after the tenth clause was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

The third amendment proposed to the eightieth clause was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

The amendment proposed by the House of Assembly to the clause proposed by this House to be added after the twenty-second clause was read by the Clerk, as follows:

Am. of H. A. to proposed clause after 22nd clause.

“At the end of the sixth line, after the word “conduct,” add the following words, “after he shall have been elected to such office.”

And the said amendment being read a second and third time, was agreed to by this House.

Agreed to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And message to H.A.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to those amendments proposed to the said Bill which have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly, and that this House agrees to their amendment to the clause proposed to be added after the twenty-second clause of the said Bill.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with Chapter One hundred and forty-two of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Juries”;

H.A. agree to all am. to Chap. 142, Juries, except am. to 37th clause. and agree to am. to 37th clause with am.

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to all the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter, except the amendment to the thirty-seventh clause, and that they agreed to the said amendment with an amendment, to which they desired the concurrence of this House.

The messenger also brought up the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act in addition to the Chapter of the Bill for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Mines and Minerals”;

Addition to Mines and Minerals Ch.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Chapter of the Bill for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, “Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court”;

Amend Pleadings and Practice.

A Bill, entitled, An Act in addition to Chapter One hundred and sixty-seven of a Bill for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia; To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Addition to Ch. 157 (Offences against Person) Bills.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a second time, at a future time.

- S. O. S. on Pleadings and Practice, and Chap. 157. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the two last Bills.
- Bills read a 2nd time. Ordered to com. The said Bills were read a second time.
- Com. report without amdt. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, presently.
- Read 3rd time. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on the said Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bills, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.
- And agreed to. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time, presently.
- Am. of H.A. to am. of Council to 37th clause of Chap. 142, of Juries, consid. The said Bills were read a third time,—and the question was put by the President, on each Bill:  
Whether this Bill shall pass?  
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Am. read, The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:  
THIRTY-SEVENTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the proposed amendment to this clause add the following: "Except the Counties of Antigonish and Queen's, and in the County of Pictou, the Jury shall be summoned on the succeeding Thursday."
- And agreed to. And the said amendment being read a second and third time was agreed to.
- H. A. agree to all but 4th amdt. to Ch. 117, Registry of Deeds. A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with Chapter One hundred and seventeen of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Registry of Deeds and Incumbrances affecting Lands";  
And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to all the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter, except the first amendment, and that they did not agree to the said first amendment.
- H. A. do not agree to 1st am. Chap. — Proceedings in Equity, but agree to 2d am. Also, with a Chapter of the said Bill, "Of Proceedings in Equity";  
And to inform the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the first amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter, but did agree to the second amendment proposed thereto.
- H. A. adhere to disagreement to am. to Ch. 119, Descent of Estates. Also, with Chapter One hundred and nineteen of the said Bill, "Of the descent of Real and Personal Estate";  
And to inform the House that the House of Assembly adhered to their resolution not to agree to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Chapter.
- H. A. agree to am. to Ch. 143, Insolvent Debtors. Also, with Chapter One hundred and forty-three of the said Bill, "Of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors";  
And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.
- H. A. agree to am. to Ch. 159, Costs and Fees. Also, with Chapter One hundred and fifty-nine of the said Bill, "Of Costs and Fees";  
And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.
- H. A. agree to am. to Ch. 138, Barristers and Attornies. Also, with Chapter One hundred and thirty-eight of the said Bill, "Of Barristers and Attornies";  
And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.
- H. A. agree to am. to Ch. 118, Wills. Also, with Chapter One hundred and eighteen of the said Bill, "Of Wills of Real and Personal Estate";  
And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

Also, with Chapter One hundred and forty of the said Bill, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court";

H. A. do not adhere to disagreement to No. 4 of Forms of Ch. 140, Pleadings and Practice.

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly did not adhere to their resolution not to agree to the amendment proposed by this House to Number Four of the Schedule of Forms of the said Chapter.

Also, with the Chapter of the said Bill, "Of Mines and Minerals";

H. A. do not adhere to disagreement to am. to 78th clause of Mines and Min. Ch.

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly did not adhere to their resolution not to agree to the amendment proposed by this House to the seventy-eighth clause of the said Chapter.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the fourth amendment proposed by this House to Chapter One hundred and seventeen of the said Bill, "Of the Registry of Deeds and Incumbrances affecting Lands,—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

4th am. to Chap. 117. Registry of Deeds.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be adhered to.

Am. adhered to.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the first amendment proposed by this House to the Chapter of the said Bill, "Of Proceedings in Equity,"—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

1st am. to Ch. — Proceedings in Equity, considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

And not adhered to.

The following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say:

Chapter One hundred and forty-three, of the relief of Insolvent Debtors;

Chapter One hundred and fifty-nine, of Costs and Fees;

Chapter One hundred and thirty-eight, of Barristers and Attornies;

Chapter One hundred and eighteen, of Wills of Real and Personal Estate;

Were read as amended,—and the question was put by the President, on each Chapter:

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Chap. 143 Insolvent Debtors,  
159 Costs and Fees,  
138 Bar. & Attornies,  
118 Wills,

Finally agreed to.

The following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say:

Chapter One hundred and forty, of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court;

Chapter of Mines and Minerals;

Were read, as now amended,—and the question was put by the President on each Chapter:

Whether this Chapter, as now amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Chap. 140 Pleadings and Practice,  
— Mines & Minerals.

Finally agreed to.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

Adjourn.

Tuesday, 10th May, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

" ROBERT M. CUTLER,  
" MATHER B. ALMON,  
" ALEXANDER KEITH,  
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,  
" JAMES McNAB,  
" JONATHAN McCULLY,  
" WILLIAM McKEEN,

The Honorable

" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,  
" ANSELM F. COMEAU,  
" JOHN HOLMES,  
" JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,  
" FREEMAN TUPPER,  
" SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

*Am. of Pleadings and Practice Ch. and*

To return a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Chapter of the Bill for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Pleadings and Practice of the Supreme Court; also.

*Addition to Ch. 167. (Offences against Person) Bills. Sent to H. A.*

A Bill, entitled, An Act in addition to Chapter One hundred and sixty-seven of a Bill for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia; And to inform them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

*Chaps. Rev. Stats.:*

Also, to return the following Chapters of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, that is to say:

*143 Insolvent Debtors.  
159 Costs and Fees.  
138 Barristers and Attornies, and  
118 Wills, &c.  
Sent to H. A. as am.*

Chapter One hundred and forty-three, of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors;  
Chapter One hundred and fifty-nine, of Costs and Fees;  
Chapter One hundred and thirty-eight, of Barristers and Attornies;  
Chapter One hundred and eighteen, of Wills of Real and Personal Estate;  
And to inform them that this House has agreed to the said Chapters, as amended.

*Ch. 119 (Pleadings and Prac. 126, 127)*

Also, to return the following Chapters of the said Bill, that is to say:  
Chapter One hundred and forty, of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court;

*— Mines and Minerals  
Sent to H. A. as now amended.*

Chapter of Mines and Minerals;  
And to inform them that this House has agreed to the said Chapters, as now amended.

*Message to H. A. not adhering to 1st am. to Proceedings in Equity Ch.*

Also, to return the Chapter of the said Bill, "Of Proceedings in Equity";  
And to inform them that this House does not adhere to the first amendment proposed to the said Chapter.

*Message adhering to 4th am. to Ch. 117 Registry of Deeds.*

Also, to return Chapter One hundred and seventeen of the said Bill, "Of the Registry of Deeds and Incumbrances Affecting Lands";  
And to inform them that this House adheres to the fourth amendment proposed to the said Chapter.

*Agrees to am. of H. A. to am. of Council to Ch. 142. Juries.*

Also, to return Chapter One hundred and forty-two of the said Bill, "Of Juries";  
And to inform them that this House agrees to the amendment proposed by them to the amendment proposed by this House to the thirty-seventh clause of the said Chapter.

*Election of Representatives Bill sent to H. A. agreed to as amended.*

Also, to return a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly;  
And to inform them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.



A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia; Revising Statutes.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the publication of the Consolidated Statutes; Publication Consol-  
dated Statutes, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the combination of Workmen; Combination of  
Workmen Bills,

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bills be read a second time, at a future time.

The messenger also brought up Chapter One hundred and thirty-seven of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases"; H. A. agree to am. to  
Ch. 137 Civil Juris-  
diction J. P.'s.

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Chapter.

The messenger also brought up Chapter One hundred and forty-two of the said Bill, "Of Juries"; H. A. agree to Chap.  
142. Juries, as now  
amended.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Chapter as now amended.

Chapter One hundred and thirty-seven of the said Bill, "Of the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases," was read as amended,—and the question was put by the President: Chap. 137 Civil Juris-  
diction J. P.'s finally  
agreed to,

Whether this Chapter, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as amended.

Chapter One hundred and forty-two of the said Bill, "Of Juries," was read as now amended,—and the question was put by the President: Ch. 142. Juries, final-  
ly agreed to.

Whether this Chapter, as now amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Chapter, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as now amended.

*Resolved,* unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the combination of Workmen. S.O.S. on Combinat'n  
of Workmen Bill.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, presently. And ordered to com.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Committed.

*Ordered,* That the said Bill be read a third time, presently.

Read 3rd time.

The said Bill was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the City of Halifax;

Message from H. A.  
finally agree to City  
of Halifax Bill.

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Bill, as now amended.

Bill finally agreed to  
by Council,

The said Bill, as now amended, was read,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill, as now amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,—

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same as finally amended.

S. O. S. on

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects—

Publication Consol-  
dated Statutes, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the publication of the Consolidated Statutes; also,

Revising Stats. Bills.  
Read 2nd time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes. The said Bills were read a second time.

And ordered to com.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, presently.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report Com. Statutes  
with am

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill entitled, An Act to provide for the publication of the Consolidated Statutes,—and had made several amendments thereto.

Am. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk, as follows:

FIRST CLAUSE.—4th line—After the word “Chapters,” insert the following words, “by the Commissioners for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia,” with the following words prefixed, that is to say:

“An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia. Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows: And the same shall be.”

7th line—After the word “done,” insert the words, “under their supervision.”

FIFTH CLAUSE.—12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th lines—Leave out the words, “Chapter Five, of the same Series, entitled, ‘Of the qualification of Candidates and Electors, and frauds in regard thereto.’”

Chapter Seven, of the same Series, entitled, “Of the manner of conducting Elections.”—22nd line—After the word “Assembly,” insert the following words, “except as the same, or any clause or section thereof, is or may have been altered, amended, or repealed, during the present Session.”

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time.

S. O. S.

*Resolved*, unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.

Bill read 3rd time.

The said Bill was read a third time,—and the question was put by the President:

Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative?

Agreed to with am.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,—

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Message from H. A.  
rel. to am. to Publi-  
cation Consolidated  
Statutes.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining,—

To bring up a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the publication of the Consolidated Statutes”;

And inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the first amendment proposed to the said Bill with an amendment, to which amendment they desired the concurrence of this House,—that they did not agree to the second amendment, and that they agreed to all the other amendments proposed to the said Bill.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the House of Assembly to the first amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill. Am. of H.A. to 1st am. considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, as follows: Am. read,

“First amendment to first clause.—Leave out the words, ‘by the Commissioners for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia,’ at the commencement of the amendment.”

And the said amendment being read a second and third time, was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

The second amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill, which was not agreed to by the House of Assembly, was read, and 2nd am. read,

On motion, *resolved*, That the said amendment be not adhered to. And not adhered to,

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,— And message to H.A.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the amendment proposed by them to the first amendment of this House to the said Bill, and does not adhere to the second amendment proposed thereto.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Tobin, with a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the publication of the Consolidated Statutes”; H. A. finally agree to Bill.

And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Bill, as now amended.

The said Bill, as now amended, was read,—and the question was put by the President: Bill finally agreed to by Council.

Whether this Bill, as now amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk,— And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, as now amended.

At four of the clock, P. M., His Excellency Major-General HASTINGS DOYLE, Administrator of the Government, and Commander-in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c., came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual,—and, being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received his Excellency’s commands, to let the House of Assembly know, “It is His Excellency’s will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House.” Who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to fifty-one Bills, entitled as follows:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| An Act to incorporate the Broad Cove Mining Company;                                   | Broad Cove Min. Co                      |
| An Act relating to the Inspection of Gas in the City of Halifax;                       | Gas Inspection, Hx.                     |
| An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Glace Bay Mining Company;                   | Glace Bay Mining Co.                    |
| An Act to provide for building a Bridge over Steep Creek in the County of Guysborough; | Bridge Steep Creek.                     |
| An Act to provide a Cemetery for the Congregation of the Baptist Church at Digby;      | Baptist Cem. Digby,                     |
| An Act relating to the County of Yarmouth;   | Co. of Yarmouth.                        |
| An Act to amend the Act for the better regulation of the Town Marsh at Annapolis;      | Town Marsh, Annapolis.                  |
| An Act to extend the period for the re-payment of a Loan by the County of Pictou;      | Payment of Loan, Pictou.                |
| An Act to legalize Jury Lists and Panels for the present year;                         | Jury Lists and Panels,                  |
| An Act to change the name of Little River in the County of Richmond;                   | Changing name Little River, Richmond.   |
| An Act to incorporate the Truro Cemetery Company;                                      | Truro Cemetery Co.                      |
| An Act to incorporate the Historical Society of Nova Scotia;                           | Historical Society.                     |
| An Act to incorporate the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax;                         | Charitable Irish Soc.                   |
| An Act to change the name of Little River in the County of Antigonish;                 | Changing name Little River, Antigonish. |
| An Act to amend the Act to authorize a Loan for the County Jail in Halifax;            | Loan Co. Jail, Hx.                      |
| An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Amalgamating and Mining Company;                 | N. S. Amalgamating and Mining Co.       |
| An Act relating to Steam Navigation;   | Steam Navigation,                       |
| An Act to incorporate the Mutual Bank of Nova Scotia;                                  | Mutual Bank.                            |
| An Act to incorporate the International Coal Company;                                  | International Coal Co.                  |

Louisbourg Rail. Co.	An Act to incorporate the Louisbourg Railway Company;
Boston and Bridgeport Coal Co.	An Act to incorporate the Boston and Bridgeport Coal and Mining Company;
Spring Hill Min'g Co.	An Act to incorporate the Spring Hill Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company;
Sea-coal Bay Min. Co.	An Act to incorporate the Sea-coal Bay Mining Company;
Cheticamp Copper Co.	An Act to incorporate the Cheticamp Copper Mining and Smelting Company;
Assessment Rolls, Shelburne.	An Act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District of Shelburne;
Fruit Growers' Assn.	An Act to incorporate the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society;
Funding Debt. Hx.	An Act to authorize the Funding of certain Monies due by the City of Halifax;
Presbyterian Church, Cape North.	An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church Congregation of Cape North;
Com. S. rect. Windsor	An Act relating to the Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Windsor;
Changing name of Porter Town.	An Act to change the name of Porter Town in the County of Cumberland;
Assessm'ts. St. Mary's	An Act relating to Assessments, in the District of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough;
Polling Districts, King's Co.	An Act to alter the bounds of certain Polling Districts in the County of King's;
Imprv. Roads, Pictou	An Act to provide for improving certain roads in the County of Pictou;
Education.	An Act to amend the Law relating to Education;
Oxbow Marsh, Hants Co.	An Act relating to the Ox Bow Marsh in the County of Hants;
Block House Min. Co.	An Act to incorporate the Block House Mining Company;
Lutheran Cong'n. St. Paul's, Bridgewater.	An Act to incorporate the Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's Church at Bridgewater;
Stipend. Magistrates.	An Act for the appointment of Stipendiary or Police Magistrates;
Loans, Antigonish.	An Act to extend the time for the repayment of Loans by the County of Antigonish;
Nova Scotia Coal Co.	An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Coal Company;
Equity Judge.	An Act to provide for the appointment of an Equity Judge;
Vest'g Lands Comrs Poor's Asylum, Hx.	An Act to vest the title to certain Lands in the Commissioners of the Poor's Asylum for the City of Halifax;
South Joggins Freestone Co.	An Act to incorporate the South Joggins Freestone and Grindstone Quarrying Company;
Representation, C. B.	An Act to add to the Representation of the County of Cape Breton;
Am. of Pleadings and Practice Chap.	An Act to amend the Chapter of the Bill for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court";
Am. of Ch. 167 (Offences against Person).	An Act in addition to Chapter One hundred and sixty-seven of a Bill for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova Scotia;
Elec. Representatives	An Act concerning the election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly;
Combin. of Workmen, City of Halifax.	An Act relating to the combination of Workmen;
Pub. Consol. Statutes.	An Act concerning the City of Halifax;
Expenses Civil Gov't.	An Act to provide for the publication of the Consolidated Statutes;
	An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province.

Speech. After which His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following

#### SPEECH:

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

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

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I am happy to be able to congratulate you upon the large amount of public business which has been accomplished during a protracted and very laborious Session.

The Consolidation and Revision of all the General Statutes, which have necessarily added very much to the work of the Session, will, I doubt not, be attended with benefits commensurate with the large amount of attention that important subject has received from the Legislature.

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

I have to thank you for the supplies you have granted for the public service. The largely increased provision made for the Educational and Road and Bridge Services cannot fail to afford much advantage and satisfaction to the Country.

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

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

The measure intended to advance the Educational interests of the Country has received my ready assent, calculated as it is to be of inestimable service to all classes of the people.

The action of the Legislature touching the proposed Union of the Maritime Provinces has been marked by a unanimity which augurs favorably for the future of that great question.

The provision made for the extension of the existing lines of Railway, will, I trust, result in rendering the large expenditure already made on those works more useful and productive than it has hitherto been.

The Act providing for the appointment of an Equity Judge will, I have reason to believe, materially facilitate the administration of justice, an object of the highest importance to the whole people.

Among a great number of measures of the most valuable character, which have been passed or amended, during the Session now about to close, I may particularly refer to those providing for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Marine Courts of Enquiry; the Improvement of Agriculture; the Protection of the River Fisheries; the Administration of the Coal and Gold Mines; the amendment of the Laws relating to the Militia, and to the Post Office and Revenue Departments.

In parting with you upon the termination of this first Session of the present Parliament, it affords me no little satisfaction to know that the deliberations of the Representatives of the People have been marked by unusual harmony,—and I fervently pray, that the same disposition to unite in advancing the best interests of this loyal and prosperous Colony may be exhibited throughout every section of the Country.

The President of the Legislative Council, by His Excellency's command, then said :

“GENTLEMEN,—

“It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government that this General Assembly be prorogued to THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of July next, and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued to THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of July next, to be then here held.” Prorogation

The House of Assembly then withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire soon after.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,

*Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.



FOR THE SESSION

COMMENCING 4<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY AND ENDING 10<sup>TH</sup> MAY,

1864.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

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# REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY,---1863.

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*Halifax, N. S., September 16th, 1863.*

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Government, the following report of an Inspection of the Nova Scotia Railway, made in pursuance of my appointment, in a letter dated June 15th, 1863, directing me “to ascertain and report the exact condition of the road, buildings, rolling stock, machinery, and everything connected with the working of the road, and to state if any repairs are immediately demanded, their nature and extent.”

I am, Sir,

Your obd't. servant,

HENRY F. PERLEY.

Honble. CHARLES TUPPER, Provincial Secretary,  
Halifax.

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## REPORT :

For the sake of conciseness I have deemed it advisable to divide the subject of this Report, under the headings of Earthwork, Culverts, Cattle Guards and Public Road Crossings, Bridges, Permanent Way, Fencing and Stations, into separate chapters; and to include the results of the inspection of the Windsor Branch with those of the Main Line, so that the same general remarks may be applicable.

### EARTHWORK.

Between Richmond and Bedford the cuttings are principally through rock, or rock and gravel, and, in the case of the last mentioned, the slopes have stood very well. The ditches, however, have been allowed to fill up with wash from the slopes, and in many instances are grown up with grass. They will require a thorough cleaning out to admit of proper drainage.

The embankments are almost all of rock, and are, with but few exceptions, narrower than the specified width of eighteen feet. This is to be deprecated, especially in the case of those embankments which are exposed to the action of the waters of the Basin.



From Bedford to the Junction the character of the cuttings changes to clay and rock. In the Bedford cutting the slopes have slipped very much, especially on the southern side. This, no doubt, is owing to the peculiar nature of the soil, and the severe action of the frost upon it during the spring. As these slips are of annual occurrence, and necessitate the removal of large quantities of stuff to maintain the road in working condition, it is proposed to prevent their recurrence by building at the foot of the slope, and through the whole length of the cutting requiring it, a stone retaining wall, the foundation to be placed at a sufficient depth to ensure stability, and carrying it up to a height of at least three feet above the rails—filling in behind with broken stone, and taking the necessary precautions to ensure proper means of drainage. By this means "slurry" will be prevented from falling into the cutting, the slopes will become flattened and eventually consolidated. A proper stone drain must be provided to carry a small stream of water, which now finds its way down the slope into the cutting.

Through the whole length of Cutting No. 5, or Lily Lake cutting, and immediately under the track, a stone drain or culvert has been constructed to carry the stream flowing from Lily Lake. By this means this cutting is kept dry. The side drains, however, will require cleaning, and proper inlets to the central drain should be made to pass the surface water. A small stream enters this cutting down the slope, and will require a stone drain to lead it into central drain.

Very wide and deep ditches should be cut on either side of the track, through the old ballast cutting, east of Rocky Lake Station.

The drains in all the cuttings are filled up more or less with wash from the slopes, and in some instances have grown up with grass. This was especially noticed in Cut. No. 5, Section No. 5, where the grade being light, every care and attention should be paid to getting clear of the water as speedily as possible.

The embankments are of a fair average width. The heavy embankments near Bedford have been widened with the excavations from the adjoining cuttings. Appearances of grass show themselves on the slopes. The embankment across Lily Lake should be widened with the stuff to be excavated from the Bedford cutting.

From the Junction to the Grand Lake, the cuttings are of the same description as between Bedford and the Junction. The clay cuttings have slipped, more or less, and filled up the drains, and in several instances destroying the ballast. In Cutting No. 13, Section No. 6, it will be advisable to remove a large quantity of earth from the upper side. The expense of a retaining wall in this cutting would not be less than \$1200, and one-half of this sum expended in excavation, would very materially benefit the cutting, as well as affording the means of widening embankments. The drains in the rock cuttings, especially in that at Fletcher's Station, require a thorough cleaning.

The rock embankments on this length are narrow, and may be judiciously widened (where not built across water) by the stuff to be excavated from cuttings and drains. The embankment across the "Big Fill," Grand Lake, is in good order; a regular retaining wall runs the whole length on the Lake side. The embankment Waterloo Cove averages only fourteen feet in width. As it is exposed to the action of a heavy sea in the Lake, and is composed of clay, a retaining wall similar to that at the Big Fill is required.

A number of openings, made through the ballast, have been noticed. From the mode of their construction, they are unsafe; and where it is found impossible to vent the drainage otherwise than at these points, proper stone culverts will be required. The opening of the drains in the cuttings, will dispense with the services of several of these.

From the Grand Lake to Elmsdale, the cuttings are all clay, and slips have taken place in the majority of them. A quantity of excavation is requisite to widen them to their proper width and afford room for the drains. The drains in the shallow cuttings, and in those where the slopes have not slipped, will require clearing out.

The embankments are of a good width, and the slopes of many are very well grassed over. At Gasperaux Lake, the slopes though grassed, have slipped in places, owing to the wash from the Lake. Excavated material can be profitably

employed in widening this embankment on the Lake side. The embankment at the "Mud Hole," is standing well.

Between Elmsdale and Shubenacadie, cuttings No. 5, 7, 10, 19 and 21, section No. 8, have slipped very much and will require a large amount of excavation. Through the remainder small slips must be removed and drains opened and cleaned.

The embankments are of the same general character as heretofore noticed. A catch-water drain will be required on the upper side of the embankment west of the bridge at Andrews', to intercept the drainage from the public road, and lead it into the stream.

Between Shubenacadie and Truro a number of the deepest cuttings have slipped. Cuttings Nos. 10 and 11, section No. 9; Nos. 1, 7, 10, 12, 13, 16, 20 and 23, section No. 10; and Nos. 1, 4, 5, 18, 23 and 24, section No. 11, will require a large amount of excavation. All the drains will require cleaning. In the cuttings near the old Ballast Pit, and at Johnston's road, the drains are much encumbered with the refuse from cordwood, that has been, and still remains piled there.

Where the embankment east of the bridge across the Shubenacadie, comes close to the bank of the river, a continual slip is taking place. This may be prevented in part, if not wholly, by building a rough wall out of the drift timber found on the river's edge, or with old sleepers removed from the track, and filling in between it and the bank with sand. The rip-rap at the foot of the slopes of the embankment at the Shubenacadie bridge, has fallen out of repair, and the bank become reduced in width in consequence; this will require replacing, and the bank to be widened.

The embankment west of the bridge at Polly Bog, has sunk very much. This is owing to the soft nature of the foundation, and the fact that the timbering and brushing of the seat of the embankment was not constructed in accordance with the terms of the specification for that work, is also a cause why so much settlement has taken place. The peaty covering has more or less disappeared, the timbering is exposed, and, by the depression in the track, the ends of the logs are thrown up into the air. This cannot now be remedied.

To raise the track to its original level, and at the same time not to add too great a weight, it will be advisable to use the material found in the drains on account of its lightness; using only such an amount of earth as will be sufficient to protect the slopes from fire, and to fill up directly under the track on top of the present bank. The portion of this embankment east of the bridge, which has been brushed, stands well, but is only eleven feet in width. This should be widened, as there is not a sufficient breadth to retain the ballast. The embankment at Goulds' Bog will also require widening for the same reasons.

The remainder of the embankments are, with but few exceptions, in good order; the slopes are grassing over very well, and apparently have become consolidated. The excavations from the cuttings can be very advantageously disposed of in widening the narrow embankments, especially that one east of Truro Station, as it will not average more than fourteen feet in width.

On the Windsor Branch, the cuttings for about six miles and a half beyond the Junction are principally clay; from thence they are rock, with an overlying stratum of clay, until reaching the Sackville River, when clay again appears, and continues as far as Mount Uniacke. From this point to the St. Croix, the cuttings are through rock; and from the Saint Croix to Windsor, they are through clay and gravel.

The clay cuttings have, with but very few exceptions, slipped, especially cuttings Nos. 8, 11, 18 and 19, section No. 1; Nos. 20 and 22, section No. 2; Nos. 18, 19 and 20, section No. 4; and Nos. 1 and 15, section No. 5.

In cut No. 18, section No. 1, the pressure of the slip has moved the track several feet out of the centre line, and destroyed the ballast. It will be hardly advisable to build a retaining wall in this cutting, for its cost, expended in excavation, will widen the cutting to a great extent, allow room to put the track back to its proper alignment, build slope drains, and afford a large quantity of earth to widen embankments.

In several of the cuttings mentioned the slurry has run down to the ends of the

sleepers, and in one or two instances has flowed over the rail and lodged in the centre of the track. An estimate has been made of the quantity of the stuff to be removed, and also to open proper drains.

Through the clay cuttings where slips have not taken place, and in the rock cuttings, the drains will require a thorough cleaning of the debris, grass, and stones, with which they are partially filled and encumbered.

As noticed on the Main Line, a number of temporary openings have been made for the purpose of passing drainage from one side of the track to the other. Permanent culverts will be required at a few of these points; the others should be closed up.

The majority of the clay embankments will average the specified width of fifteen feet; the points at which they were found the narrowest being at or near the large bridges. The slopes are grassing over very well, whilst those between Newport and Windsor exhibit a luxuriance of growth which, it is to be hoped, will, ere long, extend over the whole length of the line.

The rock embankments, as a general rule, are narrow, in many instances affording too little room for retaining a proper quantity of ballast. These should be widened at as early a date as possible, and where not liable to the action of water, they may be widened with clay. The sides of embankment No. 18, section No. 3, for about 200 feet, are stoned up with a batter of one-half to one. A quantity of loose rock will be required at this point to strengthen these sides. A number of the embankments have settled, thus increasing the inclination of the grades to which they were originally constructed, and, as a natural consequence, offering additional resistance to the traffic over them.

From the peculiar character of the cuttings through the clay, its nature, the avidity with which water is absorbed, the short space of time in which, during and after rain, slurry is formed, the absence of a thorough system of drainage, and the severe action of the frost, all tend to cause slipping in nearly every (clay) cutting on the line. In some instances the slopes have run so much, that the original slopes of one and a half to one, are now reduced to three and four to one. The quantity of excavation to be removed, amounting to 23,781 cubic yards on the Main Line, and 10,913 cubic yards on the Windsor Branch, or a total of 34,694 cubic yards, is all that will be sufficient to restore the cuttings to the specified width of twenty-two feet, and to construct side ditches. Its being excavated will not prevent future slips, but if carefully done may render them less injurious in their effects.

Mention has been made of small streams of water finding their way down the slopes into the cuttings. Where it is not possible to divert them, proper stone channels should be built, and the sides of the drains in the cuttings protected from wash by a small quantity of rip-rap. Above the platform at Fletcher's Station, a stream of water falls into the cutting, runs under the platform, and thence between the main line and siding for a distance, where it crosses the siding by means of a wooden trunk, and is thus led away. On examination it was found that this stream had originally passed through a wooden drain under the road leading into the station yard, and thence by an open ditch to the lowest side of the line. The drain under the road, however, has become stopped up; the upper end has been cut away, and the stream allowed to find its way into the cutting.

In many instances the embankments in sideling ground act as dams to collect and retain the water from the rising ground above, and not being provided with proper means of carrying it away, the water must filtrate through the embankment, and by capillary action saturate it completely, causing the ballast to become dirty and unsuitable, decay in the sleepers, disarrangement of the track, and increased wear and tear. Too much care and attention cannot be paid in obtaining good, ample, and sufficient drainage. Water is the greatest enemy a railway has to contend against, and in becoming free from its effects, whether as rain, snow, or ice, a road at once rises above the standard of American railways generally, both as regards construction, a diminution in wear and tear; and in the expenses of operating the same. Messrs. Colburn and Holley, two American Engineers, who have made a thorough examination of the European Railway system, state in their work on "The Permanent Way, &c., of European Railways," on the subject of

“Drainage” :—“To no detail of the road-bed is more attention paid by English and French Engineers, than to those necessary for the removal of water. This is the great destroying element in all earthy structures. The history of all failures of earthworks shows the disasters consequent upon inadequate *drainage*; and, it may be added, a large part of the continual heavy expense of maintenance of our lines can be traced directly to the same source.”

“The action and effects of water, although daily exhibited, may be briefly recapitulated” :—

“Water, running on the surface, dissolves and washes the earth, soaking the road-bed and choking the ditches; when soaked, the road-bed loses its firmness, and the ballast sinks irregularly. This displaces the track, thus increasing the resistance and adding greatly to the wear and tear both of track and machinery. Where the ballast sinks, many of the sleepers will be left clear and hanging by the rails. These, on the passage of a train, deflect deeply, thus opposing a heavy grade against the wheels. This is proved by the oozing of mud from under the ends of the sleepers in wet weather, and the dissipation of clouds of dust in dry seasons.”

“Water, standing in contiguity, is equally injurious. No matter what may be the height of an embankment of loam, sand, or clay, water, if in reach of it, will rise to the top, being carried by absorption, and will produce all the effects just stated. Water not only destroys the cohesion of the material of the road-bed, but swells its bulk. It is sure to displace the best laid track.”

“In cuttings, water will thus convert the whole road-bed into mud. Whenever this dries in the sun it is partly dissipated in dust, while clayey soils will shrink and crack in every direction. The slopes, already worn into gullies by the action of running water, will also fill with dust.”

“On the other hand, frost setting in just after a heavy rain, or while the road-bed is otherwise soaked from standing water, will heave the track irregularly, and hold it there as rigid as rock. No condition can be worse. When, in the following spring, the frost is coming out of the ground, and the road-bed is washed by the thaws from adjacent lands, the earthwork reaches its complete stage of saturation. Stratified soils will thus slip if ever.”

“In an economical view, the damage occasioned by water is far greater than the utmost cost of its removal. It does not need extreme conditions to produce the effects stated. Partial saturation, occasional washing of banks, and moderate rigidity in winter, are all sufficient to disturb the tracks, although perhaps not to an inconvenient extent; and in such case the iron is more or less bruised, the fastenings strained, the chairs broken, the ties rotted, the resistance, and thereby the consumption of fuel increased, and the whole wear and tear enhanced.”

The practice at present pursued in clearing out cuttings, does not remove a sufficient quantity of stuff to free the ballast, nor provide sufficient room for proper ditches. The excavation should be carried down to such a depth and width as to have the ditches altogether below the formation level of the cutting, and afford a free escape for drainage.

The manner in which stuff excavated from the cuttings has been deposited, and left on many of the embankments, is to be deprecated. In many instances it has been shovelled or tipped off the trollies or cars, and left in heaps, forming an impervious dam on either side of the ballast, and thus preventing the escape of water. Where it has been levelled down, it has only been done so down to a level with the top, and, in some instances, with the bottom of the sleepers. It should be borne in mind that the top of the embankments, or formation level, is (where there is a full quantity of ballast) *two feet* below the top of the rail, and that any earth over that height is of no use, and is highly injurious to the ballast and maintenance of the track.

The practice of depositing slurry and excavated material, on the slopes of embankments, which, though somewhat narrower than the specified width of eighteen feet, are well grassed over, should be prevented, unless arrangements are made to widen them to a full width throughout.

In widening high embankments, the practice of “benching,” and loosening the old hard surface of the slopes before any material is deposited upon them, should

be adopted. By these means, the earth may be retained where actually required, become assimilated with the body of the bank, and not washed down to the foot of the slope during the first shower. The practice of piling wood on top of and in the deep cuttings on the line, especially on the Windsor Branch, should if possible, be prevented. The appearance of danger, if not danger itself, may therefore be avoided.

#### CULVERTS.

The Culverts are, in the aggregate, in a fair condition. Some were found which will require repairs and rebuilding, and others, which, though not needing repairs at present, will need attention. The principal expense will be for new culverts to replace the temporary expedients that have been alluded to; also for opening and cleaning out many of the drains leading to and from the present structures.

The covered drain carrying the stream from Lily Lake down cutting No. 5 may be deemed a culvert. It is 1950 feet in length and from three to three and a half feet in depth. The walls are of dry rubble, and are built at such a width apart, as to bring the rails directly over them, and thus sustain the passing load. It is covered with hemlock plank three inches thick, and on this a layer of ballast. On examination the plank covering was found to be very much decayed, and has broken down in places. To re-cover this drain will necessitate the shifting of all the ballast; and it may be of the track itself. A careful inspection of this drain should be made at stated periods, and reports made to the Commissioner's office.

Owing to a slip in the slope of the embankment covering the arch culvert near Stewiacke Station, a piece of coping has been forced off, and the rest displaced. The apron of the culvert is covered with earth. The pressure of the banks behind the eastern wing on the north end, and the western wing on the south side, is gradually forcing them outwards; they will require watching. A small run, (carrying the drainage from the cutting to the westward), down the slope of the embankment, vents itself into the stream at the end of the western wing wall on the south end; the wash has carried away the pillar entirely. The drainage from the cutting may be carried across the track by a proper culvert, and led directly to the river. The river slope of the embankment should be evenly trimmed and sodded, to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of slipping and filling up of the channel.

The pillars to the wing walls of the arch culverts on embankments Nos. 8 and 12, Section No. 10, shows signs of separation from the main walls, not having been bonded into them at the time of construction.

The culverts on the Windsor Branch are, with allowance for ordinary wear and tear they are subject to, in fair order, and require but a small outlay. A few new ones will be needed to replace temporary structures before alluded to.

#### CATTLE GUARDS AND ROAD CROSSINGS.

The cattle guards at the public road crossings are of three kinds—stone, wooden, and a combination of wood and iron castings of a peculiar shape.

A few of the guards built of stone, will require repairs, the walls in some instances having given way. The hemlock stringers over those between Richmond and Bedford require immediate renewal. The wooden guards are in good order. The combination guards are very much out of repair, owing to the decay of the plank platform and the consequent loosening of the castings. At present they are unserviceable, and should be replaced by others of stone or wood. A gate should be placed across the siding at Bedford leading to the Mill, in lieu of the present guard.

Many of the plank crossings are in a dilapidated state, and should be replanked.

The same remarks will apply to the cattle guards on the Windsor Branch—merely stating that there are not any at all at the public road at Mount Uniacke Station. A small bridge built over the stream crossing the north approach of the Ponhook road, has been allowed to fall sadly out of repair. The masonry in the walls of the abutment and pier is being gradually washed away by the action of the stream; and the planking (which is covered with a very heavy

layer of earth) is broken down at the sides in consequence. An estimate has been made for the repairs required, in the event of the Department being responsible for its maintenance. The stringers over the guards at this road are hemlock, and will require replacing by those of pine. Fresh planking for crossings will be required in some instances.

#### BRIDGES.

Between Richmond and Bedford, there is but one small bridge—at the Tannery—which is in good order.

The bridge across the Sackville River at Bedford will require watchfulness and attention. The southern side of the second pier from the west end of the bridge, is cracked. The crack has evidently been pointed up, but has opened again, thus showing that failure is still going on. The northern side of the east pier shows still worse signs of failure, the joints of the masonry having opened considerably, and some of the block in course show fractures. These cracks should be carefully cleaned out and well "pointed" with good cement. An inspection should be made at stated periods and the then existing state of the bridge reported to the Commissioner's office. Symptoms of further failure can easily be detected by the cracking of the pointing. The superstructure is in good order. The handrailing will, however, require painting.

The wing walls of the bridge over the Dartmouth road are spreading outwards, and cracks show themselves in the masonry. As this is caused by an inward pressure, it may be found necessary to remove a portion of the filling, in case it appears that spreading still goes on. The cracks should be pointed, and inspected at the same time as the Sackville Bridge. The large quantity of earth resting on this bridge should be removed, and proper sills placed under the track.

The bridge carrying the Cobequid road over the railway, will require a few of the joints of the masonry to be raked out and repointed. One of the parapets on the north abutment is somewhat displaced, and will require setting back.

The plank covering on the Beaver Bank Brook bridge is entirely decayed, and will require renewal; otherwise the bridge is in good order.

The Rawdon River bridge, the girder bridge, and the public road bridge near Fletcher's Station, are in good order.

A small bridge at the Grand Lake, near Nichols', will require an additional quantity of rip-rap to make up the deficiency at the eastern abutment.

The wing retaining walls to Hall's occupation bridge appear, from the character of the work, the quality of the stone used, and the want of bond with the main walls, to have been added after the final completion of this bridge. One of them has tumbled down, and the others do not appear very sound. The masonry of the main walls requires pointing. The superstructure is sound and good.

In the upper Shubenacadie bridge, cracks were observed in the face of the western abutment; and in both ends of the eastern pier, extending from the water line to the top. These will require pointing and inspection as before recommended.

In both the abutments and piers, portions of the masonry which abut against the sides of the girders, are giving away, and must eventually fall. The cause of this is their proximity to the girders, and being subject to more or less vibration with them during the passing of trains; the acute angle at which the points have been cut to suit the skew of the bridge, and the failure of the mortar, giving them but little bearing. Their loss will not detract from the strength of the bridge, but will materially destroy its appearance, and admit water into the hearting of the piers and abutments. An estimate has been made for repairs. All the joints of the masonry will require to be raked out and carefully pointed; superstructure good.

Between Enfield and Elmsdale stations, there are four occupation bridges, and one for the passage of a stream; and are all of the same style, class of masonry, and superstructure, as that described over Hall's road. The wing retaining walls are standing pretty well. The main walls require pointing; superstructures good.

The bridge across the Nine Mile River is a composite structure, having stone abutments with land spans on pile-bents, on either side of the river, stone piers across the water-way and at the extreme eastern end. The masonry in both the



abutments, and in all the piers, save one, is sound, and only requires pointing, after having had a quantity of moss raked out of the joints. The foundation course of the second pier from the western end of the bridge, has been exposed by the force of the current; for during a freshet the full force of the stream must be exerted against this pier, owing to its position in the river. Immediate action should be taken to protect it, by carefully building a quantity of sound, heavy stone, around the exposed part, and extending the same protection up stream until it joins the bank of the river, filling in behind with loose rock. A settlement in the track has taken place over the third pile bent from the west, evidently caused by a failure in the piles. Thickness pieces must be placed on top of the rail sill and under the rail, to bring it up to a right level.

This bridge has been tested by passing a locomotive over it at different rates of speed. Notwithstanding the extra struts which have been placed under it since its construction to counteract excessive deflection, a large amount of deflection still takes place during the passage of a locomotive at a high rate of speed. Its proximity to Elmsdale station requires the trains to pass over it at a slow rate, otherwise it would be highly advisable to adopt it as a rule to be strictly observed.

The channel of the river should be kept perfectly clear, and any accumulation of drift stuff against the piers avoided.

A small bridge in embankment No. 2, section No. 8, and the bridge at Barney's Brook, will require pointing.

Between Barney's Brook, and the Blackburn pile bridges, there are three small bridges, two of which, with the exception of requiring pointing, are in good order. The foundation courses of the third (peg 637, embankment No. 20) are exposed, the earth having been scoured away by the action of the stream. This should be protected by filling in between the abutments with stone, hand set. The joints of the masonry will need raking out and pointing.

The masonry of the pile bridge (peg 690, embankment No. 21) will need pointing. The piles and superstructure are still sound. This bridge has been tested, and an amount of deflection found, which must be expected from bridges constructed in the manner this is.

In the bridge at peg 700, a much larger amount of deflection in the stringers was observed, especially so in the spans at the eastern end. The piles in the eighth bent from the western end, have sunk, (the southern pile under the track more than the others) so much so, that the walings have been broken, and a depression in the track has taken place. Inclined struts from the bottom of the neighboring piles, notched into the head of the damaged one, with new walings at the top and bottom of the bent, will be necessary for repairing and strengthening this point. A pile in the ninth bent will also require the same style of support, and one pair of new walings. The depression in the track may be remedied by packing-pieces placed under the rail.

The masonry in the small bridges between the pile bridges and Shubenacadie, will require pointing. The stringers on the bridge at Andrews' should be raised to admit of more waterway; this can easily be done, as the track is placed on sleepers, which rest directly on the stringers.

The bridge across the public road at Shubenacadie is in one span of twenty-five feet, with stone abutments and wooden superstructure. A crack extends from the ground line to the top of the face wall of the west abutment, and the north wing shows signs of spreading. A portion of the masonry will require pointing, and the cracks should be carefully cleaned out and pointed up, and the same precautions used as recommended for the Sackville bridge. The superstructure is very light for the span, and should be further strengthened by placing struts under it.

The girder bridge across the Shubenacadie is in good order.

The masonry in the small bridges, three in number, between Shubenacadie and Stewiacke, requires fresh pointing. The superstructures are in good order.

The west abutment of the Stewiacke bridge shows evident signs of failure. It has sunk bodily, with an inclination to the rear, and laterally down stream, destroying the alignment, and causing a serious depression in the track. The east abutment and the pier do not show any signs of settlement.

The question of repairs to this bridge is one of importance, for besides the



possibility of having to rebuild the whole of the abutment (in case settlement is still going on) the iron girders are now suffering severe injury.

The girders are continuous over the whole length of the bridge, and with the settlement of the abutment, the portion over the western span sinks, and partakes of the lateral movement also. Owing to these causes, an undue and severe strain is brought upon them at the western edge of the pier; one that they were never calculated nor constructed to withstand. The safety of the girders imperatively demands that instant attention be paid to their present state. I should therefore recommend that they be lifted and replaced to their original alignment, and thus relieved.

At present the girders can be moved on the girder seat, which will necessitate the taking down of a portion of the masonry, and rebuilding it again; but if settlement still continues it will then become necessary to rebuild the abutment.

The wooden bridge at Polly Bog is standing well. The whole of the small bridges between Polly Bog and Truro, will require pointing, otherwise they are in good order.

A small bridge on the Windsor branch, near the Junction, will want pointing, and a new covering of plank. Slight repairs to the masonry in bridge at peg 315, are needed. The stringers on the bridge at peg 545 are double, and do not set fair on one another. Owing to this a large amount of deflection takes place in the upper stringers during the passage of the trains. Proper packing should be inserted between them, and the stones at present there removed.

The bridge across the Sackville will require a quantity of pointing, otherwise it is in good order.

Between the Sackville and pile bridges, there are two bridges of small spans, which will not require any outlay.

The pile bridge is composed of framed wooden abutments, resting on rock foundations, built up for that purpose, and pile bents, in spans of twenty feet each. The foundation is soft and peaty, and not of such a nature as to afford in any great degree, steadiness or lateral support to the piles. On examination it was found that the stone packing under the face of the west abutment has disappeared. The stringers on the fourth bent from the eastern end of the bridge have been wedged up on top of the piles and walings; some of the wedges are gone. The ninth bent from the same end has settled bodily down, and the track in consequence has been packed up to its proper level.

The bridge has been tested by passing a locomotive, fully wooded and watered, over it at different rates of speed. Whilst moving at a rate of three miles an hour, no amount of depression was perceptible, but at twenty-five miles an hour the stringers exhibited a large amount of deflection. Over the fourth bent the whole superstructure settled bodily down, springing back again after being relieved of the load; and the movement of the west abutment showed plainly the want of the packing under its front. A large amount of lateral motion was also observed. The yielding nature of the foundation, the want of corbels under the centre stringers to give stiffness and support where most required, and the fact that the stringers are spliced in every span, all tend to make this bridge very flexible, and not at all calculated to stand the passage of trains at high rates of speed.

The masonry in the bridge in embankment No. 16, section No. 3, will require pointing. The superstructure is of wood, and in good order.

The Jordan bridge, and the small bridges between it and Big Bog Brook bridge, are in good order.

The plinth of the southern pier of the Big Bog Brook bridge, is slightly cracked. This should be pointed up and inspected at stated periods. With this exception the masonry is in good condition. The planking is entirely decayed, and requires renewal; and in doing so, the space between the rail-sills should be left entirely open, and between the rail-sills and hand-railing the planks placed one inch apart. The decay of the flooring of this and the St. Croix bridge may be attributed to the coating of gravel which is now spread on them. A number of the cross braces in the hand-railing are displaced, and will require renewal. An amount has been placed in the estimate for painting this hand-railing.

The flooring on the St. Croix bridge will require renewal for the reasons stated above. The masonry and superstructure are good.

Between the St. Croix and Windsor there are a number of small bridges, all in a fair state of repair. The wing retaining walls, which have apparently been added to the main structure at a later date, are built of a stone which is much affected by exposure, and is rapidly disintegrating under the influence of the weather.

The wing walls of the Winkworth road bridge will require pointing. One of the caps, and a portion of the ashlar in one of the pillasters, have been displaced and fallen into the cutting.

The pointing required on the different bridges ought to be done this season, and before the frost sets in. The joints should be carefully raked out, and then filled with cement mixed to a proper consistency.

Preparations should be made for gradually filling up the embankment at the pile bridges on the Main and Branch. They cannot be considered as permanent structures, neither is there any need for the large openings in the banks in which they are placed. The question of renewing the wooden superstructure of very many of the bridges, is one of importance. The average life of a wooden bridge is given at fourteen years, and as many of the bridges on the line have been built for six, seven, and eight years, respectively, but a few years can elapse before re-construction must take place. The use of hemlock for stringers, as on many of the small bridges on the Windsor branch, is to be deprecated; pine stringers should be substituted with as little delay as possible.

#### PERMANENT WAY.

The state of the track on the Main line is not at all good, whilst that on the Windsor branch is somewhat worse. The want of care and attention in keeping up the joints is plainly discernible, and though the general alignment of the road has been, with but few instances kept, crooks and bends appear in the rails themselves. These defects are the cause of an increased wear and tear to the rolling stock and the track itself, lateral and oscillatory motion in trains whilst in motion, and an increase in the resistance to be overcome by the locomotive.

Many of the rails in the Station yards at Richmond and Windsor show signs of the severe usage they must undergo, owing to the sharpness of the curves, and being subject to such a constant shunting and passing of trains and engines. From Richmond to the Junction, especially on the curved portions of the road around the Basin, a large amount of wear and tear was noticed; and in many of the rock cuttings, the want of a full amount of ballast shows itself in the state of the track. It will be just however to state, that this portion of the track being common to both the Main and Branch lines, is subject to double duty. From the Junction to Truro, the rails, with exceptions here and there, are still sound and serviceable. It is to be regretted that the rails on the curved portions of the road, have never been bent to suit the different curves in which they are laid; they now form chords of an arc, instead of the arc itself, and so materially add to the resistance offered to the passing train.

Between the Junction and Windsor, the more ample quantity of ballast should have been taken advantage of, in maintaining the track in better order than it is. The length and steepness of many of the grades on this portion of the road require the track to be kept in as perfect condition as possible; but such has not been the case.

Many of the rails between Richmond and the Junction, and Newport and Windsor, have been turned.

In very many places the "shims" used during the winter in raising and packing the rail on top of the sleepers, still remain. It is customary to remove these as early in the spring as possible, and pack the sleeper up to its full bearing under the rail with ballast. Their presence at this season of the year betrays negligence.

One thousand two hundred and sixty-two broken chairs were found on the Main line, and six hundred and thirty on the Windsor branch. They will require replacing with as little delay as possible.

The imported elm wedges as they gradually wear out, are being replaced by others made of hachmatac. This wood is too soft to stand the driving required to keep them tightened up, and in a very little while they become useless. The great expense of the imported wedges may preclude the idea of obtaining a further supply, an efficient substitute might however be found, in those made of the elm, oak, or beach of this Province, sound and free from sap and shakes, and after being well seasoned, boiled for a period in coal tar. This will have a tendency to harden and preserve the wood, and be the means of retaining them more firmly in the chairs. The experiment can be tried at a very small expense.

A number of *intermediate* chairs are used in lieu of the proper joint chairs, between Enfield and Elmsdale. As they were never intended to answer for this purpose, they should be removed at once.

On the Main line twenty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine, and on the Windsor branch fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five, or a total of thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty-four (35,544) broken, decayed, and unserviceable sleepers, will require to be replaced. Many sleepers were found split lengthwise, owing to their having been packed only under the edges, instead of under the full breadth, with ballast; no support was thus afforded directly under the chair, and in consequence it, by the weight of passing loads, has split the sleeper, causing it to assume a concave surface on top. The quantity of sleepers to be replaced may appear large, but were it possible to see all parts of each sleeper now in the road, the number would be still further increased; for it was particularly noticed, where repair-gangs were inserting new sleepers, and the ballast had been cleaned away to admit of a more thorough examination, that sleepers, which on their top surface had all the appearance of soundness, were entirely decayed and unserviceable underneath.

The life of sleepers is given as seven years, where they are laid down in a natural state, and the percentage of renewals each year amounts to 14.28 per cent. Assuming the total number of sleepers now in use in the road to be 206,000, the quantity to be replaced annually, taking the life at seven years, will be 29,417. The quantity to be replaced being 35,554, the percentage becomes equal to 17.258 per cent; and at this rate the whole of the sleepers must be entirely renewed every five years and ten months. This either proves that the wood of which the sleepers are made is not durable, or that decay and unserviceableness is hastened and facilitated by the want of drainage and proper care in packing and boxing, and in instances from an insufficient quantity of ballast.

A more satisfactory article of sleepers may be obtained from hemlock, than is now being supplied, by only accepting those sawn or hewn from straight, green, thrifty trees, just large enough to make one sleeper. This will ensure a greater amount of soundness and strength, than in those which are sawed out of very large trees, and cannot be otherwise than shaky and deficient in strength. The economy of obtaining hachmatac and pine sleepers, or even those of cedar, may be seriously considered.

The practice of driving the spikes, at present in use, without first boring the sleeper with a proper sized augur to receive them, is decidedly unsatisfactory. A number of new sleepers were found to be split and much damaged from this cause.

The road from Richmond to the Junction will require an additional quantity of ballast to make up for depreciation and loss. The insertion of new sleepers, unless care is taken in doing so, has a tendency to raise the track, and as a consequence reduces the quantity of ballast requisite for packing and boxing. The ballast has also been destroyed in many of the clay cuttings and in embankments, by the slips that have occurred in the one case, and by carelessness in depositing the excavated material in the other. Between the Junction and Elmsdale, ballast is much needed, especially through the rock cuttings. As the facilities for procuring ballast between Elmsdale and Truro, are better, a greater quantity and of a better quality has been used. A sufficient quantity to fully box the road and replace injured portions will be required.

Additions to the ballast on the Windsor Branch will be required through many of the rock cuttings on either side of Mount Uniacke; where it has been destroyed

by slips in the clay cuttings; or reduced in quantity by lifting the track. The Windsor ballast is of an excellent quality, and the ballast pit is in such a position, that any quantity may be obtained with every facility.

Where the ballast has remained undisturbed for some time, it has grown over with grass, and in instances, small alder bushes are growing up in it between the rails. This all requires cleaning and loosening.

#### FENCING.

The fencing along the main line has suffered very materially from the action of frost, the slipping of cuttings, and by fire. In the first case, the posts do not appear to have been sunken into the ground the specified depth of forty-two inches, or below the action of the frost; but have been found in many instances, (where the fence was prostrate), to be sharpened to a point and to have been inserted from eighteen inches to two feet into the ground. By the action of the frost, a very large portion has been raised from the ground, so much so, as to permit the passage of the smaller class of animals freely under it; and in some instances to cause it to become much distorted, and in places prostrate. Where slips in cuttings have extended back to the fence, the posts have been undermined, and exposed, and failure has taken place. The fencing has suffered more from fire on the Windsor Branch than on the Main Line. Repairs have been made but at best they are only temporary. Where extensive repairs are to be made, a framed post, sill and brace or T will give much more satisfactory results than a post sunk in the ground, though entailing a very slight increase in the expense. This result may be seen, in those in use on the Windsor Branch.

The pole fencing between Gasperaux Lake and cutting No. 13, section No. 7, is of a very temporary description, and must, ere long, give place to a more substantial structure.

Portions of the fencing have been entirely removed at the Tannery beyond Richmond, at Malcom's and at Smith's Brick works, and the premises of the railway made common use of. At the Tannery, the fence enclosing that establishment joins into the railway fence on either side, and may be deemed satisfactory. At Malcom and Smith's brick works, there are not any enclosing fences, and in the case of the last, use is made of the railway premises as a road to cart clay from the pit to the works, and several portions of the fence at the point where the clay is excavated, have been removed. Many of the gates at the occupation roads are very much distorted by the frost and will require repairing. A number were found open.

The board fence between the Junction and Windsor has suffered severely from fires; and has been replaced at those points by temporary fences of poles. A large portion of the fence has been built with framed T's and has stood well—the portion built with posts is much distorted and in places overthrown. The pole fencing is of a temporary description. About seven miles on either side of the line between Mount Uniacke and Newport, is unfenced.

#### STATIONS.

With the exception of the engine houses at Richmond and Truro, the buildings at the different stations on the main line are in fair order, wanting but little else in the way of repairs other than is called for by the ordinary wear and tear, which buildings of that class are subject to.

The passenger house, store house, and one or two small buildings in the yard at Richmond, should have a coat of whitewash. The roof of the store house should be painted at once. The large store house on the wharf, now empty and unused, should have the broken glass replaced, and be securely locked up.

The engine house has received damage from two large boulders, containing nearly a cubic yard each, which have slipped from the top of the excavation, and fallen against the wall of the building. One boulder has struck a granite window sill, broken it in two—forced it into the building, carrying with it the window frame, and has also pushed in a portion of the brickwork below the window. The other boulder has struck the wall to the westward of the damaged window, and

has driven in a portion of the brickwork, though not entirely. In both cases a part of the cement coating has been destroyed. The brick drain around the northern and western sides of the building is completely choked up with the wash and detritus from the bank, thus preventing the free escape of water.

To remedy this defect and prevent any future injury to the building by falling stones or boulders, the earth should be excavated from off the rock, and back for the distance of four feet from the face, sloped back with a slope of one and a half to one. By this means a shelf will be formed, that will offer the means of retaining any wash or detritus. All loose rock and boulders lying near the top of the excavation should also be removed.

The symmetry of the dome roof is destroyed by the settlement of four of the "hip pieces," and by others having assumed a convex form. The hip pieces that have given way, have settled at the points where they "butt" or join, and are much depressed.

As this failure has never been noticed by any of the railway employees, until pointed out at the time of the inspection, it is not known at what time, the settlement took place, whether it has been gradual or not, whether the set has become permanent, or that settlement is still going on.

On reference to the specification attached to the contract for the construction of this building, it may be found specified,—“The framing of the dome to be executed with the greatest care, the purlins to be tenoned into the hip pieces, so that the end pressure of the purlins shall be continuous all round. To strengthen these, pieces will be carefully secured across the angles of the purlins and filling in pieces as shewn, so that the inside of the dome will form on its plan a polygon of forty sides. These pieces will be 3 inches and 2 inches thick, and will vary in depth from 13 inches to 7 inches, according to depth of panel. It is absolutely necessary in framing this roof, that every joint fits with the utmost precision.” These “pieces” have been omitted in the construction of the dome, as it was deemed impossible to insert them in the manner specified. It is to be regretted that some other plan had not been adopted in lieu of the one specified; for it is very evident that they were fully intended for the purpose of stiffening and strengthening the dome. The necessary repairs requisite to this building should be proceeded with at once, especially in strengthening the dome.

The “capping pieces,” or the beams which rest directly on the top of the iron columns, and support the ends of the trussed girders of the flat roof, shew a considerable amount of deflection. This may be permanent, yet periodical examinations should be made, to ascertain if it is so, or not. If not, further strengthening and support will be requisite.

A truss rod to one of the girders of the flat roof is broken, and requires repairing and replacing.

The position of the forges at present erected, and in use in this building, is to be deprecated. As the building was never constructed to answer as a smithy, it will either be advisable to erect a suitable building for that purpose, and remove the forges into it, or the portion of the building now occupied by them should be closely boarded off, and proper smoke flues and ventilators provided.

The roof of the engine house at Truro is tinned, and leaks badly, especially on the southern side. It will be advisable to remove the tin entirely, and substitute shingles, giving them a good coating of metallic paint.

The traffic at Enfield Station demands a more suitable and secure building for the comfort of passengers and storage of freight, than the one at present in use.

A small amount will be requisite to make the building at Rocky Lake fully answer the purpose of a Station, having a ticket office, freight room, &c.

The expenditure required for repairs at the other Stations will be for replacing glass, locks, bolts, plastering, shingling, water pipes, corner posts on building to protect them from damage by loaded teams, and for renewals of platforms.

The Station buildings at Beaver Bank and Newport will only require a small expenditure to replace wear and tear. At Mount Uniacke the foundation under the front of the station house has disappeared, and the building has settled on that side in consequence. Attempts have been made to secure it by placing sleepers under it, but without avail. A proper stone foundation is required, and the build-

ing restored to its proper level. The platform in front is gradually inclining towards the track, and must eventually be re-built. Owing to this movement the scales which are inserted in the platform are subject to more or less disturbance and disarrangement.

The buildings composing the terminal station at Windsor are in good order. Some of the tie-beams in the principals of the main roof of the passenger house, show signs of spreading at the splices, and one of the struts has fallen down. The roof of the wings is covered with tin, and complaints were made that a large amount of leakage took place during rain, especially at the junction with the main building. On examination it was found that only from one to one and a half inches of the tinning is turned up against the main building to act as a flashing. This is too little, and may be remedied by the insertion of a strip of tin of sufficient width, and placed in a proper manner. The tin roofs will require a coat of paint, as they show signs of rust.

The doors at either end of the building have lately been put in order, and the building can now be securely closed.

It may not be inappropriate here to remark that a check should be placed at once on the crowd of boys who frequent the station house at Windsor on the arrival of the trains, for the purpose of obtaining the portorage of passengers' luggage. It is annoying in the extreme, and the same rule which is so strictly enforced at Richmond with regard to hackmen, may be most satisfactorily applied at Windsor, to the benefit of the travelling public, and the comfort of those engaged in the duties of the road at that station.

The wharves and freight houses at Richmond and Windsor are in good order.

The only watering stations in constant use are those at Richmond, the Junction, and Polly Bog, on the Main line, and at Stillwater on the Windsor branch. The tank at Truro has been put in order, and is now kept filled. Those at Elmsdale, Mount Uniacke, and Coone's tank, are not now in use. There is a tank house at Shubenacadie, but no tank. At the Junction there is an extra tank and tank house, which, owing to a failure in the supply pipe, is not used. The pumping at this station is done by steam, at the others by hand. If Polly Bog is to be retained as a permanent watering station, other and more effectual means should be adopted for arresting and retaining the water of the brook, and rendering it secure from the effects of ice or freshets. The old tank and house at the bridge near this station should be taken down, or it must eventually fall.

The woodsheds on the line are in good order, and adapted for the service intended. The doors have been taken off those at Windsor and at the Junction, and lie piled up on the ground; they would have been less liable to damage if they had been placed under cover.

The amount required to replace and restore the road into a good working condition may appear large, but the fact must be taken into consideration that no large sum has been expended at any one time, with this view, since its final completion. The slips in cuttings that have regularly ensued each successive spring, the time spent in their removal, which otherwise should have been occupied in repairs to the track, the loss and depreciation of the ballast, the want of proper drainage, have all tended to reduce the standard of the road, and necessitates a seemingly large expenditure to place it in as good order and working condition as when first completed.



## ESTIMATE OF AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR REPAIRS, RENEWALS, &amp;c., ON THE MAIN LINE.

23,781	Cubic yards earth excavation from cuttings,	\$0 30	\$7,134 30
3,487	“ “ “ embankments,	0 10	348 70
8,373	“ raising and widening “ “	0 20	1,674 60
24,815	Lineal yards cleaning ditches in cuttings,	0 06½	1,612 97
1,000	“ catchwater drains,	0 13	130 78
1,688	Slope drains,	0 40	675 20
45,450	Cubic yards ballast,	0 62½	28,406 25
21,169	No. sleepers,	0 35	7,409 15
1,262	No. chairs = 31,756 lbs. at per 2,000 lbs.	35 00	555 73
	Repairs, &c., to culverts,		1,053 36
	Ditto. to cattle guards, &c.,		741 80
	Ditto. to bridges,		1,518 17
	Ditto. to fencing,		1,141 37
	Ditto. to stations,		2,233 80
	Retaining wall, Bedford cutting,		2,545 95
	Sea do. Waterloo Cove embankment,		488 00
	Covering drain, Lily Lake cutting,		585 00
	Miscellaneous,		48 80
	Superintendence, &c., &c., 10 per cent,		5,830 39
			<u>\$64,134 32</u>

## ESTIMATE OF AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR REPAIRS, RENEWALS, &amp;c., &amp;c., ON THE WINDSOR BRANCH.

10,913	Cubic yards earth excavations from cuttings, at	\$0 30	\$3,273 90
222	“ rock to support embankment,	1 00	222 00
9,112	Lin. yards clearing ditches in cuttings,	0 06½	592 28
1,000	“ slope drains,	0 40	400 00
23,812	Cubic yards ballast,	0 62½	14,882 50
14,375	No. sleepers,	0 35	5,031 25
629	“ chairs, = 15,830 lbs. at per 2000 lbs.	35 00	277 02
	Repairs, &c. to culverts,		147 50
	Ditto. to cattle guards, &c., &c.,		285 77
	Ditto. to bridges,		371 51
	Ditto. to fencing,		435 50
	Ditto. to stations,		338 85
	Superintendence, &c., &c., 10 per cent.		2,625 81
	Total,		<u>\$28,883 89</u>

Amount required for Main Line, \$64,134 32  
Do. do. for Windsor Branch, 28,883 89

Total amount, \$93,018 21

In assuming the care and responsibility of making this inspection, I was fully aware of the nature of the duty to be performed; and in the statements made I have been guided by my own judgment and experience, and where questions of cost and expenditure have arisen, I have endeavored to make them with a due regard to economy, and a rigid adherence to the actual requirements of the road.

HENRY F. PERLEY,  
Civil Engineer.





## REPORT OF INSPECTION OF ROLLING STOCK OF THE NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

*Shediac, 29th July, 1863.*

SIR,—

In compliance with the request of the Government of Nova Scotia, conveyed to me in a communication from W. H. Keating, Esq., Deputy Secretary, dated the 1st inst., I have, as far as circumstances would permit, examined the "Rolling Stock and Machinery of the Nova Scotia Railway," and have now to submit my report thereon.

In assuming this duty, I fully explained the difficulties attending a proper examination, and the impossibility of arriving at their *real* condition, inasmuch as the machines could not readily be taken apart, and the opportunity of a detailed inspection afforded.

As the result, therefore, of the necessarily cursory character of the examination, I here present an approximate estimate of the cost of repairs requisite to put the rolling stock in good order:

Locomotives Nos. 1, 15, 16 and 17, say	\$2,200 00	
Do. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, say	800 00	
Do. Nos. 9, 13, and 18, say	500 00	
	\$3,500 00	
Eight first class cars, say		1,600 00
Eight second class cars, say		1,100 00
Eleven box freight " say		350 00
Nine cattle " say		200 00
Fifty platform " say	\$200 00	
Thirty-four platform " say	1,300 00	
	\$1,500 00	
Three snow ploughs,		50 00
Seven pairs driving wheels, and three pairs truck or tender wheels, need new tyres, and one pair trailing wheels need to be repaired,		2,100 00
<b>Total,</b>		<b>\$10,400 00</b>

Locomotives Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 19 and 20, are apparently in good order; Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, are "Tank Engines," and not being adapted to the traffic, have not, as I learn, been in service for a length of time; No. 16 is now undergoing repairs, but Nos. 1, 15, and 17, not having been in use for some time, are in a bad state from rust and dirt. No. 15 is deficient in a cylinder cock and rod, big end brasses, seven gland nuts, one heater cock, and one brake rod. From No. 17, a cylinder head, a brass casing for the same, main connection and side rod, (broken pieces there) one cross-head slide, sixteen gland nuts, feed and heater pipes, one heater cock, one heater and one guage cock plug, one tallow cock, and two short connecting pipes of pumps are gone.

Nos. 9, 13, and 18, are in sufficiently good condition to be used in case of emergency, but need to be repaired directly.

The others, excepting those in good order, are quite unfit for service.

These estimates include the cost of painting and varnishing, which they require.

Of the first class cars, Nos. 4 and 7 are in good order; and of the estimate to make the others so, \$1000 may be put down as necessary to paint and varnish them, of which they stand much in need. Twenty new wheels, one new axle, and sixteen rubber springs are required.

Besides other repairs, the second class cars need thirty-three new wheels, and with the exception of the inside of one, require to be painted and varnished throughout.

Thirteen of the box freight, and ten of cattle cars are in good order; the balance of these, besides other repairs, need twenty-one new wheels.

Thirty-four of the platform cars are in bad order, and need thirty-five new wheels, in addition to being otherwise thoroughly repaired. Fifty others of this class are in what may be termed *fair* condition, but need repairs in planking, brake gear, &c. The remaining cars of this description appear to be in good order.

I deem it necessary to remark, that though many of the cars are considered as in working order, and could not be properly reported otherwise, (for, although worn and in some instances partially decayed, they have not reached that condition where a large outlay could be justified) yet some of them are so deteriorated as *soon* to need extensive repairs, particularly in renewals of wheels.

The snow ploughs are in general good order. The estimate is principally for varnishing.

In the engine house at Richmond are eight pairs driving and trailing, and three pairs of truck or tender wheels, the tyres of which are, for the most part, worn out. To replace these will, I think, cost the amount here named. Besides these I found two pairs of drivers tyred in good order; I also found fifteen pairs of engine, truck, and tender wheels, available for service, but which are partly worn.

I may remark that the leathers in the axle boxes require to be renewed; and that the platform cars should be cleaned and washed after being in the service of the track. They would thus be better preserved, and their condition more readily seen.

In arriving at the estimates here given, I have been guided (except in so far as the painting is concerned, for the cost of which I am indebted to Mr. Jones, clerk in the Locomotive Department,) by the cost of doing such work elsewhere than in your Province. It may however be, that with the facilities which the admirably appointed repair shop attached to the Nova Scotia Railway afford, the estimates will prove large, as a rule, however, estimates seldom exceed the reality, and I have no reason to suppose they will in the present case.

It is at all times a very difficult matter to arrive at the cost of work to be done, and particularly so in regard to repairs to Railway rolling stock.

Before concluding this report I desire to bear testimony to the very gentlemanly and cheerful manner with which the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Johnston, afforded the necessary facilities to prosecute this examination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. WHITNEY.

To the Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY  
of Nova Scotia. }

## PART II.

# REPORT OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

*Nova Scotia Railway Commissioner's Office,  
Halifax, January, 1864.*

THE HONORABLE THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

*Sir,—*

I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, and the Legislature, the following report of the operations of the Nova Scotia Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

I entered upon the duties of Railway Commissioner on the 20th day of June last. I then learned that, with a view of obtaining reliable information as to the condition of the road and buildings, the Government had appointed Henry F. Perley, Esq., C. E., to make an inspection of the railway, and "to ascertain and report the exact condition of the road, rolling stock, machinery, and everything connected with the working of the road, and to state if any repairs are immediately demanded, their nature and extent."

Mr. Perley's report has since been made public, and relieves me from the necessity of referring to the then condition of the permanent way and buildings, otherwise than to remark that the necessity for immediate and extensive repairs was so evident as to make it my duty to give that subject my earnest attention without waiting for Mr. Perley's final report.

When I assumed office the permanent way and fencing was maintained under a system established by my predecessor, the Hon. J. McCully, in 1860. Previous to that period the permanent way was upheld by days' labor under the supervision of roadmasters, immediately responsible to the head of the department. Impressed with the belief (as he says in his report of 1860) that if the road were put up to tender and contract for upholdence, the work might be more cheaply and efficiently performed, Mr. McCully let out the road by tender and contract for upholdence; and I found this system in operation when I took charge. The specifications and contracts (copy of which I annex) were of the most stringent character, and appear to embrace all the conditions and stipulations necessary to ensure an efficient upholdence of the road. Some of these contracts expired on the 1st July, only a few days after I assumed office; while others did not expire till the 1st of August. It was therefore necessary to determine immediately whether I would continue the upholdence of the road under the system then in force—and which, in my opinion, had failed to meet the anticipations of Mr. McCully—or revert to a system of upholdence similar to that existing previous to 1860, as calculated to maintain the road more efficiently, and at the same time as economically as the contract system. It was desirable, however, that any new arrangement should go into operation simultaneously along the whole line, and with that object in view I offered the contractors whose agreements would expire on the 1st July to extend their contracts on the same terms as before, for the period of one month. This they all declined, with the exception of Mr. Samuel Creed, the contractor on No. 4, Main Line. The refusal of the others threw upon the department the upholdence of sections Nos. 1 and 2, Main Line, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Windsor Branch. These sections were then placed under the charge of the Road Masters, and upheld by days' labor until the present system was established on the whole line, on the 1st of August, when the other contracts terminated. It was apparent

to the most inexperienced observer that, whatever the cause, the work undertaken by these contractors had not been performed. The contracts and specifications, as I before remarked, are very precise and stringent in their terms and obligations, and a strict or even a reasonable compliance with these terms would, I think, have sustained the road in a condition far superior to what it was found to be on the 1st July last. That, however, it has been found impossible to secure. Contractors, in their efforts to underbid each other, had taken the work for less than would pay the necessary labour, and they were driven to the necessity of slighting their work or doing nothing more than was barely sufficient to keep the trains on the track. I had soon satisfied my own mind that it was impossible to uphold the road with advantage to the public service, or in the spirit of a true economy, under the contract system. In this opinion I was fully sustained by the Road Inspector and the Road Masters on the line.

The following is the report of the Road Inspector, Mr. Marshall, in which he condemns in the plainest terms, the contract system of upholdence:—

“Yours with reference to Permanent Way received. In answer I beg leave to state that the present system of upholding the road by contract is very unsatisfactory; and contractors are unwilling to clean out cuttings and ballast the road to the extent necessary to be done. On this account I have always considered that contractors had not sufficient money to uphold the road effectively as required, and that the department would require to incur additional expenses in cleaning out cuttings and ballasting, either in contributing to contractors, or otherwise, before the road was finished in terms of the specification.

Two years ago, when tenders were received, I then recommended the Chairman not to accept the lowest tenders, as I was convinced in my own mind that contractors were tendering for work specified to be done, which they never intended to perform.

Before the road could properly be put under contract again, several of the large cuttings would require to be cleaned out, and a large quantity of ballast put on. This might be put under contract and paid for by the cubic yard, which I consider to be the most just way, both for the Department and Contractors.

I am of opinion, if a well organized system of days' labor was adopted, that the road would be better upheld, and would effect a considerable saving both in materials and rolling stock; I would therefore recommend that all work, including straightening and adjusting road and putting in new sleepers, &c., be upheld by days' labor under the control of the Department.

Your obedient servant,

W. MARSHALL.

JAMES McDONALD, Esq.,  
Chairman N. S. Railway.”

It was evident, as Mr. Marshall says, that if that system were continued, a very large sum would have to be expended by the department in restoring and ballasting the road, putting in new sleepers, and erecting new fences, before the sections could be again offered to tender. When I come hereafter to a review of the large amount of work of this character, performed by the department, which under an efficient system of annual repairs and upholdence would not have been necessary, the entire correctness of the Road Inspector's observations will be conclusively established. Drains and ditches have been opened and cleaned out since the termination of these contracts, that had been neglected for years. A very large number of sleepers,—a number altogether disproportioned to the average yearly requirements of the road,—have been put in, to replace old ones so decayed as to render their retention in the road dangerous to life and property.

When the road would thus be restored to good working condition and a fair state of repair at the expense of the department, and requiring but ordinary care and labour to keep it in a condition to run the trains with safety, I doubt not parties would again be found to take the contracts for less than would pay them to perform their work thoroughly; and the consequence would be that in two or three years it would again be necessary for the department to make large expendi-

tures to bring the road up to a safe and serviceable standard. Strongly impressed with these views, and fortified by the opinions of the Road Inspector and Road Masters, men of long practical experience on our roads, I determined to abandon a system of upholdence which has manifestly failed in accomplishing the object of its adoption: "an efficient and economical upholdence of the road." I accordingly on the 1st of August substituted for it upholdence in sections by days' labour, under the direct control of the Road Masters and superintendence of the Road Inspector. Of the superiority of this mode of upholdence over that for which it is substituted, I have no doubt whatever; and although it is as yet impossible to institute any reliable comparison as to the expense, I am very sanguine that a year's experience will prove that while the road shall be more faithfully and efficiently cared for, the cost will not be greater than heretofore.

Annexed to this report is the report of the Accountant (Appendix "A") with detailed accounts shewing the earnings of the road for the year and receipts from all sources, the statement of expenses; also the report of the Superintendent of Traffic (Appendix B) with the tables annexed thereto exhibiting the various sources of traffic whence the revenue of the year has been derived; also the report of the Superintendent of the Locomotive and Car Department (Appendix C and D) with tables and returns annexed thereto; and the report of the Road Inspector (Appendix E), as to the operations on the Permanent Way during the past year.

The Accountant's report shows the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st Dec., 1863, to be,

Receipts from other sources,	\$144,651 34
	5,023 08

Total receipts from all sources,	\$149,674 42
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The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the road for the five years, ending 31st Decr., 1863, viz.:

1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
\$102,877 57	112,470 92	116,028 18	132,699 33	144,651 34

Shewing that the earnings of 1863 exceed those of the year

1859 by	\$41,773 77
1860 by	32,180 42
1861 by	28,623 16
1862 by	11,952 01

This increase for the year 1863 is not confined to any one class or department of the traffic, but extends to all the branches of the Railway operations for the past year.

In 1862, the receipts from the several sources of income were as follows:

Passengers,	\$63,489 84
Horses and waggons,	13,716 23
Freight,	55,493 26
Total,	\$132,699 33

The same services, during the past year, gave the following:

Passengers,	\$66,850 70
Horses and waggons,	14,684 57
Freight,	63,116 07
Total,	\$144,651 34

shewing an increase on these several services as follows:

Passengers,	\$3,360 86
Horses and waggons,	968 34
Freight,	7,622 81
Total increase,	\$11,952 01

The number of passengers carried in the year 1863, in excess of the previous year, (exclusive of volunteers, militiamen, &c., carried free—see *Traffic Superin-*

tendent's return,) is 5,040; and the total number of paying passengers carried for the year was 99,161, which, with 9,784 carried free and 1,192 holders of season tickets, makes the total number of passengers carried on the road for the year, 110,137, as against 104,524 for the previous year.

The following abstract will exhibit at a glance the passenger traffic on the road for the last four years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Frec,	88,024	80,717	94,121	99,161
Season tickets,	7,502	8,040	9,228	9,784
			1,175	1,192
Total,	95,526	88,757	104,524	110,137
Passenger receipts,	\$61,785 38	\$56,884 56	\$63,489 84	\$66,850 70

This comparative abstract gives the increase in passenger receipts for the year

1863 over 1860,	\$5,065 32
“ 1861,	9,966 14
“ 1862,	3,360 86

The increase in the number of passengers is principally on the Main Line. The returns attached to Mr. Taylor's report shows:

	1862.		1863	Increase.
Main Line,	54,310	Main Line,	58,917	4,607
Windsor Branch,	39,811	Windsor Branch,	40,244	433
	94,121		99,161	5,040

The arrangements made to accommodate the travelling public by means of through tickets, per steamers, across the Bay of Fundy, appear to have given satisfaction, as the number of passengers by that route for the year 1863 was 3,582, as against 2,342 for 1862, or an increase of 1240 for the year.

The information afforded by the well arranged tables and returns annexed to the report of the Traffic Superintendent, is equally satisfactory, and shows a steady and rapid improvement in the permanent trade and business of the road.

The following statement, condensed from the returns will be readily understood:

Comparative statement of freight receipts for four years, ending 31st:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Freight receipts,	\$38,769 89	\$47,212 95	\$55,493 26	\$63,116 07
showing an increase for the year 1863 over				
1860,		of	\$24,346 18	
1861,		“	15,903 12	
1862,		“	7,622 81	

The total weight of goods of every description carried on the railway for the year 1863, is 56,471 tons, against 42,135 tons for the year 1862, giving an increase in amount of goods carried of 14,336 tons.

For information as to the nature and description of freight moved, and the several stations from which particular descriptions have been carried, with quantities moved from each, I beg to refer to tables annexed to report of Superintendent of Traffic, marked “K, 2,” which will be found to contain full details of the quantity and description of freight moved from every station on the line.

The steady and regular increase in the business of our railways which these figures demonstrate, is very satisfactory, and encourages the hope that the time is not far distant when the country shall be reimbursed for a portion of the heavy outlays they have entailed. That the business thus annually accumulating on the road is not of a fitful and uncertain character—but one gradually and quietly expanding and increasing, as our population multiplies and our resources are developed—is abundantly manifested by a review of its past operations. That the business, and consequently the receipts of the road, will continue to increase, even more rapidly than heretofore, there cannot, I think, be any doubt.



The great resources of our country are being developed with an energy and rapidity heretofore unprecedented. Foreign capital and enterprize are daily seeking investment and employment in our gold fields and coal districts. With this capital and enterprise must come population and a largely extended sphere of industry and trade, all of which will of necessity add to and largely increase the operations on our railways.

While I am glad to be in a position to report so favourably of the regularly increasing earnings of the road, I regret that I cannot at the same time announce a corresponding increase in the nett profits for the past year. The Revenue

Account shows the total earnings of the road from all sources to be	\$149,674 42
Expenses for the year,	122,930 46
	<hr/>
	\$26,743 96
From which is to be deducted amount charged to supplement-	
tary acct.	\$5,032 12
	<hr/>
Leaving nett revenue of the year,	\$21,711 84

It will thus be seen that while the income of the road for the year, from all sources, exceeds that of last year by \$10,567 71, the expenses are increased by the sum of \$21,005 23; add 5,032 12 = \$26,037 35, shews the nett profits of the year less by \$15,469 64 than for the year 1862.

Mr. Foot, in his report, explains that the sum of \$5,034 12, above added to expenses and deducted from revenue, is not, in reality, fairly chargeable to the revenue of the year. It is proper I should make the matter fully understood. In June last I directed stock to be taken of the wood on hand on the 30th June, being the end of the half year; this was done, and the result shewed a difference between the quantity on hand and the quantity given by the books in this office of 2025½ cords. Stock had not before been taken since 31st Dec., 1861. The amount of wood consumed from that date to 30th June, 1863, according to the books, was 6360 cords, leaving, per books in this office, a balance on hand of 2795 cords. Mr. Marshall's stock return, however, gave only 769½ cords on hand, being a deficiency as compared with the books of 2025½ cords as above. I find, on referring to the books under date 31st Dec., 1861, that when stock was taken at that time, a deficiency of a similar nature appeared to the amount of \$3105.90. This did not appear in the account of revenue expenditure for the year, because it was not charged to current revenue account, as the deficiency this year is, but to a fund then open in the books, called *old revenue account*, being the balance of nett revenue not paid in to the Receiver General, on the change in the financial system of the department made by Mr. McCully in 1860. Not having such a fund, to charge with the difference of stock, in June, I was of course obliged to charge it to current revenue, and thus by that sum reduce the balance of nett revenue for the year. There would still, however, be an excess in the expenditure of the year over 1862 of \$21,005 23; a large sum undoubtedly, but not larger, nor indeed so large, as I anticipated would be required when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my present office.

I have endeavoured so to frame the accounts annexed to the Accountant's Report, as to give the fullest and clearest information as to the several items of expenditure which have thus swelled the total expenses of the year. Abstract quarterly statements will be found of the expenditure in the several departments of the Railway service, with the particular items on which the expenditure has been made; and also a comparative abstract shewing where the increase or decrease has taken place, as compared with the same services last year.

Before proceeding to analyze and comment upon these abstracts, I may remark, that where there is so large an increase of work, there must of course be a fair proportionate increase in the expenses. For instance: the returns of the Locomotive Superintendent show that the total mileage run for 1863 was 167,901

While for 1862 it was,

158,416

Increase in 1863 of

9,485 miles.

This 9,485 miles extra running would, of course, cause an increased consumption of fuel, oil, and other stores, and additional wear and tear of rolling stock; and the increased weight of goods carried in 1863, of 14,000 tons, would have a similar effect on the traffic account. And the returns in reality show that while the total running cost per mile run in 1862, was 11.80 cents., in 1863 it was only 11.70 cts., or less than in 1862, notwithstanding the aggregate increase in the expense of that department. The same result is exhibited by Mr. Taylor's returns, which shews the cost of transport per ton, per mile, to be exactly the same as last year, viz.: 5.81 cts. per ton, per mile.

I will now turn for a moment to the abstract account of expenses for the year, which you will find in full attached to Mr. Foot's report.—Appendix A., pages 7 to 14. The comparative expenses for the four years as above are as follows:

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
\$96,472 26	\$94,114 88	\$101,925 23	\$122,930 46

I contend, however, that before a fair comparison can be instituted between the actual expenses of 1863 and the three previous years, the sum of \$36,793 25 must be added to those three years. When the road was finished, and the revenue account opened, all materials used for repairs of cars, engines, permanent way, &c., should, in order to give a fair estimate of the actual profits of the road, be charged to revenue account. It is well known that large quantities of extra material for engines and cars, rails, &c., were imported.

These were stored to replace materials injured or destroyed in the ordinary wear and tear of rolling stock. All this was originally charged to construction, and has always been used in large quantities for repair of cars, engines, &c., but has never been, as it should be, charged to revenue, and credited to construction account, as used; and I find that in the three years, 1860-1-2, the above sum of \$36,793 25 has been so used, but has never been charged against the cost of the road. If, then, we deduct this sum from the aggregate earnings of the road for the three years terminating 31st December, 1862, the comparison would be more favorable to the present year. The amount of old construction material (as it is called) used on revenue account, is as follows:

During the years 1860-1-2,	\$36,793 25
“ year 1863,	1,135 94
Total in four years,	\$37,929 19

From 1st January, 1860, to 30th June, 1863, the construction material used on revenue account was \$37,417 02, and is classified as follows:

General stores,	\$3,560 85
Chairs, rails, &c.,	15,363 48
Wheels, &c.,	18,492 69
Total as above,	\$37,417 02

The abstracts, appendix A, before referred to, shew the increase in the expenditure in the several departments, as follows:

Maintenance of way and buildings,	\$10,549 64
Merchandise and passenger cars,	4,921 72
Locomotive power,	4,829 42
General charges,	704 45
Total increase,	\$21,005 23

One half of the whole increase, therefore, is on

#### THE PERMANENT WAY.

In appendix A, abstract 3, will be found a quarterly statement of the expenditure under this head, including the particular service on which the outlay was incurred; and in appendix A, 5, a comparative statement shewing the increase or

decrease in the expenditure for the same service as compared with the year 1862. This abstract shows that the amount expended for labor in upholding permanent way in 1862 (including fencing) was as follows :

Paid contractors,	\$18,955 49
By Department,	6,255 50
	<hr/>
Total,	\$25,210 99
In 1863 for the same services, exclusive of fencing } since contracts were closed, }	31,022 85
	<hr/>
Increase in 1863,	\$5,811 86
Paid for chairs, spikes and sleepers, in 1862,	\$8,330 94
Do. do. 1863,	10,404 78
	<hr/>
Increase in 1863,	\$2,073 84

These are the two principal items of increase in the permanent way account. Included in the first of these items is the amount charged by the Traffic Superintendent against the department for engines and ballast cars employed in cleaning out drains and cuttings, ballasting, and transporting sleepers. The amount for this service in 1862 was \$3,678 87, against \$6,115 37 for 1863, being an increase in 1863 of \$2,436 50. This sum, deducted from \$5,811 86, as above, will leave \$3,375 36 as the excess of expenditure for labor paid for in the year 1863.

The Road Inspector's report, appendix E, shows that for this expenditure 45,479 new sleepers were put in during the year 1863, against 17,864 in 1862, being an excess in 1863 of 27,615. Of the sleepers put in during the year, 8,567 were put in between the 1st January and 1st July, and the remainder, or 36,912, between 1st July and 31st December. This, with the large amount of work performed in ballasting, clearing out cuttings and drains, and raising and otherwise restoring the road, satisfactorily explains the increase of expenditure in the items referred to; and proves that the labor expended and paid for was judiciously and profitably employed.

The report of Mr. Marshall also shows that 7304 cubic yards of ballast was spread during the summer. I have no means of comparing this with the same service last year, as there are no data available to make such a comparison. The increase in the charge for repairs and renewal of tools arises principally if not altogether from the change in the system of upholding. When the road was let by contract in 1860, the tools then owned by the department were sold by Mr. McCully to the contractors, and as repair tools were required on the change of the system this summer, I agreed to take the tools owned by the contractors at a price fixed by the Road Inspector. The sums paid for these were charged to repairs of tools, and renewals, and of course materially increased the outlay under that head.

The fencing is also a material item, and it will be seen from Mr. Marshall's report that considerable outlay is still required for that service. Several culverts and bridges have been repaired and straightened, but the most important was that of the Stewiacke Bridge. Mr. Perley, when he inspected that important structure, called my attention to the fact, that in consequence of the displacement of one of the piers, the girders were severely tried, and that immediate attention should be given to it. The Road Inspector was directed to make the necessary repairs, and he executed the duty as detailed in his report.

#### MERCHANDIZE AND PASSENGER CARS.

The total increase in this department is as per Appendix A, No. 4, \$4,921 72; of this the largest item is for materials for repairs for cars, amounting to \$2758; the balance of increase is principally in the wages of the several employees, engaged in managing the traffic of the road. This increase arises partly from the additional number necessarily employed in consequence of the increased traffic, and partly from the increased rate of wages allowed to several of the employees in this department, at the beginning of the year. In consequence

of the opening of a telegraph office at the Windsor Junction, it was necessary that the station master in charge of that station should reside there; this made a change in the former arrangement necessary, and added somewhat to the amount of the station master's pay roll. Formerly, the one person attended the three stations of Rocky Lake, Windsor Junction, and Beaver Bank, passing, with the train, from one place to the other. The increasing trade at these places, particularly at Rocky Lake, rendered this practice inconvenient; and I am satisfied that the increased attention now given by the station masters at these stations, more than compensates for any additional expenditure incurred.

Besides other general repairs three of the first class passenger cars have been painted during the year; and there are now in course of construction four freight cars and two second class passenger cars—the latter on a plan which I think a great improvement on the present second class cars. The large number of 180 new wheels has been put under the cars during the year, against 90 for the previous year.

#### LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

On the abstract of the expenditure under this head I have little to say. It will be observed that the increase is nearly altogether in the wages and material for repairing the engines. Although the season has been a very favorable one, and no serious damage has been sustained by the engines, still the large staff which I found employed in this department has been constantly engaged in keeping the rolling stock up to the requirements of the traffic. The only special repairs reported by Mr. Johnston are those made upon engines Nos. 8 and 9, to the amount of \$3,455 98, and Nos. 6 and 14, in consequence of the collision on the Windsor Road, to the amount of \$201 93. The amount for repairs to the workshops and engine houses was materially increased by the repairs required to be made upon the roof of the round engine house at Richmond. Mr. Perley first called attention to the fact that the roof was giving way, and directed that any future subsidence be carefully watched. A very short time afterwards the Locomotive Superintendent reported that the roof of the building was settling and giving way so rapidly that he did not consider it safe. I immediately caused the roof to be braced and strengthened, and no signs of further failure have since appeared.

#### TELEGRAPH.

The agreement referred to by Mr. McCully in his annual report for 1862, with the American Telegraph Company, was, subsequent to that report, duly executed by the Telegraph Company, and by Mr. McCully, on behalf of the Government of Nova Scotia; and during the summer the department transported free over the line, by virtue of this agreement, the material for the construction of an entirely new line of telegraph between Richmond and Truro. A telegraph station has been established at Windsor Junction, in addition to those before in operation along the line, and I contemplate putting an instrument into the stations of Shubenacadie and Brookfield, as soon as I can complete the necessary arrangements. The telegraph has now become an essential requisite to the safe and regular working and management of any railway; and I need only add, that the superintendent of the company at Halifax has always manifested every desire to make its advantages fully available to the department, and has given every assistance in rendering the arrangements along the line as complete as possible.

Mr. Taylor, the Traffic Superintendent, has referred to the collision at the ballast pit near Windsor on the 20th September. Negligence on the part of those in charge of the ballast train was undoubtedly the cause of the accident. The loss was \$350; but it is matter of congratulation that no personal injury was received by either passenger or employee on the trains.

There were two fatal casualties in the year. Edward O'Connell was killed on the Windsor Branch on the 9th February last; and on the 6th September (Sunday forenoon) a colored man named Barret was found dead on the track this side of Bedford. From the injuries sustained it was apparent that he had been killed by the train, and it is supposed he was run over by the Windsor down train on Saturday evening. An inquest was held on the body, but nothing was elicited

further than to show that he had been seen on the track on this side of Bedford before the train passed down. With one trifling exception referred to in Mr. Taylor's report, not a passenger by railway has been injured while travelling on the road during the past year. The fact that 110,137 passengers have travelled upon the railway during the past year without injury or accident, bears strong testimony to the care, vigilance, and good conduct of the employees engaged in the direct working of the trains, and of the officers in charge.

Before concluding this report I must observe that, although the whole expenditure of the year is classified by the Accountant under working expenses, it must not be understood that so large an amount would be required to operate our road independent of the large extra expense and outlay incurred in repairs over and above the average requirements of a well kept road. Much work still remains to be done to meet the requirements of Mr. Perley's report, and to put the road in good condition; but I trust I shall, with the aid of the men employed on upholding, be able to effect the repairs and renewals still required, with an economy which shall recommend itself to the legislature and the country.

In conclusion, I gladly bear testimony to the cordial and cheerful support and assistance I have received from the various officers and employees of the department since I assumed office; and I must add that I do not think employers could be more faithfully and efficiently served by its servants than the Railway Department of Nova Scotia has been since I have superintended the business of the department.

I have not in this report referred to the mode of settlement I adopted with the contractors for upholding as to the claims they pressed upon the department—and which I thought it my duty to reject—because I have already fully reported upon this subject at the request of Lord Normanby, and because the claims of these contractors being proper subjects of investigation, I presume they will be referred to a committee to report upon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES McDONALD.

## OFFICERS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

JAMES McDONALD,	Commissioner.
THOMAS FOOT,	Accountant.
WILLIAM MARSHALL,	Road Inspector,
ABN. FEETHAM, WM. MEIKLE,	Road Masters.
GEORGE TAYLOR,	Traffic Superintendent.
JOHN ADAMS,	Assistant.
JAMES ALEXANDER,	Freight Master, Richmond.
JEFFERY FOOT,	Assistant.
*ARTHUR BUSBY,	Ticket Master, Richmond.
E. MORAN,	Station Master, Bedford.
*H. MCINTOSH,	Do. Windsor Junction.
JAMES H. HODSON,	Do. Rocky Lake.
D. HALLISEY,	Do. Beaver Bank.
*R. MCLEARN,	Do. Uniacke.
W. L. SWEET,	Do. Newport.
*CHARLES E. HARDING,	Do. Windsor.
G. DIMOCK,	Do. Grand Lake.
*A. McDONALD,	Do. Elmsdale.
J. McDONALD,	Do. Shubenacadie.
*W. HOLDSWORTH,	Do. Stewiacke.
G. HILLHENY,	Do. Brookfield.
*H. MCCALLUM,	Do. Truro.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Superintendent Locomotive and Car Department.

WALTER U. JONES, Clerk.

\*An asterisk denotes an operator and a telegraph station. At Truro and Windsor the operators are not officers of the railway department.

(COPY.)

THIS INDENTURE of Agreement, made the \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty \_\_\_\_\_ by and between the Honorable Jonathan McCully, of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, Commissioner of Railways for the said Province of the one part, and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Railway Contractor as principal and \_\_\_\_\_ as sureties of the other part.

WHEREAS for the better and cheaper upholding of the Provincial Railway, it has been considered advisable that the same should be put up in lots or sections to Tender and Contract, the specification whereof is in the words and figures following, that is to say :

## NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

## SPECIFICATION FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY.

The contractors must examine the track previous to tendering, and satisfy themselves as to the nature of all cuttings, embankments, rails, chairs, bridges, culverts, cattle guards, drains, fences, platforms, &c. ; and it will be understood that they have made provision in their offer for any contingency that may arise, for when a tender has been accepted, no claim for extra work will be allowed for slips of cuttings, embankments, or otherwise.

All earth, clay, or gravel cuttings, must be kept at least seven feet clear of rails, and one foot lower than bottom of sleepers, slopes to be one and a-half horizontal to one perpendicular or more, if considered necessary.

All loose rock in cuttings to be taken down when considered unsafe for the passage of trains. Earth, clay, or rock cuttings, to be deposited on slopes of embankments, as may be ordered by the Inspectors or Road Masters. All ballasting shall be held to form part of maintenance. The Commissioner of Railways will supply engine power and empty platform cars for conveying ballast and clearing out cuttings at the rate per day of \$26 for an engine, and 50 cents for each platform car. The rails shall at all times be kept to the proper level and guage. The keys shall be kept tight in the chairs, and the chairs firmly spiked, and the joints of the rails shall be kept so solid and perfect in line and level as to prevent all jolting and shaking of the engines and carriages running over them. The contractor shall be held liable for all accidents arising from the imperfect state of the rails, points, or crossings.

In making the necessary repairs, care shall be taken that no lift is ever made in the rails, by raising them more than two inches at once, and the two inches must slope regularly over a length of at least twenty yards, and in raising and altering the road the proper width of guage must always be preserved. The replacing of all points and crossings shall be held to form part of maintenance.

Twenty cents additional will be allowed for each decayed sleeper taken out and replaced, with a new stick of suitable quality and dimensions being 10 feet in length, 5 inches in thickness, and not less than 10 inches face.

The whole fences, culverts, cattle guards, drains, platforms and road-bed of the part of the Railway referred to in this contract shall be kept in good repair. All water shall be prevented from standing in the drains and ballast, and the slopes of the cuts and embankments shall be upheld and maintained in good condition as aforesaid.

Every expense shall be borne by the contractor, and all labour shall be supplied by him, which in the opinion of the Commissioner shall be necessary for the proper and safe maintenance of the part of the Railway included in his contract. The Department will furnish rails, chairs, spikes, keys, and ballast hills, but nothing else ; but the contractor must, at his own expense, load and unload all kind of material, and also bear the cost of conveying all materials to the works to be used in maintaining the Railway ; and he shall apply them as the Commissioner, his Inspector or Road Masters, may direct. He shall carefully collect and preserve all old material, and pile it in heaps at the nearest station or siding on his contract. The contractor shall clean all points and crossings used in working the line, and keep in good repair all sidings. He shall also extinguish all fires



within the limits of railway fences. All bridges shall be held to form part of maintenance, with the following exceptions, viz. :

- |                 |        |   |
|-----------------|--------|---|
| Main Line—      | Lot 2. | Sackville Viaduct and Ward's Bridge.              |
| “               | “ 3.   | Beaver Brook, Rawdon River, and Canal Bridges.    |
| “               | “ 4.   | Upper Shubenacadie and Nine Mile River Viaducts.  |
| “               | “ 5.   | Barney's Brook and Pile Bridges.                  |
| “               | “ 6.   | Truro Road Bridge and Lower Shubenacadie Viaduct. |
| “               | “ 7.   | Stewiacke Viaduct.                                |
| Windsor Branch— | Lot 2. | Upper Sackville River Bridge.                     |
| “               | “ 3.   | Pile and Jordan Bridges.                          |
| “               | “ 4.   | Big Bog and St. Croix Viaducts.                   |

The contractor shall keep all rails and longitudinal timbers on the above named viaducts or bridges in good and sufficient repair. The contractor to cover the planking of all bridges or viaducts, except Pile Bridge, with two inches clean water gravel. The contractor for No. 1, M. L., to put up at Birch Cove 330 lineal yards of new fence similar to present fences. The contractor for No. 3 to return fences to ends of platform at Fletcher's and Grand Lake Stations. The contractor for No. 5 to straighten line at Barney's Brook, the embankment to be at least three feet beyond end of sleepers.

The contractor for No. 8 to cut tail race of arched culvert one hundred and ninety feet in length and twenty feet in breadth on a level, with pitching in bottom of culvert to carry off water.

The contractors shall take all their instructions from the Commissioner, his Inspector, or Road Masters, and they shall follow out these instructions in every particular ; but should it appear to the aforesaid that any part of the rails or other work included in this contract are not kept in a safe and proper condition in all respects, the Commissioner shall have full power to put as many additional men upon the works as the Inspector may direct, and to pay them out of any money which may be due to the contractor. The Commissioner shall have full power to put an end to the contract or agreement to be entered into in terms of this specification on giving the contractor eight days' notice in writing of his determination to do so, and without any claim for compensation arising therefor on part of the contractor, and in case of any default on the part of the contractor, the Commissioner shall fix the balance, if any, to be paid to the contractor.

The contractor shall appoint a sufficient number of foremen, whose duty it shall be to walk over the length of the line under their charge in the manner prescribed by section 12 of the railway rules and regulations ; but no foreman shall be allowed to take charge of any section unless the Commissioner or his Inspector is satisfied that he is fully competent or qualified to act as such. The contractor and his men shall take care to keep in repair and shut all gates entering on the railway, and they shall remove every obstruction from the line. They shall also rigidly prevent all persons (not possessed of a written order permitting them to do so) from walking on the railway, with the exception of the servants of the department. The contractor shall keep the rails clear of ice and snow. The printed rules and regulations of the railway shall be held as forming part of this specification, and shall be construed as an enlargement or extension of it. The contractor and his foremen shall take care always to be possessed of copies of them, and they shall instruct the whole of the workmen in the meaning and use of them. Copies will be shown to intending contractors along with this specification and delivered to the successful contractor, together with any printed rules and regulations which shall from time to time be issued by the Commissioner. In consideration of the contractor maintaining the rails and works according to the terms of this specification, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner and his Inspector, the contractor shall be paid by monthly instalments at the rate of his tender, less ten per cent., until the contract is finished to the entire satisfaction of the department ; but should the railway and works be in a bad condition at the time an instalment becomes due, the Commissioner may keep such balance in hand as the Inspector shall consider necessary to meet the proper repairs.

- M. L.—No. 1. To commence at Richmond and terminate at West abutment Sackville River Viaduct.
- “ “ 2. To commence at West abutment Sackville Bridge and terminate opposite door of Windsor Junction Station.
- “ “ 3. To commence at door of Windsor Junction Station and terminate opposite door of Grand Lake Station.
- “ “ 4. To commence at door of Grand Lake Station and terminate opposite door of Truro Road Station.
- “ “ 5. To commence at door of Truro Road Station and terminate opposite door of Shubenacadie Station.
- “ “ 6. To commence at door of Shubenacadie Station and terminate opposite door of Stewiacke Station.
- “ “ 7. To commence at door of Stewiacke Station House and terminate at door of Brookfield Station House.
- “ “ 8. To commence at Brookfield Station House and terminate at Truro.
- W. B.—No. 1. To commence at points joining north end Main Line and terminate at North end Fenerty's siding.
- “ “ 2. To commence at North end Fenerty's siding and terminate opposite door of Mount Uniacke Station.
- “ “ 3. To commence at door of Mount Uniacke Station and terminate opposite door Still Water Tank House.
- “ “ 4. To commence at door Still Water Tank House and terminate at Windsor.

The contractor shall find two sureties who will become bound each for the due and faithful performance of the contract.

Tender to state lump sum for each lot.

*Railway Office, Halifax, 20th June, 1861.*

AND WHEREAS \_\_\_\_\_ ha \_\_\_\_\_ furnished the lowest Tender for Section No \_\_\_\_\_ and ha \_\_\_\_\_ agreed to uphold and maintain the same for one year from the date hereof, in the Terms and Conditions of said Specification, for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that for and in consideration of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_

of lawful money of Nova Scotia aforesaid, to \_\_\_\_\_ the said \_\_\_\_\_ to be paid as hereinbefore provided by the said Jonathan McCully, Commissioner as aforesaid, \_\_\_\_\_ the said \_\_\_\_\_

do covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Jonathan McCully as such Commissioner, \_\_\_\_\_ uphold, repair, and maintain, and keep free and clear of all incumbrances and \_\_\_\_\_ a good running and working order as the same now is, at all times, Summer and Winter for the space of one year next from the day of the date of these presents, all that certain piece or portion of the Main Line of Provincial Railway, commencing \_\_\_\_\_ in all a distance of \_\_\_\_\_ more or less, to include all sidings, turnouts, tracks, cuttings, embankments, platforms, &c., &c., in the terms and conditions and according to the said Specification. The Railway Department to furnish and provide at Richmond all necessary chairs, keys, spikes, points and crossing required but nothing else, and in addition to the amount above named, the said Jonathan McCully above named, as such Commissioner as aforesaid, agrees to pay the said \_\_\_\_\_ a further sum of twenty cents for each and every decayed or injured sleeper removed and replaced by a new, sound, and suitable stick, as in said specification described,—the whole to be repaired and upheld to the satisfaction of the Commissioner for the time being and in accordance with said Specification, and under instructions of an officer of the said Railway Department, appointed for overseeing the same, and the whole to be returned and handed over to the Commissioner for the time being, at the lapse of the said twelve months, in as good repair in all respects as the same was received by \_\_\_\_\_ the said \_\_\_\_\_

IN CONSIDERATION WHEREOF the said Honorable Jonathan McCully as such Commissioner of Railways, but in no way rendering himself personally liable, or otherwise than in his public capacity as such Commissioner, doth hereby agree and promise to pay to the said \_\_\_\_\_ to be divided up into twelve equal and monthly instalments, the aforesaid sum of \_\_\_\_\_ being at and after the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of each month, and the further sum of twenty cents for each and every sleeper so removed and replaced by another good sound sleeper as above stipulated for and provided, reserving only and always nevertheless thereout a sum equal to ten per cent of each of the aforesaid monthly instalments, to remain and accumulate in the hands of the Commissioner until the \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand eight hundred and sixty \_\_\_\_\_ as a further and additional security for the true and faithful performance and fulfilment by the said \_\_\_\_\_ of his portion of said contract.

And it is further and in like manner covenanted and agreed, that if at any time for any cause whatever, it shall be considered advisable on the part of the Government of this Province or of the Commissioner for the time being before the lapse of the said twelve months, to annul, determine, and put an end to this contract, after notice as provided, then the same may be done accordingly, and the said Railway or any portion thereof, and the repair and upholdence thereof, and such fencing may be resumed, and the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall be paid a pro rata sum only proportioned to the manner and time \_\_\_\_\_ shall have so kept and upheld the said Railway in repair.

And the said \_\_\_\_\_ do and each of them as sureties of the said \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby jointly with the said \_\_\_\_\_ and each of them doth severally for himself and themselves, their and each of their heirs, covenant, promise, and agree to, and with the Honorable Jonathan McCully as Commissioner as aforesaid, that the said \_\_\_\_\_ will in all things well and truly perform the foregoing and above mentioned agreement and contract in all things on \_\_\_\_\_ part and behalf, to be performed and fulfilled according to the true intent and meaning thereof. In witness whereof the parties have hereunto their hands and seals subscribed and set the \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 186 \_\_\_\_\_

Signed, Sealed and Delivered }  
in presence of }

## APPENDIX A.

N. S. Railway Commissioner's Office,  
Halifax, January 19, 1864.

SIR,—

I beg to submit the following accounts, with their balance sheets, and abstracts, showing the operations of the Nova Scotia Railway, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

## 1st.—REVENUE SERVICE.

- A 1. Revenue Balance Sheet.  
 A 2. Revenue Account, with abstracts.  
     (1.) Locomotive Power.  
     (2.) Merchandize and Passenger Cars.  
     (3.) Maintenance of Way and Buildings.  
     (4.) General Charges.  
 A 3. Comparative Statement Locomotive Power, for years ending 31st December, 1862 and 1863.  
 A 4. Merchandize and Passenger Cars, for do.  
 A 5. Maintenance of Way and Buildings, for do.  
 A 6. General Charges, for do.  
 A 7. Quarterly Summary of Receipts and Expenses, year ending 31st December, 1863.

## 2nd.—CONSTRUCTION SERVICE.

- A 8. Construction Balance Sheet.  
 A 9. Capital Account.

## 3rd.—EXTENSION OF RAILWAY EASTWARD FROM TRURO.

- A 10. Balance Sheet.  
 A 11. Survey Extension from Truro, with abstracts.  
     (a) Engineering.  
     (b) General Expenses.

Detailed quarterly accounts of the above, with the vouchers, have been rendered to the Financial Secretary.

On referring to Revenue account (A 1) it will be observed that there is an increase in the total receipts from all sources of \$10,567 71

An increase in the working expenses of	\$21,005 23	
Add supplementary acct. (See explanation)	5,032 12	
		26,037 35

Making a decrease in the total nett receipts of \$15,469 64

The comparative statements of the several services annexed, show the increase in the working expenses to be as follows:

Locomotive power,	\$4,829 42
Merchandize and passenger cars,	4,921 72
Maintenance of way and buildings,	10,549 64
General charges,	704 45

\$21,005 23

And an amount charged to a supplementary acct. (see below) of 5,032 12

\$26,037 35

Reference to the several comparative statements will readily show the particular accounts on which these increases have arisen.

The above sum of 5,032 12, charged to a supplementary account, is for a deficiency that was found to exist in the amount of wood stock on hand on 30th June. On taking stock of wood Mr. Marshall, Road Inspector, returned the quantity—

On hand in the sheds to be only 769½ cords.  
While the books showed a balance of 2,795 "

Making a deficiency since stock was last taken of 2,025½ "

As there was no method of making a true and correct statement of the consumption of the balance of this wood to the several services, I thought it better to charge the whole to a supplementary account, by itself; and I may here be allowed to remark that this is a matter over which I have no control, nor is this the first time such a deficiency has been found to exist, it always appearing more or less on stock being taken.

The wood, as you are aware, is credited to the several contractors, and charged to stock account, as delivered by them into the sheds from time to time, per Road Inspector's certificate. The wood and tank men then having charge render an account of the issue (together with the brass checks received from the engine drivers) to the storekeeper at Richmond, who renders a monthly account of the whole quantity consumed, to this office, which is charged in conformity to the several services, and credited to firewood account.

Since 30th June last there has been ten per cent. added to the issues of each month to cover loss in storing, &c.

The following table shows the operations of the road from 1861 to 1863, both inclusive :

Account.	Year ending the 31st December, 1861.	Year ending the 31st December, 1862.	Year ending the 31st December, 1863.
Receipts from all sources,	\$120,917 66	\$139,106 71	\$149,674 42
Working expenses,	94,114 88	101,925 23	*127,962 58
	\$26,802 78	\$37,181 48	\$21,711 84

\*Including supplementary account, \$5,032 12.

CONSTRUCTION SERVICE.—On referring to capital account (A 9) it will be seen that there has been received—

From the Receiver General, to 31st December, 1862, \$4,273,282 80  
to 31st December, 1863, 4,608 35

And expended—To 31st December, 1862, \$4,273,401 81  
During 1863, 5,794 22

Less per credit account, \$4,279,196 03  
733 88

Showing an over expenditure of, \$4,278,462 15  
\$571 00

The credit account deducted (\$733 88) is for sale of sundries belonging to department, and previously debited, which decreases expenditure account by that sum.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY EASTWARD FROM TRURO.—Survey Extension from Truro (A 1) shows the cost of this service to be as follows:—

Received from Receiver General, \$2500 00  
Expended on survey, 2484 96

Leaving balance unexpended, as per balance sheet, of \$15 04

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FOOT, *Accountant.*

To JAMES McDONALD, Esq., Commissioner N. S. Railway.

(A 1.)  
REVENUE BALANCE.

Dr.

		Cr.
1863.		
Receiver General,	\$4421 53	\$84,254 89
General Stock,	3597 38	21,711 84
Firewood "	40 63	
Oil, locomotive stock,	100 01	
Oil, car "	12 27	
Tallow "	233 86	
Waste "	498 13	
Sleepers "	20 56	
Road "	8924 37	
Traffic Superintendent,	6372 48	
W. & E. Dimock, Windsor,	508 63	
Construction Ledger,	19 06	
Whitney & Bridges, Boston,	405 37	
Wood Contract, Richmond,	444 74	
J. J. Turnbull,	1 50	
J. Lindsay,	6 00	
A. Neal,	57 02	
Rents due on line,	53 80	
R. L. Wetherbe,	5 00	
Officers and Employees, for coal,	340 56	
Freight department,	6 25	
William Barry,	12 15	
Robert Malcom,	125 00	
Cash on hand	8357 56	247 05
	19 74	2,437 15
	<u>\$108650 93</u>	<u>\$105,966 73</u>

\$108,650 93

(A 2.)  
REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Cr.

Year ending 31st Dec. 1862.	Expenditure, 1863.	Total.	Year ending 31st Dec. 1862.	Receipts, 1863.	Total.
\$35171 40 20784 29 37366 93 8602 61	Locomotive power, Merchandise and passenger cars, Maintenance of way and buildings, General charges,	\$40,000 82 25,706 01 47,916 57 9,307 06	\$132,699 33	Traffic Superintendent—for details see Traffic Sup'ts. Report.— (Appendix B 2.)	\$144,651 34
\$101,925 23	Supplementary account,	\$122,930 46 5,032 12	6,407 38	Receipts from all other sources, rents, &c.	5,023 08
37,181 48	Balance Nett Revenue,	\$127,962 58 21,711 84			
\$139,106 71		\$149,674 42	\$139,106 71		\$149,674 42



ABSTRACT (1.)  
LOCOMOTIVE POWER.

PARTICULARS.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.	Totals.
Wages of Drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners,	\$1637 95	\$1917 93	\$1954 96	\$2050 43	\$7561 27
Firewood consumed in running,	2283 21	2191 99	2586 86	2527 81	9589 87
Oil,	244 44	268 48	278 22	247 47	1038 61
Tallow,	198 49	198 81	197 80	195 86	790 96
Waste,	178 36	171 82	181 01	134 56	665 75
Salary of Locomotive Superintendent and Clerk, &c.,	354 26	355 81	344 99	364 53	1419 59
Materials, &c., for repairing engines and tenders, including packing,	1705 02	685 66	1005 26	1165 58	4561 52
Wages for repairing engines and tenders,	1544 58	1943 63	2050 39	2144 34	7682 94
Work not done by railway for do.,	209 13	223 55	81 45	286 40	800 53
Repairs to machinery, workshops, and engine houses,	234 39	300 16	333 91	919 52	1787 98
Repairs and renewal of tools, lamps, &c.,	340 24	345 12	382 03	455 70	1523 09
Water Pumping, wooding up, woodshed, pump, and tank repairs,	441 90	442 89	516 54	501 81	1903 14
Miscellaneous,	73 71	85 28	272 45	244 13	675 57
	\$9445 68	\$9131 13	\$10185 87	\$11238 14	\$40000 82

ABSTRACT. (2.)  
MERCHANDIZE AND PASSENGER CARS.

PARTICULARS.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.	Totals.
Wages of Conductors, Brakemen, Porters, and Shunters,	\$1784 00	\$1861 34	\$1855 05	\$2231 40	\$7731 79
Oil consumed for packing,	127 05	119 48	180 30	99 10	525 93
Waste,	47 25	51 90		44 75	143 90
Traffic Superintendent's salary, Clerk, and Office expenses,	331 78	358 44	393 06	428 32	1511 60
Salaries of Station Masters and Freight Agents,	1099 82	1068 29	1157 02	1170 30	4495 43
Materials, &c., for repairing cars,	1648 03	456 69	2762 35	830 29	5697 36
Wages do.	546 30	497 27	390 10	381 01	1814 68
Work not done by railway for do.,	205 52	391 80	148 08	79 80	825 20
Repairing cars by contract,	116 66	349 98	349 98	349 98	1166 60
Repairs to workshops, and repairs and renewal of tools, lamps, &c.,	24 41	5 33	8 88	121 07	159 69
Small stores used on the trains,	48 07	37 41	45 57	54 15	185 20
Fuel do.,	28 16	6 43	6 00	29 23	69 82
Wages to Switchmen and Signalmen,	122 20	118 10	120 90	203 20	564 40
Drawbacks and overcharges on goods forwarded and tickets refunded,	66 80	188 00	85 88	196 26	536 94
Miscellaneous,	34 50	49 00	59 80	134 17	277 47
	\$6230 55	\$5559 46	\$7562 97	\$6353 03	\$25706 01

ABSTRACT. (3.)  
 MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.

PARTICULARS.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th September.	Quarter ending 31st December.	Totals.
Maintenance of Way by Contract, (including fencing.)	\$4766 60	\$4865 00	\$1002 20		\$10633 80
Do. do. by day's labour,	4 87	1587 46	3202 90		4795 23
Maintenance of Way by Section,			2873 50	6111 78	8985 28
Extra maintenance,			2261 32	4347 22	6608 54
Salaries Inspector and Roadmasters,	681 26	687 50	577 98	531 98	2478 72
Chairs, spikes, sleepers, &c.,	65 93	4431 17	2798 48	3109 20	10404 78
Small stores,	0 92	19 22	26 61	64 60	111 35
Repairs of tools and renewals,	2 15		642 94	116 78	761 87
Repairs to stations, wharves, buildings, and platforms,	93 13	50 23	482 73	198 19	824 28
Repairs to snow ploughs,	8 43			9 65	18 08
Repairs of bridges and culverts,				588 76	827 34
Repairs of fencing,	16 50			996 10	1399 65
Miscellaneous,		0 50		1 74	67 65
	\$5639 79	\$11641 08	\$14559 70	\$16076 00	\$47916 57

ABSTRACT. (4.)  
GENERAL CHARGES.

PARTICULARS.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th September.	Quarter ending 31st December.	Totals.
Salaries Commissioner, Accountant, and office expenses,	\$1028 02	\$1385 46	\$1152 60	\$1256 02	\$4802 10
Printing, advertising, and tickets,	284 00	110 60	357 23	680 85	1432 68
Stationery,	159 14	56 25	151 41	153 44	520 24
Damages to animals and goods,		217 17	73 35	82 85	373 37
Station watchmen,	162 94	162 94	161 94	163 94	651 76
Fuel, oil, light, and incidental expenses at stations,	487 31	114 27	163 28	359 06	1123 92
Telegraph operation,	34 87	29 80	59 00	110 45	234 12
Miscellaneous,	63 43	84 44	18 90	2 10	168 87
	\$2219 71	\$2160 93	\$2137 71	\$2788 71	\$9307 06

(A 3.)  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—LOCOMOTIVE POWER.**  
 Years ending 31st December, 1862 and 1863.

PARTICULARS.	1862.		1863.		Increase.	Decrease.
	\$		\$			
Wages of Drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners,	\$6815	49	\$7561	27	\$745	68
Firewood consumed in running,	9644	26	9589	87		\$54
Oil,	1246	63	1038	61		208
Tallow,	641	53	790	96	149	43
Waste,	355	65	665	75	310	10
Salary of Locomotive Superintendent and Clerk, &c.,	1358	29	1419	59	61	30
Materials, &c., for repairing engines and tenders, including packing,	4305	42	4561	52	256	10
Wages for repairing engines and tenders,	6199	15	7682	94	1483	79
Work not done by railway for do.,	384	50	800	53	416	03
Repairs to machinery, workshops, and engine houses,	1058	16	1787	98	729	82
Repairs and renewal of tools, lamps, &c.,	639	07	1523	09	884	02
Water pumping, wooding-up, wood-shed, pump and tank repairs,	2068	40	1903	14		165
Miscellaneous,	454	75	675	57	220	82
	\$35171	40	\$40000	82	\$5257	09
					427	67
					\$4829	42

(A 4.)  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—MERCHANDIZE AND PASSENGER CARS.**  
 Years ending 31st December, 1862 and 1863.

PARTICULARS.	1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wages of Conductors, Brakemen, Porters, and Shunters,	\$6886 59	\$7731 79	\$845 20	
Oil consumed for packing,	361 08	525 93	164 85	
Waste,	36 95	143 90	106 95	
Traffic Superintendent's salary, Clerks, and Office expenses,	1308 94	1511 60	202 66	
Salaries of Station Masters and Freight Agents,	4034 30	4495 43	461 13	
Materials for repairing cars,	2939 36	5697 36	2758 00	
Wages for do.,	2848 36	1814 68		\$1033 68
Work not done by railway for do.,	530 49	825 20	294 71	
Repairing cars by contract,		1166 60	1166 60	
Repairs to workshops, and repairs and renewal of tools, lamps, &c.,	205 78	159 69		46 09
Small stores used on the trains,	190 25	185 20		5 05
Fuel do.,	108 48	69 82		28 66
Wages to Switchmen and Signalmen,	581 85	564 40		17 45
Drawbacks and overcharges on goods forwarded and tickets refunded,	571 71	536 94		34 77
Miscellaneous,	180 15	277 47	97 32	
	\$20784 29	\$25706 01	\$6097 42	\$1175 70
			\$4921 72	

(A 5.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS,  
FOR YEARS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862 AND 1863.

PARTICULARS.	1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Maintenance of way by contract, including fencing,				
Do. by days' labor,	\$18955 49	\$10633 80		\$8321 69
Do. section,	6255 50	4795 23		1460 27
Do. extra,		8985 28	\$8985 28	
Repairs of bridges and culverts,		6608 54	6608 54	
Repairs of fencing,		827 34	827 34	
		1399 65	1399 65	
	25210 99	33249 84	17820 81	9781 96
			9781 96	
Salaries Inspector and Road Masters,	2756 17	2478 72	8038 85	277 45
Chairs, spikes, sleepers, &c.,	8330 94	10404 78	2073 84	
Small stores,	79 13	111 35	32 22	
Repairs and renewal of tools,	13 10	761 87	748 77	
Repairs to stations, wharves, buildings, and platforms,	404 57	824 28	419 71	
Repairs to snow ploughs,	541 13	18 08		523 05
Miscellaneous,	30 90	67 65	36 75	
			11350 14	\$800 50
			800 50	
	\$37366 93	\$47916 57	\$10549 64	



(A 6.)  
 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—GENERAL CHARGES.  
 YEARS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862 AND 1863.

PARTICULARS.	1862.		1863.		Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries Commissioner, Accountant, and office expenses,	\$4892 95		\$4802 10		331 35	\$90 85
Printing, advertising, and tickets,	1101 33		1432 68		188 15	
Stationery,	332 09		520 24		33 67	
Damages to animals and goods,	339 70		373 37			3 62
Station watchmen,	655 38		651 76		479 27	
Fuel, oil, light, &c., and incidental expenses at stations,	644 65		1123 92		234 12	
Telegraph operation,			234 12			467 64
Miscellaneous,	636 51		168 87			
	\$8602 61		\$9307 06		1266 56	\$562 11
					562 11	
					\$704 45	

(A 7.)

## QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES,

For the year ending 31st December, 1863.

	Receipts from all sources.	Expenses.	Balance Revenue Surplus.
March 31,	\$25022 94	\$23530 22	\$1492 72
June 30,	37109 98	28498 11	8611 87
September 30,	44494 96	34446 25	10048 71
December 31,	43046 54	36455 88	6590 66
		\$122930 46	\$26743 96
Supplementary account,		5032 12	5032 12
	\$149574 42	\$127962 58	\$21711 84

## CONSTRUCTION SERVICE.

(A 8.)

## CONSTRUCTION BALANCE.

DR.			CR.
Cash,	\$25 30	Bank, overdrawn,	\$1027 27
Capital account,	571 00	Revenue ledger,	19 06
F. A. Hennegar,	60 00		
John Fielding,	390 03		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$1046 33		\$1046 33

E. E. N. S. Railway, Commissioner's Office,  
Halifax, N. S., Dec. 31, 1863.

THOMAS FOOT,  
*Accountant.*

CONSTRUCTION SERVICE—Continued.

CA 93  
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

CR.

		1862	1863	1862	1863
Dec. 31.	To amt. expended to date per last Report,	\$4,273,627 91			\$4273282 80
	Less per credit account,	226 10			
1863.					4608 35
Dec. 31.	Old engine house, reporting on Mitchell's claim, Stations and buildings, New sidings and crossings, Machinery, Cylinder boring machine,	100 00 973 98 1552 04			
	Wood-sheds and tanks, Permanent way, new cattle guards, &c.,	221 80 151 42			
	Constructing and erecting Telegraph,	41 00			
	Car Building,	406 49			
	Pier at Parrsboro',	529 39			
	Wharf at Windsor,	61 00			
	Office expenses,	22 17			
	Circular engine house,	6 50			
	Inspection of Railway,	181 39			
	Miscellaneous,	1368 69			
		178 35			
	Less per credit acct.			5794 22	
				\$4279196 03	
				733 88	
				\$4278462 15	
					\$4277891 15
					571 00
					\$4278462 15
					Balance over-expenditure,

(A 10.)  
EXTENSION FROM TRURO.

## BALANCE.

DR.		CR.
Cash,	\$4 55	Survey Extension from Truro, \$15 04
Bank,	10 49	
	<u>\$15 04</u>	<u>\$15 04</u>

E. E. N. S. Railway, Commissioner's office,  
Halifax, N. S., Dec. 31, 1863.

THOMAS FOOT,  
*Accountant.*

(A 11)  
SURVEY EXTENSION FROM TRURO.

DR.		CR.
1863. Dec. 31.	To Engineering, (Abs. A), \$2,280 24 Gen'l Expenses, (Abs. B), 204 72 <u>2,484 96</u> Balance, 15 04 <u>\$2,500 00</u>	1863. Dec. 31. By Cash received from Rec. Genl. to date, \$2,500 00 <u>\$2500 00</u>

ABSTRACT. (A.)  
ENGINEERING.

Salaries and Surveying,	\$1939 54
Office Expenses, Printing, &c.,	4 30
Stationery, Instruments, and Drawing Materials,	301 90
Miscellaneous,	34 50
	<u>\$2280 24</u>

ABSTRACT. (B.)  
GENERAL EXPENSES.

Salaries,	\$63 99
Office Expenses,	13 39
Books and Stationery,	67 61
Printing, Advertising, &c.,	59 73
	<u>\$204 72</u>

(B.)

Richmond, January, 1864.

Sir,—

I beg to submit my annual report, and tables annexed, shewing the operations of the Nova Scotia Railway for the past year, ending 31st December, 1864.

Return (A 2)	Superintendent's account current with Revenue.
Do. (B 2)	Various sources of revenue and aggregate earnings at each station,
Do. (C 2)	Mileage of trains, number of passengers, quarterly receipts on Main Line and Windsor Branch, and summary.
Do. (D 2)	Number of passengers of each class carried per month, and recapitulation.
Do. (E 2)	Monthly receipts of local and through passengers at the respective stations.
Do. (F 2)	Monthly receipts for horses and waggons.
Do. (G 2)	Monthly freight earnings at each station.
Do. (H & I 2)	Comparative statement of gross earnings on Main Line and Windsor Branch for 1862 and 1863.
Do. (J 2)	Number of first and second class passengers from each station, and amount received respectively.
Do. (K 2)	Description of freight forwarded from each station.
Do. (L 2)	Weight of freight received and forwarded from Richmond terminus.

The following returns will show that the aggregate earnings of the railway during the past year amount to the sum of \$144651 35

For comparison it is necessary to include the services performed for which no credit is shown in the returns, viz. :

Conveyance of members of L. Council, House of Assembly, and officers, during session,	\$323 49
Volunteers attending shooting match, &c.,	911 09
Militia attending drill instruction,	28 20
Teachers attending conference,	131 70
Emigrants (Miss B. Coutts),	53 58
	1448 06
	\$146099 40

Comparing the returns for 1863 with those of 1862, they exhibit an increase of \$11952 01, as per statement :

## RECEIPTS.

	Passengers.	Horse and Waggon.	Freight.	Totals.
1863,	\$66850 70	\$14684 57	\$63116 07	\$144651 34
1862,	63489 84	13716 23	55493 26	132699 33
	\$3360 86	\$968 34	\$7622 81	\$11952 01

The number of passengers carried during the past year, as per returns,	99161
Members,	213
Volunteers,	361
Militia,	61
Teachers,	44
Emigrants,	56
Holders of season tickets,	1192
	1927
	101088

Showing an increase over 1862 of 5068, exclusive of 9049 teamsters passing free. In reviewing the passenger business during the past year, I find the principal improvement has been on the Main Line, viz. :

	MAIN LINE.	WINDSOR BRANCH.
1863,	\$37144 16	\$29706 54
1862,	33631 86	29857 98
	\$3512 30	\$151 44

Showing an increase on the Main Line of \$3,512 30, and a decline on the Branch of \$151 44,—making the nett increase for the year from passengers \$3,360 86, as per returns. Although there has been a slight falling off in local passenger earnings on Windsor Branch, there has been an increase in "through" business via Bay of Fundy route to New Brunswick and the United States and *vice versa* of fully thirty per cent over 1862.

The transportation of horses and waggons has advanced \$968 34. This branch of business is unproductive in consequence of the low tariff, and the amount of rolling stock required to perform the service; this, however, cannot well be obviated until better facilities are provided for moving freight from the Richmond terminus to the city, or a depot situated in a more central part.

The freight earnings during the past year (1863) exhibit a favorable increase over 1862 of \$7,622 81.

1862,	\$55,493 26	1863,	\$63,116 07
-------	-------------	-------	-------------

showing that this branch of traffic continues annually to improve, and I have no doubt but it can be still further increased, by extending facilities to new branches of industry which are rapidly being developed.

The total quantity of freight, including horses and waggons, is 56,471 tons, or an increase over 1862 of nearly 14,000 tons, the average receipts per ton moved being \$1 37, and the receipts per ton per mile nearly the same as 1862, .5 81, or nearly 6 cents.

During the past year an ice trade has been fully inaugurated at Rocky Lake station, a distance of nearly eleven miles from Halifax, and nearly fifteen hundred tons of this article have been carried by the department to Richmond for shipment, and the company are now making large extensions to their buildings. These operations promise to contribute largely to the interests of the road. The want of siding accommodation during the early part of the season was seriously felt; this has now been obviated by a siding of 714 feet being built, where a train can be loaded apart from the Main Line; by this means the department are enabled to operate the traffic safely, and at a reduced cost—a proportion of the expense of this improvement was paid by the ice company.

The slate and pavement quarries recently opened at Elmsdale and Beaver Bank already promise to be productive. During the past year between four and five hundred tons have been transported from these stations to Richmond; both articles are said to be of superior quality, and in my opinion when their character becomes established, the business will be carried on extensively. The situation of the former from the railway (a distance of twelve miles) will be felt in haulage, but this I apprehend will be overcome by an increased consumption, when the superiority of the article has been tested. The latter has an advantage in this

particular, being within a hundred yards of the station. Every favorable consideration ought to be extended to parties thus engaged, in view of encouraging new branches of industry.

I make mention of these newly inaugurated enterprises in order to show the growing development of the resources of the province, and I trust, with the aid of railway communication, they can be operated advantageously. Every reasonable assistance at the disposal of the department ought to be extended, in order to stimulate and encourage the several branches.

The general freight business on both lines exhibits a favorable increase. The trade from the western counties to Halifax, via Windsor and *vice versa*, already exceeds my expectation, and if carefully fostered, will be a great feeder to the Windsor branch.

In my report for 1862 I recommended several extensions and alterations to be made at some of the stations. Those have been carried out at Truro, Beaver Bank, and Newport, viz.: at Truro a siding of six hundred feet long has been built with a double platform and loading bank of two hundred and eighty-nine feet in length, which is well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended,—timber, &c.,—a train can now be loaded without moving; obviating the necessity and risk of performing this service on the Main Line.

The practice of dividing the train about a mile and a half from Truro station on the grade and running into the station detached by the control of the brakes, is still in operation, and cannot well be obviated, owing to the buildings being situated at the extreme end of the platform. If the train was run in entire, the passengers would be landed a considerable distance from the buildings, which would be inconvenient, besides disagreeable, particularly in stormy weather. I would recommend that suitable alterations be made as soon as the season will admit—either an extension of the Main Line beyond the station, or a shed erected at the west end of the present platform, with baggage room attached, to be used for passengers landing,—the present system could then be abandoned.

At Beaver Bank a platform seventy feet long has been erected, and a loading bank on the siding, which will be of material benefit in loading heavy freight; and at Newport a "through siding" has been built, 643 feet long, the freight siding reduced to 450 feet, and carried round behind the station, and an extension of platform on the Main Line of 100 feet, and on the siding of 124 feet, besides a new freight house 36 by 20 feet. Those extensions will doubtless be of great service to the freighting public, and will aid the department in expediting the business.

A new station house is much wanted at Richmond. The present erections, if allowed to remain another year, will require extensive repairs to make them safe. The freight traffic also requires enlarged accommodation, in view of promptly and satisfactorily meeting the requirements of the public generally. The hay shed recommended in my last report has been completed, 80 by 45 feet, and proves to be of great service in protecting hay, &c., from exposure and damage. A new crane has also been erected on the loading bank, which will be useful in loading heavy freight. The fifty-ton track scales have arrived, and will be erected as soon as the weather will permit.

At Brookfield and Shubenacadie some little alterations are essential, in order to meet the business at these places, which is annually improving. The expense will be very trifling.

I beg to invite your particular attention to the necessity of an enlargement of wood shed accommodation at several of the wooding stations, particularly Richmond and Windsor Junction. This is almost indispensable at those places, so that a sufficient supply could be stored in good condition to serve during the winter months, which I am satisfied would effect a saving in the consumption of fuel. At present the sheds require to be replenished during winter, when the wood is very unfit for use, being saturated with water, and often covered with ice.

I would recommend that an additional shed be built at Richmond, capable of holding 250 cords, and another at Windsor Junction, to contain 400 cords. At Still Water and Polly Bog additions could be made to answer the present purpose.

At Truro and Windsor the accommodation can be made to suffice in the meantime.

A building suitable to paint cars in is much wanted at Richmond. Experience shows that the stone building (or car shop) is not adapted for this purpose, in consequence of the dampness. There are several temporary erections on the wharf which can be moved and appropriated to this purpose at a trifling expense, where our passenger cars can be repaired, and painted or varnished, in winter, when the traffic is light, as our present stock will not admit of this being done in summer.

The freight cars during the past year have necessarily been heavily taxed, owing to the increase of business, and the stock being limited, which involves a larger amount of tear and wear to that class. The cars recommended in my report of 1862, are in course of construction. The cattle cars (4) will be placed on the road on 1st April. The second class cars (2) are to be the same dimensions as our present first, (42 feet long,) fitted to hold 36 passengers, and having a baggage room  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and a separate compartment for mails. These cars will be fitted with powerful "brakes," which will be well adapted on the Windsor Branch where the grades are heavy, besides they will serve the purpose of two cars (second class and baggage) which are necessarily run at present.

If the freight business continues to increase as heretofore, it will be necessary to add to our present stock of plant in the same ratio.

In commencing the "Fall arrangement" of trains, a slight alteration was made with the No. 1 train from Halifax, and No. 4 from Truro, in discontinuing carrying intermediate freight. Mails, through freight, horses, waggons, and live stock, are still carried. By this arrangement the running time was reduced, and the time of the freight or mixed trains extended. I have no doubt when this system becomes established it will give good satisfaction, particularly to "through passengers." This being the direct and almost only route to New Brunswick during four months of the year it is desirable to give the speediest transit consistent with safety.

During the past year the Telegraph Company have erected a substantial line from Richmond to Truro, on the railway, and made a connection at Windsor Junction, in addition to the stations connected in 1862. By this means all trains are telegraphed regularly to Richmond on passing. This arrangement will be of great advantage in working the lines, particularly in winter.

The trains have run regularly, with the exception of some little detention upon two occasions, in "Bedford," and McBean's cuttings, caused by land slides.

On the 29th September an accident occurred at the "Ballast Pit," near Windsor, to the passenger train, in consequence of the points being left open after passing the engine employed in ballasting into the siding. The regular train from Windsor to Richmond ran into the siding, and came in collision with the tender of the ballast engine, fortunately the mistake was discovered by the engineer in time to reverse the engine and slacken speed before the collision took place. No person was injured, and no portion of the train left the rails. The engines and cars were damaged to the amount of about \$350 00. The parties in charge of ballast train, by whose neglect the accident occurred, were at once removed from the service.

I regret to mention two casualties, resulting fatally, which have occurred within the past year, viz. :

On the 9th February, Edward O'Connell was killed, at the bridge over the line, half a mile from Windsor, in attempting to get over the top of the cars, for what purpose remains a mystery,—and on 6th September (Sunday) a colored man named Alexander Barrett, was found dead about a mile from the old "Piers Mills" platform, very much mutilated, supposed to have been run over by the Windsor down train the previous evening; he was last seen in company with two others near Four Mile House.

Alex. Whelan, car shunter at Richmond, was slightly bruised when coupling the trains on 14th March; and a person named Ellis had his arm injured from a fall between the cars at Steviacke Station. Neither of these accidents were of a serious nature.



I am glad to say that no blame can be attributed to any officer or employee of the department, as being the cause of these accidents. Such occurrences are invariably the result of heedless and unnecessary exposure. It is frequently annoying to observe the recklessness of parties, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of officers in charge of the trains.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE TAYLOR.

(A. 2.)

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT IN ACCOUNT WITH REVENUE.

CR.

Dr.

1863.			1863.	
Jan'y 1.	To balance from December, 1862,	\$4,405 79	Dec. 31.	By Cash paid Railway Commissioner,
March 31.	Receipts, 1st Quarter, \$24,384 05			\$142,398 90
June 30.	do. 2nd do. 36,276 54			Overcharges in Freight, 285 35
Sept. 30.	do. 3rd do. 42,503 91			Balance arrear at Stations, 6722 88
Dec. 31.	do. 4th do. 41,486 84			
		\$144,651 34		
		\$149,057 13		

GEORGE TAYLOR,  
Superintendent.

(B 2.)  
*Various Sources of Revenue and Aggregate Earnings of each Station for the year ending December 31, 1863.*

Name of Agent and capacity.	Station.	Passenger traffic.	Horse & Wagon traffic.	Freight traffic.	Total.
Arthur Busby,	Richmond.	\$24899 21	\$5341 10	\$23242 21	\$29740 31
James Alexander,	Do.	2151 13	384 72	569 56	29242 21
Edward Moren,	Bedford.	49 36	60 54	801 90	3105 41
J. H. Hodson,	Rocky Lake,	1151 57	16 50	458 39	902 80
Hugh McIntosh,	Windsor Junction.	111 17	42 14	30 32	1606 46
George Nichols,	Grand Lake,	.	.	69 81	184 23
A. G. McDonald,	Fletcher's,	.	5 01	433 71	69 81
Do.	Enfield,	.	608 14	1858 10	433 71
Do.	Elmsdale,	1975 78	.	17 31	4442 02
Do.	Truro Road.	.	.	2679 49	17 31
John McDonald,	Shubenacadie,	2520 46	395 95	1365 44	5595 90
Francis Holesworth,	Stewiacke,	1299 14	653 18	3317 76	3317 76
George W. McElhinney,	Brookfield,	1331 78	479 39	2124 31	3935 48
Hugh McCallum,	Truro,	7293 86	2027 06	7764 45	17085 37
Daniel Hallisey,	Beaver Bank,	455 97	97 48	247 76	801 21
R. McLearn,	Mount Uniacke.	910 39	347 27	415 33	1672 99
J. L. Sweet,	Newport,	2121 03	478 05	1912 19	4511 27
Charles E. Harding,	Windsor,	9317 47	3748 04	10187 33	23252 84
John Murray,	Conductor.	367 14	.	.	367 14
A. R. Adams,	do.	310 70	.	.	310 70
John Ryan,	do.	639 89	.	.	639 89
J. W. C. Archibald,	do.	471 75	.	.	471 75
Robert Duncan,	do.	346 73	.	.	346 73
George Donkin,	do.	6 10	.	.	6 10
James Keys,	do.	110 88	.	.	110 88
H. Hyde,	Stage Proprietor,	2248 40	.	.	2248 40
J. S. Lindsay,	do.	1958 46	.	.	1958 46
J. King & Bros.,	Steamboat Proprietors,	3533 33	.	.	3533 33
Season Tickets,	.	1671 00	.	.	1671 00
Special Trains,	.	47 00	.	.	47 00
Round Trip Tickets,	.	60 00	.	.	60 00
General Post Office,	.	.	.	2400 00	2400 00
N. S. Ice Co., Engine and Car hire,	.	.	.	60 00	60 00
Wharfrage,	.	.	.	6 00	6 00
Construction, Engine and Car hire,	.	.	.	381 50	381 50
Maintenance Way,	.	.	.	6115 37	6115 37
Totals,		\$66850 70	\$14684 57	\$63116 07	\$144651 34

GEORGE TAYLOR.

(C 2.)  
Statement showing Mileage of Trains, Number of Passengers, and Quarterly Receipts, for the year ending December 31, 1863.

MAIN LINE.

Quarter ending.	Mileage of Trains.	No. of Passengers.			Amount received for			
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	Passengers.	Horse and Waggon.	Freight.	Total.
March 31,	19736	3155	6964	10119	\$6134 34	\$1508 31	\$6759 71	\$14402 36
June 30,	21949	5666	9568	15234	9608 61	1025 32	9383 58	20017 51
September 30,	23318	7357	9733	17090	10718 90	1550 12	10673 61	22942 63
December 31,	21455	5229	11245	16474	10682 31	2779 08	9053 37	22714 76
Total,	86458	21407	37510	58917	\$37144 16	\$7062 83	\$35870 27	\$80077 26

WINDSOR BRANCH.

March 31,	15185	2198	4807	7004	\$4118 76	\$1320 88	\$4542 05	\$9981 69
June 30,	16837	5297	5492	10789	8151 69	823 77	7283 57	16259 03
September 30,	18532	7330	5591	12921	9998 06	2204 64	7358 58	19561 28
December 31,	15930	4301	5229	9530	7438 03	3272 45	8061 60	18772 08
Total,	66484	19126	21118	40224	\$29706 54	\$7621 74	\$27245 80	\$64574 08

SUMMARY.—MAIN LINE AND WINDSOR BRANCH.

March 31,	34921	5353	11770	17123	\$10253 10	\$2829 19	\$11301 76	\$24384 05
June 30,	38786	10963	15060	26023	17760 30	1849 09	16667 15	36276 54
September 30,	41850	14687	15320	30011	20716 96	3754 76	18032 19	42503 91
December 31,	37385	9530	16474	26004	18120 34	6251 53	17114 97	41486 84
Total,	152942	40533	58628	99161	\$66850 70	\$14684 57	\$63116 07	\$144651 34

Mileage of Trains engaged in shunting and assisting Trains, not included.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

(D 2.)

Statement showing the number of passengers for the year ending December 31, 1863.

MAIN LINE.		WINDSOR BRANCH.						
Month.	1st class.	2nd class.	Totals.	Month.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	Totals.
January,	900	2779	3769	January,	828	1634	2462	7004
February,	1053	2079	3142	February,	649	1624	2273	
March,	1112	2096	3208	March,	721	1548	2269	
April,	1506	2881	4387	April,	1351	2178	3529	10789
May,	1769	3338	5107	May,	1574	1647	3221	
June,	2391	3349	5740	June,	2372	1667	4039	
July,	2552	3362	5914	July,	2261	1902	4163	12921
August,	2591	3120	5711	August,	2212	1808	4020	
September,	2214	3251	5465	September,	2357	1881	4738	
October,	2195	3856	6051	October,	1998	1738	3736	9530
November,	1474	3578	5052	November,	1259	1632	2891	
December,	1560	3811	5371	December,	1044	1859	2903	
Totals,	21407	37510	58917	Totals,	19126	21118	40244	40244

## RECAPITULATION.

MAIN LINE—1st class,	21407	37510	Totals,	58917
WINDSOR BRANCH—1st class,	19126	21118	Totals,	40244
			Totals,	99161

(E 2.)  
Statement of monthly receipts at the respective Stations for the year ending December 31, 1863.  
PASSENGERS.

Stations, &c.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Richmond,	\$1465 52	1166 37	1155 73	1528 57	1870 47	2575 77	2734 29	2564 40	2771 02	2528 23	2009 24	2029 60	\$24399 21
Bedford,	172 08	108 36	110 10	182 91	181 51	232 89	224 14	236 58	220 91	184 75	145 56	151 34	2151 13
Rocky Lake,	79 55	54 00	56 07	110 94	84 91	89 44	107 29	103 10	121 16	138 17	103 16	40 36	40 36
Windsor Junction,	5 20	7 17	6 20	15 46	11 11	9 30	20 22	10 24	14 37	9 37	103 16	103 78	1151 57
Grand Lake,	119 88	107 40	106 89	134 92	151 43	202 47	198 38	168 83	169 63	213 12	204 70	12 53	111 17
Elmsdale,	117 93	127 92	152 71	202 70	220 78	260 79	241 29	228 08	275 20	270 58	229 73	198 13	1975 78
Shubemacdie,	96 26	55 02	61 96	112 70	122 30	125 82	132 77	113 25	111 76	119 93	125 55	192 75	2520 46
Stewiacke,	83 64	84 76	89 39	121 70	124 60	145 30	115 35	115 22	99 94	106 48	125 66	121 82	1299 14
Brookfield,	472 28	469 97	463 16	510 19	535 44	895 49	625 22	641 48	644 82	729 68	616 69	119 74	1331 78
Truro,	33 56	17 87	22 48	28 87	40 03	43 40	50 12	57 00	49 17	42 56	29 74	41 17	7293 86
Beaver Bank,	72 41	66 99	50 95	76 43	70 87	108 71	87 04	74 26	88 48	98 02	55 79	60 44	455 97
Mount Uniacke,	157 47	155 55	165 08	156 86	149 18	188 63	211 63	204 59	218 21	117 86	162 53	173 44	910 39
Newport,	482 14	410 24	474 76	683 71	723 27	1167 91	928 01	881 79	1065 51	959 66	728 04	812 43	2121 03
Windsor,	12 32	18 44	23 05	29 98	27 55	33 40	34 19	38 99	44 04	46 18	29 05	29 95	9317 47
J. Murray,	18 39	25 12	23 73	39 62	26 43	20 78	24 72	34 15	26 44	31 30	19 23	20 79	367 14
A. R. Adams,	56 10	41 72	42 52	74 84	52 85	61 09	92 88	49 75	26 44	46 18	29 05	29 95	310 70
J. M. C. Archibald,	45 91	33 40	31 78	54 82	47 93	60 38	67 07	71 23	26 17	67 55	64 25	69 40	471 75
John Ryan,	1 05	2 86	11 91	2 58	5 99	3 61	0 52	29 83	52 71	92 04	76 65	66 98	346 73
Robert Duncan,												6 10	6 10
George Donkin,												1 06	1 06
Jas. Keys,				4 27		0 22			78 20	26 09	1 04	1 06	110 88
H. Hyde,	87 98	55 08	61 20	88 74	279 99	283 65	246 15	217 21	268 97	316 71	198 90	143 82	2248 40
T. S. Lindsay,	81 10	85 68	88 74	131 58	267 76	226 46	182 84	119 34	156 06	274 65	183 60	160 65	1958 46
J. King & Co.,				334 50	356 00	481 50	434 00	473 00	600 00	439 50	320 60	94 23	3533 33
Season tickets,	117 00	88 00	75 00	157 00	229 25	179 75	166 75	130 50	109 50	168 25	167 50	82 50	1671 00
Special trains,		20 00					27 00						47 00
Round trip tickets,												60 00	60 00
	\$3777 77	3201 92	3273 41	4783 89	5579 65	7396 76	6941 87	6562 82	7212 27	7040 68	5597 21	15482 45	\$66850 70

(F 2.)  
*Statement of Monthly Receipts at the Respective Stations for the year ending December 31, 1863.*  
 HORSE AND WAGON TRAFFIC.

Stations.	January.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Aggregate.
Richmond,	\$418 22	326 35	265 76	170 88	202 51	344 28	344 70	391 76	560 92	706 47	723 28	885 97	\$5341 10
Bedford,	27 71	19 95	21 30	20 81	22 11	19 22	38 80	39 15	58 79	44 77	31 05	41 06	384 72
Rocky Lake,	3 06	5 22	5 06	3 12	6 16	3 29	4 81	4 00	10 03	2 78	3 87	9 14	60 54
Windsor Junction,	1 45		12 00	0 40		0 40			0 55	0 25		1 45	16 50
Grand Lake,	4 20	5 95	4 20	3 17	3 75	4 20	8 80	2 60	4 90	0 37			42 14
Enfield,												5 01	5 01
Elmsdale,	27 33	24 13	28 13	22 34	32 46	25 17	81 28	61 40	70 27	103 76	77 91	53 96	608 14
Snubnacadie,	16 20	28 98	31 89	13 22	18 79	31 92	36 96	38 26	40 70	54 17	41 91	42 95	395 95
Stewiacke,	68 51	28 46	35 59	19 77	21 64	52 24	46 08	30 25	40 49	85 49	105 07	119 59	653 18
Brookfield,	15 04	36 77	28 75	19 46	39 81	34 19	37 15	34 39	27 20	29 99	99 70	76 94	479 39
Truro,	168 10	175 63	139 49	67 62	63 54	131 55	105 17	120 67	154 79	148 60	269 88	482 02	2027 06
Beaver Bank,	11 94	4 65	2 74	7 70	8 89	5 87	10 12	5 82	10 00	15 45	8 70	5 60	97 48
Mount Uniacke,	15 69	9 71	16 77	9 71	20 74	23 61	28 74	28 44	49 19	58 44	52 97	33 26	347 27
Newport,	16 09	19 75	27 72	31 16	15 65	17 67	21 81	74 61	74 34	72 00	80 03	27 22	478 04
Windsor,	339 29	242 69	148 72	107 27	72 17	130 63	171 46	232 62	652 74	502 75	485 34	662 36	3748 05
Totals,	\$1132 83	928 24	768 12	496 63	528 22	824 24	935 88	1063 97	1754 91	1825 29	1979 71	2446 53	14684 57

Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations for the year ending December 31, 1863.

(G 2.)

FREIGHT.

Stations.	January.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Aggregate.
Richmond,	\$1617 97	1249 52	1502 26	1684 38	2377 19	1831 41	1825 24	1471 13	2544 15	2953 26	2088 53	2097 17	\$23242 21
Bedford,	17 40	44 82	35 69	93 64	43 40	59 85	50 26	53 87	77 23	46 14	33 22	34 04	569 56
Rocky Lake,	108 21	24 37	96 39	46 36	97 03	37 51	40 96	55 43	55 91	34 07	98 28	106 78	801 90
Windsor Junction,	43 79	14 10	7 90	11 82	10 42	4 82	35 66	49 30	63 99	94 26	58 81	43 52	438 39
Fletcher's,	6 70	12 55	9 52	6 98	5 35	10 94	2 40	0 98	2 68	2 56	3 02	6 13	69 81
Grand Lake,	2 18	12 15	1 75	1 60	2 17	1 38	2 30	0 60	0 60	4 66		1 53	30 92
Enfield,			38 41	33 00	30 91	43 00	52 24	33 18	44 32	71 10	47 12	35 42	428 70
Elmsdale,	189 97	136 22	107 99	212 45	158 75	157 89	184 66	170 91	155 24	160 97	106 71	116 34	1858 10
Truro Road,		0 76	0 50	6 02	2 02	1 12	0 52	1 03	0 60	1 80	1 19	1 75	17 31
Shubenacadie,	102 83	141 36	185 89	134 53	216 89	332 97	338 99	289 29	398 64	260 45	134 77	142 88	2679 49
Stewiacke,	47 83	50 64	44 63	91 83	94 76	169 62	171 70	156 34	179 01	135 27	120 56	103 25	1365 44
Brookfield,	120 19	132 45	164 84	122 87	125 95	248 89	217 09	229 94	162 77	174 95	148 88	275 49	2124 31
Truro,	556 39	565 83	683 08	546 98	587 37	720 15	834 11	546 24	606 75	707 46	626 65	783 44	7764 45
Beaver Bank,	7 43	9 51	12 54	30 47	25 41	18 50	21 32	8 90	30 69	42 58	25 53	14 88	247 76
Mount Uniacke,	19 65	37 78	46 33	33 48	26 61	40 17	54 94	38 49	20 80	38 72	35 26	23 10	415 33
Newport,	138 78	115 55	141 80	128 22	156 70	146 43	165 83	172 44	155 49	159 79	203 53	227 63	1912 19
Windsor,	551 80	723 25	746 76	903 99	891 95	1166 90	858 49	887 75	860 42	886 76	912 70	816 56	10187 33
Post office,			600 00			600 00			600 00			600 00	2400 00
N. S. Ice Company,												60 00	60 00
Wharfrage,	6 00							381 50					381 50
Construction account,								894 75	1046 62	564 00	543 50	118 00	6115 37
Maintenance Way,			67 50	271 00	662 50	1220 00	727 50						
Totals,	\$3537 12	3270 86	4493 78	4359 62	5515 98	6791 55	5584 21	5442 07	7005 91	6318 80	5248 26	5547 91	\$63116 07



(H 2.)  
*Comparative statement of receipts on the Main Line for the years ending December 31, 1862 and 1863.*  
 1862.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Passengers,	\$2267 40	1431 59	1885 99	2325 25	3077 02	3254 14	3721 95	3052 40	3403 74	3318 91	2750 78	3142 69	\$33631 86
Horse and waggon,	1008 92	398 77	409 68	152 31	318 85	391 71	499 63	374 86	449 78	586 21	817 79	903 38	6311 89
Freight,	2073 82	1414 35	2834 34	2285 90	3054 72	2935 55	2979 15	2251 97	3471 28	2738 31	2174 72	2699 72	30913 89
Totals,	\$5340 14	3244 71	5130 01	4763 46	6450 59	6581 40	7200 73	5579 23	7324 80	6643 43	5743 35	6745 79	\$70857 64
1863.													
Passengers,	\$2236 07	1910 90	1987 37	2464 72	3155 26	3988 63	3766 68	3486 48	3465 74	3989 18	3313 67	3379 46	\$37144 16
Horse and waggon,	601 58	472 05	434 68	240 42	303 17	481 73	518 20	479 25	552 67	734 45	967 24	1277 39	7062 83
Freight,	2226 19	8883 22	2650 30	2331 34	3031 01	4021 23	3268 13	3105 84	4209 67	3192 94	2603 53	3256 90	35870 27
Totals,	\$5063 84	4266 17	5072 35	5036 48	6489 44	8491 59	7553 01	7071 54	8318 08	7916 57	6884 44	7913 75	\$80077 26

(I 2.)  
 Comparative statement of receipts on the Windsor Branch for the years ending December 31, 1862 and 1863.  
 1862.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.	
Passengers,	\$1395	53 1103	161424	622411	79 3039	843880	703100	222731	173516	002820	582215	232219	14	\$29857 98
Horse and waggon,	520	49 346	89 367	93 127	62 292	07 403	95 407	71 465	801370	301225	57 982	22 898	79	7404 34
Freight,	1180	80 866	611789	421954	183881	992439	641834	981561	882548	892308	712172	582039	69	24579 37
Totals,	\$3096	822316	663581	974493	597213	906724	295342	914758	857435	196354	865370	035152	62	\$61841 69

1863.

Passengers,	\$1541	701291	021286	042319	172424	393408	133175	193076	343746	533051	502283	542102	99	\$29706 54
Horse and waggon,	531	25 456	19 333	44 256	21 225	05 342	51 417	68 584	721202	241090	841012	471169	14	7621 74
Freight,	1310	931387	641843	482028	282484	972770	322316	082336	262706	243125	862644	732291	01	27245 80
Totals,	\$3383	883134	853462	964603	665134	416520	965908	955997	327655	017268	205940	745563	14	\$6457 408

Total earnings for the year ending December 31, 1862,  
 Do. do., December 31, 1863,  
 Increase in 1863, - - - \$11952 01.

\$132699 33  
 144651 34

GEORGE TAYLOR.

(J 2.)

No. of 1st and 2nd Class Passengers carried from each Station, with the amounts received, for the year ending December 31, 1863.

Name of Station.	No. of Passengers.		Amounts received.		Aggregate.	
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	No. Passengers.	Amounts received.
Richmond,	12864	15933	\$13552 20	\$10847 01	28797	\$24399 21
Bedford,	2650	3944	1120 38	1030 75	6603	2151 13
Rocky Lake,	56	61	27 37	12 99	117	40 36
Grand Lake,	73	211	43 50	67 67	284	111 17
Elmsdale,	780	3559	548 26	1427 52	4339	1975 78
Shubenacadie,	1475	2765	1256 23	1264 23	4240	2520 46
Stewiacke,	671	1848	444 47	854 67	2519	1299 14
Brookfield,	793	1823	444 59	887 19	2616	1331 78
Truro,	2743	4410	3726 63	3567 23	7153	7293 86
Windsor Junction,	515	2600	298 12	853 45	3115	1151 57
Beaver Bank,	273	1272	127 00	328 97	1545	455 97
Mount Uniacke,	505	1498	366 06	574 33	2003	910 39
Newport,	1567	2589	1127 53	993 50	4156	2121 03
Windsor,	5877	4960	6361 91	2955 56	10837	9317 47
John Murray,	641	1400	115 55	251 59	2041	367 14
A. R. Adams,	695	1906	81 42	229 28	2511	310 70
John Ryan,	622	3228	122 84	517 05	3850	639 89
J. M. C. Archibald,	493	2344	85 98	385 77	2837	471 75
George Donkin,	14	41	1 50	4 60	55	6 10
Robert Duncan,	465	1856	86 12	260 61	2321	346 73
James Keys,	83	380	21 15	89 73	463	110 88
H. Hyde, Stage Proprietor,	1481		2247 18	1	1481	2248 40
T. S. Lindsay, do.	1290		1958 46		1290	1958 46
J. King, Steamboat do.	3582		3533 33		3582	3533 33
Season Tickets,	166		1671 00		166	1671 00
Round Trip Tickets,	60		60 00		60	60 00
Special Trains,	180		47 00		180	47 00
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>40533</b>	<b>58628</b>	<b>\$39455 78</b>	<b>\$27404 92</b>	<b>99161</b>	<b>\$66850 70</b>

(K 2.)  
NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Statement shewing description of Freight forwarded from each Station during the year ending December 31, 1863.

Name of Stations.	Single Horses.	Empty Waggon or Sleighs.	Loaded waggons or sleighs.		Total weight of Freight in tons.	Dry Goods, boxes & bales.	Sundry boxes.	Sundry bags.	Sundry barrels.	Sundry packages and parcels.	Pieces of fur- niture.	Molasses and Sugar, and hdds.	Molasses, Sugar and Liquor, casks and kegs.	Liquors, puns, and hdds.
			No.	Weight in tons.										
Richmond,	3670	2110	1329	680	12050	4288	13361	3255	6919	18304	18314	1398	4008	755
Bedford,	574	417	121	60	307		58		94		2	22	41	2
Rocky Lake,	27	27			1214		3		145		6			
Windsor Junction,	43	39			805		11		77	80	7			
Fletcher's,					262					11				
Grand Lake,	58	58			234		3			11				
Enfield,	6	2	4	2	749	2		2	3	11	6			
Malcom's,					1397									
Elmsdale and Truro road,	612	330	278	150	1364	5	73	13	12	72	39		7	
Siubenacadie,	479	393	82	94	3775	12	148	69	39	22	71	4	19	1
Stewiacke,	397	147	203	143	1421	1	171	50	66	463	175	3	3	
Brookfield,	277	206	128	91	2003		267	478	165	240	59			2
Truro,	1118	550	412	350	3736		1022	686	460	208	574			
Beaver Bank,	158	64	76	70	3123		3			184	33		1	
Mt. Uniacke and Stillwater,	367	139	218	120	3830	3	31			111	10		5	
Newport,	145	189	129	90	13027	1	77			4	4		11	
Windsor,	1699	447	1173	830	3079	144	2005			4372	95	16	49	33
Totals,	9630	5148	4153	2680	52376	4456	17233	4553	7741	24321	19395	1456	4147	793

(K 2.) Continued.  
Statement showing description of Freight forwarded from each Station during the year ending December 31st, 1863.

Name of Stations.	Flour, bbls.	Meal, bags & bbls	Potatoes, bags.	Oats and other Grain, bags.	Hay, bundles.	Straw, bundles.	Apples, bbls.	Beef, Mutton and Pork, lbs & bbls.	Butter, firkins and tubs.	Live Fowl and Geese in boxes.	Chests of Poultry	Hams.	Chests of Tea.	Fish, quintals.	Fish bbls. and half bbls.	Cattle.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves and Pigs.
Richmond,	14591	3084	354	2183	230	21066	bbls. 619	114				22	2124	1805	3816	175	482	24
Bedford,	605	233	39				lbs. 427						2	11	160	59	177	4
Rocky Lake,			6	4			lbs. 500									2	85	
Windsor Junction,							1									9	3	5
Fletcher's,																		
Grand Lake,																		
Enfield,					27													
Malcolm's,	67	21	150	323	559	38		41678	38						46	272	1442	166
Elmsdale and Truro Road,	26	24	284	439	1746	516		7460	773		22			4	201	201	2264	208
Shubenacadie,	11	42	238	464	1371	345	1	10401	719	78		9			511	511	2045	590
Stewiacke,	13	122	351	259	657	66	3	18850	2190						720	720	2680	487
Brookfield,	833	390	10357	337	2617	1428	1	228738	6054			256			1533	1533	6044	453
Truro,	30		6	2				1150							6	41	128	17
Beaver Bank,	10	4	215	101	3		48	3839							2	50	56	35
Mount Uniacke and Stillwater,	37		2012	100	5264	255	450	12007	4				3		6	320	2020	250
Newport,	501	709	5198	9	4394	453	4147	890	890							1567	2544	70
Windsor,																		
Totals,	16735	4629	19210	4221	16868	3103	5717	325669	10782	78	22	287	2129	1816	4040	5462	19970	2309

(K 2—Continued.)

Statement showing description of freight forwarded from each station during the year ending 31st December, 1863.

Name of Station.	Skins and hides.	Ice in tons.	Sawdust, cars.	Bark, in cords.	Tan bark, cars.	Manure, cars.	Quartz, in bbls.	Slates, cars.	Bricks.	Stone, cars.	Clay, cars.	Barthenware, in crates and casks.	Plaster, cars.	Time in barrels.	Sand and Gravel, Cars.	Square timber, Cars.	Soft wood Boards, Cars.	Deals, Battens, & Planks, Cars.	Hard wood Boards, Cars.	Knees, Cars.
Richmond,	1955				31	12	14		142450	12		268		77		1		6	4	
Bedford,	112								3000	1						4		2	2	
Rocky Lake,	29	1184					2									1		4		
Windsor Junction,	1						5													
Fletcher's,		224																1		
Grand Lake,							24		7500									5		4
Enfield,								29	427800	15	6	cars, 14	1					10		
Malcom's,	312						78								67			3		
Elmsdale and Truro Road,	369								28200	1	7		3	295				29		1
Shubenacadie,	150				1				19000				10					5		2
Stewiacke,	400			60														22		
Brookfield,	1835			6														7		
Truro,	4						1			22					9			8		
Beaver Bank,	106																	7		
Mt. Uniacke and Stillwater,	16			32														9		
Newport,	69			40						1			185		98			24		
Windsor,				27						28			24		1			1		
Totals,	5358	1408	27	138	31	13	124	29	827950	81	13	cars, crates and casks, 370	238	372	175	453	feet, cars, 12600	215	9	cars, knees, 70

(K 2.) Continued.  
 Statement showing description of Freight forwarded from each Station during the year ending 30th December, 1863.

Name of Stations.	Logs, Spars and Masts, Cars.	Shingles, bundles.	Laths, bundles.	Lathwood, cords.	Baskets, Indian's.	Firewood, cords.	Hoops, bundles.	Rope in coils.	Oakum, bundles.	Wool, bundles.	Coal, Cars.	Stoves & Castings.	Iron & Steel, bds.	Iron, bars.	Pig Iron, tons.	Spikes and Nails, kegs and bags.	Chains & Anchors.	Iron Scraps, Cars.	Railway Material.						
																			Rails.	Chains.	Spikes.	Sleepers.			
Richmond,		181	85					4033	2785	3	37	2972	2849	31091	109	3804	646	3	12	250	450				
Bedford,		160					123					2	9	2						52104	2480	16000			
Rocky Lake,		46	20			264	20					45													
Windsor Junction,						48																			
Fletcher's,						36																			
Grand Lake,						336																			
Enfield,	16																								
Malcom's,						66	222																		
Elmsdale and Truro Road,	22	305		25		66									1										
Shubenacadie,		9216	28			561				269		12	1	122	12	22	1								
Stewiacke,		2022			50	367	175					3			6	1									
Brookfield,	15	1	20			828	191																		
Truro,	15	200		6		6						146	116												
Beaver Bank,	16	3433				1350	204					1													
Mt. Uniacke and Stillwater,	9	1639			150	370	84								32										
Newport,	1				4	2213																			
Windsor,	40	48										3078	15	383											
Totals,	134	17253	153	31	204	6445	1019	4033	2785	272	37	6262	2993	31634	159	3828	647	3	64	54534	4555	16060	and 20 cent-loads.		

(L 2.)

Weight of Inward Freight from all Stations to Richmond, year ending December 31, 1863.

Name of Stations.	January. lbs.	Feb'y. lbs.	March. lbs.	April. lbs.	May. lbs.	June. lbs.	July. lbs.	August. lbs.	Sept'r. lbs.	October. lbs.	Nov'r. lbs.	Dec'r. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Bedford,	27560	12250	63670	1364	14320	26420	71610	32768	36900	28930	11800	62450	390042
Rocky Lake,	234600	200000	300000	61000	48200	23500	22000		1937850	434780	18500	7650	2395780
Windsor Junction,	4800	8200	80000	7200					70430	180000	48500	209700	1397930
Flétcher's,	20000	1650		44910	550		1000			400		16000	116200
Grand Lake,		96000	53300	33200	32000	33500		9300	1100		200000	50560	473800
Enfield,			496000	80000	112000	89000	720000	412000	352000	272000	128000	32000	2684000
Malcom's Brick Works,	36170	41300	85225	130550	198470	179947	222980	183777	82864	251579	115208	300000	1823190
Elmsdale and Truro Road,	822670	433675	200445	307990	491885	549240	287850	484803	462573	436989	162688	430287	5070595
Shubonacadic,	194710	75700	116414	150324	133369	133035	27860	53955	43360	101510	194981	212980	1438198
Stewiacke,	29859	52280	58590	42625	671980	131770	47470	51810	80520	56240	91815	95760	1410819
Brookfield,	501240	291430	309940	240262	1261433	753202	765390	402613	188793	740217	388011	682973	6530504
Truro,	491600	721750	652010	567406	466890	313200	183880	112200	212210	191760	77350	86700	4078956
Beaver Bank,	234800	149060	94850	558810	117100	283650	554600	274400	537600	304800	713175	353800	4076645
Mount Uniacke and Stillwater,	121894	146270	163152	210721	118600	196607	210863	215920	222938	163224	311798	279104	2366091
Newport,	677840	298067	213228	337603	631940	354178	354916	423651	844151	776228	823960	755950	6491415
Windsor,	3397743	2527632	2887124	3178155	4298237	3065249	3470222	2657197	5105109	4143657	3235786	3575914	41592025

Weight of outward freight from Richmond, shown in return (K 2) as under:

Weight of freight,	12050 tons.
Loaded waggons or sleighs,	680
Empty, 2110—estimated at 550 lbs. each,	580
<b>Total,</b>	<b>13310</b>



(C.)

RICHMOND, January, 1864.

SIR,—

Herewith I beg to submit the returns in connection with the Locomotive Department, for the year ending the 31st December, 1863.

Return No. 1 shows the number of miles run and stores consumed by each Locomotive during the year.

Return No. 2 shows the number of miles run, and the average consumption of stores per mile, by Locomotives on regular and extra passenger trains.

Return No. 3 shows the total number of miles run on all services, the stores consumed, and their averages.

Return No. 4 shows statement of mileage, consumption of stores, and cost of repairing Locomotives, for the year.

I beg to make a few remarks on the above returns. No. 1 shows that 9485 more miles have been run in 1863 than were run in 1862, which of course makes a proportionate increase on all stores enumerated in those returns. No. 2 return shows that in 1862,  $42\frac{16}{100}$  miles were run to one cord of wood, against  $40\frac{56}{100}$  miles in 1863. It also shows that in 1863 nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a car was hauled more than in 1862. The oil is very fair, and will compare favorably with that in use on other roads. The tallow is a home manufactured article, and proved in 1862 to be of good quality. The reason of more being used is that some of the valves and cylinders being soft, and showing signs of extra wear, more especially on the Windsor Branch, where the grades are longer, a larger allowance than usual was made to the engine. The waste is an article that has increased to double the price that it was in 1862, and the expense will be greater on this item. The Locomotives have had general repairs. The only extra repairs that have been made were to the boilers of Locomotives Nos. 8 and 9. I may say generally that the principal increase in the expense of the Locomotive department arises more from the additional labour required in the shops, than from any large amount of material required. The cause of this is easily understood. The engines have now been in constant use for some years, and when they go into shop, instead of making trifling or superficial repairs, we are obliged to take the machinery apart and readjust, strengthen, and renew any parts injured or weakened by long and constant use, and this must of course add considerably to the outlay for this service.

The turn-tables at Windsor and Truro have been put in good repair, by the renewal of plates, &c.

I beg to call your attention to the fact, that although the machine shop and machinery are well adapted to effect the repairs of Locomotives, this department is in great need of a smith's shop. The smiths occupy the round engine shed, which is very injurious to that building, so admirably fitted for what it was intended. But as the department require all the space that this building can afford to keep the spare wheels from being exposed to the weather, and as the fans and forges and other tools fitted for a smith's shop are here, I would recommend that you have one erected; and as there will be heavy repairs to be done, by having the shop, they can be done here as well and as cheaply as elsewhere, and it would be much better for the department to be able to have them done on the premises.

I may here state, that the Locomotives did not receive much damage by frost in 1862, one tire of one engine against 5 in 1862 having been broken; neither did snow storms affect the regularity of the trains seriously.

I would state that a collision took place on the 29th September, 1863, near Windsor, at the ballast pit siding, caused by the switch being open for siding. It is gratifying to say that no person was hurt materially. The damage to the Locomotives amounted to \$200, and to cars to \$146.

I regret to state that William Barry, a young man in this employ as a machinist, had his hand caught in a lathe which he was working, and had it so badly crushed, that his thumb and two of his fingers had to be amputated. This unfortunate accident occurred on the 15th of December.

The Locomotives which have been in use are now in good repair. The following is a statement of the number of engines:

Passenger engines from Nelson & Co., Glasgow,	10
Do. Do. from the Portland Company,	5
Ballast engines,	5
	—
Total,	20

W. JOHNSTON.

JAMES McDONALD, Esq.

RETURN No. 1.  
Statement of mileage and consumption of stores by Locomotive Engines, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

No. of ENGINE.	MILES RUN.						CONSUMPTION OF			
	Regular and extra passenger trains.	Extra freight trains.	Construction work.	Shunting and assisting trains.	Maintenance of Way.	Totals.	Wood, cords.	Oil, gallons.	Tallow, lbs.	Waste, lbs.
1		210				210	6.25	1.75	4.00	1.00
2										
3										
4										
5	2376	3423		1084	4366	11249	204.87	138.50	609.50	205.00
6	546	1364	250	3214	4132	9506	229.75	90.25	542.00	160.00
7	21684					21684	494.50	104.50	722.50	331.00
8	7065			1590	120	8775	246.00	64.25	456.00	165.50
9	11122			260	650	13600	355.50	100.25	643.00	268.00
10	17280			510		18101	460.00	143.75	814.00	364.00
11	13328			2422		15815	439.75	105.50	672.00	249.00
12	15626			300	80	16840	358.00	111.50	623.50	298.00
13	11133			447		11640	322.25	84.00	564.50	226.00
14										
15	8967			950		10053	290.25	83.00	330.00	147.00
16										
17										
18	1647	576		597	618	3438	74.25	37.25	138.00	51.50
19	13491			690		14181	311.92	122.50	506.00	187.50
20	9150	630		680	2349	12809	296.75	97.25	442.50	193.00
TOTALS.	133415	9177	250	12744	12315	167901	4150.04	1284.25	7067.50	2846.50
1863	132300	8445		11005	6666	158416	3832.00	1197.50	5578.50	2549.50
1862										

W. JOHNSTON.

Richmond, 31st December, 1863.

## RETURN No. 2.

Showing No. of miles run, Wood, Oil, Tallow and Waste consumed, together with the average of the regular and extra passenger train engines, for the year ending December 31, 1863.

On what line running.	Total miles run.	Total wood burnt, cords.	Total oil used, galls.	Total tallow used, lbs.	Total waste used, lbs.	Miles run to 1 cord wood.	Miles run to 1 gallon oil.	Miles run to 1 lb. tallow.	Miles run to 1 lb. waste.	Average No. of cars in each train.
Halifax and Truro,	76,850	1769.38	518.25	2556.00	1145.50	43.43	148.28	30.06	67.10	12.00
Halifax and Windsor,	56,565	1489.87	405.75	2582.00	1076.00	37.96	139.40	21.91	56.56	11.00
Totals and averages year 1863,	133,415	3259.25	924.00	5138.00	2221.50	40.93	144.38	25.96	60.05	11.50
Year 1862 for comparison,	132,300	3137.75	757.75	4253.50	2063.50	42.16	138.13	31.10	64.11	10.82

Richmond, 31st December, 1863.

W. JOHNSTON.

## RETURN No. 3.

Showing miles run on all Services, wood, oil, tallow and waste consumed, together with the averages, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

HOW EMPLOYED.	Total miles run.	Total wood burnt, cords.	Total oil used Gallons.	Total tallow used, lbs.	Total waste used, lbs.	Miles run to 1 cord wood.	Miles run to 1 gallon oil.	Miles run to 1 lb. tallow.	Miles run to 1 lb. waste.	Average No. of cars in each train.
Regular & Extra Passenger and Freight Trains.	80936	1866.38	504.25	2774.00	1212.50	43.36	154.07	29.17	66.75	12.00
{ Halifax and Truro,	61656	1611.12	468.00	2889.00	1173.50	38.26	131.74	21.34	52.53	11.00
{ Halifax and Windsor,	250	5.50	1.50	12.00	2.00	45.45	106.66	20.83	125.00	6.00
Construction works,	12744	398.54	103.25	728.00	239.00	32.38	123.42	17.50	53.32	
Shunting and assisting trains,	12315	273.50	147.25	664.50	219.50	45.02	83.63	18.53	56.10	8.00
Maintenance of way service,										
Totals and averages year 1863,	167,901	4150.04	1284.25	7067.50	2846.50	40.45	131.51	23.75	58.98	11.20
Year 1862 for comparison,	158,416	3832.00	1197.50	5578.50	2549.50	41.34	132.28	28.39	62.13	11.15

RICHMOND, 31st December, 1863.

W. JOHNSTON.

RETURN No. 4.  
Statement of Mileage, Consumption of Stores, and cost of Repairs of Locomotives, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

No. of Engine	MILES RUN.						CONSUMPTION OF STORES AND WAGES.						Wages of Firemen and Cleaners per Ton		
	Regular and Extra Passenger trains.	Extra Freight trains.	Maintenance of Way Service.	Shunting and assisting trains.	Contract Service.	Total Miles.	Wood, cord, at 2.31 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	Amount.	Oil, gallons, at 80%	Amount.	Tallow, lbs. at 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	Amount.		Waxes, lbs. at 23 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	Amount.
1		210				210	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14.44	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.60	4	0.44	1	47.95	19.25.
2															
3															
4															
5															
6	2376	3424	4366	1084		11249	264.74	612.02	138 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	112.00	609 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	67.98	205	47.95	669.83
7	546	1364	4132	3214	250	9506	229 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	530.86	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	72.97	542	60.65	160	37.42	647.45
8	21684					21684	494 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1142.60	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	84.51	722 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80.43	331	77.43	733.20
9	7065		120	1590		8775	246	568.40	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	51.95	456	51.17	165 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	38.70	480.04
10	11122	1568	650	260		13600	355 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	821.42	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	81.07	643	71.67	268	62.70	610.80
11	17280	311		510		18101	460	1062.89	143 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	116.23	814	91.59	364	85.15	824.20
12	13328	65		2422		15815	439 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1016.09	105 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	85.31	672	75.15	249	58.24	734.22
13	15626	834	80	300		16840	358	827.20	111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90.16	623 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70.12	298	69.70	619.15
14	11133	60		447		11640	322 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	744.60	84	67.91	564 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	63.51	226	52.86	511.77
15															
16	8967	136		950		10053	290 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	670.56	83	67.11	330	30.79	147	34.37	414.79
17															
18	1647	576	618	597		3438	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	171.57	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	30.10	138	15.45	51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12.02	204.06
19	13491	630	2349	690		14181	311.92	720.68	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99.05	506	56.30	187 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	43.84	531.46
20	9150			680		12809	296 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	686.54	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	78.64	442 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	49.71	193	45.14	561.05
1863	133415	9177	12315	12744	250	167901	4150.41	9589.87	1284 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1038.61	7067 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	700.96	2846 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	665.75	7561.27
1862	132300	8445	6666	11005		158416	3832	9644.26	1197 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1246.63	5578 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	641.53	2549 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	355.65	6815.59

RETURN No. 4. Continued.  
Statement of Mileage, Consumption of Stores, and cost of Repairs of Locomotives, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

Year	REPAIRING.													Total cost run- ning and re- pairing.
	CONSUMPTION OF STORES, WAGES, &c.													
Coal, bushel, at 15 cents.	Amount.	Wood, cords, at 2.31 1/2	Amount.	Oil, galls. at \$3 1/2	Amount.	Tallow, lbs. at 11 1/2 cts.	Amount.	Waste, lbs. at 23 1/2 cts.	Amount.	General Stock Materials.	Wages, Me- chanics, &c.	Work not done by Railway.	Old Stock Material.	
1						3	0.33	1	0.24	0.38	2.70			3.65
2						3	0.33	2	0.47	0.19	1.80		1.29	2.60
3				1 1/2	1.35	9	1.00	16 1/2	3.87	23.82	136.87			204.16
4						3	0.33	1	0.24	0.34	1.80			2.71
5						3	0.33	1	0.23	0.19	1.80			2.55
6	77	11.55	1	2.31	3.96	15	1.65	12 1/2	2.92	130.18	555.44	13.73	8.09	2239.61
7	77	11.55	1.28	3.01	8.74	22	2.45	42 1/2	9.95	106.10	488.62	20.58	4.85	2005.20
8	77	11.55	3	6.99	20.90	33	3.69	79	18.48	1257.70	826.39	223.08	12.48	4499.43
9	77	11.55	5.13	11.92	22.87	68	7.60	56 1/2	13.22	430.18	1140.89	262.08	39.88	3130.45
10	77	11.55	3.25	6.98	7.38	23 1/2	2.63	41	9.59	118.52	411.40	15.63	104.71	2336.05
11	77	11.55	2.87	5.51	5.82	18	2.00	20	4.69	196.52	390.92	25.08	7.65	2829.80
12	77	11.55	1.75	4.10	8.43	21	2.34	41 1/2	9.71	309.17	478.07	10.88	11.85	2815.11
13	78	11.70	1.83	4.44	10.10	16	1.78	50 1/2	11.82	175.64	389.83	2.08	6.70	2290.48
14	78	11.70	2.60	6.04	8.24	18	2.02	43	10.05	301.64	563.13	2.09	6.66	2352.22
15						4	0.44	2	0.46	0.56	3.60			5.25
16	78	11.70	2.20	5.13	8.52	27	3.00	42 1/2	9.75	589.73	722.45	81.63	8.53	2664.06
17						9	1.02	2	0.46	0.56	3.60			5.64
18	78	11.70	2.93	6.74	8.42	44	4.92	55 1/2	12.99	91.25	493.82	7.88	93.52	1164.44
19	78	11.70	4.32	10.02	14.97	49	5.48	44	10.28	161.77	627.20	125.56	12.04	2430.35
20	78	11.70	2.55	5.95	7.58	12	1.33	49	11.46	114.06	442.61	10.23	8.62	2034.62
1863	1007	151.05	34.21	79.14	165	400 1/2	44.67	603	140.88	4008.50	7682.94	800.53	326.93	33018.38
1862	908	108.90	17 1/4	42.32	174 1/2	181	20.82	576 1/2	80.29	3867.20	6199.15	384.50		29592.73

*Recapitulation of average cost per mile run, of Locomotives, for the year 1862.*

				Cost per mile in cts.
Running 158,416 miles.	3832 cords Firewood,	at \$2 51 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$9644 26	6 $\frac{00}{100}$
	1197 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons Oil,	at 1 04 $\frac{1}{10}$	1246 63	7 $\frac{78}{100}$
	5578 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Tallow,	at 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	641 53	4 $\frac{41}{100}$
	2549 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Waste,	at 0 13 $\frac{1}{10}$	355 65	2 $\frac{22}{100}$
	Wages, Drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners.		6815 59	4 $\frac{30}{100}$
			<b>\$18703 66</b>	<b>11<math>\frac{80}{100}</math></b>
Repairing.	908 bushels Coal,	at \$0 12	\$108 90	
	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords Firewood,	at 2 45	42 32	
	174 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon Oil,	at 1 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 89	
	181 lbs. Tallow,	at 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 82	
	576 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Waste,	at 0 13 $\frac{1}{10}$	80 29	
	General Stock Material,		3867 20	
	Wages Mechanics and repairing Engines, Work not done by Railway,		6199 15 384 70	
			<b>\$10889 07</b>	<b>6<math>\frac{88}{100}</math></b>
Total cost of running and repairing,			<b>\$29592 73</b>	<b>18<math>\frac{68}{100}</math></b>

*Recapitulation of average cost per mile, for the year 1863.*

				Cost per mile in cts.
Running 167,901 miles.	4150 $\frac{41}{100}$ cords Firewood,	at \$2 31 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$9589 87	5 $\frac{71}{100}$
	2284 gallons Oil,	at 0 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1038 61	6 $\frac{61}{100}$
	7067 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Tallow,	at 0 11 $\frac{78}{100}$	790 96	4 $\frac{47}{100}$
	2846 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Waste,	at 0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	665 75	3 $\frac{30}{100}$
	Wages, Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners,		7561 27	4 $\frac{50}{100}$
			<b>\$19646 46</b>	<b>11<math>\frac{70}{100}</math></b>
Repairing.	1007 bushels Coal,	at \$0 15	\$151 05	
	34 $\frac{21}{100}$ cords Firewood,	at 2 31 $\frac{1}{10}$	79 14	
	165 gallons Oil,	at 0 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 28	
	400 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Tallow,	at 0 11 $\frac{78}{100}$	44 67	
	603 lbs. Waste,	at 0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 88	
	General Stock Materials,		4008 50	
	Wages Mechanics, &c., repairing Engines, Work not done by Railway, Old Stock Materials,		7682 94 800 53 326 93	
			<b>\$13371 92</b>	<b>7<math>\frac{96}{100}</math></b>
Total cost of running and repairing,			<b>\$33018 38</b>	<b>19<math>\frac{66}{100}</math></b>

W. JOHNSTON.

Locomotive Department, N. S. Railway, }  
December 31, 1863. }



(D.)

RICHMOND, January, 1864.

SIR,—

I beg to submit for your consideration the report of the Car Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

## FIRST CLASS CARS—10 in number.

Three of these cars have been painted, ornamented, and varnished, 14 new chilled wheels have been put under them, and other wheels repaired; also, new housings, and boxes and bushes, and general repairs where needed. There is now one in shop being rubbed down, ready to be painted, and others also require to be painted as soon as we can get room.

## SECOND CLASS CARS—8 in number.

These cars have received general repairs, wheels, bushes, roofing, &c. Ringman's patent roofing has been put upon one of them. They are in general in good running order. Two new ones are under construction, and will probably be ready for the road early in spring.

## BOX CARS.

These comprise 24 freight cars, 19 horse and cattle cars, and 1 sheep car; these cars have received heavy renewals; 167 new chilled wheels have been put under them; bushes supplied and other general repairs made. These cars have been heavily tasked, both in 1862 and 1863, to meet the requirements of the traffic department, as they are too few in number; they are kept steady on the train. Four new cattle cars are under construction.

## PLATFORM CARS—103 in number.

These cars have had a great amount of general repairs and renewals, such as bushes, &c.; 120 repaired wheels have been put under them, and considerable carpenter's work has been done in putting in new end beams, buffers, trams, and other repairs. As this class of cars is exposed to the weather, employed in ballasting of the road, and some of the wood is of poor quality, decay has set in rapidly in some of them. They are in general in good running order, but require painting. These cars, I may add, have never been painted since they were built.

## SIDE-TIP CARS—12 in number.

Eleven of these cars are in working order; if there could be shelter for them all, it would preserve them materially.

## SNOW PLOUGHS—3 in number.

These are in good order, but require a coat of paint.

I beg to make a few general remarks as to the requirements of the car department. The stone shed now occupied by this department, although well adapted for building and repairing cars in, is not a suitable place for the painting to be executed. This is clearly proven by the cars which were painted there in the winter of 1862. The stone walls retain the dampness, and to heat it sufficiently to prevent the frost from taking effect upon the paint, would be attended with considerable expense. If dryers are resorted to, to harden and dry the paint, it cracks in summer, and destroys the appearance of the car. The requirements of the road in summer, with the present number of cars, prevent our taking more than one at a time into the shop to be painted; and as there are other cars which will require varnishing, there would not be sufficient time in summer to keep the stock in that efficient state of repair, which sound economy warrants. I would, therefore, recommend that you erect a building suitable for a paint shop, in which to do work of this kind; as also a small lumber shed, in which to protect the lumber required for the repair of the rolling stock from the weather, and get it thoroughly seasoned, thus adding very much to its durability.

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The following is a statement of the rolling stock of cars:

First class passenger cars,	-	-	-	-	-	10
Second class passenger cars,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Box freight cars,	-	-	-	-	-	24
Horse, cattle, and sheep cars,	-	-	-	-	-	19
Platform cars,	-	-	-	-	-	103
Side-tip ballast cars,	-	-	-	-	-	12
Snow ploughs,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scotch car,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Your obedient servant,

W. JOHNSTON.

JAMES McDONALD, Esq.

(E.)

RICHMOND, 14th January, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

The McBean cutting on the Windsor Branch, which has proved more or less troublesome every year since the road was first opened for traffic, again slipped in April last for a distance of nearly 500 feet. The superstructure was completely moved out of place for 126 feet, and so buried by the clay, that it was necessary to lay a new track, so that the trains might be passed through without causing more than a few minutes delay, occasioned by shunting the trains in Fenerty's and Mitchell's sidings. This was remedied in a few days, and the regular traffic resumed; the material removed being used to widen the embankments at Fenerty's Lake. In anticipation of a similar occurrence taking place during the coming spring, I had several hundred cubic yards of earth removed during the month of November last, thereby lightening the slope of the cutting. This was the only cutting on the whole road where any delay was occasioned to the traffic by reason of slips.

The slips in the cuttings, both on the Main Line and Branch, were generally heavier during the past year than in any previous year, and this entailed a very heavy increase in the expense of maintenance.

Owing to the slipping of the slopes of the clay cutting, both on the Main and Branch Lines, during previous years, a very large amount of earth has accumulated in the drains and ditches, and has been excavated from them during the past season; the slopes have been lightened, the drains opened, and the stuff so excavated has been profitably employed in widening the neighbouring embankments. During the coming season a further amount of work of the same description must be performed in many of the heaviest cuttings, to reduce them to their proper width, provide the necessary drains, and to preserve the ballast from deterioration.

Care and attention has been paid to the proper cleaning of the drains, but a further expenditure for this service will be required.

The retaining wall built during the autumn of 1862 at the Grand Lake embankment has proved to be of great advantage to the safety of the road at this point. The embankment at Waterloo Cove has on several occasions received considerable damage from the surf of the lake, and become very narrow on the lake side. To guard against any casualty or delay, I have had 541 cubic yards of rock collected, in readiness to meet any emergency during the winter, and to construct a proper sea wall as early as the weather will permit.

Owing to a settlement in the western abutment of the Steviacke Bridge, it was found necessary to remove the parapets for the purpose of raising the girders to their proper level and replacing them to the centre of the road. The parts taken down were rebuilt; and the whole of the masonry in the abutments and pier was repointed. The longitudinal timbers have been replaced by new ones, and the defective planking renewed.

The masonry in several of the other bridges should be repointed during next summer.

The wing walls of the Dartmouth road bridge, near Bedford, show evident signs of failure, and should be taken down and rebuilt.

I have renewed the planking on the bridge near Windsor Junction; also part of the bridge over Beaver brook; and have had the defective piles in the Blackburn pile bridge strengthened and repaired, and the track placed to its proper height.

The masonry of four cattle guards and one open culvert between Richmond and Bedford, one open culvert near Beaver Bank Station, and one drain near Truro, has been taken down and rebuilt, and new pine stringers have been substituted.

New cattle guards have been built at Wardrop's crossing and Beaver Bank station.

A large quantity of fencing has been repaired and renewed, and at many places

has been taken down and rebuilt with new posts and sills, in consequence of the continual upheaving by the frost each successive Spring, and the fact that a quantity had been rendered unserviceable by decay. A very large portion of the fencing affords little or no protection, especially against animals of a smaller class; and the workmen employed on the line, although exercising the greatest care and vigilance, are scarcely able to prevent the intrusion of cattle, and thus avoid accidents. The worst parts are from Richmond to Bedford, and from Grand Lake to Enfield Station, on the Main Line; and from the Pile Bridge to the St. Croix Bridge on the Branch. The quantity of new fencing required to be built on the Main Line during the ensuing season is 1552 lineal rods, and on the Branch 4480 lineal rods; and besides this there will be other portions which will require an expenditure for repairs and renewals.

The permanent way has been put in a fair state of repair. New ballast, to the extent of 2194 cubic yards on the Main Line and 5110 cubic yards on the Branch, has been spread. Of this amount 1595½ cubic yards were taken from the Nine Mile River, and proved to be clean sharp water gravel, and of an excellent quality.

The average cost of ballast spread on road between Truro and Windsor Junction during the past season was 51½ cents per cubic yard, and from Windsor to Richmond was 50¼ cents per cubic yard, original cost of ballast not included. A large quantity of ballast will be required next summer to place the road in good running order.

Twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-nine new sleepers have been placed in the track on the Main Line, and 19,890 in the Windsor Branch, or a total of 45,479 during the year, exclusive of new sleepers used in constructing sidings. I do not anticipate that the quantity of sleepers required for repairs during the coming season will exceed the quantity tendered for, viz.: 40,000.

The breakage of the joint chairs in 1861 was, 8649; in 1862, 6503; and in 1863 only 5163. This diminution in quantity, and consequently a reduction in the cost of maintenance, is owing to the use of the improved joint chair. I have been induced to prepare a new improved single chair on the same principle as the joint chair, confidently hoping that it will give the same beneficial results.

New sidings have been constructed during the year at Rocky Lake for the accommodation of the ice trade at this point, and at Truro station.

The roofs of the station house at Shubenacadie and the engine house at Truro, have been newly shingled, and a considerable amount of repairs made on several of the other station buildings along the line. New doors have been placed on the wood shed at Truro. A new hay shed has been erected at Richmond, and will prove of much benefit to this important branch of traffic. Cattle pens have been put up at Truro and Newport Stations. The new siding at Truro will lessen in a great degree the large amount of labor in shunting trains. It is 714 feet in length, and is capable of holding twenty cars. The loading bank on either side of the new siding is 290 feet in length, and now affords increased facilities for loading and unloading all the heavy freight brought to this station. To lessen the amount of labour and time at Newport station the original siding has been shortened, the points placed more convenient to the station, and a through siding constructed on the west side of the Main Line. The front platform has been lengthened 104 feet, and a new loading bank erected on back siding 124 feet in length. A new freight house has been built during the past year, and thus the difficulties heretofore experienced in loading, unloading, and storing freight, are now very much reduced, and every convenience afforded.

At Beaver Bank station the platform has been lengthened 30 feet and the loading bank 40 feet, and a retaining wall built opposite the station, to pass the public road and give room to lengthen the passenger platform.

At Richmond the loading bank has been partially repaired, and a crane has been put up for lifting freight of the heaviest class. The loading banks at Bedford and Elmsdale stations have been re-planked and repaired.

During the past year the department has purchased and paid for 2076½ cords in addition to the quantity of wood contracted for, to meet the requirements of the traffic. The want of more accommodation for storing wood at Richmond and

Windsor Junction stations is severely felt. I would therefore recommend that the present sheds be enlarged to contain at least 500 cords each.

The difficulties experienced in getting the contractors for maintaining the line to perform the work specified according to contract, induced me to recommend that the system be discontinued at the expiration of the several contracts, and that the maintenance be performed by days' labor, under the immediate control and supervision of the Road Masters. This was done; and I have to report that the change has been for the better, and has proved satisfactory to the interests of the road.

The large amount of extra labour performed in the removal of sleepers, ballasting, cleaning out drains, widening cuttings, excavating slips, and in repairs to the fencing, whilst they must have increased the cost of maintenance during the years have all been of great benefit to the road.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. MARSHALL.

JAMES McDONALD, Esq.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

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### RECRUITING FOR U. S. ARMY.

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(COPY.)

*Washington, April 8th, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency a copy of a despatch which I have received to-day from Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, respecting a scheme for engaging persons in Canada and Nova Scotia to come to this country as laborers, the real object of which is (as the Consul believes) to obtain recruits for the United States Army.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

His Excellency Major General DOYLE, &c., &c.

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(COPY.)

*Her Majesty's Consulate, Boston, 5th April, 1864.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to report that some parties called at my office this morning and stated that they were about to hire in Canada and Nova Scotia three hundred laborers, to work at some patent brickworks here, and wanted my certificate that it was a bona fide transaction. They feared their agent might be molested if he had not some British official papers to shew that his mission was a proper one. I refused to give any such document, and did not disguise from them that it was clear to me this was one of the schemes for recruiting the United States army, and that I should consider myself culpable if in any way, even indirectly, I aided in deluding the poor men they were going to employ in their alleged patent brick making.

I venture to suggest that if this were brought to the knowledge of the Provincial Governments it might be of service, and prevent some of the border people being deluded.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. LOUSADA.

MY LORD LYONS.



## APPENDIX No. 3.

# ANNUAL FINANCIAL RETURNS.

### GENERAL STATEMENT OF WARRANTS

*Drawn on the Receiver General by the Financial Secretary, for Payment, on account of the different Public Services of the Province, during the year ended 31st December, 1863.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<b>CIVIL LIST.</b>				
His Excellency The Earl of Mulgrave..	Salary as Lieut. Governor for 12 months, to September 30, 1863.	3750 00	10979 16	
Major-General Doyle....	Salary as Administrator from 17th to 30th September, 1863.....		270 84	
Honorable W. Young...	" Chief Justice, for 12 mths "	800 00	2400 00	
W. B. Bliss.....	" Assistant Judge "	812 50	2437 50	
E. M. Dodd.....	" " " "	700 00	2100 00	
W. F. DesBarres.....	" " " "	700 00	2100 00	
L. M. Wilkins.....	" " " "	700 00	2100 00	
Hon. Joseph Howe.....	" Prov. Sec'y from Oct 1, 1862, to June 11, 1863.....	700 00	1252 22	
" John H. Anderson.	" Receiver General "	600 00	1078 33	
" William Ammand..	" Financial Secretary "	600 00	1078 33	
" Adams G. Archibald	" Attorney General "	500 00	894 44	
" Charles Tupper...	" Prov. Sec'y, fm June 12, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1863.....		847 78	
" James McNab.....	" Receiver General "		726 67	
" Isaac Le Vesconte .	" Financial Secretary "		726 67	
" James W. Johnston	" Attorney General "		605 56	
" William A. Henry.	" Solicitor General "		151 00	
Samuel P. Fairbanks....	" Com. Cr. Lands, 12 mths	500 00	1500 00	
William H. Keating....	" Clerk to Proy. Secretary, 10½ months to August 15.....	350 00	875 00	
James H. Thorne.....	" " 1½ mths to Sept. 30.....		175 00	
James M. Ross.....	" Asst. " 9 " June 30.....	112 50	225 00	
Sydenham Howe.....	" " " " " ".....	112 50	225 00	
Henry Johnston.....	" " 3 ms. 19 dys. Sept. 30.....		271 84	
Edward Duckett.....	" Clerk to Rec. Gen. 12 ms. "	300 00	900 00	
John R. Wallace.....	" " " " " ".....	250 00	750 00	
Thomas R. Dewolf.....	" " Financial Secretary "	250 00	750 00	
William A Hendry.....	" " Com. Crown Lands "	250 00	750 00	
Frederick LeBlanc.....	" " " " " ".....	200 00	600 00	
Edward Morris.....	" " " " " ".....	120 00	360 00	
Charles H. Carman.....	" " " " " ".....	150 00	450 00	
Peter Doyle.....	" " " " " ".....	100 00	166 67	
William Hickman.....	" Private Sec'y to Lt. Governor	312 50	987 50	
J. W. Nutting.....	" Clerk of the Crown, Sept. 30	100 00	300 00	
Joseph Skallish.....	" Messenger of Council, Sep. 30	40 00	120 00	
Alexander Stewart, C.B.	Pension for 12 months ended "	400 00	1200 00	
W. Q. Sawers.....	" " " " " ".....	300 00	900 00	
J. G. Marshall.....	" " " " " ".....	300 00	900 00	
W. H. Crawley.....	" " " " " ".....	300 00	900 00	
John S. Morris.....	" " " " " ".....	300 00	900 00	
Hon. Provincial Secretary	Contingencies, his Office	125 00	375 00	
Receiver General..	" " " " " ".....	75 00	225 00	
Financial Secretary.	" " " " " ".....	50 00	150 00	
Commis'r Crown Lands.	" " " " " ".....	50 00	150 00	
<i>Carried forward....</i>		<b>\$14910 00</b>	<b>44794 51</b>	<b>\$59704 51</b>



## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				59704 51
	ADVANCES.			
Commissioners .....	On account of revising the Statutes .....		300 00	
Hon. Jonathan McCully.....	Express to Moncton and back.....		40 00	
E. M. McDonald.....	Public Printing.....		1100 00	
Charles Budd, et al.....	Wharf at Digby.....		641 61	
James M. Ross.....	Expense of celebration of marriage H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.....		2868 39	
John Campbell.....	Balance expenses of survey in 1862.....		370 00	
Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	Professional services.....		70 00	
W. H. Keating.....	For copies of Assessment Rolls.....		407 28	
".....	Clerk of Council, 3 ys. and 12 days to 15th August 1863.....		607 00	
George Wightman.....	Surveys at Bear River and Annapolis.....		124 55	
".....	Services at Maccan Bridge.....		180 00	
Thomas C. Haliburton.....	Pension to 30th Sept., 1863.....		8550 00	
".....	Costs of Appeal.....		525 33	
John Thomas.....	To relieve distress at Hammonds Plains.....		139 60	
Thomas B. Akin.....	On account of Record Commission.....		200 00	
William Marshall.....	Taking measurements for wharf at Hantsport.....		7 00	
John A. Bell.....	On account Internat'l Exhibition.....		1200 00	
M. D. McKenna.....	Services from Aug. 1 to Sep. 30, '63.....		166 67	
W. H. Tremain.....	Survey for wharf at Annapolis.....		78 73	
E. M. Wilson.....	On account of Board of Witnesses in suit of Queen vs. Cook.....		38 81	
Hon. Charles Tupper.....	Travelling expenses to and from Canada.....		200 00	
".....	To pay subscription to Canadian News.....		302 67	
Alpin Grant.....	On account of Public Printing.....		500 00	
Henry Pryor.....	To aid pauper immigrant to return to England.....		40 00	
Michael O'Shaughmassy.....	Capture of Michael Kelly, prisoner escaped from Halifax Co. Jail.....		50 00	
Chas. W. Fairbanks.....	On acct. surveys in Eastern Halifax.....		40 00	
N. Tupper.....	Opening road from Bear River to East Branch Lake.....		110 57	
Hon. Receiver General.....	To relieve distressed Immigrants.....		16 00	
Hon. Provincial Secretary.....	To purchase of specimen of gold- bearing quartz to forward to museums in Canada.....		120 00	
			18994 21	18994 21
	AGRICULTURE.			
	<i>County of Annapolis.</i>			
President and Secretary.....	Eastern Annapolis Society.....	40 00		
".....	Bridgetown Society.....	40 00		
		80 00		
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
".....	Sydney Society.....	40 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$ 120 00		78698 72

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		120 00		78698 72
	<i>AGRICULTURE—Continued.</i>			
	<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
President and Secretary..	Lower Stewiacke Society.....	40 00		
“ “	New Annan “ .....	40 00		
“ “	Sterling “ .....		50 00	
		80 00	50 00	
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
“ “	Wallace Society .....	60 00		
“ “	Parrsborough .....		60 00	
		60 00	60 00	
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
“ “	Clare Society .....	60 00		
“ “	Central “ .....		40 00	
		60 00	40 00	
	<i>County of Halifax.</i>			
“ “	Lower Musquodoboit Society.....		50 00	
“ “	Eastern “ .....		40 00	
			90 00	
	<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
“ “	North East Margaree Society .....		80 00	
	<i>County of King's County.</i>			
“ “	Lower Horton Society .....	50 00		
	<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
“ “	Lunenburg Society.....	40 00		
	<i>County of Pictou.</i>			
“ “	Pictou Society.....	40 00		
“ “	Maxwelltown.....		40 00	
		40 00	40 00	
	<i>County of Queen's County.</i>			
“ “	Caledonia Society.....	60 00		
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
“ “	Middle River Society .....		120 00	
	<i>County of Yarmouth.</i>			
“ “	Yarmouth Society.....		60 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$ 510 00	540 00	78698 72

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		510 00	540 00	78698 72
	<b>AGRICULTURE—Continued.</b>			
Rev. Dr. Forrester.....	For his services in 1863.....		200 00	
Arch'd Scott.....	Aid to N. S. Horticultural Society.....		400 00	
Hon. S. L. Shannon.....	Exhibition in District No. 3.....		2000 00	
Hon. A. McFarlane.....	“ “ No. 4.....		2021 71	
		510 00	5161 71	5671 71
	<b>BOARD OF WORKS.</b>			
Chairman of Board....	On account of expenditure of 1863 including balance of 1862.....	15401 14	66866 48	
Hugh Munro.....	Salary from 1st October, 1862, to 4th August, 1863.....	400 00	953 42	
Frederick Brown.....	“ 4th Aug. to 30th Sep. 1863.....		246 58	
Matthew D. McKenna....	“ 1st Oct. '62 to 1st July '63.....	250 00	583 33	
John H. Kendrick.....	“ 1st July to 30th Sept. 1863.....		166 67	
		16051 14	68816 48	84867 62
	<b>CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Commiss'r Crown Lands.	To pay Surveyors and Registrars accounts, and return purchase monies, &c., including balance for 1862.....	3606 40	10793 60	14400 00
	<b>COPYRIGHT.</b>			
W. H. Keating.....	Amount paid into the Treasury on this account.....	58 83		58 83
	<b>CAPE RACE LIGHT.</b>			
H. B. Paulin.....	Amount of Light Dues collected to 31st December, 1861.....	27 19		27 19
	<b>CORONERS' INQUESTS.</b>			
	<i>County of Annapolis.</i>			
Isaac McNayr.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		10 00	
Jonathan Woodbury....	“ “.....		10 00	
Stephen Crosseup.....	“ “.....		10 00	
Isaac B. Bonnett.....	“ “.....		10 00	
			40 00	
	<i>County of Antigonish.</i>			
Joseph Symonds.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisition held.....		10 00	
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
Lauchlan Robertson....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		40 00	
D. N. Macqueen.....	“ “.....		10 00	
			50 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> ..... \$.....		100 00	183724 07

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....			100 00	183724 07
	<b>CORONERS' INQUESTS—Continued.</b>			
	<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
Robert Louis.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		10 00	
W. E. McRoberts.....	“ “		10 00	
Samuel Muir.....	“ “		20 00	
Joseph Fulton.....	“ “		10 00	
			50 00	
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
Thomas W. Jackson....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		20 00	
Henry A. Dawson.....	“ “		20 00	
W. W. Bent.....	“ “		10 00	
			50 00	
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
R. Stevens.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		10 00	
	<i>County of Guysborough.</i>			
William Moir.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		10 00	
Spinney Whitman.....	“ “		20 00	
A. Kirk.....	“ “		10 00	
W. G. Scott.....	“ “		10 00	
			50 00	
	<i>County of Halifax.</i>			
Edward Jennings.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		250 00	
Samuel Gray.....	“ “		40 00	
J. Denham Hume.....	“ “		150 00	
James L. Griffin.....	“ “		10 00	
W. H. Weeks.....	“ “		30 00	
William Evans.....	“ “		10 00	
Joseph Browner.....	“ “		10 00	
			500 00	
	<i>County of Hants.</i>			
John A. Jenkins.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions' held		60 00	
Samuel D. Brown.....	“ “		30 00	
George Armstrong.....	“ “		10 00	
James McKenzie.....	“ “		10 00	
			110 00	
	<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
John Munro.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held		10 00	
James G. McKeen.....	“ “		10 00	
			20 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> ..... \$		890 00	183724 07

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....			890 00	183724 07
	CORONERS' INQUESTS—Continued.			
	<i>County of Kings.</i>			
Jonathan Borden.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		20 00	
Abraham VanBuskirk....	“ “.....		10 00	
Stephen Dodge.....	“ “.....		10 00	
C. C. Hamilton.....	“ “.....		10 00	
			50 00	
	<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
Nelson Chesley.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		10 00	
Daniel Dimock.....	“ “.....		20 00	
William Ross.....	“ “.....		30 00	
George Turner.....	“ “.....		10 00	
W. A. C. Randall.....	“ “.....		30 00	
W. V. Andrews.....	“ “.....		10 00	
Charles Lordly.....	“ “.....		10 00	
Joseph Whitford.....	“ “.....		20 00	
			140 00	
	<i>County of Pictou.</i>			
John McKay.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		20 00	
W. H. Harris.....	“ “.....		30 00	
E. Roach.....	“ “.....		10 00	
			60 00	
	<i>County of Richmond.</i>			
George E. Jean.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		30 00	
Edward P. Flinn.....	“ “.....		20 00	
			50 00	
	<i>County of Shelburne.</i>			
David Eisenhauer.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		10 00	
W. J. Bell.....	“ “.....		10 00	
Israel K. Wilson.....	“ “.....		10 00	
			30 00	
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
S. G. A. McKeen.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		10 00	
John McLellan.....	“ “.....		10 00	
			20 00	
	<i>County of Yarmouth.</i>			
James M. Lent.....	Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held.....		10 00	
Thomas D. Chipman.....	“ “.....		10 00	
James C. Farish.....	“ “.....		10 00	
Forman Hatfield.....	“ “.....		20 00	
George Bingay.....	“ “.....		30 00	
Matthew Jeffery.....	“ “.....		10 00	
			90 00	1330 00
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$		1330 00	185054 07

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				185054 07
CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.				
Martin L. Wilkins.....	Conducting prosecutions Spring and Fall Terms.....		492 83	
Hon. John Creighton .....	“ “.....		472 19	
Hon. W. A. Henry.....	“ “.....		296 99	
John C. Wade.....	“ “.....		164 14	
Charles F. Harrington..	“ “.....		147 44	
Beamish Murdoch.....	“ Spring Term.....		171 00	
J. W. Ritchie.....	“ “.....		60 90	
Silas L. Morse.....	“ “.....		50 40	
Hon. J. W. Johnston .....	“ “.....		29 80	
Stewart Cambell.....	“ Fall Term.....		59 80	
Enoch Wilsen.....	Board of witnesses in suit of Queen vs. Young.....		210 00	
Daniel McKay.....	To pay witnesses fees “.....		170 91	
J. G. Smith, et al.....	“ “.....		68 15	
Mrs. Halloran.....	Board of witnesses “.....		19 00	
J. J. Sawyer.....	“ Jury “.....		13 00	
John Coles.....	Witnesses fees in suit of Queen vs. Bruce.....		6 20	
			2432 75	2432 75
DISTRESSED SEAMEN.				
H. B. Paulin.....	To relieve distressed British seamen.....		1961 36	
“	His services attending “.....	200 00		
		200 00	1961 36	2161 36
DRAWBACKS.				
Albro, Son & Co.....	Allowed by the Board of Revenue.....		272 87	
Avery, Brown & Co.....	“ “.....		49 37	
Archibald & Co.....	“ “.....		1192 75	
E. Albro & Co.....	“ “.....	82 77	981 17	
George Alexander.....	“ “.....		73 16	
W. Akins & Co.....	“ “.....		521 58	
W. W. Austin.....	“ “.....	76 40		
Black, Brothers & Co.....	“ “.....		841 28	
Bell & Anderson.....	“ “.....		56 25	
Burns, Neal & Murray..	“ “.....	37 50	211 30	
John Boyle.....	“ “.....		217 03	
J. B. Bennett's estate..	“ “.....		64 75	
J. Cochran & Son.....	“ “.....		41 29	
Daniel Cronan.....	“ “.....	19 12	19 16	
E. W. Chipman & Co.....	“ “.....		1812 50	
Cogswell & Forsyth.....	“ “.....		401 50	
W. G. Coombs.....	“ “.....		25 44	
W. H. Creighton.....	“ “.....		29 00	
Duffus & Co.....	“ “.....	46 88	2057 90	
Doull & Miller.....	“ “.....	31 25	860 13	
Arnold Doane.....	“ “.....	17 20		
J. B. Elliott & Co.....	“ “.....	96 87	75 62	
Thomas Fenerty.....	“ “.....		98 52	
Snow Freeman.....	“ “.....		11 50	
John Fotherby.....	“ “.....		279 50	
H. D. Frost.....	“ “.....		52 70	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$	407 99	10246 27	189648 18

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		407 99	10246 27	189648 18
DRAWBACKS—Continued.				
H. H. Fuller & Co.....	Allowed by the Board of Revenue.....		30 25	
Grant, Romans & Co.....	“ “.....		35 30	
R. I. & W. Hart.....	“ “.....		13 03	
T. & E. Kenny.....	“ “.....	592 40	3741 18	
Hon. A. Keith.....	“ “.....		707 90	
T. Kyle.....	“ “.....		145 68	
Keith & McLean.....	“ “.....		154 20	
Henry Lawson.....	“ “.....		31 27	
Thomas Laidlaw & Son.....	“ “.....		96 60	
John W. Lovett.....	“ “.....		258 40	
W. & C. Murdoch.....	“ “.....	74 08	1162 15	
G. & A. Mitchell & Co.....	“ “.....		16 60	
H. Mignowitz & Co.....	“ “.....		409 49	
R. T. Muir.....	“ “.....		80 00	
R. McMurray & Co.....	“ “.....	35 88	257 14	
Alexander McKay.....	“ “.....		29 16	
John McGowan.....	“ “.....	11 00		
A. McLeod & Co.....	“ “.....		182 75	
Enos McLeod.....	“ “.....		45 00	
A. & W. Mackinlay.....	“ “.....		125 04	
McLean, Campbell & Co.....	“ “.....		143 42	
Officers 63rd Regiment.....	“ “.....	89 51		
B. O'Neil & Co.....	“ “.....		55 29	
P. Robin & Co.....	“ “.....		77 50	
W. R. Ruggles, et al.....	“ “.....		18 00	
C. Robson & Co.....	“ “.....		196 07	
W. & C. Silver.....	“ “.....	198 32	670 20	
John Silver.....	“ “.....	278 12	748 52	
W. Stairs, Son & Morrow.....	“ “.....	41 98	114 19	
Samuel Strong.....	“ “.....	75 00		
John Stairs.....	“ “.....		123 84	
Shaw & Murphy.....	“ “.....		186 58	
James Scott.....	“ “.....		571 76	
Edward Smith.....	“ “.....		113 00	
Isaac J. Wyld.....	“ “.....		9 42	
Patrick Walsh.....	“ “.....	37 36	64 64	
Wetmore & McCulloch.....	“ “.....		501 08	
B. Wier & Co.....	“ “.....		40 50	
S. A. White & Co.....	“ “.....		13 20	
Way & Hunter.....	“ “.....		31 25	
E. C. Twining.....	“ “.....		33 45	
Vaux Brothers.....	“ “.....		31 72	
A. J. Rickards.....	“ “.....		200 00	
Salter & Twining.....	“ “.....		57 60	
		1842 24	22167 64	24009 88
EDUCATION.				
Governors Kings College.....	Grant for 1 yr. ended Sep. 30, 1863.....	250 00	750 00	
Trustees St. Mary's.....	“ “.....	250 00	750 00	
“ Horton Academy.....	“ “.....	250 00	750 00	
“ Sackville.....	“ “.....	250 00	750 00	
“ Pictou.....	“ “.....	250 00	750 00	
“ St. Francis Xavier's.....	“ “.....	250 00	750 00	
“ Presbyt'n Church.....	“ “.....	250 00	500 00	
“ Hx. Grammar School.....	“ “.....	150 00	450 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> ... \$.....	1900 00	5450 00	213658 06

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward.</i>		1900 00	5450 00	213658 06
	<b>EDUCATION—Continued.</b>			
Rev. Dr. Forrester	Sal'y Superintend't Normal School to 30th September	300 00	900 00	
W. Mulholland	Teacher	200 00	600 00	
T. H. Rand	"	200 00	600 00	
J. B. Calkin	Teachers in Model School	200 00	600 00	
Rev. Dr. Forrester	For Books		2400 00	
"	Fuel, Repairs, &c.		400 00	
L. W. Williams	Teacher of Music in Normal School		50 00	
Rev. Dr. Forrester	Contingent Expenses		400 00	
"	Repairs		50 00	
"	Postages		79 00	
Alexander Munro			200 00	
Farquhar McRae			61 53	
Howard McLean			40 00	
T. H. Rand & W. Mulholland			400 00	
Trustees Infant School	Aid to School		200 00	
Union School	"		120 00	
Colored School	" at Colored Settlement	40 00	37 50	
Comm'rs Normal School	Insurance on Building		65 00	
		2840 00	12653 03	
	<i>County of Annapolis.</i>			
Commissioners of Schools	Eastern District Common Schools	225 33	1126 67	
"	" Grammar "	33 33	166 67	
"	Western District Common "	207 34	1036 66	
"	" Grammar "	33 33	166 67	
		499 33	2496 67	
	<i>County of Antigonish.</i>			
"	Common Schools to 31st October	400 00	2000 00	
"	Grammar " "	166 66	333 34	
		566 66	2333 34	
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
"	Common Schools to 31st October	420 00	2100 00	
"	Grammar " "	66 66	333 34	
		486 66	2433 34	
	<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
"	North district Common Schools	94 66	473 34	
"	South " "	319 34	1596 66	
		414 00	2070 00	
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
"	Eastern district Common Schools	288 00	1440 00	
"	" Grammar "	50 00	150 00	
"	Western district Common "	72 00	360 00	
		410 00	2050 00	
	<i>Carried forward.</i>	5216 65	24036 38	213658 06



## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		5216 65	24036 38	213658 06
	<b>EDUCATION—Continued.</b>			
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
Commissioners of Schools	Clare district Common Schools	713 00	571 09	
"	" Grammar "		66 67	
"	Digby district Common "	228 00	1140 00	
"	" Grammar "	44 44	222 22	
		385 44	1999 89	
	<i>County of Guysborough.</i>			
"	Guysboro' district Common Schools	201 33	1006 67	
"	" Grammar "		66 66	
"	St. Mary's district Common "	80 00	400 00	
"	" Grammar "	22 23	111 12	
		303 56	1584 45	
	<i>County of Hants.</i>			
"	Rawdon district Common Schools	185 90	925 00	
"	" Grammar "	80 89	111 12	
"	Windsor district Common "	197 33	1077 67	
"	" Grammar "	44 44	222 22	
		515 06	2336 01	
	<i>County of Halifax.</i>			
"	City of Halifax Common Schools	466 67	2333 33	
"	Rural district " "	129 67	648 33	
"	" Grammar "	33 33	116 67	
"	Shore district Common "	129 66	648 34	
"	Western district " "	259 34	1296 66	
"	" Grammar "	33 33	166 67	
		1052 00	5210 00	
	<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
"	North district Common Schools	172 67	863 33	
"	South district " "	345 33	1726 67	
"	" Grammar "	44 44	222 22	
		562 44	2812 22	
	<i>County of King's County.</i>			
"	Common Schools to 31st October	400 00	2000 00	
"	Grammar " "	66 67	233 33	
		466 67	2233 33	
	<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
"	Chester district Common Schools	108 67	543 33	
"	New Dublin " "	108 67	543 33	
"	" Grammar "	14 13	78 27	
"	Lunenburg Common "	217 33	1086 67	
"	" Grammar "	33 33	166 67	
		482 13	2418 27	
	<i>Carried forward</i> ....	8984 55	42630 55	213658 06

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		8984 55	42630 55	213658 06
	EDUCATION—Continued.			
	County of Pictou.			
Commissioners of Schools	North district Common Schools.....	374 00	1870 00	
“	“ Grammar “.....	22 22	111 13	
“	South district Common “.....	374 00	1879 00	
“	“ Grammar “.....	44 44	222 22	
		814 66	4073 35	
	County of Queen’s County.			
“	North district Common Schools.....	66 67	333 33	
“	“ Grammar “.....		50 00	
“	South district Common “.....	193 33	966 67	
“	“ Grammar “.....	50 00	250 00	
		310 00	1600 00	
	County of Richmond.			
“	Common Schools to 31st October.....	288 67	1443 33	
“	Grammar Schools “.....	66 67	333 33	
		355 34	1776 66	
	County of Shelburne.			
“	Barrington district Com’n Schools.....	130 00	650 00	
“	“ Grammar “.....	33 33	166 67	
“	Shelburne district Common “.....	130 00	650 00	
“	“ Grammar “.....	33 33	166 67	
		326 66	1683 34	
	County of Victoria.			
“	Common Schools to 31st October.....	266 67	1333 33	
“	Grammar “.....	66 67	133 33	
		333 34	1466 66	
	County of Yarmouth.			
“	Argyle district Common Schools.....	143 33	716 67	
“	“ Grammar “.....	22 22	111 12	
“	Yarmouth “ Common “.....	196 00	980 00	
“	“ Grammar “.....	44 44	88 89	
		405 99	1896 68	
		11530 54	55077 24	66607 78
	ESCHEAT.			
Hon. A. G. Archibald...	Costs in case of Queen vs. Thomas Duncan, County Colchester.....		38 25	38 25
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$			280304 09

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				280304 09
	GOLD FIELDS.			
Commissioner .....	On account of current expenses...	11666 43	11583 57	
Samuel Creelman .....	Salary 10 months, to July 31, 1862	500 00	1166 66	
P. S. Hamilton .....	“ 2 months, ended Sept. 30.		383 34	
		12166 43	13083 57	25250 00
	HARE'S LOT.			
Hon. Receiver General...	To pay for land.....		39472 80	
Hon. S. L. Shannon .....	“ Recording Deeds.....		5 50	
W. M. Allan .....	Commission negotiating purchase..		106 00	
Mrs. Hare.....	Interest 3 mos. on £1000, balance purchase money in hands of government.....		60 00	
			39644 30	39644 30
	IMMIGRATION.			
S. Creelman.....	On account expenses Immigrants..		1808 50	
Commissioner .....	“ “		636 30	
			2444 80	2444 80
	INTEREST.			
Bank of Nova Scotia....	Interest due Bank .....		1133 20	
Cashier of Savings' Bank	“ Depositors.....		20551 00	
Hon. Receiver General..	To pay interest due Baring, Bros. and Co. to 31st Dec. 1862.....	304 12		
		304 12	21684 20	21988 32
	INDIANS.			
Commissioner of Indians	For relief of destitute Indians....	253 50	1200 00	
Overseers of Poor.....	“ Indians at Cornwallis.....		31 70	
“ “	“ “ Aylesford.....		4 85	
T. E. Jean.....	“ “ .....	22 00		
Dr. Joseph Moore.....	“ “ .....	10 00		
Dr. Weeks.....	“ “ .....		25 67	
		285 50	1262 22	1547 72
	INDIAN RESERVES.			
George Doull.....	Land purchased for Indians.....		401 25	
John Logan.....	For Oxen purchased for Chief of Mic Macs.....		60 00	
			461 25	461 25
	JUDICIARY EXPENSES.			
Hon. Chief Justice.....	Travel'g fees, Spring & Fall Terms		308 00	
W. F. DesBarres.....	“ “ .....		382 67	
E. M. Dodd .....	“ “ .....		350 00	
L. M. Wilkins .....	“ “ .....		377 99	
			1418 66	1418 66
	<i>Carried forward</i> ..... \$			373059 14

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				373059 14
LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.				
<i>Assembly.</i>				
The Speaker, et al.....	Pay as Members, Session 1863..		17288 00	
“ “	Travelling allowance “		2784 00	
Alexander James.....	Clerk of Assembly “		1200 00	
“	Contingencies “		1233 38	
Henry C. D. Twining...	Clerk Assistant “		800 00	
Rev. J. C. Cochran.....	Chaplain “		100 00	
Edward Joyce.....	Sergeant-at-Arms “		300 00	
John H. Hefler.....	Assistant “ “		180 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	Messenger “		160 00	
Samuel Chipman.....	Chairman Com. of Supply “		80 00	
Henry Martell.....	“ “ Bills “		80 00	
Postmaster General.....	Postage of Members “		2357 50	
Gordon & Keith.....	Contingent expenses “		112 20	
			26675 08	
<i>Legislative Council.</i>				
The President, et al.....	Pay as Members, Session 1863..		6324 00	
“ “	Travelling allowance “		797 00	
John C. Halliburton...	Clerk of Council “		800 00	
“	Contingencies of Council “		769 58	
John W. Ritchie.....	Law Clerk “		600 00	
John J. Sawyer.....	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod		300 00	
Rev. R. Willis.....	Chaplain “		100 00	
Henry Oldright.....	Reporting Debates “		400 00	
Alpin Grant.....	Printing Debates “		80 00	
Postmaster General.....	Postage of Councillors “		683 55	
Joseph Skallish.....	Messenger “		180 00	
John Willing.....	Assistant Messenger “		80 00	
			11114 13	37789 21
MILITIA.				
R. B. Sinclair.....	On account of Militia Service.....	5204 00	24000 00	
W. R. S. Wainwright...	Adjt. 1st Batt. 1st Halifax Regt..		40 00	
George Ackhurst.....	“ 2d “ 2d “		40 00	
W. Myers Gray.....	“ “ 3d “		40 00	
J. P. Smith, junr.....	“ 2d “ 2d Queen's Regt..		40 00	
J. C. Mackintosh.....	“ 2d “ 5th Halifax Regt..		40 00	
C. J. McDonald.....	“ 2d “ 1st Colchester Rgt..		40 00	
		5204 00	24240 00	29444 00
<i>Carried forward</i> ....\$.....				440292 35

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				440292 35
MISCELLANEOUS.				
James Venables.....	Keeper of Provincial Building.....	80 00	240 00	
Judge of Vice-Admiralty	Fuel and Crier for Vice-Adm. Court.....	50 00	25 00	
W. H. Wiswell.....	Teleg'ms to and fm Pro. Sec's office.....	76 68	119 33	
Commissioners.....	Signing and cancelling Prov. Notes.....		550 00	
Hon. Jonathan McCully.	On account of Legislative Library.....	400 00	800 00	
John Bowes & Son.....	Binding books, &c. for 1862, 1863.....	94 25	56 00	
A. & W. McKinlay.....	“ Journals Assembly, &c.....	1542 00		
“	Stat'y, &c. for Assembly, Sess. 1863.....		1041 46	
Andrew Downs.....	Aid to his Zoological Gardens.....		200 00	
Commissioners.....	Revising the Statutes.....		1268 00	
Charles H. Carman, et al	Copying Assessment Rolls.....		131 19	
M. S. Brown.....	For watch presented to T. E. Gilliat.....		100 00	
W. H. Keating.....	To pay for printing and engraving			
“	\$5 notes.....	341 95		
John R. Wallace.....	For extra services in 1862.....	200 00		
Thomas R. Dewolf.....	“ “ “ “.....	200 00		
Rev. J. C. Cochran.....	Aid to Deaf and Dumb Institution.....		3000 00	
J. W. Ritchie.....	For professional services in 1862.....	40 00		
James Cordwell.....	Provincial Notes destroyed by fire.....		80 00	
R. M. Burke.....	“ “ “ “.....		4 00	
Joseph Nelson.....	Contribution to B. A. Association.....		1008 89	
Hon. Receiver General..	To pay Baring, Brothers and Co.....		912 25	
Edmund Crowell.....	Aid to Humane Establishment at			
“	Seal Island.....		120 00	
William Goodrich.....	“ “ “ “ Mud Islands.....		80 00	
Chairman Board of Works	Relief Transient Paupers in Hospi-			
“	tal for Insane.....	5000 00		
Hon. John McKimmon...	Attendance at Halifax as Execu-			
“	tive Councillor.....		165 00	
“ Alex. Macfarlane...	“ “ “ “.....		125 00	
“ W. A. Henry.....	“ “ “ “.....		160 00	
“ John Creighton...	“ “ “ “.....		56 00	
Peter Bonnett.....	Return four Members to Assembly			
“	for Co. Annapolis.....		24 00	
Henry P. Hill.....	“ three “ Antigonish.....		18 00	
Charles Blanchard.....	“ four “ Colchester.....		24 00	
Roderick McLean.....	“ four “ Cumberland.....		24 00	
E. H. Francheville.....	“ two “ Guysboro'.....		12 00	
J. J. Sawyer.....	“ five “ Halifax.....		30 00	
Joseph Allison.....	“ four “ Hants.....		24 00	
George C. Lawrence.....	“ three “ Inverness.....		18 00	
J. M. Caldwell.....	“ four “ Kings.....		24 00	
J. H. Kaulback.....	“ three “ Lunenburg.....		18 00	
W. H. Harris.....	“ four “ Pictou.....		24 00	
John W. Scott.....	“ three “ Queen's.....		18 00	
J. F. Fuller.....	“ three “ Richmond.....		18 00	
Thomas Johnson.....	“ three “ Shelburne.....		18 00	
Jacob S. Ingraham.....	“ two “ Victoria.....		12 00	
Joseph Shaw.....	“ three “ Yarmouth.....		18 00	
James Collie.....	In aid of Drill Room at Milton.....		202 50	
Isaac J. Wyld.....	“ “ at Port Mulgrave.....		70 00	
William J. Bell.....	Services in Rec. Gen'l's Office, 1863.....		421 53	
William Ackhurst.....	“ “ Fin. Secretary's, “.....		100 00	
Hon. Receiver General..	To pay Baring, Bros. & Co. sundry			
“	charges in their accts. 1862, '63.....	4527 90	514 48	
		12552 78	11874 63	24427 41
<i>Carried forward</i> ....\$.....				464719 76

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				464719 76
	NAVIGATION SECURITIES.			
Isaac Roach.....	On acct. Breakwater at Port George.....	268 00		
Maximum Therrio.....	“ “ at Bellevieu Cove.....	400 00		
Amos B. Patterson.....	“ “ at French Cross.....	168 86		
C. Tooker & J. K. Rierson.....	“ Removing Lobster Rocks.....		300 00	
W. W. Hurlbert.....	“ Improving Navigation at			
J. McDonald and	Tasket River.....		389 93	
A. Buchanan.....	“ Breakwater at Neill's Har.....		123 68	
Urbane Doucett.....	“ “ at Meteghan.....		200 00	
Commissioners.....	Removing obstructions Antigonish			
	Harbor.....		2000 00	
		836 86	3013 61	3850 47
	NEW COPPER COIN.			
Hon. Receiver General.....	To pay Baring, Brothers & Co.,			
	\$10,033.60, for bronze coin.....	4136 41		
John Goudge.....	For services, from June 1862 to			
	February 1863.....	30 00		
Provincial Wesleyan.....	For advertising.....	3 75		
		4170 16		4170 16
	POST COMMUNICATION.			
Postmaster General.....	Postage for Public Departments to			
	30th September, 1863, viz.:			
	Lieutenant Governor.....	80 08	356 84	
	Provincial Secretary.....	127 42	730 17	
	Financial Secretary.....	85 16	230 29	
	Receiver General.....	56 24	150 71	
	Attorney General.....	56 74	113 61	
	Board of Revenue.....	17 90	30 12	
	Adjutant General Militia.....	157 30	803 86	
	Military Departments.....	258 77	774 82	
“ “	To pay current expenses.....	12500 00	38000 00	
“ “	“ Packet Postage.....	5399 00		
		18738 61	41190 42	59929 03
	POOR'S ASYLUM.			
Commissioners.....	Aid in maint'ng Transient Paupers.....	2100 00	6000 00	8100 00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.			
E. M. McDonald.....	On acc. printing, includ'g bal. 1862.....	3392 45	5157 20	
Wm. Compton.....	“ “.....	829 35	2109 00	
Alpin Grant.....	“ “.....	138 87	500 00	
Thomas Annand.....	“ “.....	10 50	89 00	
S. H. Holmes.....	“ “.....	10 50		
R. Huntington.....	“ “.....		37 00	
Angus Boyd.....	“ “.....		7 00	
A. Lawson.....	“ “.....	6 25		
W. H. Blackadar.....	“ “.....	6 75	4 00	
William A. Penney.....	“ “.....	28 75		
James Barnes.....	“ “.....	6 00		
S. Selden.....	“ “.....	6 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	4435 42	7903 20	540769 42

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		4435 42	7903 20	540769 42
PUBLIC PRINTING—Continued.				
Ritchie & Bulger.....	On acct. Printing, includ'g bal. '62	13 25		
Crosskill & Bourinot.....	"	13 50		
A. E. Dodge.....	"		7 00	
Church Record.....	"		2 00	
S. J. M. Allen.....	"		5 25	
New York Albion.....	"		4 00	
Jas. P. Ward.....	"		17 87	
A. M. Stewart.....	"		6 00	
Eastern Chronicle.....	"	20 00	12 00	
		4482 17	7957 32	12439 49
REVENUE EXPENSES.				
<i>County of Halifax.</i>				
Edward Binney.....	Sal'y for 12 mths. ended Sep. 30, '63	300 00	1048 88	
Henry B. Paulin.....	" " " "	250 00	750 00	
William G. Fife.....	" " " "	250 00	750 00	
John U. Ross.....	" " " "	250 00	750 00	
James M. Tidmarsh.....	" " " "	200 00	600 00	
James Kerr.....	" 10 months ended July 31...	200 00	466 66	
J. W. Cragg.....	" 2 " " Sept. 30 ..		133 34	
Joseph Austin.....	" 12 " " " "	150 00	450 00	
William T. Townsend...	" 10 " " July 31...	150 00	350 00	
Samuel Caldwell.....	" 2 " " Sept. 30...		100 00	
Peter Donaldson.....	" 12 " " " "	160 00	480 00	
James Fitzgerald.....	" 12 " " " "	150 00	450 00	
Thomas P. Ryan.....	" 3 ms. 12 dys. to Jan. 12, '63	150 00	19 72	
Thomas F. Knight.....	" 12 months to September 30..	125 00	446 72	
Bowden B. Oxley.....	" 12 months ended Sept. 30 ..	150 00	450 00	
James S. Morris.....	" " " " "	125 00	375 00	
Frederick D. Corbet....	" " " " "	100 00	371 71	
John Strachan.....	" 8 months " " "		286 85	
Edward Binney.....	Topay 1 Tide Survey'r to Nov 30, '63	52 70	572 90	
"	" 3 Shipping Officers .....	139 50	1503 00	
"	" 11 Lockers.....	461 75	5017 30	
"	" 3 Weighers.....	135 50	1551 00	
"	" 2 Boatmen.....	78 75	935 00	
"	" 12 Tidewaiters.....	385 00	4957 00	
"	" Truckmen, Messengers, &c.	34 18	513 98	
"	" Contingent expenses, 1862.	927 41		
Nova Scotia Marine Insu- -rance Company.....	Rent of Offices for Revenue Depart- -ment, 9 mths. to 30th Sept. ....		930 00	
H. B. Paulin.....	Commis'n on Light Duty collected	0 74	465 64	
Thos. R. Dewolf.....	Making Trade Returns, 1862.....	200 00		
John U. Ross.....	Witness fees in suit of Queen vs. Pugsley .....		43 15	
Crown Officers.....	Costs in trial of Queen vs. Pugsley		200 10	
W. T. Rickards.....	Examination of Spirits and Report		50 00	
Hon. A. G. Archibald...	Preparing Bonds.....		45 00	
Joseph Browner.....	Salary as Collector at Tangier. ...	80 00		
"	Commission on Duties collected ..	23 38	16 48	
Thomas Bolton.....	Expense collecting orders for Light Duty.....	22 03		
James Kerr.....	Expense to and from Cape Breton.		70 25	
	<i>Carried forward</i> ... \$	5250 94	25149 68	553208 91

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		5250 94	25149 68	553208 91
	REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.			
	<i>County of Annapolis.</i>			
Timothy C. Tobias.....	Collector at Annapolis, salary for 1862.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	124 18	306 42	
J. L. Rice.....	Protective Officer at Annapolis, salary.....	60 00		
James H. Thorne.....	Collector at Bridgetown, salary.....	80 00	46 66	
“	commission on duties collected.....	171 14	123 21	
Gilbert F. Ditmars.....	Collector at Clementsport, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	42 50	42 32	
Arod Grant.....	Collector at Port Williams, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	14 29		
William Clark.....	Collector at Margaretsville, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	45 85	55 61	
A. B. Thorne.....	Collector at Thorne's Cove, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	23 86		
Robert Stone.....	Collector at Wilmot, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	80 00		
Timothy Brooks.....	Protective Officer at Chute's Cove, salary.....	40 00		
Samuel Stone.....	Protective Officer Wilmot, 6 mths. salary.....	30 00		
James Gates.....	“ “ 4½ “.....	22 50		
S. S. Thorne.....	Commission on duties collected.....		32 98	
		1214 32	607 20	
	<i>County of Antigonish.</i>			
Hugh McPhee.....	Collector at Antigonish, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	183 82		
James Randall.....	Collector at Little River, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	21 79		
Edward Corbett.....	Collector at Harbor-au-Bouche, salary.....	60 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	16 64		
		442 25		
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
Thomas S. Bown.....	Controller North Sydney, salary.....	50 00	150 00	
“	commission on duties collected.....	147 72	589 60	
Thomas Phoran.....	Boatman at North Sydney, salary.....	60 00	110 00	
John Landers.....	“ “.....	60 00	110 00	
C. E. Leonard.....	Controller Sydney, salary.....	200 00		
“	Commissions on duties collected.....	164 52		
Lawrence Kavanagh.....	“ and incidental expenses.....		227 18	
George McKay.....	Controller at Glace Bay, salary.....	56 66		
C. H. Rigby.....	commission on duties collected.....	19 60	120 35	
Joseph Townsend.....	Protective Officer Louisburg, salary.....	60 00	18 96	
		818 50	1326 04	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	7726 01	27082 92	553208 91



## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward.</i>		7726 01	27082 92	558208 91
	REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.			
	<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
Andrew Y. Corbet	Controller Five Islands, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	35 00		
A. D. Morrison	Controller Londonderry, salary	80 00	20 00	
"	commission on duties collected	147 92	25 80	
William Campbell	Controller Tatamagouche, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	61 36		
Thomas M. Crow	Controller Truro, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	76 44	68 18	
D. A. Davidson	"		122 98	
Harris Fulmore	Protective Officer at Five Islands, salary	60 00		
James McCurdy	" Old Barns "	60 00		
George Creelman	" Shubenacadie "	40 00		
		800 72	236 96	
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
Charles Ward	Controller Advocate Harbor, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	23 14		
Robert McCully	Controller Amherst, salary	160 00	46 66	
"	commission on duties collected	192 64	301 69	
J. W. Delaney	"		37 50	
George Seaman	Controller Joggins, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	73 96	187 37	
James Ratchford	Registrar at Parrsborough, salary	50 00	150 00	
"	commission on duties collected	17 18	74 43	
David Rogers	Controller at Pugwash, salary	80 00	46 66	
"	commission on duties collected	70 29	85 18	
Nicol Nicolson	Controller at Wallace, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	4 05		
James McNab	"		27 98	
Amos Fowler	Protective Officer Amherst, salary	60 00		
Albert D. Chapman	"	69 00		
		1031 26	957 47	
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
John Barr	Controller at Bear River, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	153 81		
A. Bourneuf	Controller at Port Acadia, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	115 16		
Botsford Viets	Registrar at Digby, salary	250 00		
"	commission on duties collected	316 88	336 61	
Calvin Gidney	Controller at Sandy Cove, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	43 21		
B. H. Ruggles	Controller at Westport, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	47 52		
H. D. Ruggles	Controller at Weymouth, salary	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected	237 42		
		1564 00	336 61	
	<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$ 11121 99	28613 96	558208 91

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1862.	For 1862.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		11121 99	28613 96	553208 91
	REVENUE EXPENSES.			
	<i>County of Digby—Continued.</i>			
James Kerr.....	Commission on Duties collected.....	33 43	57 22	
Sterns Jones.....	“ “.....		149 46	
B. A. Robichau.....	Protective Officer Montegan, sal'y.....	60 00		
Lauchlan McKay.....	“ St. Mary's Bay.....	60 00		
Mark Terrio.....	“ Bellevieu Cove.....	60 00		
John Smith.....	“ Petite Passage.....	60 00		
		273 43	206 68	
	<i>County of Guysborough.</i>			
George Norris.....	Controller at Cape Canso, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	0 52	1 33	
William Hart.....	Registrar at Guysborough, salary.....	50 00	150 00	
“	commission on duties collected.....		2 30	
Isaac J. Wyldc.....	Controller at Port Mulgrave, salary.....	80 00	60 00	
“	commission on duties collected and incidental expenses.....	49 72	28 43	
Alexander McDonald.....	Controller St. Mary's River, salary.....	80 00		
Alexander Fraser.....	Col. Light Duty St. of Canso, sal'y.....	600 00		
	Board and wages of crew.....	1081 50		
	Incidental expenses.....	157 01		
	Discount on American money.....	108 40		
W. J. Bigelow.....	Commis'n on Light Duty collected.....	00 96	106 65	
Jesse Anderson.....	Protective Officer St. of Canso, sal'y.....	90 00		
Stephen McMullen.....	Controller at Isaac's Harbor, salary.....	43 33		
“	commission on duties collected.....	5 80		
		2427 24	348 71	
	<i>County of Hants.</i>			
Adam Roy.....	Controller at Maitland, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	67 50		
Charles R. Allison.....	Controller at Walton, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	6 03		
Edward O'Brien.....	Registrar at Windsor, salary.....	100 00	100 00	
“	commission on duties collected.....	234 93	149 10	
John Sterling.....	Landing waiter at Windsor, salary.....	75 00	225 00	
Rupert G. O'Brien.....	Protective Officer at Noel, salary.....	60 00		
Timothy Kerr.....	Repairing Warehouse at Windsor.....	7 85		
		711 31	474 10	
	<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
James F. Lawrence.....	Controller at Margaroo, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	4 87		
Edward D. Tremain.....	Controller at Port Hood, salary.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	36 78		
P. J. Bruard.....	Controller Port Hawkesbury, sal'y.....	80 00		
“	commission on duties collected.....	24 82		
Walter Lawrence.....	Protective Officer at _____ salary.....	60 00		
		366 47		
	<i>Carried forward</i> ..... \$	14900 44	29643 45	553208 91

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		14900 44	29643 45	553208 91
	REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.			
	<i>County of King's County.</i>			
Cornelius V. Rawding..*	Controller at Canada Creek, salary.....	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	23 04	32 51	
Edward Lockwood.....	Controller at Cornwallis, salary....	80 00	60 00	
"	commission on duties collected.....	131 43	256 53	
Henry Morris.....	Controller at Harborville, salary..	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	106 67		
Robert Farnsworth.....	Controller at French Cross, salary			
	9 months.....	60 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	36 71		
William J. Fuller.....	Controller at Horton, sal'y 5½ mos....	37 77		
"	commission on duties collected.....	50 11	68 67	
Joseph Crane.....	Salary and commission to July 18,			
	1862.....	73 57		
George Lockwood.....	Protective Officer, Cornwallis, sal'y	60 00		
Elijah Rockwell.....	" Canada Creek.....	40 00		
		859 30	417 71	
	<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
John Harley.....	Controller at LaHave, salary.....	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	100 74		
H. M. Moyle.....	Registrar at Lunenburg, salary....	100 00	300 00	
"	commission on duties collected.....	62 37	50 10	
"	Incidental expenses.....		4 12	
Louis Knaut.....	Controller at Mahone Bay, salary....	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	3 37		
John C. Stewart.....	Controller at Chester, salary.....	80 00	73 34	
"	commission on duties collected.....	5 40	2 34	
Charles E. Lordly.....	Salary and commission to June 30,			
	1861.....	132 29		
William Gildert.....	Protective Officer, salary 3 ys. and			
	8 months.....	218 75		
Benjamin Rhinard.....	" at Ovans, salary.....	40 00		
		902 02	429 90	
	<i>County of Pictou.</i>			
David McCulloch.....	Registrar and Control. Pictou, sal'y	250 00	750 00	
"	commis'n on light duty collected.....	17 08	78 99	
George Hattie.....	Warehouse Keeper and Clerk, sal'y	80 00	240 00	
Benjamin McLeod.....	Boatman, &c., salary.....	65 00	162 50	
Alexander McPherson...	" ".....	55 00	137 50	
John Gunn.....	" ".....	55 00	137 50	
A. G. McKay.....	" ".....		32 50	
Clark Murdoch.....	" ".....		22 00	
D. Munro.....	" ".....		22 00	
G. Christie & W. Fraser.	Extra Waiters.....		7 00	
		522 08	1589 99	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....\$	17184 74	32081 05	553208 91

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		17184 74	32081 05	553208 91
	REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.			
	<i>County of Queen's County.</i>			
John H. Freeman.....	Registrar at Liverpool, salary.....	75 00	225 00	
"	commission on duties collected.....	228 65	642 16	
"	Incidental expenses.....	12 05		
William Bryden.....	Searcher and Land'g Waiter, sal'y.....	90 00	270 00	
Joseph J. Letson.....	Controller at Port Medway, salary.....	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	137 45		
		623 15	1137 16	
	<i>County of Richmond.</i>			
Simon Donovan.....	Registrar at Arichat, salary.....	200 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	485 82		
James Hearne.....	Protective Officer and Landing Waiter, salary.....	100 00		
Peter LeLacheur.....	" "	60 00		
Keyran Conway.....	" "	60 00		
D. Gruchy.....	Repairs to Revenue boat.....	9 35		
		915 17		
	<i>County of Shelburne.</i>			
Winthrop Sargent.....	Controller at Barrington, salary.....	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	64 44	75 08	
William Stalker.....	Controller at Ragged Islands, sal'y.....	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	29 03	120 32	
James Muir, junr.....	Registrar at Shelburne, salary.....	140 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	112 15		
Walter Nickerson.....	Protective Officer, Cape Sable Isl'd.....	60 00		
Nathan Snow.....	" Port La Tour, salary.....	60 00		
Joseph Trefry.....	" "	60 00		
Jas. F. Demings.....	Commission on Light Duty.....		2 00	
		685 62	197 40	
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
A. F. Haliburton.....	Controller at Baddeck, salary.....	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	26 24	122 81	
Alexander Munro.....	Controller at Great Bras d'Or, sal'y.....	80 00	46 66	
"	commission on duties collected.....	7 15	5 68	
John McAulay.....	Controller at St. Ann's, salary.....	80 00		
"	commission on duties collected.....	1 58		
Colin Munro.....	Boatman, Great Bras d'Or, salary.....	60 00	35 00	
Angus Morrison.....	Protective Officer.....	40 00		
John Bain.....	"	40 00		
		414 97	210 15	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	19823 65	33625 76	553208 91



STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				987978 76
	RICHMOND SUSPENSION ACCOUNT.			
James Burgess, et al. . . . .	Proceeds of land sold at Richmond, per report of Railway com. 1861 . . . . .	3562 85		3562 85
	ROAD ADVANCES.			
	<i>County of Annapolis.</i>			
Hugh Kerr . . . . .	Rep'g Benj. Phinney road . . . . .	20 00		
Henry Jefferson . . . . .	“ Road from 2 mile tree to district No. 8 . . . . .		41 35	
		20 00	41 35	
	<i>County of Antigonish.</i>			
Donald McMillan . . . . .	Rep'g road from New Glasgow to Strait of Canso . . . . .		38 70	
Peter McKinnon . . . . .	“ South River to Pomquet Forks . . . . .		56 50	
Colin McIntosh . . . . .	“ “ to Taylor's road . . . . .		75 62	
Alex. Chisholm . . . . .	“ B. Chisholm's to C McDonald's . . . . .		74 55	
Fidel Delorey . . . . .	“ D. Petipas' to Black River . . . . .		8 00	
			253 37	
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
Patrick Young . . . . .	Rep'g Glace Bay road . . . . .	20 00		
Paul McKinnon . . . . .	“ “ . . . . .	20 00		
York Barrington . . . . .	“ road from Sydney Mines to Bras d'Or Lake . . . . .		50 00	
Ronald McMillan . . . . .	“ Barrasois bridge . . . . .		17 75	
Allen McDonald, jr. . . . .	“ road to Coxheath via Sydney . . . . .		40 00	
Robt. McNeil . . . . .	“ bridge at Christmas Island . . . . .		80 00	
Patrick Howley . . . . .	“ road from Howley's ferry to Victoria Co. line . . . . .		12 00	
Niel McNeil . . . . .	“ road near Carey's pond . . . . .		30 00	
Angus McNeil . . . . .	“ bridge at Middle Cape . . . . .		100 00	
Hector McNeil . . . . .	“ Marion bridge . . . . .		237 87	
William Armstrong . . . . .	“ bridge over Irish brook . . . . .		25 85	
Hector McKinnon . . . . .	“ road fm. Shore to H. McNeil's . . . . .		30 00	
John McPhee . . . . .	“ “ Mira to French road . . . . .		27 10	
John McDonald . . . . .	“ Coxheath road . . . . .		21 60	
		40 00	672 17	
	<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
George Johnston . . . . .	Rep'g road to Lower Stewiacke . . . . .	13 15		
James Blair . . . . .	“ from Truro to Tatamagouche . . . . .	33 52		
John Dickson . . . . .	“ “ Clifford's . . . . .	5 35		
A. Fountain, J. C. Spencer	Rebuilding bridge at Great Village . . . . .		100 78	
Duncan Dunlap . . . . .	Repairing road from Coleman's to Musquodoboit . . . . .		54 94	
TB. Chisholm, D Hamilton	“ round Higgins' hill . . . . .		118 65	
D. McCurdy, J. Hoar . . . . .	“ Lower North River bridge . . . . .		110 00	
Thomas Miller . . . . .	“ bridge at Board Landing . . . . .		133 71	
J. Dickson, A. S. Hingley	“ from Pictou Co. line to Truro . . . . .		300 00	
Thomas Parker . . . . .	“ Lower Stewiacke bridge . . . . .		240 60	
Alexander Fisher . . . . .	“ Middle Stewiacke bridge . . . . .		38 07	
		52 02	1096 75	
	<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	112 02	2063 64	991541 61

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		112 02	2063 64	991541 61
	ROAD ADVANCES—Continued.			
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
Jacob Spicer .....	Repairing bridge at Spicer's Island .....		10 00	
James McGeney .....	" Maccan bridge.....		31 45	
Hants Mills .....	" road from Amherst Point to Little Forks.....		66 67	
George Hannah.....	" bridge at Maccan .....		6 50	
Alexander Fraser.....	" road fm. McNutt's to Wallace road .....		27 52	
Jonathan R. Pipes.....	" Maccan bridge in 1862.....		212 00	
Stephen Stewart.....	" Conn.'s bridge.....		19 80	
Richard Black.....	" Slow bridge.....		20 50	
Charles Boss .....	" Spring hill road to Salt Spring.....		24 00	
James H. Noiles .....	" Noiles' road.....		16 00	
James Corbet.....	" road from Amherst Point to Coates' Hill.....		88 25	
James R. Brown.....	" bridge at Maccan River near Jas. Lawrence's.....		40 00	
John Moore.....	" Duck Creek bridge.....		24 10	
W. J. Ward.....	" bridge near E. Fowler's.....		16 30	
Ezra Black.....	" Abitau .....		200 00	
Hazen Black.....	" Leicester road.....		20 00	
Alexander Tait.....	" Mount Pleasant road .....		20 00	
Asa Knowlton.....			60 00	
Ezra Black.....	" Nappan bridge .....		16 35	
W. Canning .....	" Ratchford's line bridge.....		63 55	
Joseph N. B. Kerr .....	" bridge at Kerr's mill.....		155 83	
William Harrison .....	" Breakwater above Maccan.....		40 00	
George B. Hunter.....	" road past George Hunter's.....		40 00	
Richard Black.....	" from River Philip to Stewart's.....		13 00	
			1231 82	
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
E. W. Potter.....	Repairing Smith Cove bridge .....	79 10		
William Hains' .....	" road and swamp at Haines'.....		39 20	
John McBride .....	" road fm. Bear Riv. to Mistake.....		24 00	
James McAlpine .....	" road at Henderson's barrens.....		60 00	
John Kenney.....	" bridge near Gilbert's Cove.....		188 15	
Basil Robichau .....	" road past Robichau's .....		26 00	
Charles Hains .....	" road near W. Hains'.....		20 00	
Marr Porter.....	" road fm. C. McNeil's to South Range .....		59 80	
Stephen Marshall .....	" road from Digby to Yarmouth.....		20 42	
		79 10	437 57	
	<i>County of Guysborough.</i>			
John F. Taylor .....	Survey'g road from Isaac's Harbor to G. E. road.....	118 00		
" .....	Repairing Clam Harbor bridge.....	400 00		
John Morgan.....	" bridge over Carding Mill Cove.....	32 45		
W. Torcy & J. G. Peart.....	" Salmon River bridge.....		116 67	
John Hattie.....	" new bridge on Eastern road.....		80 00	
		550 45	196 67	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$ 741 57	3929 70	991541 61

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		741 57	3929 70	991541 61
	ROAD ADVANCES—Continued.			
	<i>County of Halifax.</i>			
William Dowling.....	Repairing bridge at Gay's River.....	20 80		
Isaac Isenor.....	" fm. Dartmouth to Shubenacadie.....	40 54		
John McHefhey.....	" at Gay's River.....		40 00	
Joseph Conrod.....	" Lawrencetown bridge.....		71 76	
Samuel Crowell.....			21 90	
Joseph Quinn.....	" bridge on St. Margt's Bay road.....		10 93	
Ephraim E. Burgess....	" road round Bedford Basin.....		40 00	
Charles H. Hamilton....	" Scott's road and bridge.....		30 20	
John Parker.....	" Brown's bridge.....		20 00	
Edward Roach.....	" bridge at Halibut Bay.....		16 00	
Peter Jollimore.....	" new road at Turns' Bay.....		60 00	
Edwin Hubly.....	" road to St. Margaret's Bay.....		106 37	
Richard Roach.....	" " ".....		94 40	
James Doyle.....	" road Emly's hill, Sambro road.....		61 50	
Edward Roach.....	" Bear Cove road.....		120 75	
William Myers.....	" LeMarchant bridge.....		30 17	
John Parker.....	" bridge near Alex. Fraser's.....		41 00	
George Marlin.....	" Spryfield bridge.....		26 60	
Edward Kemp.....	" Herring Cove, road and bridge.....		16 10	
William Anderson.....	" Le Marchant bridge.....		207 00	
James Croucher.....	" road from Hubley's to French Village.....		29 40	
Conrod Romkey.....	" Salmon River to Sheet Harbor.....		100 00	
Isaac Isenor.....	" Dartmouth to Shubenacadie.....		25 23	
I. Lester Griffin.....	" bridges near Porter's Lake.....		12 90	
		61 34	1182 21	
	<i>County of Hants.</i>			
Constant Church.....	Repairing half-way River bridge.....	26 60		
John E. Taylor.....	" bridge near Judge Des Barres.....		80 00	
J. Palmer.....	" Falmouth bridge.....		240 00	
Edward McLatchey.....	" Causeway near Avon bridge.....		483 28	
Robert Hanes.....	" road fm. J. King's to Mill Riv.....		60 00	
John O'Neal.....	" bridge near Nine-mile River.....		20 65	
Walter Burton.....	" road from 5 to 9 mile River.....		99 27	
James Hennegar.....	" Kennetcook & Clark's bridges.....		43 29	
James Lake.....	" Chapel bridge.....		124 32	
Hon. R. A. McHefhey.....			21 95	
		26 60	1172 76	
	<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
G. C. Lawrence.....	Balance of expenditure in 1862.....	478 97		
Finlay McDonald, et al..	" erecting bridge at Mabou.....		120 00	
John McKay.....	Repairing road fm. Little Narrows to Lake Ainslie.....		10 00	
A. McDonald, J. McFarlan	" bridge S.W. branch Margaree River.....		2 87	
Donald McLellan.....	" road " " to Big Brook.....		10 00	
Samuel Campbell.....	" bridge on road to New Canada.....		8 00	
		478 97	150 87	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	1308 48	6435 54	991541 61



## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		1308 48	6435 54	991541 61
	ROAD ADVANCES—Continued.			
	<i>County of King's.</i>			
Manley Goucher.....	Building bridge in Aylesford.....		61 10	
William Borden.....	.....		35 00	
John L. Pelton.....	Expenditure between old and new post road.....		10 75	
			106 85	
	<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
George Turner.....	Expended on new road to Sherbrooke.....	200 00		
Charles Lordly.....	“ bridges over Mid. and E. rivers.....		109 49	
James Naugler.....	“ new road to Mill Village.....		153 24	
Thomas Boyde.....	“ Mill Cove to Blanford road.....		10 00	
		200 00	272 73	
	<i>County of Pictou.</i>			
Hugh McGilvray.....	Expenditure on Glenhuc road.....	20 00		
G. W. A. Lowden.....	“ Great Eastern road.....	549 92	196 03	
John Henderson.....	“ Boat Harbor bridge.....		40 00	
Samuel Fraser.....	Repairing road from Fish Pools to- wards New Glasgow.....		20 00	
James McRae.....	“ from Rodeck's to Grant's.....		40 00	
Robert McCoul.....	“ M. River bridge to W. River.....		172 95	
Adam McKenzie.....	“ M. River to Co. Antigonish.....		510 00	
“	“ West River to Co. Colchester.....		135 15	
Robert McCoul.....	“ Salt Springs.....		84 25	
Adam McKenzie.....	“ N. Glasgow to Co. Antigonish.....		202 00	
“	“ Blue Mountain to Moose River.....		400 00	
Alexander Colquhoun.....	“ at Mount Thom.....		21 00	
Alexander Reid.....	“ Black River road.....		40 00	
		569 92	1861 38	
	<i>County of Richmond.</i>			
F. W. McKenzie.....	Repairing River Inhabitant's bridge.....	810 51		
Donald McLean.....	“ Black River bridge.....	41 60		
Donald N. Shaw.....	“ bridge at L'Ardoise.....	54 10		
Donald McLauchlan.....	“ from West Bay to Black River.....	28 30		
John Buchanan.....	“ bridges on Kempt road.....	20 00		
A. Oliver, et al.....	Examining Riv. Inhabitant's bridge.....		14 00	
Donald McRae.....	Rep'g road leading to Black River.....		20 00	
Boniface Sampson.....	“ bridge near Maurice Borgue's.....		24 00	
Daniel Burns.....	“ at Salmon River.....		21 87	
John Strachan.....	“ near Loch Lomond.....		40 00	
William Urquhart.....	“ Stewart's and Urquhart's.....		75 36	
Donald McRae.....	“ half-way bridge.....		32 70	
D. Gruchy.....	“ bridge and wall at D'Escouse.....		50 05	
Kenneth McLeod.....	“ road to Hay Cove.....		101 21	
Allan McRae.....	“ bridge between D. McRaes and Black River.....		13 30	
Alexander McPherson.....	“ McPherson's bridge.....		87 21	
		954 51	479 70	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$ 3032 91	9156 20	991541 61

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		3032 91	9156 20	991541 61
	ROAD ADVANCES—Continued.			
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
William Jones .....	Repairing McKenzie bridge.....		95 07	
	<i>County of Yarmouth.</i>			
Nelson Gray .....	Repairing Kempt road.....		30 00	
		3032 91	9281 27	12314 18
	ROAD COMPENSATION.			
Hugh Gillis, et al.....	County of Cape Breton, for soil.....	73 00		
Robert Brady.....	“ Lunenburg, for fencing.....		99 55	
Don'd and Ken. Ferguson	“ Richmond “.....		35 70	
Nathaniel Clough.....	“ “ “.....	35 00	62 00	
F. Mermaid, W.R. Cutler	“ “ appraisers.....		18 60	
Allan Morrison .....	“ Victoria, for fencing.....	4 00		
Alex. McRae.....	“ “ soil.....	19 00		
		131 00	215 85	346 85
	ROADS AND BRIDGES.			
Commissioners .....	County of Annapolis, on account of expenditure.....		6223 37	
“	“ Antigonish.....	177 36	5398 94	
“	“ Cape Breton.....		7530 70	
“	“ Colchester.....		8386 60	
“	“ Cumberland.....		5738 50	
“	“ Digby.....	28 00	5755 12	
“	“ Guysborough.....	140 00	5942 86	
“	“ Halifax.....	8 10	8826 07	
“	“ Hants.....	828 00	6513 47	
“	“ Inverness.....	135 00	7792 10	
“	“ King's.....	20 00	6909 94	
“	“ Lunenburg.....		9391 55	
“	“ Pictou.....	266 67	7391 37	
“	“ Queen's.....	60 00	6924 30	
“	“ Richmond.....	28 96	5446 63	
“	“ Shelburne.....	40 00	5897 72	
“	“ Victoria.....	40 00	5910 63	
“	“ Yarmouth.....	25 00	6663 81	
		1797 09	122653 68	124450 77
	SIGNAL STATION.			
H. W. Hackman, A. C. G.	Support of Signal Station at Hal- ifax, to 31st Dec., 1863.....		1250 00	1250 00
	<i>Carried forward</i> ..... \$			1129903 41

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				1129 03 41
	STEAMBOATS, PACKETS, AND FERRIES.			
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
Hon. T. D. Archibald.....	Aid to steamer on Bras d'Or Lake.....	1000 00		
Kenneth McLellan.....	Aid to ferry at Sydney River.....	10 00		
Thomas Warren.....	“ “ “ “.....	10 00		
Duncan McPhie.....	“ Low Point to Sydney Mines.....	40 00		
Neil McIntosh.....	“ North Bar to Sydney.....	20 00		
Hezekiah Stubbard.....	“ Little Bras d'Or.....	80 00		
Angus McDonald.....	“ Mira River.....	20 00		
Alexander McNeil.....	“ Grand Narrows.....	16 00		
		1196 00		
	<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
Job Dart.....	Aid to ferry at Shubenacadie River.....	40 00		
Alex. McDougall.....	“ “ “ “.....		40 00	
		40 00	40 00	
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
Frank Beaton.....	Aid to ferry across Wallace harbor.....	40 00		
James Doncaster.....	“ betw'n Amherst and Minudie.....	60 00		
Maurice Walsh.....	“ at Pugwash Harbor.....	20 00		
		120 00		
	<i>County of Digby.</i>			
Samuel Outhouse.....	Aid to ferry at Petite Passage.....	30 00		
William Morrell.....	“ Grand Passage.....	40 00		
Israel Blackford.....	“ Petite Passage.....	30 00		
Charles Winchester.....	“ Bear River.....	20 00		
Basil Amero.....	“ packet fm. Weymouth bridge to Sandy Cove.....	80 00		
Dennis Sullivan.....	“ ferry fm. Westport to Metegan.....	100 00		
		300 00		
	<i>County of Guysborough.</i>			
W. Pride and J. Nauuffs.....	Aid to ferry at St. Mary's.....	40 00		
Thomas Penney.....	“ packet from Guysborough to Arichat.....	200 00		
Alex. McGuire.....	“ ferry fm. Carter's to McPherson's.....	40 00		
John Stapleton.....	“ ferry from Port Mulgrave to Port Hawksbury.....	40 00		
Alex. McBean.....	“ steamer Experiment.....		1066 67	
		320 00	1066 67	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$1976 00	1106 37	1129903 41

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		1976 00	1106 67	1129903 41
	STEAMBOATS, &c.—Continued.			
	County of Hants.			
King & Bros.....	Aid to steamer Emperor .....	500 00	2500 00	
Joseph Musgrove.....	“ ferry fm. Hantsport to Kempt. ....	80 00		
Alex. McDougall.....	“ Londonderry and Douglass... ..		80 00	
		580 00	2580 00	
	County of Halifax.			
S. Cunard & Co .....	Aid to steamer from Halifax to Newfoundland.....	1500 00		
John Leary .....	“ ferry at Sambro Basin.....	20 00		
Jacob Tracy.....	“ Ship Harbor.....	80 00		
Joseph Parrill.....	“ North West Arm.....	40 00		
David Lowe.....	“ Sheet Harbor .....	50 00		
Charles Smith.....	“ Neeum Teuch.....	40 00		
		1780 00		
	County of Inverness.			
Josiah Embree.....	Aid to ferry from Port Hawksbury to Port Mulgrave.....	40 00		
Edward Forrestall.....	“ Auld’s Cove to McMillan’s P’nt.....	80 00		
Hugh McMillan.....	“ McMillan’s P’nt to Auld’s Cove.....	80 00		
		200 00		
	County of Lunenburg.			
Charles R. Purnett.....	Aid to ferry at LaHave .....	50 00		
Joseph Purnett.....	“ “ “ .....	50 00		
		100 00		
	County of Pictou.			
Hon. B. Wier.....	Aid to Packet from Pictou to Mag- dalen Islands.....		400 00	
George Burgess.....	“ ferry at Pictou Harbor.....		30 00	
			430 00	
	County of Queen’s.			
William McDonald .....	Aid to ferry at Port LeHerbert... ..	40 00		
	County of Richmond.			
Hugh Campbell.....	Aid to ferry at Grandique River.....	60 00		
Peter and David Fraser..	“ “ “ .....	60 00		
J. McPherson.....	“ from McPherson’s to Carter’s landing .....	40 00		
		160 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$ 4786 00	4116 67	1129903 41

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—CONTINUED.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1863.	For 1863.	Total Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		4736 00	4116 67	1129903 41
	STEAMBOATS, &c.—Continued.			
	County of Shelburne.			
W. Cunningham and L. Knowles	Aid to ferry from C. S. Island to the Main.....	80 00		
Cornelius Craig.....	" at Sable River.....	40 00		
W. Nickerson.....	" Jordan River.....	20 00		
J. R. Morrison.....	" Jordan River.....	20 00		
John McDonald.....	" Port Le Herbert.....	40 00		
		200 00		
	County of Victoria.			
Donald Ross.....	Aid to ferry at Big Harbor.....	70 00		
Kenneth Matheson.....	" " ".....	70 00		
Donald McLean.....	" St. Ann's.....	30 00		
James Hines.....	" Southern Bay.....	30 00		
Roderick McLeod.....	" Big Bras d'Or.....	30 00		
John McNeil.....	" ".....	30 00		
Alex. Ross.....	" Little Narrows.....	10 00		
John S. McNeil.....	" Grand Narrows.....	30 00		
Malcom McLean.....	" Washabuck to Baddeck.....	20 00		
		320 00		
	County of Yarmouth.			
J. Bouchie & B. Burtong	Aid to ferry at Tusket River.....		24 00	
J. F. Bouchie.....	" ".....	24 00		
		24 00	24 00	
		5280 00	4140 67	9420 67
	TRANSIENT POOR.			
Overseers of Poor.....	At Aylesford, grant 1863.....	62 40		
"	Cornwallis.....	95 77		
"	Clare.....	156 00		
"	Digby.....	41 60		
"	Guysborough.....	15 45		
"	Horton.....	195 20		
"	Liverpool.....	9 00		
"	Nine-mile River.....	199 95		
"	Pictou, 1st district.....	145 00		
"	Port La Tour.....	28 00		
"	Truro.....	88 13		
"	Wilnot.....	72 90		
"	Windsor.....	109 10		
Cornelius Sullivan.....	Co. Cape Breton.....	80 20		
Alfred Grant.....	Colchester.....	100 00		
Hugh Cameron.....	Inverness.....	74 50		
Angus McEachran.....	".....	49 00		
Dr. Saml. Muir.....	Truro.....	60 00		
Dr. Henry Kirkwood.....	Pictou.....	11 60		
Dr. Slayter.....	Halifax.....	181 00		
Rev. J. C. Cochran.....	Aid to Halifax Visiting Dispensary.....	200 00		
Chairman Board of Works	" Lunatic paupers in Hospital.....	5000 00		
			6974 80	6974 80
				\$1146298 88

## ABSTRACT

*Of Articles imported into; and manufactured in, this Province, on which duty was collected in the year 1863.*

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
Ale and Porter.....	Gallons.....61993 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	at 6 cents.....	\$3716 02
do. (here brewed).....	".....213856	2 ".....	4277 12
Beef and Pork.....	Barrels.....40	1.00 ".....	40 00
Bacon and Hams.....	Lbs.....119	2 ".....	2 38
Burning Fluid.....	Galls.....15277 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 ".....	1527 72
Brandy.....	".....28674 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 ".....	25806 96
Cordials.....	".....90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 ".....	81 72
Cheese.....	Lbs.....8396	1 ".....	83 96
Candles (Tallow).....	".....26525 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 ".....	795 77
do. (other).....	".....6405	8 ".....	512 40
Coffee (Green).....	".....168334	4 ".....	6733 36
do. (Roasted).....	".....44989	5 ".....	2249 15
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	".....826	3 ".....	24 78
Cinnamon (Ground).....	".....1512	5 ".....	75 60
Crackers.....	".....90056	1 ".....	900 56
Flour.....	Barrels.....193	25 ".....	48 25
Ginger, Pepper, and Pimento.....	Lbs.....10699	4 ".....	427 96
Geneva.....	Gallons.....54964 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 ".....	38474 94
Leather.....	Lbs.....205152	4 ".....	8206 08
Molasses.....	Gallons.....1029403 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 ".....	51470 17
Oil, viz.: Rock or Coal Oil.....	".....24093 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 ".....	2409 35
do. do.....	".....96147	7 ".....	6730 29
Onions.....	Lbs.....40834	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ".....	204 17
Raisins.....	".....283646	2 ".....	5672 92
Rum.....	Gallons.....295136 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	40 ".....	118054 72
Spirits or Strong Waters.....	".....190 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	50 ".....	95 25
Sugar (Raw).....	Lbs.....4001455	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ".....	60021 83
do. (Refined).....	".....506845	2 ".....	10136 90
Tea (Black).....	".....1112583	6 ".....	66754 98
do. (Green).....	".....18863	11 ".....	2074 98
Tobacco.....	".....267056	5 ".....	13352 80
do. (here manufactured).....	".....395088	1 ".....	3950 88
Whiskey.....	Gallons.....8593 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	70 ".....	6015 31
Wine.....	".....28408 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	40 ".....	11363 28
do.....	".....7303 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	80 ".....	5842 48
do.....	".....1024 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.40 ".....	1434 30
Value of Goods paying Advalorem Duty.....	\$969052 13	at 5 per cent.....	48452 60
do. do.....	3304726 17	10 ".....	330472 62
do. do.....	141410 52	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ".....	17676 32
do. do.....	29091 40	20 ".....	5818 28
			\$861989 41

ISAAC LEVESCONTE,  
*Financial Sec'y.*

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, N. S., 31st Dec., 1863. }





GENERAL ABSTRACT—(CONTINUED).

PORTS.	Run. @ct. 7 gal.	Sugar.		Tea.		Whisky.		Wine.		Value of Goods paying ad valorem duty.				Amount of Duty.				
		@14ct. 7lb. 2cts. 7lb.	@14ct. 7lb.	@6cts. 7lb.	@1ct. 7lb.	@10c. 7gal.	@8c. 7gal.	\$1.40 7gal.	5 7 cent.	10 7 cent.	12 7 cent.	20 7 cent.	Dolls. currency	Dolls. currency				
Halifax	272658	3391093	441345	890839	1907188747	7757	28033	6918	1021	\$685159	20265520	60	115171	04	22824	10	704134	39
Advocate Harbor		200		270		25				257	00	550	00				95	91
Annapolis	165	16001	420	2377		1975				5700	80	25777	40	2114	75	55	4509	64
Amherst		30646	3225	8936		6107				1800	21	35158	19	1311	01	214	6179	96
Antigonish	59	8640	565	18317						2164	03	17175	70			94	3524	40
Ariclat		2994	20	6548	10	13934				13067	53	19223	05	114	30	154	3471	82
Barrington		331	35	3205		13924				330	54	7359	92	507	31	277	1544	42
Baddeck	4516	6883	241	7648						2058	21	6049	80	348	99		3665	23
Bear River		4229		1427		545				4557	48	10045	64			2	1615	88
Beaver River										1366	24	2373	22			5	330	62
Bridgetown	142	6445	2556	4143		1988				546	30	22131	35			380	3293	20
Cape Canso		226		1052		1052				48	00	238	41	20	00	112	136	75
Cheverie		2966	8937	6211		3450				6609	09	15834	32	1370	12	60	3477	63
Cornwallis		919		2043		11634				425	17	3171	18	361	61	13	702	09
Clementsport		50		1585		310				2268	05	1637	52			1	530	98
Canada Creek										179	84	1707	44			48	226	96
Cow Bay										4411	80	30053	85	2349	12	202	5374	20
Chester	403	5972	5084	5846		4558				63	27	781	37	126	92		562	09
Digby	115	1903		20934		1120				2038	60	5268	08				249	38
French Cross		277		69		2				847	77	4432	75	517	01		1085	27
Five Islands										673	00	589	29	12	30		130	77
Glace Bay				740						5	19	2663	09	415	73	117	940	19
Great Bras d'Or		1208				462				7	56	31	00				6	06
Harborville		2911		3023		1823				3568	58	11140	02	2474	30	17	2950	02
Hantsport		1150				216				3	60	1265	33	1117	11	650	319	86
Horton		3236	1002	2675		462				3096	11	34881	38	371	96	102	9616	50
Harbor au Bouche				14		21				2135	75	12445	43				644	14
Joggins	260	14125		6768		2786				202	99	202	99	81	85		2559	50
LaHave		86928	2055	8779		5338				2459	75	2459	75				2195	78
Lancenburg	2065	9006				21												
Londonderry	3	1100	2000	7244		2716												
Louisburg				1980	16620													

Little River										1545	40	272	37	20	00	74	09	56	41
Maitland		3016	4	19		220				273	70	94	87			4	55	522	62
Mahone Bay		104		41		1937				866	77	6432	92	907	14	3	80	32	49
Margaree	2	460	304	3420		951				12198	00	22501	00	254	00	187	00	1235	45
Margaretsville	1548	26584		7057		183				4854	23	816	28	2282	28	2	00	5693	30
North Sydney		277		1901		2064				50840	73	97717	53			730	40	814	86
Parsborough	1	534	12559	57713	50	2064				4160	67	3274	37			52	00	22026	70
Pictou	7703	3931		4976		71				2019	79	8046	67	16	00	11	00	1240	75
Pugwash	313	440	50	187		876				4160	67	3274	37			7	15	174	17
Pubnico		9179		716		276				2019	79	8046	67	16	00	11	00	1587	11
Port Acadia	200	14188		469		276				5445	00	5479	26					1300	77
Port Gilbert				261		122				66	50	66	28	517	69	66	96	1533	19
Port Hood	3587	6244	854	207		371				4948	45	1994	57	77	10	68	40	770	22
Port Medway		3121		517		102				89	20	1037	30					188	26
Port Mulgrave										198	39	1574	87	14	40	63	35	1199	09
Port Williams										53	55	2797	84			35	57	629	06
Port Hawkesbury										1691	20	3912	45	260	00	40	80	980	20
Ragged Islands	4	10485		860		308				69	00	73	00					7	95
Sydney	157	1405		1857		715				1788	22	467	90					187	80
Shelburne		5600	50	1334		1660				3803	29	1285	20					574	94
St. Ann's										15197	78	1636	12	33	44	22	93	1424	40
St. Mary's River		7500		679		800												789	98
Sandy Cove	5	150		2633		20												146	12
Tatamagouche	305	145		421		433												146	12
Truro	10					27764												761	34
Tangier						1050												184	34
Tusket				1264		82												3386	98
Thorne's Cove		450		195		818												945	03
Windsor		1050		3196		501												330	45
Wilmot	100	811		2593		591												4738	19
Westport		242		664		359												11	10
Weymouth	157	10368	949	2857		1557												122	58
Weyton		200																34514	81
Wallace																		82219	95
Yarmouth	672	290532	25632	22762		21069												8228	00
Ale & Tobacco, mnf.																			
Totals	295136	1904	4001455	506845	1112583	18803	267050	8593	28408	7303	1024	\$969052	133304722	17	141410	52	29091	40	\$861989

ISAAC LEVESCONTE,  
Financial Sec'y.

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, N. S., 31st Dec., 1863.



## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

*Of the amount of Excise Duties collected on articles imported into, and manufactured in this Province, for the years 1862 and 1863.*

Articles.	1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
Ale and Porter.....	2416 11	3716 02	1299 91		
“ .....	2410 80	4277 12	1866 32		
Beef and Pork.....	6 00	40 00	34 00		
Bacon and Hams .....		2 38	2 38		
Burning Fluid.....	2097 00	1527 72		569 28	
Butter and Lard.....	8 17			8 17	
Brandy.....	22033 10	25806 06	3773 86		
Cordials.....	141 74	81 72		60 02	
Cheese.....	56 30	83 96	27 66		
Candles, Tallow.....	815 97	795 77		20 20	
“ other.....	978 08	512 40		465 68	
Coffee, Green.....	6654 39	6733 36	78 97		
“ Roasted.....	1706 97	2249 45	542 48		
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	12 21	24 78	12 57		
Cinnamon, ground.....	47 02	75 60	28 58		
Crackers.....	767 94	900 56	132 62		
Flour.....	10 75	48 25	37 50		
Ginger, Pepper, and Pimento.....	238 26	427 06	189 70		
Geneva.....	35707 83	38474 94	2767 11		
Leather.....	9248 35	8206 08		1042 27	
Molasses.....	54450 77	51470 17		2980 60	
Oil, viz.: Rock or Coal Oil.....	4156 50	9139 64	4983 14		
Onions.....	303 94	204 17		99 77	
Raisins.....	2820 76	5672 92	2852 16		
Rum.....	105922 90	118054 72	12131 82		
Spirits or Strong Waters.....	104 00	95 25		8 75	
Sugar, Raw.....	60612 58	60021 83		590 75	
“ Refined.....	10228 36	10136 90		91 46	
Tea, Black.....	65934 53	66754 98	820 45		
“ Green.....	89 45	2074 93	1985 48		
Tobacco.....	12128 72	13352 80	1224 08		
“ .....	2449 34	3950 88	1501 54		
Whiskey.....	6074 90	6015 31		59 59	
Wine.....	10464 22	11363 28	899 06		
“ .....	7744 40	5842 48		1901 92	
“ .....	2065 09	1434 30		630 79	
Value of Goods paying adv. duty.....	36286 72	48452 60	12165 88		
“ .....	357780 60	348148 94		9631 66	
“ .....	5151 80	5818 28	666 48		
	\$830126 57	861989 41	50023 75	18160 91	31862 84

ISAAC LEVESCONTE,  
*Financial Sec'y.*

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, 31st December, 1863. }

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

*Of the Quantities of Articles subject to Duty, imported into, and manufactured in, this Province, for the years 1862 and 1863.*

Articles.	Imported 1862.	Imported 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ale and Porter . . . . . Gallons	40268 $\frac{3}{4}$	61933 $\frac{7}{10}$	21665 $\frac{1}{10}$	
“ . . . . . “	120540	213856	93316	
Beef and Pork . . . . . Barrels	6	40	34	
Bacon and Hams . . . . . Lbs.		119	119	
Butter and Lard . . . . . “	467			467
Burning Fluid . . . . . Gallons	20970	15277 $\frac{1}{2}$		5692 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brandy . . . . . “	25525 $\frac{1}{2}$	28674 $\frac{3}{4}$	3148 $\frac{3}{10}$	
Cordials . . . . . “	158 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$		67 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese . . . . . Lbs.	5630	8390	2766	
Candles, Tallow . . . . . “	27199	26525 $\frac{1}{2}$		673 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ other . . . . . “	12226	6405		5821
Coffee, Green . . . . . “	197375	168334		29041
“ Roasted . . . . . “	34139 $\frac{1}{2}$	44989	10849 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chocolate and Cocoa . . . . . “	407	826	419	
Cinnamon, Ground . . . . . “	940 $\frac{1}{2}$	1512	571 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Crackers . . . . . “	76794	90056	13262	
Flour . . . . . Barrels	43	193	150	
Ginger, Pepper and Pimento. Lbs.	5956 $\frac{1}{2}$	10699	4742 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Geneva . . . . . Gallons	54505 $\frac{1}{4}$	54964 $\frac{1}{4}$	458 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Leather . . . . . Lbs.	250254 $\frac{1}{4}$	205152		45102 $\frac{1}{4}$
Molasses . . . . . Gallons	1089015 $\frac{1}{2}$	1029403 $\frac{1}{2}$		59612
Oil, viz.: Rock and Coal. . . . . “	41565	120240 $\frac{1}{2}$	78675 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Onions . . . . . Lbs.	60789	40834		19955
Raisins . . . . . “	141038	283646	42608	
Rum . . . . . Gallons	275545	295136 $\frac{1}{2}$	19591 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Spirits or Strong Waters. . . . . “	208	190 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, Raw . . . . . Lbs.	4040839	4001455		39374
“ Refined . . . . . “	511418	506845		4573
Tea, Black . . . . . “	1149114 $\frac{1}{2}$	1112583		36531 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Green . . . . . “	844	18863	18019	
Tobacco . . . . . “	275315 $\frac{1}{2}$	267056		8259 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ . . . . . “	244934	395088	150154	
Whiskey . . . . . “	9091	8598 $\frac{3}{10}$		497 $\frac{1}{10}$
Wine . . . . . “	25062	28408 $\frac{7}{10}$	3346 $\frac{3}{10}$	
“ . . . . . “	9106	7303 $\frac{1}{10}$		1802 $\frac{9}{10}$
“ . . . . . “	1533	1024 $\frac{1}{2}$		508 $\frac{1}{2}$
Value of Goods paying adval'm duty				
at 5 per cent. . . . .	\$725734 44	\$969052 13	\$243317 69	
10 per cent. . . . .	250553 02	3304726 17	3054173 15	
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. . . . .	2661802 45	141410 52		\$2520391 93
20 per cent. . . . .	25759 02	29091 40	3332 38	

ISAAC LEVESCONTE,  
Financial Sec'y.

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, 31st December, 1863. }

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the gross amount of Light Duty collected at the different Ports of this Province, for the years 1862 and 1863.

PORTS.	1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
Halifax	9191 70	9299 20	107 50		
Advocate Harbour	41 80	38 40		3 40	
Annapolis	201 80	224 90	23 10		
Amherst	99 70	125 80	26 10		
Antigonish	87 20	54 25		32 95	
Arichat	1272 90	1454 60	181 70		
Barrington	197 20	109 00		88 20	
Baddeck	5 40	19 90	14 50		
Beaver River	109 00	116 50	7 50		
Beaver River	90 10	1 40		88 70	
Bridgetown	50 90	35 40		15 50	
Cheverie	122 30	85 30		37 00	
Cape Canso (Norris)	17 10	15 60		1 50	
“ (Bigelow)	1283 80	768 10		515 70	
Cow Bay	291 10	446 90	155 80		
Cornwallis	205 70	98 90		106 80	
Clementsport	69 10	53 30		15 80	
Canada Creek	65 95	55 55		10 40	
Chester	5 00	44 60	39 60		
Digby	54 10	61 00	6 90		
French Cross	21 70	24 80	3 10		
Five Islands	73 60	60 00		13 60	
Guysborough	60 30	48 50		11 80	
Glace Bay	9 20	796 00	786 80		
Great Bras d'Or	68 00	21 10		46 90	
Harbourville	58 10	76 00	17 90		
Hantsport	180 25	188 55	8 30		
Horton	52 90	47 30		5 60	
Harbour au Bouche	41 30	52 70	11 40		
Isaac's Harbour	1 90	25 10	23 20		
Joggins	450 10	404 70		45 40	
Lingan	870 60	1161 60	291 00		
La Have	120 85	102 70		18 15	
Liverpool	939 25	663 05		276 20	
Lunenburg	143 00	121 40		21 60	
Londonderry	81 40	23 50		57 90	
Louisburg	139 25	114 10		25 15	
Little River	65 70	48 50		17 20	

Maitland	234 10	58 00			176 10
Mahone Bay	27 90	24 90			3 00
Margaree	42 80	46 35	4 05		
Main a Dieu		14 20	14 20		
Margaretsville	54 30	49 10			5 20
North Sydney	2946 20	3440 00	493 80		
Parishorough	91 20	181 60	90 40		
Pictou	1563 20	1947 55	384 35		
Pugwash	536 50	465 90			70 60
“ Pubnico	154 30	156 10	1 80		
Port Acadia	23 10	84 60	61 50		
Port Gilbert	70 50	98 20	27 70		
Port Hood		84 00	84 00		
Port Medway	10 60	5 80			4 80
Port Mulgrave	274 80	266 70			8 10
Port Williams	69 10	101 70	32 60		
Port Hawkesbury	38 50	22 50			16 00
Ragged Islands	57 90	56 00			1 90
Sydney, C. B.	156 10	149 85			6 25
Shelburne	70 55	38 30			32 25
“ Harbour	248 40	30 60			217 80
Straits of Canso	151 00	40 10			110 90
St. Ann's	5022 90	5877 50	854 60		
St. Mary's	31 40	16 40			15 00
Sandy Cove	123 70	64 80			58 90
Tanger	47 20	94 90	47 70		
Tamagouche	16 30	48 10	31 80		
Truro	133 25	24 20			109 05
Tusket	9 20	32 70	23 50		
Thorne's Cove	191 05	59 50			131 55
Windsor	103 20	108 60	5 40		
Wilmot	588 30	322 40			265 90
Wesport	7 40	22 00	14 60		
Weymouth	181 05	216 30	35 25		
Walton	130 25	195 50	65 25		
Wallace	78 95	65 85			13 10
White Haven	43 20	23 60			19 60
Yarmouth	29 60	9 00			20 60
“	767 75	712 20			55 55
Totals	\$31164 50	32343 80	3976 90	2927 60	1149 30

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, N. S., 31st Dec., 1863.

ISAAC LEVESONTE,  
Financial Sec'y.

## RECEIVER GENERAL'S

Dr. *The Province of Nova Scotia in Account Current with the*

To cash paid Advances.....	(per Abstract)	\$18994 21
do. Agriculture.....	do.	5671 71
do. Board of Works.....	do.	84867 62
do. Cape Race Light Duty.....	do.	27 19
do. Copy Right.....	do.	58 83
do. Coroners' Inquests.....	do.	1330 00
do. Criminal Prosecutions.....	do.	2482 75
do. Crown Land Department.....	do.	14400 00
do. Distressed Seamen.....	do.	2161 36
do. Drawback of Duties.....	do.	24009 88
do. Education.....	do.	66607 78
do. Indians.....	do.	1547 72
do. Interest.....	do.	21988 32
do. Judiciary Expenses.....	do.	1418 66
do. Legislative Expenses.....	do.	37789 21
do. Militia Expenses.....	do.	29444 00
do. Miscellaneous Expenses.....	do.	24427 41
do. Navigation Securities.....	do.	3850 47
do. Poores' Asylum.....	do.	8100 00
do. Post Communication.....	do.	59929 03
do. Public Printing.....	do.	12439 49
do. Railway Construction.....	do.	4500 00
do. do. Extension Line.....	do.	2500 00
do. Railway Interest.....	do.	244767 92
do. Railway Expenses.....	do.	127000 00
do. Rations to Troops.....	do.	148 20
do. Revenue Expenses.....	do.	55853 73
do. Salaries to Officers of Government.....	do.	59704 51
do. Signal Station.....	do.	1250 00
do. Steamboats, Packets, and Ferries.....	do.	9420 67
do. Transient Poor.....	do.	6974 80
do. Railway Damages, Colchester.....	do.	5 03
do. do. Hants.....	do.	2053 50
do. Gold Fields.....	do.	25250 00
do. New Copper Coin.....	do.	4170 16
do. Indian Reserves.....	do.	461 25
do. Immigration.....	do.	2444 80
do. Hare's Lot.....	do.	39644 30
do. Escheat.....	do.	38 25
do. Richmond Suspence Account.....	do.	3562 85

## ROAD SERVICE.

To cash paid for Road Advances.....	\$12314 18
do. Road Compensation.....	346 85
do. Old Road Votes.....	1797 09
do. Annapolis.....	6223 37
do. Antigonish.....	5398 94
do. Cape Breton.....	7530 70
do. Colchester.....	8386 60
do. Cumberland.....	5738 50
do. Digby.....	5755 12
do. Guysborough.....	5942 86
do. Halifax.....	8836 07
do. Hants.....	6513 47
do. Inverness.....	7792 10
do. King's.....	6909 94
do. Lunenburg.....	9391 55
do. Pictou.....	7391 37
do. Queen's.....	6924 30
do. Richmond.....	5446 63
do. Shelburne.....	5897 72
do. Victoria.....	5910 63
do. Yarmouth.....	6668 81
Carried forward.....	137111 80
	\$1148357 41

## ACCOUNT FOR 1863.

Receiver General, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

Cr.

By balance at this date.....	\$12883 46
Cash received for Colonial Duties, viz.:	
From Halifax.....	\$701200 00
Advocate Harbor.....	155 82
Amherst.....	5408 73
Annapolis.....	4318 95
Antigonish.....	3408 32
Arichat.....	4625 32
Baddeck.....	2155 30
Barrington.....	1615 43
Bear River.....	1650 40
Beaver River.....	289 52
Bridgetown.....	3196 02
Canada Creek.....	584 79
Cape Canso.....	95 69
Chester.....	212 19
Chericie.....	155 00
Clementsport.....	875 09
Cornwallis.....	3842 12
Digby.....	5241 04
Five Islands.....	409 07
French Cross.....	482 71
Glace Bay and Union Mines.....	1489 46
Great Bras d'Or.....	55 58
Guysborough.....	52 20
Hantsport.....	220 00
Harbor au Bouche.....	76 64
Harborville.....	1218 42
Horton.....	1128 13
Isaac's Harbor.....	83 99
Joggins.....	2816 79
La Have.....	437 51
Lingan.....	1080 00
Little River.....	251 61
Liverpool.....	10668 13
Londonderry.....	1885 37
Louisburg.....	2293 98
Lunenburg.....	590 59
Mahone Bay.....	47 70
Main a Dieu.....	8 00
Maitland.....	570 12
Margaretsville.....	1039 35
Margaree.....	71 60
North Sydney.....	9223 97
Parrsborough.....	630 61
Pictou.....	23667 03
Port Acadia.....	1267 16
Port Gilbert.....	1067 15
Port Hawkesbury.....	151 20
Port Hood.....	1318 26
Port Mulgrave.....	640 57
Port Medway.....	1400 94
Port Williams.....	142 00
Pubnico.....	328 10
Pugwash.....	1972 40
Ragged Islands.....	1569 52
Sandy Cove.....	685 21
Shelburne.....	847 62
St. Mary's River.....	229 49
St. Ann's.....	21 75
Sydney, C. B.....	1003 23
Tangier.....	397 83
Tatamagouche.....	1356 36
Thorne's Cove.....	288 97
Truro.....	1472 60
Tusket.....	1199 33
Wallace.....	140 82
Walton.....	80 31
Carried forward.....	\$817169 11
	\$12883 46

RECEIVER GENERAL'S

DR. *The Province of Nova Scotia in Account Current with the*

To amount brought forward.....	\$1148357 41
Balance.....	100745 67
<hr/>	
	\$1249103 08

Receiver General's Office,  
Halifax, 31st December, 1863.

ACCOUNT FOR 1863.

Receiver General, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1863—Continued. Cr.

Brought forward.....	\$12883 46
Cash received for Colonial Duties, continued,.....	817169 11
From Westport.....	8508 10
Weymouth.....	4289 65
Wilmot.....	900 87
Windsor.....	3708 45
Yarmouth.....	35093 76
	861669 94
Light Duty :	
From Halifax.....	9290 65
Canso Cape.....	717 56
Canso Strait.....	4734 73
Pubnico.....	0 70
Shelburne.....	40 10
Whitchaven.....	25 00
	14817 74
By cash received from Advances.....	9383 97
do. Board of Works.....	2797 91
do. Casual Revenue, viz.:	
Fines and Forfeitures.....	1480 00
Licenses to search and work Mines.....	2690 00
Provincial Secretary's Office, for Fees.....	4894 93
Royalty on Coal.....	34031 80
do. Crown Land Department, for Land sold.....	19377 12
do. Copy Right.....	58 83
do. Cape Race Light Duty.....	7 17
do. Distressed Seamen.....	1981 02
do. Brewers and Manufacturers, for Excise Duties.....	7477 65
do. Gold Fields.....	19247 05
do. Light House Service, viz.:	
From Canada.....	2562 26
do. Lord of the Treasury, towards support of Sable Island.....	2013 33
do. Miscellaneous.....	943 30
do. Savings' Bank.....	36000 00
do. Sable Island.....	1884 92
do. Signal Station.....	716 30
do. Wreck Money.....	231 90
do. Railway Damages, Colchester.....	400 00
do. do. Hants.....	3674 85
do. Agriculture.....	677 50
do. Hospital for Insane.....	20290 91
do. New Copper Coin.....	4061 65
do. Post Communication.....	33932 00
do. Railway Revenue.....	144247 05
do. Education.....	25 90
do. Indian Reserves.....	713 60
do. Road Service, Cape Breton.....	2000 00
do. do. Victoria.....	1200 00
do. Trespasses.....	166 17
do. Richmond Supence Account.....	562 85
	\$1249103 08
By balance brought down.....	\$100745 67

Examined—  
ISAAC LEVESCONTE,  
Financial Secretary.

JAMES McNAB,  
Receiver General.

## UNDRAWN ROAD MONIES, 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

## COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

No. 10.	Alfred Stoddart.....	\$00 90
24.	John Brenton.....	20 00
33.	Dinock Gates.....	20 00
56.	Unappropriated, for East Annapolis.....	225 95
58.	do. for Granville.....	12 70
64.	Daniel Bohaker.....	40 00
69.	James Sloan, junr.....	20 00
72.	William Haliday.....	20 00
91.	Jacob Dukeshire.....	00 23
102.	S. L. Morse.....	70 00
103.	Abner Bath.....	80 00
125.	John H. Harris.....	8 00
130.	Robert Porter.....	30 00
132.	James Harris.....	30 00
144.	Simon Riley.....	20 00
178a.	Unappropriated for Clements.....	27 00
		624 78

## COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH.

1.	Alexander McKinnon.....	0 80
2.	John McIntyre.....	1 00
4.	Donald Chisholm.....	0 01
9.	John Cameron.....	2 00
23.	Adam McKenzie.....	239 30
32.	Duncan Grant.....	11 00
71.	Donald McNeil.....	20 00
74.	James Grant.....	12 00
85.	A. McIsaac and D. McMillan.....	00 25
103.	D. Cameron and A. McDonald.....	00 12
105.	D. McMillan.....	00 24
118.	William Dukahanty.....	20 00
120.	John Brain.....	40 00
125.	L. Doirant and A. Landry.....	00 94
132.	William Boyle.....	20 00
133.	Peter Benoit.....	20 00
158.	Unappropriated.....	108 04
		495 70

## COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

18.	Donald McMillan.....	0 10
21.	Dennis Whalen.....	3 00
24.	James Gibbs.....	0 51
25.	John McPhee.....	27 10
35.	James Kelly.....	20 00
36.	John McKinnon.....	2 00
60.	Roderick McNeil.....	0 10
65.	Neil McNeil.....	0 89
118.	James Gibbs.....	0 10
160.	W. Wilson.....	20 00
166.	Donald Ross.....	40 00
171.	Unappropriated.....	2 08
		115 88
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		1236 36

Brought forward.....

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

1236 36

6.	C. H. Marsh.....	10 00
19.	Abner Fisher.....	5 00
23.	James Youill.....	0 75
24.	Robert Crow.....	8 00
37.	John Hoar.....	6 00
38.	John Johnston.....	5 00
41a.	.....	6 00
43.	John A. McLean.....	10 00
44.	William Lynds.....	8 00
44.	David McCurdy and Jas. Hoar.....	1 25
48.	E. B. Dickey.....	0 20
60.	William Dunlap.....	0 08
82.	Alexander McKay.....	20 00
83.	William Murray.....	5 00
85.	Donald Murray.....	3 00
89.	.....	10 00
104.	George Langill.....	0 75
106.	John McKay.....	20 00
107.	.....	18 00
109.	George Langille.....	8 00
110.	Bailie.....	6 00
110b.	Unappropriated.....	27 39
112.	.....	12 52
157.	John Cribb.....	00 10
159.	T. B. Chisholm.....	00 24
160.	John Carter.....	00 70
161.	Daniel Cummings.....	00 10
163.	W. Staples.....	00 20
166.	D. Hamilton.....	00 04
181.	C. Flemming.....	00 20
186.	F. M. Veith.....	00 20
217.	John M. Blackie.....	4 50

197 22

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

25.	C. C. Oxley.....	00 10
36.	.....	40 00
39.	.....	20 00
41.	Unappropriated, Central district.....	2 00
46.	George Newcomb.....	12 00
47.	Samuel Adams.....	30 00
53.	Robert Harrison.....	30 00
68.	E. Davison.....	30 00
88.	W. Blinkhorne.....	60 00
90.	N. P. Hughes.....	00 45
91.	Unappropriated, Western district.....	43 80
93.	Samuel Simpson.....	150 00
104.	.....	30 00
108.	W. Waugh.....	00 37
111.	A. Macfarlane.....	30 00
121.	David Teed.....	20 00
123.	W. E. Angevine.....	20 00
126.	Unappropriated, Eastern district.....	976 14
127.	Special grant.....	1000 00

2494 86

Carried forward.....

3928 44

Brought forward..... \$3928 44

## COUNTY OF DIGBY.

38.	William Nichols	24 00
40.		24 00
41.		28 00
44.	Abner L. Gavel	32 00
51.	Harvey Eldridge	28 00
67.	Robert Foster	32 00
69.	Alfred Rice	32 00
73.	D. Bailey	15 00
96.	Jesse Zeigler	1 50
97.	Edmund Harris	4 20
105.		40 00
151.	Mark Comeau	20 00
182.	John P. Melanson	34 00
183.	Frederick Belleview	16 00
194.	Quintimas Robichau	200 00
195.	Unappropriated	38 25

563 95

## COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

12.		100 32
13.		1 50
19.	Levi Bowden	0 20
23.		133 00
25.	Joseph Meagher	7 10
28.		4 46
33.		1 00
60.	William McKenzie	1 20
61.	W. Torcy and G. Peart	5 00
63.	Unappropriated	0 82

254 60

## COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

2.	John Inglis	0 70
20.	John Gaul	20 00
27.	James Handrigan	0 10
47.	Philip Doyle	30 00
48.	do.	30 00
53.	James Handrigan	0 10
54.	Unappropriated, for Western district	7 57
60.	C. C. Hamilton	0 60
118.	Conrad Romkey	2 50
124.	Unappropriated, for Eastern district	2 65
134.	David Murphy	15 00
136.	John Annand	00 25
138.	Philip Doyle	20 00

129 47

## COUNTY OF HANTS.

61.	George Smith	00 10
63.	Nicholas Blois	00 10
74.		200 00
99.	John Davidson	24 00
101.	R. A. McHefey	22 00
162.	Elisha Bishop	25 73

271 93

Carried forward.....

5148 39



*Brought forward* ..... \$5148 39

COUNTY ON INVERNESS.

3.	John McDonald	0 10
31.	.....	30 00
35.	Alexander McEachran	1 40
97.	H. Campbell	1 00
100.	Captain A. McDonald	40 00
108.	Mowat White	00 24
117.	E O'Quin	40 00
131.	Malm. McNeil	40 00
138.	.....	16 00
148.	W. Campbell	20 00
149.	.....	20 00
151.	— McIntyre	20 00
153.	John McKay	20 00
156.	.....	80 00
157.	G. C. Lawrence	160 00
161.	do.	250 00
164.	D. Hennessey	40 00
166.	.....	0 20
176.	John Carroll	0 50
181.	Donald McIsaac	16 00
183.	James Doyle	2 10
184.	W. McKay	20 00
	Unappropriated from grant 1862	1 00

818 54

COUNTY OF KINGS.

8.	.....	8 00
22.	George Harvey	150 00
38.	Robt. Knowlan	0 85
66.	Jas. Duncanson	3 50
67.	Kinsman Fuller	300 00
79.	Banks Winsby	0 50
90.	Rufus Wood	0 02
114.	Leander Rand	0 25
115.	B. North	0 20
129.	Caleb Robinson	0 55
133.	James Wood	0 90
140.	George Porter	0 40
142.	Henry Skinner	0 25
149.	Alex. McConnell	20 00
153.	William West	0 50
156.	Jeremiah Hutt	20 00
175.	Asahel Rockwell	0 30
188.	.....	40 00
192 & 89.	Unappropriated	35 06

531 28

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

2.	Edward Morgan	4 00
7.	Daniel Hertle	0 61
32.	Casper Knickle	30 00
35.	Isaiah Kotch	0 57
38.	Christian Semone	25 00
39.	Jacob Semone	10 00
43.	Ephraim Tomkins	0 65
48.	Israel Chesley	0 35
111.	John Silver	0 05
113.	Peter Mason	0 60
125.	Conrod Wentzel	30 00
128.	Daniel Webber	60 00
130.	David Vaughan	40 00
136.	John Hennigar	50 00
155.	Edward O'Neill	1 55
171.	Solomon Venot	30 00
191.	Christian Vogler	40 00
196.	Jacob Romkey	30 00
204.	Joseph R. Wyman	8 20
	.....	361 58
	Less over appropriated	100 00

261 58

*Carried forward* ..... 6809 79

<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$6809 79
COUNTY OF PICTOU.		
28.	— McKay .. .. .	12 00
29.	— Noble .. .. .	15 00
33.	Israel Stiles .. .. .	150 00
34.	Hugh McDonald .. .. .	20 00
35.	Hiram Hyde .. .. .	7 00
46.	James McKee .. .. .	40 00
47.	John McKenzie .. .. .	0 20
71.	James B. Fraser .. .. .	20 00
83.	Richard Fraser .. .. .	30 00
87.	Alexander Reid .. .. .	40 00
94.	Andrew McKenzie .. .. .	30 00
144.	James McDonald .. .. .	10 00
170.	C. Arbuckles .. .. .	10 00
173.	James Stewart .. .. .	8 00
216.	A. McDonald .. .. .	12 00
224.	Unappropriated .. .. .	0 06
		404 26
COUNTY OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.		
44.	George Fisher .. .. .	60 00
45.	J. N. Freeman .. .. .	40 00
53.	Henry Waggoner .. .. .	0 70
55.	Michael McDonald .. .. .	30 00
63.	Ephraim Hutman .. .. .	20 00
66.	John D. Mack .. .. .	0 86
113.	.. .. .	1 25
114.	.. .. .	1 20
115.	.. .. .	2 00
		156 01
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.		
21.	John Morrison .. .. .	1 50
38.	Angus McDonald .. .. .	3 80
39.	John McDonald .. .. .	1 00
40.	Donald McKaskill .. .. .	1 45
41.	James Ballam .. .. .	14 30
117.	Malcom McAskill .. .. .	0 70
141.	Peter Bosdet .. .. .	20 00
160.	Unappropriated .. .. .	37 54
		80 39
COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.		
9.	Jesse Dexter .. .. .	0 12
30.	Daniel Griffiths .. .. .	16 00
69.	Duncan McMillan .. .. .	0 28
98.	S. Nickerson .. .. .	20 00
108.	Parker Smith .. .. .	20 00
109.	Isaac Kenney .. .. .	40 00
111.	J. McCummisshey .. .. .	70 00
112.	James Nickerson .. .. .	20 00
113.	Heman Crowell .. .. .	16 00
125.	James McKay .. .. .	1 70
		204 10
COUNTY OF VICTORIA.		
15.	Donald Ross .. .. .	0 05
31.	do. .. .. .	71 80
40.	David McKay .. .. .	240 00
56.	Donald Ross .. .. .	20 00
69.	do. .. .. .	40 00
95.	do. .. .. .	28 00
96.	do. .. .. .	21 74
		421 59
COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.		
14.	John Durkee .. .. .	0 15
69.	J. H. Hamilton .. .. .	6 00
73.	R. Crosby .. .. .	5 89
96.	John Gavel .. .. .	30 00
23.	Jas. L. Hatfield .. .. .	4 67
		46 71
		\$8122 85

## APPENDIX No. 4.

### IMMIGRANT AGENT'S REPORT.

*Halifax, 13th February, 1864.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit the following report of the business transacted in the Immigration Office, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government and the Members of the Legislature; to which I crave permission to add a few remarks and suggestions for their consideration.

On assuming office, in August last, the only intimation of operations or progress I received was in a book containing a list of sixteen persons wishing to hire servants, three of whom had been supplied; with three letters to be replied to, viz.: one from the Board of Emigration, London; one from the Colonial Emigration Society; and one from James Campbell, of Glasgow, on the subject of Emigration; all of which I answered.

I can give no report of the immigrants who arrived in the early part of last year, having received none from my predecessor, who, indeed, was not appointed until a later date.

No immigrants requiring my aid have arrived direct from Great Britain since July last, but a few have come by way of the States and New Brunswick; and I have had several applications from immigrants who arrived in the Spring of last year by the Cunard steamers from Liverpool. Some of these appeared to be people of indolent disposition, and without any energy of character; others were well-disposed, but not qualified, from their former occupations, to make themselves generally useful in a colony like Nova Scotia; and some were able and industrious, and are now doing well.

The number of applicants, in all, for assistance and employment, amount to twenty-five. I found employment for ten of these, and gave pecuniary aid to six. From three of these I took receipts in promise of repayment for money advanced. In one case the assistance being for the purchase of carpenters' tools, and the two others in forwarding the parties to Cape Breton.

Some of the immigrants of last Spring are doing so well, that they have written to their friends inviting them to come to this Province; but I have heard of too many who, allured by the reports of high wages, have been induced to leave the Province for the Northern States.

A few immigrants of a better class are now in the Province, looking round for farms to purchase. To these I have had much pleasure in giving all the information I had or could procure.

I have had applications for grants of land, under the Immigration Act, to twenty-six individuals. Seven of these from immigrants, and nineteen from natives of the Province. All applications, committed to writing, I have handed over to the Crown Land Commissioner. In all instances the applicants have reported a good tract suitable for settlement in the vicinity. The first, an Englishman, has obtained his lot of 100 acres, on a tract recently marked out by the County Surveyor, near the head of Tangier River.

I issued circulars in October intimating that the Immigration Office was open; enquiring as to the number of immigrants recently arrived in each county; whether they had all found suitable employment; what prospects there were in the several counties for employment of agricultural labourers, male and female, for mechanics, and for boys and girls. Also requesting information of any tracts of vacant land suitable for settlement. These I addressed to the Sheriff and Custos of each county, to each member of the Legislative Council.

and House of Assembly, to the Collectors at all the outports, and to several other persons besides.

From the answers which I have received it appears that no immigrants have arrived direct to any county last year, with the exception of six or seven individuals to the county of Annapolis, and four or five families to the county of Hants. All of whom are represented as being in comfortable and thriving circumstances.

To my other enquiries, the answers supply the following information :

**HANTS COUNTY.**—A number of agricultural labourers are wanted ; also boys and girls for domestic service and outdoor work. There is a good prospect for a limited number of mechanics—particularly blacksmiths, carpenters, and shoemakers. For ship carpenters there is a great demand at present.

Of *Crown Lands*, not much left suitable for settlement, except one tract on the west side of Noel road, and on the north of Kennetcook River. The soil good, but run over by fire several years ago. If opened up with roads it would be suitable for settlement.

**KING'S COUNTY.**—There is plenty of employment for agricultural labourers—from a hundred to a hundred and fifty would be readily engaged ; also for boys and girls over fifteen years of age, particularly the latter. Female domestic servants are much wanted. For mechanics there is a demand in several classes—carpenters, shoemakers, and blacksmiths. Fifty of the first, fifty of the second, and twenty-five of the last would find ready employment. Also a few saddle and harness makers, as journeymen. Ship carpenters in great demand.

Of *Crown Lands* there are plenty of good quality, principally in the southern parts, adjoining the county of Lunenburg ; the only obstacle to their occupation is the want of good roads. A good deal of land, partly cleared, in the back settlement, could be purchased cheaply.

**ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.**—There is a good prospect of demand for agricultural labourers and domestic servants. From a hundred to a hundred and fifty or two hundred would find ready employment. Boys and girls are in great demand amongst farmers, and about two hundred could be readily disposed of. Servant girls are much wanted, and quite a number would be engaged at once. Mechanics there is less encouragement for ; a limited number of blacksmiths, shoemakers, and carpenters, would find good employment.

*Crown Lands* amount to about 90,000 acres in this county, but there is no estimate of how much may be available. Government would have to clear some, and erect buildings, before settlers could maintain themselves. There are large available tracts along the southern range of the county ; also much in Maitland, running up to the division line between this and Queen's County ; and portions along the road connecting the towns of Liverpool and Annapolis Royal ; besides a tract south of Canaan Mountains, adjoining King's County.

**DIGBY COUNTY** holds out little inducement for agricultural labourers, there being many poor people in the county who go out to service. In seed time and harvest there is always demand for labour, but it is not constant throughout the year. Boys and girls for domestic and out-door service would always find employment. Domestic female servants would always be readily engaged ; and lumberers are often wanted. Mechanics—there is a fair opening for blacksmiths, joiners, wheelrights, and a few shoemakers. There is an increasing demand for ship carpenters. Tanners and fishermen, if of steady habits, can make a living at any time. Men that can turn their hands to different work, always find employment. There are few cases of want unless from indolence.

*Crown Lands*—There are many tracts of excellent quality, with extensive meadows within ten or fifteen miles of a seaport or market for all agricultural products. There is a large portion in rear of the township of Clements, between that and the line of Division from Queen's county ; also a large tract between the township of Dalhousie and the county line.

QUEEN'S COUNTY holds out a fair prospect for field labourers, especially if good axemen. £35 is given as yearly wages, with board and washing, to such. Boys and girls, particularly girls, are much wanted; and there is always regular employment for domestic servants. Mechanics are all fully employed, especially ship carpenters. There is room for a few blacksmiths, joiners, and shoemakers.

*Crown Lands* have mostly all been taken up for many miles interior, for the sake of the timber; but still there are several good tracts left. There is a large tract on the main post road to Annapolis.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.—Agricultural labourers find employment during summer time; but only then. The farmers think it will not pay them to hire by the year. A few boys and girls might be engaged; but none but domestic female servants can rely on constant employment. Mechanics—there is no encouragement for any except ship carpenters, and those connected with ship building.

*Crown Lands*—There are none in the county suitable for settlement.

SHELburne COUNTY.—There is but a limited demand for labourers. Female domestic servants are more in request. Mechanics—there is no opening for any; but all who have been accidentally brought to the county have, with ordinary industry, succeeded well.

*Crown Lands*—There are none to be had suitable for agriculture.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.—During summer there is a considerable demand for labourers, also for domestic service; but there is no prospect of regular employment for either males or females at all seasons. The same may be said regarding boys and girls. Mechanics—there is little encouragement for any, except a few tailors, shoemakers, and blacksmiths. The county is most favorably provided with water-power for all kinds of manufactories.

*Crown Lands*—There are many valuable tracts of land suitable for cultivation, but remote from the seaboard and public roads. Recommended that a district should be laid out, and roads made through it. Many improved lands, conveniently situated, could be readily purchased by people of means at comparatively moderate prices.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.—Agricultural labourers, both male and female, can at all times find employment; and domestic servants very readily. Mechanics—a few would find encouragement; such as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, and blacksmiths, the most likely.

*Crown Lands*—There is a large available tract on the south-west of New Annan; also other small tracts in different parts of the county. Good land for tillage could be purchased cheaply in the back settlements.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—A number of labourers, both male and female, could find sure employment if acquainted with agricultural or farm work; also boys and girls for various employments. Domestic servants in much demand. Mechanics—a limited number would find employment; blacksmiths, shoemakers, and carpenters particularly; with a few tailors.

*Crown Lands*—There are large tracts suitable for settlement in the county. The county surveyor has been instructed to lay out several lots.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY gives no encouragement for either labourers or mechanics. There are many poor people in the county who are always looking out for employment.

*Crown Lands* there is no report of.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY offers no inducement for labourers except at the mines, the farmers being very poor. From two to three hundred labourers are employed at the new outpost mines for surface work. They are young men residing on farms, who are compelled to leave their work, at certain seasons, to attend to their crops. Steady labouring men would be preferred. Wages

four shillings per day, paid in cash. No additional domestic servants could find employment. Mechanics—there should be an opening for a few at the coal mines; particularly for blacksmiths and carpenters.

*Crown Lands*—The tract surrounding the celebrated mineral springs is recommended as suitable. It is situated at the East Bay of the Bras d'Or Lake, commencing about two miles in the rear of the main post road, and running to the southward—the land heavily timbered and fit for cultivation. Another tract of a similar description is mentioned as situated between Loch Lomond and the head of Salmon River.

VICTORIA COUNTY, C. B.—There is no regular demand for labourers of any kind, unless the gold mines find employment for them. Farm servants are paid at the rate of £25 yearly, with board; but payments are generally made in produce at cash prices. Mechanics—a few good shoemakers and blacksmiths might find employment, and there is room for industrious fishermen.

*Crown Lands*—All on rivers or near the coast, occupied by squatting farmers or fishermen. There is a tract of good land on the rear of middle river; and another on the rear of Big Baddeck and St. Ann's—the main post road to Margaree passes near. Surveyors never go in these directions, and have no idea of the lands, which only require cultivation. Clearings on rivers and the coast could be purchased for small sums.

RICHMOND COUNTY, C. B.—There is no demand for labourers, unless at the coal mines. Mechanics—no present prospect for.

*Crown Lands*—None reported as available for settlement, although the country is yet but thinly settled.

GUYSBOROUGH, PICTOU, and INVERNESS COUNTIES, I have no replies from.

HALIFAX COUNTY.—The only reply I have from this county is in the information of a valuable and fertile tract of *Crown Land*, covered with wood, in rear of granted lands from Ship Harbour to Ecum Secum, suitable for settlement. If laid off in lots, with convenient roads through them, they would prove of mutual advantage to the settlers and to the fishermen along shore.

Since the first of August I have only had seven applications from the country for servants, but had none suitable for the purposes required, to supply these demands. I apprehend that the objects of this office are not generally known, notwithstanding the advertisements, and would suggest that the Custos of each county should be requested to bring the subject before the Justices when they meet at Sessions. If they would act as correspondents, in regard to the employment of immigrants, it would be of great advantage.

In the report from Annapolis county, it is stated that "Government would have to clear some of the Crown Lands and erect buildings before settlers could maintain themselves." I find that this system is recommended by the Immigration Agent for New Brunswick, in his report of February, 1863. He says, "If the Legislature would cause lots of the Crown Lands, of one hundred acres each, to be surveyed and laid off in the different sections of the Province, and have a small clearing, say of one acre, made, and log-houses, of cheap construction, erected thereon, in order that the immigrant should have a shelter for himself and family immediately on landing on our shores," great advantages would result. "While the country evidently and unmistakeably asks for an accession to its population, it should be remembered that the persons who are most likely to come to this country, with the intention of making it their home, are of that class who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. It is no easy matter for a man who has a family, with all the industry and prudence he can call to his aid, when wages are low and food dear, to save sufficient to secure a passage across the Atlantic; and it has often occurred, that persons who desired to better their condition by emigrating, have, after laying by for years the small pittance that could be wrung from their labor, found that sickness or accident had required the expenditure of their little hoard."

“The great boon that would be offered to the poor man by having a shelter to take possession of, immediately on arrival, must be very evident. It is true that some expense will be necessary to clear a small piece of land and erect a log-house, and it might be good policy to make a small charge upon the soil, giving the settler all the advantage of credit for a series of years, in which to pay up the outlay thus incurred by the government. This would help to smooth the way for the settler and his family, who have much to learn in a new country, and some trials to endure, before they can hew out for themselves a comfortable home. Another great advantage accruing from this plan, would be highly favorable to those already located as farmers, by furnishing them with labour, which under other circumstances they could not command.”

The same report states, “A register of farms for sale, with prices, locality, and other particulars, is likewise open for inspection, and has proved of benefit to persons who desired to purchase farms with buildings already erected, or obtain partially cleared lands.”

There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of such farms in Nova Scotia, which the owners would be willing to sell at moderate prices; and I would respectfully suggest that a book of registry, of all properties for sale, should be opened at the immigration office, and that the owners of properties registering should pay a small fee for each registration. This I conceive would be a great advantage to those who wish to sell, and it would certainly be very accommodating to strangers, who come to the country with a view to purchase and settle.

Information can be readily obtained in Great Britain of every British colony, except Nova Scotia, by means of cheap and concise pamphlets and small publications. Many of the colonies have, besides, resident agents in England; and all have some person, connected with them, who gives more or less attention to their interests in the matter of emigration. Unless means are taken to bring forward the advantages which Nova Scotia possesses, she can only expect an inferior class of immigrants—persons induced to emigrate by destitution, who will almost go to any country to which their passage is paid. There are thousands of mechanics and small farmers possessing several hundred pounds who might be induced to come to us, if they only knew something precise and reliable of Nova Scotia, its climate, and resources. These are the people most desirable for us;—people who will both work themselves and employ others;—people who have been brought up to industrious habits, and who will in like manner bring up and train their children;—who are sure to advance their interests by a material improvement of their condition in a very short time, and prove a valuable acquisition to the country.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, to whose letter I alluded at the commencement of this report, proposes to act as emigrant agent, for Nova Scotia, in Glasgow. He is connected with the press, and says, “A competent person should be appointed as an agent for the colony here, who should be supplied with all requisite information as to climate, soil, productions, minerals and manufactures. Also the locations where land is to be had; its quantity, quality, price, &c. I offered to undertake such an agency here; and were the appointment made, I have no doubt of making Nova Scotia as well known and as popular for the resort of a good class of emigrants from Scotland, as any of the British colonies. Such information would be given through the medium of the press, by public lectures, and other means, all within my reach.” He has mentioned no terms of remuneration, but, of course, would expect some. In my reply to his letter I said, in reference to his proposal, “I cannot say whether our government may be induced to appoint an agent in any part of Great Britain, but nothing can be done towards such a measure until the Legislature meets again in February.” I have heard nothing from him since.

Another great obstacle to emigration to Nova Scotia exists in the very high rate of passage money by steamers. While steerage passage can be had from Liverpool and the Clyde to New York and Canada, by steam vessels, at £6 stg. for each adult (children in proportion), the lowest rate by the Cunard steamers (our only line) is £16 in the second cabin. An arrangement might be made with one of the companies, whose steamers run between England and the United States, to touch at Halifax with passengers, whenever a sufficient number

are collected, to compensate for the small charges and short detention incurred by so doing.

In conclusion, the propriety of dispatching an agent annually from Halifax, by whom such and other arrangements might be made, may be worthy of the consideration of the government. He should leave in the months of January or February, or March at latest, and should be an active and experienced man of business, possessing an intimate knowledge of the views of the government and people of this Province on the subject of immigration. His attention should be strictly confined to this particular object *alone*, and not distracted by any others whatever; and he should keep a regular daily journal of all his movements and proceedings, with an exact account of all expenses incurred. He should carry with him, in a printed form, details concerning the advantages emigrants may have by settling in Nova Scotia, and be able to shew the time and expense to be incurred from their first move to their settlement in the Province. He could traverse portions of the Mother Country, and by his personal representations and suggestions to individuals, to societies, and to bodies of men desirous to emigrate, might induce valuable settlers to turn their attention to Nova Scotia, in preference to Australia or the United States. He could facilitate arrangements for the transit of passengers, and in some cases for the purchase of lands in this Province; and, by his visits, might probably arouse many parties in the Mother Country, who may wish well to the Province, to take actual interest in it, or in emigration to it. From the beginning to the end of the mission three months should be sufficient; during which time his services would be of more actual benefit than those of any resident agent in a year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. G. PINEO.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.



## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO IMMIGRATION.

(COPY.)

(Circular.—Nova Scotia.)

*Downing Street, 11th April, 1863.*

SIR,—

The distress which still prevails among the manufacturing population of the Northern counties, and the apparent probability of its continuance, make it necessary for Her Majesty's government carefully to consider the several schemes which have been proposed for rescuing the people from their present condition, and for enabling them again to earn an independent livelihood. Among those schemes, as you are no doubt aware, emigration occupies a prominent place. If the people in question had been accustomed to out-door labor, and their numbers were less excessive, there would be no room to doubt that emigration would afford to them, as it has to others, an immediate escape, and that their transfer to other portions of the empire would be as beneficial to the Colonies as to the people themselves; but these people are differently circumstanced. A large majority of them have been accustomed to in-door work only, and would probably be incapable at first of performing any considerable amount of hard labor out of doors. Others have been employed in out-door, though not absolutely agricultural labor, and these might be expected to be at once useful; but the numbers of the whole class are so great, and comprise so large a proportion of women and children, that some doubt must be felt as to the possibility of their ready absorption by the Colonies, even irrespective of their previous employments.

If, however, it should be decided to encourage or assist the emigration of any portion of those people, it would be of great importance to Her Majesty's Government to know accurately to which of her Majesty's Colonial possessions there emigration might be directed with the best prospect of advantage to the people themselves and to the Colony. The information at present at my command does not enable me to answer this question with confidence. I think it better, therefore, to refer at once to you, and to request you to furnish me with the best information in your power upon the subject. You will understand that the people are destitute, and that they must therefore earn their living by working for wages, not by occupying or cultivating land on their own account. It is obvious that land is of no use to men who have not the means of living till they can raise a crop. In reporting on the subject, I would request you to state what is the opening in the Colony for each class of the persons to whom I have referred; that is, for married men with families who have been accustomed to out-door, though not agricultural labor; for the same class who have been employed in in-door labour only; for single men of average health and strength who have been employed in out-door and in-door labor respectively; and for young women of good character who have been employed in the mills, but who may have had some experience of domestic service, or might seem capable of understanding it.

You will, of course, however, not restrict yourself to the above points, if there are any other matters connected with the subject which it appears to you important that Her-Majesty's government should know.

I need hardly add, in conclusion, that I should be anxious to receive your answer to this despatch at your earliest convenience.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MULGRAVE

(COPY.)

(No. 61.—Miscellaneous.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
25th June, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to the circular despatch from your department, 11th April, 1863, on the subject of emigration from the distressed districts in the north of England, I regret much that I am unable as yet to furnish the information required.

The despatch arrived on the eve of a general election, at which time the different members of my Council were absent in the country, and the subsequent change of government, together with the departmental elections which are now going on, consequent on the acceptance of office by my new government, has rendered it impossible for me to obtain any report upon the subject; and in a matter of this kind I think that it would not be desirable for me to give any final answer without first obtaining their views.

I can, however, assure your Grace, that as soon as my Council return to Halifax, I will lose no time in referring the matter to their consideration.

In order, however, as far as possible, to prevent any inconvenience arising from the delay, I may state to your Grace that, although undoubtedly a limited number of young men and young women of good character might find profitable employment as domestic servants, or that strong men accustomed to hard labor might obtain a living at the gold fields, I do not think that this Colony would be capable of absorbing any considerable number of emigrants of the class described in your Grace's circular. Wages in Nova Scotia are undoubtedly high; but the period during which there is any great demand for unskilled labour is short, and during the winter months it would be difficult to obtain employment for persons dependent upon their daily wages for their support.

Were they persons with some little capital who could be located upon the waste lands of the Province, the case would be different; but under the circumstances I do not think that I can hold out any prospect to your Grace of this Province being able to take any large number of emigrants from the distressed districts in the north of England.

I will not fail, however, to address your Grace again upon the subject as soon as I have been able to obtain the opinion of my Council, whose greater local knowledge may suggest some means of employment which I have overlooked.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(COPY.)

(Miscella.—No. 67.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
22nd July, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to your Grace's circular, dated 11th April, 1863, on the subject of emigration from the distressed districts in the North of England, I have the honor to enclose, for your Grace's information, a memorandum of my Executive Council, embodying their views on the subject.

I regret much that so great a delay has taken place in replying to your Grace's despatch. I was unwilling, on a subject of this kind, to reply without having first consulted my Government, and it so happened that your Grace's despatch arrived at a time when the members of my former Government were absent in the country, preparatory to the general election. The subsequent change of Government has prevented my being able to obtain this opinion at an earlier date.

In the sentiments expressed in the enclosed paper, I entirely concur; for while I believe that a constant and steady stream of emigration is the thing most required to secure the prosperity and advancement of this province, there are many reasons which would render Nova Scotia peculiarly ill-fitted for any large and sudden influx of emigrants of the class described by your Grace.

These persons being destitute of capital, would be incapable of sustaining themselves upon waste lands of the province, which would be the ordinary way in which emigrants would be provided for in this country; and being entirely dependent upon their employment as day laborers, it is evident that any very large number being thrown into the country at one time must, in a small community like this, have the effect of either over-stocking the labor market to such an extent as to cause very considerable distress, especially when the winter came on, when the demand for labor in the country is very small.

Already about 300 persons have arrived during the present year, whose passages were provided by Miss Burdet Coutts, all of whom were readily furnished with situations; and I have no doubt that a limited number of the three classes described in the memorandum of my Executive Council might still find a profitable employment; but their number would be so small as to be of little use in alleviating the distress in the manufacturing districts.

It should, however, be remembered that if any emigrants are sent out it would be advisable that they should arrive with as little delay as possible, so as to obtain employment before the summer season closes.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G.

(COPY.)

*Halifax, N. S., July 22, 1863.*

The undersigned members of the Executive Council having carefully considered the contents of the despatch referred to them by your Excellency from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 11th April, 1863, enquiring whether, and to what extent, encouragement may be afforded to the emigration of distressed operatives from the mother country to this colony, have embodied in the following memorandum their views on the subject of His Grace's enquiry:—

The people thrown out of employment in the manufacturing districts of the North of England are unfortunately, as a class, the least suitable for immigration to Nova Scotia. Whatever skill they might have acquired by their former employment, would in most instances be useless to them here where our manufactures are few, comparatively unimportant, and, for the most part, limited to articles of a coarse description, consequently the immigrant from a manufacturing district, supposing him to obtain employment immediately on his arrival here, would frequently labor under the disadvantage of having to learn a new handicraft, and of being employed upon work to which he had been previously wholly unaccustomed. To young and healthy single men and women, the temporary disadvantage would be no very serious impediment to comfort and success; but to heads of families, having helpless children dependent upon their daily wages, the disadvantage would be much more serious.

The class of immigrants most required in this colony, and most likely to succeed here about the present time, may be brought under the following heads:

First—Able-bodied farm laborers; secondly, domestic servants, male and female; thirdly, such mechanics as masons, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, joiners, and others employed in building operations.

There seems to be no reason why the second of these wants could not be supplied by young men and women from among the operatives thrown out of employment in England. Doubtless, too, many robust and active young men, although wholly inexperienced as farm laborers, could obtain employment and eventually succeed as such, although some years would almost necessarily elapse before they could hope to receive the highest rate of wages paid to laborers of their class in this country.

Although, then, immigrants from the agricultural districts of England, and such mechanics as those already named, are the class most required, and most likely to succeed in Nova Scotia, we feel warranted in stating that there is a field here for a limited number of the unemployed operatives of the Northern counties.

The only classes which we should feel justified in recommending to be sent out here are those described by His Grace as "single men of average health and strength, who have been employed in out-door labor," and "young women of good character, who may have had some experience of domestic service, or might seem capable of understanding it." With these classes of single men and single women we would include healthy and active boys and girls of not less than 14 years of age, and "married men accustomed to out-door labor," whose families are so far grown up as that all, or nearly all, of their members come under this class, might also come with their families. This young class of employees is rather in demand. When put out to domestic service; or apprenticed to farmers or tradesmen, they, if of average abilities, earn a comfortable living from the outset, acquire a knowledge of their new occupation more readily than their elders, and by the time they become adult men and women are well fitted to make their way in colonial life comfortably and independently.

Although we have said that we considered there was a field here for a limited number of these operatives, we fear that at the present time the limit must be so small that Nova Scotia will not be able to afford a large share of relief to the distress of the manufacturing districts. There, of course, it is not prospective but immediate relief that is in demand.

Until within the last few months, the Legislature of this province has never given any attention to the subject of emmigration. Quite recently steps have been taken to induce, and, if possible, steadily maintain a healthy stream of immigration to the colony; but the arrangements of the department with this end are as yet scarcely matured. The people of Nova Scotia have never been accustomed to look to immigration as a source to supply labor. Consequently, were a large number of these operatives to be brought at once, and very soon, into the province, there would, it is to be feared, be delay in getting employment for all. Could they come in small bodies, with short intervals between, employers would gradually become accustomed, and would prepare themselves to procure laborers from this source; the latter would probably be employed, with little or no delay, after their arrival; and a large number of immigrants could thus become gradually absorbed by this colony—although not so rapidly, we fear, as would materially aid in relieving the distressed districts of England.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Certified,

(Signed) JAMES H. THORNE,  
C. E. C.

APPENDIX No. 5.

“CHESAPEAKE.”

(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—No. 6.)

*Downing Street, 22nd February, 1864.*

SIR,—

With reference to the correspondence which has passed on the case of the “Chesapeake,” I have the honor to inform you that, on the subject of the violation of British Territorial Jurisdiction by the officers of the United States Steamer “Ella and Annie” in their pursuit of the persons who had seized the “Chesapeake,” the United States Government have made a full and unqualified apology, which Her Majesty’s Government have accepted in the same friendly spirit in which it has been offered, and with a feeling of satisfaction that the matter has been settled in a manner honorable to both parties, and calculated to improve the good relations between the two Governments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Officer Administering the Government }  
of Nova Scotia. }

(COPY.)

*Washington, February 29th, 1864.*

SIR,—

I had, on the 22nd inst., the honor to receive your Excellency’s despatches of the 16th and 18th instant, relative to the case of the “Chesapeake.”

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency herewith, a copy of a despatch which has been addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States to the United States Consul at Halifax, and which will make your Excellency acquainted with the view taken by this Government of the case as it now stands.

A copy of this despatch was given to me by Mr. Seward the day before yesterday. With his permission I send copies to your Excellency and to Earl Russell to-day.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

His Excellency MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE.

(COPY.)

*Washington, February 24th, 1864.*

SIR,—

Your despatch of February 17th, No. 23, has been received. I learn from it that the Court of Vice-Admiralty has decreed that the “Chesapeake” and her cargo shall be delivered to her owners on the condition of their payment of costs.

Under the President's direction, I shall make this proceeding the subject of a communication to Her Majesty's Government. In the meantime, I think it not improper to inform you that this Government, while it adheres to the opinion that the delivery of the "Chesapeake" ought to have been made promptly and unconditionally by executive authority, is nevertheless gratified with the just and friendly proceedings of His Excellency the Governor of Nova Scotia in the premises, and appreciates the enlightened and impartial spirit by which the Vice Admiralty Court has been guided in a case attended with some embarrassment and much local excitement.

The Secretary of the Navy will be informed of your views in regard to the necessity for a convoy of the "Chesapeake."

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—No. 10.)

*Downing Street, 12th March, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 18, of the 18th of February, transmitting papers by which it appears that the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Halifax has decreed the restoration of the "Chesapeake" and her cargo to the owners. The affair being thus brought to a conclusion, I am happy to take the opportunity of conveying to you an entire approval of your proceedings throughout this difficult case. Your conduct is considered by Her Majesty's Government to have been altogether becoming and proper, and to have adequately vindicated the honor and dignity of Her Majesty's Crown, without neglecting anything which was due to the Government of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE.

## APPENDIX No. 6.

### TENURE OF OFFICE.

(COPY—No. 82. Miscellaneous.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S., 17th September, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to enclose for your Grace's information, the copy of a memorandum which I have caused to be entered among the minutes of Council before my departure from this Province.

I have been induced to take this step in consequence of the determination evinced by the present government to make sweeping changes in the subordinate officers under government for political and party reasons.

There has for some time been a tendency in this province to introduce this most pernicious system, and I have at all times opposed it to the utmost of my power. Undoubtedly occasions have not unfrequently occurred in this country when the conduct of the officers themselves fully justified their dismissal, as while it is undeniable that the efficiency of the public service requires that subordinate officers should be protected in the tenure of their offices, it is equally evident that it is their duty to abstain from any active political opposition to the government they are serving.

In the present instance, however, the government justify their dismissals, not on account of the conduct of the individual officers concerned, but because, as they state, officers having been dismissed by the late government on account of their political opinions, they consider that the system of dismissing non-political officers on account of their political opinions, has been inaugurated, and that they are therefore justified in carrying it out to any extent they may think proper.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NORMANBY.

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

*Government House, Halifax, N. S., 17th September, 1863.*

SIR,—

I desire that the accompanying memorandum be inserted among the Minutes of Council of this Province.

I am, Sir, yours,

(Signed)

NORMANBY.

The Deputy Provincial Secretary.

*Memorandum of the Lieut. Governor's, to be placed among the Minutes of Council.*

The Lieut. Governor feels that he should not be performing his duty, either to the Province or himself, were he to quit the Colony without placing on record his most unqualified disapproval of the system growing up in Nova Scotia, of dismissing subordinate officers under government upon political and party grounds, without any charge of misconduct having previously been proved against them.

The system is one which is unjust, ungenerous, and entirely at variance with the practice pursued in England.

The character of the subordinate officers under government, must greatly depend upon the fixity of tenure on which they hold their offices, as few men of ability and respectability will be found willing to relinquish their private business and to accept non-political offices, when it is known that the tenure of those offices depends upon the chances of party strife.

It is undoubtedly the duty of subordinate officers to abstain from any open and active hostility to the government under which they are serving, as such opposition would justly deprive them of that immunity from dismissal which the not political character of their office should secure for them.

The Lieut. Governor admits that a dismissal or retention of a subordinate officer, is a matter of local rather than imperial interest, and as such, responsible government must mainly be left to the discretion of the government of the day, who are responsible to the Legislature and the country for their acts, but when a government inaugurate their assumption of office by a sweeping dismissal of non-political officers, solely on the ground of their political opinions, it becomes the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to call upon the government seriously to consider the system they are introducing, and the evils which it must entail upon the public service.

In the present instance, the Lieutenant Governor expressed verbally in Council, on the 29th July, 1863, his opinion of the sweeping changes proposed by them, but as it has since come to his knowledge that several dismissals from minor offices have taken place, and he feels confident that, in many cases at any rate, the conduct of the officers in question has not been such as in his opinion to justify their dismissal, he feels bound before quitting the Colony, to enter upon the Minutes of Council, his protest against the introduction of such a system. In the United States, the only country in which such a practice prevails, the effect on the public service has been only too apparent, and the Lieut. Governor regrets that it should find favor with any party in a British Colony.

(Signed) NORMANBY.

*Government House, Halifax, N. S., 15th September, 1863.*

(Nova Scotia. No. 59.)

*Downing Street, 6th October, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Marquis of Normanby's despatch, No. 82, of the 17th ultimo, enclosing a memorandum which his Lordship had placed on record, relative to the practice of dismissing subordinate government officers upon entirely political and party grounds.

I entirely concur in the views entertained by Lord Normanby on this subject, and I should wish you to use all the influence you possess to impress them upon your ministers. If integrity, intelligence, and knowledge of public business, are necessary for the proper conduct of the public service, it is plain that capable persons must be invited into that service, and retained there either by the hope of distinction or by the hope of competence.

The former is not accessible to the larger mass of public officers, and all prospect of the latter is destroyed by rendering the tenure of ordinary appointments dependent on political changes.

Under such a system it is neither possible that fit men should be attracted into the service, nor that they should learn their business when they are there.

These frequent changes, moreover, have the social disadvantage of stimulating and extending the animosities of party, by giving to large numbers of persons a personal interest in changes of ministry, and what is perhaps still worse, they tend to lower the motives of public men by enabling them to procure extended support through promises of public appointments instead of by a successful management of the public interests.



I cannot refrain from pointing out that the actual results of the system where it has been tried, are quite as mischievous as those which a considerate person would anticipate. And I cannot but hope that the experience of other countries will have its weight in deterring your government from a course of policy, which though it may seem to secure a transitory advantage to their party, is, I am sure, fraught with the worst consequences to the well-being of the Colony.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most-obedient humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

The Officer Administering the Government of Nova Scotia.

(No. 100. Miscellaneous.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S., 26th November, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Grace, a copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of this Province. This minute has been framed by them in consequence of the receipt of a despatch from your Lordship, No. 59, 6th October, relative to the removal of subordinate officers from public offices in this Province, on party grounds, and expresses the views of the Council upon the subject.

“I have, &c.,

(Signed) HASTINGS DOYLE.

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

The Executive Council having had their attention invited by his Honor the Administrator of the government, to a despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 6th October, 1863, and also to Lord Normanby's memorandum dated the 15th September, 1863, alluded to in that despatch, feel called upon to record the following observations thereon.

The Council cannot but question the propriety of a Lieutenant Governor, on the eve of leaving the Colony, directing the clerk of the Executive Council to place on the minutes of that body, a memorandum, such as Lord Normanby's, without it having been submitted to his constitutional advisers.

Lord Normanby in alluding to the present government, has hazarded the following assertion:—

“When a government inaugurate their assumption of office by a sweeping dismissal of non-political officers, solely on the ground of their political opinions, it becomes the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to call upon the government seriously to consider the system they are introducing, and the evils which it must entail upon the public service.”

The Executive Council are compelled to say that the imputation which Lord Normanby has thus attempted to cast upon them is without foundation. The Executive Council did not inaugurate their assumption of office by sweeping dismissals of non-political officers, solely on the ground of their political opinions, nor have they subsequently pursued that policy. But had they done so, they would not have introduced the system, as Lord Normanby has ventured to assert; they would simply have pursued a policy introduced by the party now in opposition, when in power, and which was acted upon by the late government for three years, with the especial sanction and encouragement of the Marquis of Normanby. The public archives of this Province teem with the evidences of the earnest efforts of the leader of the present government, to maintain the

fixity in office of non-political subordinates, while they equally abound with the proofs of the determined policy of the leaders of the party now in opposition, to render those officers subservient to their own political views.

In confirmation of this statement, it will only be requisite to cite the despatch obtained by that party from the Colonial Minister, Earl Grey, dated 15th November, 1848, of which the following are extracts :—

“With respect to the claims urged by the Executive Council, that the existing Administration has to encounter the active or concealed hostility of many persons holding official employments, and that one head of a department at least, voted against the return of the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary to the Assembly, I have no remedy against what is termed the ‘concealed hostility,’ of persons holding permanent offices to an Administration opposed to that to which they may have been indebted for their appointment. It is impossible but that such persons should, like all others, have their personal political feelings, and it is not unnatural that they should desire the advancement of the party power, to whom they are thus indebted; but these persons must be aware that the condition upon which they will be suffered to enjoy exemption from dismissal for any other cause but that of positive misconduct, will be that they should abstain from taking any active part in political contests; such indeed is the well understood rule which prevails in our country, and I am of opinion that a similar rule should be enforced in Nova Scotia.

“In the smaller society of a Colony, it is not unreasonable to expect that party disputes should run higher than in the larger and more settled society of this country: and it becomes the more necessary, therefore, that in the Colonies neutrality in party contests should be observed on the part of holders of office not regarded as political.

“I should think it by no means unreasonable to make it known to such persons, that they would be expected to abstain from the exercise of their right of voting at elections, against any member of the existing Administration, for the time being, inasmuch as they could not give such vote without forfeiting that neutral position in politics, which is the condition of the permanent tenure of their respective offices.

“Perhaps it might not be unattended with advantage to enforce this rule by legislation, and to impose upon the holders of subordinate situations in the public service in Nova Scotia, the same disqualification from taking any part in elections, to which all persons employed by the collection of the revenue are subjected by the law of this country. It must of course be also required of them that they should honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of their offices, and afford all the assistance in their power to the actual existing Administration, and deference to any possible difference from their political opinions.”

Having obtained this decision from the British government, that party, under its authority, expelled from office public servants for voting against the government.

With the principle of dismissing non-political office-holders for opposition to the government, thus made a part of the Constitution of the Colony, by the efforts of their opponents, and with ample precedents for the application of that rule before them, under which their friends had frequently suffered, Lord Normanby knows that during the three years that the party now in power were represented at his Council board, not a single man was evicted from office upon political or party grounds—not a man was dismissed without his full concurrence, and approbation of the ground of removal,—nay, more, that a large number of office-holders were retained undisturbed, who had taken an open and active part against the departmental officers of the government, at their ministerial elections. The views of the party in power were authentically set forth in 1859, in the address of the Hon. Mr. Johnston, the leader of the present government, published to his constituents on the eve of a General Election, as follows :—

“Allied to this subject is another which demands consideration; from the

“earnestness with which it is viewed by the people—that is, the dismissal of office-holders whose political sentiments are opposed to the government.

“I have formerly resisted the introduction of this principle, and since my accession to office in 1857, have felt myself bound to act upon the opinions I avowed in opposition, and which I sincerely entertained. It is well known that by this course I have given dissatisfaction to many warm and valued friends in the County and elsewhere, who perhaps were not in a position to estimate as much as was necessary the obligations of a public man in a particular like this.

“The doctrines on this subject which the late government, while in power, propounded as their policy and largely acted upon, have, however, taken a strong hold on the people on both sides in politics; and in so many instances and in such distinct forms, has this fact been forced on the notice of the government, that it has been impossible not to perceive the tendency which exists to force this principle of Administration into a settled policy. The feeling on this subject has been aggravated by the improper and indecorous conduct of office-holders themselves, who, not rightly estimating the generous forbearance of the government, have not hesitated to insult its friends by indecent contumely directed against the government or individual members of it, and by attributing their own retention in office to fear or other unworthy motives. In view of this state of public sentiment, and in reference to office-holders themselves, it is proper for me to say—on the eve of a General Election, the constitutional occasion when public opinion is made known, and when the policy of the government ought to be understood—that such known hostility to the government, or such open disrespect to its members on the part of the incumbents of office under the government, as must necessarily tend to destroy the confidence of the people in the impartial discharge of their official duties, or disturb the harmonious relations which the public service requires to exist between the government and its subordinate officers—will compel the application of the principle alluded to, and which the government has hitherto endeavored to avoid.”

Lord Normanby has charged the present government with introducing a sweeping dismissal of non-political officers solely on the grounds of their political opinions. The evidence shall now be submitted to prove that the responsibility of introducing that practice, rests not upon the present Administration, but upon their predecessors, and that it was not only acquiesced in by Lord Normanby, but found in his Lordship a warm and effective advocate. On the day that the party now in opposition obtained power in consequence of having carried a vote of no confidence, by a majority of two, and with the evidence before his Lordship that they shrank from the usual appeals to the people on assuming office, Lord Normanby, upon their advice, expelled the hon. James McNab from the office of Chairman of the Railway Board, and conferred that office upon a member of his Executive Council, although the office had been created by the Legislature upon a pledge that it should be considered non-political, and Mr. Howe had resigned his seat in the Executive Council in order to accept it. When the change of government took place in 1857, upon Mr. Howe's voluntary resignation, Mr. McNab, his former colleague and a member of the defeated Administration, was appointed in his place. One of the most valuable subordinate offices in the Province, created upon a pledge to the Legislature that it should be non-political—was thus wrested from its possessor to provide a salary for one of Lord Normanby's Executive Councillors, and his Lordship personally approved and defended the act. Without an hour's notice, Mr. P. S. Hamilton, the Registrar of Deeds for the county of Halifax, a gentleman unconnected with the Legislature, (four days afterwards) was evicted from his office to make room for an active and determined partizan of the government. The principle of expelling office-holders was here carried a step further than Lord Grey's despatch would warrant, as Mr. Hamilton had not opposed the government, which had only been formed four days before, but was dismissed for the support which he had previously given to a former government who had appointed him. Yet, this act received the most cordial sanction and energetic approval of Lord Normanby, whose despatch upon the subject will in all

future time be quoted in defence of the dismissal of office-holders, "solely on the ground of their political opinions."

Mr. Hamilton, in reply to a respectful letter to his Excellency, enquiring the grounds upon which he had been thus summarily dismissed from the public service, received the following answer:—

*"Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 21st February, 1860.*

"SIR,—

"I have it in command from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., and to inform you that the members of the Administration, upon whose advice the change of which you complain has been made, will be prepared to explain and defend their policy should it be questioned on the re-assembling of Parliament.

"I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE."

Lord Normanby has here placed his opinion upon record, that in this Colony the Queen's Representative has nothing to do with such cases, and can take no cognizance of any dismissal which the Administration are prepared to defend in Parliament. Evidently determined to forever set at rest any doubt as to the propriety of dismissing office-holders, who had ever opposed the party in power, Lord Normanby thus embodied his views in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary, dated May 20th, 1860, containing the following extracts:—

"MY LORD DUKE,—

"I have the honor to enclose a memorial from Mr. Peter Hamilton, complaining to your Lordship of my conduct in sanctioning his removal from the office of Registrar of Deeds.

"I also enclose a copy of a Minute of Council drawn up by my government, setting forth their reasons for advising Mr. Hamilton's removal, and I trust that it, together with the explanation I intend submitting on my own part, will convince your Lordship that no injustice has been done to Mr. Hamilton—that his removal was in full accordance with the spirit of Lord Grey's despatch No. 130, 15th Nov. 1848—that an exactly parallel case took place under the administration of my predecessor at the time when my late government came into power, and that it was caused by the violent and unmitigated opposition and defamation indulged in by Mr. Hamilton towards my government, and the party to which they belong. After the meeting of Parliament, as your Lordship is aware, my then government were defeated, and my present advisers pointed out the necessity of removing Mr. Hamilton, in consequence of the violent opposition which he had offered to them, and which, as they conceived, justly deprived him of that immunity from removal from office which usually attaches to non-political appointments; and being perfectly aware of the length to which Mr. Hamilton had carried his opposition, I consented to his removal.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The duty of a county Registrar is simply that of copying conveyances of real estate, for which he is paid by the parties, and as is the case with nearly all similar offices in this Colony, it is by the terms of the commission held during pleasure, and had Mr. Hamilton referred to Lord Grey's despatch, No. 130, 15th Nov. 1848, which points out very clearly in the sixth paragraph, that persons holding permanent offices 'must be aware of the condition upon which they will be suffered to enjoy exemption from dismissal for any other cause but that of misconduct, will be that they shall abstain from taking any active part in political contests'—it seems to me that he must have foreseen that the same course which was pursued on a former occasion towards Mr. McDonald, the Registrar at Pictou, was inevitable as regards himself. \* \* \* \* \*

“No one can be more opposed than I am to the system of depriving persons of subordinate offices simply on account of their political feelings, but at the same time, I feel that it would be impossible for responsible government to exist, if persons holding these offices are permitted to become open and violent partizans, and still to retain their offices in opposition to the party in power. \* \* \* \* \*

“I cannot conclude this despatch without remarking the error which Mr. Hamilton has fallen into in treating his removal as a wrong personally inflicted by myself. It seems also to me that did he feel himself agrieved, he should first have brought his case under the consideration of his own representatives in the Provincial Parliament; for though I would not for a moment suggest that it is not open to any British subject at once to appeal to the Imperial government for redress against the act of any subordinate officer, no matter what his position may be, still I think it is obvious that if a colonist living under representative institutions, is to pass by the local Legislature and appeal directly to the Colonial Secretary, against an act of the local government, by which such colonist is removed from a mere county office, and for which act the members of the government are responsible to the Provincial Parliament, and ultimately to the people, constitutional government becomes impossible.”

Lord Normanby in this despatch endorses the views of Earl Grey with his hearty approval and declares that Mr Hamilton's removal was authorized by the “spirit” of that despatch, although strong as it is, it certainly did not authorize the dismissal of an officer for supporting a former government, which was Mr. Hamilton's case. His Lordship declares that “*no injustice is done*” when an officer is expelled before he has ever exhibited the slightest hostility to the Administration after their advent to power, but that for views previously expressed in favor of a former Government, a public officer “*is justly deprived of that immunity from removal from office which usually attaches to non-political appointments.*” To make all this still more emphatic, and decisively settle the question of the tenure of office in this Colony, Lord Normanby quotes the despatch of Earl Grey, which he says points out very clearly “that persons holding permanent offices must be aware of the condition upon which they will be suffered to enjoy exemption from dismissal for any other cause but that of misconduct, will be that they shall abstain from taking any active part in political contests.”

So earnest apparently was Lord Normanby to establish the principle of dismissals on the ground of political opinions, that he carefully omitted any mention of that portion of Earl Grey's despatch which qualified the quotations given by limiting dismissals to those officers who voted against members of the existing government. The assertion made by Lord Normanby, that “an exactly parallel case took place under his predecessor, at the time when the late government came into power,” and again reiterated by saying that “the same course was pursued on a former occasion towards Mr. McDonald,” is at variance with the fact. Mr. McDonald was not dismissed when the government “came into power” for previously supporting their predecessors from whom he had received his office (which was Mr. Hamilton's case); but some time afterwards, for publishing in a paper of which he was the editor and proprietor, the most insulting abuse of the government under whom he was then holding office.—Lord Normanby goes on to declare his conviction, “that it would be impossible for responsible government to exist, if persons holding their offices are permitted to become open and violent partizans, and still to retain their offices in opposition to the party in power,” and concludes his despatch by expressing his opinion that if dismissals from office are brought under the notice of the British government, instead of being submitted to the local Legislature, “constitutional government becomes impossible.”

It would not have been necessary to notice Lord Normanby's despatch at such length, but for the following very important reply which it elicited from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle:—

*“Downing Street, July 5, 1860.”*

“MY LORD,—

“I have had under my consideration your Lordship’s despatch No. 58, of the 25th of May, accompanied by a memorial from Mr. Peter S. Hamilton, complaining of your conduct in sanctioning his removal from the office of Registrar of Deeds.

“I agree with you that Mr. Hamilton errs in treating his removal as your personal act: it is an act of the Provincial Government.

“I must also say, that, as described by you, the act was no more than consonant with generally received principles of Administration. It would be manifestly unreasonable that any one should expect to be in active opposition to the government, and at the same time to remain a public servant. For this reason it has been adopted as a general rule, that no officer holding a permanent appointment should be a writer in, or editor or proprietor of, a political journal. It is competent to any man to choose between political life, and official life, but not to attempt to combine in himself two incompatible conditions.

“The manner of removal is a question of discretion. I do not wish to express an opinion of the special case, which I do not consider to fall within my direct cognizance, and in which I may, very possibly, be ignorant of particulars material to the formation of a judgment.

“As a general rule all will probably agree that a short previous notice of removal from office, with some intimation of the cause, is desirable.

“I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.”

“P. S.—You are at liberty to make this despatch public, together with your own, to which it is an answer.”

This state document, containing the declaration, that, “It is competent to any man to choose between political life and official life, but not to attempt to combine in himself two incompatible conditions,” was published in the organ of Lord Normanby’s government, where, after treating Mr. Hamilton’s right to any explanation from the Lieutenant Governor with great contempt, Lord Normanby’s despatch was quoted with these comments:

“In due time the Duke’s reply was received, and it will be seen that though as brief as such a document well should be, it is such a reply as not only effectually answers Mr. Hamilton’s complaint, but must in all time to come serve as a guide and law to non-political office-holders, and will effectually silence those patriotic gentlemen who desire to enjoy the double luxury of slandering the government and living by its bounty. This document is so plain and explicit in its language that comment upon it is needless.”

The despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was then given with the following remarks:

“The opinion expressed here by the Duke respecting the incompatibility of ‘political life and official life’ is precisely similar to the views of Earl Grey, as conveyed in his despatch of 15th November, 1848. As this despatch has not been much noticed by the public, we here give the principal portion of it.”

The foregoing excerpts of Earl Grey’s despatch were then given with this commentary:—

“With these documents before the public, we may now regard the question of tenure of office as pretty well settled in Nova Scotia. It is scarcely necessary to adopt the hint of Earl Grey by passing an act of parliament; for these despatches give the executive all the authority to act that could be desired from a legal statute, and the principles will now be as fully recognized as if a dozen laws were enacted. Indeed it is better that the question should thus be

“set at rest by a despatch from the Colonial Office; for while it establishes the rule, it at the same time leaves in the hands of the Executive a discretionary power of clemency which they might not possess under an act of Parliament.”

The Marquis of Normanby thus consented to the eviction, for the first time in this Province, of the incumbent from a non-political office, avowedly for political sentiments expressed in support of the government from whom he had received his appointment, and without his having given the slightest offence to their successors to office.

Lord Normanby, as has been shown, followed up this unprecedented act by a despatch in which he misled the Colonial Secretary by the following serious misstatements, that “an exactly parallel case took place under the administration of his predecessor, at the time when (his) late government came into power, and that it (the removal of Mr. Hamilton) was caused by the violent and unmitigated opposition and defamation indulged in by Mr. Hamilton towards his government and the party to which they belonged.” The fact being that no similar case had ever occurred; that the dismissal referred to did not take place when the former government came into power,—and that Mr. Hamilton had never given the least opposition to the government.

A despatch was thus elicited from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in which it is broadly stated, that “it is competent for any man to choose, between political life and official life, but not to attempt to combine in himself two incompatible conditions.”

These despatches were duly paraded before the public in the organ of Lord Normanby's government, as the constitution of this Colony, where the declaration was emphatically and authoritatively made, that the tenure of office was thus decisively settled for all time to come, and Mr. Hamilton, a member of a learned profession, and a gentleman of unblemished private character, was in the most insulting language, denied the right to approach the Queen's Representative with any enquiry touching his summary expulsion from office.

Lord Normanby saw all this, yet no word of remonstrance, no memorandum opposing the dismissal of office-holders on “purely political and party grounds,” records his Lordship's dissent.

The principle of dismissals on purely political and party grounds thus “introduced” and “inaugurated” by Lord Normanby, was exercised while his late government retained power, without compunction. They spared neither age, sex, nor condition; whenever and wherever an office was wanted with which to reward a violent partizan, it was wrested from its occupant without an hour's notice, or the slightest explanation. Mr. Thorne, who had resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the office of Chairman of the Board of Works, an act having subsequently passed the Legislature disqualifying that officer from sitting in either branch of the Legislature, and who had never after his acceptance of the office taken any part in politics, was expelled by Lord Normanby from his office to make a place for a partizan who shortly afterwards obtained leave of absence from his Lordship, and spent several weeks in an active canvass during an election.

The principle of removing prominent departmental officers upon a change of government, was thus established by the clearest precedent.

In the Post Office department during 1860 and 1861, a large number of Post Masters and Way Office keepers, and one Post Mistress, with salaries varying from three hundred and sixty dollars to ten dollars a year, were swept out of office by Lord Normanby's late government, and their places filled by their own political partizans. In the Counties of Cumberland, Hants, Shelburne, Pictou, and Victoria, the Crown Land Surveyors were superseded by the direction of Lord Normanby's government, and their offices bestowed upon political partizans, without even an intimation having been given to the head of the department whose officers they were, as to the cause of their removal.

In the Excise Department, a number of officials were expelled without any intimation of the cause of their removal, by order of Lord Normanby's late government, and several Light House keepers on the coast of Nova Scotia, were compelled to make room for partizans of the government. These dismiss-



sals do not include a large number of changes in the Railway Department, and of other officials in different branches of the public service. Under these circumstances, the party now in power had no alternative but to acquiesce, and it was admitted by them in Parliament, that henceforth the principle which had thus been authoritatively settled must prevail, as no party could maintain any influence with the country who uniformly sustained in office those opposed to them, while a different policy was practiced by their opponents.

It does seem incredible that with these facts standing out in bold relief on the Public Records of the country, Lord Normanby could attempt to fasten upon the present government the imputation of "introducing" the system of dismissals on political grounds.

The fact has been alluded to that the government at whose instance these "sweeping dismissals" of non-political officers were made, obtained power in consequence of a vote of no confidence having been passed by a majority of two, and it may not be amiss to state that the present administration were called upon to form a government after the recent General Election had proved that Lord Normanby's government were able to return but thirteen out of fifty-five members, whilst forty were returned pledged to oppose them, and two independent. Notwithstanding the overwhelming verdict which the country had thus given in favor of the present government, the provocation which their friends had borne from the former administration, and the latitude afforded by the principles which had been forced upon the country through the instrumentality of Lord Normanby, the Council meet his Lordship's assertion that the present government "inaugurated their assumption of office by a sweeping dismissal of non-political officers solely on the ground of their political opinions," with a distinct and unqualified contradiction.

The mode in which Lord Normanby administered the government of this Colony since 1859, and the precedents which he has established, have rendered it impossible for any party to govern this country upon the principles avowed and the practice maintained up to that period by the party then and now in power; yet at this moment there are numerous office-holders in the Province, who have taken the most active part against the party now in power, when they held office under them, even voting against members during Ministerial Elections.

How unfounded was the charge, that sweeping changes had been made on assumption of office by the present government, will be best elucidated by a statement of the condition now of two of the principal Counties, King's and Pictou: In King's County, the offices of Sheriff, Judge of Probate, Registrar of Probate, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown; Collectors of Customs at Harborville, Canada Creek, French Cross, and Wolfville; Seizing Officers at Port Williams, and Canada Creek; Post Master at Aylesford and Lower Horton; the Surveyor of Crown Lands, and the Light House keeper at Horton Bluff, are now held by opponents of the government, and who are mostly active and determined partizans, voting against the party now in power on all occasions, even opposing them when they held the government.

On the other hand, the principal offices held by the friends of the party in power, are, the Registrar of Deeds, and the Post Masters at Kentville and Canning, neither of whom have voted for twelve years, and the Post Master at Wolfville. Yet but two removals have been made in that county, and in both instances, for the purpose of restoring those evicted from office by the late government.

In the County of Pictou, the Post Masters at Pictou, River John, and Durham; the Judge of Probate, the Registrar of Probate, the Collector of Customs, the Warehouse keeper and the Prothonotary, are at this moment strongly opposed to the present government, and with one or two exceptions, voted against the Solicitor General at his Departmental Election, when the party now in power held the government in 1857, and on all subsequent occasions.

Such is the existing condition of two of the Counties in which the party now in power have carried triumphantly every seat at the recent General Election.

The evictions from office since the advent of the present government to power, have been mainly caused by the displacement of active political partizans from



offices, from which the friends of the present government were expelled to make places for them.

No sweeping changes were proposed by the government on the 29th of July last; all that were advised were made by Lord Normanby, who was told by the Council, that they were quite prepared to give him written reasons for the changes then made, but which reasons were not insisted on after it was hinted that they might involve some references to the past that would not be very agreeable to his Lordship.

Lord Normanby's statement "that it has since then come to (his) knowledge that several dismissals from minor offices have taken place, and he feels confident that in many cases, at any rate, the conduct of the officials in question, has not been such as in his opinion to justify their dismissal," clearly exhibits the unconstitutional manner in which he administered the government; as it shews that he allowed himself to be imposed upon by irresponsible advisers, and formed his opinions upon their *ex parte* statements, without submitting them to the members of his Executive Council, who obtained their first intimation on the subject from the memorandum prepared when he was leaving the Colony.

The subject which the Executive Council has felt called upon to examine, is of deep practical importance, imposing responsibilities, in which are often painfully contrasted considerations of a public and personal nature, affecting as well political supporters as opponents. In this relation the Executive Council find in the sentiments expressed in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, nothing in which they may not cordially concur, and they have the satisfaction to know that, as yet, they have not extended their policy as far as the principle laid down by his Grace will warrant, by drawing a line as determinate between the claims of official and political life, as that despatch indicates.

The policy pursued by the Marquis of Normanby, has, however, unhappily augmented and aggravated the difficulties in which the subject is involved.—Sustaining a government whose title, in the opinion of a large proportion of the people, was more than questionable, and which was engaged in a constant struggle to maintain a feeble existence, and standing as his Lordship did between that government and an appeal to the people, urgently demanded, and, on his Lordship's own shewing, justly required, he possessed a controlling influence over the administration of public affairs, which the interest of the country forbid ever to be enjoyed by any Lieutenant Governor; but which enhances his responsibility for having exercised that influence in extending and aggravating the rigors of partizan policy, while the feeling impressed upon large bodies of the people, that the exercise of the government functions by the late government was an unwarrantable assumption of power, diminished the respect in which official appointments should be held, and has increased the earnestness and confidence with which changes are demanded.

In conclusion, the Executive Council regret that Lord Normanby, allowing his feelings to become identified with the party lately in power, should then have lost sight of the considerations which he now asserts, when viewing the subject through the medium of proclivities of an opposite nature.

*Halifax, 25th November, 1863.*

J. W. JOHNSTON,  
CHARLES TUPPER,  
W. A. HENRY,  
JAMES McNAB,  
ISAAC LEVESCONTE,  
JOHN MCKINNON,  
ALEX. MACFARLANE,  
JOHN CREIGHTON,  
S. L. SHANNON.

(Nova Scotia. No. 79.)

*Downing Street, 31st December, 1863.*

Sir,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 100, of the 26th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, with reference to my despatch No. 59, of the 26th of October, on the subject of the dismissal of officers on political grounds.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE

The Officer Administering the Government of Nova Scotia.

## APPENDIX No. 7.

### MILITIA.

#### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1863.

*Office of Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Halifax, Dec. 31st, 1863.*

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit the enclosed Report, together with the following explanatory remarks:

The old Militia Law of Nova Scotia, on which her present defensive institutions are founded, seems to have been based on the anterior Military necessities of the earlier settlers who were constantly in arms to defend themselves against predatory attacks; but the law in its present state appears to be singularly appropriate, not only to the circumstances of Nova Scotia but to those of the rest of the British possessions in America, where, on account of the great extent of frontier, the system of defence must be continental instead of insular, as in England; in this as in the other Provinces, the people, to be safe in case of aggression, must have a good organization and a competent knowledge of Military training, which should form a part of their early education.

The original Military spirit of Nova Scotia, whose sons may be said to have descended from loyalist soldier settlers, has since the early settlement of the Province been occasionally revived during the few wars of later periods; from the few records which are accessible, it is manifest that in the last American war this Province possessed a very effective Militia Force; orders seem to have been issued and obeyed with the promptitude and alacrity of regular troops.

In the long subsequent peace this military spirit became dormant, so much so, that it was very generally supposed to have expired altogether; the officers, once thoroughly effective, energetic, and zealous, became superannuated and unused to service of any kind, but they never became indifferent. The service eventually sank into obscurity from neglect, and even almost into contempt, for which the unpaid and unemployed officers and men were not responsible; on the contrary, the old officers never lost their characteristic esprit, and on the requisition to reorganize which was made in 1860, under the most unpromising and discouraging conditions, such of them as survived promptly responded to the call to duty by collecting the scattered, sparse, and utterly dispiriting remnants of the old organization, which often included the deaf, and even the blind and the lame, and framing them into the best returns which they were able to make out.

When it is considered that this tedious and unpromising labor must have been performed against the hope of success, and with all the personal experience of years of apathy and indifference, added to the certainty that the returns, if acted on at all, would lead to the appointment of other and younger men, the prompt and disinterested action of these veteran officers claims particular notice; this subject was alluded to in my last annual report, and it is just that it should be recorded that these gentlemen to the last performed their duty when called on, in many instances with an energy beyond their years, and under the most discouraging and apparently hopeless circumstances. It will be gratifying to them to be assured that their exertions in showing the exact or approximate states of their Regiments were ultimately of incalculable value to the service;

disheartening as the returns must have been to most of them, they nevertheless conveyed all the information required, and formed the base of all that has subsequently been done.

The original Military spirit of the Nova Scotians is, however, very far from being extinct, and the events of the last year unquestionably show that it is now renescent, and as it is well or indifferently directed, the result will be successful or the contrary in framing a permanent organization, yet, without the stimulant of war, when all would rush to arms, it is as well for all to be conscious that there will always be the danger of a relapse into the old condition, or a gradual decline into it.

An attempt to make the British American Colonists an impregnable Military people like the Swiss, with every man competently trained to arms and Military exercises, without any Standing Forces but such contingent as Great Britain can afford, is a magnificent conception, but by no means impossible in execution, provided that it is unanimously supported by all classes of the people themselves. The traditions and hereditary proclivities of the Nova Scotians and their present manifestation of spirit, certainly would favor the project in this Province, and the results of the last year plainly indicate that the temper of the original settlers remains still sufficiently keen, and that their descendants have all the attributes of their ancestors. Long peace indeed led to the neglect and decadence of the Militia, but the attempt to resuscitate that force has been initiated with a success which has surprised many who anticipated nothing short of a total failure; this success is mainly attributable to the exertions of the officers and the manly and military disposition of the people, but it is repeated that it is as well to be on our guard against reverses: unless war should occur to bind the organization, without perseverance and constancy on the part of all concerned, the service will be apt to deteriorate, and the whole work of the last four years may be lost to the Province.

Without desiring to draw any particular notice to the labors of the Inspecting Officers, the Staff, or the Militia Department at Head Quarters, it is my duty to allude to the magnitude of the business taken in hand and the means provided; with four professional Military Officers, and sixteen to twenty Non-commissioned Staff we are to train and organize a number of men equivalent to a large army.

Taking half the British Army the numbers will be illustrative although the Forces are so very different in kind.

Supposing fifty Regiments of the line to consist of an approximate of 40,000 men, this force already disciplined, trained and in perfect order would employ about 1,500 Company Officers on full pay, and calculating 700 men to a Regiment and say eight Companies only to each, there would be about 4,000 Non-commissioned Officers. We have as large a Force which has nearly everything yet to learn—nothing but the persistent and determined character of the officers and men can be relied on to carry out what is left to complete the organization.

A very heavy responsibility is acutely felt by all concerned; a stronger Non-commissioned Staff is most urgently required.

The principal defect of the former Militia establishment was the entire deficiency of minor details; an official, called the clerk, was the principal medium of all Regimental business; to call the men actually together for a Battalion muster seems to have been relied on chiefly as the mode of keeping up a so-called organization; here as well as in Canada, this "system" (if it be worthy of the name,) signally failed in the end; in point of fact this was no organization at all, organization cannot exist without *organism* more than machinery can exist without mechanism, both equally imply a structure whose motive power and utility rely on the precise action of their minor but all important parts; deprive either of any of these, and the whole becomes useless.

In the "former Militia Establishment" above alluded to, the Company Officers and Non-commissioned Officers were ignored, except on actual parade, and they did not participate in the enrolments or other Regimental duties, in which they consequently felt no interest; they were only reminded that they belonged to the Force about once a year, they could have had little if any interest in or

influence over their men, and the disintegration of the Force is not surprising, it is only surprising that the outer shell of such an assumed "organization" could be held together at all!

It can not be too strongly and reiteratedly inculcated that good Non-commissioned Officers, capable of conducting all details under their Company Officers, must be "the backbone of the service," and that without them neither the Militia nor any other Military organization can continue to have a sound existence, and notwithstanding the apparently prosperous and rising condition of our Militia service, it will soon languish and relapse, unless it is worked and supported by its own subordinate ranks; the exertions of the Commanding Officers and their Staff may produce the men occasionally on the Regimental parade, but the component parts of an operative Military body in permanent working order will be wanting unless the Officers vigorously turn their minds to the apparently inconsequential, but really most indispensable details of the service; should they do so their labor will decrease as they succeed, and their Regiments will have the advantage of system and the distinguished reputation which perfect order and regularity can only attain, and will thus become justly and truly entitled to the unqualified approval of the highest authority of the Realm.

It is unusual to deprecate in Military despatches, nor do I intend to do so when I adjoin that the language of Military duty is not to be mistaken by those who may not be much accustomed to it for the language of indiscriminate censure, and it is not to be assumed that because I have found it necessary in the enclosed report to speak of the condition of the service decidedly and without reserve, that I have been actuated by a desire of seeking occasions for finding fault. I am influenced only by a determination to perform duty under orders received, and by a justifiable solicitude for the future welfare of the service in which I have the honor to be engaged. The tone of the report which I feel it my duty to submit may occasionally be somewhat emphatic, but a responsibility of no ordinary kind has been imposed on all concerned in the organization of the Militia, and in an intricate and difficult business, decided and unequivocal statements and expressions are preferable, being more easily understood, and more likely to produce the desired impressions.

It may be observed that there is a good deal of inelegant repetition in the report. This would have been carefully avoided had style been any object; it will pass not only into the hands of gentlemen of scholastic education but into the hands of those whose time and opportunities have not allowed them to cultivate the critical tastes of literary people, and this public report is not intended for any other purpose than to give the great body of the Militiamen an idea of what is required to enable them to help to form their own service and place it on a respectable footing. In executing this duty to the best of my ability I have deliberately sacrificed both composition and an over-fastidious refinement, in order better to gain the principal object aimed at. By placing the more important topics in different points of view and putting them in different forms, and connecting them with the various subjects which centre in them, there is far more chance of having them understood and appreciated than there would be in merely writing them out in strict consecutive order, with the professional postulate that "they are the regulations which the service requires."

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most humble and most obedient servant,

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,

Colonel and Adjutant-General Militia.

To His Excellency

Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT, &c. &c. &c.

Commanding-in-Chief N. S. M.

## REPORT ON THE LOCAL FORCES OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

This may be considered the first year of attempting to get the machinery of the Militia organization into motion; it is still not perfect; the Commanding and other Officers have had much to contend with, but the energy and zeal which they have manifested have had a corresponding result, and it is my duty to add that it is greatly owing to their exertions that I am enabled to submit a favorable report, the details of which will, I trust, prove not unsatisfactory.

The Commanding Officers, to most of whom the business is new, are already becoming generally impressed with the cogent necessity of promptitude, accuracy, and precision, in order to enable themselves and the authorities at Head Quarters to deal successfully with an extensive organization embracing very large numbers; as experience continues to be gained in the system which is now fairly established, so far as regulations for guidance are concerned, progressive and speedy improvement in all that pertains to every department of the management of the Local Forces may be counted on as certain, and with such material as the service already possesses, little doubt can be entertained of its ultimate efficacy and permanency.

The organization of the Militia was thrown into the hands of the Commanding Officers who have performed the duty well and successfully, although some of them have been behind hand and some have not yet completed their arrangements, but this is easily accounted for by the different condition in which each Regiment was found, and the unequal amount of help which each Colonel was able to command. The Schedules Appendix is referred to for information on this particular.

There were individual instances of dissatisfaction, as might be expected, on account of the absolute impossibility of meeting the wishes of every applicant and appointee who conceived himself entitled to the higher grades on which others had conflicting claims, but an invariable principle, corresponding with the Queen's Regulations, has been adhered to at Head Quarters where no partial patronage whatever has been exerted.

The pains which the Commanding Officers have taken in the performance of their difficult and delicate duties, together with their impartial exercise of judgment, consideration and equity in a matter in which they were too frequently invidiously responsible, have given satisfaction in almost every instance, appeals and complaints to Head Quarters being unexpectedly few and exceptional, whilst many creditable instances of officers of all ranks preferring the general good of the service to their own wishes and their extraneous interests and prejudices have been brought to notice.

The regulations of the army being the ground work of the organization and the only means by which it can hereafter be satisfactorily cemented, a knowledge of them and an adherence to them must be the future guide and rule of the service, and as its members of all ranks acquire a practical experience of these regulations, will the carrying on of the duties be facilitated and advanced. The application of proper Military precedent in all material respects is not at all incompatible with the Militia Statute Law.

Without adducing particular instances it is my duty here to advert most pointedly to the vastly increased labor and trouble which invariably accrue to all parties in the end by any primary departure from or non-compliance with regulations, or inattention to general orders.

Invariably whenever a case of non-conformity to published regulations occurs, the certain result is to introduce all the perplexing difficulties and evils which the regulations themselves were intended to anticipate and prevent, and in a way much more embarrassing than if regulations had never been laid down at all; and such difficulties accumulate, increase, and become more inextricable

the longer the aberration from regulations continues undetected, until it is usually impracticable to mend matters by reverting to the letter of the regulations which should have been observed at first, and where personal advancement or considerations are sometimes unavoidably involved those concerned are too apt to find fault with regulations which are perfectly intelligible and to the purpose, instead of turning to the true source of the evil which by no means unfrequently emanates from their own original neglect or procrastination.

Although the complications, here incidentally alluded to with a desire to preclude their recurrence, have been really less in number than might have been reasonably expected, it is an obligation to point out the cause of them in language which cannot be misunderstood, in order to set forth clearly the only means by which similar consequences can be avoided with certainty, i. e.—*Timely and constant attentive undeviating adherence to all orders and regulations published or received.*

It would perhaps be too much to expect that every Militia Officer should be thoroughly conversant with all the rules and regulations of Her Majesty's Infantry, although some study of them is earnestly recommended. But certainly Militia Officers should not be ignorant of those abridged extracts which are made and adapted to their particular use and for the guidance of our Local Forces, as, without some attention and vigilance on their part, it must be incontrovertibly manifest that so large a force can never be regulated by the Commander-in-Chief and his subordinate officials at Head Quarters, irrespective of the immeasurable increase of correspondence which must always be caused by Officers not being acquainted with, and not acting on, the rules which have been framed for them.

The Province is answerable to the Imperial Government for rifles to the amount of \$86025. This is a great responsibility, and every effort has been made to ensure their preservation and good condition; Commanding Officers were called upon to make a monthly inspection of arms and to certify that they had seen every rifle, and they were even furnished with a number of printed certificates which had only to be dated and signed after the performance of the duty by them or by any Officer or Officers delegated by their orders and signing a like certificate; this cannot be considered as an arduous or vexatious requisition.

The rifles are in a tolerably good state but the reports of the Field Officers show that there might be some improvement in their care and condition at some of the stations. I had on one occasion to detach one of the non-commissioned Staff to clean arms which had been twice reported, and the non-commissioned Staff have orders to attend to their condition at any post where they happen to be stationed, and to report on them instantly on their arrival, and again on their departure.

At this stage of the organization of the Local Forces it is peremptorily imperative uncompromisingly to inculcate, dwell upon, and insist on the all-important importance of Officers attending undeviatingly and punctually to making the required periodical returns; the service cannot possibly proceed without their assiduous aid in this respect.

The subjoined table will amply absolve me from any charge of professional pedantry on this head.

The printed Circular certificates above alluded to were sent to the Officers Commanding 57 Volunteer Companies, a copy is annexed.

In February . . . . .	30	were sent in	
“ March . . . . .	20	“ “ “	
“ April . . . . .	15	“ “ “	
“ May . . . . .	15	“ “ “	
“ June . . . . .	11	“ “ “	
“ July . . . . .	11	“ “ “	
“ August . . . . .	6	“ “ “	
“ Sept. . . . .	9	“ “ “	3 companies reported for “dirty arms.”
“ October . . . . .	7	“ “ “	



The arms being well looked to by the Inspecting Officers and the Staff, the expense of "Circular" remonstrance was avoided, and the above tabular statement is really more instructive than if the Officers had been more regularly held to their duty by reiterated correspondence; not more than three or four of them have given any reasons for not sending in these returns which only required a simple inspection, a date and a signature. As to any alleged difficulty or impracticability of compliance, I have only to submit the question as to how far any Military organization whatever can be effective or good where the arms cannot be occasionally inspected?

The Officers might at any rate have reported any exceptions considered by them to be unavoidable, together with the reasons of the omission; as it is, it can only be inferred that the duty has hardly been attended to at all, in too many instances, and that at several stations the armoury regulations are but indifferently carried out.

It would be a dereliction of duty on my part not to bring this subject and the following to the attention of the Officer Commanding the Local Forces.

It is very difficult to arrive at official certainty, and inexpedient to act on anything but official report, but I have unquestionable grounds furnished both by official report and by other information which cannot be contradicted, for concluding that the Imperial rifles which were issued for exclusively Military purposes, are occasionally, though I trust rarely, used for other ends than practice at the Target, to which they are strictly confined by our own regulations and orders. The armoury and other regulations have placed ample power in the hands of Commanding Officers to protect the rifles from this kind of treatment, which is the first step towards loading them with shot and thus obliterating the grooves. I could mention particular instances of a proper attention to duty on the part of individual officers in this respect, but refrain from doing so publicly, for I do not believe that the gentlemen would like to be brought prominently forward in this report.

It is by no means a pleasant duty to have to indicate the defects of any service, and it is a relief to be conscious that that duty is now performed. I am sensible that much may be said in favor of a new force with little experience of the obligations undertaken by it; in the foregoing remarks I am not so much actuated by a spirit of finding fault as by a desire to impress on the officers of a service which bids very fair to be a credit to this country, Her Majesty, and Her dominions, with a sense of their responsibilities, and the importance of fulfilling their obligations when incurred. These remarks are purposely made general so that no one need apply them unless it is felt that the observations are particularly applicable when the statements will be calculated to have the best effects.

The tabular statements appended to the Militia report of 1863 on collation with similar returns hereto annexed will afford comparative information of the state of the Local Forces. I reserve the report on the Volunteers until the returns are all in: Circulars have been sent out to call them in, so as to ensure their being in time.

The Militia Staff which it has been found necessary to maintain for the more effectually carrying on the training and organization of the whole of the Local Forces consists of

- 1 Adjutant-General.
- 3 Inspecting Officers.
- 17 Non-commissioned Staff, present strength.

The Adjutant-General also participating in the Inspecting Officer's duty.

Colonel Laurie's duties have been most actively and zealously performed, and his services have materially conduced to the organization and training of the Militia of a considerable part of the Province. The same remarks apply to the other Inspecting Officers, Lieut. Col. Milson and Lieut. Col. Read, whose professional knowledge and unremitting exertions have, although employed for a shorter period, contributed greatly to the encouraging success of the militia organization during the past year. Lieutenant Colonel Read has acted hitherto without pay.



The necessarily small non-commissioned staff have satisfactorily performed the very heavy duties demanded of them; and their general deportment and attention to duty have been exemplary, according to the signed and accredited reports from time to time received; the few defaulters discharged are numerically noted in the financial pay list.

These men merit particular consideration; chiefly on account of the deficient strength at which our means oblige us to keep them, they are sadly overworked and knocked about; and in the winter time especially they have to encounter much discomfort, often amounting to hardship. I have every reason to believe that the corroborative reports of frequent bad fare and high prices, which I have received from different quarters at the same time, and which on enquiry have been circumstantiated, are perfectly true; yet the discipline and sense of duty of the men have held the non-commissioned staff together in spite of great discouragements. I shall probably have to revert to this subject again.

Considering the large extent of country included in these operations, and the numerical importance of the force concerned, it will be manifest that the staff of all ranks have had their powers and endeavors taxed to the utmost, and I feel justified in respectfully submitting their successful exertions for consideration and approval.

I repeat that acknowledgements are also most justly due to the zeal and perseverance of the respective Officers in command of Regiments and the Commissioned and Acting Officers of all ranks, and to the loyal, ready, and even anxious manner in which the men have universally responded to the call to an unaccustomed but congenial duty; there has been no instance of any serious interruption of Militia duty on Parade, and the deportment and behavior of the men, who may be considered to have been assembled for the first time, have been characterized by a cheerfulness and sober regularity which reflects the highest credit on them and the Province.

No doubt this favorable result has been in a great measure secured by the men finding that the trained Officers and Staff were capable of instructing and handling them with effect. The advantageous result of training the Officers in the first instance, and if possible the non-commissioned Officers, will by no means cease here; these gentlemen from the experience gained in the first year must now be fully aware of the importance of being able to meet their men with the confidence which a competent knowledge of their practical duties in the field will always inspire, and which will inevitably ensure prompt obedience, subordination, and respect; matters of as much or more moment than training itself.

So far from there having been any difficulty in mustering and training the Militia, I have the honor to state that the Officers and Men are so generally anxious for Military instruction that it is impossible, with the perhaps necessarily limited means at disposal, to meet the numerous and pressing requisitions on the Staff; Regiments which had to be postponed on account of the difficult, intricate, but indispensable detail of the Instructors, which could not be altered to suit particular requirements or convenience, far from congratulating themselves on the prospect of escaping duty for the year, complained of the assumed neglect of their districts, and many companies of Militia Regiments, on the conclusion of their annual training, signified their desire to attend additional voluntary drill under their own Officers, or the Staff, if Instructors could be afforded. If such men with such a spirit are not organized, it will be only for the want of good Officers to lead them and competent Instructors to teach them.

In fact, whilst this spirit and zeal exists there can be no question that the organization of the Local Forces will proceed in its development with certainty and effect, which will be only limited by the means which it may be considered expedient to apply for the purpose.

The men of Nova Scotia have manifested an aptitude for defensive organization which only requires the aid of a very moderate and reasonable support from the better class, which can afford the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the force, and should the present attempt to resuscitate that force fail, the onus of failure will rest on the want of energy of those who should

support the institution, but from the zeal already shown, and the energy displayed by the influential gentlemen of the country, no such failure can be even remotely anticipated.

That this part of my Report is not prematurely nor inconsiderately eulogistic, the practical work done on the parade ground and recorded on the diaries and parade states can show; the testimony of the Inspecting Officers and the Officers Commanding Regiments, the office records and the abstract details hereto annexed, will amply support and justify these observations, and the last annual report will demonstrate that due caution was used not to indulge in any gratuitous and fallacious anticipations of results which were then felt to be certain, but were reserved as a matter of prudence.

As already premised, the Volunteer Comparative States will be the subject of subsequent statistical tables and remarks, but irrespective of these, I have the honor to observe that the Volunteer Organization and Training has been very valuable in aid of the Militia. The numerous Officers of the former force, who have actively supported the Militia service by their strenuous exertions and assistance, merit special approval; the Volunteer Officers and members of Volunteer Corps holding Militia Commissions have brought their knowledge most effectively into the field, and they have in many instances done double duty, and that with a practical and decided result which has conferred unquestionable and manifest benefit on the sister service, and has had a great and undeniable influence on that approach to success which I am now in a position to report. Much will hereafter depend on the Militia and Volunteers working harmoniously together; should they cordially co-operate, much mutual benefit will ensue, but should any local or prejudicial jealousies of a nature foreign to the common good of the general local services interpose, the worst results will follow; whatever line of demarcation between the two services be necessarily drawn, it must be clearly understood that their duty and its performance is in all respects identical, and that when called upon either for training or any other service of a Military nature, they should act in concert and with unhesitating mutual support, and I am glad to be able to report that the indications of the year's training appear to be most favorable to this desirable consummation.

The next step to be taken is to attempt to secure the training of the Non-commissioned Officers of Militia as well as their instruction in the very few Regimental and Company Details which will be requisite in time of peace, before any genuine organization can really be claimed. Every Sergeant should subordinately have a small squad district and a certain number of men under his supervision; Officers warning men for any kind of duty need then only cause the Sergeants to be warned in writing, instead of having to search out every individual of their companies, and then naturally enough complaining both of expense and overwork: nothing can be more fatal to the service than throwing an unfair amount of labor on any person.

In an unpaid service, where both Officers and Men are engaged in making their living by other pursuits, it is above all things requisite that the little time which they can spare for Militia duty should be economised to the utmost by good management, and should not be squandered in racing about the country every year to make arrangements which can easily be made to operate without taking any man from his work until the moment of duty; the present is so momentous a crisis of our Militia affairs that I am induced to put this in every conceivable light, without any regard to what might otherwise be considered the unreasonable length of this report. Having closely observed the progress of the organization from its very commencement until now, under orders received, it is natural to suppose that I should to some extent have performed my duty in making myself well acquainted with its requirements, and the continuation of that duty now demands that I should submit these requirements according to the commands of the Commander-in-Chief, in order that the public service may have the full advantage of any useful experience which may have been gained in this Department, and the occasion is so exceptional and critical, that an affected brevity, which would only have the effect of saving a little trouble, would be reprehensible under the circumstances of the case and the responsibility attached.

No Officer, however high in command and whatever his experience, might be, could possibly supervise, control, conduct, or in any way manage the innumerable details of a large force without the aid of capable and reliable subordinates; if this and other remarks which are interspersed through this report were intended for professional military men, they might be considered too trifling, as being so very obvious, but it may not be altogether useless to remind the Officers and Men of a service not engaged hitherto in any Regimental routine, that there is a vast amount of work with a great diversity of detail between the first duties of the cook's orderly and the garrison parade. The Militia work at present in hand does not indeed include all the duties of the regular service, but it includes quite enough to make the remark at the head of this paragraph particularly applicable; the duties intermediate between the correct enrolment of the men and their appearance on company or regimental parade, and their preparation for available action whenever required can only be successfully accomplished by individual effort moulded into harmonious action, and at this period of the energetic efforts which our Militiamen of all ranks are making to get into more perfect organization and order; it is impossible to lay too much stress on this, the chief condition of all, even at the risk of indulging in repetition; it is only from the want of this condition that the Militia can now stagnate or hereafter decay, without it all authority would be paralyzed. Inspecting Officers and Staff may labor with constant perseverance and assiduity; the best and most judicious orders, regulations, and other details may be given and arranged, but without any appreciable effect, unless all ranks cordially co-operate and every individual be pervaded, not with a transient zeal and enthusiasm, but with a permanent and abiding sense of duty, which, in the case of a disembodied Militia force of any reputation comprising substantially the whole of a community, should become the lasting character of the people; the germ of this spirit already exists, and it should be fostered and encouraged by the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, until it becomes a point of emulation amongst the men.

Returning to the proposed training of the Non-commissioned Officers.

It is repeated that on the efficiency and exertions of these sub-officers the further development and improvement of the service now almost entirely depends, the Officers cannot even continue to conduct enrolments properly without their assistance, nor without them can the squad system be established, which is so requisite for the proper subdivision of duties which cannot be carried on by any other means without entailing far too much labor and responsibility on the Company Officers.

Company and Squad Books have been placed in the hands of Commanding Officers which explain the details of system which it is proposed to adopt.

There will be upwards of one hundred Militia Regiments and were they to have their full complements they would have about two thousand five hundred Commissioned Company Officers and about eight thousand Sergeants and Corporals, not including the Staff of either rank; this is no small force in itself, and when it is considered that they, if well qualified, would ultimately become the main instructors of the Province, the importance of encouraging their appointment and good training can hardly be over estimated; I am allowing one Sergeant and one Corporal to every twenty men.

A reasonable and more liberal support of rifle practice and annual contests affords the least expensive and best expedient for exciting a wholesome competitive rivalry; by the distribution of honorary rewards instead of regular pay, every county and corps would feel an interest in the success of its delegates, and the law would be thus backed by public Military sentiments, which would render its administration certain and effective.

The competitors at these meetings could be tested as heretofore in Military exercises before being allowed to fire, to ensure that no part of the funds granted be expended on any but legitimate purposes connected with the Local Forces.

By continuing to confine these competitors to uniformed marksmen who understand their drill, great stimulus will be given to providing Regimentals by those who are desirous of taking part in them, which would extend to their

comrades, who would have also to fire in uniform at the preliminary county competitions which should be held to ascertain the best shots for the general competitions.

Supposing each Regiment to return one competitor per Company, with one fourth off for absentees, there would then be an approximate average of six hundred competitors.

If the inducements were sufficient to bring all these men together, without establishing a regular camp, it would be difficult to point out any practice ground in the neighborhood of which they could be accommodated.

I can only suggest the following scheme for consideration :

First—The Regimental competitions, with the regulation allowance of ammunition, and no public prizes, open to all ranks of Militia Regiments and their supernumerary corps of effective Volunteers, as well as the Metropolitan Volunteers, the competitors to be uniformed and accoutred according to regulation, and to be certificated as competent in Company drill and Manual and Platoon exercise according to the book of evolutions.

Second—Either county or district competitions under the same terms and conditions, prizes to be awarded from Head Quarters or the Treasury, the winners to be eligible to compete at the general competition.

Third—The general competition, to be held at the best place which can be selected by the authorities at Head Quarters; competitors successful at the county or district meetings not to be eligible unless in uniform, and to be subject to practical Military examination on the ground before being admitted to compete.

The more remote principal posts might be appointed as recipients of secondary prizes, with licence to compete at the general competition, but subject to those regulations which confine the competitors within the limits of Military qualifications: this is repeated, as it is a principal point.

It is assumed that before the next annual competition many Regiments will be able to direct their own Target Practice; if the Regimental practice be conducted and concluded before midsummer at the predetermined ranges, the returns being *punctually* sent in to Head Quarters, duplicates of these returns could be furnished to each Regiment so that competitors might know what chance they would have of gaining prizes.

Propositions have been entertained to hold the general meetings alternately at different points in the more important places in the Province, but this would have a bad effect on the Service at large, with really incommensurate local benefit. Supposing that appropriate ranges and other accommodation could be found at certain remoter posts, the attendance would not be so numerous or general; the above proposition or any modification of it, is calculated to meet a question of much difficulty and intricacy, which if not settled on some equitable grounds is likely to give trouble, but if so settled, with additional inducements, will prove of incalculable advantage to the whole of the Service.

The reason why competitions have not been held near Halifax, is, that there is no suitable range with neighboring shelter in case of bad weather. Windsor and Truro were selected on account of their having these conditions, the latter in a superior degree; the facility for conveying targets, ammunition, and other stores to the ground was also considered, as well as the facilities of getting musketry aid from the garrison instead of assembling the whole Staff at very great expense with much inconvenience and interruption to training.

As an initiation in Militia musketry, Commanding Officers have been permitted to draw rifles for the Militia Officers, and this privilege will be extended to the trained Non-commissioned Officers and such men as consent to train with them or the Volunteers, but subject to regulations which have as yet limited the issue of imperial arms to uniformed men of all ranks in either service, who have by the instructor's diaries and reports and those of their officers, proved themselves to be competent in Company drill and the Manual and Platoon exercise. The utmost possible vigilance has been exercised in this particular at Head Quarters, the great importance of the subject has been in-

culcated on all commands, and it is no fault of Head Quarters if regulations have not strictly been complied with; an indiscriminate issue of rifles would only be attended with deterioration and loss.

The Volunteers and the trained Officers of Militia having now arms at their disposal, it is time to turn attention to the Non-commissioned Officers of Militia, with a view to encourage musketry, and with the ultimate intention to extend the science and its practice downwards. The privates of the Militia, with only a few day's training, cannot be the fit recipients of these arms, nor would it be right to invite or impose the responsibility of the charge of their rifles on the Commanding Officers of Regiments and Companies, who are destitute of extensive armouries and could not afford to pay competent armourers; until provision is granted to meet these requirements it would be misconsiderate and reckless to make a considerable issue of rifles, the measure could only end in loss or destruction of government property, and complaints on the part of the Imperial Government with demands of restitution at the expense of the Province.

But these objections do not apply to a judicious and gradual arming of the Local Forces as means are provided for the proper care of the arms; Commanding Officers can give their bonds and be responsible for a limited number of rifles, which can be periodically inspected and reported on with a certainty of their condition and safety. Col. Laurie has now the inspection of the rifles, but without the aid of the Provincial Staff, who have special orders to attend to the arms, I fear that his report to the Imperial Government would have been very unfavorable.

This department has been much embarrassed by requisitions for Staff Instructors, which it is absolutely impossible to supply to all of the applicants; the non-commissioned staff requires some augmentation, but I am not prepared to recommend that any idea should be entertained of keeping up permanently such a strength of Staff as would be equal to the whole work of the Province, as this would tend to diminish the confidence and self-reliance of the Militia Officers and Non-commissioned Officers. Although constantly employed, very hard worked, and by no means over paid, the Non-commissioned Staff will probably be considered to be too expensive an establishment to be very considerably increased; their travelling expenses more than double their cost during several months in the year, but by increasing their number and employing the more competent of the Militia and Volunteer Instructors, a considerable part of the travelling expenses of the Staff would be saved at an advantage, and those expenses will be still further reduced as the first class Adjutants become fit for duty; hitherto the detail has been difficult and the duty heavy.

I have to suggest another mode of increasing training with decreased expense, with the further advantage of encouraging some of the Militia Officers to practice and perfect themselves in the field; some Regiments have been very backward in organization, and have not taken advantage of the facilities offered to them to obtain proficiency in drill; these Regiments require the extra services of the Staff, and the better organized Corps have thus to be sacrificed to those less advanced. It seems equitable that Regiments which cannot furnish competent Company Officers should be called upon to provide them elsewhere, and should be liable to pay for them, and that these expenses should be levied by local rates; the Staff cannot be available for the annual training of whole Regiments whose Officers have previously neglected their opportunities of drill, without great disadvantage, and were the Company Officers of contiguous or more remote districts to be available for the training of deficient Corps having their expenses paid by the Regimental districts requiring their services, I believe that very shortly nothing more would be heard about not being able to get proper Officers in certain Regimental districts, which it is unnecessary here particularly to allude to.

Such a proposal may appear at first sight to be questionable, but discretion might be left in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief so as not to oblige him by the enactment of unqualified Statute Law to act without any distinction and oppressively; the apprehension that power exists to overcome contumacy or indifference would go a great way to prevent them; the experience of the

past year supports this view of the case indisputably, as, to repeat a former statement, it has been invariably found that the men, so far from being averse to training, "when they find themselves properly handled" are most anxious to drill, as it is not likely that sufficient Staff will be available during next year, it is right to cast about for the best expedients in good time.

There will always be many absentees from the annual training; a considerable proportion of the population is engaged in the fisheries and the coasting trade; these unavoidable and legitimate absentees would willingly train, were opportunities afforded to suit their convenience, and some hardship appears to have been inflicted on some of them by their detention when ready for sea or sailing with perishable cargoes, after being warned; it would be an indulgence rather than otherwise, to cause transient absentees to make up their drill when called upon.

The last year's detail of training was arranged in order to demonstrate how much could really be done in a very short time with a competent Staff, Officers tolerably well trained, and willing men; in some respects this system may not be the best, but its good results were sufficiently obvious and came under my own observation: some few men in the ranks who seemed by their deportment to think the few day's training a mere piece of annoying nonsense, soon subsided into steadiness, and became as attentive as the rest of their comrades.

But these Battalion displays, although necessary occasionally to show the proficiency of the Officers and Men, should be supported by a due attention to the more frequent training of squads and small bodies which can be successfully effected without much inconvenience, provided the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers undertake the duty; if the men be simply practiced in facings and turning—fours on the halt and on the march, until they execute these from habit, with precision and without mistakes, the Inspecting Officers and Staff Instructors would find the men already "made" and a great deal of work taken off their hands. I am fully aware that the men feel the constant repetition of the same thing tedious, but it is by this that soldiers are made, and habits of precision, regularity, and discipline are formed, and I will venture to add that there are few, if any, recruits in Her Majesty's Regular Forces who would not gladly abbreviate their compulsory course of facings, fours, and some other exercises which are not required from our disembodied Local Forces; with them every thing will depend on the exertions of Commanding Officers and their subordinates and the persevering and willing performance of their men.

It cannot be expected that all the Officers and Non-Commissioned Instructors of the Militia can equal the proficiency of the Staff who are almost daily occupied in the practice of instruction, but by very little exertion they can acquire quite enough to be of incalculable benefit, and crude though the first attempts of many of them may be, by perseverance in learning a little theory and exerting themselves to put it in operation, they will improve rapidly and with certainty; no doubt a novice on stepping out from the ranks and for the first time confronting the men, finding everything reversed, feels rather puzzled and embarrassed between his own right and left, and the right and left of his squad, but this wears off, and the young Instructor gains a confidence which he never entirely loses again.

Commanding Officers should therefore take pains to encourage mutual instruction; the men may not like to undergo the little original blunders of beginners, but they should reflect that the credit of their Corps is concerned, and unless they exercise a little forbearance and patience they never can hope to have instructors of their own; discipline can never be so strict in the disembodied Militia as in the Line; a man cannot be so promptly punished in the former service for wilful inattention in the ranks; the severer discipline of the Army may, however, find a more pleasant and quite as effective a substitute in the good will and cordial co-operation of all ranks, especially of the subordinates, and particularly in the mutual instruction of squads when not under the immediate eye of the Colonel or Captain, and not assembled by order, and under the Militia Law. It would be absurd for the Militia to aspire to the perfect steadiness and regularity of the Line, but if the proposed system be even tolerably carried out, last year's experience indicates that we could soon, nearly if not quite equal the regular troops in celerity of movement.



It is contemplated to include youths from 16 to 18 in the organization, as whenever they can steal into the ranks we cannot keep them away, it is as well to admit them by law, as at that age they are naturally fond of Military instruction, and very impressible.

Military instruction has also been introduced to a considerable extent in many educational establishments and schools, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this will be encouraged, as nothing can more tend to frame the future men of the Province, physically and mentally in habits of discipline, than making Military acquirements a fundamental portion of the early education of youth, and a reasonable amount of training taught when the recipients are young is far less liable to be forgotten than that which is imparted to adults.

This system obtains very successfully in the Island of Jersey which has been from time almost immemorial distinguished for the excellence of its Militia Institutions; and where, by a judicious discipline and the distribution of honorary rewards of no great amount, the young scholars are fit for parade as soon as they leave school; the matter deserves more consideration than can be afforded here, and should not be lost sight of by such gentlemen as feel an interest in it and have the power to lend their aid. Instructors are always most willingly afforded from this department, when available, on application from the principals of educational establishments.

It is my duty to advert to the numerous exemptees of the City of Halifax; the effective Volunteers who are exempt fail to account for the very meagre returns; a considerable body of firemen comprising the most able and active men of the City, are exempt by law, and yet their services would be urgently required in war; some of them, however, I understand are effective Volunteers, notwithstanding their Militia exemptions, and I have reason to believe that they are by no means averse to taking their share of training, could it be imparted without interfering with their duties as firemen. By certain provisions in Sec. 34, Militia Act, respecting substitutes for certain classes, I cannot see that the firemen are exempt from draft for general service in war, in which the defence of the Metropolis would be an urgent consideration; an understanding might be concluded whereby in consideration of their training under the Militia Act as Artillery for local defence, they might be relieved from draft and general service in the Province. I am aware that the concession would be great, but the advantages would be considerable; the men most wanted would be on the spot ready to take instant post and duty at a place whence they could not well be spared either as Firemen or Militiamen.

I stated that I should have to revert to the subject of the Non-commissioned Staff of the Militia, and I have the honor to submit the subjoined statements respecting their pay, which is as much as the means at command will afford, as will be perceived on inspection of the Annual balance sheet, which is in the hands of the hon. the Financial Secretary:

PAY OF A FIRST CLASS STAFF SERGEANT IN THE ARMY.

PER DIEM.	Annual pay.	Lodging.	Coals.	Candles.	TOTAL.
At 3s. 2d. stg.....	\$288 95	\$98 85	\$45 00	\$6 50	\$439 30

COLOR SERGEANT OR SECOND CLASS.

At 3s. stg.....	273 75	81 64	45 00	3 25	403 64
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And one suit of clothing, with two pairs of boots per annum.

If married, with leave, daily rations of half-a-pound of bread and half-a-pound of meat for wife, and quarter pound of each for every child.

With pension on discharge after 21 years service.

Pay of Provincial Staff Sergeant per annum, at \$32.00 per month, \$384.00

With no rations or allowances, no boots, and having to wear his uniform as long as it will hang together, and no pension for long service.

I have, of course, assumed the above Non-commissioned Officers to be living out of Barracks as our own are.

Nearly all of our Staff are married men with families, some of them large; they have to give up all the economies and comforts of home, as the Province cannot afford to keep them idle, either at Head Quarters or at any other post.

During the actual training of the Militia they get the same marching money as Non-Commissioned Officers of the Line would get under similar circumstances, which is again stopped as soon as they can be kept more than a week stationary, as this enables them to make somewhat better arrangements for board and lodging.

In consequence of the slender strength of the Staff their travelling expenses are greatly increased during the actual turning out of the Regiments; as heretofore stated, for several months, these extra expenses equal more than double their pay; such a trivial increase in strength as might have been ventured on would have made no material difference, and it was thought better to take all the work which we could get out of the men rather than overrun the grant. The time taken up in all this travelling must also be considered; with less travelling there would be more drill performed.

With our present Staff establishment there will be but one Staff Instructor to every six Regiments; this will be quite insufficient; this Staff could not do the duty properly even were unlimited means in other respects placed at the disposal of Head Quarters, the very best detail could not cover the work.

I have satisfactorily ascertained that the men have to pay about four dollars a week, when boarding and lodging by the week, and in rare instances three and-a-half dollars, but when travelling, without being able to make weekly arrangements, their expenses are very little under a dollar a day; this leaves them but little margin for their families.

Of course, under the Commander-in-Chief, it has been my duty to make those funds which the Legislature felt justified in appropriating for the purpose, go as far as possible, and to exact as much duty and service as I could from the Staff, but the detail is very difficult and the labor great, and I fear the men will soon be worn out.

We have a great many thousands of willing but undisciplined men and inexperienced Officers to deal with, and it will be no light task, even with sufficient means; a single Regiment of the Line, about 700 strong, and in a perfect state of discipline, costs the Imperial Government about thirty thousand pounds currency, in pay alone, and has an establishment of eighty or ninety Non-commissioned Officers. The zeal and energy of our Staff Sergeants have certainly accomplished much under difficulties, but unless their strength is increased, the training which is now so much required, cannot proceed with much despatch and success; and if the means of the Province will allow, they should be paid as the first class Staff of the Army.

It does not require a very experienced eye to detect the very great difference between the training of the Regiments, which have had a due share of the services of the Staff, and those which have not, and the Officers and Men are invariably anxious to have them; but the pressure on the Department in this respect is very great, we are sometimes quite at a loss for expedients, although we have had much assistance from the Line.

I understand that the Militia law is to receive the attention of the Legislature with a view to render it more intelligible by a revisal and rearrangement. This is greatly required, as it appears to have been compiled by additions made from time to time without sufficient regard to context, sections on one subject being so interspersed with sections on other subjects that it is often difficult to make a satisfactory reference without reading the act all through, and it is very difficult to decide sometimes whether certain parts of the act apply to peace or to war time. Battalion, company and squad musters or drill, are not specified or are confounded, and a great many other particulars of the act are obscure and inexplicit.

Under your Excellency's orders it has been my duty to make a careful revisal of the General Regulations for the Local Forces; these are compiled or abridged from general orders and regulations of past date, many of which were hastily written during press of business, and to suit the service had to be very explanatory; many repetitions and explanations have been cancelled, thus abbreviating the work and rendering it more concise.



I have also carefully gone through Her Majesty's Regulations for the Army, making abstracts of everything which can be applicable to the Local Forces of the Province; the whole will be a compendium which I think will not hereafter require many additions or much alteration.

Now that the issue of rifles to the Officers Commanding Militia Regiments has commenced, the regulations concerning arms will require revisal; this subject is under consideration.

The Army List of the Provincial Forces is in a forward state of preparation; in fact it would have been published ere this, had not one or two Regiments shown symptoms of dissatisfaction at the arrangements made by their commanding officers with respect to the appointment of Field Officers, and it is of course expedient that the organization of corps should not be confirmed by authority until disaffection be provided against.

Under the directions of Lieut. Col. Tremain, a Brigade of Militia Artillery is in course of formation, which will be available for the more immediate defence of the metropolis, and it is anticipated that this force will form a very valuable contingent for manning the works in and about Halifax in case of need.

On application to the Home authorities for the issue of new accoutrements, the Province to be responsible in full, was refused, with an intimation that the old ones issued after the date of the reply were to be paid for.

A Board of Officers assessed the old accoutrements to be valued at four shillings and sixpence sterling.

A new Drill Building and Armoury have been erected at Halifax, on the site of the old Building which was destroyed by a gale.

The Drill Room measures 60 feet x 109, and the Armoury 60 feet x 40, and below the armoury are spacious and commodious offices, a staff-sergeant's quarters, and cellars, which are sufficiently dry for stores.

The armoury is capable of containing all the rifles which are likely to be required by the city, but the roof is so contrived that if necessary it can easily be raised at any future time.

The whole was designed by Mr. Brookfield, C. E. and the work was contracted for and executed most creditably by Mr. Hugh Brown, of this city, at a total cost of \$5084.00.

I have the honor to refer to schedular statistics hereto annexed, which contain a numerical comparison of the Volunteer Force for this and the last year. I have also to revert to the first paragraphs of "notes to appendix," page 12, in my annual report of 1862, and particularly to paragraph 2nd. Although the rest of this report is dated Dec. 31st, 1863, this part of it has been retarded in order not to exclude late returns.

It is to be hoped that officers who have been heretofore reminded of their periodical duties in making returns required by standing regulations, will hereafter be more attentive in consideration of the vast increase of trouble and anxiety caused at Head Quarters by the neglect and delay of individuals.

The periodical returns called for by the Home Government are in arrear on account of incomplete provincial returns.

There could not be a more proper time nor a better opportunity than the present to call the attention of the Officers of the Local Forces of Nova Scotia, to the great increase of reputation which it is in their power to acquire and maintain in the consideration of the Imperial authorities, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Province, by punctual and prompt habits in performing all periodical duties prescribed by legislative enactment and standing orders. All returns are made purposely as simple and as few in number as possible.

Whilst an extensive organization can not be satisfactorily carried on unless returns are systematically made, a condition of regularity in all that pertains to documentary detail, is a certain indication of a sound state and of an effective subordinate administration, calculated to reflect the very highest credit on the service at large as well as on the officers and men respectively. Great anxiety for the future welfare and high character of the Local Forces of this Province, induces me here to reiterate this most important point.

It is a fact by no means remarkable, that Volunteer Corps distinguished by regularity in returns, are invariably superior in all other respects, and there is no doubt, whatever, that the same will obtain with respect to Militia Corps also.

ABSTRACTS OF SCHEDULE A.

In 1862 there were 54 Volunteer Corps, and 2,357 Effective Volunteers.

Three Corps were disbanded in 1863, with aggregate of 42 effectives.

In 1863, 56 Volunteer Corps are returned, with 2,364 effectives, 5 new Corps 249 effectives included.

Average of men to Companies.

1862—54 Corps, = 43  $\frac{3}{4}$  per Company.

1863—56 " = 42  $\frac{1}{2}$  "

January, 1864, 20 Companies are below regulation strength.

Total increase of returned effectives in 1863. . . . . 7

Referring to the information contained in the Schedule return marked A, it is my duty to recommend that Volunteer Corps be disbanded, which cannot return 45 effective members present, by diary, when at drill, as well as those which cannot show an aggregate of 45 effectives, having attended 28 drills at the end of the year 1864.

This strength is the very lowest which can constitute a Corps worthy of being denominated a Company.

Corroborative correspondence and circumstances render it my duty to recommend that in the country no future Corps of Volunteers be authorised to form without the consent of the Officer commanding the Militia Regiment of the district, and that in Halifax and Dartmouth, the companies be limited to their present number.

I have to draw attention to the tabular column headed "Trained by the Militia Staff."

The country Corps marked "no diary," have had no Staff-Instruction, on account of the pressure of Militia duty on the Militia Staff-Sergeants.

With the exception of the new Corps, the Companies which have not had Staff Instruction this year, previously had a large share of the Instructor's time and attention, and should be able to conduct their training under their officers, without calculating on the certainty of continued Staff Instruction; both Militia Officers and Volunteers should understand that although the permanent Staff are a valuable and necessary auxiliary, they are not designed to supersede Regimental and Company Officers in the performance of executive training; besides the inexpediency of thus abrogating the officers' authority and position, the Militia Staff must always be numerically incompetent to undertake the whole of this duty, and the future maintenance of the Staff by the Province, will be nugatory, unless during their absence, Officers zealously exert themselves to improve in training, or at any rate to retain all that has been taught.

Volunteer Corps not having arms are not included in these official returns. Captains of those Companies which have been only partly trained, can, according to regulations, return Volunteers effective, who have attended training as far as it has proceeded, provided they are uniformed.

28 Companies have trained under their own Officers; these Corps merit your Excellency's special attention and approbation.

27 Companies, not including Head Quarters, have been under Staff training this year.

11 companies having had no Staff training, trained under their own officers.

Not including Head Quarters, and 5 new corps trained by the Staff for the first year, 13 companies have given no reply or return concerning training under their own officers, in answer to circulars.

On reference to the columns of the Schedule under consideration, it is manifest that nearly all the officers making returns, have done their duty conscientiously and well; yet without some explanation, it is obvious that several Volunteers must have been returned effective, who have not completed the training which they would have been subject to under the Militia Law. Unless this can be explained it merits serious notice.

If the men in question made up their complement of training under their own officers, the returns called for, (and entered as sent in) under the head of "Corps having trained under their own Officers," should have been better attended to by Commanding Officers of some of the Volunteer Companies; no negative answers were given by them to the requisition, but several Corps are noticeable in the Schedules as not having given any answer at all.

Possibly some of the blanks and discrepancies which appear on the face of the Schedule may be thus accounted for. Under your Excellency's orders the wanting returns will be required, and necessary explanations of particulars will be exacted.

The Metropolitan Volunteers of the Halifax Battalion, are Regimentally under the command of Capt. Chearnley, their able Commandant, an experienced professional Officer of long service, and superior military attainments. Capt. Chearnley has served in the line longer than myself, consequently, I feel reluctance and delicacy in thus alluding to his qualifications and services. I may venture, however, to notice that his supervision has been incalculably valuable in maintaining the esprit de corps, and efficacious training of the Metropolitan Battalion of Volunteers under his command.

It is, however, hardly fair that the Commandant of the Volunteer Battalion should be called upon to sacrifice his time in attending to all the minor details of Company and Recruits drill; he may not unreasonably expect that when the Companies meet in Battalion under his command, the Captains, Officers, and Men have done all the preliminary work; and that none but bonâ-fide effectives are placed under his Regimental command, and that no Volunteer who has neglected to attend a certain amount of annual drill be allowed to fall in and vitiate manœuvres; and recruits should on no account be allowed to join the ranks, either in Battalion or Company, until they are trained quite up to the standard of the original members of Corps.

The very best Staff Instruction is constantly available at Head Quarters, two Drill Instructors being always on this duty after or before office hours. The details of the office are sufficient to employ these men, yet their services are attainable for Drill Instruction, at all times on requisition.

The Metropolitan Companies, by the reports which are delivered in by the Head Quarter Staff, appear to be rather neglecting recruits' and squad drill, and those minor details of exercise which are so necessary in order to keep up the precision which is so requisite in military movements.

The Officers of some of the Companies do not assume command and position at the minor drills with the frequency which is desirable.

I have the honor to revert to my last annual report, and to the foregoing pages of this report, respecting the self reliance of the component parts of Military Organization.

The Staff Sergeant Major participates in supervision of the Head Quarter Training, and he reports that there will be great difficulty in keeping diaries unless the Company Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of several Volunteer Corps give systematic assistance.

Metropolitan diaries have not hitherto been insisted on, but unless they are kept I do not see how Officers can check their effective Rolls. Possibly the Companies may keep their own diaries, but none are returned to this office.

There was no convenience for evening drill this year on account of the destruction of the old drill building; it was chiefly on this account, and in consideration of the great amount of training that the Metropolitan Volunteers performed previously, that diaries were not called for, the Volunteer Battalion being only called on this year to train for five days; the same as the Militia.

I think, however, that the Captain Commandant will coincide with me in the opinion that if the Battalion would preserve its prestige, some of the Companies, if not all of them, should go through a regular course of drill this spring.

Each Company should have a roll of its Officers and Members kept in the armoury or drill room, and the attendance should be checked by an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer of the respective Corps, which, to save time, could be done whilst the men are standing at ease during drill, commencing at Part I.

I conceive this to be a proper time for the above remarks, as the reported general numerical attendance of the Metropolitan Volunteers is considerably less than it has been since the formation of the Force.

Your Excellency has on several occasions, remarked on superior appearance and excellent performance of the Halifax Volunteer Battalion on parade, and the above observations are not made censoriously, but with a wish that the Battalion may maintain that high state of training which it has attained; if spring drill is required in the regular service, Volunteers will certainly no less profit by a reasonable course of it.

#### MILITIA SCHEDULE MARKED B.

In this Statistic sheet the deficiency of Non-commissioned Officers is particularly noticeable.

We have, however, increasing numbers of them under training, and next public returns are likely to show a very marked advance in the progress of the Militia service in this respect.

The few Paymasters still on the lists have been continued from the old organization, when Regiments are not under pay; to make these appointments would be to create sinecures.

Nothing can tend to injure the Militia Service and its administration so much as admitting any evasion of duty, and I do not hesitate to report that notorious instances of escape from service and the alternative penalty are of far greater prejudice than can be conceived. I have incidentally alluded to this in another part of the report; were the discontent thus caused confined to particular regiments the evil would be bad enough, but it is far otherwise; whenever a Militia Officer or man who has performed his duty conscientiously and well hears of a case of successful evasion of law and duty, he naturally feels his patriotic willingness for his next year's work very materially impaired.

Nothing short of a determined public sentiment and the unflinching support of the civil officers and courts will aid the service in this important particular; if odium were attached to disgraceful evasion and cleverness, there would be few or no defaulters, as it is, the public notoriety of a few cases of successful chicanery and immunity ramifies discontent through the whole service. I speak with personal experience of this fact.

I believe it is contemplated to put Boards of Appeal and the evidence before them on oath. This is much required.

The Cordial co-operation of the Magistrates and Law Courts is peculiarly called for by the nature of the Militia Institutions of this Province; prompt mutual action between Court Military and "Civil" (as soldiers call all other Courts excepting Courts Military) is sustained by precedent perfectly applicable to the Local Forces of the Province without any invasion of the rights of the subject. Mutiny Act, Sec. 13, Page 58, concerning contumacious witnesses in Military Courts.

Referring to the Adjutant's columns, there are 22 Adjutants of the first class and 52 of the second class, showing a total of 74 Adjutants of both classes to 104 Regiments; it is on these Officers that the Service will ultimately have chiefly to depend, and the Inspecting Officers have orders not to pass Adjutants into the first class unless they are thoroughly competent men in all respects.

Some of the particulars of Schedule B have been treated of generally in the body of the report.

It is here my duty to draw attention to the columns indicating substantial and acting rank of Officers.

No Officers have been substantiated in rank by new commissions who have not passed strict examinations and proved themselves reasonably competent.

The Officers of the higher ranks have shown themselves most anxious to secure their positions, consequently giving the greatest results.

The Lieutenant-Colonels show a preponderance of substantial over acting rank, also the Majors, in a less degree, the Captains are more nearly equal, the first Lieutenants show a larger proportion of acting Officers than of Officers of substantial rank, and the second Lieutenants a still larger proportion of acting Officers.

The junior ranks are however very anxious for instruction.

Examination on promotion as well as on appointment is insisted on; the admission and establishment of this principle, if impartially carried out by the Inspecting Officers, aided by the Commanding Officers of Regiments, will unquestionably secure the efficacy of the Militia Forces by providing for the appointment and promotion of qualified Officers only, provided that those filling senior positions are competent in other respects, the latter being a question for the discretion and consideration of Commanding Officers, subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Subsequent reports on the Militia Service will probably be much shorter; this year is considered to be a turning crisis, which it would be wrong to trifle with by an injudicious brevity. In this I have attempted to give full and precise information on nearly every point of importance connected with the Service, particular details on any subject unavoidably omitted will be supplied at any time on Your Excellency's Command and Requisition, and the tabular records will continue to be kept subject to the modifications required by the progress of the Service and Your Excellency's Orders.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most obedient and most humble servant.

R. B. SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

To His Excellency  
Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle,  
Administrator of the Government,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Notes.*—

Numerical Statistics will be found in the annexed tables.

The accounts were made up to the end of the year and are in the Hon. the Financial Secretary's Office for audit.

There is a sum of money called the arms fund set apart by enactment for the purchase of new arms, if required; this amount was produced by the sale of old arms, before I came into office, and I have no record to shew whether the sale was authorized by the Imperial Government, which, however, must have been the case; some of the money was expended in furnishing the Volunteer Artillery with side arms; it would be expedient, before any more of it is appropriated, to ascertain whether the Imperial government has any claim on it.

The Army List to this date is preparing for the press, and will show a very progressive state of organization.

VOLUNTEER CORPS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Comparative Return of Volunteers, for 1862-3.

Halifax, N. S., 31st December, 1863.

Number	CORPS.	EFFECTIVES.				Treated by the Militia Staff.	Stay of the Instructors.	No. attended drill under their own Officers.	Government property in charge.							
		1862.		1863.					Rifles.	Sets of Accoutrements.	Targets.					
		Officers.	Privates and Total.	Officers.	Privates and Total.											
1	Halifax Artillery and Rifle	5	11	67	83	4	7	63	74	No diary	15 Jan. to 28 Mar.	197 drills.	60	60	6-8 pr.	
2	Pictou	4	6	31	41	4	4	29	37	1-2 3-6 33-14	15 Jan. to 28 Mar.	27	40	40	3-2-3 pr.	
3	Sydney	3	6	23	29	4	4	30	38	No diary	4 April to 2 May	12	40	40	1-2-3 pr.	
4	Annapolis	3	6	35	44	3	3	38	46	4-4 3-6 10-10 20-17	14 Feb. to 8 Mar.	37	60	60	2-3 pr.	
5	Digby	3	4	26	33	2	3	22	31	2-3 11-9 24-12	1 Sept. to 14 Novr.	38	40	40	1	
6	Sydney Mines	3	10	50	63	3	6	51	60	7-3 15-7 16-12 22-14	14 Feb. to 21 Mar.	60	60	60	2	
7	Yarmouth	3	5	20	28	2	2	15	19	No diary	One week.	13	60	60	1	
8	1st batt. Digby Militia	5	4	36	45					7-3 9-5 17-9	One week.	27	60	60	2	
9	Amherst*	3	3	39	45					3-2 7-4 17-6		6	60	60	2	
10	Paradise	4	7	39	50	4	2	29	35	No diary			62	62	2	
11	1st Albion Mines	3	4	38	45	2	2	20	24	4-1 6-3 7-6 7-9	7 March to 9 April	24	50	50	2	
12	2d Albion Mines	2	5	57	64	3		79	82	No diary			62	62	2	
13	Mulgrave Arichat	3	4	49	56								121	121	2	
14	1st Sydney Mines	6	6	66	78	6	4	60	70				100	100	2	
15	2d Sydney Mines	8	12	72	92	6	5	61	72				80	80	2	
16	Scotish	3	8	48	59	4	4	68	70				80	80	2	
17	Chebueto Greys	7	8	53	68	7	5	52	64				80	80	2	
18	Mayflowers	3	8	57	68	2	3	56	61				60	60	2	
19	Halifax Rifles	5	10	56	71	5	6	55	66				80	80	2	
20	Victoria	4	8	42	54	3	4	49	56				60	60	2	
21	1st Irish	5	4	39	48	3	3	42	48				60	60	1	
22	1st Dartmouth	5	5	32	42	4	3	29	36	2-1 11-4 12-9 11-10	14 Feb. to 11 April	36	60	60	2	
23	Granite, Peggy's Cove,	3	4	38	45	2	3	36	41	No diary			60	60	1	
24	Hawkesbury	1	1			1	3	3	3				40	40	1	
25	2d Dartmouth															
26	Margt's Bay, Low. Ward															

27	Ched. Greys, Guysboro'	4	9	34	47						9 Jan. to 31 Feby.		60	60	2	
28	Antigonish	3	8	52	63	3	4	30	37	6-1 9-2 12-3 10-6	11 April to 9 May.	37	80	80	2	
29	Wallace Greys	3	8	48	59	3	4	29	36	5-1 8-2 6-8 17-10	Once a week	36	60	60	2	
30	Clementsport	4	8	20	27	4	3	25	32	8-1 24-6	One week.	32	40	40	2	
31	Westport Guards	4	1	56	61	4	4	48	56	No diary			60	60	2	
32	Little Bras d'Or	3	3	51	57	4	3	48	55				60	60	2	
33	Pugwash	3	4	20	27	5	3	38	41	5-8 6-20 30-24	4 April to 30 June	41	60	60	2	
34	Welsford, River John,	3	4	40	47	4	4	45	53	1-2 9-12 18-30 19-40	4 April to 5 July.	50	60	60	2	
35	Hebron, Yarmouth,	5	8	54	67	5	4	45	54	12-4 20-8 22-12	5 Jan. to 20 June.	54	40	40	2	
36	Windsor	4	7	40	51	3	3	34	40	1-2 11-4 16-6 9-9	4 Jan. to 28 Mar.	40	80	80	2	
37	Pictou Greys	1	1	46	47	2	1	38	44	No diary			60	60	2	
38	Rogers' Hill, Co. Pictou	6	8	51	65	4	4	48	56	3-1 8-3 9-8 36-16	8 Feb. to 13 May	56	60	60	2	
39	Rothsay, Truro,	5	8	52	65	4	4	54	62	3-4 15-5 20-10 24-24	18 Jan. to 2 May.	62	80	80	6	
40	Tatamagouche	7	9	68	84	7	4	69	80	4-10 12-12 30-16 34-20	17 Jan. to 21 Mar.	80	100	100	2	
41	Lunenburg	6	5	38	49	6	4	39	49	No diary			60	60	2	
42	Mahone Bay	6	4	37	47	5	4	40	49	9-2 19-4 21-6	17 Jan. to 17 Mar.	49	80	80	2	
43	Stubenacadie	3	4	37	47	3	4	27	34	1-3 7-6 26-9	21 Mar. to 13 June	34	40	40	2	
44	University College	5	6	39	50	5	3	41	49	No diary			60	60	2	
45	Sherbrooke Guards	4	6	32	42	4	4	28	36				40	40	2	
46	Weymouth	1	1	45	46	3	3	40	46	10-13 14-15 22-18	27 Jan. to 7 April	46	60	60	2	
47	Port La Tour	3	7	46	56	4	4	52	60	7-12 9-14 40-16	18 Jan. to 19 May	56	60	60	2	
48	Queen's County					4	4	49	57	No diary			60	60	2	
49	Rossignol					1	4	47	52	2-1 4-4 46-12	18 Jan. to 21 Mar.	52	60	60	2	
50	Lunenburg Artillery					1	4	38	43	1-1 2-4 38-20	8 Feb. to 9 May	41	60	60	2-3 pr.	
51	New Glasgow					3	4	30	37	3-2 8-6 26-12	18 Jan. to 11 Aug.	37	40	40	no slings	
52	Beaver River					3	4	30	37	5-2 7-8 45-10	16 Jan. to 21 Mar.	57	40	40	2-3 pr.	
53	Wolfville					5	5	53	63	0-2 4-8 46-14	16 to 21 March	56	80	80	2	
54	Yarmouth Artillery															
55	Shelburne															
Total		171	250	1893	2314	178	176	2010	2364			1207	3300	2918	73	16

\* Disbanded in March on account of non-effective strength.

Closed on the 21st January.

R. BLIGE SINCLAIR,  
Col. & A. G. M.

(B)

NOVA SCOTIA MILITIA.

Numerical State of the above.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 31st December, 1863.

Number.	Corps.	Lt.		Majr.		Capt.		1st Lieut		2nd Lieut		Adjts		Paymasters.	Surgeons.	Assist. Surgeons.	Quarter Masters.	Non-com. Officers.			Number who attended training.	Number who did not attend training.	Total, First class.	Fines.		Rifles.
		Substantial		Acting		Substantial		Acting		Substantial		Acting						Ser. Majrs.	Q.M. Serg.	Sergeants.				\$ Paid	\$ Due	
1	1st Annapolis	1	1	4	3	7	2	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	no fines.		
2	2d do.																				1145	310	1455			
3	3d do.																									
4	4th do.	1	1	2	5	4	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	361	156	517		20	
5	5th do.	1	1	2	8	1	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	470	65	535	4	20	
6	1st Antigonish	1	1	2	8	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	513	161	674		20	
7	2d do.	1	1	2	7	1	6	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	324	194	518			
8	3d do.	1	1	2	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	145	294	287	581			
9	4th do.	1	1	2	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	145	294	287	581			
10	1st Colchester	1	1	1	7	4	4	6	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	458	75	533		40	
11	2d do.	1	1	2	4	6	3	7	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	411	73	484		60	
12	3d do.	1	1	2	7	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	342	69	411	7	36	
13	4th do.	1	1	2	7	1	6	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	402	155	557		30	
14	5th do.	1	1	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	328	70	398		10	
15	6th do.	1	1	2	7	1	5	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	494	47	541			
16	7th do.	1	1	2	4	1	5	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	245	17	262		40	
17	1st Cumberland	1	1	2	8	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	524	41	565		40	
18	2d do.	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	485	122	607			
19	3d do.	1	1	1	6	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	510	91	601		80	
20	4th do.	1	1	1	4	2	8	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	116	448	93	541		
21	5th do.	1	1	2	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	398	18	416	no fines.		
22	6th 1st P'rsb'ro	1	1	2	6	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	446	220	666		20	
23	7th 2d do.	1	1	2	4	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	339	152	491		
24	1st Digby	1	1	1	3	4	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	339	152	491		
25	2d do.	1	1	2	6	1	6	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	357	82	439			
26	3d do.	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	431	93	524			
27	4th do.	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	86	386			
28	1st Guysboro	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
29	2d do.																				706	170	876			
30	3d do.																									
31	4th do.	1	1	1	8	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	628	242	870			
32	1st Halifax	1	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	264	167	431	74	501	
33	2d do.	1	1	2	9	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	306	119	425			
34	3d do.	1	1	2	10	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	426	217	643			
35	4th do.	1	1	2	10	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	425	252	677		1562	
36	5th do.	1	1	2	8	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	315	286	601			
37	6th do.	1	1	2	8	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	446	174	620	21	1301	
38	7th do.	1	1	2	8	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	446	174	620	21	1301	
39	8th do.	1	1	2	4	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	358	117	475	no fines.		
40	9th do.	1	1	2	8	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	471	143	614		20	
41	10th do.	1	1	1	5	3	5	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	642	161	803		
42	11th do.	1	1	1	8	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	407	50	457		
43	12th do.	1	1	1	8	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	429	34	463		
44	13th do.*	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	384	151	535		
45	1st Hauts	1	1	2	8	1	5	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	426	100	616		35
46	2d do.	1	1	2	4	1	4	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	204	59	263		
47	3d do.	1	1	2	8	1	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	229	85	314		20
48	4th do.	1	1	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	412	101	513		20
49	5th do.	1	1	2	8	1	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	409	46	455		8
50	6th do.	1	1	2	8	1	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	430	122	552		40
51	7th do.	1	1	2	6	1	6	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	334	165	499		
52	1st Kings	1	1	2	7	1	6	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	760	184	944		23
53	2d do.	1	1	1	5	2	7	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	324	75	399		450
54	3d do.	1	1	1	9	1	9	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	606	150	756		20
55	4th do.	1	1	2	8	1	4	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	286	135	421	4	24
56	5th do.	1	1	2	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	290	135	425		20
57	6th do.	1	1	2	6	1	6	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
58	1st Lunenburg	1	1	1	7	3	5	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	335	49	378		79
59	2d do.	1	1	1	7	1	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	417	85	502		87
60	3d do.	1	1	2	1	7	5	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	445	64	509		

\*Not officered, enrolled, organized, or trained.

†Set off from 1st Kings.



NOVA SCOTIA MILITIA.

(Continued)

Number.	Corps.	Lt. Col.'s		Majr.		Capt.		1st Lieut.		2nd Lieut.		Adjts.		Paymasters.	Surgeons.	Assist. Surgeons.	Qr. Masters.	Non-com. Officers.			Number who attended training.	Number who did not attend training.	Total, First Class.	Fines.		Rifles.			
		Substantial	Acting.	Substantial	Acting.	Substantial	Acting.	Substantial	Acting.	Substantial	Acting.	Substantial	Acting.					Substantial	Acting.	Ser. Majrs.				Q.M. Srgts	Sergeants.		no fns.	no fns.	
61	4th Lunenburg	1		2		8		8		8		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	25	632	85	717		45	20		
62	5th do.	1		2		10		10		10		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	140	552	168	720					
63	6th do.																					634	163	797					
64	7th do.*																												
65	1st Pictou	1		2		7	1	7	1	2	1	1		1		1				15	287	62	349	27		20			
66	2d do.	1		2		5	3	2	6	1	7	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	27	399	50	449	no fns.		20		
67	3d do.	1		1		2		4	1	1		1		1		1				14	289	46	335		69	40			
68	4th do.	1		1		2		2														357	71	428		23	40		
69	5th do.	1		1		7		5	1			1				1				18	462	90	552			40			
70	6th do.	1		1		6	3	5	2			1				1						399	55	454	no fns.		40		
71	7th do.	1		1		3	3	2	1			1				1					14	304	87	391			20		
72	8th do.	1		1		4		5		3	1	1				1						244	97	341					
73	9th do.	1		1		5	1	5		2	3	1				1				1	14	330	44	374					
74	1st Queens	1		2		8		6	1	3	4	1		1		1				1	14	402	164	566			20		
75	2d do.	1		2		4	4	3	5	2	4	1		1		1					33	477	103	580	67	60	20		
76	3d do.		1		2	6		6		8		1		1		1				1	24	358	97	455			40		
77	1st Shelburne	1		2		1	6	7		7		1		1		1				1	30								
78	2d do.	1		1		4		3																					
79	3d do.																												
80	4th do.		1			1	8	8	2	8		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	589	365	954					
81	1st Yarmouth	1		1	1	11		7	3	1	5	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	433	359	792	15	104	20		
82	2d do.		1		1	9		2				1		1		1					5	250	184	434					
83	3d do.†																			1	1	217	324	541					
84	4th do.	1		2		7	2	5	3	5	3	1		1		1					6	342	184	526	44	63			
85	5th do.	1		2		9		8	1	6	3	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		358	151	509	21½	49			
86	1st C Breton†	1		1		9		7		5	1			1		1				22	899	62	961			14			
87	2d do.																												
88	3d do.	1		1		6		1		2	1										8	287	85	372					
89	4th do.	1				9		9		11	1					1				20	214	751	965						
90	5th do.																												
91	6th do.																												
92	7th do.																												
93	8th do.																					11	442	712	1157				
94	9th do.																												
95	10th do.	1		2		10		9		9	1					1													
96	11th do.	1	1	1		13		13		13	1					1													40
97	12th do.																												
98	13th do.	1		2		8		8		8	1			1		1				4	265	215	480	no fns.		20			
99	14th do.																												
100	15th do.	1		2		9		9		9											10	386	219	605					
101	16th do.																												
102	17th do.	1		1		2	1	6		7	1					1					11	279	147	426					
103	18th do.																												
104	19th do.	1		1	2	1	2	1	2												18	315	29	344					
		51	33	74	62	292	339	189	364	60	347	22	52	6	60	8	71	20	14	1079	34873	12899	48675					1120	

\* Return not in.

† No Army List Form in.

‡ Old Denomination.

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR.

Col. & A. G. M.





## PART II.

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PROVIDING ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, AND AMMUNITION, TO THE VOLUNTEER AND MILITIA FORCES OF THIS PROVINCE.

(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—No. 20.)

*Downing Street, 19th March, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

With reference to that portion of your Lordship's despatch, No. 7, of the 22nd of January last, which relates to the quality of the accoutrements furnished with the rifles for the use of the Militia and Volunteer Forces, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the War Office, apprising me that instructions have been given to the Store Officers in Nova Scotia to receive back such of the old pattern accoutrements as may be objected to, but that all future issues for this service must be paid for by the Province.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MULGRAVE.

(COPY.)

*War Office, 14th March, 1863.*

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 6th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a despatch received from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, on the subject of the accoutrements sent out for the use of the Militia and Volunteer Forces of that colony, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to acquaint you that in consequence of complaints already received, the Military Store Officers in the colony have been instructed to receive such of the old pattern accoutrements as may be objected to, but that all future issues of accoutrements from Government stores for this service must be paid for by the colony.

I am also to inform you that Sir George Lewis has no objection to the issue of rifles without accoutrements, or of accoutrements without rifles, on the above terms.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed) DEGRAY &amp; RIPON.

The Under Secretary of State, }  
Colonial Office. }

(COPY.)

(No. 44.—Military.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
30th April, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a report which has been made to me by the Adjutant General of Militia, on the subject of certain deficiencies which exist in the arms and accoutrements issued to the local forces in this

Province, with a view of ascertaining the price of these articles, in order that the deficiency may be made good.

The report also contains some remarks upon the decision arrived at by the War Department with regard to any further issue of accoutrements, which was forwarded to me in your Grace's despatch, No. 20, 19th March, 1863. You will observe that the amount of the deficiencies, as detailed in the enclosed return, extending as it does over about two years and a half, is very small, but I am anxious that they should be made good as soon as the prices are ascertained.

With regard to the arms, there can of course be no difficulty on this head; but on reference to the accoutrements, I would suggest that the proposal of the Adjutant General of Militia should be adopted, and that a Board of Survey should be directed to examine a fair sample of accoutrements, the same as those issued, in order that their real value may be ascertained.

This seems to me the only mode in which a price could be placed upon them which would be fair to all parties, as not only are they of a pattern now obsolete, but from age and use many of them are unserviceable. I should also feel greatly obliged to your Grace if you would obtain from the Secretary of State for War a reconsideration of the decision forwarded to me in your despatch, No. 19, 20th March, 1863, on the further issue of accoutrements.

There is in this Province at present a very laudable desire to improve local defences of the country. The Legislature, besides continuing the grant of £5000 voted last year, have further sanctioned a small payment being made to the Adjutants of the different Militia Regiments; they have also voted £1000 for the erection of an Armory in the city of Halifax; and the payment out of the Provincial treasury of one-third of the cost of the erection of drill-rooms wherever the remaining two-thirds are raised by local contributions.

The inhabitants themselves have shewn an equal readiness to qualify themselves for their militia duties. A very large proportion of the officers have already attended, or are at present attending drill; and as soon as the elections are over, it is my intention to call out the whole of the first class of the militia for the six days' training authorised by law. Under these circumstances, I consider that it would be very undesirable that anything should be done which would in any way contribute to check the feeling which now exists, and this would undoubtedly be the case were I unable to supply accoutrements together with the arms when required.

The funds at my disposal are barely sufficient for the necessary expenses connected with the training of the Militia and Volunteers, and would be quite inadequate for the purchase of accoutrements; and although some of the Volunteer companies now in existence have undoubtedly purchased their own accoutrements in preference to using those lately issued with the arms, were that expense necessarily added to the cost of their outfit, it would preclude the formation of many very efficient corps. If Her Majesty's Government sanction the issue of good serviceable accoutrements with the arms when required, there would be no difficulty on the part of the Province to guarantee the payment of any deficiency which might take place, and there is no necessity that the accoutrements should be new, or of the very latest pattern, provided they are in a condition fit for use, which was not the case with many of those of which I complained in my despatch to your Grace, No. 7, 22nd January, 1863.

Those accoutrements were forwarded with the 3000 rifles sent from Canada in 1859, and I think that the authorities at home can hardly be aware how old and unserviceable they were, as I observed that those served out to the Volunteers in Canada were of a very superior description. I trust, therefore, that the Secretary of State for War may be induced to reconsider his decision, and that he will permit accoutrements to be issued with the rifles when required, the Province guaranteeing to make good any deficiency which may take place.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G.

(No. 59.—Military.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S., 20th June, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to the circular from Your Grace's department, dated 14th May, 1862, enclosing the rules and conditions upon which arms and ammunition will in future be supplied to the local forces in the Colonies by the War Department, I beg to call your Grace's attention to the fact that by those regulations the issue of blank ammunition is to be discontinued, as it is stated that it can easily be procured by the colony. This, however, I regret to say, is not the case in this Province, as there is no means of procuring blank ammunition from any private source, and the quantity required is so small that to import it direct from England would add very much to the cost.

As an ordinary rule, blank ammunition is not issued to the Volunteers in this Province; but at the same time I think it very desirable that a limited quantity should occasionally be given to them, as it acts as a stimulant in inducing them to perfect themselves in their drill.

This is especially the case with the Volunteer force belonging to Halifax, as it has been usual on one or two occasions in the year, such as Her Majesty's birthday and the twenty-first of June, (the anniversary of the settlement of Halifax,) to brigade them with the troops belonging to the garrison, a practice which I consider of great advantage, as it is not only a great encouragement to the Volunteers themselves, but it affords the general officer commanding the troops an opportunity of judging their efficiency.

On these occasions it is of course necessary that the Volunteers should be supplied with blank ammunition, the same as the line; and it is also necessary that a small quantity should be issued for previous practice.

Under these circumstances I trust that the Under Secretary of State for War may be induced to reconsider that portion of the regulations which relate to the issue of blank ammunition. The quantity required would not be large, and would, in all probability, seldom exceed 30,000 rounds in the year, and the cost would, of course, be defrayed by the Province.

My attention has been particularly directed to this subject in consequence of a field day which it is proposed should take place on Monday next, the 22nd, in which the Volunteers are to take part. It was found, however, that it would be impossible to have the blank ammunition made here, and had it not been for the kindness of Major General Doyle, who, on this occasion, issued a special order upon the subject, the Volunteers would have been prevented from taking any part in it.

I trust, therefore, that your Grace will have no objection to bring the question again under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, as, should the present order continue in force, it would be necessary to discontinue the practice of having the Volunteers brigaded with the garrison.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—No. 41.)

*Downing Street, 22nd June, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I referred, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, your despatch, No. 44, of the 30th of April last, together with its enclosures, relative to the arms and accoutrements which have been supplied for the use of the local forces in Nova Scotia, and requesting a reconsideration of the decision that the cost of any further issues of accoutrements shall be defrayed from Colonial funds.

In answer to this reference, Earl de Grey has informed me that he regrets that he is unable to comply with your recommendation, as the grounds upon which it is founded do not appear to him such as to warrant a departure from the established rule, and that he must therefore adhere to the former decision.

His Lordship has further apprised me that he sees no objection to the assembling of a Board as proposed by the Adjutant General of Militia to assess the value of the accoutrements already supplied.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MULGRAVE.

(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—No. 48.)

*Downing Street, 3rd August, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I referred to the Secretary of State for War your despatch, No. 59, of the 20th of June last, and Earl de Grey has informed me in reply that the Superintendent of Stores at Halifax has been instructed to issue such blank ammunition as may be required for the use of the Volunteers of Nova Scotia, at the rate of £1 5s. 3d., per 1000 rounds.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Right Honorable }  
The MARQUIS OF NORMANBY. }

(Circular.—Nova Scotia.)

*Downing Street, 6th April, 1863.*

SIR,—

My attention has recently been called to the necessity which exists of defining the relations which ought to subsist between the government of a British Colony and the Colonial Militia and Volunteers.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the best and most constitutional mode of dealing with the question will be to follow strictly in regard to all Colonial Volunteers the general principles on which the Volunteer system rests in this country.

Under that system the Lord Lieutenant of each county, as the Queen's representative, is the Commander-in-chief of the whole force of county Volunteers, so long as they are not called out for actual service, while as soon as they are so called out they come under the mutiny act and articles of war, and pass from the chief command of the Lord Lieutenant to that of the general officer of the district.

Acting on this analogy, therefore, it is very desirable that the Governor of each colony where militia or Volunteers exist should, as the Queen's representative, be constituted by law the Commander-in-chief of all the local forces raised in that colony, and that all arrangements connected with the organization, drill, and discipline of such forces should, within the limits of the act of the Legislature under which they are established, be made by his authority through such officers as he may appoint. Provisions to this effect are already in force in Canada and other colonies, and if they are not already adopted in the colony under your government I should wish you to embrace the earliest practicable opportunity of procuring their enactment. Wherever this is effected the local colonial forces will occupy their proper constitutional position, and a better guarantee for their efficient organization and good discipline will be secured than can be afforded by any other feasible arrangement.

In recommending that the English analogy should be followed, I wish you to understand clearly that although the Lord Lieutenant of a county is formally the commander of a county force, and in that capacity exercises a general superintendence over its arrangements, and practically appoints the officers, he does not take command of the force when called out for duty even in time of peace, nor interfere in the ordinary discipline of each corps within his jurisdiction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor the Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

## PART III.

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN DRILLING THE MILITIA IN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

(Nova Scotia.—No. 3.)

*Downing Street, 10th February, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, from which it appears that some misapprehension prevails in Nova Scotia in regard to the pay and emoluments of the non-commissioned officers retained in that Province as drill instructors.

I referred the question raised by Mr. Gordon, for the opinion of the Secretary of State for war; and I enclose, for your information and guidance, copies of the correspondence, from which you will learn that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the whole pay, regimental and colonial, of these non-commissioned officers, should be defrayed by the respective Provinces receiving the benefit of their services.

I have the honor, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The officer Administering  
the Government of Nova Scotia. }

THE HON A. GORDON TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(COPY.)

(No. 80.)

*Fredericton, November 9th, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a report from Lieut. Colonel Crowder, Adjutant-General of Militia, with respect to the subject of which I should feel exceedingly obliged by receiving some definite explanation from your Grace

2. The language of your Grace's despatch, therein referred to, has been variously interpreted. It has been here, however, considered to mean, that the whole of the pay and allowances of the Sergeants should be defrayed by the local Government, including a sum equivalent to their ordinary regimental pay. In Nova Scotia, however, I understand that the amount of regimental pay is drawn from the regiments, on the books of which the names of the drill instructors are still borne, and that the Province pays only the complementary allowance sufficient to make up the pay to the amount which the *local* rank of the instructors (one grade above that held by them in the army) entitles them to receive. And now, in two cases, Sergeants have claimed their regimental pay in addition to what they have received from this Government, which was supposed to cover the whole of the pay and allowances which could become their due.

If it be true that, so long as the names of these men are on the books of their regiment, they are by law entitled to claim, as a right, their regimental pay, it is manifest that the Provincial Government should be relieved to that amount in the payments made by them.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G., &amp;c., &amp;c.

LIEUT. COLONEL CROWDER TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

(COPY.)

*Adjutant-General's Office, N. B. Militia,  
Fredericton, November 9th, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency that, in accordance with the terms of the despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to your Excellency, dated 22nd February, 1862, whereby it was required that the Provincial Legislature should make provision for the pay and allowances of the non-commissioned officers of H. M. Regiments whom it might be desirable to retain in the colonial employment,—each Sergeant acting as a drill instructor to the Militia, has, since the 11th of July, 1862, been paid entirely by the Province at the rate of 3s. 1d½. per diem, with the addition of a lodging allowance of £2 10s. per month. This high rate of pay has been given under the impression, that the drill instructors were to be paid solely and entirely from Provincial funds—an impression which they themselves appear to entertain, so long as they are retained in the Provincial employment. In two cases, however, where their services have been dispensed with (that of Colour Sergeant Ludgate, 2nd battalion 21st Regt., in July last; and that of Colour Sergeant Hughes, 1st battalion 16th Regt., at the present time), an application has immediately been sent in by the Sergeant in question for arrears of regimental pay, at the rate of 2s. 6d. sterling per diem. I would venture to submit to your Excellency, that, should this question not be at once definitely settled, the same difficulty will arise on each occasion of the return of a drill instructor to his Regiment; and that, should it prove indispensably necessary for them to receive their regimental pay, it would be only fair that it should be refunded to the Province, on the ground that the above-mentioned high rate has been given under the idea that the instructors were not in the receipt of any other pay.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) THOMAS M. CROWDER, Lieut. Colonel.  
Adjutant-General.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, &amp;c., &amp;c.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO THE WAR OFFICE.

(COPY.)

*Downing Street, 28th November, 1863.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, the main question raised, in which is whether the Province is, or is not, liable for the regimental, as well as the extra, pay of the officers and non-commissioned officers employed in drilling its Militia.

The phrase, "pay and allowances," used in the concluding paragraph of your letter of the 22nd of February, 1862, appears to have been differently interpreted in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively. In the former Province, it has been held to apply to the extra pay only, whilst in the latter it has been treated as including the regimental pay.

I am directed to request that you will move the Secretary of State for War to inform His Grace of the sense in which the words were understood at the War Department. His Grace presumes that a readjustment of accounts with one of the Provinces will be necessary, but that in no case would the non-commissioned officers referred to be entitled to claim "arrears of regimental pay," in addition to what they have already received.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed) T. F. ELLIOT.

The Under Secretary of State, }  
War Office. }



(COPY.)

*War Office, 3rd February, 1864.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th November, 1863, relative to the pay and allowances of non-commissioned officers employed in drilling the Militia of the British North American Colonies.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that Lord de Grey is of opinion that the regimental pay, as well as any extra pay and allowances of the non-commissioned officers lent to the Colonial Government, ought to be paid by the Colonies who make use of their services; but that in no case are such non-commissioned officers entitled to receive regimental pay, both from Colonial and Imperial funds.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) D. GALTON.

The Under Secretary of State, }  
Colonial Office, }

## APPENDIX No. 8.

### BOARD OF WORKS REPORT.

*Office of Board of Works,  
Halifax, January 1st, 1864.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Report of the Board of Works for the year ending 31st December 1863.

This report will embrace the transactions of the Board during that portion of the past year in which my predecessor was in office as well as the term of my own incumbency.

The sum estimated by the Legislature as necessary to meet the expenditure of the various establishments of this department of the public service for the year 1863 was \$95,050, exclusive of the liabilities for 1862, paid in 1863, amounting to \$12385.14. The whole outlay for the year 1863 is \$95686.36, of which \$82477.42 has been paid, leaving \$13208.94 to be paid in 1864. The money actually paid out during the past year amounts to \$94672.66. The receipts from the various branches of this service amount in all to \$25141.74.

#### HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The estimated sum for this service was \$19500.00. The expenses for the year amount to \$22361.87. The amount received from private patients and several counties was \$20119.60. The credit to this service from the sale of old iron, &c., is \$171.31.

There is due from private patients and several counties to the end of the year \$22279.40.

A large outlay was necessarily required for immediate repairs, not contemplated in the estimate. These have been furnished in part. The plastering in almost every room in the building has been repaired. The porches and corridors have been painted. The window sashes oiled and the putty renewed. 200 feet of new zinc spouting has been put up and secured with additional support, the former spouting having been lost in consequence of insufficient fastening. Large repairs have been made on the slating of the roof. The state of bath rooms and water closets bore evidence of extreme neglect on the part of the engineer, the floors having commenced to rot from frequent floodings, and the health of the inmates having been endangered by the effluvia.

Gas retorts which were found burnt out have been replaced by new ones. These and many minor repairs have been made under the superintendence of the Clerk of Works, whose assistance both in this and several other of the services in carefully providing against future expense by timely repairs, proves the wisdom of the creation of that office.

The replacement of defective bricks, and the painting or cementing of the whole structure, will before very long be found necessary to prevent the rapid deterioration of the building. It will be necessary to reset the boilers, the brick work surrounding them having very much crumbled. A great escape of steam from the pipes for heating the building has been noticed, and a thorough repair will be required. It cannot be concealed that the machinery connected with this establishment, under the care of the engineer, has been culpably neglected.

Full information as to the internal economy of the Institution during the year is minutely detailed in the Report of the Medical Superintendent, submitted herewith.

#### PROVINCIAL BUILDING.

The sum estimated for this service was \$5670.00; the expenses for the year amount to \$8540.38. The credit to this service is \$5.98.

In the report of the Board last year, repairs were recommended to windows, and painting was advised and nothing more, but other and more urgent claims for outlay arose in consequence of the flooding of the basement from defective drainage and leaks, no less than fifty leaks having been discovered in the roof. An outlay of \$4,817 has also been occasioned by the completion of side walks

and crossings, not provided for in the estimate. The various public offices were found in a condition which demanded attention.

The decay in the window frames, and the discolored state of most of the walls, besides injury to trees from fire, require considerable outlay.

A general complaint has been raised against the want of accommodation for the press in the House of Assembly; this want might be easily and cheaply supplied by forming a recess in the south wall above the middle entrance, and between the chimnies, and constructing a convenient gallery.

A great necessity exists also for proper and wholesome ventillation in the room.

#### GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The sum estimated for this service was \$4130.00; the outlay for the year amounts to \$2552.13. The credits to this service are \$10.92.

The roof of this building, which was found to be in a leaky state, has been attended to.

The stables, so often referred to in former reports, have been repaired.

#### PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

The sum estimated for this service was \$8370.00; the expenses of the department for the year amount to \$8585.79. The credits to this service are \$716.97.

The number of convicts in this establishment on the 31st December 1863, was in all 44, 42 males and 2 females. The number admitted during the year was 23. Five have been discharged; nineteen have been liberated by the executive; one has been transferred to the Hospital for Insane; and one has died.

The roof of this building, which was found to be in a leaky state, has been thoroughly repaired; a great portion of the spouting has been renewed, and additional supports put up. Some of the decayed window sashes and frames have been renewed; others require renewal immediately.

It is contemplated to appropriate for a Hospital a room in the building now in course of erection for workshops.

The whole building will require pointing, to prevent the rain penetrating and rotting the window sashes and frames and other wood work.

Two of the contemplated range of workshops, to supply accommodation for the several trades of the convicts, are rapidly approaching completion, the walls being up and nearly ready for the roof.

A teacher has been provided to give instruction to the convicts two hours a day for three days in each week, in accordance with a suggestion of the Committee of the Legislature on the Penitentiary last session.

#### SABLE ISLAND.

The amount estimated for the Humane Establishment on this Island was \$4150.00. The disbursements amount to \$4629.92. The excess expenditure over the estimate in this service is owing to disbursements for labor, &c., in making hay during the time the regular staff of the Island were engaged in saving the cargo of the "Georgia." This expenditure is returned to the revenue in the credits of this service, which amount to \$1884.92.

A brig and a large steamship were wrecked on this Island last summer, the crews of which were all saved. The former was the "Gorden," of St. John, N. B., bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of deals. The sails and rigging and stores were saved by the Superintendent and brought to Halifax. The latter, the Steamship "Georgia," of Liverpool, G. B., was bound thence from New York, with a general cargo, a portion of which was saved by the assistance of the Superintendent.

No ponies were brought from the Island this year. 150 barrels of Cranberries were brought by the "Daring" and sold in Halifax. A number of Life Preservers have been imported from Boston for the Island service.

The Superintendent requires a new boat.

#### SCHOONER "DARING."

Besides the usual trips necessary to convey oil and stores to the various Light Houses and Humane Establishments, the "Daring" made three trips to Sable Island, to convey wrecked goods and perform duties in connection with the wreck of the steamship "Georgia."

The disbursements of this vessel for the past year amount to \$4709.48. The amount granted for this service was \$4580.00. The credits are \$487.00. This vessel has been allowed to get much out of repair, and needs new sails and painting throughout. Her copper sheathing is in a state which demands a large outlay, as it will be necessary to have her hauled on the Marine Slip for examination and repairs.

The first cost of this vessel was \$12,000. The interest on this per annum would be \$700. Allowing her to last 15 years, the depreciation of value may be estimated at \$800 per year. Her annual disbursements may be stated at \$5000. She is therefore being sustained at a yearly cost of about \$6,500 to the Province.

She is only in use about nine months during each year, and a suitable vessel to discharge her duties may be chartered for \$4500, leaving a balance in favor of the Province of \$2000 per annum.

It is a question, therefore, for the consideration of the legislature, whether it would not be advisable to sell the "Daring" and submit the service required of her to tender.

## LIGHT HOUSES.

The sum estimated as necessary for this service was \$45,000.00. The actual expenses of the year amount to \$43,003.45. The credits to this service are \$1795.04.

It will be evident on examination of the Superintendent's reports, that most of the Light Houses on our coasts need repairs, and that a large outlay will be required to put them in an efficient state.

A new Light House has been erected on the Outer Bird Island this year, and lighted on the 20th day of November. A new Lantern has been furnished for, and extensive repairs made on, the Light House at Low Point.

The sum of \$1262.94 is still due since the 31st December, 1862, from the Province of New Brunswick, for repairs on Seal Island Light House. A statement of the account and a request for payment was forwarded to the Provincial Secretary of that Province on the 2d day of November, 1863, to which no reply has been received.

The returns from Meagher's Beach Light House, where Albertine Oil has been substituted for Pale Seal Oil, naturally raises the enquiry whether a large saving cannot be effected by substituting the former in lieu of the latter in our Light Houses. These returns show, that from

July 1st to December 31st, 1861, 240 gallons Pale Seal Oil were consumed at 78½ cents per gallon.....	\$188 00
And 50 dozen Wicks at 12½ per dozen.....	6 25
And from July 1st to Dec. 31st, 1863, 213 gallons Albertine Oil at 49½ cents per gallon.....	105 96
2½ dozen Wicks at 12½ cents per dozen.....	31½

The whole quantity of Pale Seal Oil consumed in the past year, was 13,000 gallons, costing \$10,183.33; and by the proportion which the above statement affords, 11,537 gallons of Albertine Oil would have supplied its place. Putting this at 49½ cents per gallon, the total cost would have been \$5729.65, thereby causing a reduction of \$4,453.68.

The amount expended for wicks in using Pale Seal Oil, was \$337.50. In the use of Albertine, at the above estimate of 11,537 galls.: wicks would have cost \$16.90, making a saving in this item of \$320.60. The total saving would thus have amounted to \$4774.28.

On the other hand, a considerable outlay would be required to modify the lamps for burning the Albertine Oil, and it must be borne in mind that the price of this Oil has been very fluctuating.

Full information as to the state and requirements of the various Light Houses is detailed in the reports of the late and present Superintendents, herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FREDERIC BROWN, Chairman.

To the Honorable THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

&c. &c. &c.

## APPENDIX.—(A).

*Office of Board of Works, Halifax, 16th Sept., 1863.*

SIR,—

Having, since the 8th of July last, visited several of the Light-houses and Humane Establishments, eastward of this place, I beg to hand you the following report of their condition and requirements:—

## BEAVER ISLAND.

This building needs painting, and the keeper agreed with me to do the work for \$24.00. I instructed him to procure ladders and some lumber, required there.

## WHITE HEAD.

This building is leaky, and uncomfortable, and has ever been so; the top or deck should be stripped and covered with tarred paper, sheathed with boards, and covered with metal. The house is by far too small for the accommodation of the keeper and his family. Should have an addition built to it, and the whole building painted. Fishing carried on at this establishment.

## CRANBERRY ISLAND.

Light-house and dwelling both leak badly, and require large repair and painting. The lower light should be placed a story lower. Needs a new Cook-stove and a new Boat, the latter I authorized the keeper to get at Canso, or elsewhere.

## LOUISBURG.

Needs six new Catoptric Lamps, and the shelves around the lantern removed, and a table made to set the lamps upon. The roof of the Lighthouse and the roof of the barn are leaky, and the foundation walls of both buildings need repair; I instructed the keeper to have them put in order.

## SCATTARIE

Has been supplied with twelve new lamps, and is now burning Albertine Oil. Needs four more casks of Albertine Oil, there being fifteen lamps burning instead of twelve, as contemplated. Needs various articles, as per memorandum from the Superintendent. Fishing carried on to a considerable extent here.

## FLINT ISLAND

Needs two more casks of Seal Oil, the supply shipped per "Daring" in July, being short. Was in want of a boat, and some stove-pipe, which I instructed the keeper to get. Sundry articles required; see memorandum from the keeper. Fishing carried on here.

## LOW POINT.

This Light-house has recently been thoroughly repaired, and is now in first rate order. It has a new lantern, has been newly painted, and exhibits a light far more brilliant than formerly. A considerable repair has been made to the dwelling, but it was not painted when I left there. I bargained with John Peters to paint the dwelling, whitewash the Light-house inside, and do sundry other jobs, for \$14.00, and when he draws for that amount it may be paid.

## ST. PAULS.

Albertine Oil, and lamps for burning the same, were supplied to the Light-houses on this Island on the 25th of July last; but I don't feel certain, in fact have doubts, of the Revolving light on the south end of the Island exhibiting exactly the same description of flash as formerly. I directed the superintendent of the Island to put the new lamps in use at once, and acquaint this office without delay whether the Revolving light does, or does not, show the same description of flash as formerly, but he has neglected giving information in the matter, though he has been off the Island twice, at least, on private business since that time. If the Revolving light shows different now from a number of Catoptric lamps, than formerly from one lamp with four concentric burners, the former should be removed, and the latter replaced, and *Porpoise Oil* used in it instead of that which is usually supplied and called Sperm Oil, but which was merely a mixture, and contained a very small portion of Sperm.

The glass in the lanterns of these Light-houses should be re-puttied; the keeper of the north-east light reports very considerable leakage in consequence of this duty being neglected—there is putty on hand on the Island. The light-keeper's dwellings are very uncomfortable, and require pretty large repairs.

At the Humane Establishment (if such it can be called) every thing is out of order, and there is but little show of care to make it otherwise; it has every feature of a fishing establishment on private account, and in bad condition at that. The small building for stowing provisions, &c., sent by Government for the use of shipwrecked persons needing such, is occupied with salt and other fishery supplies, the property of the Superintendent, while the supplies sent by Government are left exposed to the weather. By the Superintendent's account there were, at the time I was there, nine serviceable boats on the Island (five of them he claims as his own property), besides several out of repair, but there is not a good boat among them, nor one that could be used to advantage in heavy weather if a wreck or wrecks were seen drifting by the Island; and of little service would they be to remove persons or property from wrecks on the Island in a heavy sea or gale of wind.

There should be a good "Francis Metallic Life-boat" on the Island, also good whale boats and flats, and there should be a good substantial building at "Atlantic Cove," of sufficient capacity to hold boats, provisions, &c., &c., which building would afford comfortable shelter to persons landing on the Island, from shipwreck, and there should be another for similar purposes at "Trinity Cove."

The superintendent of the Island and the light keepers should have an increase of salary, sufficient to enable them to feed, lodge, and pay their hired men, without carrying on fishing business in order to raise funds for these purposes; and they should be prohibited from carrying on Cod, Seal, and other fisheries on private account, and strictly forbidden to use the Government boats and other of their property for such purposes.

Men employed by Government at a Humane Establishment should not be compelled to go on drift, viz., to capture Seals, especially when neither the Government funds nor their own interests are benefitted thereby.

The condition of the Humane establishments on our coasts, I am sorry to say, are not such as they should be, and reflect but little credit on Nova Scotia, that has the control of them. If the Governments of Great Britain and our sister Colonies, who assisted in founding these establishments, and still contribute liberally towards their maintenance, should be acquainted of their condition (as probably they soon will be) they must surely feel that their contributions have not been judiciously expended, nor their benevolent designs fully carried out.

Rules and regulations to be observed on St. Paul's Island were drawn up and approved by the Government, and forwarded to the Superintendent upwards of a year ago, but he refused to obey them himself, or to enforce them on others.

## MARGAREE.

Lantern needs painting badly; paint and oil on hand. Keeper asks for Stoves, &c.: see his letter. This is really a fishing station, on keeper's account.

## PORT HOOD.

A table should be made and the lamps placed upon it, instead of standing on shelves, as at present. Needs a sheet of zinc, some zinc tacks, and a few pounds of composition nails.

I beg to refer you to my previous reports on Light-houses and Humane establishments.

F. BROWN, Esq.,  
Chairman Board of Works.

And am,  
Your obedient servant,  
M. D. McKENNA.

*Board of Works' Office, Halifax, 18th. September, 1863.*

(MEMORANDA).

The light put on Mr. Spencer's house, at Spencer's Point, in June last, is not complete, the lamps carried there being defective.

The Light-houses at Port Williams, and at Margaretsville, require alterations and improvements.

The Light-house at Apple River should be removed and improved.

The lower light in Cross Island Light-house should be placed lower down in the building, and the dwelling should be repaired.

The site selected for a Light-house on Bird Island is near the centre of the outer Island, where it is about 70 yards wide. I did not approve of the place selected by Mr. Condon, in 1859, the Island being very narrow at that place, and becoming more and more so annually.

M. D. McKENNA.

APPENDIX (B).

*Office of Board of Works, Dalrymple, December 31, 1863.*

Sir,—

Since my appointment to office, on the 29th July last, I have visited all of the Light-houses in this Province to the westward of Sambro, with the exception of Gull Rock; as, also, Louisburg, Low Point, and Bird Island, to the eastward; and beg to hand you the following report:—

CROSS ISLAND.

The glass in the lantern should be taken out and the sashes well cleaned of rust, and newly glazed, and the lower light placed a story lower. The dwelling is very leaky and needs considerable repairs.

IRON BOUND.

This Light-house and dwelling are in one building. Needs painting.

PORT MEDWAY.

Light-house and dwelling is in one, is leaky about the lantern. Needs some repairs and painting.

LAVERPOOL.

This Light-house leaks badly, and needs considerable repairs.

FORT POINT

Needs painting; and the south-east side would be the better of being sheathed with Galvanized Iron five or six feet up, to protect it.

SHELLBURNE.

I found the lantern required painting inside and out, which I instructed the keeper to have done.

BARRINGTON.

Light-house and dwelling in one. Needs painting. Required a Cook-stove, which has been furnished.

CAPE SABLE.

This Light, which is by far the most expensive on the coast, is a very poor one, and not to be depended upon. Needs to be improved.

I am of opinion that a more powerful Red Light might be had, with a less number of lamps, were the lamp glasses red and the lantern clear glass.

The Light-house is very leaky and ever has been.

PUNTIACO.

This Light-house and dwelling need painting, and the foundation of the Light-house, which is built up of logs, are decaying and will shortly require renewing, which should be done with stone.

YARMOUTH

Light-house needs painting; the foundation wall pointing with cement, and some repairs about the dwelling. The wharf at the landing place requires some new logs and flooring, &c.; and the road thence to the Light-house, a distance of 300 yards, or thereabouts, is in bad condition. The Fog Bell is out of order.

WESTPORT.

Light-house and dwelling in one building. Required a stove, which has been furnished.

## BIER ISLAND.

The dwelling required painting; supplied materials, and agreed with the keeper to paint it for six dollars. Requires a Cook-stove and Boat.

## PORT WILLIAMS AND MARGARETSVILLE.

These lights require some alterations, in order to show further down the Bay, for which, I understand, materials are provided.

## BLACK ROCK.

Light-house and Dwelling are in one. The interior of the dwelling requires some repairs.

## APPLE RIVER.

Light-house and dwelling are in one. Required moving about 50 yards to the eastward, in consequence of the bank breaking away.

## BIRD ISLAND.

On the 22nd day of October I sailed from Halifax in the schooner "Harmony," for Bird Island, with the Lantern and Supplies for the Light-house lately erected there, taking with me Mr. Greig, whose services I engaged to fit up the Lantern and do what other iron work might be requisite. We did not arrive there until the 5th of November, two days in advance of the vessel, having left her at Low Point Light-house, which I visited. On my arrival I found that the Contractor had finished his work as far as he could and had gone home, leaving two men to fit up the Lantern, which was landed upon the 7th, but in consequence of a mistake in putting up the Lamp Glasses in Halifax—white being sent instead of red—I was obliged to remain until I could receive the red glasses. I found the buildings unpainted, and nothing provided for finishing the inside of the dwelling. I accordingly dispatched Mr. Greig to notify the Chairman of what was necessary to make the house comfortable for the winter, and that red glasses were required.

I received these by the "Daring" on the 25th November. In the meantime the Lantern being completed, upon the arrival of the Glasses was lighted on the evening of the 26th with Albertine oil, and exhibits a brilliant light—one of the best on the coast.

I placed Mr. Malcolm Morrison in charge as Keeper, and instructed him when he found the coast was blocked in with ice, so that no open water was visible, to discontinue the light until an opening appeared or a vessel in the ice. I engaged a carpenter to put up the ceiling and partition of the rooms in the dwelling: all of which having seen completed, I then left for Halifax in the Daring, visiting Louisburg and Sable Island on the way.

## LOUISBURG.

This Light-house and Dwelling are in one. Needs six new Catoptric Lamps, those in use being worn. The roof of the building is leaky. The foundation walls of the Lighthouse and barn need repairs.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The introduction of Albertine Oil into some of the Light-houses having proved satisfactory, I would recommend that this article, or refined Petroleum oil, be supplied to all the Light-houses in the Province. I believe that an equally good, if not a better, light may be obtained from this article than from seal oil, at a saving in quantity and at much less cost at present. There would also be a large saving in Wicking, not half the breakage in lamp glasses, and the wear to the lamps would be nothing compared to that which they undergo by the use of seal oil. The change could be made without the expense of many new lamps, as there are over 100 Lamps (spare ones) in the different Light-houses that could be altered to burn the coal oil (if approved of) at a cost of two and a half dollars each, and new lamps will cost about fourteen dollars each.

I would recommend, if a change is approved of, that there be made soon about 40 new lamps.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

FREDERIC BROWN, Esquire,  
Chairman Board of Works.

JOHN H. KENDRICK.



APPENDIX (C).

Sir,—

*Provincial Penitentiary, Halifax, December 31, 1863.*

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of affairs in connection with this Institution.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

F. BROWN, Esq.,  
Chairman Board of Works.

W. A. CHIPMAN,  
Superintendent.

ABSTRACT.

*Convicts in Charge, January 1, 1863, received during the year, and labor performed in various Departments.*

January 1.—Convicts in Penitentiary . . . . .	Males, 45,	Females 2,—47
Received, during the year . . . . .	“ 22,	“ 1,—23
Total . . . . .	—67	—3 —70
Escaped . . . . .	“ 0,	“ 0
Discharged on expiration of sentence . . . . .	“ 5,	“ 0
Executive clemency, . . . . .	“ 18,	“ 1
Insane Asylum . . . . .	“ 1,	“ 0
Died . . . . .	“ 1,	“ 0
	—	—
December 31.—Remaining in charge . . . . .	“ 25,	1,—26
	“ 42,	2,—44

Daily average for the year, 41½.

*Labor performed in Stone Cutting and Mason Work.*

In Granite there has been 491 feet of fine, and 2411 feet of coarse cutting, making in all 3866 superficial feet, at average per foot, 27½ c. \$1063 15

Of the above there has been built in walls of Work Shops under construction 2902 feet, at 27½ c. per foot. . . . . 798 05

And from cutting left on hand from 1862, 1412 feet, at 27½ per foot . . . . . 388 30

	1186 35
Granite built in wall, 300 tons, \$2.00 . . . . .	600 00
Mason (Convict) labor, 700 days, 50 cts. per day . . . . .	350 00

*Value of Wall.*

Deduct cost of Granite . . . . . 600 00

To credit of Penitentiary . . . . . \$2599 50

Remaining on hand:

100 tons of granite, 964 feet of which is dressed for building purposes, at 27½ cents per foot.

*From the Blacksmith's Shop,*

There has been furnished for Hospital for Insane sundry iron work, amounting to . . . . .	7 10
Nova Scotia Railroad . . . . .	52 07
Province Building . . . . .	2 00
Excise Office . . . . .	1 54
A, Manufactured work . . . . .	54 00
B, do do . . . . .	66 12½
Sundry do . . . . .	30 80½
	\$213 64

New work for Penitentiary . . . . .	111 07
Repairs do . . . . .	222 61
	333 68

Remaining on hand:

190 lbs. Cast Steel, at 18 cents . . . . .	34 20
1454 do Iron, at 2.50 . . . . .	36 35
Manufactured work . . . . .	7 20
	77 75

*In Carpenter's Work.*

There has been built 521 feet of Picket Fence at 7.00 per hundred feet.....	\$36 47	
9 Gates .....	20 00	
Prison Table .....	5 00	
		61 47
On hand, 25 Juniper Posts. 600 Pickets.		

*Shoemaking.*

There has been furnished from this department 1,417 pairs of boots, shoes, and brogans ; stock found by the party for whom they were made, as per agreement .....	644 00	
Various work and Repairs.....	35 00	
		679 00
For Convicts, 68 pairs new shoes and boots.....	135 60	
Do 55 " Repaired .....	39 60	
		175 20
		854 20

*Tailoring.*

There has been made for convicts as follows :

75 pairs of Pants	at 30c.	\$28 50
140 Shirts	" 15c.	21 00
45 Caps	" 10c.	4 50
20 Jackets	" 25c.	8 00
25 pairs of Drawers	" 25c.	6 25
12 do Sheets	" 10c.	1 20
12 do Pillow Cases	" 8c.	0 96
20 do Bed Ticks	" 10c.	2 00
15 do Pillow do	" 5c.	0 75
50 Towels	" 3c.	1 50
9 pairs of Chemise	" 20c.	1 80
8 do Aprons	" 10c.	0 80
8 do Women's Jackets	" 30c.	2 40
5 do Petticoats	" 20c.	1 00
3 do Quilts	" 25c.	0 75
6 do Stockings	" 25c.	1 50
40 do Socks	" 20c.	8 00
30 do do Footed	" 15c.	4 50
		95 41

Also, a large amount of repairs on old clothing.

On hand, Trowsers, 15 pairs ; Socks, 13 pairs ; Caps, 5 ; Material for Blankets, 75 yards.

Summary—In Mason work, (permanent) .....	2599 50
Blacksmiths do. ....	547 32
Carpenters do. ....	61 47
Shoemaking do. ....	854 20
Tailoring do. ....	95 41

\$4157 90

W. A. CHIPMAN.



EXPENDITURE.

	YEAR ENDING				Total.
	31st March.	30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	
Food.....	1609 07	1555 53	1494 31	1878 33	6587 24
Clothing.....	263 89	274 79	264 20	382 71	1185 68
Furniture and Furnishing.....	155 80	.....	.....	145 92	301 72
Salaries.....	1551 00	1588 88	1190 46	2020 56	6350 90
Fuel.....	341 83	676 10	3 00	2657 36	3678 29
Farm Expenses.....	238 57	92 35	67 33	278 70	676 95
Incidentals.....	253 99	338 44	268 48	192 86	1053 77
Printing, Stationery, &c.....	171 67	.....	.....	.....	171 67
Medicines.....	118 59	54 05	.....	.....	172 64
			FABRIC ACCOUNT.		
Repairs and Refitting.....	203 36	105 30	1022 28	238 83	1659 77
Fire Insurance.....	.....	.....	113 50	152 00	265 50
					20125 86
					1925 27
					\$22051 13

## APPENDIX No. 9.

### NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

#### MR. CREELMAN'S REPORT.

(COPY.)

*Chief Gold Commissioner's Office,*

*Halifax, July 28, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the following semi-annual report for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. It contains a short account of the gold mining operations in Novascotia for the half year ending on the 30th June last.

#### DISCOVERIES.

As gold mining in the Province is every day assuming a more settled and permanent form, the report of a discovery of gold in a certain district does not occasion such a wide spread excitement as formerly. The consequence is, that upon the opening of a new district, capitalists have a much better opportunity of securing a greater scope of ground for their operations than is possible when a large number of applicants for leases are attracted by the report of a recent discovery. This has plainly been the result at Montagu.

A report of the discovery of gold in this place was made here on the 21st day of April, and although 203 areas of class No. one have been leased, 150 of these, or about the three-fourths of the whole, have been taken by four companies.

In this district about one hundred men have been employed during the past month. Two crushing machines are in course of erection in it; and the parties engaged in mining generally, speak with the highest confidence of success in their undertaking. Thirty-eight and three-quarter tons of the quartz mined have been crushed at some of the mills at Waverley, and have yielded 116.85 oz. of gold, being an average of three ounces to the ton; and the New York and Novascotia company have procured from specimens, and by hand mortaring, one thousand dollars worth.

The richest vein in the district as yet discovered is about three inches in thickness, but there are numerous leads varying in size from that to a foot, which have proved auriferous, and the district is now undergoing a thorough prospecting.

Over half a mile of road has been made in the district at the government expense, costing \$206, and a further expenditure is required.

#### OTHER DISTRICTS.

Without making any particular reference to the result of mining operations in the several districts which were proclaimed last year, I beg to refer for information in respect to them to the tables herewith enclosed.

Table No. 1 shows the quantity of quartz crushed, and the yield of gold therefrom, in the several districts therein named. The average yield per ton being a trifle over an ounce, which is below the average of last year; but it must be borne in mind, that in quartz reported as crushed at Sherbrooke and Wine Harbour, a large quantity of gravel or rubbish is included, the exact

amount of which I am not able at present to ascertain. There is, therefore, no reason to conclude that the average yield of gold per ton of quartz is much, if any, below that of 1862.

By table No. 2, it appears that the yield of gold per man employed in the mines, is 8.38 oz. for the six months, which shews a higher average of 2.78 oz. for a year than the calculation was for 1862. (See page 29, Gold Commissioner's Report, 1862.)

No. 3 refers to Waverley, by which it appears that the barrel quartz crushed in that district has not yielded equal to that in 1862. The yield from the West division is also a trifle below that of last year.

Table No. 4 shews the total yield of gold in all the districts as reported, to be 5,193 ounces.

When it is taken into consideration that a large proportion of the labor expended during the past six months is preparatory to the operations of the latter half of the year, it may be said that the results of the half year's operations have been successful. And I may safely add, the prospects at present indicate a much larger return of gold for that part of the year to come than has been obtained in that just terminated.

I have, Sir, the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL CREELMAN.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary.

[For tables referred to above, see Appendix A (1, 2, 3, 4) to Commissioner's Annual Report for 1863.]

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

*Chief Gold Commissioner's Office,  
Halifax, August 20, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the following Report upon the Gold Fields of Novascotia, for the half year ending the 30th of June last.

During this last half year, there has been less of popular excitement throughout the Province, on the subject of Gold discoveries and Gold mining, than during the early part of the preceding year. The number of men actually engaged in mining, and of applications for mining areas, are not so great as during the first half of the year 1862; but the average number both of men employed and the proportion of applications made, rather exceeds those of the last quarter of that year. The statistics of this Department alone, show what any person accustomed to visit the various Gold Fields, from time to time, would learn from observing the operations upon the ground. The sudden excitement in the popular mind consequent upon the discovery of Gold in Nova Scotia, and the extravagant expectations indulged in by a large proportion of the people of suddenly acquiring enormous wealth at a small preparatory outlay, by Gold mining, appear to have reached their height about a year since. The depression in the popular mind which commenced about that time, was as marked and as sudden, although not quite so extreme, as the elation had been. About the early part of the Autumn of 1862, the depression had reached its lowest ebb. Since then, there has been a reaction—not sudden and violent; but a gradual, temperate reaction.

During the height of the excitement in the Winter and Spring of 1862, the ground throughout the Gold Districts was covered with a greater depth of snow than had been known in Novascotia for many years. Nevertheless, during that season, many hundreds of mining areas were taken up by persons who had never seen even the surface soil of the tracts they applied for, upon the mere conjecture that they contained rich deposits of Gold. The Spring opened; the snow disappeared; but, in most instances, no Gold was found glittering upon the surface of these mining lots.

Every gold-producing country has some physical peculiarities with which the miner, whatever his previous experience, requires to become familiar before he can carry on his operations in the most advantageous manner. Those of Novascotia were as yet but imperfectly ascertained; and the majority of men who had here embarked in gold mining had had no previous experience in mining at all. Again, the small dimensions of the lots first surveyed and occupied at the two oldest districts, Tangier and the Ovens, so cramped the operations of the miners that the occupant of each lot found, after sinking a shaft for a few feet, that it was utterly impracticable for him to proceed further with his works without encroaching, in some way, upon his neighbors' lots. Through this cause alone, many lessees in the two Gold Districts last named found themselves compelled to suspend operations. The immediate result was what might have been reasonably anticipated. Many lessees abandoned their lots after a few months, or weeks, of what I may call superficial and desultory prospecting; some others never broke ground at all. I have reason to believe, from personal knowledge, that many of the mining lots thus practically abandoned are valuable and would pay well for working; and that many of the lessees of them were themselves of the same opinion; but these lessees were, in most instances, men of very moderate means, who could not afford to continue operations unless where their mining property yielded them some profit from the outset.

A large majority of the mining lots taken up in 1862 are liable to forfeiture under the "Gold Fields Act" of that year, in consequence of the non-payment of rents and non-performance of labor required by that Act; but considering

the hardship of the case of the lessees, the option has been accorded them of surrendering their original leases and taking out new leases under the less stringent "Gold Fields Amendment Act" of 1863. It is proposed that this privilege remain still open for their acceptance for a still further brief period. When that privilege shall have ceased, it may reasonably be anticipated that all who have renewed their leases, have done so with the determination and the ability to carry on mining operations vigorously, whilst the lots of those who decline doing so will—at least many of them—be leased to individuals, or companies, better able to work them with advantage to themselves and to the public interests.

One important fact, having a salutary effect upon the Gold Fields, especially with reference to the evils mentioned above, has, during this last half year, been becoming daily more obvious: that is, the tendency of mining lots already leased to small proprietors to fall into the hands of comparatively wealthy individuals and partnerships, or incorporated companies, the original lessees having seen the futility of holding them when they were unable to incur the outlay required to work them to advantage. With an increasing extent of areas under lease, the number of lessees, in the several districts, is gradually diminishing rather than increasing. The capitalists and bodies corporate who have thus secured transfers of so many lots from the original lessees, do not appear to have done so with a view to reselling them. In most instances, if not all, the purchasers are making extensive preparations to mine upon their property; and are incurring a large expenditure of money and labor which is obviously not expected to yield any immediate profitable return, but is incurred with a view to future profits. Many of the small lots at Tangier and the Ovens which, as already stated, it had been found impossible to work under their isolated ownership, have been thus purchased so as to form blocks of convenient dimensions, or oftentimes a like end has been attained by the lessees of such adjacent lots, after much negotiation and delay, agreeing to combine their efforts to work their lots in common, as a single block. The extent of the tracts already acquired and daily being acquired by many of these present proprietors, and the other preparations being made by them, indicate an intention of carrying on extensive operations for a long period of years.

On reference to the tables accompanying this Report, (Appendix A, 1, 2, 3, and 4,) it will appear that the average yield of Gold per ton of Quartz is a trifle less than that of the year 1862, as shown by the Report from this Department for that year. This falling off, is, however, rather apparent than real, for a large proportion of the material crushed at Sherbrooke and Wine Harbor and returned as quartz, consisted, in fact, of alluvium mixed with gravel, and fragments of auriferous quartz and slate, the Gold from which could not well be extracted in any other way. But taking that average yield as what it appears to be by these tables, it still appears that the Quartz mines of Novascotia, so far as yet worked, show a higher average productiveness than those of almost any other Gold-producing country, if indeed they are not in this respect the very first now being worked in the world. I may here mention one fact affording increased hopes for the future, which, although unquestionably a fact, the exact measure of its importance cannot well be shown, as yet, by any statistical returns. Excavations have not yet, it is true, been carried to any great depth. Few mining shafts upon any of the Gold Fields exceed one hundred feet in depth. But as a general rule—indeed in nearly every instance, the quartz seams actually worked have been found to increase in richness as they descend.

The total amount of Gold obtained during the six months is 5,193 ounces, being at the rate of 10,386 ounces for the whole year, against 7,110 ounces obtained in 1862. But it is more than probable from present indications, that the yield of Gold for the latter half of the current year will much exceed that of the first six months.

But the best mode of ascertaining the profitable character of a Gold Field is to see the average amount of Gold which it yields per man of those actually engaged in mining. On reference to table No. 2, (Appendix A,) it will be seen that the average yield per man employed for the last half year, is 838 ounces.



The whole year's yield at the same rate would exceed that of 1862 by 278 ounces per man; and here, it must be again remarked, that there is every probability that the yield for the last half of the year will in all probability exceed that of the first. For reasons shown in the annual Report of this Department for 1862, Waverley District is not included in this calculation; but inclusive of that District the increased yield per man is only a small fraction less than that stated above.

Within the last half year, a new Gold District has been proclaimed, called Montagu. It lies within six miles of the city of Halifax in an easterly direction. It was only on the 21st day of April last that Gold was first reported to have been discovered there. Since then 203 areas of class No. 1 have been leased in the District; and it may be mentioned, as an example of the tendency alluded to in the former part of this Report, that no less than 150 of these areas, or about three fourths of the whole, have been taken among four companies. The prospects in this District, so far as one can speak of them from the limited amount of labour yet done, are decidedly good. Numerous auriferous quartz veins, varying from three inches to a foot in thickness, have been discovered. The productiveness of some of them may be instanced by the fact that 38½ tons of quartz from that District yielded when crushed 116.85 ounces of Gold, being at the rate of 3 oz. to the ton. About 100 men have been at work there during the month of June, and two crushers are in course of erection. Over half a mile of road has been made in this District at the Provincial expense; and a further expenditure is required for the same object.

In the previously proclaimed Gold Districts, discoveries of new auriferous quartz lodes, or "leads," some of them of exceeding richness, continue to be of frequent occurrence.

I may add, although it does not come properly within the range of this Report, that since the 30th of June, several applications have been made for mining lots at a place upon the old Truro road, in the immediate vicinity of Gay's River; and a request has been made to have the locality declared a Gold District. I cannot yet speak of the prospects of this place from personal knowledge; but I am assured by what I consider reliable authority that it promises well as a Gold Field. Information has also been communicated to this office of the discovery of Gold about the head waters of the Wagamatcook, or Middle River, Victoria County; and application has been made for a lease of a tract of land there for Gold mining purposes.

In conclusion, I need only add a few words as to the general prospects of this Province. As already stated, there is less popular excitement on this subject than there once was; but those actually engaged, or interested, in the Gold mines have greater confidence in them than they ever had before. Rash ventures in mining and purchasing mining rights are more rare than they were twelve or eighteen months since; but Gold mining has already become a settled, steady business in which capitalists are deliberately investing large sums with a view to extensive and long-continued future operations. From every one of the Gold Districts, without exception, the accounts received from the most reliable sources represent the mining prospects to be good, and the men engaged in mining to be in good spirits—content with their present success and future prospects.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. S. HAMILTON.

The Honorable Provincial Secretary.

*Chief Gold Commissioner's Office, Halifax, January 26th, 1864.*

SIR,—

In August last, a short time after assuming the duties of this office, I had the honor to prepare and submit, in obedience to the orders of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Report upon the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia, for the half year ending 30th June, 1863. I now beg leave to submit, for the information of his Honor the Administrator of the Government, the following Report upon the operations carried on in those Gold Fields during the whole year ending on the 31st of December last. In doing so, I presume that it is needless to reiterate any portion of the half-yearly Report just referred to.

I am happy to be able to state that the explanations, offered in my former Report, of the seeming slackness in mining operations throughout the several Gold Districts, during the early part of 1863, and the anticipations as to the result of future operations, have been fully confirmed by the events of the latter half of the year. This will, I trust, be fully demonstrated by the statistical returns and accounts to which I shall presently refer.

Before proceeding to exhibit the aggregate results of the year's mining operations, I will give a brief sketch of the general character of those operations and of the condition and future prospects of each separate Gold District.

#### THE OVENS.

The operations in this District, during the past year, have not been at all satisfactory. In this respect it has differed from every other District. Very little work has been done, either in quartz mining, or in washing gold from alluvium. Nearly all the lessees have abandoned their mines, either temporarily or permanently.

From a personal examination of the District—a rather cursory one, I admit—I cannot think that its auriferous character is so little promising as to account for this singular depression in the mining affairs of the place, although the Ovens may possibly be less rich than some other Districts of the Province. The fact of so large a proportion of Gold having been found among the sands of the beach, where the rocks of the shore have been partially disintegrated by the action of the sea, seems in itself sufficient to prevent such a conclusion. Nearly all Gold mining districts, in all countries, are subject, commercially speaking, to alternate seasons of great elation and depression, each extreme being without any sufficient reasonable cause. The Ovens District appears now to be in one of the latter stages. The error of limiting mining areas to such extremely small tracts, in the first instance, no doubt accounts in some degree, as intimated in my former Report, for the discouragement and consequent lethargy of the Ovens mining lessees. This being one of the first Districts in which Gold mining enterprises were attempted, the operations there were characterized by many errors which have been, at least partially, avoided in proclaimed Districts of more recent origin. Probably in no other District has there been so large an expenditure incurred, consequent upon the Gold discoveries, as at the Ovens. Unfortunately the largest portion of this outlay seems to have been incurred in the erection of costly hotels, stores and shops: only a very small amount has been expended in the introduction and working of machinery and improved apparatus for crushing auriferous quartz and slates, and separating Gold from the other substances with which it is usually found associated. Mining could not be carried on profitably under such circumstances; and, of course, neither could any other business dependent upon mining profits. The easily anticipated results of these several causes are an almost total suspension of mining operations at the Ovens. Nevertheless, I am of opinion that when the Ovens mines come to be judiciously and scientifically worked, they will prove remunerative.

## RENFREW.

The fluctuations in the mining business of this District have been very slight throughout the year; and the returns of Gold show a fair remuneration for the men engaged in mining. Still, of the large extent of ground taken up in mining areas, in this District, during the excitement immediately following the discovery of Gold there, only a small portion has been worked during the year. It has come to my knowledge that operations would have been carried on there upon a much larger scale, by at least one company representing a large capital, but that, owing to the multitude of lessees having small areas dotted over the District, it was found extremely difficult to secure, in a good locality, a sufficiently large mining tract to warrant the outlay required to commence upon such a scale.

So far as I have yet means of judging, the yield of Renfrew quartz does not exhibit such wide extremes as that of most other districts; whilst the greater part of it yet mined contains a remunerative per-centage of gold.

## OLDHAM.

A great increase of activity has been plainly visible in this district since the commencement of the year. This is shown in the number of additional mining areas taken up, the increased amount of labour employed, of quartz mined and crushed, and of gold produced; but more than all by the preparations being made for more enlarged operations during the incoming year. During 1863, five crushing mills were wholly built, or completed, making eight in all now in working order in this district. From the scale of these preparations, and from the promising returns of the quartz lodes already opened, it is to be reasonably expected that the current year will show a largely increased and profitable business in gold mining at Oldham.

The discovery of auriferous quartz just outside the limits of the district as originally defined, the great known extent of land in the vicinity of similar character, and the prospect of mining lots being applied for beyond those original boundaries induced me, last Autumn, to take the needful steps for a large extension of the limits of the district. This seemed the more necessary, as there were several petitions before the Crown Lands' Commissioner for grants of lands within these extended limits.

## WAVERLEY.

As will be seen on reference to the table exhibiting the amount of receipts from various sources in the several gold districts (Appendix D), there has been a greater extent of land taken up in new mining areas, in Waverley, during the year than in any other district. The greater number of these, however, were taken during the last quarter of a year, with a view to more extended operations hereafter. Nearly, or quite, all of the new lots applied for are upon the western section of the district: no additional ground has been leased upon the range of the "barrel formation" of the eastern section. In this, as in most other gold districts, applicants for mines have seldom restricted themselves, of late, to one, or a few, small areas: but have usually endeavored to obtain comparatively large blocks, thus affording indication of an intention to carry on operations on a large scale, extending over a long period of years.

Apart from these preparations for the future, mining operations in Waverley have, some time since, settled down into a steady business which has been gradually increasing. The gold obtained there during the last half of the year alone, very nearly equals the whole amount returned as obtained in 1862, although the operations of one company, which was one of the largest producers, have been suspended since September last; and in the aggregate yield for the year, Waverley is only surpassed by two other gold districts, although the yield per man employed in mining is considerably less than in some of the districts farther eastward.

## MONTAGU.

This gold district, which was proclaimed as such during the early part of 1863, affords fair promise for the future. The mining operations there have not been carried on with that vigor which I anticipated at the date of my last report, owing to the fact that the company most extensively engaged, suspended operations, about the first of September, from causes unknown to me. The average yield of gold per ton of quartz, calculated from the attested returns of all that has been crushed during the last half of the year, is 3 oz. 2 dwt. 6 gr.; and the average for each month, taken separately, varies but slightly from this, thus indicating a very even distribution of gold through the quartz. This is a higher average for the half year than that of any other gold district in the Province; and the whole year's proceedings place Montagu second on the list in this respect.

I understand that a large portion of the mining property under lease, in Montagu, has recently changed hands; and that the new proprietors are making vigorous exertions to commence work immediately and upon an extensive scale.

## TANGIER.

Tangier, the oldest gold district in the Province, suffered for a long time under some of the evils which, as already stated in this and in my former report, have contributed to the depression of the mining interests at the Ovens. But here—at Tangier—the upward reaction has commenced.

In the Spring of 1863, the representatives of some joint-stock companies, representing a large capital, I understand, made their appearance at Tangier, and in order to procure a sufficiently large tract of auriferous ground to justify them in commencing expensive mining and quartz crushing works, proceeded to purchase up, from their then multitudinous lessees, numbers of the small areas into which, unfortunately, a large portion of this district had been originally divided. The great number of these small proprietors, the absence of many of them from the district, and the complicated and often defective nature of their titles, caused necessarily much delay in these negotiations and a great deal of extra labor and trouble to the officers of this department, as well as to the purchasers. The companies referred to, however, succeeded in these earlier steps of their enterprise; and, before the close of the year, their works—especially those of a preliminary nature—were well advanced. They have not yet materially affected the returns from that district; but will, doubtless, during the current year, cause a large increase in its gold product.

I must here take the opportunity of observing that the mining works of the more advanced of these companies exhibit evidences of scientific management, mining skill, and methodical activity combined, which are not yet to be found anywhere else throughout the gold districts, although all of those districts show a great improvement in this respect within the past year.

The still remaining small proprietors, or lessees of small, isolated claims, in this district, have, with scarcely an exception, ceased mining operations, some time since. I may say that, substantially, all the mining and crushing works in this district are now being carried on by three, or four, companies.

In that section of this district known as "Old Tangier," where gold was first mined in Novascotia, but where operations were abandoned, after a few months' trial, in 1860, in consequence of the remoteness and comparative inaccessibility of the auriferous locality,—in this section, a number of mining claims were taken during the Summer and Autumn of 1862, under the apprehension, amounting almost to an assurance as I am informed, that a road would be made in to the "diggings." No road has yet been made or commenced. One Company managed, during the Winter of 1862-'63, whilst the lakes and streams were frozen, to convey, at a very heavy expense, a quantity of machinery and other materials to the spot, and have, under many disadvantages, erected a quartz mill and other buildings. Very little mining has yet been done; and I do not see

how the lessees can carry on such operations, except at an almost ruinous loss, whilst they remain, without a road. The distance of this spot from Tangier harbor, by the nearest practicable route for a road, must be not less than nine, or ten, miles. The distance to the nearest point in the settlement of Musquodoboit, is, I believe, about the same. I have not felt myself authorized, as Gold Commissioner, to direct the construction of so long a line of road in order to open communications with a Gold District. For want, as is alleged, of a road, the mining areas leased at this place, or the greater number of them, must, on the 1st of April next, become forfeited for non-performance of the labor required by the Act. I mention the facts of their case that the Government may direct such exceptional action, if any, as they think just under the circumstances. I may add, although it does not come properly within the scope of this Report, that if a road were made through, from Tangier harbor to Musquodoboit, it would be a great boon to a large number of the inhabitants at East Halifax; and would also open up for settlement a large and well-timbered tract of land in the immediate vicinity of Old Tangier, which, from personal observation and the reports of others, I have reason to believe of fair cultivable quality.

## SHERBROOKE.

This District continues to make fair and steady progress in Gold mining as a regularly established business; and its returns for the year are highly satisfactory. Sherbrooke is only very little in arrear of Wine Harbor, with respect to the total amount of Gold produced, and is in advance of it in the proportion per man engaged in mining. At the same time the average yield of gold per ton of quartz, according to attested Returns, has been, throughout the year and in both these Districts, less than in most other Districts. This is owing to the fact, mentioned in my last Report, that both in Wine Harbor and Sherbrooke, but especially in the latter, a large proportion of the material returned as "quartz crushed," consisted in fact, of alluvium and *debris* from the pits, less highly auriferous than quartz of the average quality, but which, from the facility with which it can be procured and crushed, is very profitable.

## WINE HARBOR.

Wine Harbor has the distinction of having produced a larger amount of Gold, during 1863, than any other district in the Province. During each one of five out of the last six months of the year, it showed the highest maximum yield of Gold per ton of quartz; and on the whole year's operations, it ranks next to Sherbrooke in the average amount produced per man engaged in mining. Here, as at Sherbrooke, Gold mining has become a settled business; and the prospects of the district are of a highly satisfactory character, although a small but very rich portion of it is still subject to some of the obstacles to successful mining which have prevailed at Tangier and the Ovens, the ground having been originally apportioned in unreasonably small areas.

## STORMONT.

In the Country Harbor Section of this District, nothing has been done in mining during the year. At Isaac's Harbor, on the contrary, great progress has been made. The Gold obtained from this District in 1863 was more than four times that procured in 1862. It is now one of the largest producers in the Province; its average yield of Gold to the ton of quartz upon the whole year's operations, is the highest of any District in the Province; and its prospects as a Gold District seem to be daily improving.

## UNPROCLAIMED DISTRICTS.

In July last, several applications were made for mining lots on the farm of

Mr. David Corbet, on the old Truro Road, about three miles northward from GAY'S RIVER. Neither my predecessor, Mr. Creelman, nor myself, have succeeded in making any arrangement with the owner of the soil, the price which he puts upon the land being, in our opinion, unreasonably high. Owing to this fact and a desire to see the character and extent of the auriferous region further determined before taking such a step, I have not yet recommended it to be proclaimed a Gold District; but have continued to receive mining applications on the applicants' depositing with me the requisite written authority from the owner of the soil to enter upon his lands. More recently, in the Autumn, a number of applications have been received, on the same terms, for lots upon the land of a Mr. Gay, which is separated from that of Corbet only by the Truro road already mentioned. On both localities the Gold is obtained, in most part, from the alluvium and from the crevices of the underlying rock; and I can say from personal examination that, so far as the ground has yet been opened, the "prospect" is excellent.

Applications have also been made, during the Summer, for Gold mining lots in the Trap formation, at Partridge Island and Cape D'Or, in the township of PARRSBOROUGH. I have had no recent information as to the degree of success achieved by Gold mining enterprise in that quarter.

A Prospecting License and some leases were, during the Autumn, applied for by members of a Company at GOLD RIVER, near Chester. I have had, as yet, no Returns from this place, but the confidence in it by the Company referred to is evidenced by the fact that they have gone to the expense of putting up a quartz mill for which they have recently obtained a license.

Information reached me as early as August last that Gold had been discovered near the WAGAMATCOOK, or Middle River, in Victoria County. A short time afterwards applications were made for leases of two areas of class Number One in that locality. Still more recently, information was conveyed to me that a large party of men were engaged in washing for Gold at the place in question, and were obtaining it in considerable quantity. In consequence of this information, I wrote to these trespassers warning them against further prosecuting their mining, or "prospecting" operations without the requisite authority. About the close of the year, I succeeded, without incurring the necessity of a personal visit to the place, in obtaining much additional information from unquestionably reliable sources. The nature of that information has led me to recommend, without further hesitation, that the locality referred to be proclaimed a new Gold District. I will only add, with reference to this matter, that the Gold here obtained as yet, has been washed from the alluvium on the lower flanks of the hills skirting the Wagamatcook. It is very coarse and "nuggety," and is indicative of rich auriferous quartz lodes in the high lands of the vicinity. The underlying rock of these hills, although metamorphic, is believed by geologists to be of more recent formation than the altered rock of the Atlantic coast band where all our other Gold Districts are situated.

The rock formation of the Wagamatcook District is found in many places on the shore of the *Bras D'Or*. The origin of the name of that body of water, as also of *Cape D'Or*, has long been a matter of conjecture. There now seems to be good grounds for the belief that they both originated in the actual discovery of Gold, by the early French explorers, in the vicinity of the localities named.

#### GENERAL RESULTS.

The aggregate results of the year's mining operations are satisfactory and promise fairly for the future. During the last half of the year, I have compiled and published, for the information of the public, monthly tables, exhibiting in detail the results of the operations in each District, which tables accompany this Report (Appendix B.) Another table (Appendix C.) gives an annual summary of these monthly statements, as well as of the result of operations during the first half of the year.

It will be seen from this table that the total yield of Gold for the year, as per returns received in this office, is 14001 oz. 14 dwts. 17 gr.; equivalent, at

\$18.50 per oz. to \$259,032.06. The Report for 1862, shows a yield for that year of 7275 oz.; consequently the yield for 1863 very nearly doubles that of the preceding year. In another respect, a still more gratifying result has been attained, although I am not prepared to show its exact extent by computation. This 14001 oz. 14 dwts. 17 gr. of gold is the product of the labor of 877 men for the year. The annual Report for 1862 does not show the average number of men employed daily in mining during that year, and doubtless it was impossible to ascertain the exact number; but from personal knowledge of what was transpiring in the various Gold Districts during 1862, I can safely allege that the average number of men employed daily, for the *whole* year, more than doubled that of 1863.

I must qualify this tabular statement (Appendix C.) by remarking that a part of the labor returned as having been performed in mining was, in fact, given to other operations. In Montagu and Tangier Districts especially, many thousands of days' labor, here included as labor performed in mining, have, during the year, been performed in making roads and in other works preparatory, or accessory, to mining. But without making any allowance for this fact, the yield of gold to each man engaged during the year is very much higher than has yet been attained in quartz mining, in any other country.

The total receipts from the Gold Fields during the year amount to \$18700.02; whilst the total expenditures amount to \$23308.11, (See Appendix D and E). It thus appears that the actual outlays during the year have exceeded the receipts by the sum of \$4608.09. But it must be observed that by far the largest part of the expenditures for the year were made on account of liabilities standing over from the former years 1861 and 1862. These liabilities come under the three heads of *Returns of Royalty, Lands, and Returns of Rents*. The first of these, "Returns of Royalty," means the sums refunded to lessees out of royalty paid by them, in accordance with clause 5 of the "Gold Fields Amendment Act." Owing to the fact that mining areas taken in 1863 are now, in many instances, included in the same lease with areas taken during previous years, it is found impossible to analyse the amount paid under this head so as to apportion it accurately among the several years to which it is chargeable; but by far the largest portion of the whole amount paid is in fact chargeable to 1861 and 1862. Leaving out this item altogether, it will be found (on reference to the Table Appendix E), that there was paid on account of Lands taken possession of by the Government and leased in 1861 and 1862.....\$11666.43

Return of Rents paid during 1861 and 1862, the areas applied for  
not being procurable by the applicant, owing to various causes, 880.00

\$12546.43

Consequently of the whole amount paid during the year \$12546.43 or more than half, besides the greater part of \$474.71, Returns of Royalty, has been paid on account of the liabilities of former years. The transactions of 1863, considered apart from those of previous years, show a balance in favor of the Gold Fields Department of \$7938.34. (See Appendix F.)

It will be observed that the actual outlay during the year exceeded the amount set down in the estimates for that service, the former amounting to \$23308.11, whilst the latter was only \$16000. But it will also be seen that \$14682.99 has been paid for Lands alone, of which sum \$10409.68 was paid to the proprietors of Lands at the Ovens District under an award made in 1862. There still remains a considerable sum due to former proprietors of lands taken for revestment previous to 1863.

I may here observe, that since I myself have had the honor of occupying this office, I have entered into no new agreements with landowners with a view to revestment of their lands in the Crown; but have confined myself in such matters to completing the arrangements commenced and obligations entered into by my predecessor. In all cases where negotiations had not already been commenced for revesting, I have required applicants for mining areas on private lands to file with me a written permission from the owner of the soil for them to enter and mine thereon, as is directed in certain cases by Clause 8 of



the "Gold Fields Amendment Act." I pursued this course owing to strong convictions—more fully set forth in a subsequent part of this Report—that the law for the revestment of lands in the Crown operated badly; that it might be repealed during the coming session; and that, with this possibility in prospect, it was better to incur no further pecuniary liability for Lands. This new procedure has, thus far, worked well.

### SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS IN THE GOLD FIELDS ACT.

I beg leave to report specially the following facts and suggestions relative to the present working and possible improvements of the Gold Fields Acts now in operation in this Province.

The lapse of time since the first discovery of Gold in Novascotia and since the passing of the earlier regulations and enactments bearing thereupon, has afforded opportunities for learning much by experience in all that relates to this matter. It was therefore only reasonable to expect that, with the progress of time, many amendments would suggest themselves to those enactments, which were framed without—and necessarily without—a perfect knowledge of all that was peculiar in the Novascotian Gold Fields, and that would most conduce to their profitable development. I shall endeavor, as briefly and explicitly as possible, to direct attention to these amendments which seem to be most imperatively called for and to furnish the reasons why they are desirable.

#### REVESTMENT OF LANDS IN THE CROWN.

The revestment in the Crown of private lands for gold mining purposes, has produced no beneficial result that I can discover; whilst it has been productive of evil to the public interests. The seizure and revestment in the Crown of lands already granted, being an invasion of "vested rights" so highly prized, merely as such, by British subjects generally, has caused, I have reason to think, deep heart-burnings in most instances where put in force. But a more real, practical hardship which such proprietors labor under is this: one of them may own a tract of—say five hundred acres in a Gold District, all of which tract may be reported as "likely to be wanted for gold mining purposes." A small portion of this tract may have been actually taken up for mining lots and paid for; whilst the greater portion of it may never be required for any such purpose. Yet, in consequence of this liability hanging over this whole remainder, the owner fears to appropriate it to any other purpose, because it may, at any moment, be taken from him, and at a price less than that of its value now enhanced by his improvements. For the same reasons he is unable to sell it.

On the other hand, the province has not, in any instance, profited by this provision of the "Principal Gold Act:" quite the contrary. Down to December 31st, 1863, there had been paid to the original owners for lands revested, the sum of \$23230.51; whilst a considerable extent of such lands actually occupied as mining areas had not yet been paid for. I have no hesitation in declaring that this amount is far—very far above "the value of such lands, estimated" (as the Act directs) "irrespectively of any enhancement thereof from the supposed existence of Gold therein, or in lands in the neighborhood thereof." I must go even further and say that the lowest price yet paid for any such lands is far above their value when estimated as the Act very properly directs that it should be.

The reason why these lands have been paid for at so high a rate may be easily shown. The land proprietors, feeling aggrieved with the provisions of the Act, as mentioned above, have sought to recompense themselves by putting an exorbitant price upon that portion of their lands actually appropriated by



Government; and have invariably refused to make any material abatement in their demands. Where, on account of the extraordinary magnitude of those demands, recourse has been had to arbitration, the sympathies of the arbitrators have gone with the private owners and heavy awards have been given against the Provincial Government. In fact the highest rates of payment have been made under such awards.

Since then, the provisions in the Gold Fields Act for revesting lands in the Crown are, in their operation, injurious both to the interests of the Crown and of the private land holder, it is desirable that they be repealed, unless some good reason exist why they should not. I know of no such reason, but conceive that the very objects for which these provisions were enacted would be better subserved by their repeal.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that that portion of the "Gold Fields Act" relating to the revestment of lands in the Crown be repealed; and that Gold mines be made subject to the terms of existing Acts for the regulation of other mines in this Province, the terms of those Acts being slightly modified so as to make them applicable to the peculiar circumstances of the Gold mines. Such a procedure would, I feel assured, greatly simplify and facilitate the preliminary steps to mining operations; whilst it would ensure a greater measure of justice both to the Crown and to the private individuals interested in such operations.

#### RENTS.

It will be remembered that the earliest applicants for Gold mining rights in this Province were required to pay an advance rent upon their mining lots, which subsequently was universally admitted to be unreasonably high. I submit whether the legislation of the last session upon this subject did not reach the opposite extreme. Whatever opinion may be entertained upon this point, there is one other particular connected with the payment of these rents in which I feel assured that a change in the law would be highly desirable.

At present each applicant for a Gold Mine is required to pay along with his application an advance rent at the rate of ten dollars per No. 1 area. Should his mine prove remunerative and he afterwards comes to pay royalty to that amount, this ten dollars is refunded to him. I cannot perceive that any good object is attained, or is likely to be attained, by thus constantly receiving money only to pay it back again, burdening the books of this office and of the several Deputy Commissioners with needless entries, materially complicating the accounts of the whole Department, and therefore adding very much to the labour and expense of its management. This money, too, can only be refunded to the lessees of productive mines, to whom it is oftentimes of little object. To those to whom it is an object—to the lessee of a mine which proves to be unproductive—it is not refunded.

I would recommend that the rate of royalty remain as at present; but that an applicant for a mine be required to pay, not ten dollars per No. 1 area, but only a small sum as a fair equivalent of the expense which this Department must actually incur for surveys, office work, etc., in consequence of that application, whether the mine is ever worked or not; and that the sum be *not* afterwards refunded. I would suggest *two dollars* per No. 1 area as the minimum sum to be thus paid.

At the same time, if the suggestions made above, under my first heading, were carried out, it would be necessary to repeal that portion of the law which makes the lessee of a mining area the lessee of the soil. Where the mine was upon granted land, the lessee of the mine would have to reimburse the freeholder for the damage done to his soil; but the latter would retain the right to lease the still unoccupied portions of that soil for building and other purposes, and, in most instances, the benefits which would accrue to him from the exercise of this right would reduce the damages which he had sustained at the hands of the mining lessee to a nominal sum. Where the mine leased was upon Crown Lands, the Gold Commissioner, on behalf of the Crown, would, in like manner, retain the right to lease portions of the surface soil for other purposes, carefully protecting the rights of the mining lessee.

I feel assured that the change relative to rents, would give general satisfaction; whilst it would certainly conduce to the prosperity of the Gold Fields Department.

PROSPECTING LICENSES AND FEES.

It seems to be also desirable that the fees upon Prospecting Licenses should be reduced. Obviously, it will conduce to the public interests to afford every reasonable facility to "Prospecting" operations. Very few persons have availed themselves of the provisions of the existing law. This is owing, I suspect, to those provisions not being considered sufficiently liberal to the licensee.

I would suggest that, as in the case of rents, the license fee be reduced to something like a fair equivalent of the expense to which this Department is put by reason of issuing the License. It would not be just, or requisite, that the applicant for a large tract should pay in the same proportion as an applicant for a small one. Applicants for Prospecting Licenses are now required to pay one dollar per acre license fee. I think, for the reasons already mentioned, that it would be desirable to reduce this amount to fifty cents per acre for all tracts up to ten acres, and to twenty-five cents per acre upon all in excess of ten acres. The largest tract which can now be covered by a Prospecting License is one of twenty-five acres. There seems to be no reason why this might not be enlarged to one hundred acres; but it would be well to require still that an amount of labor be performed upon the premises covered by the License, at least equal to what is required under the present law. I must here mention the fact that, although a bond now has to be given conditioned for the performance of that labor, the law provides no way for ascertaining whether it has been performed, or not; so that the bond is really useless. This could be effectually remedied by requiring the licensee to make, at the end of his term, a sworn return, such as is required, every quarter, from *Lessees* of mines. As it is possible that holders of Prospecting Licenses may, in some instances, discover and mine considerable quantities of gold, I presume it is through an oversight that they are not required under the existing law to pay any royalty. It is desirable that this defect be repaired.

I would further suggest that clause 12 of the Gold Fields Amendment Act be wholly repealed, as it interposes needless obstacles in the way of bringing about a thorough exploration of the gold-bearing geological formations of this Province.

LIMITATION OF THE AREAS TO BE COMPRISED IN ONE LEASE.

It would very much simplify proceedings under the Gold Acts, and greatly facilitate mining operations, if the limitation to the number of areas which may be included under one lease, were wholly removed. According to the 5th clause of the "Gold Fields Amendment Act," no more than five areas of any one class can be included in any one lease. It is of great moment to a lessee to have all his areas if possible, or if not, as many of them as possible, included in the same lease; for, by that same 5th clause, all the labor required to be put annually upon *all* the areas included in a lease "may be put upon any part of the demised premises." Five Number 4 areas—the largest size—are equal to thirty Number 1 areas. It is therefore possible, under the existing law, for a lessee to have thirty Number 1 areas included in one lease if he happens to have that many lying in the requisite relative position. Yet if these thirty Number 1 areas happen, although lying contiguous to each other, to form a block of a different configuration, the applicant for them must take separate leases; and, in order to hold the premises, must, every year, carry on mining operations upon each; whilst both he and the Deputy Commissioner must keep in their books a separate account for each and have separate, quarterly, statistical returns made for each of these Number 1 areas. It may be no fault of the lessees that the premises leased to him be in such a shape. He may have come late into the District and found himself necessitated to pick out mining areas here and there, wherever he could find them vacant. Or, supposing that he

found the field unoccupied, in order to secure a continuation, for some distance, of an auriferous quartz lode, he may be obliged either to take up ground in such a way as will necessitate a lease for every five Number 1 areas, or to take a great deal more than he wants. In point of fact, it is not infrequent for lessees to take up a greater extent of superficies than they ever expect to require; because they can often thus get the larger tract in one lease, whilst the smaller would have to be put into several leases.

I submit that this clause, being incongruous in its provisions, involves great injustice to a large number of lessees. I can see no reason why a lessee should not be permitted to have *all* the areas possessed by him in any one Gold District, included in one lease, provided he performs, *upon any part* of the demised premises the annual labor which the law requires him to put upon the *whole*. Where a party has already several leases in one District, I would suggest that they be tacked together and be considered and dealt with as one lease. This would be a great boon to the lessees of mining lots generally; and would much simplify the operations between them and the various Gold Commissioners.

#### LABOUR TO BE PERFORMED ANNUALLY ON LEASED PREMISES.

On this point also, it seems to be desirable that some slight modifications in the existing law should be made; and for the following reasons. To carry on quartz mining as it should be carried on, a very large preliminary outlay is requisite. Before capitalists incur this outlay, they naturally endeavor to secure a sufficiently large extent of mining property to afford them a reasonable probability of being enabled to carry on operations for many years. When a lessee has secured such a large tract of untried ground on which he is about to expend heavy sums for many years to come, it behoves him to examine his ground carefully and cautiously to ascertain where and how his mining operations can be carried on most advantageously. It is seldom that a large number of men can be employed, with advantage, in these "prospecting" operations, at the same time, on the same tract of land. Therefore where the tract is large, the lessee may find himself under the necessity of expending a large amount of labour needlessly, the first year of his possession, or of running the risk of having his lots forfeited for non-performance of the labour required by law. I presume the intention of this part of the Act to be merely to prevent mining lots being held, from year to year, by speculators who have no idea of working them; and its object would be subserved by the performance of an amount of labour sufficient to show that the lessee was acting in good faith and really intended working his lots.

In accordance with these views, I would recommend that lessees of mining areas exceeding a certain number—to be yet determined on—of areas of class No. 1, should not be required, for the *first* year of their lease, to expend so great an amount of labour as is now required by the law; but that, with this exception, the law remain as at present. Should the principle above laid down be approved of, I will be prepared to furnish a scale in accordance with it.

#### FORFEITURES.

It is certainly important that, as early as possible, a revision of clauses 43 to 67 inclusive, of the "Gold Fields Amendment Act," should take place, with a view to the simplification and acceleration of the proceedings therein directed. I respectfully submit that the proceedings required to be taken under those clauses must, of necessity, be needlessly complicated and dilatory; and that, to obtain the object kept in view through those clauses, a more simple and summary procedure could be made more effective in advancing the interests of the Crown, whilst it could, at the same time, provide quite as great a protection to the interests of private individuals. I do not see that I can go further into particulars upon this head without offering a draft of clauses which I would recommend to be substituted for those specified above.

## REMOVAL OF WATER FROM MINES.

I would further suggest that it might be well, in the event of any amendments being made in the existing Gold Acts, to embody with those amendments the "Rules relative to the removal of water from mines," approved of in Council on the 19th of October last and since promulgated through the various Gold Districts.

## COLLISIONS WITH CROWN LAND OFFICE.

Before concluding this Report, I must beg leave to call attention to the possibility of collisions taking place between the officers of the Crown Lands and those of the Gold Fields Departments, and between those claiming under them respectively, in consequence of the Gold deposits of the Province being under the control of the Gold Commissioner, whilst all the other mineral deposits are subject to the management of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, without either of them having any exclusive territorial jurisdiction. With every disposition to avoid such collisions, it has, nevertheless, already happened, in a few instances, that the Crown Lands Commissioner and myself have issued licenses, or leases, the one to search for or to mine Gold, the other to search for other minerals, both of them covering the same tract of land. Unless something is done to rectify the anomaly in our law which leads to such results, I fear that it will hereafter prove a fruitful source of dispute and vexation.

I have taken the liberty of suggesting those amendments to the existing Gold Fields Acts which seem to me to be of most pressing importance. There are other matters of minor detail, wherein I shall, if permitted, suggest alterations in the event of any important amendments being determined upon.

I will finally observe, that nearly every one of the amendments above recommended, presupposes that every one will be adopted. To adopt a part of them without the remainder, would be to destroy the simplicity and harmony in the operation of the Gold Acts which is one of the great objects I have endeavored to keep in view in offering these amendments.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. S. HAMILTON.

To the Honorable Provincial Secretary.

(A No. 1.)

Statement shewing the quantity of Quartz crushed in each of the undermentioned districts, during the half-year ending 30th June, 1863, the total quantity of Gold therefrom, and the average yield per ton.

DISTRICT.	Quartz.	Gold.	Average per ton.
	Tons.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Stormont, (Isaac's Harbor).....	93	341	3.66
Wine Harbor.....	1,574	1667	1.05
Sherbrooke.....	1,615	1468	.909
Tangier.....	223	229.75	1.02
Oldham.....	283	216.75	.76
Renfrew.....	195	202	1.03
Lawrencetown.....	97	55	.56
Ovens.....	3	2.50	.83
Montagu.....	39	117	3
Totals.....	4,122	4299.00	1 oz. 0 dwt. 20 gr.

(A No. 2.)

Statement shewing the average number of men employed in the undermentioned districts, during the six months ending June 30th, 1863, the quantity of gold obtained, and the average yield per man.

DISTRICT.	Man.	Gold.	Average per man.
		oz.	oz.
Stormont, (Isaac's Harbor).....	44	341	7.75
Wine Harbor.....	150	1667	11.11
Sherbrooke.....	104	1468	14.11
Tangier.....	100	229.75	2.29
Oldham.....	54	216.75	4
Renfrew.....	40	202	5.05
Totals.....	492	4124.50	8 oz. 7 dwt. 15 gr.

(A No. 3.)

Statement shewing the quantity of Quartz crushed at Waverley Gold District, during the half-year ending 30th June, 1863, the yield of Gold therefrom, and the average yield per ton of quartz, distinguishing the "Barrel Quartz" from the quartz mined from "leads."

Description of Quartz.	Quantity.	Gold.	Average.
Barrel quartz.....	2,370 tons.	471 oz.	4 dwt.
Lead do.....	483 "	423 "	17 " 13 grs.
Totals.....	2,853 tons.	894 oz.	6 dwts. 6 grs.

(A No. 4.)

Statement of total quantity of Gold obtained from quartz crushed in the Province for the half-year ending June 30th, 1863.

DISTRICTS.	Quartz—tons.	Gold—ounces.	Average per ton.
Stormont, (Isaac's Harbor).....	93	341	3.66
Wine Harbor.....	1574	1667	1.05
Sherbrooke.....	1615	1468	.909
Tangier.....	223	229.75	1.02
Oldham.....	283	216.75	.76
Renfrew.....	195	202	1.03
Waverley.....	2853	894	.31
Lawrencetown.....	97	55	.56
Ovens.....	3	2.50	.83
Montagu.....	39	117	3.
Totals.....	6,975	5,193	.744 or 14 dwt. 21 grs.





STATEMENT showing the Average Daily Labour employed; the amount of Quartz Crushed; the Yield of Gold per ton of Quartz; the quantity of Gold obtained from Alluvial mines; the Yield of Gold; the total Maximum Yield per ton in each District, and in the whole Province; and the Value of the average yield of Gold per Man employed in mining for the year ending 31st of December 1863:

Districts.	Average Men employed, Dec. 31, '63	Crushing Mills in District	Steam power.	Water Power.	Quartz, Sand, and Gravel crushed.		Yield per Ton.		Gold from Alluvial Mines.		Total Yield of Gold.	Maximum Yield per Ton.	Average annual yield per man engaged in mining.
					Tons.	Cwt. Lbs.	Oz.	Dwt. Gr.	Oz.	Dwt. Gr.			
Stormont, (Isaac's Harbor)	50	1	1	0	526 11 0	3 0 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1587 13 12	8 0 0	\$587 30	
Wine Harbour	124	4	3	1	3644 10 0	1 0 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3718 2 19	60 0 0	555 00	
Sherbrooke	100	5	4	1	3454 1 68	0 19 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3304 14 12	12 0 0	611 40	
Tangier	120	6	3	3	655 9 40	0 15 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	494 8 21	4 0 0	76 20	
Lawrencetown*	6	1	1	0	123 10 0	0 10 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	64 17 12	Unknown.	200 00	
Montagu	124	0	0	0	139 18 0	2 16 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	366 14 16	5 9 8	55 50	
Waverley	187	5	5	0	6754 19 15	0 7 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2380 6 3	17 14 0	258 40	
Oldham	83	8	5	3	1025 16 33	1 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1223 3 21	43 13 16	272 60	
Renfrew	68	4	2	2	574 17 0	1 7 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	785 7 7	6 6 0	203 90	
Ovens	15	1	1	0	102 1 59	0 14 23	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	76 5 14	9 0 0	89 40	
Totals	877	35	25	10	17001 14 15	0 16 12	28 0	0 14001 14	17 66 oz.	Wine Hr. Nearly.		\$296 00	

\* Operations at Lawrencetown suspended during the first week of August, consequently 26 tons of Quartz crushed, and 9 oz. 17 dwt. 11 grs. Gold obtained in this District during July and August, omitted from the Tables in Appendix B.

(D)

NOVASCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1863.

Dr.

Cr.

Expenditure.	Receipts.
1863.	1863.
Dec. 31. To amount expended:	Dec. 31. By Cash received:
Salaries and Surveying.....\$3141 70	Rents Mining Areas.....\$11056 82
Roads.....1253 95	Mill and Building Sites..... 199 00
Lands.....14682 99	Firewood..... 57 20
Return Rents Mining Areas..... 1020 00	Royalty ..... 7291 50
Returned Royalty..... 474 71	Prospecting Licenses..... 95 50
Commission on Royalty collected by licensed mill owners 231 20	Balance:
Advertising and Printing..... 698 47	Cash, Jan. 1, 1863 .....\$605 14
Stationery..... 193 44	Receiver General.....4002 95
Office Expenses..... 1065 65	_____4608 09
Law Expenses..... 546 00	<u>\$23308 11</u>
<u>\$23308 11</u>	



(1E)

NOVASCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the several Districts for the year 1863.

EXPENDITURES.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.								Totals.
		Salaries and Surveying.	Roads.	Expenditure for 1861-'62, Lands.	Expenditure 1863, Lands.	For 1861-'62, Return Rents.	1863, Return Rents.	Return Royalty.	Commission on Royalty.	
Oldham	\$2806 79	297 03	330 00	5 83	110 17	10 00	40 00	25 37	17 83	\$836 23
Renfrew	1250 75	130 00	182 95	4 50	158 46	20 00		68 86	14 94	579 71
Waverley	3541 81	80 18	200 00	481 60	935 15		30 00	198 29	29 13	1954 35
Tangier	894 78	100 00		241 00	117 32					458 32
Lawrencetown	34 52			3 00		30 00			0 71	33 71
Stormont, (Isaac's Harbor)	1391 71	295 00	120 00	63 50		40 00	10 00		37 73	566 23
" (Country Harbor)				153 12						153 12
Wine Harbor	2670 13	567 32	215 00	7 20		40 00	20 00	11 38	67 36	928 26
Sherbrooke	2494 80	317 12		297 00			10 00	26 79	63 51	714 41
Ovens	894 77	793 30		10409 68		584 00				11786 98
Montagu	2438 46	150 75	206 00		1695 46		10 00	144 02		2206 23
Unproclaimed.	56 00	8 00					20 00			28 00
Prospecting Licenses	95 50									
Cranberry Head		3 00					106 00			109 00
Suspense.							50 00			50 00
<i>General Charges.</i>										
General Survey		400 00								400 00
Advertising and Printing										698 47
Stationery										193 44
Office Expenses										1065 65
Law Expenses										546 00
Totals	\$18700 02	\$3141 70	\$1253 95	\$11666 43	\$3016 56	\$880 00	\$140 00	\$474 71	\$231 20	\$23308 11

(F)

NOVASCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

*Receipts and Expenditures exclusively for the year 1863.*

Expenditure.	Receipts.
Dec. 31. To Salaries and Surveying as per Appendix E. . . . . \$3141 70	Dec. 31. By receipts as per Appendix E. . . . . \$18700 02
Roads. . . . . 1253 95	
Lands expenditure 1863. . . . . 3016 56	
Returns Rents. . . . . 140 00	
Return Royalty. . . . . 474 71	
Royalty Commission. . . . . 231 20	
Advertising and Printing. . . . . 698 47	
Stationery. . . . . 193 44	
Office expenses. . . . . 1065 65	
Law expenses. . . . . 546 00	
Balance. . . . . 7938 34	
<u>\$18700 02</u>	<u>\$18700 02</u>

## APPENDIX No. 10.

### HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS:

*Gentlemen,*—

I have the honor to submit the following report for the past year:—

Including three who were absent "on trial," and have continued well, there were under care on the 1st of January, 1863, seventy-four males and fifty-six females, making a total of one hundred and thirty patients.

The admissions of the past year have been 47—30 males and 17 females, making the number under treatment during that time 177.

The daily average of the year has been one hundred and thirty-two.

Twenty-nine males and six females have been discharged, leaving one hundred and forty-two at present on the record.

Of those discharged twenty-two have been restored, seven more or less improved, and six have died.

The recoveries this year are 46.80 per cent. upon the admissions. The average recovered per annum for five years has been 34.37 per cent.

The rate of mortality has been for this year 4.54 per cent.; and for the five years the hospital has been opened 4.78 per cent, reckoned upon the average number under treatment.

The entire number of admissions during these five years has been 283, and of these 141 have been discharged, as shown by the accompanying table.

*Table of monthly admissions and discharges for the past five years.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859															
1860															
1861															
1862															
Admitted,	24	20	8	10	22	26	19	17	26	15	27	13	140	96	236
Discharged,	8	8	5	11	9	9	5	8	12	15	7	9	66	40	106
1863															
Admitted,	4	4	1	3	3	2	3	4	5	5	8	5	30	17	47
Discharged,	4	2	2	4	4	4	1	4	1	3	2	4	29	6	35
Remaining,	130	132	131	130	129	127	129	120	133	135	141	142	75	67	142

The admissions of 1863 have exceeded those of the previous year, notwithstanding many were necessarily delayed, owing to the crowded condition of the hospital. In some instances where enquires were made relative to admission these were not renewed when it was found that delay was unavoidable. If all could have been received without postponement a still larger number than at present shown would have been under care and treatment; and it is reasonable to assume the ratio of recoveries would have been greater, since it is well known that the prospects of a cure are rapidly lessened by delay in admission.

The necessity of exercising due care and discrimination in admitting patients to the Hospital, is dwelt upon in the report of the committee on humane institutions, made to the legislature at its last session, as follows:—

“The building being now filled almost to its entire capacity, and as it has been found in the working of all similar institutions that if more patients are admitted than can be properly classified and separated, the per centage of cures largely diminish, it is therefore for the interest of the insane that those having the management of this institution should be careful that it be not overcrowded, and whenever vacancies do occur admit only those cases offering the best ground to hope for successful treatment.”

It has unfortunately been found impracticable to carry out these judicious instructions, since in many instances epileptic or hopelessly demented patients have been brought here from remote parts of the Province, with the medical certificates and magistrates' order prescribed by law, and could not be denied admission.

The only instances of refusal were two idiotic lads, who were by no means proper subjects for the Hospital.

Efforts have been made, but without success, to transfer or remove some of the idiotic cases, which have already long been a burden to the institution, trespassing on the legitimate rights of the insane.

The means taken to secure priority of admission are sometimes such as ought not to be resorted to. An application made not long since stated the case to be one “of recent occurrence,” and requested “immediate admission,” whereas when the patient arrived, it was ascertained she had been *fifteen years* insane, and had a previous attack five years before.

Patients are often in a very poor state of bodily health when they arrive. In one instance where admission was granted earlier than otherwise because of the close confinement of the patient, a young woman, in a room (pen?) four feet by seven, where she had been shut up for five years; the magistrate who brought her to Hospital stated that through this cruel incarceration her strength had been so completely exhausted as to render it doubtful whether she would survive the journey. This case, like many others, has been withheld from Hospital through a mistaken kindness.

Friends are slow to learn how entirely the restoration depends upon early commitment. The important fact has probably never been explained to them, that a separation from home and its associations is the very first requisite of treatment.

Almost every patient brought to Hospital is regarded by one portion of his friends as being a sort of martyr, and the parties who have been instrumental in securing his admission are denounced as having acted prematurely, or from improper motives, or as being devoid of all feeling. In the correspondence relative to patients, abundant proof is given of the suspicion which is not unfrequently felt, in reference to the commitment of those about whom there ought to be no reasonable doubt in any man's mind.

There are still many insane throughout the Province, and from cruelty and neglect they are becoming hopelessly incurable. If they are retained at home (as there is reason to believe is too often the case) to save present expense to the county liable for their support, it is right the rate payers should be apprised that the ultimate cost of a patient whose insanity is confirmed by delay, is far beyond the outlay required to give them the opportunity of recovery in Hospital.

The preliminary steps to be taken in admitting patients are not even yet generally understood. Cases occasionally occur where one certificate only is sent. At other times the documents are all rendered invalid by delay in forwarding the patient to Hospital. The Medical Certificates, to be legal, must be granted within a month of the time of admission. They are sometimes informal, and require to be renewed, and seldom contain in the first instance the facts upon which the professional opinion is based, although the law requires these should be stated in the certificate.

In admitting private patients, it is not requisite to obtain (as is occasionally done) any order or warrant from the Sheriff or Magistrates.

*Alleged ages of all admitted.*

	1863.	1859-62.	Total.
From 5 to 7 years,		3	3
“ 10 to 20 “	3	11	14
“ 20 to 30 “	11	65	76
“ 30 to 40 “	7	56	63
“ 40 to 50 “	9	48	57
“ 50 to 60 “	3	22	25
“ 60 to 70 “	3	13	16
“ 70 to 80 “	3	7	10
82 “		1	1
Unknown,	8	10	18
Total,	47	236	283

With reference to the foregoing table it is right to state, that in the account given by the persons in whose custody the patient arrives, the age is often stated very wide of the mark. It is too much a matter of guess work to form a basis for accurate calculation as to the comparative liability to insanity at the different epochs of life. Before any such conclusions could be satisfactorily arrived at, not only must the information be reliable, but due allowance must be made for the time the patients have been insane before their commitment to Hospital.

*Former Residence as stated on Admission.*

	1863.	1859-62.	Total.
Halifax City or County,	13	80	93
Colchester County,	7	11	18
Cumberland “		10	10
Pictou “	2	23	25
Sydney “		6	6
Guysborough “	1	5	6
Inverness “		2	2
Richmond “		4	4
Victoria “		2	2
Cape Breton “	4	10	14
Hants “	2	18	20
Kings “	4	6	10
Annapolis “	3	4	7
Digby “	1	1	2
Yarmouth “	2	4	6
Shelburne “		1	1
Queens “	2	7	9
Lunenburg “		7	7
Newfoundland,		2	2
New Brunswick,		8	8
P. E. Island,		2	2
Barbadoes,		1	1
United States,	2	8	10
Scotland,		1	1
Ireland,		1	1
Germany,		1	1
H. M. Service,	1	5	6
Unknown,	3	6	9
Total,	47	236	283

The advantages of the Hospital are not limited to the parts of the Province nearest to Halifax, but are shared by the most distant counties.

Two patients were admitted from the United States. One was formerly a resident in this province, and after having aided for many years in supporting a foreign asylum, he now returns to enjoy the refuge provided nearer home. The other was found in this neighborhood wandering heedlessly about, and from his appearance was supposed to have escaped from this Hospital. He could give no intelligible account of himself except that he had been in an asylum before. On being questioned as to the locality and the Superintendent's name, his answers confirmed his previous statement. His photograph was forwarded to the Superintendent and was recognized as that of an old patient who had been dismissed as harmless. His re-commitment to the Hospital of his native State has not yet been arranged for.

*Civil condition of all admitted.*

		Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Unknown.	Total.
1859-62	Males,	49	83	2	6	140
	Females,	40	45	11		96
1863	Males,	9	14	2	5	30
	Females,	8	8		1	17

1859 to 1863 inclusive:

Males,	58	97	4	11	170
Females,	48	53	11	1	113
<b>Total,</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>283</b>

The most noticeable fact in connection with the foregoing table is the very large proportion of unmarried males, (97) more than one third of the entire number of both sexes admitted (283). This points unmistakably to a prevailing vice, and ought to serve as a most serious warning to all lascivious young men.

FORMER OCCUPATION.

MALES.	1863.	1859-62.	TOTAL.	FEMALES.	1863.	1859-62.	TOTAL.
Farmers and Farmers' sons,	5	28	33	Farmers' wives and daughters,	5	11	16
Merchants,	3	5	8	"    widows,		2	2
Gentlemen,		4	4	Governess,		1	1
Physician and Student,		3	3	Ladies,		2	2
Carpenters,	2		2	Lady's maid,		1	1
Schoolmasters,	1	5	6	Milliner,		1	1
Printers,	1	1	2	Dressmakers,		2	2
Painters,		2	2	Seamstresses,		2	2
Soldiers and marines,	1	5	6	Domestic servants,	4	18	22
Pensioners,	1	1	2	Captains' wives,	1	1	2
Clerks and book-keeper,	1	3	3	Grocer's wife,		1	1
Ship Captain and Stevedore,	1	2	3	Seamen's wives,	2	4	4
Seamen,	5	11	16	Washer women,		2	2
Fishermen,	1	6	7	Tailors' wives,		3	3
Masons,	1	3	4	Coachman's wife,		1	1
Laborers,	1	3	4	Laborers' wives and daughters,	1	4	5
Barbers,	3	15	18	Captain's wife,		1	1
Blacksmiths,		3	3	Clerk's wife,		1	1
Shoemakers,		2	2	Pensioner's wife and widow,		2	2
Barrister 1, Engineer 1,	2	4	4	Teacher's wife,		1	1
Saddler 1, Hotel keeper 1,	2		2	Merchant's wife,		1	1
Minister 1, Collector of Customs,		2	2	Farmer's wife,		1	1
Miller 1, wool sorter 1,		2	2	Fisherman's wife,	1		1
Cooper 1, Cabinet Maker 1,		2	2	Basket maker,	1		1
Wheel Wright 1, Tailor 1,		2	2				
Coachmen 1, Pedler 1,		2	2				
Paper-folder 1, Miner 1,		2	2				

Besides those above enumerated, there were many of both sexes who either had no occupation, or it was unknown at the time of their admission.

The large proportionate number of the farming class admitted does not indicate any increased liability to insanity in this branch of the population, as might at first sight appear. According to the census of 1861, nearly one-fourth of the number of male inhabitants of the Province are Farmers. The ratio of insanity among them, judging from this table, is as 1 in 1148, while of the whole population the proportion of insane is stated as 1 in 970.

Misapprehension as to the precise number of any particular class may sometimes arise from the re-admission of patients.

#### DISCHARGED.

Thirty-five have been discharged this year, of whom twenty-two were "restored," (seventeen males and five females); seven were more or less "improved," and six have died, (five males and one female).

The proportion of recoveries is larger than heretofore. Three are included who were absent "on leave," at the date of last report, and continued well. Two, however, who are now absent "on trial," and who are probably quite restored, are not included, as the time of their probation has not expired.

One who had to all appearance entirely recovered, and who, on leaving, was enabled for three months to earn her own living, has recently been re-admitted, owing to a recurrence of her insanity.

From others we continue to receive the most gratifying accounts as to their complete restoration.

Of the seven discharged "improved," four were considered by their friends well enough to be retained at home. One, whose insanity was at first supposed to have been feigned, was subsequently transferred to a Naval Asylum in England.

Two patients made good their escape. One of these was overtaken before reaching home, but at the request of his friends was allowed to proceed, and has been retained. The other escaped through culpable negligence, and the two employees most at fault were discharged in consequence.

As the hospital has now been five years in operation, it may not be amiss to insert in this report a table showing the ratio of recoveries to admissions for each year, and also the proportion of deaths per annum on the average number under treatment. Under either aspect this table presents results which may be regarded as highly satisfactory.

It is not unusual to expatiate upon the unfavorable class of patients admitted, by which the number of recoveries is reduced, and the mortality rate correspondingly increased. Without, however, referring further to this than to say the Provincial Hospital has from the outset had a large per centage of chronic, epileptic, idiotic, and hence hopeless cases on its record,—the results of the past five years are exhibited in the accompanying table.

*Table shewing the admissions, recoveries, and deaths, from January 1st, 1859, to December 31st, 1863.*

	Remaining from year before.			Admitted.			Discharged recovered.			Per cent. recovered on admission.	Average No. resident.	Died.			Per centage of deaths on No. resident.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			M.	F.	T.	
1859,				39	31	70	8	3	11	15.71	42				
1860,	28	27	55	32	31	63	8	6	14	22.22	70	3	1	4	5.71
1861,	45	50	95	38	22	60	14	9	23	38.33	105	3	7	10	9.52
1862,	62	55	117	31	12	43	12	9	21	48.83	121	4	1	5	4.13
1863,	74	56	130	30	17	47	17	5	22	46.80	132	5	1	6	4.54
Average rate of recoveries for five years,										34.37	Average,			4.78	



The history of patients who were specified in former reports as having been discharged "improved," has been enquired into, and it is gratifying to learn that seventeen of the number have continued to get better, and are so far recovered as to be once more restored to society. These are included in the above table, being three, five, three, and six respectively, for the years 1859, '60, '61, and '62.

The average annual rate of mortality for five years when reckoned *on the whole number treated* in each year, has been for this Hospital 3.27 per cent., whereas the results of a comparison of thirty-seven American Hospitals for the Insane, given in the American Journal of Insanity (Vol. xvi. p. 241), afford a corresponding ratio of 6.67 per cent.

As elderly, feeble and paralytic patients accumulate, it may not be possible hereafter to present a mortality rate so far below the average of other Hospitals. Even while this report is being written, there are cases of influenza in every ward, the result of which may tell heavily in next year's obituary list.

Two of the deaths this year occurred from apoplexy, in men between sixty and seventy years of age. Previous seizures in each case led to a notification of the friends, as to the impending danger, and the fatal event, when it took place, was not unexpected.

One patient died of marasmus, probably consequent upon abdominal disease. No *sectio cadaveris* was held in this case, from difficulty in communicating soon enough with friends of the deceased. Possibly latent phthisis may also have existed here.

One advanced in years, died of enteritis, whose death from gradual decay had long been looked for. The symptoms during life indicated ossification of the arteries, yet the post mortem examination proved the contrary.

One died of general paralysis of the insane. He had been two years and nine months in this institution, having been transferred from a military hospital in the early stages of his malady.

Only one death occurred among the female patients, and that from phthisis. The symptoms of pulmonary disease were not manifested until shortly before her decease.

#### ESCAPE OF PATIENTS.

The majority of the inmates here, and probably in every asylum, believe themselves to be perfectly sane, indeed so strong is this conviction that a day seldom passes without one or more stoutly demanding their liberty. It can readily be understood that with this firm persuasion of their being unjustly detained, they make frequent attempts to leave the Hospital. Twenty-four escapes occurred during the past year, but of these many were discovered before the patients left the premises. Several of the absentees were but a few hours away when they were overtaken; in other instances they were a source of anxiety to us for days together; and (as already noted under the head of "discharges") two succeeded in gaining their freedom.

Daily out-door exercise is enjoined and encouraged, and situated as we are it is oftentimes very difficult to prevent these attempts from being successfully carried out.

#### VISITS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR FRIENDS.

To treat the insane as though not devoid of reason, is one of the triumphs of the present age. An important step in the progress of humanity is the privilege now accorded to the majority of the inmates of all well conducted asylums, of seeing their friends (of course under proper restrictions) as often as practicable, and of going out occasionally into the world around them.

To relieve the tedium of Hospital life by occasional excursions and by recreation of various kinds is very desirable. It is equally important to afford the inmates frequent opportunities of seeing their friends, especially where the insanity is of long standing. In recent cases, and in the early stage of convalescence, probably no greater injury could befall a patient than a visit from one of their nearest and dearest friends. In former reports these untimely interviews are strongly condemned, nor are these the only visits fraught with injury to the insane. A discriminating power doubtless rests with every Superintendent to shield his

charge from the gaze of unfeeling and inquisitive strangers. Many a visitor to this Hospital has left it with feelings of disappointment, because his idle curiosity has not been gratified. The Institution, with all its appliances of modern adoption, and its numerous arrangements to secure the comfort of those who are here for care and treatment, is ever open for inspection, and is at any time well worthy of a visit, but let none suppose the patients are exhibited or made a gazing stock. They are always at liberty to retire when visitors are announced, and are, for the most part, taking exercise out of doors at the hours appointed for public inspection.

The admission of the friends of patients is quite another affair. They are always encouraged to come frequently, (unless their visits are manifestly prejudicial,) and no small amount of gratification is thus afforded on both sides.

The insane are in many cases deeply sensitive, and feel most acutely anything like neglect on the part of their friends. They appreciate also the interest on their behalf that prompts an enquiry, a letter, or a visit, and value more than is generally supposed these evidences of affection. They prize also the opportunity, when it occurs, of visiting their relatives; and this indulgence is happily becoming more frequent. When the tedium of dull monotony is relieved by a timely visit away from the scene of daily routine, the benefit is not merely transient, but the trip gives pleasing reflections long after.

The visits of patients to their friends may be for a few hours, or for as many days. In the case of convalescents the period of absence generally extends over weeks or perhaps months; but as a means of relaxation and gratification for a large class of patients the visits may be limited to any convenient period. When the patient is to return on the day he goes out leave of absence is granted by the Superintendent; when any longer visit is desired the sanction of the Board is always previously solicited.

#### CROWDING OF THE HOSPITAL—EXTENSION REQUIRED.

As predicted in former reports, the hospital is now crowded "beyond its capacity to afford either comfortable or healthful accommodation." The time has arrived when admissions must necessarily be limited to correspond with the discharges. Unfortunately this delay will render less curable the cases hereafter to be admitted. The accumulation of elderly and imbecile, as well as epileptic patients, now steadily going on, tends to fill up all the available space, to the almost entire exclusion of recent and hopeful cases. Unless the building be extended, its usefulness will be greatly impaired, from the impossibility of receiving patients until the prospects of their being cured are materially diminished.

The disadvantages of over-crowding are, first—an increased amount of irritability, both in patients and attendants. The movements of all are restricted, their comforts interfered with, and the chances of pleasant encounters greatly multiplied. Secondly—it causes a vitiated condition of the air, especially in the associated dormitories, influencing very injuriously the health of the inmates. Thirdly—all proper classification and separation are rendered impracticable; the convalescent, quiet, and respectable patients are unavoidably subjected to numerous annoyances, to which they ought not to be exposed.

The plea for increased accommodation for the insane, is one that appeals to every class in the community. None, however exalted their position, or however humble their lot, can claim exemption from a liability to this fearful affliction. Knowing this, and knowing also how very unexpectedly men of all classes are suddenly prostrated by an attack of insanity, it behoves all that a refuge be provided suitable for the emergency.

Nor is selfishness the only plea: common humanity requires that ample provision be made for the care and cure of those who, bereft of the guiding light of reason, are unable to steer safely through the shoals and quicksands of the voyage of life.

To carry out the objects of the institution the early extension of the hospital is absolutely necessary. This duty devolves upon the Legislature of the Province, and may be advocated upon the score of public advantage, both present and prospective. It may also be strenuously urged upon the ground of charity and

benevolence. The committee on humane institutions, in their report for 1863, (already quoted) state that "the government should make early preparation for the extension of the building."

The example of other colonies is an additional stimulus, and it is worthy of note, that New Brunswick has recently completed her Asylum, while in Canada they have no less than seven. Nova Scotia, if we may judge by the past, will not consent to remain behind in this advancing age of civilization and improvement.

#### OCCURRENCES OF THE YEAR.

A Bazaar or Fancy Fair was held early in the summer, to raise funds for promoting the enjoyment and welfare of the patients.

It originated with two kind lady friends from Liverpool, who, visiting the Hospital, and noticing the good effect of rational recreation upon the inmates, laudably resolved upon adding to our resources for this purpose. On returning to England they sent out two large cases of useful and fancy articles. This stimulated the patients themselves to increase the stock; and others learning what had been accomplished, obligingly volunteered their aid.

Donations for the refreshment table were kindly made, not only by our own generous neighbours, but by many kind friends in Halifax.

The sale was held in the Rink building, at the Horticultural Society's gardens, and was under the distinguished patronage of the Earl and Countess of Mulgrave, of Vice Admiral Sir Alexander and Lady Milne, and of Major General Doyle.

After payment of expenses, a net sum of \$300 50 (three hundred and nine dollars, fifty cents) was realized, and deposited in the Provincial Savings' Bank.

In July a party of patients, to the number of fifty-seven, besides their attendants and other employes of the Hospital, with a few friends, had a delightful excursion upon Halifax harbor and Bedford Basin, with excellent music from a portion of the Band of the 17th Regiment, in the steamer *Mic-Mac*, kindly placed at our disposal by John B. Handley, Esq. It was a treat richly enjoyed by all.

In September, a party of fifty-four (including attendants) were conveyed by steamer to the North ferry, and thence by omnibuses to Downs' celebrated Aviary, at the North-west Arm, where they spent a delightful afternoon, inspecting the interesting collection of this kind-hearted naturalist, who cheerfully gave admission to his grounds gratuitously.

Soon after this, another steamboat excursion was had, passing down the Eastern Passage, around Saint George's Island, and thence up to Bedford. On this occasion, the excellent Band of the Royal Artillery, under Mr. Harrop, gratuitously discoursed sweet music, which added materially to the day's enjoyment. No less than sixty-seven patients, being more than half the number then resident, were enabled to join in this.

An evening's entertainment in honor of a visit from the Superintendent of the Jamaica Asylum, was given the same month,—the 17th string Band, under Mr. Holt, enlivening the entire household.

These highly prized and really valuable adjuncts to medical treatment were very considerably provided by Major De Haviland, R. A., and friends.

During the winter months the female patients were taken for a sleigh drive.

Saint Valentine's Day, the Prince of Wales' marriage, the Queen's birth-day, the Provincial holiday, (21st June,) Halloween and Christmas, as well as other festivals, were duly celebrated, giving that change from daily routine which is so very essential.

On thanksgiving day the greater number of the female patients walked to Balmoral, about a mile and a half distant; while the male patients walked past the Eastern Battery some two or three miles.

A party of male patients went to the Common during the summer to witness a review of the troops.

A pic-nic was held at the Eastern Passage shore, one portion of the patients going by land and the remainder by water. The ramble by the sea shore, and the tables spread on the grassy lawn, afforded to all a pleasing change.

While mentioning these various means of amusement it may not be amiss to say that an application for the transfer of a patient to this hospital was grounded upon the fact of our having "more cheerfulness" here.

During the past season a portion of ground between the hospital and garden has been levelled off, and hundreds of cartloads of stones taken from the surface.

Work has been afforded for all our industrious patients, in the excavation of the new entrance gate, the fencing of fields for pasture, shoemaking, tailoring, white-washing of barn and fences, storing four hundred chaldrons of coal, gathering manure for compost, surface draining, the relaying of water pipes, and the performance of numerous daily duties.

The usual amount of farm work and gardening has been attended to, with equal advantage to the patients and the institution.

Extensive repairs have been made in the wards this year, requiring frequent and somewhat hurried transposition of the patients. The sewing room and a part of the detached building were brought into requisition as dormitories. The patients had for a time to dine in the corridors; and other temporary expedients had to be resorted to while this necessary work was in progress. The external walls of three wards, wherever leaky, were furred out, lathed and plastered; leaving four other wards, of the sections first built, to be repaired in like manner another season.

The porches have been painted, the window sashes oiled, the slating repaired, the zinc spouting replaced where defective, and the gas retorts, having been burnt out, were removed and new ones set in their place.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, through his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, we received in February last a series of printed questions relative to the history of the hospital, its cost, dimensions, accommodation, management, the result of treatment, &c. The enquiries went minutely into these and other particulars, and doubtless emanated from the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy in England. They were sent simultaneously to the other Colonies; and a comparison of the replies from all would be highly interesting to those who devote much attention to the subject of insanity.

Having no assistant medical officer with whom to share the responsibilities of the more grave and difficult cases, your Superintendent has thankfully to acknowledge the ready acquiescence of the Board in granting a consultation with a professional friend when such a step was deemed necessary. In other respects also the uniform kindness of your Board is held in the most grateful remembrance.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

That an hospital may be built by the Province and mainly endowed by the public treasury, and still be a worthy object of the benevolent regard of the philanthropist, is fully exemplified in the case of this institution.

To many it doubtless appears altogether superfluous that any portion of their benefactions should be devoted towards an asylum receiving large legislative grants from year to year. A short reflection will, however, convince them to the contrary.

An institution, having for its object the restoration of reason, is incomplete without the adjuncts of books, pictures, flowers, and whatever tends to give it a home-like appearance and character.

To ask these luxuries from the legislature would be taxing its liberality too far, while to refuse them from private sources would be to deprive the inmates of those numerous and nameless comforts essential to their well-being.

It speaks well for the liberal spirit of this community that they have within the past four years contributed in legacies and donations to the Provincial Hospital upwards of ten thousand dollars. The chief portion of this sum consists of the "Brown Fund," for the support of indigent patients, and the "Bell Fund," for affording necessaries and comforts not otherwise provided for. These are specially referred to in the first annual report.

Independently of these legacies, a valuable piano forte, a full-toned organ, a handsome billiard table, a bagatelle board, a library of about six hundred volumes, framed and glazed pictures, nearly an hundred, and many other essential auxili-

aries, attest the generous sympathy of a warm-hearted and benevolent community. May the time never arrive when any of the numerous donors will regret their contributions.

It affords the Superintendent much gratification to announce that during the past year another legacy has been left to the institution. The late Mrs. Forrester, with a thoughtfulness and liberality well worthy of imitation, has generously bequeathed to the Provincial Hospital for the Insane two hundred dollars, which is most gratefully acknowledged.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby has added several illustrated volumes to our library, and the Right Honorable the Marchioness has presented us with additional pictures for the wards, besides appropriate presents to individual patients. Their unabated interest in this charity was kindly manifested on many occasions.

His Honor the Administrator of the Government, Major General Doyle, has recently inspected the hospital, and has inserted in the visitor's book his cordial approval of its management.

The ministers of the Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches, continue kindly to officiate weekly in rotation.

We are indebted to His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia for a donation of prayer books; and through his kind influence we have received from the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a series of pictures on gospel subjects, for the walls of the corridor, used temporarily as our chapel.

By the Halifax Ladies' Bible Association, through the kindness of Mrs. S. N. Binney, we were presented with a pulpit Bible.

To Major De Havilland, R. A., we are not only indebted for his own donation, but for his kind interest in securing the contributions of several friends, who desire to remain incognito. Jointly they raised a sum of nearly twenty pounds, by means of which we were enabled to give the inmates a delightful trip to Downs's, a second steamboat excursion to Bedford, and one of our pleasantest evening entertainments—as severally noticed in the “occurrences of the year.”

Mrs. H. Y. Mott has generously contributed plum cake and fruit for the patients' re-unions, as in former years.

Mrs. Pillsbury very considerably renewed her invitation to the convalescent patients; and made donations of ribbons, colored wools, artificial flowers, &c., for the gratification of others.

Miss Nordbeck has continued to show her interest in the hospital, and contributed \$9.77 towards the recreation fund.

John A. Handley, Esq., besides providing the steamer, as already noticed, for our July excursion, generously supplies us with copies of “Punch” and the “Illustrated London News,” regularly as published.

George Johnson, Esq., has kindly presented the hospital with an aquarium, and a book of instructions as to its management.

T. Belt, Esq., has added several valuable books to our library, besides making other donations.

G. G. Gray, Esq., gave us another interesting exhibition of chromotypes, dissolving views, &c., with the magic lantern. Messrs. Della Torre & Co., generously loaned a number of slides for the occasion.

F. M. Passow, Esq., has again favored us with one of his inimitable readings.

It affords the Superintendent pleasure to express his approbation of the continued zeal and unremitting kindness of the attendants. To the engineer, the storckeeper, and the head attendant of the men's wards, we owe much for music and other accompaniments, on the occasion of our evening parties.

We are in receipt regularly, as heretofore, of the “Church Record,” the “Christian Messenger,” the “Presbyterian Witness,” the “Provincial Wesleyan,” the “Acadian Recorder,” the “Morning Journal,” the “Halifax Sun,” the “British Colonist,” the “Morning Chronicle,” the “Halifax Reporter,” the “Evening Express,” and the “Abstainer.” The “Halifax Citizen” has been kindly added to our list; and we continue to receive the “Eastern Chronicle” and the “Colonial Standard,” from Pictou, as also the “Morning News,” from Saint John, N. B. To the proprietors of these papers we tender most heartily our renewed obligations.

## REQUIREMENTS.

We still require an additional hot water tank. We need a sun shade for patients taking out-door exercise, and an airing court for excited patients. A new coal shed is necessary; further repairs, both external and internal, are urgently called for, but far beyond all these is our need of hospital extension.

## CONCLUSION.

The past year has been one of progress. Essential repairs have been made, and although much temporary inconvenience was unavoidably caused by the presence of numerous workmen, it was cheerfully submitted to by all. The general health of the inmates has been good, and no accident or injury has occurred. The most gratifying letters from recovered patients attest their thankfulness as well as their restoration.

Devoutly grateful for past mercies, and humbly confiding in the dispensations of an all-wise Providence, we enter hopefully on the ensuing year.

JAMES R. DEWOLF,

M. D. Edin.

Superintendent.

Mount Hope, January 1st, 1864.

*Produce of the Garden and the adjoining Field, 1863.*

Beets,	100 bushels.	Turnips,	25 bushels.
Carrots,	40 "	Mangold Wurtzel,	110 "
Parsnips,	10 "	Cabbage,	1400 heads.
Beans,	20 "	Cauliflower,	600 "
Peas,	9 "	Celery,	400 "
Spinach,	7 "	Squash,	31 dozen.
Rhubarb,	8 "	Pumpkin,	9 "
Indian Corn, Lettuce, Onion, Radishes, Parsley, Tomato, Cucumbers, Salsafy, Asparagus and Sweet Herbs.			

*List of Articles made by the Female Patients, 1863.*

116 Shirts,	43 Pairs Stockings,
36 Flannel Shirts,	66 Chemises,
99 Pairs Socks,	3 Hoods,
30 Homespun Coats,	3 Bonnets,
70 Pairs Pants,	31 Sheets,
53 " Flannel Drawers,	90 Pillow Cases,
15 " Cotton	26 Bolster Cases,
43 " Mittens,	3 Bolster Ticks,
24 Vests,	43 Napkins,
56 Neckerchiefs,	52 Towels,
43 Dresses,	5 Clothes' Bags,
3 Quilted Petticoats,	36 Dusters,
17 Flannel "	78 Bed Ticks,
6 Jackets,	6 Comforts,
16 Night Gowns,	13 Quilts,
27 Caps,	8 Toilet Covers,
28 Aprons,	28 Green Blinds,
12 Collars,	

*Cost of the principal items of Provisions for the year 1863, compiled from the Quarterly Returns.*

	Quarter ending March 31st.	Quarter ending June 30th.	Quarter ending September 30th.	Quarter ending December 31st.	CONTRACT PRICES.	
					1862.	1863.
Flour,	52½	56	\$344 50	\$370 50	Flour,	\$7 25
Butter,	477	536	88 64	89 76	Butter,	0 16
Tea,	228	243	109 20	105 84	Tea,	0 42
Brown Sugar,	684	772	65 04	68 72	Brown Sugar,	0 9
White Sugar,	64	77	11 62	11 00	White Sugar,	0 13
Coffee,	67	65	19 20	22 22	Coffee,	0 26
Chocolate,	94	90	20 00	18 00	Chocolate,	0 25
Beef,	4830	5542	395 18	390 52	Beef,	6 30
Pork,	1595	1045	22 40	48 16	Pork,	0 7
Mutton,		220	53 15	25 60	Mutton,	0 7
Veal,	62	279	8 73		Veal,	0 7
Peas,	185	215		3 50	Peas,	4 00
Molasses,	246	307	119 79	115 83	Molasses,	0 36
Rice,	460	555	25 42	21 60	Rice,	4 50
Barley,	125	216	16 35	15 45	Barley,	5 60
Oatmeal,	1350	1300	48 00	46 72	Oatmeal,	3 25
Cornmeal,	2250	2100	37 00	44 00	Cornmeal,	2 10
Fish (dry)	1814	1405	81 00	72 00	Fish, (dry)	0 4
Cheese,	99	127	14 56	11 12	Cheese,	0 15
Crackers,	190	238	13 40	12 45	Crackers,	0 9
Apples,	2½			8	Apples,	1 20
Potatoes,	252	304	152 50	90 00	Potatoes,	0 47½
Vinegar,	26½	37	10 10	11 00	Vinegar,	0 16
Salt,	12	12	4 40	4 95	Salt,	25c a 30c.
Onions,	420	420	5 16	12 32	Onions,	0 4
			\$1665 34	\$1633 32		
			\$1584 73	\$1633 32	Total	\$6336.02

Average daily number of patients, 132; being at the rate per annum, for provisions per patient, 518.

*Expenditure for Labor, as shown by the Pay Lists ; also for salaries.*  
1863.

January,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$326 54	
February,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318 39	
March,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331 07	
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575 00	
								1551 00	\$1551 00
April,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329 58	
May,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	345 29	
June,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339 02	
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575 00	
								1588 89	1588 89
July,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344 05	
August,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346 41	
September,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342 08	
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575 00	
								1607 54	1607 54
October,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351 34	
November,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	338 37	
December,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	338 84	
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575 00	
								1603 35	1603 35
								6350 98	\$6350 98

The expenditure, as shown by the above table, is higher by \$403 66 than in 1862, but the relative rate per patient is less. The increase in the whole amount is owing chiefly to the additional number of patients ; but partly to the extra labor caused by frequent removals during the progress of repairs, and to some extent also to the employment of special attendants. As these, however, were paid for at an extra rate by those requiring their services, no increased outlay on that account occurred to the hospital,

The cost of provisions has been lower by \$682 90 than in 1862, resulting principally from the difference in the contract prices of the leading articles.

The average outlay for each patient, for both these items together, has been considerably below that of any former year.

Including clothing, fuel, medicines, &c., &c., (without reference to repairs), the total expenditure for 1863, has been \$20125 86, averaging \$152 46 per patient.



## APPENDIX No. 11.

### ESTIMATE.

#### ASSETS 31st DECEMBER 1863.

Balance in hands of Receiver General.....	\$100,745 67
“ Due from Casual Revenue .....	39,128 15
“ “ Collectors of Colonial Revenue .....	48,069 38
“ “ Brewers of Ale and Porter.....	2,188 20
“ “ Manufacturers of Tobacco .....	1,109 47
“ “ Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island.....	6,145 15
“ “ Counties for Road Advances.....	11,231 43
“ “ Counties et al to Hospital for Insane.....	22,279 40
“ “ Railway Department .....	23,005 38
“ “ Post Office Department .....	1,597 63
“ “ Old Copper Coin .....	3,000 00
	\$258,499 86

#### LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

For Services of 1863, per Abstract A.....	\$143,765 33
“ previous to 1863, per Abstract B.....	6,329 85
Railway Damages in Treasury .....	2,397 24
	\$152,492 42
Balance of Assets 31st December 1863.....	\$106,007 44

#### PROBABLE REVENUE OF 1864.

Customs and Excise Duties .....	\$850,000 00
Light Duty .....	32,000 00
Casual Revenue .....	40,000 00
Crown Lands .....	20,000 00
Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	5,000 00
Great Britain, for Sable Island .....	2,000 00
Hospital for Insane.....	15,000 00
Gold Fields.....	20,000 00
Railway Revenue .....	160,000 00
Post Office Revenue .....	35,000 00
Board of Revenue .....	1,000 00
	1,180,000 00
	\$1,286,007 44

#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1864.

Authorized by existing Laws.....	\$452,120 00
To be voted by the Legislature.....	770,235 00
	\$1,222,355 00

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

*Abstract of the Expenditure for the Services named, as compared with the Estimate, for the year ended 31st December, 1863.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Drawn.	Undrawn.
Civil List .....	59640 00	59812 85	44794 51	15018 34
Agriculture .....	5400 00	5711 71	5161 71	550 00
Board of Works .....	95050 00	96418 44	68816 48	27601 96
Crown Land Department.....	12100 00	14082 60	10793 60	3289 00
Coroners' Inquests .....	1400 00	1330 00	1330 00	
Criminal Prosecutions .....	1600 00	2432 75	2432 75	
Distressed Seamen .....	200 00	200 00		200 00
Drawback of Duties .....	13100 00	24456 64	22167 64	2289 00
Education .....	67930 00	67728 03	55077 24	12650 79
Gold Fields .....	16000 00	13083 57	13083 57	
Interest .....	20000 00	21684 20	21684 20	
Do. Railway Loan .....	242100 00	244586 79	243962 66	624 13
Indians .....	1336 12	1335 72	1262 22	73 50
Immigration .....	5000 00	2644 80	2444 80	200 00
Judiciary Expenses .....	1400 00	1418 66	1418 66	
Legislative Expenses .....	39110 00	37789 21	37789 21	
Militia .....	24000 00	26240 00	24240 00	2000 00
Miscellaneous .....	9850 00	13749 24	11874 63	1874 61
Navigation Securities .....	12200 00	12199 99	3013 60	9186 39
Post Communication .....	68750 00	58764 59	41190 42	17574 17
Public Printing .....	8000 00	9839 27	7957 32	1881 95
Poors' Asylum .....	8100 00	8100 00	6000 00	2100 00
Revenue Expenses .....	53990 00	58771 67	35082 14	23689 53
Railway Expenses .....	100000 00	127962 58	119574 77	8387 81
Railway Construction .....	4000 00	4000 00	4000 00	
Rations to Troops .....	100 00	148 20	148 20	
Roads and Bridges .....	140000 00	140000 00	131877 15	8122 85
Road Compensation .....	320 00	249 15	215 85	33 30
Steamb'ts, Packets, & Ferries	13306 00	10472 67	4140 67	6332 00
Transient Poor .....	7192 34	7060 80	6974 80	86 00
	\$1031174 46	1072274 13	928508 80	143765 33

CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREGOING  
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<b>CIVIL LIST.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
The Lieutenant-Governor.....Salary.....	\$15000	
The Chief Justice.....do.....	3200	
Assistant Judge.....do.....	3250	
Do. do.....do.....	2800	
Do. do.....do.....	2800	
Do. do.....do.....	2800	
Provincial Secretary.....do.....	2800	
Receiver General.....do.....	2400	
Financial Secretary.....do.....	2400	
Attorney General.....do.....	2000	
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....do.....	2000	
First Clerk to Receiver General...do.....	1000	
Do. to Financial Secretary.do.....	800	
Do. Crown Land Departmt.do.....	1000	
Second Clerk.....do.....do.....	800	
Third do.....do.....do.....	400	
Hon. Alexander Stewart, C. B., Pension.....	1600	
John G. Marshall.....do.....	1200	
William Q. Sawers.....do.....	1200	
Thomas C. Haliburton.....do.....	1200	
Henry W. Crawley.....do.....	1200	
John Spry Morris.....do.....	1200	
Commissioner of Crown Lands for contingencies...	200	
	53250	
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	53250	

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$53250	
<b>CIVIL LIST—Continued.</b>		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
First Clerk Provincial Secretary's Office .....	\$1400	
Second do.....do.....	900	
First Clerk Receiver General's Office, additional...	200	
Second do.....do.....	800	
Clerk Financial Secretary's Office, additional.....	200	
Third Clerk Crown Land Department, additional...	80	
Fourth do.....do.....	600	
Fifth do.....do.....	400	
Contingencies to Provincial Secretary's Office.....	500	
Do.....Receiver General's Office.....	200	
Do.....Financial Secretary's Office .....	300	
Clerk of Crown.....	400	
Messenger of Council.....	160	
		6140
<b>CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law</i> .....	2400	
<b>CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		14000
<b>CORONERS' INQUESTS.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law</i> .....	1400	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	57050	20140

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	57050	20140
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Collector of Customs at Halifax .....	\$1600	
Commission on Excise Duties.....	9300	
Do.....Light Duty.....	1600	
	— 12500	
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
<b>FOR HALIFAX DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Controller of Customs .....	1000	
Warehouse Keeper .....	1000	
Landing Waiters.....3.....	2600	
Clerks .....	8.....4640	
Guagers.....2.....	1200	
Tide Surveyor.....1.....	627	
Shipping Officers .....	3.....1648	
Warehouse Lockers ...12.....	5484	
Weighers .....	3.....1696	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen .....	6845	
Messengers and Truckmen.....	560	
Incidental Expenses .....	1000	
	— 28,300	
<b>ANTIGONISH COUNTY.</b>		
Antigonish, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Little River do. do. ....	80	
Harbor au Bouche, do. ....	80	
	— 240	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$28540	20140
	69550	

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted By the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	28540	69550
		20140
REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.		
ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.		
Annapolis, Controller and Registrar .....	80	
Do. Protective Officer .....	60	
Bridgetown, Controller and Collector .....	80	
Clementsport, Controller and Collector .....	80	
Margaretsville,.....do.....	80	
Port Williams .....do.....	80	
Chute's Cove, Protective Officer .....	40	
Thorne's Cove, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Wilmot,.....do.....	80	
Do. Protective Officer .....	60	
	—	
	720	
CAPE BRETON COUNTY.		
Cow Bay, Controller and Collector .....	80	
Glace Bay and Union Mines ...do.....	80	
Lingan .....do.....	80	
Louisburg .....do.....	60	
Do. Protective Officer.....	60	
Mainadieu .....do.....	60	
North Sydney, Controller and Collector.....	200	
Do. ....Boatmen.....	340	
Sydney. Controller and Registrar.....	200	
	—	
	1160	
COLCHESTER COUNTY.		
Five Islands, Controller and Collector .....	80	
Do.....Protective Officer .....	60	
	—	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	140 30420	69550
		20140

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....\$30420	69550	20140
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.</b>		
<b>COLCHESTER COUNTY—Continued</b> ..... 140		
Londonderry, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Tatamagouche .....do.....	80	
Truro .....do.....	80	
Old Barns, Protective Officer.....	60	
Shubenacadie.....do.....	40	
	480	
<b>CUMBERLAND COUNTY.</b>		
Advocate Harbor, Collector and Controller...	80	
Amherst.....do.....	80	
Do. Protective Officer.....	60	
Do.....do.....	60	
Apple River, Collector and Controller.....	80	
Joggins, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Parrsborough, Controller and Registrar.....	200	
Pugwash .....do.....	80	
Wallace, Controller and Collector.....	80	
	800	
<b>DIGBY COUNTY.</b>		
Bear River, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Belleveau Cove, Protective Officer.....	60	
Church Point, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Digby, Controller and Registrar.....	200	
Montegan, Protective Officer.....	60	
Port Gilbert, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Sandy Cove.....do.....	80	
Westport.....do.....	80	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	720 31700	20140

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$31700	69550
REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.		
DIGBY COUNTY—Continued.....		
Petite Passage Protective Officer.....	60	
Weymouth, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Do. Protective Officer.....	60	
	920	
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.		
Cape Canso, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Guysborough, Controller and Registrar.....	80	
Port Mulgrave, Controller and Collector.....	80	
St. Mary's River, Controller and Collector ...	80	
Strait of Canso, Protective Officer.....	60	
Isaac's Harbor, Collector and Controller.....	80	
	460	
HANTS COUNTY.		
Cheverie, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Hantsport.....do.....	80	
Maitland.....do.....	80	
Noel, Protective Officer.....	60	
Walton, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Windsor, Controller and Registrar.....	200	
Do. Protective Officer and Landing Waiter	300	
	880	
HALIFAX COUNTY.		
Tangier, Controller and Collector.....	80	
INVERNESS COUNTY.		
Cheticamp, Protective Officer.....	60	
Margaree, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Port Hood.....do.....	80	
Port Hawksbury, Controller and Registrar...	80	
	300	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	34340	69550
		20140



Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$34340	69550
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.</b>		
<b>KING'S COUNTY.</b>		
Canada Creek, Controller and Collector .....	80	
Do. Protective Officer .....	40	
Cornwallis, Controller and Collector .....	80	
Do. Protective Officer .....	60	
Do. ....do.....	40	
French Cross, Controller and Collector .....	80	
Harborville, Controller and Collector .....	80	
Horton .....	80	
	— 540	
<b>LUXENBURG COUNTY.</b>		
Chester, Collector and Controller .....	80	
LaHave .....	80	
Lunenburg, Controller and Registrar .....	400	
Do. Protective Officer, Ovens .....	60	
Mahone Bay, Controller and Registrar .....	80	
	— 700	
<b>PICOU COUNTY.</b>		
Pictou, Controller and Registrar .....	1000	
Do. Warehouse Keeper, Clerk, &c.....	400	
Do. Boatman and Protective Officer .....	260	
Do.....do.....	220	
Do.....do.....	220	
	— 2100	
<b>QUEEN'S COUNTY.</b>		
Liverpool, Controller and Registrar .....	300	
Do. Surveyor of Shipping, &c.....	360	
Port Medway, Controller and Collector .....	80	
	— 740	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	38420	20140

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$38420	69550 20140
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.</b>		
RICHMOND COUNTY.		
Arichat, Controller and Registrar.....	200	
Do. Protective Officer and Landing Waiter	100	
Do.....do.....	60	
Do.....do.....	60	
	<u>420</u>	
SHELBURNE COUNTY.		
Barrington, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Do. Protective Officer.....	60	
Cape Sable Island do.....	60	
Ragged Islands Controller and Collector.....	80	
Shelburne do. and Registrar.....	140	
Do. Protective Officer.....	60	
	<u>480</u>	
VICTORIA COUNTY.		
Baddeck, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Do. Boatmen.....	60	
Great Bras d'Or, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Great Bras d'Or, Boatmen.....	60	
Do. Protective Officer.....	40	
Do.....do.....	40	
St. Ann's.....do.....	80	
	<u>440</u>	
YARMOUTH COUNTY.		
Beaver River, Controller and Collector.....	80	
Pubnico.....do.....do.....	80	
Tusket.....do.....do.....	80	
Yarmouth.....do. and Registrar.....	1000	
	<u>1240</u>	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	39760	69550 20140

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$39760	69550
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES—Continued.</b>		
<b>YARMOUTH COUNTY—Continued</b> .....1240		
Do. Searcher.....	400	
Do. Surveyor of Shipping, &c.....	400	
Pubnico, Protective Officer.....	60	
Tusket.....do.....	60	
	— 2160	
Trade Returns .....	200	
Contingencies .....	500	
Rent of Customs Department.....	1240	
Light Duty Collection, Strait of Canso .....	1700	
	— 3640	
		45560
<b>JUDICIARY EXPENSES.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law</i> .....	1400	
<b>POORS' ASYLUM.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
Commissioners of Poor, Halifax.....	8000	
Do. support of School.....	100	
		8100
<b>RATIONS TO TROOPS.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law</i> .....	150	
<b>DISTRESSED SEAMEN.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		200
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	71100	74000

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	71100	74000
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS, AND FERRIES.</b>		
<i>To be voted on usual conditions.</i>		
Steamer between Windsor, St. John, and Annapolis.....	3000	
Do. Halifax and Newfoundland, calling at Sydney going and returning .....	1500	
Do. Pictou and Prince Edward Island..	800	
Do. Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake.....	1000	
	6300	
Packet between Windsor and Parrsborough..	100	
Do. Westport and Montegan.....	100	
Do. Weymouth Bridge and Sandy Cove .....	80	
	280	
<b>COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.</b>		
For Ferry Boat at Little Bras d'Or.....	400	
Ferry between Low Point and Sydney Mines	40	
Do. Lingan and Bridgeport.....	20	
Do. North Bar and Town of Sidney...	20	
Do. at Sydney River, Town of Sydney.....	10	
Do. ....do.....do.....do.....	10	
Do. Little Bras d'Or.....	80	
Do. Mira River Entrance.....	20	
Do. Grand Narrows .....	16	
Do. ....do. ....	16	
	632	
<b>COLCHESTER COUNTY:</b>		
Ferry at Mouth of Shubenacadic River.....	40	
Do. ....do.....do.....	40	
	80	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	7292	71100
		74000

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.	
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$7292	71100	74000
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS, &amp; FERRIES—Continued.</b>			
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.			
Ferry at Wallace Harbor.....	40		
Do. Pugwash Harbor .....	20		
Do. between Amherst and Minudic .....	60		
	120		
DIGBY COUNTY.			
Ferry at Petite Passage .....	30		
Do. ....do.....	30		
Do. at Grand Passage.....	20		
Do. ....do.....	20		
Do. at Bear River .....	20		
	120		
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.			
Ferry at Clay Head.....	30		
Do. at Liscomb Harbor.....	20		
Do. ....do.....	20		
Do. between Carter's and McPherson's.....	40		
Do. Port Mulgrave and Port Hawksbury..	40		
Do. at St. Mary's River .....	20		
Do. ....do.....	20		
Do. Auld's Cove and McMillan's Point			
<i>Under Government regulations</i> .....	300		
	490		
HALIFAX COUNTY.			
Ferry at Sheet Harbor .....	50		
Do. Ship Harbor .....	40		
Do. ....do.....	40		
Do. Necum Teuch .....	40		
Do. North West Arm.....	40		
Do. Sambro .....	20		
	230		
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	8252	71100	74000

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$8252	71100
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS, &amp; FERRIES—Continued.</b>		
COUNTY OF HANTS.		
Ferry between Hantsport and Kempt .....	30	
Do. Londonderry and Douglas.....	80	
	110	
COUNTY OF INVERNESS.		
Ferry between Port Hawksbury and Port Mulgrave .....	40	
Do. McMillan's Point and Auld's Cove <i>Under Government regulations</i> .....	300	
Do. at Margarce River.....	20	
	360	
COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.		
Ferry at LaHave River .....	50	
Do. ....do.....	50	
	100	
COUNTY OF PICTOU.		
Ferry at Pictou Harbor .....	30	
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.		
Ferry at mouth of Grandique River.....	60	
Do. ....do.....do.....	60	
Do. between McPherson's and Carter's Landing.....	40	
Do. Discouse to River Bourgeois & St. Peter's	50	
	210	
COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.		
Ferry at Sable River.....	40	
Do. Jordan River .....	40	
Do. between Cape Sable Island and the Main .....	80	
Do. at Port LeHerbert.....	40	
Do. ....do.....	40	
	240	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	9302	71100
		74000

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	9302	74000
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS, &amp; FERRIES—Continued.</b>		
<b>VICTORIA COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry between Washabuck and Baddeck.....	20	
Do. at Big Harbor.....	70	
Do.....do.....	70	
Do. at Southern Bay.....	30	
Do. at Great Bras d'Or.....	60	
Do. at Little Narrows.....	10	
Do. at St. Ann's Harbor.....	30	
	<u>290</u>	
<b>YARMOUTH COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry at Tusket.....	24	
	<u>24</u>	9616
<b>DEBT.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Interest due Savings Bank depositors.....	21440	
Do. holders of Railway debentures.....	240000	
Commissions to Messrs Barings.....	2100	
	<u>263540</u>	
<b>MILITIA.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law</i> .....	10000	
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		12000
<b>POST COMMUNICATION.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		58750
<b>RETURN DUTIES.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
On Exportation.....	24000	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	<u>368640</u>	<u>154366</u>

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	368640	154366
<b>EDUCATION.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Superintendent of Education.....	1200	
Travelling Expenses.....	400	
Principal of the Normal School.....	1200	
Teacher.....do.....	800	
Do. Model School.....	800	
School Books.....	2400	
Contingencies, Fuel, &c.....	400	
	<u>7200</u>	
<b>COUNTIES.</b>		
Common Schools.....	58880	
County Academies.....	7200	
Superior Schools.....	7200	
Inspectors of Schools.....	3000	
	<u>76280</u>	
	83480	
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
King's College.....	1000	
St. Mary's College.....	1000	
Horton Academy.....	1000	
Sackville Academy.....	1000	
Governors of Dalhousie College.....	1000	
St. Francis Xavier's Academy.....	1000	
Pictou Academy.....	1000	
Halifax Grammar School.....	600	
Infant School, Halifax.....	200	
Union School.....	120	
Repairing Model School.....	50	
Insurance Normal and Model Schools.....	65	
Teacher of Music for Normal School.....	100	
Industrial School Pictou.....	100	
School at African Settlement.....	80	
	<u>8315</u>	
	452120	162681
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	452120	162681



Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	452120	162681
<b>LEGISLATIVE.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>		
Expenses of the President and Members of the Legislative Council .....	\$6468	
Travelling Expenses .....	800	
Chaplain .....	100	
Clerk .....	800	
Law Clerk and Clerk of Parliament.....	600	
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod .....	300	
Reporting and Publishing Debates.....	350	
Messengers .....	260	
Contingencies .....	1250	
Postage of Members.....	700	
		<b>11528</b>
<b>HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.</b>		
Expenses of Speaker and Members of Assembly...	16940	
Travelling Expenses .....	2780	
The Speaker .....	800	
Chaplain .....	100	
Sergeant-at-Arms .....	300	
Assistant Sargeant-at-arms .....	180	
Clerk .....	1200	
Clerk-Assistant .....	800	
Reporting and Publishing Debates .....	2200	
Chairman of Committees .....	160	
Messenger .....	160	
Postage of Members.....	2350	
Contingencies .....	1350	29320
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	452120	203529

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	452120	203529
<b>INDIANS.</b>		
Relief to Indians .....	1200	
<i>Upon Certificate that one half the following amounts have been assessed and paid by County.</i>		
Overseers Poor, Dartmouth.....	37 50	18 75
Do. Cornwallis.....	101 20	50 60
Do. Clare.....	17 50	8 50
Do. do. District No. 10.....	93 60	46 80
Do. do. " " 11.....	47 83	23 92
Do. do. Salmon River.....	17 00	8 50
Dr. H. H. Reid .....	9 00	4 50
Dr. Charles Gray .....	20 00	10 00
Dr. Samuel Murray.....	15 50	7 75
		1380
<b>PUBLIC PRINTING.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		8000
<b>GOLD FIELDS.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		20000
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		5000
<b>RAILWAY EXPENSES.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		120000
<b>RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....		5000
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	452120	362909

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	452120	362909
RELIEF.		
<i>To be Voted. Overseers of Poor on usual conditions:</i>		
Annapolis, District No. 1.....	\$79 58	
Do.....do....." 2.....	25 97	
Do.....do....." 3.....	35 00	
Cape Breton .....	5 00	
Do.....John Comerford .....	15 00	
Colchester, Lower Stewiacke .....	73 45	
Cumberland .....	22 50	
Digby, Digby Neck.....	50 00	
Do.....Ann Connolly.....	40 00	
Do.....Clare .....	69 85	
Halifax, Dartmouth .....	28 77	
Do.....Musquodoboit .....	9 60	
Inverness, Angus McEachern, balance .....	28 00	
Kings, Cornwallis.....	34 55	
Do.....Horton .....	332 76	
Do.....do...to pay H. P. Harris.....	89 10	
Do.....Aylesford .....	117 63	
Do.....do...to pay Ebenezer Caldwell .....	54 30	
Lunenburg .....	55 62	
Pictou, District No. 1.....	58 90	
Do.....do....." 6.....	101 00	
Shelburne, Dock's Island.....	16 00	
Do.....District No. 1.....	29 00	
Dr. Slayter, Health Officer Halifax .....	64 75	
Rev. J. C. Cochran, Visiting Dispensary .....	400 00	
Dr. E. L. Brown.....	29 00	
Rev. J. C. Cochran, Deaf & Dumb School .....	2000 00	
Lunatic Paupers.....	3000 00	
		6866
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	452120	369775

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	452120	369775
<b>NAVIGATION SECURITIES.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
To remove obstructions West Branch Tusket River 200		
" " Argyle River.....60		
" Lobster Rocks .....500		
Remove Fog Bell at Cape Forchu .....100		
" obstructions Jordan River .....200		
" " Clyde River.....200		
To replace Buoys in Barrington Passage, Shag Har-		
bor, and Port La Tour .....250		
Buoys in Ragged Island Harbour.....200		
On Grog Rock.....75		
To build Beacon on Wesse's Ledge, Barrington.....900		
Towards improving the Harbor of Antigonish.....2100		
paying for deepening Harbor au Bouche.....1500		
completing St. Peter's Canal.....16000		
Low Water Wharf, Annapolis .....4000		
Buoys at Pubnico Harbor .....20		
" at Tusket River .....60		
Build Dam Indian Gardens and improve Liverp'l Riv. 600		
Deepening and improving Liverpool Harbor .....2400		
<i>Breakwaters, on usual conditions:</i>		
Cranberry Head.....200		
Green Cove.....200		
Louis Head.....175		
Brulé Wharf.....600		
Hall's Harbor.....100		
Baxter's Harbor.....100		
Canada Creek .....200		
Bolser Brook .....200		
Abiteau at Hantsport .....4000		
Port Williams, Annapolis .....400		
Clearing Annapolis River from Paradise to Bridgt'n 100		36040
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	452120	405815

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	452120	405815
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
Chairman of Board and Department.....	4150	
Light House Service .....	40000	
Sable Island .....	4307	
Schooner "Daring" .....	4778	
Hospital for Insane.....	22470	
Government House .....	2500	
Provincial Penitentiary.....	10005	
Province Building .....	4000	
Light House, Battery Point, Lunenburg Harbor .....	600	
Petite Reviere, Digby .....	1500	
Tuskot River .....	1500	
	<hr/>	96200
<b>MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
Travelling expenses Executive Councillors .....	400	
Keeper of Provincial Building.....	320	
Seal Island, to aid vessels in distress.....	120	
Mud Island, do. ....	80	
Commissioners for signing Province Notes.....	400	
Fuel and Crier Vice Admiralty Court .....	50	
British American Association .....	1000	
Commissioners Revising the Statutes .....	360	
Publishing and Binding do. ....	4000	
Legislative Library .....	1000	
A. & W. Mackinlay.....	1200	
John Bowes & Son, Binding.....	70	
Publishing and binding Journals, &c.....	1400	
Fruit Growers Association.....	400	
A. Downs.....	200	
	<hr/>	11000
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	452120	513015

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	452120	513015
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>		
<i>To be Voted</i> .....160000		
SPECIAL GRANTS.		
On main post road from Richmond Co. line to Victoria Co. line.....	1000	
Opening and improving roads to New Mines, Cow Bay, Bridgeport, Little and Big Glace Bay, and Schooner Pond .....	3000	
Leitch's, Creek Bridge.....	800	
Alma Bridge.....	800	
Sydney Bridge .....	300	
Mira Road to Gabarus.....	400	
Post road at Bay to new line leading to Mira.....	300	
Milton to Annapolis Co. line, Great road.....	1200	
New road between Liverpool road and Greenfield..	800	
New road from Caledonia to Liverpool road.....	800	
Lunenburg Co. line to Mill's Village, new road to Bridgewater .....	800	
New road between Darrow's, at Beach Meadows, and Port Medway road.....	400	
Build Bear River bridge .....	12000	
Great Roads, Shelburne.....	4000	
Maitland Road, Annapolis.....	3000	
Road from Truro to Tatamagouche.....	1000	
Acadia Iron Works to Sutherland's lake	1000	
Guysborough to Antigonish Co. line....		
Halifax Co. line to Guysborough and Port Mulgrave .....		
Kelly's Cove to St. Ann's, new road....	2800	
Ingonish to Cape North.....	400	
Bridge over Salmon River, Bay St. Lawrence.....	400	
over Cape North River .....	400	
across Pugwash harbor.....	8000	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	230660	513015
	452120	513015

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....\$203600	452120	513015
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—Continued.</b>		
Bridge across Wallace River.....	2000	
Nappan River .....	800	
Shenninecas River .....	400	
Road from Apple River to Shelee, new line.....	800	
Sherbrooke Road .....	500	
Elmsdale to Slate Quarry.....	400	
Bridge at Tenny Cape.....	800	
Alteration of road at Ellenwood.....	400	
Old Kempt road from Whitehouse's .....	400	
New bridge on West Branch Tusket River at Robichau's.....	100	
Main Post Road from Pubnico to Shelburne Co. line	500	
New road from Walter Cook's to Argyle street .....	200	
Alteration round hill at Peter Marling's.....	100	
New road from Tusket River road to Pleasant Val- ley road, past Anthony Hatfield's.....	200	
Road from John Thurston's to Whitehouse's .....	400	
Bridge over Broad Brook at Kelly's Cove.....	100	
On road from Anthony Hatfield's to Pleasant Val- ley Bridge.....	110	
Argyle Bridge.....	1200	
Repair Gavel's Bridge.....	200	
New bridge over Big Meadow Brook, Kempt.....	50	
Abiteau at Eel Brook.....	400	
Bridge at Forks Road .....	400	
and road over Lent's Cove.....	200	
at Job White's, Kempt, and upper road towards Mortin's .....	400	
To build bridge over Hurlburt's Falls, and to make road leading thereto.....	800	
To pay debt, and repair Lower Cornwallis Bridge...	2000	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	217460	513015

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	217460	452120
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—Continued.</b>		
Repair Lower Horton Bridge .....	500	
Lovett Bridge, Cornwallis River .....	200	
Morden Road.....	300	
Givan Wharf Road.....	300	
Scott's, Bay Road .....	400	
Canada Creek Road .....	200	
Sandy Point Road.....	200	
Black Hole Road .....	100	
Marster's, Mountain Road.....	100	
Wood Hollow Road.....	200	
Belcher Street Road .....	200	
To repair Sherbrooke Road.....	600	
Lake George Road.....	800	
Deep Hollow Road.....	300	
New Half-way River Road.....	200	
Bridge at Waterville, Aylesford.....	300	
New road from Woodworth's, up mountain .....	300	
Scott's, Bay Road, up mountain.....	200	
Meagher's Grant to shore.....	1000	
Tangier Harbor to Musquodoboit .....	800	
Tangier to Ecum Secum.....	1200	
Guysborough road from Rutherford's to Co. line....	500	
Complete connection with Railway between Middle Musquodoboit and Lower Stewiacke.....	500	
New Ross to Hants Co. line, new road to Windsor..	1500	
Other great and post roads in township of Chester..	1500	
Post road between Martin's River and head Mahone Bay.....	800	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	230660	452120
		513015



Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.	
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	230660	452120	513015
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—Continued.</b>			
Public landing at Tancook Island and road.....	800		
Road from Creek, LaHave River, to Kingsbury, including Bridge at Ritsey's Cove.....	800		
Great and post roads in township of Lunenburg....	3100		
Great and post roads in township of New Dublin...	2900		
Guysborough to Cape Canso.....	1800		
Guysborough to Antigonish county line .....	500		
Halifax county line to Port Mulgrave.....	2000		
Plaister Cove to Whycomah.....	1000		
New line from Judique to Victoria Co. line.....	800		
Do. between N. E. Margaree and Cheticamp..	300		
From N. E. Margaree to mouth of Margaree.....	200		
New line from Port Hood to Indian Point.....	200		
Bridge at Big Intervale, N. E. Margaree .....	200		
at Murray's on S. E. Mabou.....	500		
on River St. Dennis .....	500		
S. E. Mabou, at Livingston's.....	100		
"    Worth's .....	100		
S. W. Mabou.....	500		
on road from McIsaac's to main road, Broad Cove.....	100		
New section of road at Mabou.....	250		
"    "    Margaree .....	250		
Sherbrooke to Wine Harbor.....	700		
Inverness Co. line to Cape Breton Co. line .....	1000		
Roads in Western Halifax, at disposal of the Governor and Council.....	4000		
Digby Special Grant.....	3960		
			257220
		452120	770235

*Statement of Expenditure of 1863, and Estimate of 1864, for the undermentioned Services.*

Specification.	Expenditure 1863.	Estimate 1864.
Civil List.....	59812 85	59390 00
Agriculture.....	5711 71	5000 00
Coroners' Inquests.....	1330 00	1400 00
Criminal Prosecutions.....	2432 75	2400 00
Crown Land Department.....	14082 60	14000 00
Distressed Seamen.....	200 00	200 00
Debt, Savings' Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia...	21684 20	21440 00
"    Railway Interest.....	244586 79	242100 00
Drawback of Duties.....	24456 64	24000 00
Gold Fields.....	13083 57	20000 00
Education.....	67728 03	91795 00
Indians.....	1335 72	1380 00
Immigration.....	2644 80	
Judiciary Expenses.....	1418 66	1400 00
Legislative Expenses.....	37789 21	40848 00
Miscellaneous.....	13749 24	11000 00
Militia.....	26240 00	22000 00
Navigation Securities.....	12199 99	36040 00
Public Printing.....	9839 27	8000 00
Public Works.....	96418 44	96200 00
Poors' Asylum.....	8100 00	8100 00
Post Communication.....	58764 59	58750 00
Revenue Expenses.....	58771 67	58060 00
Railway Expenses.....	127962 58	120000 00
"    Construction.....	4000 00	5000 00
Relief.....	7060 80	6866 00
Rations to Troops.....	148 20	150 00
Roads and Bridges.....	140000 00	257220 00
Road Compensation.....	249 15	
Steamboats, Packets, and Ferries.....	10472 67	9616 00
	<b>\$1072274 13</b>	<b>1222355 00</b>

*Revenue of 1863, as compared with the Estimate.*

Heads of Revenue.	Estimate 1863.	Collected 1863.
Customs and Excise Duties.....	\$740000	\$861989 41
Light Duty.....	32000	32343 80
Casual Revenue.....	40000	40933 19
Crown Lands.....	28000	22233 29
Canada, N. B. and P. E. I.....	5000	4362 80
Great Britain for Sable Island.....	2000	2013 33
Hospital for Insane.....	15000	17420 31
Gold Fields.....	16000	19247 05
Railway Revenue.....	140000	149674 42
Post Office.....	46300	33932 00
Board of Revenue.....	1400	1480 00
	<b>\$1066000</b>	<b>1185629 60</b>
Revenue from above sources in excess of Estimate.....		<b>\$119629 60</b>

## ABSTRACT A.

*Liabilities of the Province for Services of 1863.*

Civil List .....	15018 34
Agriculture .....	550 00
Board of Works .....	27601 96
Crown Land Department .....	3289 00
Distressed Seamen .....	200 00
Drawbacks .....	2289 00
Education .....	12650 79
Indians .....	73 50
Immigration .....	200 00
Militia .....	2000 00
Miscellaneous .....	1874 61
Navigation Securities .....	9186 39
Post Communication .....	17574 17
Public Printing .....	1881 95
Poors' Asylum .....	2100 00
Revenue Expenses .....	23689 53
Railway Expenses .....	8387 81
Railway Interest .....	624 13
Roads and Bridges .....	8122 85
Road Compensation .....	33 30
Steamboats, Packets, and Ferries .....	6332 00
Transient Poor .....	86 00
	<u>\$143765 33</u>

## ABSTRACT B.

*Liabilities of the Province for Services performed previous to 1863.*

Education .....	50 00
Militia Arms .....	4000 90
Navigation Securities .....	559 73
Revenue Expenses .....	420 00
Road Compensation .....	179 75
Indians .....	232 83
Indian Reserves .....	794 64
Steamboats, Packets, and Ferries .....	92 00
	<u>\$6329 85</u>

## APPENDIX No. 12.

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### CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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(COPY.)

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 25th February, 1863.*

The committee of the Executive Council having carefully considered the despatch of his Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 17th of January last, in relation to the recent Intercolonial Railway negotiations, beg to submit the following memorandum in reply thereto:—

Your Excellency's advisers concur in the views urged upon the Imperial authorities by the Canadian delegation, who were lately in England.

They also observe by the papers in their possession that the Hon. Messrs. Howe and Tilley, although consenting as a last resort to accept the conditions proposed by the Lords of the Treasury, fully concurred in the objections entertained by this Government and its delegates against the proposed Sinking Fund.

Without entering into further discussion of the difference existing between the Imperial and Colonial proposals, your Excellency's advisers consider it due to the delegates from the other Provinces to call attention to their last communications to the Colonial Office before leaving England, in "which the hope is expressed that the Chancellor will reconsider the matter of the Sinking Fund, and that the Colonies may be enabled to convince the Imperial Government and Parliament that under all the circumstances of this peculiar case, a Sinking Fund should not be insisted upon, and that the Imperial Authorities may be induced to rely upon the honor and ample revenues of the Provinces for the prompt payment of the instalments as they became due."

The Committee, upon a careful reconsideration of Canada's share in this whole negotiation from its commencement, upwards of twenty years ago, as well as from the nature of the stipulations and limitations of liability now first put forward by the Imperial Treasury, are of opinion that a more exact survey than any yet made is indispensable, in order to ascertain the proximate cost of the road before a final decision or legislation can be had on the different proposals of the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley made known in London to the Imperial Government and the other delegates, that he had instructions not to pledge New Brunswick to a greater expenditure for the whole road than three millions and a half, and that if the estimated amount was to exceed that sum he would have to submit the whole question again to his Government.

The last Imperial proposal restricted the Imperial guarantee of interest to a capital of three millions sterling, and even this guarantee was not to be asked of the Imperial Parliament until the sufficiency of the Colonial revenues to meet the charges to be imposed upon them was established to the satisfaction of the Treasury, until the route and surveys had been submitted to and approved by the Imperial Government, and till it could be shewn to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that the whole work could be done without application for any Imperial guarantee over and above that to be given on the three millions sterling.

As the survey might establish the fact that the road would cost more than three, or three and one-half millions; and as in that event further conferences would be

necessary with the Imperial Government and the other Provinces, your Excellency's advisers have agreed that an appropriation shall be asked from the Legislature of Canada, in the present Session, for the purpose of making such a survey as is necessary to the final determination of the several proposals.

They have acquainted the other Provinces of their determination in this respect, in a conference had with the Hon. Mr. Tilley last month at Quebec; and they are gratified to learn since, that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle is prepared to appoint an Imperial officer to co-operate with those of the Provinces for the joint survey.

The reasons, Imperial and Colonial, political and military, in favor of the project itself, have been so often urged upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them.

The Committee, however, beg to cite here the last testimony on behalf of the Intercolonial road, as a necessary measure of Colonial defence, which they find in the Report of the Royal Commission on the defence of this Province, recently presented to your Excellency. After noticing the existing means of communication between Canada and England, during the season when the navigation is closed, and pronouncing the present lines of communication to be "not available during hostilities," the Commissioners conclude by expressing their hope "that some arrangement will soon be come to through which an undertaking so important to the British North American Provinces as the Quebec and Halifax Railway, may be carried out.

Your Excellency's advisers have full confidence that the Government and Parliament of Great Britain will grant the proposed guarantee of interest on the most liberal terms, in consideration of the importance of this great work, as a measure of defence, and a means of extending and securing the political and commercial influence of England over an immense territory, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

(Certified)

(Signed)

WM. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

(COPY.)

(No. 43. Legislative.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
29th April, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have much satisfaction in informing your Grace that I have this day assented to an act passed by the Legislature of this Province, accepting the terms offered by Her Majesty's Government for the construction of an Intercolonial Railroad; and I now enclose the copy of a Minute of my Executive Council, together with a copy of the bill which has been passed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.

*(Copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia.)*

*Council Chamber, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 29th April, 1863.*

The members of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia having had under consideration an act entitled, "an Act to authorise a loan for the construction and management of an Intercolonial Railway," which has now passed into a law, a copy whereof accompanies this Minute, desire to call the special attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to the same, and to request that copies

be forthwith despatched to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Governor-General of Canada, and to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. It is peculiarly gratifying to the members of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia to be in a position thus to assure His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as well as the Governor General of Canada and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and through the latter, the members of their respective administrations, that the Legislature of Nova Scotia has now honorably redeemed the pledges given by the Provincial Delegates, at the Convention held at Quebec in September 1862, in relation to this subject, as well as the assurances subsequently afforded by the Hon. Mr. Howe to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the guarantee offered by the British Government in relation to this matter, would be accepted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the Legislature of New Brunswick having passed a similar act, as the undersigned have ascertained.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE,  
A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
J. McCULLY,  
J. H. ANDERSON,  
WILLIAM ANNAND,  
B. WIER.

(COPY.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
29th April, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to enclose a minute of my Executive Council, in which I am requested to forward to your Excellency a copy of an act which has passed the Legislature of this Colony, by which the pledges given by the Provincial Delegates at the Convention held in Quebec, in September last, have been ratified, and provision has been made for the acceptance of the terms offered by Her Majesty's Government for the construction of an Intercolonial Railroad.

As I understand that a similar act has already passed the Legislature of New Brunswick, the responsibility of finally accepting or refusing the guarantee offered by H. M. Government, and consequently the completion or abandonment of the Intercolonial Railroad at any rate for many years, now rests entirely with Canada.

Although I am aware that some hesitation at present exists on the part of your Excellency's Government, as to accepting the terms offered by H. M. Government, I sincerely trust that these difficulties may be overcome, and that this great work, the advantage of which has been so long and so universally admitted, may be at last undertaken.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Excellency VISCOUNT MONCK.

No. 60.—Nova Scotia.

*Downing Street, 10th October, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, together with other Acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, of "chapter 21, an act to authorize a loan, and for the construction and management of an Intercolonial Railway," passed in April last.

In my despatch, No. 33, of the 16th of May last, I intimated to you my satisfaction at this evidence of the readiness of the Legislature of Nova Scotia to promote this undertaking.

Her Majesty's decision upon this act, as well as upon a similar one received from New Brunswick, will, however, be reserved until the arrival of the corresponding act from Canada.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

The officer administering the Government of  
Nova Scotia.

*Government House, Quebec,  
6th July, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to enclose an approved Minute of my Executive Council, on the subject of the survey of the line of the proposed Intercolonial Railway.

I have the honour to state for your Lordship's information that the Government of Canada are prepared to join with your Government and that of New Brunswick in carrying into effect the survey, and I shall be glad to hear that your Lordship's Government and that of New Brunswick have appointed competent Engineers to co-operate with one to be named by the Canadian Ministry, for the accomplishment of the work.

I send a despatch identical with this by this day's mail to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and I would suggest that your Lordship should communicate with Mr. Gordon on the subject.

I have also sent a copy of the Minute and of this despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MONCK.

His Excellency the EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c., &c., &c.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 6th July, 1863.*

The committee of the Executive Council respectfully requesting reference to the Minute in Council of 25th February last in relation to the Intercolonial Railway, are of opinion that it is desirable again to communicate to the Governments of the Sister Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick their readiness at any time to enter upon the proposed survey of the contemplated Intercolonial Railway, and to appoint a competent Engineer in connection with the like professional gentleman, to be named by the other Provinces, to carry out the survey. They respectfully submit that it is their intention to ask the present Parliament, which is soon to meet, to sanction the appropriation of \$10,000 (which the late Parliament had had submitted to it during its last session, which, however, closed its labours without passing the usual supplies) towards Canada's share of the survey.

They respectfully recommend that a copy of this Minute be transmitted, when approved by your Excellency, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(Certified)

WM. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

(COPY.)

*Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia,  
August 3rd, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

In reply to your despatch of July 6th, enclosing a minute of your Executive Council on the subject of the survey of the line of the proposed Intercolonial Railroad, I have much pleasure in informing your Lordship that my Council concur in the proposal made by the Canadian Government, and I have the honour to enclose the copy of a Minute of Council upon the subject, which has been approved by me.

I have further to assure your Lordship that no time will be lost by my Government in communicating with that of New Brunswick, with the view of selecting some competent Engineer to co-operate on the part of the two Provinces with the one to be named by the Canadian Ministry.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Excellency VISCOUNT MONCK, &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

The undersigned members of the Executive Council having carefully considered the Report of a committee of the Honourable the Executive Council of Canada, proposing to join the Imperial Government and the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in a survey for an Intercolonial Railway, and having examined the Minute of Council of the Canadian Government of the 25th February last in relation to the Intercolonial Railway, to which their attention was invited, fully concurring in the reasons therein urged in favor of the proposed survey, are of opinion that it is highly desirable that this survey should be entered upon and completed with as little delay as possible, and therefore respectfully request your Excellency to communicate to the Government of Canada their readiness at once to engage in that undertaking.

The undersigned further respectfully recommend that a copy of this Minute be transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and also to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON,  
CHARLES TUPPER,  
W. A. HENRY,  
JAMES McNAB,  
ISAAC LE VESCONTE,  
JOHN McKINNON,  
ALEXANDER MacFARLANE,  
JOHN CREIGHTON,  
S. L. SHANNON.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 29th, 1863.

(COPY.)

*Government House, Quebec,  
August 26, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to enclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of Canada, appointing Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. E., to conduct, on the part of the Government of Canada, the proposed survey of the line of the Intercolonial Railway.



I have also to state that Mr. Fleming is prepared to commence operations so soon as your Excellency's Government and that of New Brunswick shall have appointed engineers to co-operate with him.

I send a despatch, identical with this, to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and I would suggest that your Excellency should communicate with Mr. Gordon, in order that so soon as the necessary appointments shall have been made, I may be informed to what place it is expedient Mr. Fleming should repair to meet his colleagues in the survey.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

His Excellency the MARQUIS OF NORMANDY, &c., &c., &c.,  
Nova-Scotia.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd August, 1863.*

The Committee having reference to that part of the order in Council, of 25th February last, stating the readiness of the Provincial Government to co-operate with the Imperial Government and the Lower Provinces in the proposed survey of the route of the Intercolonial Railway, have had before them the despatch dated 3rd August, 1863, from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing a minute of his Executive Council, concurring in the proposal so made. They accordingly advise that in pursuance of the same a competent Engineer be forthwith appointed by your Excellency to co-operate with those to be appointed by the Imperial Government and the Lower Provinces, in the joint survey of the contemplated line.

The Committee respectfully recommend that Mr. Sandford Fleming, Civil Engineer, be appointed.

(Certified)

(Signed)

W. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

(COPY.)

(No. 71.—Miscella.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
6th August, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor herewith to enclose, for your Grace's information, a copy of a Minute of my Executive Council, in which they express their willingness to engage in a joint survey for the proposed Intercolonial Railway.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

*Fredericton, 1st October, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have recently addressed to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada. I regret that this document was, through inadvertence, not sent to your Excellency at an earlier date.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obd't servant,

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE, &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

*Fredericton, September 18th, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the accompanying copy of a Minute of my Executive Council, presented to me to-day.

I readily assent to the adoption of the course recommended by this Minute, and entirely concur in the hope therein expressed, that no further departure from the terms of the agreement entered into by the three Provinces will be hereafter proposed by your Excellency's advisers.

I have, &amp;c.,

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency VISCOUNT MONCK, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

(COPY.)

To His Excellency the Honourable A. H. GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

In recommending your Excellency to appoint, in conjunction with the Government of Nova Scotia, an Engineer, to make the preliminary exploration and survey of the line of the proposed Railway, previous to the passing of the Railway bills by the Canadian Legislature, we are aware that we are not adhering strictly to the arrangements agreed upon at Quebec by the Representatives of the three Provinces in September last, and subsequently confirmed by Her Majesty's Representative in each, which provided that no surveys should be authorized until the necessary Legislation should be had by the several Colonies and joint Commissioners appointed.

As such previous survey, however, is desired by the Canadian Government, they bearing five-twelfths of the cost, we are induced to advise your Excellency to make the necessary appointments for that purpose, in full faith that no other departure from the compact entered into between the three Provinces will be proposed; and that the construction of the Railway, if found practicable, will be undertaken upon the basis of that agreement.

We respectfully recommend that a copy of this Minute be transmitted to the Governor General of Canada.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,  
W. H. STEEVES,  
CHARLES WATTERS,  
P. MITCHELL,  
J. McMILLAN,  
JAMES STEADMAN,  
GEO. L. HATHEWAY,  
WILLIAM E. PERLEY.

Executive Council Room, }  
September 16th, 1863. }

*Government House, Fredericton, 6th October, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honour to enclose for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch, with enclosure, received by me yesterday from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency

The Administrator of the Government, Halifax.

(COPY.)

Government House, Quebec, 29th Sept., 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a Minute of the Executive Council, on the subject of your despatch of the 18th inst.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed.) MONCK.

His Excellency the  
HON. ARTHUR H. GORDON, C. M. G., &c.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 29th Sept., 1863.*

The Committee of the Executive Council having had referred to them the Despatch of the 18th September instant, of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, transmitting copy of a Minute of his Executive Council, on the subject of the contemplated survey for an Intercolonial Railway, have the honor to submit for your Excellency's consideration, the following observations in relation thereto.

The Committee find that, whilst the Executive Council of New Brunswick advise the appointment of a surveyor to act in conjunction with the surveyor appointed by this Province to conduct the proposed survey, they would seem to qualify the recommendation by associating with it a hope that the survey being accomplished, the basis agreed upon by the convention held in September, 1862, will be adhered to, if the construction of the Railway be hereafter found practicable.

The Committee learn with pleasure, that, so far as the survey is concerned, their plans are cordially acquiesced in by the Executive of New Brunswick; and they look forward with satisfaction to the consummation of the important undertaking, of which the survey is the preliminary step. In order that there may be no misapprehension, however, between the Governments of the Provinces having a common interest in this matter, the Committee think it right to call to mind the manner in which the negotiations conducted in London terminated, and the general position in which the question of an Intercolonial Railway at present stands in this Province.

The Committee would remind your Excellency that the conditions proposed by the Imperial Government, in connection with the assistance to be rendered towards the construction of the Railway, differed in some important particulars from the agreement of September, 1862, and from the instructions which the delegates sent on the part of Canada, were charged to carry into effect. The Committee may refer to the distinct refusal on the part of the Imperial Government to regard the contribution which Canada might make to the Intercolonial Railway, as being to that extent an expenditure for defensive purposes,—the proposed sinking fund,—and to the conditions set forth, as in the ninth of the series of propositions presented by the Imperial Government.

“Parliament not to be asked for this guarantee until the line and surveys shall have been submitted to and approved by Her Majesty's Government, and until it shall have been shewn to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee.” The Imperial Government thus making the proposed assistance by way of loan contingent upon the results of a previous survey, establishing the sufficiency of the guarantee for the full purposes for which it was to be granted, the delegates were therefore constrained to decline the acceptance of a proposal, fettered by conditions so much at variance with their instructions; and their decision received

the approval of their colleagues as being in harmony with the spirit of the agreement arrived at by the Quebec Convention, and in entire conformity with the unequivocal tone of public opinion in the Province.

The negotiations founded upon the understanding entered into by the convention of September, 1862, were regarded as terminated with the return of the delegates to this Province; and it was hoped that the report of this Council of 25th February last would have sufficed to prevent misconception as to the necessary abandonment of the basis upon which the negotiations up to that time had been founded, and to shew that any further action by the Government of this Province must be the subject of subsequent consideration.

It is further to be observed, that the carrying out of the agreement of September, 1862, necessarily depended upon the success of the negotiations with the Imperial Government, and the assent of the Legislatures of the three Provinces being obtained. These negotiations having failed, and it being manifest that the construction of the Railway could not be attempted without Imperial aid, the Canadian Government did not feel that they were in a position to invite any action on the part of the Canadian Legislature beyond making a provision for a preliminary survey, the results of which may lead to further negotiations, and on a different basis from that agreed to by the convention.

In order to promote the construction of a work which the events of each succeeding year invest with greater importance, the Committee addressed themselves to the task of devising plans, whereby the attainment of the object might be secured in a manner consistent with the interests and resources of this Province. They found that the examination of the route, and the satisfactory completion of a survey, were also indicated by the Imperial Government as conditions precedent of any negotiations; and they then informed your Excellency that they had decided upon recommending an appropriation by the Legislature of Canada for the purpose of making such a survey as is necessary to the final determination of the several proposals.

In conformity with this determination, they have asked an appropriation of \$10,000 during the present session, and they have also appointed an Engineer to proceed with the survey so soon as the requisite arrangements can be completed. The action of the Legislature has proceeded so far as that it may be regarded as having rendered the appropriation a certainty; and the immediate commencement of the survey is, therefore, dependent only upon the unqualified concurrence of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The necessity of a prompt decision on the part of the Government of New Brunswick with a view to an early commencement of the survey is obvious, inasmuch as the season during which this survey may be most advantageously performed is rapidly passing away.

(Certified)

WM. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

*Fredericton, October 9th, 1863.*

Sir,—

Having in my despatch of the 6th inst. communicated to you a despatch I had received from the Governor General of Canada, under date 29th ult., I have now the honor to forward, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Lord Monck in reply thereto, together with a copy of a memorandum by my Executive Council on the same subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Honor

The Administrator of the Government, Halifax.

(COPY.)

Fredericton, 7th October, 1863.

MY LORD,—

I have received with much regret your Excellency's despatch of the 29th ult.

2. I now for the first time learn that the advisers of your Excellency consider the engagement of September, 1862, to have been terminated on the return of the Canadian Delegates to Quebec in January last. I believe this intimation will be as novel to the Government of Nova Scotia as it is to my advisers and myself.

3. Before entering upon the examination of the paper enclosed in your Excellency's despatch, your Excellency will permit me briefly to review the history of the transaction to which it relates.

4. By a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, addressed to your Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave and myself, dated April 12th, 1862, an offer was made to the Governments of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, of "an Imperial guarantee of interest towards enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the Intercolonial Railway—the nature and extent of such guarantee, *it was stated*, must be determined by the particulars of any scheme which the Provincial Governments may be disposed to found on the present proposal, and on the kind of security which they would offer."

5. In the month of September, 1862, on the invitation of your Excellency, Delegates, duly appointed on behalf of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, for the purpose of considering this proposal, met at Quebec, and after prolonged and careful discussion, signed two instruments of the nature of a Treaty between the Provinces, which were subsequently confirmed by your Excellency, the Earl of Mulgrave, and myself.

6. The obligations incurred by these instruments were few and simple.

7. The contracting clauses of the former of them consisted: 1st, of an agreement to accept the proposal contained in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch; 2nd, an agreement as to the proportional incidence of the expenses of the work so to be undertaken. A second and subsidiary instrument of the same date provided for the conduct of the surveys, which were to determine the line of road, and for the management of the road when built. It was also agreed that a joint delegation should proceed to England to arrange the terms of the loans and the nature of the securities required.

8. It is much to be regretted that the instructions given to the Delegates were not agreed upon in common; or at all events that those given by each Province were not communicated to the Governments of the other Provinces interested. What the instructions were which the Canadian delegates received we have never up to this day been informed. Those from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in effect consisted of directions to secure from the Imperial Government the best terms which they could obtain consistently with an honest adherence to the engagement to accept the proposal of the Duke of Newcastle—a proposal which, it must be observed, had been accepted without reserve or qualification at Quebec.

9. Probably the instructions given to the Canadian delegates were of a similar character, but so far as any knowledge on the subject is possessed by the Lower Provinces, they might have been of a precisely opposite description. The Canadian delegates never communicated them in extenso to their co-delegates in London, and Mr. Howe and Mr. Tilley were as much surprised as the Duke of Newcastle at the absolute rejection of a Sinking Fund, which, though objected to by all the delegates in common, had neither at Quebec nor elsewhere been previously stated to be an insuperable obstacle to the completion of the arrangements for the loan, nor can any such reservation be found in the agreement of September, 1862.

10. The Canadian delegates returned and reported the failure of their attempt to secure the conditions they deemed essential to permit the fulfilment by Canada of her share of the undertaking; all action on her part was therefore, for the time, suspended.

11. But whilst it was understood by New Brunswick that Canada declined to take any immediate action, it was also believed that she was but waiting for the grant of the more favorable terms she sought from the Imperial Government, and

that the action she was pledged to take would be taken as soon as those terms were granted.

12. Certainly it is hard to see how a difference between the English and Canadian Governments as to the details of an arrangement for the re-payment of the proposed loan could affect the obligations which had been undertaken between Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, as to the proportion of the expenses which were justly incident on each Province in the event of the work proceeding. At all events no intimation that Canada repudiated her share in that compact was given, nor has any such been given up to the present moment. It is possible to read even the memorandum contained in your Excellency's despatch of the 29th ult. rather as a warning that the arrangement may not be adhered to than as a positive intimation that it will not be so.

13. In the belief that although the immediate action of Canada was suspended, the engagement entered into by her was still considered to be binding, the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia passed acts giving to that engagement the force of law. Did the Government of Canada give any contradiction to this supposition? By no means, although the letter of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia of 29th April, 1863, transmitting the act passed by the Legislature of that Province, afforded a natural opportunity for such an intimation, even if it had not been obvious that a communication so interesting to all the Provinces should be made by Canada to the other parties to the contract at the earliest possible moment, and thus prevent the waste of time on the part of Legislatures in giving effect to that which had, in truth, ceased to have any existence.

14. In the course of the past summer a letter was addressed by your Excellency to Lord Mulgrave and myself, expressing the willingness of the Canadian Government to go on with the survey, and requesting us to appoint an engineer to act in conjunction with those appointed by Canada and the Imperial Government. No plan is proposed in this despatch for the arrangement of the survey, no scheme is laid down as to the payment of the expenses it would entail. It is evidently taken for granted that the appointment would be made and the expenses met according to a pre-arranged and well-understood plan. Could there be a clearer proof that the agreement of 1862 was not supposed to have lost its force but was held to be still binding on those who were parties to it? But, as though to place this fact beyond the region of dispute, it is to be observed that when on the 18th July I wrote to inform your Excellency that there was much difficulty in departing, even in a matter of detail, from the engagement of 1862, and when again I wrote to the same effect on 26th August, your Excellency did not undeceive me or inform me that I was in error, since the engagements of that agreement had ceased to be binding since the end of January. Courtesy would, no doubt, have dictated the communication of such an opinion if entertained; but the only response of your Excellency was an intimation that you had appointed a Surveyor, and some eagerness appeared to be felt that Lord Normanby and I should do the same.

15. I maintain, then, that the members of my Council were fully justified in assuming the engagement to be in full force, and in expressing a hope that no further departure from it could be suggested by your Excellency's advisers; at all events, my Lord, here and in Nova Scotia that engagement is in force, and is binding. It possesses here the force of law; and though the Government of New Brunswick may depart from its letter, they are not disposed to repudiate a solemn obligation deliberately contracted, nor can they consent to violate the statute law of the Province.

16. Such it appears to me, my Lord, is a brief summary of the recent transactions connected with the Intercolonial Railway scheme; they do not appear, however, to have been viewed by your advisers in a precisely similar light.

17. The paper enclosed in your Excellency's despatch commences by an expression of the pleasure felt by the Executive Council of Canada at learning that it is the intention of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to concur with Canada in the prosecution of the projected survey; but, they continue, that "to prevent misconception, they desire to call to mind the manner in which the negotiations

“conducted in London terminated, and the general position in which the question “of an Intercolonial Railway at present stands in Canada.” According to this paper the negotiations in London terminated in consequence of the proposal by Her Majesty’s Government of conditions inconsistent with the Quebec agreement, and that the abandonment of the basis on which the negotiations had till that time proceeded was a necessary consequence of these proposals, which, however, it may be observed, the delegates did not seek to modify by discussion with H. M. Government. This necessity, it was added, had, it was hoped by the Canadian Government, been made apparent to the Government of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by a memorandum of 25th February,—which, I may remark, was not seen in New Brunswick till April. Your Excellency’s advisers proceed however to state that, desirous nevertheless to take such steps as seemed open to them towards the accomplishment of the work, they were willing to undertake “a survey of the line in conjunction with the other Governments.” The remainder of the paper is taken up in recounting the exertions made by the Canadian Government to effect this survey, and the necessity for an immediate decision by New Brunswick, as the season for surveying operations is now passing rapidly away.

18. I cannot say, my Lord, that I am prepared to admit the accuracy of the assumptions or the justice of the reasonings contained in this paper; on the contrary, it appears to me difficult to reconcile its arguments with the facts which I have already stated.

19. I will proceed to examine its contents a little more in detail.

20. Your Council remind your Excellency that the conditions proposed by the Imperial Government in connection with the assistance to be rendered towards the construction of a railway “differed in some important particulars from the agreement of September, 1862.” Is it too much to ask the Executive Council of Canada to point out the articles of the engagement from which these proposals differ? I cannot find in that instrument any agreement that the expenditure on the railway should be held to be an expenditure for defensive purposes, or that a Sinking Fund should not be established; whilst the only other point mentioned as being contrary to the agreement of 1862 seems to have reference to one of the securities which were evidently to be required, and to ascertain the nature of which was one of the objects of the joint delegation to England.

21. The Council refers to their memorandum of February 25th, as a proof that the agreement of 1862 was held to be abandoned on the return of the Canadian delegates from England. I may observe that this memorandum has never been officially communicated to the Lower Provinces, though it is true it may be found in a collection of parliamentary papers received from Quebec in the month of April last.

22. I have read and re-read this memorandum with close attention, but I fail to find any such announcement as that which it is now said to convey. True, the separate negotiation which Canada entered into with the Mother Country as to the terms of the loan was shewn to be suspended, and consequently she declined to take any immediate action; but how a negotiation, to which they were strangers, could affect the obligations of Canada to the Lower Provinces it is difficult to perceive, and that this view was taken in Canada also is, I think, shewn by the fact that no communication of this nature was made to New Brunswick or Nova Scotia on the adoption of the memorandum in question or during the passage of the Railway Bills in these Provinces, although, as I have before observed, every consideration would have dictated the communication of so important a fact to the Provinces equally parties with Canada to the agreement thus said to be set aside.

23. “It is further to be observed,” say your Excellency’s advisers, “that the carrying out of the agreement of September, 1862, necessarily depended upon the success of the negotiation with the Imperial Government and the assent of the Legislatures of these Provinces being obtained.” This is no doubt true, so far as the immediate carrying into effect of the agreement is concerned; but it may be remarked that in the opinion of two of the parties to the Quebec agreement the negotiation in England did not fail, and that the Legisla-



tures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have by very large majorities given full effect both to the agreement itself and to the arrangements entered into with the Home Government in consequence of that agreement. That the Parliament of Canada has not hitherto given their assent is undoubtedly true, for that assent has never up to this time been sought, but I have yet to learn that it has been refused.

24. I rejoice to perceive that your Excellency's advisers are of opinion "that the events of each succeeding year invest this work with greater importance."—It is unnecessary to assure your Excellency that its importance is fully appreciated in the Lower Provinces. The acts of their Governments and their Legislatures shew far better than words can do the value which they attach to the completion of this great work. As in the eyes of your Excellency's advisers its importance is held to be increasing, I trust I am not too sanguine if I anticipate that it may one day assume dimensions which will induce them to fulfil engagements which they have of their own accord deliberately undertaken.

25. As regards the prosecution of the survey, my Lord, I trust that there may be no misunderstanding with respect to the action which New Brunswick is prepared to take, and the view which she is prepared to maintain. There is no objection on the part of the Government of New Brunswick to undertake a preliminary survey, but in undertaking it they desire that it should be unequivocally understood that they consider the engagements contracted in 1862 to be still binding alike on New Brunswick and on Canada.

26. And now, my Lord, before concluding this despatch, I must request your Lordship's attention to a question of far deeper moment than any connected with the Intercolonial Railway alone.

27. The engagement of 1862 was one of a solemn character, approaching as nearly in its "nature to a treaty as the political condition of these Provinces permits." It was signed by duly appointed Plenipotentiaries. It was confirmed by your Excellency, by Lord Mulgrave, and myself, on behalf of the Provinces we govern. It was not the private agreement of individuals which could be repudiated at the expense solely of the honor of the men who signed it. It was not the undertaking of a Government which might be repudiated at the expense of some discredit to their party, or over-ruled by their opponents should they replace them in power. It was an Inter-provincial act, and it is not easy to see how it can be abandoned without peril to the credit of that Province, which, without the consent of the other contracting parties, refuses to abide by its engagements. Such a disavowal of contracted obligations between independent nations, could, I do not hesitate to say, be probably followed by a suspension of all diplomatic relations.

28. When in 1842 King Louis Phillippe refused to ratify a treaty with England signed by his Ambassador, he was strictly in his right, for the permanent chief of the state might refuse to confirm the acts of his Plenipotentiary; but he was felt to have weakened the Royal authority in France, and to have done that which brought discredit on his country. The case, however, is far stronger when a treaty is ratified. It then becomes a national obligation, and those who may have most lamented its conclusion, if they subsequently take office, become without scruple its most active agents in carrying its provisions into effect. Over and over again have English statesmen said, "I opposed the conclusion of such a treaty and condemned the advice which recommended it, but it is now binding on my Sovereign and country, and their honor must be preserved." Your Excellency as her Majesty's representative, has confirmed this obligation, and it is with deep regret that I see it set aside. I feel well assured that your Excellency has not acted or abstained from action in this matter without good and sufficient reasons; into their nature and character it is not for me, however, to enquire, neither is it my function to express an opinion as to the course pursued by the Canadian Government—the Parliament and people of Canada are their judges. But there is an aspect of this question of which it does concern me to speak. By the mass of the British people the British North American Provinces are looked on as one whole, and all suffer together in consequence of any conduct on the part of the chief and foremost of them which may merit or meet with reprobation. Every act which bears or seems to bear an aspect of selfishness or bad faith, sinks deeply



into the mind of England as a proof that her sons in North America have sunk from her high standard of generosity and honor. True, among those who know them closely, the conduct of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia acting loyally in the spirit and letter of their obligations, will but give increased confidence in their honor and integrity. But, nevertheless, New Brunswick must, to a large extent, feel the effects of what is done by her greater and more powerful neighbor, and it is therefore that she claims a right to protest against a course which cannot be persisted in without injury to herself as well as to those who may more justly suffer.

29. If a solemn agreement deliberately made with two other Provinces, calmly considered, voluntarily entered into, confirmed by your Excellency's approval and signature, is to be looked upon as a thing of no weight, what Provincial obligations may be looked on as secure?

30. I cannot suppose that your Excellency's advisers can be insensible to the responsibility attaching to the assumption of such a position; nor will I believe that the people of Canada, even those who disapproved the engagement of 1862, desire to see it overthrown at the risk of spreading abroad a suspicion which, even if unjust, cannot fail to be generally injurious—that in that country grave interests of a permanent character are lightly dealt with, and great questions of Intercolonial policy are decided not on their merits or in accordance with any fixed principle, but are taken up, trifled with, and abandoned, to suit the political exigencies of the passing hour.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency the VISCOUNT MONCK.

(COPY.)

*Fredericton, 8th October, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have communicated to my Council the memorandum of the Executive Council of Canada, enclosed in your Excellency's despatch of 29th ultimo, and I have now the honor to transmit to your Excellency a memorandum which I have just received, and which contains the remarks of the Executive Council of New Brunswick on its contents.

Having explained at some length in my despatch of yesterday's date the views entertained by the Government of this Province in regard to the question to which this memorandum refers, I feel that no further remarks of mine are now necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency VISCOUNT MONCK, &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

*To His Excellency the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.*

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration the despatch of the Governor General of Canada, bearing date 29th September, and the enclosed memorandum of the Committee of Council, in answer to your Excellency's despatch of the 18th of the same month, in relation to the proposed survey of the Intercolonial Railway, and have the honor to submit, for your Excellency's approval, the following reply thereto:—

The Committee receive with pleasure the assurance from the Government of Canada, that they look forward with satisfaction to the consummation of this important undertaking,—one which they characterize as invested with greater importance by the events of each succeeding year.

In the opinion thus expressed by the Government of Canada, the Committee cordially unite. The action taken by the Government and Legislature of this Province gives the most unmistakable evidence of the importance they attach to

the early completion of the proposed Railway, and that interest is not in the slightest degree diminished.

The Committee have, however, to express their surprise, that the Canadian Government considered the agreement of September, 1862, to have been abandoned on the return of their delegates from England, in January last; and that the Minute of Council of the 25th February is considered by them as sufficient to prevent any misconception on this point.

It is alleged by the Canadian Government, as a justification of the assumed abandonment of the agreement of 1862, that the conditions upon which the Imperial Government proposed to give the desired guarantee were at variance with the terms of that agreement, and the instructions given by them to their delegates. If, by the instructions referred to, they allude to the stipulation made by them, that the expenditure made by Canada for the construction of the Railway must be considered by the Imperial Government as so much expended for purposes of defence, the Committee have to observe, that no such proposition formed any part of that agreement; and the refusal by the Imperial Government to so consider it, in the opinion of the Committee, cannot be considered as a just ground for the abandonment of that contract, and to which, indeed, it had no relation.

The Committee have carefully examined the agreement of 1862, and the proposal of the Imperial Government of December following, but have failed to discover any inconsistency whatever between the two.

The Committee, so far from considering the Minute of 25th February last as expressive of an abandonment of the agreement entered into at Quebec, view it as a continuation, on the part of the Canadian Government, of the negotiations with the Imperial Government on the basis of that agreement; and the Committee consider the confidence expressed by the Executive Council of Canada in that memorandum, that the Government and Parliament of Great Britain would, in consideration of the importance of this great work as a measure of defence and a means of extending and securing the political and commercial influence of England over an immense territory, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, grant the proposed guarantee of interest on the most liberal terms, as a renewal of the application made to the Imperial Government by their delegates, relative to the sinking fund.

The Committee are also of opinion that the temporary disagreement existing between the Imperial and Canadian Governments are not of a nature sufficiently important to warrant the conclusion, that the basis of the joint arrangement between the Provinces must necessarily be abandoned.

It is true the Government of New Brunswick, to meet the wishes of Canada, advised your Excellency to consent that a preliminary survey should be had prior to the contemplated Legislation on the part of Canada; but in thus advising your Excellency, the Executive Council of New Brunswick expressed the hope, that no further deviations from the details of the Quebec agreement would be sought for, and that all further proceedings towards the accomplishment of the great work in view would be in strict accordance with the terms of that agreement.

The Committee respectfully request your Excellency to forward a copy of this Minute to His Excellency the Governor General, and sincerely trust that the Canadian Government, upon further consideration, will heartily co-operate with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in carrying to a successful termination (upon the basis already agreed upon) this great Intercolonial undertaking, so long and ardently sought for by the people of British North America.

(Signed.)

S. L. TILLEY,  
W. H. STEEVES,  
CHARLES WATERS,  
P. MITCHELL,  
JAMES STEADMAN,  
JOHN McMILLAN,  
WILLIAM E. PERLEY,  
GEORGE L. HATHEWAY.

Executive Council Chamber,  
7th October, 1863. }

(COPY.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
20th October, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that yesterday was the first opportunity I have had of assembling a quorum of the Executive Council of this Province since the receipt of your Excellency's despatches of the 1st, 6th, and 9th instant, when I availed myself of the occasion to call their attention to them and their enclosures, and beg to inform you with reference to them that my Executive advisers are strongly of opinion that the agreement entered into by the Governments of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, in 1862—that Canada should bear but five-twelfths (5-12) of the cost of the railway from Truro to Riviere de Loup, assigned to that colony much less than her fair proportion, whether considered in relation to her population and resources, or to the advantages and necessities of such a work; yet they regarded the proposed survey as so indispensable to any rational consideration of this important question, that they were prepared to co-operate in it upon the assurances given by Canada that she was sincerely desirous of seeing the road constructed, that she would bear five-twelfths (5-12) of the cost of the survey, and that if the survey should establish the facts that a line could be found acceptable to the British Government—the cost of which should not exceed the ability of the three Provinces—she would be prepared to assist in any feasible plan for its construction as far as she was able.

Should the survey prove the practicability of such a route, my advisers believe that the intelligent public sentiment of Canada would not long permit any Administration there to leave that great country, with all its commercial relations, dependent for five months of the year upon the fiscal arrangements of an independent, if not rival, State; and for the same period cut off from communication with the Parent State by any line of transit available for war purposes. The solid, practical advantages of the survey would thus, in their opinion, have been secured, and would have remained of the greatest benefit, quite independently of the views which might happen to be entertained by those by whom it was proposed.

Holding these opinions, I need not add the regret with which my Government have learned that the Government of Canada have raised any question as to the extent to which she would ultimately be willing to be bound, or that, having done so, your Government should have regarded it as an insuperable obstacle to proceeding at once with the survey.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed.)

HASTINGS DOYLE.

His Excellency the

HON. ARTHUR H. GORDON, C. M. G.

(COPY.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
23rd October, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

On the 14th instant I received from Lieutenant-Governor Gordon the copy of a despatch which he had addressed to your Excellency, dated 7th October, having reference to the position now occupied by Canada on the question of the Intercolonial Railway. I availed myself of the first meeting of the Executive Council of this Province, after its receipt, to submit it to them, and have now the honor to transmit to your Excellency the copy of a despatch which, by the advice of my Government, I forwarded to Mr. Gordon, embodying their views upon the subject of his communication.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

HASTINGS DOYLE.

His Excellency VISCOUNT MONCK.

(No. 91.—Miscellaneous.)

(COPY.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
28th October, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to inform you that, on the 14th inst., I received from the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick the copy of a correspondence between the Governor General and that gentleman, relative to the proposed survey of the line of Intercolonial Railroad, and the position now occupied by Canada on that great question; and I now enclose to you the copy of a despatch, which, by the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, I addressed to Mr. Gordon, embodying their views on the subject.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed.) HASTINGS DOYLE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.

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*Fredericton, 29th October, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 20th inst., conveying to me the sentiment of your Excellency's advisers, on the subject of the recent discussions between this Government and that of Canada, respecting the proposed survey for the Intercolonial Railroad.

I can assure your Excellency that the Government of New Brunswick entirely share the regret expressed by your advisers, that any circumstances should have arisen to throw difficulties in the way of proceeding with the proposed survey, to the importance of which, as your Excellency is aware, my advisers are fully alive; but the Government of Nova Scotia is too enlightened not to perceive, and too just not to admit, that when a question has been raised as to the nature of the understanding upon which the survey was to be undertaken, it was impossible for this Government to do otherwise than state that which was its own conscientious conviction and belief. If by the "unqualified concurrence" required by the Canadian Government it is meant that the Government of New Brunswick are to admit that the engagements entered into in 1862 terminated in January last, it is not to be supposed that they can acquiesce in a statement in the accuracy of which they do not concur, and the admission of which would stultify their own acts and those of the Government of Nova Scotia during the past eight months; nor, when the Canadian Government distinctly intimated by their memorandum of the 29th September that in their view the agreement of 1862 was no longer binding, was it possible for this Government, without laying themselves justly open to a charge of want of candour and openness, to avoid expressing their dissent from this opinion!

I may observe, however, that my advisers have not as yet stated, as appears to be supposed by the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, that they regard the attitude assumed by the Government of Canada as an absolutely insuperable obstacle to proceeding with the survey; on the contrary, if your Excellency will refer to my despatch to the Governor General, you will find it stated that "there is no objection on the part of the Government of New Brunswick to undertake the preliminary survey. In undertaking it, however, they desire that it should be unequivocally understood that they consider the engagement contracted in 1862 to be still binding alike on New Brunswick and on Canada;" and although it is most undoubtedly the case that a reasonable prospect of the work being undertaken if the survey prove satisfactory, and a previous understanding as to the mode in which the expense of that work, if undertaken, is to be borne, are generally considered in this Province as indispensable preliminaries to the commencement of the survey, it is quite open to my Council to recommend that it should still be gone on with, if under all the circumstances they should deem it advisable to do so.

In conclusion, I hope it is almost unnecessary to assure your Excellency that it is the chief desire of my Government in this matter to act in strict accordance and concert with that of Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency  
The Administrator of the Government, Halifax.

*Government House, Quebec,  
October 31st, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 20th October, enclosing a copy of a despatch addressed by you to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, on the subject of the proposed survey of the Intercolonial Railway.

I shall not fail to bring immediately before the Executive Council of this Province the contents of your despatch, and I am gratified to find that the Ministers of Nova Scotia are impressed with the propriety of prosecuting the survey with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MONCK.

His Excellency  
MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE, &c., &c., &c., Halifax.

*Fredericton, 31st October, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch which I have lately received from the Governor General of Canada, together with a copy of a reply thereto, which I have addressed to his Excellency.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obd't servant,

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency  
The Administrator of the Government, Halifax.

(COPY.)

*Government House, Quebec, October 17th, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 7th inst., on the subject of the course pursued by the Government of Canada in reference to the negotiations connected with the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

In this despatch it appears to me that you directly charge the Ministers of the Crown in Canada with want of good faith in their dealings in this transaction, and, if not directly, at least by implication, I am myself included in this imputation.

It is not my desire or intention to engage with your Excellency in a controversial correspondence on this subject, but I wish to place on record the facts of the case as they appear on the authentic documents connected with it, and to suggest to you that those facts may be honestly read in a different sense from that which your Excellency attributes to them.

I do not mean in this communication to express any opinion on the wisdom or policy of the course pursued by the Government of Canada, my wish is to state the case as it seems to me to bear on the grave charges of want of good faith which you have brought forward.

The conference at Quebec in September, 1862, of the delegates from the Governments of the three Provinces, was held in consequence of the receipt of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, to which you allude in your despatch, dated April 12th, 1862.

That despatch rejected, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, a proposition made in 1861 jointly by the Governments of the three Provinces, as to the mode of raising the funds necessary for the construction of an Intercolonial Railway.

The despatch, however, suggested, *in general terms*, a new basis of arrangement for raising the necessary funds by means of "an Imperial guarantee of interest towards enabling them (the three Provinces) to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the railway," leaving the *terms* of the guarantee for subsequent negotiation.

By the memorandum of agreement signed at Quebec on the 12th September, 1862, the delegates of the three Provinces expressed themselves *in terms as general as those used in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch*, "prepared to assume under the Imperial guarantee the liability for the expenditure necessary to construct this great work." It was also agreed that a joint delegation should proceed to England to arrange the details of the proposal which had been made and accepted only in general terms.

I think it is plain that on the obtaining of the guarantee of the Imperial Government depended the whole of the remainder of the agreement, and that supposing a failure in this respect, the remaining terms of the contract, which only concerned the mode of using that guarantee, would fall to the ground.

I think it is also a fair inference from the course of action pursued, that the joint delegation which it was determined to send to England was not sent for the mere purpose of accepting whatever terms might be offered, but that it had powers to discuss and reject those terms if they appeared unreasonable.

I heartily concur with your Excellency in your expression of regret that the instructions to that delegation were not given in writing, and by the three Governments in common, as such a course would have effectually prevented the misunderstanding which has since unfortunately arisen.

When the delegates arrived in London they found that one of the conditions which the Imperial Government considered indispensable, was the provision of a Sinking Fund for the extinction of the debt to be guaranteed by Great Britain.

Without pronouncing, one way or the other, an opinion whether it was a wise course or sound policy for the Canadian delegates to refuse the guarantee on this ground, it is at all events plain that the obligation to provide a Sinking Fund made a great difference in the nature and value of the proposed guarantee.

It is also apparent that this proposal was then, for the first time, brought officially under the notice of the delegates from Canada.

No one ever supposed that Her Majesty's Government was guilty of a breach of good faith in attaching this condition to the offer of a guarantee made originally without any allusion to it; and whatever view you may entertain as to the policy of such a proceeding, I can scarcely think that on reflection you will still hold the opinion that such a charge can fairly be made against the Canadian Government for refusing to accede to a condition not contained in the original offer, or alluded to in the acceptance by them of the guarantee.

If I am right in my opinion that the delegates sent to London on the part of the Governments of the three Provinces, respectively, were armed with powers to reject the conditions which Her Majesty's Government might attach to the offer of the guarantee, and did exercise those powers by refusing the guarantee on the

terms proposed—the basis of the arrangement having by these means failed, the other stipulations of the agreement which were dependent upon the success of this fundamental term, of course fell with it.

With regard to the agreement as to the proportional incidence of the expenditure, I must beg-leave to remind your Excellency that a memorandum was agreed to by the delegates of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1861, in which a different apportionment between the three Provinces of the incidence of expense was adopted from that which was agreed to in 1862, but the negotiation having then broken down in consequence of the failure to secure the Imperial assistance on the terms proposed, no imputation of bad faith was made against the Governments of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, because in 1862 they did not consider themselves bound by the arrangement of 1861 on this incidental portion of the plan; nor do I think any such imputation could in fairness be made against them.

I regret very much that your Excellency was not furnished officially and immediately with a copy of the Minute of the Council of this Province of 25th February last. I readily admit you should have had it, and I can only account for the omission by the fact that just at that time Mr. Tilley was here in personal communication with the members of the Canadian Government.

With respect to the question as to the survey of the line of Railway which has now been proposed, it appears to me that whether the basis of 1862 be adhered to or abandoned, a trustworthy survey is absolutely necessary, in order to make any progress towards the completion of this work, and I trust that any misunderstanding which may have arisen will not be allowed to impede this indispensable step.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

His Excellency the Hon. A. H. GORDON, C. M. G.

(COPY.)

*Fredericton, October 27th, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have to-day received your Excellency's despatch of the 17th instant, and, although like your Excellency, I have no wish to enter into any controversy upon the subject to which it relates, I feel compelled to reply briefly to one or two of the remarks made by your Excellency.

2. In the first place I must be permitted to express my deep regret that your Excellency should have conceived me to have desired, either directly or by implication, to cast upon your Excellency any imputation of bad faith. I most certainly had no such intention, for I entertained no such idea, and I regret that my despatch should in your Excellency's opinion, be open to such a construction, as I explicitly stated therein that I felt no doubt that the course pursued by your Excellency had been dictated by good and sufficient reasons. Nor have I, as far as I am aware, expressed any direct judgment on the course pursued by your Excellency's advisers. Their acts are susceptible of wearing an appearance of bad faith, and are so viewed in many quarters. I have therefore felt myself entitled to protest against the injury which may be thus indirectly inflicted on this Province; but I have expressly stated that these suspicions might very possibly be unjust, although it was not unnatural that such suspicions should have been excited by the acts which caused them.

3. I cannot say that the reasoning of your Excellency's despatch has led me to consider as inaccurate the views put forward in my despatch to your Excellency of the 7th instant.

4. I cannot perceive, nor indeed does your Excellency attempt to maintain, that the proposals of the British Cabinet were inconsistent with the agreement of 1862 as is urged by the Executive Council of Canada in their Minute of September 29, 1863, and whilst I quite admit that the question of a Sinking Fund was for the first time officially mentioned to the representatives of Canada in London, your



Excellency cannot have forgotten that it was frequently in the minds of those who took part in the Conference at Quebec, and who were well aware that such a condition was invariably insisted on in similar cases by the Imperial Government. Neither there, nor subsequently in England until the very eve of their departure, did the representatives of Canada assert that it was impossible for them to agree to its imposition, whilst in the opinion of the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the establishment of a Sinking Fund accompanied by the concessions ultimately granted by the British Government as to the period at which the payments to that fund were to commence, and the nature of the securities in which it was to be invested, did not really in any appreciable degree diminish the value of the proposed guarantee. I have no desire, however, to resume a discussion on this controverted point.

5. That the Minute of February 25th, 1863, was, however, intended by some members at least of the Canadian Government to close the negotiation and to convey an intimation to the Lower Provinces of its close, I am bound to believe on their testimony to that effect; but if so, it is unfortunate that the document itself should have been so singularly ill-calculated for its purpose. Its apparent object is to propose a new arrangement for the re-payment of the contemplated loan, thereby it would seem continuing rather than abandoning the negotiations between the Imperial Government and that of Canada; and it certainly failed to carry any sense of its true intention even to some members of the Canadian Government who took part in its preparation; whilst how that could be a notification to the Lower Provinces which was not communicated to them, I own I am at a loss to conceive. On this point, I may observe, that your Excellency is in error in supposing Mr. Tilley to have been at Quebec at the time that that Memo. was prepared. The Memorandum bears date 25th February. Mr. Tilley left Quebec on 27th January, and so far was he from conceiving the agreement of 1862 to have been abrogated, that he, as your Excellency is aware, introduced a Bill into the Legislature of this Province to give the effect of law to that agreement.

6. Your Excellency observes that the Lower Provinces agreed in 1861, to a different apportionment of the expense to that arranged in 1862, and that no imputation of bad faith followed its abandonment. This is most true; but there is an extremely important difference to be observed between that case and the one now under consideration. The agreement of 1861 was abandoned by the common consent of all the parties to it; but the complaint now made by the Government of New Brunswick is that, in this case the negotiations for the preliminary survey has been permitted to go on without any intimation on the part of the Government of Canada, that an entirely fresh arrangement for the construction of the subsequent work would have to succeed the survey, although it must have been quite apparent from my various despatches and those of Lord Mulgrave, especially that of 29th April, transmitting to your Excellency the copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, as also from the acts of the Governments and Legislatures of this Province and Nova-Scotia, that, although the execution of the agreement was known to be suspended, its provisions were here still imagined to be binding.

7. I quite concur with your Excellency in attaching a very high importance to the completion of the survey, and I will communicate to my Council for their consideration and advice your Excellency's hope that "no misunderstanding which may have arisen will be allowed to impede this indispensable step"—nor will I anticipate the course that my advisers may deem it proper to recommend. But I am aware that when they assented to the preliminary survey, it was in the full belief that, should that survey prove satisfactory, the work would when undertaken be carried out in the manner contemplated by the agreement of 1862—not perhaps immediately, but whenever the difficulties between the Imperial Government and that of Canada had been satisfactorily arranged; and I am also aware that, however desirable that such a survey may be, a previous agreement as to the course to be followed in the event of such a survey proving the feasibility of the work, is generally considered in this Province to be necessary to justify the outlay which would be required for the purpose.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency VISCOUNT MONCK, &c., &c., &c.



Quebec, 2nd November, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of a despatch wherein the Duke of Newcastle directs Mr. Sandford Fleming to be appointed as the representative of the Imperial Government in the contemplated survey of the line of the Intercolonial Railway.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MONCK.

His Excellency MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE.

(COPY.)

(No. 107.)

Downing Street, 17th October, 1863.

MY LORD,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 14th September, No. 87, enclosing a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of your Executive Council, in which it is recommended that the Engineer appointed to act on behalf of the Imperial Government in the contemplated survey of the proposed line of Intercolonial Railway should be sent to Halifax as soon as possible.

The character of Mr. Sandford Fleming, whom in your despatch No. 81 you mention as having been nominated by the Government to undertake the preliminary survey of the line of Intercolonial Railway, is so unexceptionable, and the selection of him by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is such a further convincing proof of his qualification for the office of Engineer for the line, that I am quite ready to avail myself of his services as the representative of the Imperial Government; your Lordship will accordingly be pleased to appoint Mr. Fleming at once to the situation.

It is agreeable to me to feel that by selecting Mr. Fleming as the combined representative of Her Majesty's Government and of the North American Provinces specially interested in this important subject, much delay has been avoided, and that the wishes of your Government for the immediate commencement of the survey, as far as this appointment is concerned, have been complied with.

It will of course be understood that in waiving their rights to appoint a separate Engineer for effecting the survey, Her Majesty's Government do not abandon the right to satisfy themselves that the line is one which will answer the purposes in which the Imperial Government is interested, and that it can be constructed without application to the Imperial Government for any further guarantee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

FREDERIC ROGERS,

In the absence and by the authority  
of the Duke of Newcastle.

Government House, Quebec,  
November 7 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your Excellency's information, copies of letters and enclosures that have passed between the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick and myself on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway, prior to my despatch of the 17th October on the same subject, a copy of which was communicated to your Excellency on the 31st ultimo.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MONCK.

His Excellency MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE, &c., Halifax.

(COPY.)

Quebec, December 21st, 1863.

SIR,—

Referring to previous correspondence on the subject, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, approved by me on the 18th instant, in reference to the Intercolonial Railway.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

MONCK.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government  
of Nova Scotia.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, appointed by His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th December, 1863.*

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration a memorandum of the Executive Council of New Brunswick in reference to the Intercolonial Railway, transmitted by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of that Province, under date the 8th October last; and they have the honor to submit, for your Excellency's approval, the following observations in reply:—

The Committee cannot refrain from expressing their regret that the Government of New Brunswick continues to attach undue importance (in the judgment of the Committee) to the details of the provisional agreement entered into at Quebec in September, 1862.

The Committee have already reported to your Excellency that in their opinion that convention is practically at an end, not by reason of any action on the part of Canada, but as a result of the conditions insisted upon by the Imperial Government, and the consequent failure of the negotiations in London. An unyielding adherence to the convention of 1862, in its entirety, and a determination to make it the unalterable basis of further proceedings, can only have the effect of indefinitely postponing the entire project. On the other hand, the Committee are anxious to see a survey undertaken at the earliest possible period, that the information may be acquired which the discussions in London have shewn to be an essential preliminary to further negotiation.

It is gratifying to know that the steps taken to secure a survey are concurred in by the Imperial Government, and the Committee trust that the Government of New Brunswick will waive all further objection, and thus assist in restoring the question of an Intercolonial Railway to a position more favorable to a satisfactory solution.

The desire of the Government of New Brunswick to treat with Canada, as though it were irrevocably committed to the details of the preliminary arrangements of the representatives of the three Governments in 1862, appears the more surprising to the Committee when they remember that the assent of the Imperial Government—the fourth party to the compact—was refused unless new conditions of a very important character were agreed to, and also unless Canada acquiesced in a distinct repudiation of considerations by which the views of its Government had been largely influenced.

Of the nature of these considerations the Committee need not here speak.

It is enough that to the then Government of Canada they formed cogent reasons for assenting to the plan adopted by the convention, and that they were set aside as inadmissible by the Imperial Government.

The Committee would also remark that the attempt to treat as fixed and unalterable, stipulations in an arrangement, which, in its very nature, could have no force or effect until assented to by four separate Governments, (one of which from the first refused its assent) and which, moreover, required to be confirmed by four distinct Legislatures, (a confirmation which became impossible by a failure of the preliminary agreements between the four Governments) seems as unreasonable as it is unprecedented.

The Committee do not forget that at a previous stage of this question, New Brunswick was itself a party to a proceeding similar to that of which it now complains. The agreement of 1862 was not the first upon the same subject, nor is a change of basis now made for the first time.

One of the preliminaries which Canada is now asked to adhere to inflexibly, corresponds with a condition embodied in the arrangement of 1861, which was allowed to dissolve and disappear on the failure of the negotiations in England without remonstrance or objection on the part of New Brunswick.

The Committee submit that Canada may, without subjecting itself to a charge of bad faith, now do what New Brunswick and the other parties to the negotiation have already done under similar circumstances, without imputation or complaint from any quarter.

If the requirement of the Imperial Government in relation to an exploratory survey of a central route were unreasonable, the Committee might have hesitated before acceding to it, but the Committee are constrained to admit the propriety of the demand of the Imperial Government for trustworthy data, as to the cost of the undertaking, before lending the Imperial guarantee.

The Committee need scarcely remind your Excellency that this survey was always regarded in Canada as an important element in the negotiations in England, as well as a necessary preliminary to the proper discussion of the project in the Canadian Legislature.

The Government of this Province did not press the demand for a preliminary survey, during the conference at Quebec in 1862, for reasons which the Government of New Brunswick ought not to ignore. The survey was deferred at the earnest solicitation of the delegates from that Province, for the purpose of averting apprehended difficulties in their own Legislature.

For the failure of the negotiations in England, New Brunswick is therefore to a large extent responsible, because one of the conditions insisted upon by the Imperial Government was omitted from the basis of agreement at Quebec to promote the convenience of that Province.

The Committee are of opinion that the present attitude of the Government of Canada is one that in no respect prejudices the interests of any of the parties to the provisional agreement of 1862.

In its memorandum of February last, the Canadian Government simply desired to place that convention in its true light, as a preliminary arrangement that had fallen to the ground, not by any act of Canada, but because the final terms, as presented at a later stage of the negotiations, were not accepted by all the contracting parties; and the Committee may remind your Excellency that several gentlemen, not unfriendly to the project of an Intercolonial Railway, but who had opposed its prosecution under the convention of 1862, joined the administration in May last on the distinct understanding that the convention of 1862 was practically at an end.

In the meantime a reconstruction of the whole question is rendered necessary, as well to satisfy the people of Canada as to comply with the prudent command of the Imperial Government.

Of this new proceeding an exploratory survey is the first step.

What shall follow must be largely dependent upon the result of the engineering operation, and upon the views of all the parties to the enterprise, as they may be founded upon or revised in accordance with the information which may then be available.

The Government of Canada reserves to itself the right of weighing, scrutinizing, and dealing with the propositions which may hereafter be submitted, untrammelled by conditions or stipulations which events have annulled.

In conclusion, the Committee would renew the expression of their hope that the Government of New Brunswick will, on a reconsideration of the whole case, consent to co-operate with Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Imperial Government, in undertaking a preliminary survey which it is now evident must precede all further negotiations, and to defer discussions which properly belong to a subsequent stage of the question.

(Certified)

(Signed)

WM. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

(COPY.)

Quebec, 15th March, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of the instructions given by this government to Mr. Sandford Fleming, for the survey of the line of Intercolonial Railway.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

MONCK.

His Excellency Major General DOYLE, &amp;c.

(COPY.)

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 11th March, 1864.

(Canada.)

SIR,—

I now address to you, in writing, instructions by the government of Canada, for the survey intrusted to you of the route of the proposed Intercolonial Railway, the substance of which instructions has already been communicated to you in a verbal manner, such mode of communication having been adopted at the time, in order to avoid delay, in your departure from Quebec, on the duty in question.

1. You are instructed, on the part of the Government of Canada, to proceed immediately to a survey and examination of the territory through which the proposed line of railway between this Province and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would run.

2. This survey and examination are intended for the purpose of enabling the Government of Canada to form an estimate of the practicability of the proposed undertaking, and of its probable cost, in order that the expediency of engaging in the work itself may be judged of in a satisfactory manner.

3. The information so obtained will also be at the service of the other Governments interested, if desired.

4. On a general examination of the country, you will consider the routes which have on previous occasions been contemplated for the object in question, as well as any others which may seem to you worthy of attention.

5. Your notice will be especially given to any obstacles which may present themselves as requiring serious expense to surmount, and to the best methods of overcoming such obstacles, or of avoiding them by deviations from the direct line.

6. You will also pay attention to the distance of what may in other respects appear the most eligible line from the frontier of the United States at various points.

7. You will make your calculations in the matter of the probable cost of the work with a due regard to economy, but at the same time to full efficiency.

8. Similar considerations will guide you as regards the survey and examination.

9. You will endeavour to act in a cordial and harmonious spirit with any persons who may be appointed either on the part of the sister colonies, or of the Imperial Government, to co-operate with you.

10. The completion of the survey and examination at as early a period as possible, is highly desirable.

11. You will report your progress from time to time to the Provincial Secretary of Canada.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

A. J. FERGUSON BLAIR.

Secretary.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq., Civil Engineer, }  
Fredericton, New Brunswick. }

(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—No. 15.)

*Downing Street, 19th March, 1864.*

SIR,—

I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a correspondence which has passed between this Department, the Treasury, and Mr. Watkin, the President of the Grand Trunk Railway, on the subject of the proposed Intercolonial Railway.

From this correspondence you will learn the understanding upon which Her Majesty's Government are prepared to accede to the proposition now submitted to them, with regard to the construction of a line of railway between Truro and the Bend, in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as a part of the larger project for completing the railway communication between Halifax and Quebec.

The question whether this section of the railway should be at once undertaken is of course entirely for the decision of the Provincial Legislatures, and I need hardly say that I shall myself view with interest any step which tends to facilitate the completion of the plan contemplated in the negotiations of 1862-3.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS,

(In the absence, and by the authority of the Secretary of State.)

The officer Administering  
the Government of Nova Scotia. }

SIR F. ROGERS TO MR. HAMILTON.

(COPY.)

*Downing Street, 11th March, 1864.*

SIR,—

In the months of December, 1862, and January, 1863, I had the honor, by direction of the Duke of Newcastle, to submit to you for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, certain proposals made on behalf of the colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in relation to the completion of a line of railway now partly in existence between Halifax and Quebec.

The conclusions approved by their Lordship's and His Grace were recorded in two memoranda, which, though not embodied in the usual form of departmental correspondence, were placed in the hands of the Colonial delegates, and have since been recited in full in the Provincial acts, to which I shall presently refer. It has hitherto not been thought necessary to make these transactions the subject of more formal reference to their Lordships, because all further proceedings were contingent in the first instance on Colonial legislation, and this legislation has as yet but partially taken place. But while the prosecution of the undertaking, as a whole, is thus in abeyance, a proposal has reached His Grace which, without entailing any additional expense or liability on the Imperial Government, may lead to the immediate commencement of one part of the line. This proposal His Grace is desirous of recommending strongly for the favorable consideration of their Lordships.

The case now stands as follows: In the memoranda already alluded to Her Majesty's Government state the terms on which they are prepared to propose to Parliament to guarantee a loan of £3,000,000, to be spent in completing railway communication between Quebec and Halifax.

It is stipulated that the line shall be approved by the Home Government—that arrangements there described shall be made for repayment of the loan, and that

Her Majesty's Government shall approve the surveys, and must be satisfied that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee. It is also stipulated that bills shall be "immediately" submitted to the Colonial Legislatures for giving effect to the plan.

Such bills have been submitted to the legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and passed. Copies of the act are now enclosed for their Lordships' information. It will be observed that they contain transcripts of the memoranda of December, 1862, and January, 1863. The Canadian Government has not submitted any bill, and appears to deny its obligation to the other two colonies to do so.

But it appears possible that, notwithstanding the backwardness of that government, the two lower provinces may think it worth while at once to construct a certain portion of the line—*i. e.*, from Truro, the present terminus in Nova Scotia, to what is called the Bend—if they can be assured that they will not by this premature action prejudice their claim on the Imperial guarantee, supposing that this guarantee should eventually be granted.

It appears just to his Grace that if the undertaking is a valuable one, (which it certainly is) the lower provinces ought not to suffer by their forwardness in commencing it, provided their work is really what it ought to be in reference to the main scheme.

But if the railway is at once commenced, questions might arise (in which Her Majesty's government ought not to be involved) as to the proportion in which the different provinces are entitled or called upon to share in the advantages or burdens of the guaranteed loan. And it is also to be borne in mind that in strictness of construction Her Majesty's Government may now perhaps be entitled to withdraw the promises contained in the memoranda of 1862-3, on the ground that the condition provided of "immediately" submitting the necessary bills to the Colonial Legislatures has not been performed. This right Her Majesty's Government would implicitly waive if they sanctioned the commencement of the railway by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

His Grace thinks that the first of these two questions, (that respecting the apportionment of the guarantee,) so far as regards the advantage derivable from the guarantee, is almost exclusively for the consideration of the provinces themselves; and as regards the liabilities attaching to it, that Her Majesty's Government have no reason for desiring any alteration in consequence of the proceedings now contemplated, the only object of this country being to ensure that the road is made and the debt properly secured.

On the second point it appears to his Grace that the present may be a proper opportunity for fixing a definite period within which, if at all, the Legislatures must effect their legislation.

His Grace would therefore propose that the promoters of this undertaking (who, he understands, have already brought their case under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury,) might be answered to the following effect—that if the Lower Provinces shall, at their own expense, commence the construction of a railway on a line approved by Her Majesty's Government, between Truro and the Bend, and if subsequently the proposed loan of £3,000,000 shall be raised under the Imperial guarantee in virtue of the offer contained in the above mentioned memoranda, the railway between Truro and the Bend and the works constructed therefor by the Lower Provinces, (as far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned,) be considered to form part of the railway on which the loan of £3,000,000 is to be expended; and Her Majesty's Government see no reason for requiring any change in that part of the memoranda which declares that five-twelfths of the loan shall be chargeable against Canada, three and a half twelfths against Nova Scotia, and three and a half twelfths against New Brunswick.

It may be added that the further question, what part of that sum of £3,000,000 should be paid over to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in consideration of the works effected by them without the concurrence of Canada, will be mainly a question for the Provincial Governments; but that the Imperial Government before being party to any such payment in respect of this section of the railway, must have sufficient security that the whole scheme will be prosecuted with effect.

It must be clearly explained that this assurance is given merely for the purpose

of providing (as far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned) that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shall not be prejudiced by commencing the railway in anticipation of a final arrangement, (if such arrangement should ever take effect) and is not to be understood as in any varying, or keeping alive, or extending that arrangement, or as imposing on the Imperial Government any liability to assist in the construction of the shorter line now contemplated, whether by way of guarantee or otherwise, except in pursuance of the offer of December, 1862, and January, 1863. It follows of course that if that offer should fall to the ground, this assurance will fall with it. And it should be particularly pointed out that the present correspondence is not to affect the right of the Home Government to determine for itself at what period the offer of 1862-3 shall be held to be cancelled by the failure of the Canadian Government to fulfil the first of the proposed conditions, viz., that of submitting immediately to the Colonial Legislatures the bills required for carrying that offer into effect.

It might, however, be added that Her Majesty's Government consider that offer as still subsisting, but would certainly cease to do so unless a definitive arrangement were made, and the necessary Colonial laws passed within five years of the date of the first memorandum, *i. e.*, before December, 1867.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

(COPY.)

MR. PEEL TO SIR F. ROGERS.

*Treasury Chambers, 18th March, 1864.*

SIR,—

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Watkin, the President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, dated 15th ult. ; and with reference to your letter of 11th inst., I am to request that you will state to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle that my Lords are very averse to entertain the proposition now made in relation to the construction of the line of Railway between Truro and the Bend, in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as a part of the larger project for completing railway communication between Quebec and Halifax, without knowing the views of the Governments of those Provinces.

If, however, it should be the desire of the Governments of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that the arrangement proposed in your letter of 11th instant, with the conditions annexed, should be carried into effect,—and if the Legislatures of the Provinces should make provision accordingly,—this Board will be prepared to assent to that arrangement.

But their Lordships desire that it may be distinctly understood that the construction of the line now proposed between Truro and the Bend, is undertaken by the two Provinces at their own risk, that no claim of any kind is to be made upon the Imperial Government, if the whole project of 1862-3 should not be carried out, and that Her Majesty's Government is not to be involved in any question that may arise between the three Provincial Governments with reference to the arrangements now proposed.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) F. PEEL.

SIR F. ROGERS, Bart.



(COPY.)

MR. WATKIN TO MR. HAMILTON.

*Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,  
21, Old Broad Street, E. C., Feb. 15th, 1864.*

SIR,—

Provisional arrangements were made in 1862 and 1863 between Her Majesty's Treasury, and delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Canada, in reference to the Intercolonial Railway.

The railway, as projected, was composed of two integral portions, one extending from Truro, in Nova Scotia, to a Junction with the St. John and Shediac line, at a place below Shediac, usually known as the "Bend," and which portion was about one hundred miles in length; the other extending from the Bend, through portions of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, to Riviere du Loup, where it effected a junction with the system of the Grand Trunk Railway, of which I am President, and by means of which system a direct through communication is secured to the extreme western boundary of Canada.

In the papers drawn up under your supervision, I believe, in 1863, it was proposed that the British Government should have the right of laying down the exact course of the line of railway, and that in consideration of this, and other matters, the Imperial guarantee should be extended to an issue of £3,000,000 sterling of Provincial bonds to be devoted to the construction.

I need not trouble you with further details with which you are so familiar.

Since the issue of these documents the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have each passed acts in their Parliament, accepting and confirming the arrangement so far as those two Provinces are concerned; but these acts contain a provision that if within two years the Province of Canada should not assent and legislate, then that their own legislation should be considered void, therefore their legislation of 1863 will be void in the year 1865.

Unfortunately Canada has not yet made any practical step in advance in the way of legislation; nor is there any great likelihood that the Canadian Parliament, in the session about to commence, will carry through the needful measures.

Under these circumstances the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were anxious that Her Majesty's Government should permit the Imperial guarantee to operate as regards the capital required to be expended on the first link of the railway, viz., that between Truro and the Bend, but on consulting His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, at the request of members of the Government of the two Provinces, I find him indisposed to recommend a compliance with the wishes so expressed.

As matters stand the Parliaments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will, in the coming session, be urged to devote, in other directions, the capital to be set apart for the construction of the Intercolonial.

As regards Nova Scotia, a strong effort will be made to extend their existing railway system for local purposes to Pictou; and more than that, both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are at this moment appealed to join with parties in the State of Maine in connecting their respective railway systems with the railway system of the United States.

And as the latter proposal involves a much smaller cost and length of railway to construct than the Intercolonial, and as it will give for New Brunswick a short route into districts with which they have a very considerable trade, such a proposal finds many and ardent supporters.

Under these circumstances, I have suggested to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in accordance with what I believe to be wishes of those in the Lower Provinces who are anxious still for the realization of the Intercolonial project, that Her Majesty's Treasury should protect these two Provinces from damage in the event of their taking action in the right direction, and not waiting for Canada.

Provided they can be induced to construct without delay, and out of their own funds, the first link in the Intercolonial system above alluded to, which I consider will cost about £800,000 sterling, will Her Majesty's Treasury consent that in the



event of the complete construction of the Intercolonial Railway under the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the fair rateable proportion of capital attributable to this first link shall be then included in the guarantee?

It might be distinctly understood that some reasonable limit of time should be fixed by Her Majesty's Government, and also that the whole arrangement is still contingent upon Imperial legislation, that no present guarantee is required, and that no liability or guarantee can accrue unless the whole scheme is carried out under the approval of the Treasury and the confirmation of Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWIN W. WATKIN.

G. A. HAMILTON, Esq., Secretary Treasury, Whitehall.

SIR F. ROGERS TO MR. WATKIN.

(COPY.)

*Downing Street, 19th March, 1864.*

SIR,—

The Duke of Newcastle desires me to inform you that he has received from the Lords of the Treasury a copy of your letter of the 15th of February, contemplating the construction by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of the first link of the Intercolonial railway between Truro and the Bend, and suggesting that the line so constructed should be held to be part of the larger scheme contemplated in the laws recently passed by those two Provinces and by the memoranda of December, 1862, and January, 1863, recited in those laws.

I am directed by His Grace to inform you in reply that, if the Lower Provinces shall, at their own expense, commence the construction of a railway on a line approved by Her Majesty's Government, between Truro and the Bend, and if subsequently the proposed loan of £3,000,000 shall be raised under the Imperial guarantee in virtue of the offer contained in the above memoranda, the railway between Truro and the Bend, and the works constructed thereupon by the Lower Provinces shall (as far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned) be considered to form part of the railway on which the loan of £3,000,000 is to be expended; and that His Grace sees no reason for requiring any change in that part of the memoranda which declares that five-twelfths of the loan shall be chargeable against Canada, three and a half twelfths against Nova Scotia, and three and a half twelfths against New Brunswick.

The further question of what part of that sum of £3,000,000 should be paid over to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in consequence of the works effected by them without the concurrence of Canada, will be mainly a question for the Provincial Governments, in which it must be understood that Her Majesty's Government is not to be involved. But the Imperial Government, before being party to any such payment in respect of this section of the railway, must have sufficient security that the whole scheme will be prosecuted with effect.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that this assurance is given merely for the purpose of providing (as far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned) that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shall not be prejudiced by commencing the Railway in anticipation of a final arrangement (if such arrangement should ever take effect), and is not to be construed as in any way varying, or keeping alive or extending, that arrangement, or as imposing on the Imperial Government any liability to assist in the construction of the shorter line now contemplated, whether by way of guarantee or otherwise, except in pursuance of the offer of December, 1862, and January, 1863. Therefore no claim whatever is to be made on the Imperial Government, unless the whole project is carried into execution; and if the offer

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of 1862-3 should fall to the ground, this assurance will of course fall with it. It must also be understood that the present correspondence is not to affect the right of the Home Government to determine for itself at what period the offer of 1862-3 shall be held to be cancelled by the failure of the Canadian Government to fulfil the first of the proposed conditions, viz. : that of submitting immediately to the Colonial Legislatures the bills required for carrying that offer into effect.

I am to add, however, that Her Majesty's Government consider that offer as still subsisting, but would certainly cease to do so, unless a definite arrangement were made, and the necessary Colonial laws passed within five years of the date of the first memorandum, *i. e.*, before December, 1867.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) F. ROGERS.

## APPENDIX No. 13.

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### ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION.

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(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—No. 31.)

*Downing Street, May 5th, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to request that you will acquaint the House of Assembly and Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, that their address to the Queen, which was enclosed in your despatch, No. 37, of the 15th of April, has been laid before Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously. Her Majesty was much gratified by the expressions of loyalty and attachment which it contained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c., &c.

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(COPY.)

(No. 30.—Nova Scotia.)

*Downing Street, 4th May, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 37, of the 15th of April, and to acquaint you that the address to the Prince of Wales from the House of Assembly and Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, which was enclosed in that despatch, has been forwarded to Lieutenant General Knolleys, in order that it may be submitted to His Royal Highness.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE.

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*Marlborough House, May 23rd, 1863.*

Lieut. General Knolleys has been commanded by the Prince of Wales to thank the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, for their affectionate address on the occasion of his marriage. His Royal Highness deeply appreciates the warmth of their congratulations, and is very sensible of the loyalty and attachment with which they are animated towards Her Majesty the Queen.

To the President of the Legislative Council,  
And the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—No. 12.)

*Downing Street, 16th March, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 12, of the 16th of February, enclosing a joint address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, congratulating Her Majesty on the birth of a son to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and also a similar address to their Royal Highness on the same subject.

I have to request that you will inform the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, that I duly laid their address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously.

You will also inform them that I caused to be communicated to the Prince and Princess of Wales the joint address of the two Houses to their Royal Highnesses, and that they have received with much satisfaction this expression of the attachment and good wishes of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Officer Administering the Government }  
of Nova Scotia. }

APPENDIX No. 14.

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PRINCESS OF WALES.

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(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.)

*Downing Street, 15th January, 1864.*

SIR,—

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that on the evening of the 8th instant, at 2 minutes before 9 o'clock, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince, to the great joy of the nation, and of all the Royal family. Her Royal Highness and the infant Prince have, through Divine mercy, continued to do well up to the present time.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Officer Administering the Government }  
of Nova Scotia. }

## APPENDIX No. 15.

### GOVERNMENT FORMATION.

(COPY.)

(No. 55—Legislative.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.  
11th June, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honour to inform your Grace that the elections which took place on the 28th May have resulted in the return of an overwhelming majority on the part of the Opposition, and the consequent defeat and resignation of the Government.

So soon as the result was known Mr. Howe informed me that it was the desire of the Government at once to tender their resignations, as they were unwilling to retain office for a day longer than was necessary, after ascertaining that the majority against them was so unmistakeable.

I at once assured him that although I should regret closing the official connection which had subsisted between us for more than three years, I thought that under the circumstances the course which the Government proposed to adopt was the proper one, and on Friday last, the 5th June, their resignation having been tendered to me in an official form, I at once communicated with Mr. Johnston and entrusted to his hands the formation of a new Government.

I have now the honour to enclose for your Grace's information the names of the gentlemen whom I have this day, by the advice of Mr. Johnston, appointed to seats in the Executive Council and the different Departmental offices.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.

HON. J. W. JOHNSTON, Attorney General.  
“ CHARLES TUPPER, Provincial Secretary.  
“ W. A. HENRY, Solicitor General.  
“ JAMES McNAB, Receiver General.  
“ I. LEVESCONTE, Financial Secretary.  
J. MCKINNON, }  
A. McFARLANE, } Without office.  
S. L. SHANNON, }  
JAMES McDONALD, Railway Commissioner.  
ALPIN GRANT, Queen's Printer.

(copy.)

No. 43.—Nova Scotia.)

*Downing Street, 29th June, 1863.*

My LORD,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 55 of the 11th instant, reporting the resignation of Mr. Howe's Government in consequence of the result of the recent General Election, and communicating to me the names of the members of the new Government of which you had entrusted the formation to Mr. Johnston.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor the Right Honorable }  
the EARL OF MULGRAVE. }

## APPENDIX No. 16.

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### GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

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(COPY.)

(No. 103.—Miscella.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
December 10th, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Minute of Council, by which your Grace will perceive that it has been decided by the members of the Government to withdraw the salary of the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province from the estimates which are annually laid before the House of Assembly.

There can be no doubt that the Government have a perfect right, if they see fit, to do so, because no provision whatever is made for the salary of that officer in the Civil List; but I confess I do not see how a Lieutenant Governor can perform his duties here without a Private Secretary; and it will be seen by despatches which have already been written on the subject, that those who have filled the office of Lieutenant Governor here do not consider the salary attached to that office to be adequate to meet their expenses, much less to enable them to appropriate out of it a sufficient sum to pay the salary of a Private Secretary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HASTINGS DOYLE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G.

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(COPY.)

The Executive Council, after due consideration of the subject of the Provincial expenditure connected with the office of Lieutenant Governor, remark as follows :

The salary of the Lieutenant Governor is established by law at £3000 sterling, paid from the revenue of the Province. A commodious residence is also provided at the public expense, and all repairs necessary for the same are invariably paid out of the Provincial Treasury. The rooms and apartments which are usually appropriated for the reception of company on public days are furnished from the revenue of the Colony. In addition to this, £200 currency has been for several years past appropriated from the Provincial Treasury to defray the expense of light and fuel for the residence of the Lieutenant Governor.

The further appropriation by annual vote of the Legislature of £200 sterling for the payment of a Private Secretary for the Lieutenant Governor, is almost invariably the subject of acrimonious discussion in the Assembly, injurious to the position of the Queen's Representative, in consequence of the impression that prevails that the salary and other emoluments of office of the Lieutenant Governor are disproportionately large compared with those of the most laborious public officers of the Colony.



Under these circumstances, together with the conviction on the part of the Council that, while it is the duty of the Executive to provide for any service connected with the Government, any private duties required by the Lieutenant Governor should not be charged upon the Colony. The Council do not propose to submit the amount in the Estimates, for that service, after the term of office of the present Lieutenant Governor expires.

The Executive Council request his Honor the Administrator of the Government to transmit this Minute of Council to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle prior to the appointment of the successor of Lord Normanby.

Certified.

(Signed) JAS. H. THORNE,  
C. E. C.

(COPY.)

(No. 1.—Nova Scotia.)

*Downing Street, 9th January, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 103 of the 10th of December.

I regret to learn from the Minute of the Executive Council that it is the intention of the Government of Nova Scotia to take a course which will either deprive the Lieutenant Governor of a Private Secretary, so obviously necessary to the Queen's Representative, or else effect a diminution in the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, which is already no more than adequate to the requirements of his position.

It is, however, possible that your Executive Council have been led to this conclusion by a misconception, as I perceive that they admit it to be the "duty of the Executive to provide for any service connected with the Government," while they suppose that the services of a Governor's Private Secretary are "private duties," not properly chargeable to the Colony.

You will do well, therefore to explain to the Executive Council that a Private Secretary is required by a Governor altogether in his official capacity, and in no sense as a private individual.

The decision upon a question which concerns their own interests and credit will then rest with the Executive Council and Legislature of Nova Scotia; though I cannot believe that the proposition, if properly explained to the latter body and to the people of the Province, will meet with the popularity which it is expected to obtain.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Officer Administering the Government }  
of Nova Scotia. }

## APPENDIX No. 17.

### CROWN LANDS.

*Crown Land Office, 1st February, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Government the following report upon the general business of the Crown Land Department during the past year :

The receipts into the Treasury from this source of Public Revenue are considerably in excess of the former year. The number of applications for grants also shew that for settlement, as well as for manufacturing purposes, the demand for lands has kept pace with the increasing prosperity of the Province.

As a matter of some interest, especially to the Representatives, I have apportioned to each county the respective sums entered to their credit. These will shew how far they have shared in the above applications and receipts. The payments, however, from the Island of Cape Breton, are to some extent in reduction of their liabilities for land, under the act of 1859.

The following abstract exhibits the result :—

Annapolis, . . . . .	\$1201 60
Antigonishe, . . . . .	176 00
Colchester, . . . . .	477 37
Cumberland, . . . . .	725 79
Digby, . . . . .	1297 60
Guysboro, . . . . .	374 00
Halifax, . . . . .	1644 40
Hants, . . . . .	1104 88
King's, . . . . .	176 00
Lunenburg, . . . . .	2193 03
Pictou, . . . . .	622 00
Queens, . . . . .	1223 20
Shelburne, . . . . .	772 20
Yarmouth, . . . . .	250 00
Cape Breton, . . . . .	2365 56
Inverness, . . . . .	1598 34
Richmond, . . . . .	1936 06
Victoria, . . . . .	1210 99

\$19349 02

Nova Scotia Proper, . . . . .	\$12,238 07
Cape Breton, . . . . .	7,110 95

In some of the older counties, especially those where the Township grants prevail, there has been less activity than in others. There is, however, considerable Crown Lands still, in these counties, which will be taken up as soon as existing impediments are removed. Some misunderstanding prevails, as I have observed in a former report, respecting the interpretation of those grants, which, I trust, will in due time be removed, and the rights of the Government be made more apparent.

The comparative statement and general abstract annexed will present a full account of receipts and expenditures, which will be found to correspond with the yearly account of the department laid before the Financial Secretary.

The work in Cape Breton, under the act of 1859, is progressing very favour-

ably, and I have no doubt, when brought to a conclusion, will contribute very much to the welfare of the people, and attach them more strongly to their homes. In the uncertain state of their titles, and the confusion which existed about their lines and bounds, there was much cause for dissatisfaction. The plans representing the different sections of the Island where surveys have been perfected, are a gratifying evidence of the care which has been taken to adjust existing differences, so as to leave no ground of complaint amongst neighbours. These plans will be exhibited whenever required by the Government.

In connection with this branch of my Report, I have caused to be prepared a list, showing the names of the inhabitants whose lands have been surveyed, together with the number of acres and the amount payable by them. This document presents a very large sum due to the Province. The times of payment were fixed by law, and obligations were taken in accordance with it. The Crown Land Committee recommended an extension of the time of payment, and an abatement of the interest; and I have some difficulty in dealing with the alteration. I respectfully suggest that, in considering some other questions which will probably receive the attention of the Legislature relating to this subject, that the question as to the time and mode of payment may not be overlooked. As the grants are to be suspended until payment is fully made, great changes in the position of families may in the meantime occur, and cause as heretofore much difficulty in determining upon the grantees. Without bearing hard upon those interested, I think the earlier the payment, the less embarrassment will arise.

It was a part of the original design, in passing the act, that facilities should be afforded in the payment of the purchase monies, by giving employment upon the public roads, and opening up communications between different parts of the Island; and judging from reports which I have received of the great want of roads through settlements, I strongly urge upon the attention of Government the advantage of rendering these monies available in the mode I have pointed out, and as originally contemplated.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the cost of surveying the numerous lots occupied by the settlers is a charge upon the general Revenue, and is in advance of payments; therefore, a portion at least of these monies should be paid in cash, and at a short date.

The act passed during the last Session of the Legislature to provide for the distribution and settlement of industrious Emigrants, will, I think, require some modification, so as to make it harmonize with the act relating to the Crown Lands, with which it conflicts in some particulars. Much misapprehension prevails throughout the Province as to its intended operation; and I am continually receiving letters and applications from parties who are under the impression that lands may now be granted free of cost and restriction.

I do not think it necessary to refer more particularly to the subject of Immigration in this general report, especially as it is proposed to submit for the consideration of the Government, in a special report, some views, which, in conjunction with the Immigrant Agent, we have arrived at, after a conference on the subject; also to comprehend the practical working of the departments in reference to this service.

In compliance with orders of the Government, several new lines of road have been traced out, and a portion of the lands divided into lots, to meet the demand of Emigrants. Other sections of the Province are being explored for the same purpose. These surveys are described in the several reports which will be submitted.

I shall have occasion during the present Session of the Legislature to propose some enactments which I consider necessary to facilitate the working of the department, and to provide against some existing difficulties in Cape Breton. Upon these matters, I am not quite prepared to report fully at present, but will shortly communicate the nature of them to the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,

*Commissioner Crown Lands.*

*Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures for Crown Lands, 1863.*

Gross proceeds Crown Lands,	-	-	-	-	\$19,349 02
Searches,	-	-	-	-	28 10
					<u>\$19,377 12</u>
Receipts on applications for mining licenses,	-	-	-	-	2690 00
“ for trespasses on Crown lands,	-	-	-	-	166 17
					<u>\$22,233 29</u>
<i>Disbursements.</i>					
Paid Deputy Surveyors,	-	-	-	-	\$4426 42
Under account 1859, C. B.,	-	-	-	-	3133 59
Rejected petitions,	-	-	-	-	2903 67
Registrar of Deeds,	-	-	-	-	161 10
Rejected petitions and surveys of mining areas,	-	-	-	-	558 44
Miscellaneous, per account,	-	-	-	-	1607 02
					<u>\$12,790 24</u>
Nett Revenue,	-	-	-	-	\$9,443 05
Nett Revenue, 1862,	-	-	-	-	6,346 84
					<u>\$3,096 21</u>

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commissioner Crown Lands.

*Abstract of Grants issued, with number of Acres—Number of Petitions and Acres applied for, with monies paid in 1863.*

Counties.	No. Grants.	Acres Granted.	No. Petitions.	Acres applied for.	Am't Paid.
Annapolis,	11	1389	26	2900	\$1201 60
Colchester,	11	1250	10	1100	477 37
Cumberland,	19	2610	18	2500	725 79
Digby,	12	2444	22	2900	1297 68
Guysboro',	7	500—2 water lots,	8	400—3 water lots,	374 00
Halifax,	22	3404—2 water lots,	33	3700—water lot,	1644 40
Hants,	14	1396	22	2740	1104 88
Kings,	4	400	5	500	176 00
Lunenburg,	26	2956	46	5162—3 islands,	2193 03
Pictou,	15	1331—2 water lots,	12	1289	622 00
Queens,	18	1949	24	2609	1223 20
Shelburne,	4	425—1 water lot,	16	1500—water lot,	772 20
Sydney,	2	192	5	500	176 00
Yarmouth,	4	400—3 water lots,	5	600	250 00
Cape Breton,	23	2594—3 water lots,	39	4648	2365 56
Inverness,	36	4861	54	8093	1598 34
Richmond,	25	2197—5 water lots,	46	4950	1936 06
Victoria,	11	997	28	3440	1210 99
	<u>264</u>	<u>31295</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>49531</u>	<u>19349 02</u>

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commissioner Crown Lands.

## APPENDIX No. 18.

### MINES AND MINERALS.

*Crown Land Office, Halifax, N. S.,*

*3rd February, 1864.*

Sir,—

In submitting my Report upon the Mines and Minerals of the Province for the year 1863, I have great satisfaction in stating that the anticipations expressed in my last year's Report have been fully realized. An unusual degree of interest has been awakened both at home and abroad in this promising branch of industry, and in the increased quantity of coals raised and exported there is afforded the best proof that the trade is prosecuted with vigor and success.

My report of 1862 shewed an excess over 1861 of seventy thousand tons in the export, and during 1863 the quantity exceeds that of 1862 to the extent of thirty seven thousand tons.

The great body of coals has been shipped from the mines of Cape Breton; but owing to more recent explorations extensive fields of coal have also been discovered in the county of Cumberland, and partially worked. Preparations are now making to work them upon a larger scale. As an evidence of the great interest which the mines are creating, I will simply notice the fact, that throughout the Province there have been one hundred and fifteen applications for licenses in the year 1863, yielding \$2690.

The abstract accompanying this document will show the several mines from whence the shipments have been made, with the quantities from each; and in order to exhibit the increase, I have prepared a comparative statement of the two last years—distinguishing each mine, with their respective operations.

I have endeavored to collect the fullest information as to the amount of labor employed, and other expenditures upon the several mines in operation throughout the Province. With this object I addressed the circular herewith to the several proprietors and managers, who have generally responded to my enquiries. The result is given in the detailed statement which also accompanies this report.

It was to be expected that at the commencement of mining operations in a country where very little knowledge prevailed on the subject, there would be some difficulty in framing such regulations as would be adapted to the varied circumstances that might arise in conferring titles upon applicants for licenses. Some amendments are called for, and I have respectfully to solicit such a revision of them as experience proves to be necessary, rendering them more definite, and calculated to guard against abuses which have resulted from an erroneous interpretation of them. I am of opinion that the regulations should leave no uncertainty as to the periods that the several licenses should commence or expire, and that the power should rest with the Executive to exercise their discretion in deciding upon the areas as well as the extent and nature of the privileges to be conferred for the convenient working of the mines, and the shipment of their products.

I also recommend some check to the disposition manifested by individuals to multiply their applications for licenses for the purpose of speculation. The moderate charge of \$20 for a license to search for minerals, gives the exclusive right over five square miles for one year; and therefore for a comparatively small sum a very extensive area might be monopolized, whilst other applicants for the purpose

of actually working the mines, would be excluded to the injury of the Province. I think the number of licenses to be granted to one individual should also be left to the discretion of the Executive.

The large amount of capital already expended within the Province by enterprising individuals from the United States, has operated beneficially in a variety of ways, independent of their mining operations. The policy of holding out every encouragement to skill and capital, from whatever quarter they originate, appears to me unquestionable; and I have therefore given every assurance to strangers, in answer to their enquiries about the minerals and other resources of the Province, that they would be dealt with in a liberal spirit, and any commercial enterprise they might be disposed to embark in would receive encouragement and protection—an assurance which I believe will meet the approval of Government, as I know it has given confidence to the enquirers. I believe that the present year will exceed all former ones in the advancement of our mining interests, and as regards the demand for the various qualities of coal we possess, we have the influence and co-operation of those interested and residing in the United States, in the necessary efforts to provide a ready market for the supply.

In the present advanced condition of mines already worked, and the immediate prospect of others being opened, I consider it my duty to submit, for the consideration of the Executive, the propriety of selecting some person experienced in mining operations to superintend those branches which relate to the proper drainage, ventilation, and the underground works, so as to guard against injuries and accidents which arise from mismanagement of proprietors, as well as the injudicious conduct of the workmen. Serious loss may be apprehended without an occasional local superintendence. It is not possible for me to enter into details upon this subject, but its importance, I think, will commend it to the particular notice of the Government.

I have already, in a former communication, suggested the advantage of having at hand, for reference, the several reports upon the mines of Great Britain, which I understand are full of useful and valuable information. It is very desirable to have them early in the season, and they will, I am sure, prove the necessity of such an officer as I have recommended.

It will be found more convenient, I think, to continue in the Crown Land Department every other branch of the work with which it is now charged. When the duties of a local superintendent (should one be appointed) are defined, such mode of communication may be adjusted as I think will render the mining department more efficient and satisfactory.

Mr. Hendry whilst performing the duties of his office as Commissioner for settling titles in Cape Breton, has availed himself of the opportunity to obtain some valuable information respecting the mines and minerals of that Island, which he proposes to embody in a letter addressed to me, and I therefore beg to refer to it as an addition to the particulars I have referred to.

Before closing my report, I would respectfully suggest to the Government the advantage of having every case of controversy, applicable to mines as well as Crown Lands, first submitted to the Government in preference to any other appeal. The duty of this office to furnish full reports whenever called for by the Government, and the power now vested in them to decide in the first instance, recommend this channel as the most proper and convenient. Questions of law as well as of fact are continually arising, some of them very perplexing—fruitful of litigation if not well considered. Applicants are not always aware that the judgment of the Crown officers is necessary to the proper solution of such difficulties, and that the Government, with their advice, are best qualified to do justice to the parties interested.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.

To the Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Comparative Statement of Coals raised, sold and exported from the Mines of Nova Scotia, during the years 1862 and 1863.

No.	Name of Mine and Proprietor.	Total quantity, Raised, Sold, and Exported.				Increase, 1863.		Decrease, 1863.		
		Large, 1862		Slack, 1862		Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.					
1	Albion Mines, Pictou,	183064	18678	175673	22640	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
2	Sydney Mines, C. B.,	108594	3087	102785	1588	3962	7391	5809	1499	
3	Joggins, Cumberland,	3242	105	4425	223	1183	118			
4	Lingan, C. B.,	33574	629	35907	151	2333			478	
5	Little Bras d'Or—Collins,	3403	500	2387	524		24	1016		
6	Ditto —Gautrou & Collins,	2522	25	1109	150		125	1413		
7	Ditto —C. J. Campbell,	1363	18	726	79		61	637		
8	Great Bras d'Or, Ditto,			3542	426		3542	426		
9	Union Mines—McLeod & Burchell,	2062	286	3699	499		1637	213		
10	Glance Bay—Archbold,	7523	207	26209	515		18686	308		
11	Big Glance Bay—A. & J. Campbell,	30		484	24		454	24		
12	Schooner Pond—Ross, Kaye & Symonds,	370		1303	57		933	57		
13	Cow Bay, Block House—Belloni,	16809	135	15690					135	
14	Ditto Gowrie—Archibald,	2196	680	11764	3306		9568	2626		
15	False Bay—Young and others,			540			540			
16	Little River, Richmond—Kyle,			888	211		888	211		
17	Sea Coal Bay—J. Campbell,			219			219			
18	North Sydney—Roach and McInnis,				32				32	
19	River Hebert—Lawrence Company,		1463	6058	3050		2637	1587		
20	River Hebert—Victoria Company,	3421								
21	Maccan Mines—Patrick,		370	1297	1171		945	801		
22	Fraser Mines, Pictou,									
		368525	26183	394705	34646		43565	10575	17385	2112

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.

## Abstract of Coal Sold and Exported from Nova Scotia in 1863.

No.	Name of Mine.	Name of Proprietor.	Home Consumption.		United States.		Neighbouring Colonies.	
			Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.
1	Albion Mines, Pictou,	General Mining Association,	12059	4991	158391	10533	5223	7116
2	Sydney Mines, C. B.,	Ditto,	41948	700	17868	888	42969	
3	Joggins, Cumberland,	Boggs,	702	53	923		2800	170
4	Lingan, C. B.,	General Mining Association,	436	22	35130	129	340	
5	Little Bras d'Or,	Collins,	1301		192	524	894	
6	Do.	Gautrou & Collins,	499		294		316	150
7	Do.	C. J. Campbell,	553	79	110		63	
8	Great Bras d'Or,	Do.	1280	268	1726		702	158
9	Union Mines,	McLeod & Burchell,	615	146	2795	297	288	56
10	Glace Bay,	Archbold & Co.,	1182	136	25026	301		78
11	Big Glace Bay,	Alex. & J. Campbell,	484	24				
12	Schooner Pond,	Ross, Kaye, & Symonds,	749	57	554			
13	Cow Bay—Block House,	Belloni,	84		15532		110	
14	Do. Gowrie,	Archibald,	3601	818	5067	2118	3095	370
15	False Bay,	Young and others,	39		109		392	
16	Little River, Richmond,	Kyle and others,	160	91	728			120
17	Sea Coal Bay,	J. Campbell,	219					
18	North Sydney,	Roach & McInnis,		32				
19	River Hebert,	Lawrence Company,	250	350	5743	2700	65	
20	River Hebert,	Victoria Company,						
21	Maccan Mines,	Patrick,						
22	Fraser Mines,	Pictou,	1103	1066			193	105
			67228	8833	270188	17490	57450	8323

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.



Office of Inspector of Mines, December 28, 1863.

SIR,—

It is necessary that I should prepare, for the information of the Government, a comprehensive report of the operations of the several Mines within the Province, including those of coal, copper, and iron; and I have therefore to request that you will, with the least possible delay, forward to me an answer to the several enquiries hereafter stated. It may be difficult in some instances to give the answers in detail; but if not, it is desirable that they should embrace the fullest information on the leading branches of enquiry, which relate,

- 1st. To the operations within the Mine;
- 2d. The cost incurred in providing the necessary means and accommodation for facilitating operations above ground;
- 3d. The amount of labor, with men, boys, and horses.

In order to be more explicit, the following particulars will serve to guide your answers:

- 1st. Boring and digging, in conducting search, with the number of hands so employed;
- 2d. The number of pits, slopes, and adits, within your lease;
- 3d. Thickness, dip, and direction of dip, of each seam of coal.

*Expenditure.*

1. Amount expended in the construction of Wharves.
2. " on Railways and Tramways.
3. " Rolling Stock.
4. " Engines and Pumps.
5. " Sinking Pits or Shafts, or in driving Head-ways, Tunnels, or Adits.
6. " Erecting Dwelling Houses, Stores and Workshops.

*Labour.*

1. Number of Men and Boys, respectively employed in 1862 and 1863, distinguishing each year.
2. Number of Horses.

*Miscellaneous.*

Power of Steam Engines employed.

Describe mode of Ventilation, and mark the Air-courses on the plan of your works.

Add any remarks or information that will illustrate the general method of underground working and ventilation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.

To

## MR. HENDRY'S REPORT.

Halifax, N. S., March 15th, 1864.

SIR,—

I left for Cape Breton so late last season, it was impossible to give anything approaching the time necessary to a careful and accurate inspection of the collieries in that Island.

The time devoted to this important service did not much exceed a fortnight.

While visiting the mines, anything that suggested itself or appeared proper to remark in reference to the importance of a thorough inspection, accurate surveys, and plans of the under-ground works, with the proper proportion of pillarage to be left for the support of the roof or upper strata, were fully communicated.

From the replies to your circular of the 28th December last, and from my own personal knowledge of the several mines in operation, I have been enabled to draw up a written description of each; and have prepared plans of the underground works of the following collieries, delineating the methods of underground working and ventilation, and the relative position of the surface boundaries. These are intended to illustrate, to the fullest extent, every point of interest which is connected with the mines and collieries of Cape Breton.

No. 1—Plan Loyds' Cove, or Seam No. 1—Sydney Mines underground workings to end of 1863.

No. 2—Plan of the Queen Pit, or Seam No. 2, being the principal underground workings at Sydney Mines to end of 1863.

No. 3—Plan of underground workings in Seam No. 3, Sydney Mines, to end of 1863.

No. 4—Plan of underground workings at Lingan, shewing extent of operations in that colliery, from its commencement, in 1854, to the end of 1863.

No. 5—Plan of Union Mines Colliery, correctly surveyed to end of November, 1863.

No. 6—Plan of Glace Bay Colliery, do. do.

No. 7—Plan of Big Glace Bay, do. do. to end of 1863.

No. 8—Plan of Acadia Colliery, do. do. do.

No. 9—Plan of Block House Colliery, correctly surveyed to end of November, 1863.

No. 10—Plan of Gowrie Colliery, do. do. do.

No. 11 and 12—Collins & Gautrou, Little Bras d'Oor, do. to end of 1863.

No. 13—Plan of Campbell, do. do. do.

No. 14—Plan of Campbell's, flat seam, Kelly's Cove, made from a pencil sketch of the Mine, (but not actually surveyed.)

With two exceptions the accuracy of these plans may be entirely relied upon.

Remark on Plan No. 2.—This plan is a tracing from the original, in Mr. Brown's office. It is full and elaborate. It was compiled in 1862 and 1863 by Mr. Brown, the General Mining Association's Agent, at Sydney Mines, from the latest plans and surveys in his office, on a reduced scale of three chains to an inch.

It was plotted on this reduced scale to shew all the underground works of seam number two, or "Queen Pit," on one sheet; and to exhibit the position of the shore and boundary lines in relation to the under-ground works. It shows all the work done by the Association in that seam since the colliery was first established under their original lease, up to December, 1863.

I am more particular in calling your attention to this plan, because it fully and clearly shews the method of ventilation pursued in a large and extensive colliery, conducted upon correct scientific principles.

The true position of the Drowned Mines, so called, is correctly shewn, and illustrates what has elsewhere been referred to, viz., the importance of correct plans being kept of old workings.

The Drowned Mines, so called from their being filled with water, lie to the rise of the present "Queen Pit" workings; and if by any want of accuracy as to the

breadth of barrier, the Drowned Mines were to be "tapped" from the deep workings, the consequences would be most disastrous, and probably accompanied by loss of life.

No such catastrophe, however, need be apprehended, as the correctness of the survey and plan, shewing the thickness of the barrier, has been thoroughly proved by borings marked on the plan.

#### REMARKS ON THE PLANS OF THE "OUT MINES."

The plans of the New, or Out Mines, in several instances shew great irregularity and want of proper system.

1st. As to a fair and regular proportion of pillage for support of the superincumbent strata.

2nd. As to ventilation suitable to extended operations without danger to the lives and health of the workmen. They shew, also, how important it is that proper regulations should be made and published to guide parties in working their coal seams.

The workings of last year are distinguished from the workings of previous years, and in general an improvement as to regularity may be observed.

#### VENTILATION.

This subject is so important in mining operations that a few remarks on the methods pursued in the Cape Breton collieries may not be deemed out of place.

Excepting "Queen pit," Sydney, all the collieries in the island of Cape Breton are limited in extent, having only been in operation a few years. Their underground works are near the surface, and only in a few instances extend many yards below the line of natural drainage. It should also be remarked that fire damp (carburetted hydrogen,) and other noxious gasses are not, as yet, found to exist in quantities to be perceptible in any of the coal pits except "Queen pit," Sydney.

Natural ventilation, therefore, appears to answer all the purposes at present. It is obtained by taking advantage of the difference between the temperature at a higher and lower level, and above and below ground.

With a few exceptions the new mines are drained by a water level, opening on the sea shore at or near high tide. At this point the air is generally at a lower temperature than at points on a level with the general surface of the surrounding country or in the mine. It will easily be seen, then, that this difference will produce sufficient ventilation where the space to be ventilated is comparatively free from noxious gasses and limited in extent; but would be quite inadequate were the underground passages to be traversed by the air currents very extensive. 1st, on account of its feebleness; 2nd, liability to stagnation, derangement, and reversal, from changes in the atmosphere, and direction of the wind on the surface.

The furnace appears to be the only certain means of producing an air current that may be relied upon. It is therefore the most sure and certain mode of ventilation, and should be insisted upon whenever the circumstances of the mines require it.

As the "Queen pit" is the only coal pit in the island which is ventilated by a furnace, I will endeavor to describe it. The furnace is placed near the bottom of the upcast shaft. The radiation of heat from the furnace rarefies the surrounding atmosphere, which produces a current upwards of great force. The returning currents in the neighborhood of the furnace are of such force as to be very striking, particularly to a stranger on first visiting the pit.

The cause or principle of furnace ventilation is so correctly, and at the same time so simply and plainly, described by Mr. Greenwell, in a lecture on ventilation, delivered before the "Bristol Mining School," that I take the liberty of inserting the following extract:

"As for every additional degree of heat, air expands 1.480 part it occupied at 32° of fahrenheit, it follows that it becomes bulk for bulk, as compared with unheated air 1.480 part lighter for every degree of added temperature.

"It is therefore clear, that the higher we raise the temperature of the air

contained in the upcast shaft, the greater difference in weight will there be between it and an equal column of cool air; and, as in the case of the ascension of the lighter scale of a balance, the ascension of the lighter column will similarly result.

“The difference in weight put into measurement, which is the difference in length between such a column of cold and hot air as would be equal to each other in weight; is the measure of the ventilating power in operation at any time.”

#### OF THE COAL MEASURES.

The rocks in the Island of Cape Breton, to a very large extent, belong to that system of rocks termed, by geologists, carboniferous, or coal producing. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that collieries are to be found in more or less active operation in each of the four counties into which the Island is divided.

The accompanying map of the Island will show approximately the proportion of area occupied by rocks belonging to the group above named,—the carboniferous being indicated by the yellow colour. The crop of coal seams, so far as their true position have been ascertained, are represented by the full, black lines. The dotted black lines are intended to show the continuation of crops where they have not been actually traced, but are pretty certain to exist nearly in the position indicated. This plan, so far as it represents the geology of the eastern end of the county of Cape Breton, and part of Victoria county, is compiled from Professor Leslie's geological and topographical surveys of the Bridgeport, Glace Bay, and Cow Bay Districts, conducted by him and his assistant, Mr. Lyman, during the summers of 1862 and 1863,—the results of which, at the end of each season, were transmitted for the information of Government, in compliance with that portion of section No. 1 of the printed regulations for leasing of mines, which requires that “The search is to be faithfully made, free of all expense to Government, and a report of the result transmitted, with all convenient speed, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for His Excellency's information.” Also from information kindly received from Mr. Brown, of the Sydney Mines, being the result of his geological surveys and borings, conducted with great care for many years past, in connection with the works of the General Mining Association. The information, therefore, may be considered of the most reliable character.

From the experience I have acquired in visiting the different coal areas of the Island of Cape Breton, and the examination of the geological features of the country, I think it of very great importance that there should be a scientific exploration and survey of that portion of the province by a competent and skillful geologist.

The sheet now under consideration presents opportunity of calling favorable attention to this matter, as it shews the advantage and economy, both as to time and expenditure of money; and gives certain evidence of the localities where the coal beds may be found.

Little doubt can exist that the period has arrived for acting upon this suggestion, which is offered with due deference to the opinion and judgment of those from whom the appointment must emanate.

I need not enumerate the beneficial results that would follow from such a survey. It would determine, however, the extent of the productive coal fields within the province—relieve the inhabitants of much uncertainty, as well as fruitless expense in making searches—and give confidence to capitalists abroad who may be disposed to embark their means in our mining operations.

On the maps prepared by me there are references which make them sufficiently plain. I also hand you Prof. Leslie's report on, and geological and topographical map of, his Surveys at Glace Bay District for 1863, already referred to.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. HENDRY.

To SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Esquire,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Inspector of Mines.

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

The following abstract, referred to in the general report of the Inspector of Mines, is compiled from information received from the several proprietors and agents throughout the Province, in answer to a circular addressed to each; and also from the personal inspection and report of the mines in Cape Breton by W. A. Hendry, the principal Surveyor of Crown Land Department, during the last year.

### CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

#### JOGGINS COLLIERY.

This colliery is the property of the General Mining Association. It is worked on a small scale, under the management of Mr. Boggs, the agent.

Mr. Boggs reports that the amount expended during the past year in driving adits, was,	\$800 00
And in erecting houses,	200 00
	\$1000 00

#### LABOUR.

Number of men employed,	28
“ boys employed,	8
“ horses employed,	10

One steam engine of 8 horse-power; two pits and two seams of coal—one two feet thick and the other three feet thick.

The seams dip at the rate of one yard vertical to 1.73 yards horizontal; the direction of dip being S. 28° W.

The method pursued in ventilating this mine is fully shown on the plan of the underground works.

The quantity of coal raised and shipped from this colliery during the past year was 4,648 tons, including large and small.

#### LAWRENCE COAL MINING COMPANY, RIVER HEBERT.

This colliery is held under a license to work, but a lease to issue in the names of Horace Barnes, John L. Lawrence, and George Hibbard, is now about to issue. Mr. Hibbard, the agent, reports that the year's expenditure on this coal mine is as follows:—

Building wharves,	\$1000 00
Tramways,	2500 00
Rolling stock,	1500 00
Engine machinery and pump,	2000 00
Sinking slope and driving air courses, &c.,	7000 00
Building 18 houses, and stores, shops and sheds,	5000 00
4 horse waggons, &c ,	600 00
	\$19,600 00

The coal dips at an angle of 22° 30'; direction of crop, S. 80° E. There are two veins of coal—an upper and a lower. The upper being about 2 feet 6 inches thick. The lower gives about the same quantity of coal, but has a clay parting of 10 inches near the centre.

#### LABOUR.

During the past year 60 men were employed above and below ground. The engine in use is 12-horse power. It is used for raising the coal and for pumping the water.

## COALS RAISED.

The gross amount of coals raised and shipped from this colliery during the past year, was 9,108 tons.

## PICTOU COUNTY.

1st. A mining area owned by Mr. John Campbell, situate adjoining the Fraser colliery, near the Albion Mines. No coal has been raised, or any seam of workable thickness been discovered on this area, so far as I have been able to learn.

## FRASER MINES.

This lease was obtained in 1858, and worked for oil coal. The discovery of oil wells caused Mr. Fraser to abandon the working of his oil seam. He states that his expenditure, while working for oil coal, was \$8521. The lease, however, includes a limited portion of the coal beds worked by the General Mining Association, and to these Mr. Fraser has turned his attention.

He is now engaged in organizing a company, and has purchased the Carmichael lease which lies to the west of the Fraser lease and the lease to the General Mining Association, known as the Albion Mines.

The following extract from Mr. Fraser's letter of the 3rd February, 1864, gives his views and statement of his expenditures :

“During the first two years of my lease, our operations were confined to mining oil coal, during which period there was expended as follows :

Preliminary work and trial pits,	\$900 00
Clearing woods around mine,	80 00
Surveying and chopping lines round lease of square mile,	33 20
Cart road, bridges, and drains on do.	100 00
Upcast for ventilation,	36 00
Horse gin, ropes, pullies, and iron platforms,	300 00
Scale frame and shed,	120 00
Pumps and pipes,	400 00
Pit waggons and tools,	120 00
Powder,	80 00
Blacksmith shop and tools,	98 00
Carpenter's shop and stable,	120 00
Three horses,	248 00
Cart and harness, \$64 ; Surveying instruments, \$17 30,	81 30
Pit house and hovel for men at night,	46 00
House for overman and office,	400 00
Two blocks of houses for eight families,	840 00
Wharf below New Glasgow,	220 00
Expended in labor during the same time,	4298 50
	<u>\$8621 00</u>

Two slopes were mined into the seam of oil coal, one of which, 215 feet long cost \$516 38 ; the other, 204 feet long, cost \$374 12.

In consequence of the discovery of oil wells in the United States, I was forced to abandon for the present the working of the oil coal, and turn my attention to the seams of Bituminous coals discovered within my limits, in developing which, a further sum of \$4691.54 was expended. Two pits were sunk, one of which, 164 feet deep, into what is called the McGregor seam, (a good coal of six feet thick,) the sinking of this one pit cost \$2400, the other is at the western extremity of my lease, and is 50 feet deep, into a seam of good coal 7 feet in thickness; this is believed to be the bottom part of what is known as the deep seam of the Albion Mines.

These coals are all situate at a distance of six and one-half miles from navigable

water—our sales have therefore been chiefly to parties who come with their teams to the mine—where the coals are sold at *twelve shillings per chaldron for large coal*, and seven shillings and six pence per chaldron for small coal. The chaldron measure is equal to *one and a half tons*. Our operations are now confined to an adit level into the crop of the McGregor seam, by which the limited demand is easily supplied.

The estimated quantity of Bituminous coals within my limits being too small to warrant the expenditure of so large a sum of money as would be necessary to construct a railroad six and one half miles—to erect wharves for loading—dwelling houses for workmen, waggons and locomotive engines for loading—sinking main shafts and stationary engines for working them. It is estimated that the necessary expenditure for an extensive work will amount to about Two hundred thousand dollars. I was therefore induced to purchase the Carmichael lease, which adjoins mine on the west, and which is believed to contain an extension of all the seams now being worked by the General Mining Company, as well as the seams on my own lease,—and have now every reason to expect that arrangements will shortly be made with capitalists, to open and work both properties in the most efficient manner.

#### CARMICHAEL'S LEASE, NEAR ALBION MINES, PICTOU.

This lease has been made over to J. D. B. Fraser, of Pictou, by consent of the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Carmichael states that he has expended in boring and sinking trial pits, and tunneling, \$3,200, but I am not aware that any workable seam of coal has been discovered within the boundaries of this lease.

The gross amount of coal shipped from the Fraser mine during the past year, was 2468 tons.

### CAPE BRETON.

#### LITTLE BRAS D'OR COLLIERY.

This colliery was opened by Charles J. Campbell, Esq., in 1862, under a license to work. He reports having expended in that year over \$2000 in opening the mine and preparing to work. It is sub-let to one George Campbell, who states that during the present year he has expended as follows:—

Clearing up the pit,	-	-	-	-	\$22 00
Repairing waggons,	-	-	-	-	3 00
Making roads,	-	-	-	-	20 00
Driving cross cuts,	-	-	-	-	24 00
Searching for coal,	-	-	-	-	4 00
					<u>\$73 00</u>

The coal on this area, so far as has been discovered, appears to be limited in extent. It adjoins the southern line of the General Mining Association area on Boulardarie Island, and the underground workings now extend nearly to the barrier which divides this area from that of the General Mining Association.

The seam is from two feet four inches to two feet eight inches in thickness; dip, one yard vertical to six yards horizontal—direction of dip, nearly due east.

The mine is entered and the coal taken out by a tunnel and tranway, substantially constructed, and close timbered along the roof and sides. The tunnel is eight feet wide and five feet nine inches high, clear.

The mine is well ventilated—the fresh air enters by the tunnel, and the foul air escapes through an air shaft constructed near the crop of the coal, as shewn on the plan of underground workings.

The gross amount of coal shipped from this colliery during the past year, was 805 tons.

## LITTLE BRAS D'OR, OR COLLINS AND GAUTROU.

This coal seam was opened and worked by the General Mining Association many years ago. The remains of their works are still to be seen on the ground.

In 1859, Mr. P. Collins, the present proprietor, obtained a license to work. He opened the seam at a point a short distance to the south of the old works of the General Mining Association, and entered the coal by a slope or inclined plane, which has been used since that time as the entrance to the colliery. The coal is brought to the surface in small carriages, drawn by horses, over a tramway, substantially laid on the incline above referred to. The grade is moderate, being about 1 to 9½. The coals are then deposited on the bank. They are subsequently screened and transported in waggons of a larger size over a tramway leading to the loading wharf, on the Little Bras d'Or, and distant from the mouth of the pit about two hundred and fifty yards.

This is a good example of a colliery on a small scale, conducted with profit to its owner. The capital laid out in its development has been very limited. Twelve thousand six hundred tons have been returned as raised and shipped from it during the five years it has been in operation, being an average of about two thousand five hundred tons a year.

There is some uncertainty about the extent or quantity of coal on this area, but it is generally supposed to be small. The coal is good for domestic fires, but inferior as a gas coal, on account of the brasses or iron pyrites which is mixed through it in their layers.

During the past year, Mr. Collins became interested in the adjoining colliery, owned by Gautrou and Laffin, in common. Laffin, by consent from the Lieutenant Governor, sold his interest to Collins, who thereby became the owner of one-half the colliery. Both collieries are worked in the same seam and nearly on the same level, the drainage along the water level of Collins' mine passing through and along the water level of Gautrou's mine.

Collins, having thus acquired an additional interest in the seam, purposes extending his works further to the deep, and, with that object in view, he sunk a shaft, during the past season, at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars.

The whole expenditure for the year by Mr. Collins, is as follows:

Sinking shaft,	\$1300 00
Driving a headway towards the shaft,	240 00
Labor on the surface in working the mine,	240 00
Erecting a store,	800 00
	\$2580 00

There were employed during the year—

Men,	27
Boys,	9
Horses,	9

Simon Gautrou's works on this seam are further to the northward, along the water level, and nearer the shore of Little Bras d'Or. The coal raised by him is brought out by an adit to a breastwork, built a few feet above the sea level, where it is shipped.

The underground work in both these collieries is conducted with so little regard to regularity, and a proper and fair distribution of pillarage, that if the rock forming the roof of the coal bed were not composed of a hard sandstone, it would have tumbled in before this. As the work of excavation goes on the risk of a crush increases; when it happens great destruction and loss will be the result; perhaps loss of life.

The thickness of this seam, as formerly reported, is from 5 feet six inches to 5 feet 8 inches. The dip is one yard vertical to ten horizontal—its direction N. 78° E.

Gautrou has made no expenditure in improvements. He raised and shipped during the past year twelve hundred and sixty tons of large and slack coal.

The ventilation is good, and the air courses are shown by the plan of the underground works, which also represents the weak pillars left to support the roof.



Gross amount raised and shipped during the past year was, by

P. Collins,	-	-	-	-	2911 tons.
S. Gautrou,	-	-	-	-	1259 "

ROACH AND McINNES' NEAR NORTH SYDNEY.

This area adjoins the General Mining Association's lease at the Sydney Mines. It contains one square mile, which the parties above named hold under a right of search.

An outcrop of a coal seam was discovered near the western end of the area, and about 20 chains southerly from the General Mining Association's southern line. The extent of this coal deposit is unknown at present, but may easily be ascertained. It is 5 feet in thickness, and dips easterly at the rate of 1 yard vertical to 9 yards horizontal.

The coal is entered by a slope driven from the crop nearly in the direction of the dip, about fifty yards in length, and the only coal raised is the material taken out while the slope was being cut.

Messrs. Roach and McInnes state that they have expended during the past season, in opening and discovering their seam so far, as follows :

On searching, digging, and driving a slope,	\$240 00
Two small dwelling houses and a workshop,	240 00

The quality of the coal has not been tested, or any quantity of coal actually shipped.

UNION MINES, BRIDGEPORT.

This colliery was first opened in 1858, and since that period has been worked more or less every year on a small scale. Two years ago the present Superintendent, Mr. Burchell, became interested, and since then has conducted it with considerable regularity and economy. The lease to Messrs. McLeod and Burchell contains two square miles, which are underlayed by several valuable coal seams, of profitable workable thicknesses. The appearance of the coal is good, and it bears a fair reputation in the market, both for gas and domestic purposes.

The thickness of the seam now being worked, known as the Caddigan or Harbor seam, is from 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet of clear coal.

The seam dips at the rate of 1 yard perpendicular to 11 yards horizontal—direction of the dip S. 25° E.

The coal is brought from the bottom of the pit to the surface or bank over an incline, in small cars drawn by horses; thence by an inclined railway to the end of the wharf; thence in boats to the vessels anchored at some distance from the shore, in consequence of the shallowness of the water.

The want of a proper shipping place is the great drawback to the value of this colliery. It contains a very large body of coal, but until a suitable shipping place is obtained, can only be exported on a small scale.

The total expenditure on this mine is, on construction of wharf,	\$450
On Rail and tramways,	1500
Rolling stock,	850
One small force pump,	30
Driving slope headway and level,	1400
Workshop and stores,	400

\$4630

Twenty-one men, four boys, and five horses, have been employed during the year. Mr. Burchell also states that he has two anchors for mooring vessels while loading; also five boats, carrying three to four and a half tons each, with which they ship in favorable weather 150 tons a day.

This mine is very much improved, both as regards drainage and ventilation. The proportion and distribution of pillarage, which was so defective in 1861 that a portion of the upper strata or roof tumbled in, is still deficient. It is ventilated from the water level on the sea shore, the air passing thence round the face of the works, and out by the slope. The water level on the shore thus forming the intake of air, and the slope the outlet or upcast.

The gross quantity of coal shipped from this colliery during the past year, was 4,197 tons.

## LITTLE GLACE BAY COLLIERY.

AN AMERICAN COMPANY.

This colliery includes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles of area, a large portion being underlaid by four or five coal seams of workable thickness.—See Professor Lesley's plan section, and report of geological and topographical survey in 1862 and '63.

The coal from this mine stands high in the market, both for gas and domestic purposes. A recent analyses made at Windsor College, of an average sample of the Hub-vein coal, Little Glace Bay, gives the following :

Moisture,	5.52	} = 100.00.
Volatile matter,	31.02	
Fixed Carbon,	62.53	

It is shipped from an artificial harbor, which trends N. E. and S. W., skilfully constructed at a large outlay of capital.

The upper or main seam, (known as the Hub-vein) now being worked, is 8 feet thick. Its general dip is from 1 yard in 10 to 1 in 13. The direction of dip about N. 40° E.; both, however, vary according to the part of the seam where they are measured; as will appear from an inspection of the plan on which the crops of the coal seams are marked, where it is shewn that the coal lies in the side of a basin; consequently the water line is continually curving round.

There are two slopes or inclined planes on this colliery—the slopes are distinguished as the old and the new. The former is now abandoned, except for purposes of ventilation; the latter has a double track tramway, and the coal is brought up from the mine through this slope by means of a winding engine of 30 horse power, thence to the harbor by large cars, over heavy iron rails, three-quarters of a mile in length, to the place of shipment.

## EXPENDITURE FOR PRESENT YEAR.

Construction of harbor and wharves,	- - - -	\$73,000 00
Expended on rail and tramways,	- - - -	13,506 00
Rolling stock,	- - - -	8,886 00
Engine and pumps,	- - - -	10,659 00
Sinking pits and headway,	- - - -	5,450 00
Erecting dwelling houses and stores,	- - - -	12,809 00
Steam tug,	- - - -	10,098 00
Boring and digging in conducting searches,	- - - -	250 00
		<u>\$134,708 00</u>

The average number of men and boys employed during the past year was 250, being an average of 91 hands over the preceding year.

There are four engines in use—1, a winding engine of thirty horse power, 2, a pumping engine of fifteen horse power; 3 and 4, dredge and tug-boat engines.

The pit is ventilated without any artificial means, by taking advantage of the adit and slope through the old works, and conducting the air through the new works, along the lower and counter levels, returning through the new works and new slope. The air currents are changed by a change in the direction of the wind. There is no present danger to be apprehended from this method of ventilation, as the mine so far has been pumped free from fire-damp and other dangerous gasses, but when the works come to be extended, a more certain and systematic method of ventilation will have to be adopted.

## COAL RAISED AND SOLD.

The gross amount of coal raised and shipped from this colliery during the past year, was 26,724 tons.

## BIG GLACE BAY COLLIERY.

CONTAINING 880 ACRES, LEASED IN 1863 TO JOHN AND ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

The seam worked on this area was first opened in January, 1863, but nothing like an operation was commenced until last June.

The plan of the underground works shows that the mine has been opened with due regard to method and economy. It is entered by a slope or incline, over which the coals are taken out. The slope is 160 feet in length from its entrance to where it intersects the main headway or hauling road. It descends by a grade of one yard perpendicular to eight yards horizontal—is closely timbered along the sides and roof, having a width of 9 feet by a height of 6 feet clear.

The coal is hauled up the incline at present with horses, but Mr. Campbell, the proprietor, states that when the mine is sufficiently opened to receive a large number of coal cutters, he intends to use an engine for that purpose. This area contains a large body of coal of good quality, both for gas and domestic purposes.

The same drawback, however, applies to this mine that is referred to in reporting on the Union Mines colliery, viz., the want of a good shipping place. The quantity of coal, however, is sufficiently large to warrant an effort being made to cut a harbor into Big Glace Bay Lake, similar to the harbor so successfully opened at Little Glace Bay Lake. Vessels loading at this colliery are obliged to anchor some distance from the shore, and the coal is carried in large boats from a small wharf in front of the mine to the vessels.

The expenditure on this colliery to the end of 1863, is as follows:—

On exploring coal field,	-	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
On opening two slopes or inclines,	-	-	-	-	-	600 00
On driving headways,	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
On constructing wharf and boats,	-	-	-	-	-	400 00
On rolling stock, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
On building and building materials,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
On drainage, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
On tramways,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
						<u>\$2,900 00</u>

This coal bed is 8 feet thick; dip, one yard vertical to ten yards horizontal; direction of dip, N. 10° E. This area includes three beds besides, of workable thickness, that have not yet been opened. The method adopted in working is by board and pillar.

Ventilation by splitting the air, as shewn on the plan of the underground works. The two slopes serve a good purpose in ventilating the mine. The main slope, or that now in use, (constructed last June) serves as the intake, while the old slope (constructed in January, 1863,) serves as the outlet.

The number of coal cutters generally employed was 6. The largest number at any one time was 12 men and 3 boys. The largest number of overground laborers employed at any one time, was 20 men and 6 boys, but that number was required only occasionally.

The gross amount of coal raised and shipped from this colliery during the past year, was 508 tons.

## SCHOONER POND COLLIERY.

The property of Messrs. Ross, Kaye, and Symonds, is situate to the northwest of the northern head of Cow Bay, and adjoins the coal lease held by Messrs. John and Alexander Campbell.

The seam now worked by the parties above named, was opened many years ago by private persons, who supplied themselves with coal for their own use. Mr. Ross, in 1862, commenced raising coal for shipment, and in the fall of that year obtained a lease from Government.

During the past year considerable progress has been made towards opening up

and putting this colliery in working order. The expenditure on this colliery has been as follows :—

On boring and digging,	-	-	-	-	\$20 00
On tramways,	-	-	-	-	60 00
On wharf,	-	-	-	-	160 00
On driving slope and headway,	-	-	-	-	1362 00
On preparing coal yard, &c.,	-	-	-	-	160 00
On erecting houses and a store,	-	-	-	-	1810 00
					\$3572 00

Labour during 1863—25 men, 5 boys, and 5 horses.

The seam of coal now being worked at this colliery is 5 feet 6 inches thick, having a clay parting of about 5 inches. Other seams are said to exist on this lease, but I am not well informed as to their extent or character.

The coal from this area bears a good reputation as a gas coal, and for steam, manufacturing, and domestic purposes.

The quantity of coal on this seam is considered limited. The mine dips in the direction N. 8° W., at the rate of one yard vertical to eight yards horizontal.

The levels are driven on a course N. 70° W., and serve as air courses. The fresh air enters the mine at sea level on the Schooner Pond shore; it traverses the mine, and returning along the face of the works, escapes by the slope or inclined plane over which the coal is raised.

The coals are drawn out of the pit by a horse gin, and thence to a small wharf on the sea-shore, where they are shipped.

The wharf is very much exposed to the action of the sea, and vessels can only be loaded at it in calm weather.

The parties owning this colliery have applied for a grant of Schooner Pond, for the purpose of opening a harbor.—If a harbor were opened at Schooner Pond, it would add greatly to the value of this and other coal seams in the neighborhood.

The total amount of coals raised and shipped from this colliery during the past year, was 1378 tons.

#### BLOCK HOUSE COLLIERY. COW BAY.

This colliery is the property of Mr. Belloni, of New York. Mr. Belloni supplied the funds for the development of this mine almost from its first inception in 1859 and '60 by Mr. Marshal Bourinot. He has now the entire control of this operation, and has assumed the management personally. During the past season a large expenditure has been made, and is still going on.

There are three pits and one slope on this colliery. The coal is principally raised from the Dawson pit, so called, from a depth of 80 feet, by a winding engine of 50 horse-power.

A slope was opened during the present season, leading from the western end of the mine to the wharf, and a double tram or railway laid. It is not yet in full operation, but when completed, will somewhat lessen the expense of transporting the coal to the place of shipment.

The wharf which is of great length, was originally constructed 25 feet in width. The heavy storms during the fall of 1862 proved it not to be of sufficient strength to resist the action of the waves. It is now being built 75 feet in width, and when fully completed, will extend into the harbour about 1000 feet, and reach a depth of nearly 5 fathoms. This structure will be attended with a very large outlay, owing principally to the difficulty in procuring the enormous quantity of ballast required.

The average number of men employed at this colliery during the past year was 250.

Boys,	-	-	-	-	15
Horses,	-	-	-	-	12

Expenditure on a survey in conducting a search to ascertain exact position of coal within lease and license to work, - - - -	\$300
Expended in construction of wharves, - - - -	10,500
On rail and tramways, - - - -	3,373
Rolling Stock, - - - -	6,106
Engines, boilers, pumps, &c., - - - -	5,000
In sinking pits, driving headways, tunnels and slopes, - - - -	6,000
Erecting dwelling-house, stores and work shops, - - - -	6,600
	\$37,879

A small portion of the expenditure above returned was made in 1862. The ventilation of this mine is exceedingly good, in consequence of the old French works being open on the shore, and the new slope, which opens near the shore on the top of the bank and the Dawson pit, near the western end of the underground works, so that a full free current of fresh air pervades the whole of the works. But I was informed that the direction of the currents are controlled by the direction of the winds.

The plan of the underground working exhibits the method of ventilation. It also shews a decided want of regularity in cutting out the rooms or bords, and an irregular and defective distribution of pillarage, which is very objectionable for two reasons.

1. The falling in of the roof (which in this case has already happened), causes deep holes on the surface, each of which forms a reservoir for water, which will pass into the mine below, and where the works are at all below the level of the natural drainage, will have to be pumped out, besides the continual soakage will keep the mine wet.

2. The coal in the pillars will be lost, both to the proprietor and to the Province—whereas had they been left of sufficient strength and thickness, nearly all the coal could have been taken out. The loss thus caused in a seam of 10 feet in thickness, becomes serious. I mention this matter more fully here, because the same course is pursued in several of the “out mines.”

There should be a rule to guide lessees as to the amount of or proportion of pillarage to be left. The size of the pillars should be in proportion to the thickness of the seam—a thick seam requiring larger pillars than a thin seam; the material of which the roofs are composed might also vary the proportion of pillarage required.

The gross amount of coals raised and shipped during the past year, was 15,690 tons.

#### GOWRIE COLLIERY, COW BAY.

HON. T. D. ARCHIBALD AND COMPANY.

This colliery has been in operation about two years, during which time a total expenditure of \$91,000 has been laid out in its development. This includes the construction of a wharf, extending 770 feet into Cow Bay, and a breakwater, 100 feet by 50 feet, situate about 1200 feet from the shore of said Bay.

During the past year no searches or borings were conducted within the boundaries of the lease.

This coal area contains 1280 acres, wholly underlayed by two seams of workable thickness known respectively as the McAulay seam, and the Spencer seam.

The upper or McAulay seam is the one now being worked. It is from 4 feet 7 inches to 4 feet 10 inches in thickness—dips one yard vertical to 8 yards horizontal—direction of dip nearly east.

The workings extend along the crop above water level.

The pits are an old French pit, and the pit now in use, which was opened in 1862. Another pit, however, is being opened, at a point 890 yards from the shore, and 350 yards to the deep from water level.

Mr. Archibald states that this pit, when completed, will be over 200 feet deep. The coal and water will be raised from it by an engine of 30 horse power, and he expects at this point a decided improvement in the quality of his coal.

There is also a slope, which is substantially built and well timbered at the sides and overhead. It was opened last year, and is principally used as a roadway for the coal cutters to go and return from their work, and as an entrance for the horses and for ventilation.

The coal is raised by a small engine of 6 horse power from the pit, which was opened in 1862, to the surface or bank, thence over a good railroad to the wharf, where it is shipped.

The expenditure at this colliery for 1863, as follows :

On wharf construction,	\$8,800 00
On breakwater,	6,500 00
On railroads and tramways,	42,800 00
On rolling stock,	2,360 00
On headways and sinking shaft,	1,800 00
On houses,	1,000 00
	\$63,260 00

Average number of men for the year,	120
“ boys “	20
“ horses “	6

The ventilation at this mine is simple and efficient. The air enters the shaft, is conducted along the water level to the western end of the works, returns along the face and escapes through the slope, as exhibited on the plan of the underground works.

The coal from this mine bears a good character in the market, being considered valuable for gas, steam, and manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Archibald has exhibited certificates from several parties in reference to its general character, testifying—1st. Superiority for marine steam purposes. 2nd. For gas purposes; and 3rd, for domestic purposes.

The certificates are from W. Campbell, Chief Engineer, R. M. S. *Africa*; from John H. Adam, President of the New York Gaslight company, and from W. T. Rickard, Assayist, 33 Bedford Row, Halifax.

The total amount of coal raised and shipped from this colliery during the past year, was 15,069 tons.

#### MIRE' BAY.

This colliery, owned and held under a license to work by Messrs. Young, Tracy and Slattery, lies on the north shore of Mire Bay, at “False Bay Beach” (so called).

The coal on this area underlies all the other coal beds that have been described in the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria. It gives about four feet of coal and has a clay parting.

Very little has been done towards working this seam on a paying scale—only 540 tons, round and slack, have been shipped from it. I am not aware of the reputation it bears in the market, but have seen it used on domestic fires. It burns with a bright flame and makes a pleasant fire.

The want of a shipping place is against this as a profitable colliery. At a large outlay “False Bay Beach” could be cut through and a good harbor formed.

The only question to be decided is, whether the coal seam is of sufficient value to warrant the outlay.

The total amount of coal shipped from this mine during the year, was 540 tons.

#### KELLY'S COVE OR NEW CAMPBELL TOWN COLLIERY.

IS SITUATE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE OF GREAT BRAS D'OR.

A colliery was first established here two years ago by C. J. Campbell, Esq., the present proprietor, who has shown a great amount of energy and enterprise in developing the coal seams, and putting the colliery into good working condition.

Three distinct coal beds, of workable thickness, have been discovered within this area. The first lies nearly flat, gives from three feet six inches to three feet

ten inches of comparatively good coal. Dip, 1 yard vertical to five yards horizontal; direction of dip, N.  $74^{\circ}$  E.

The surface of the ground here is very uneven, and the strata much fractured, direction of strike or crop therefore uncertain. The plan of the underground works exhibits the system of ventilation, which appears well adapted to this mine in its present infant state.

The coal from this seam is drawn up an inclined plane by a wire rope attached to a horse-gin, and deposited on the bank. Mr. Laughlan, the principal "over man," informed me that they raise from 17 to 18 chaldrons per day, equal to about 26 tons.

The coal is then carried one and a half miles over a good tram road, in horse cars, to the loading wharf at Kelly's Cove.

The other two seams, situate two and a quarter miles from the loading wharf, dip vertically; direction of strike, N.  $55^{\circ}$  E. They are 83 feet apart, and appear to lie precisely parallel. Only the upper has been opened. It gives 3 feet of good looking coal—is entered by a tunnel at water level, about 80 or 90 feet below the crop. The work appears to be conducted systematically by the board and pillar method, modified to accommodate the circumstances of the seam. Good ventilation is obtained in this mine—the fresh air enters the mine by the tunnel at water level, passes through the works, and escapes through an upcast at the crop.

The second vertical seam is said to be six feet in thickness, with a clay parting. The quality of this coal has not yet been fairly tested.

Mr. Campbell describes the expenditure on this colliery for the year 1863, as follows:—

Boring and digging in conducting searches,	- - -	\$1500 00
Sinking pits and driving headways and tunnels,	- - -	5500 00
Erecting dwelling houses, stores, workshops, &c.	- - -	13000 00
On the loading wharf,	- - - - -	4000 00
On tramway, from pits to wharf,	- - - - -	8000 00
On rolling stock,	- - - - -	2000 00
		\$34,000 00

The total amount of coal shipped from this colliery during the year, was about 4,000 tons.

#### RICHMOND COLLIERY.

This colliery, situate at Little River, in the county of Richmond,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles from the shore, at the mouth of Little River.

It was first opened by Mr. Hypolite Marraud, who, in 1859, obtained a license to work. He transferred his claim to an American company, who are working it under the name of the Richmond Coal Mines. The area includes two seams of coal of workable thickness, and having a dip nearly vertical, or  $84^{\circ}$  from the horizontal. The direction of dip is N. East, and the direction of strike N. West and S. East. The seams are 154 feet apart—the larger being the most southerly, and 4 in thickness, and the northern seam 3 feet in thickness.

The mine is entered by a vertical shaft 9 feet by 14 feet, and extends to a depth of 86 feet. From the bottom of this shaft, a drift or tunnel has been made, to the 3 feet seam, on the one side, and the 4 feet seam on the other side. The 4 feet seam has been worked out 700 feet along the seam, and the same depth as the shaft, and the 3 feet seam has been worked out 150 feet to same depth.

When visited last October, this mine was filled with water, occasioned by the engine, which was slight, breaking down, and the pump getting out of repair.

All the mining operations were therefore suspended—a new engine of 50-horse power had just been set up, and a pump with pumping gear daily expected.

Mr. Y. Kyle, the agent, has since informed me, that the pump, which is large and suitable, having cost \$1200, has been received, is set up, and that they are now engaged in raising the water, which will occupy several weeks.

Professor Dawson, in his report on the carboniferous rocks of this district,

referred to in describing the Sea Coal Bay Colliery, describes the quality of this coal.

The 3 feet seam is said to be of a good quality as a gas coal—well adapted for domestic fires and for blacksmith's use.

The 4 feet seam is of an inferior quality, contains much sulphuret of iron, and is mixed with thin layers of earthy matter, difficult to separate from the coal in mining.

There is a large bank of coal at the pit's mouth, but only a limited quantity has been shipped.

The loading wharf is distant from the mine  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles. It is situate on the shore of the Basin of River Inhabitants, near the mouth of Little River. It is 380 feet long, 10 feet wide, and substantially built. At the end of the wharf there is 16 feet of water at low tide, and the harbor appears to be favorable for shipping. A tram-way has been laid from the wharf to the mine. It appears well constructed, with an easy grade. The tram-way is precisely similar to the one built by Mr. Campbell at Kelly's Cove—the length is the same—the sharp angle at which the coals dip is also nearly the same—and the quantity of coals likely to be found extremely uncertain.

The amounts expended at this colliery are as follows:

Constructing wharf, - - - - -	\$2804
Railway, - - - - -	1938
Rolling stock, - - - - -	4492
Engine and pumps, - - - - -	5865
Sinking shaft and draining tunnel, - - - - -	7500
Erecting dwelling houses and stores, - - - - -	3000
Amount expended in digging and boring, - - - - -	900
	\$26,499

This sum includes the whole that has been expended on this colliery since its commencement three years ago.

Average number of men employed in 1862,	27
“ “ “ “ 1863,	32
“ “ horses “ 1863,	4

The shipments from this colliery for the past year only, amount to 1100 tons.

#### SEA COAL BAY COLLIERY, RICHMOND COUNTY.

This colliery was first opened in 1860 and '61, by Mr. John Campbell, the present proprietor. Very little progress has been made towards making this a profitable colliery, although a considerable sum has been laid out in its development.

Mr. Campbell describes his expenditure under different heads, as follows:

Exploring in 1863,	\$336 00
Expended during previous years in building a wharf, dwelling house and store, and blacksmith's forge,	12,000 00
Total expenditure to date,	\$12,336 00

The seams opened on this area dip at an angle of  $70^\circ$  with the horizon—direction of the dip south west. The general strike of the strata is from N.  $50^\circ$  W. to N.  $56^\circ$  W., with sharp dips and beds much fractured, rendering the quantity of coal in one locality very uncertain. For a full description of the geology of the country from Hawkesbury along the Gut of Canso to River Inhabitants Basin, and up River Inhabitants, see Professor Dawson's Report, in the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1849, page 187, App. No. 22. Mr. Campbell has also prepared a description of the coal measures within his lease as follows:—  
“ Eight leads of coal, considered of workable size, have already been discovered.



They range in thickness from three to as much as eleven feet; and several leads of smaller size are also known to exist, and there can be no doubt that other leads remain yet undiscovered, for not much over half of the coal bearing group of strata has, as yet, been explored in this field.

"The vertical thickness of the coal-bearing portion of the carboniferous group here is about 1800 feet. The general strike of the strata is N. 50° W., with a dip to the south westward at an angle of 70° at their out-crop; but at the greatest depth reached by mining the leads are found to curve rapidly to an angle of 60° of dip. This rapid change in the angle of dip is found to take place at the short distance of 63 feet from the out-crop of the strata, and at the depth of 25 feet below the sea level. Should this change be found to continue for some distance towards the dip at the same rate, the coal leads will incline to an angle much more convenient for mining than that which they present by their steep altitude at their out-crop.

"There is another important feature in the character of this coal-field, which I deem worthy of some notice. The beds are found to improve greatly in the quality of their coal the farther they are followed along their strike to the south eastward, and also to the dip, or towards the centre of the trough. The coal has been mined from one of the leads for a distance of about 1600 feet along its out-crop, at two points, distant from each other over one quarter of a mile.

"At the extreme end of the working to the north westward, the bed has a mudstone or bituminous shale parting near its centre, which thins out gradually in the opposite direction from a thickness of nine inches to less than one inch, where it leaves the bed nearly four feet thick of pure coal, at the greatest depth to which it has been explored by mining.

"The large bed of coal on which the government received an unfavourable report some years ago, has been explored by means of a shaft sunk on it to a depth of 55 feet, and at that depth the lead is found to improve so much that at least six feet of good clean coal may be mined from it, and there is a fair prospect of the whole of it being found pure coal at a depth of 150 or 200 feet to the dip.

"During the past summer an exploring shaft was put down to a depth of 42 feet through the boulder clay, which forms a deep surface deposit over the greater part of this district, rendering exploration both difficult and expensive.

"From the bottom of this shaft exploring drifts were driven across the strata of the rock, and two beds of coal were discovered, one of them four feet in thickness, and of fair quality; the other bed is between five and six feet in thickness, and would be a valuable seam of coal if it were not for a band of fire clay about fifteen inches in thickness near its centre. This exploring operation cost about \$336; but the shaft is made sufficiently large to be used as an air shaft, and has been timbered for that purpose.

"The first work of a permanent character commenced in this coal field, was a tunnel or adit, cut across the strata at the sea level to a bed of coal, which it enters at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the sea shore, and about four hundred yards from the head of the wharf.

"This tunnel is made large enough to admit horses, which are used in taking the coal out to the screens, and to the wharf. A slope is also cut in the coal at a grade of one foot in five, so that horses can be used in taking coal up from the lowest levels. A shaft was also put down at the head of the tunnel to a depth of twenty-five feet below the sea level; and as the coal at that depth was found to be much better than that obtained at higher levels, the works were stopped until a steam engine could be put on the ground, and the coal mined from a much greater depth."

Two hundred and nineteen tons is all the coal shipped from this colliery during the past year.

#### SYDNEY MINES, CAPE BRETON.

These mines are the property of the General Mining Association, and are situated on the north-western side of Sydney Harbour. They were opened by that Association in 1827.

Three seams of coal are now being worked on this area, distinguished as the

Loyd's Cove seam, 6 feet 4 inches—dip 1 yard vertical to 9.5 yards horizontal—direction of dip, east.

Queen's pit seam, 5 feet 6 inches thick—dip 1 yard vertical to 9.5 yards horizontal—direction of dip, east. No 3 seam, 4 feet 8 inches thick—dip 1 yard vertical to 9.5 horizontal—direction of dip, east.

Another seam of coal was discovered last year at the Little Bras d'Or, near the western boundary of this tract; several holes were bored along the crop, and one, 100 feet deep, in which the coal was found to be 5 feet 4 inches thick, dipping easterly at an angle of 6 degrees. Four men were employed 3 months boring.

There are twelve distinct shafts on this area, seven levels or drains, and three adits.

The shafts are distinguished as follows:—

1. Fly pit shaft.
2. Pumping shaft on the "A." pit works.
3. Coal winding shaft on do. do.
4. do. do. do. do.
5. Pumping and winding shaft on the "B. pit" works.
6. do. do. do. C. do.
7. do. and downcast do. D. do.
8. Winding shaft do. do. do.
9. Upcast air shaft do. do. do.
10. Air shaft works at Cox hill.
11. do. do. do.
12. Coal winding shaft at Loyd's Cove.

Of the levels, three are driven northerly from the shafts 2, 5, and 7, and three are driven southerly from the same shafts; and one is driven from the shore at Loyd's Cove in a southerly direction.

Of the adits, one enters the seam at the shore of the harbour, and runs along the strike of the coal seam to the fly pit; a second enters the seam on the south side of the Little Pond Creek, and runs along the strike of the coal to the air shaft No. 10; the third enters the Loyd's Cove seam at its crop, and extends down the seam to the water level.

There are five engines in use on this colliery.

1st. A 30-horse power engine, used at the "B. pit" seam, No. 3, for raising the coal and pumping the water.

2nd. A 90-horse power engine, used at the Queen pit in raising coal.

3rd. A 150-horse power engine employed at the "Queen" or "D. pit" in pumping water.

4th. A 50-horse power engine erected in the "Queen pit," a short distance from the bottom of the coal winding shaft, for drawing the coal from the deep division up the incline. The coals are brought from the various workings in waggons drawn by horses, over light railways, to the several platforms along the incline, thence up the incline to the pit bottom. The coal is then raised to the surface through the coal wind shaft by engine No. 2, thence in large cars over a very substantial railroad—on which there are two locomotive engines—to the shipping place at North Sydney, sometimes called the "North Bar."

5th. A 40-horse power engine, used in connection with the iron foundry and the work and fitting shops. These latter bear a fair relation to the colliery, (which is conducted, as is well known, on a large scale), both as to extent, skill, and capability of the mechanics employed. All the implements and the principal machinery required for mining operations are continually being manufactured or repaired at the workshops.

The total number of hands employed last year was 401 men, 132 boys, and 79 horses. A full return was sent in by Mr. Brown, the agent, at the end of the year, shewing their occupations.

About 50 men and 6 horses were employed the greater part of last season, on

APPENDIX No. 18.—MINES AND MINERALS.

the following works, on which there were expended, in the construction of wharves,	\$4024 18
On construction of Railways, - - - - -	8258 33
On Rolling Stock, - - - - -	6760 00
On Engines and Pumps, - - - - -	2336 65
On erecting dwelling-houses and shops, - - - - -	1340 00
	\$22,719 16

The wharf at Sydney Mines has been extended 90 feet into deeper water, where very large vessels can load. This is important, as steamers of large burden, trading between England and Canada, and French and English men-of-war steamers, often put into Sydney for a supply of fuel.

The character of the Sydney coal has been well known in the market for the last 30 years. It is esteemed highly as a domestic and gas coal, and much in demand for marine steam purposes.

The course and method of ventilation is marked on the plan of the Queen pit, which is very full and elaborate. The air-currents are kept in motion by a large furnace at the bottom of the upcast shaft, No. 9. The fresh air passes into the pit through the downcast shaft, No. 7. It is then split into several main currents, and directed and guided by means of doors and stoppings, and after circulating through the workings, passes over the furnace to the surface by upcast shaft No. 9. This shaft is 8 feet diameter, and is exclusively used for ventilating purposes.

The downcast shaft, No. 7, is used both for pumping and ventilation. Mr. Brown, however, states that, with the view of keeping the ventilation perfect and distinct, he purposes sinking another shaft of the same size for a downcast, to be used exclusively for ventilating purposes.

The coals raised and shipped from this colliery during the past year amounted to 104,343.25 tons.

LINGAN MINES.

This colliery is also the property of the General Mining Association. It is situate at Lingan, on the north side of Indian Bay, in the county of Cape Breton. It was first opened by the Association in 1854. The annual shipment since that period has been gradually on the increase. Last year it amounted to over thirty six thousand tons. The coal is shipped from Lingan harbour, which has been considerably improved during the past season. Two new loading berths have been provided; and Mr. Brown states that the Association have made arrangements for deepening the channel of the harbour. They purpose to commence the work of deepening early the ensuing summer, and with that object in view have procured, or are about procuring, a dredge of the same kind as the one in use at Glace Bay harbour.

The depth now obtained at high water is 11 feet; this, it is hoped, will shortly be increased to 14 feet. It will be seen, therefore, that the harbor, in its present condition, is only adapted for vessels of light draft. Coal vessels, however, of considerable size, frequent the harbor; but in consequence of the shallowness of the water have to be loaded in the Bay, a short distance from the shore, by a lighter.

On this colliery there is one coal winding shaft, two adits, and one level. The adits enter the seam at the crop and extend to water level. The coal is brought up one of these adits by a winding shaft of 40-horse power, which is also used for pumping the water from the portion of the works below the water level. The coal when brought to the surface is screened and picked—thence carried to the wharf in large cars, on substantial rails, over an incline one mile in length.

The level is driven from the sea-shore in a northwesterly direction along the strike of the coal. The coal is nearly nine feet in thickness, but has a clay parting, which increases as you extend westerly along the strike. The dip is one yard vertical to 4.7 yards horizontal. Direction of dip, north east.

The character of this coal is well established in the market. It is highly esteemed as a gas coal, particularly at certain gas works in the United States. It makes a good domestic coal, but generally brings about fifty cents less in the market than the old Sydney coal.

There are two blacksmiths' shops and two carpenters' shops on this colliery, several stores, and a long range of comfortable dwellings for the workmen. There is also a number of private dwellings, shops, and boarding houses—a Roman Catholic Chapel, an Episcopal Church, and a school house.

The number of men employed during the past season was 132—21 boys and 22 horses. The expenditure beyond the ordinary working of the mine was for improvements made at the harbor.

#### ALBION MINES COLLIERY.

This colliery has been extensively worked by the General Mining Association since it came into their possession in 1827. The total amount of coal raised and shipped, to the end of last year, was 2,795,402 tons. The shipments for the past year was 198,313 tons.

Two seams are now being worked on this colliery. They are distinguished as the Upper, or Main Seam, and the Deep Seam. The main seam is from 30 to 33 feet in thickness, and the deep seam from 14 to 18 feet of clear coal. The seams lie nearly parallel to each other, and dip at an angle of 18° with the horizon, or one yard vertical to three yards horizontal.

There are three coal winding shafts. Two adits for ingress and egress for workmen and horses—one into the "main" or upper coal seam, the other into the lower, or "deep seam." Both adits enter the respective coal beds at the crop.

No borings or diggings for coal have taken place during the past year.

Number of men and boys employed in 1863, 660. (The average number of persons employed for the two preceding years was 639.) Number of horses, 86. Total steam power employed equal to 580 horse.

Expenditure for 1863:—

On dwelling houses,	- - - -	\$1876 72
One small Engine,	- - - -	250 00
One barn,	- - - -	219 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,345 72

The mines are worked by the bord and pillar system, modified to accommodate the circumstances of the mine, leaving between each room sufficient wall or pillar to support the roof or superincumbent strata.

The ventilation is obtained by artificial means. In winter a large furnace is used, and in summer water power is added.

The distribution of the air currents are obtained by means of air doors and solid stoppings. It is guided round the various working places, then escapes by the upcast shaft where the furnaces are placed.

Tabular Statement, setting forth, in chaldrons and bushels, the quantities of Coal annually raised and shipped from the Province, since the Mines were opened in 1827 by the General Mining Association, to the end of 1857.

	Albion Mines, G. M. A.		Sydney Mines, G. M. A.		Lingan Mines, G. M. A.		Bridgeport Mines, G. M. A.		Point Anconi Mines, G. M. A.		Little Bras d'Or Mines, G. M. A.		Joggins Mines, G. M. A.	
	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.
1827	36 63	57	4297											
1828	2185 62	11 21	5134											
1829	2664 37	26 25	4951											
1830	2951	40 34	5954											
1831	3942 25	58 29	7463											
1832	5785 3	142 16	9906											
1833	9235 42	122 23	7077	72										
1834	6762 33	165 49	5794	66										
1835	8092 57	374 60	7466	10										
1836	13339 6	2131 11	15380	25										
1837	13370 27	1674 22	16931	38										
1838	14253 70	2040 27	13796 9	396										
1839	20540 43	1569 34	21757 9	217 4										
1840	10547 45	1376 69	18267 35	154 18										
1841	20055 69	2409 3	23784 4	442 22										
1842	15025 59	2640 39	24246 12	596										
1843	10093 31	2224	23422 27	790 7										
1844	11677 69	2492 39	22801 4	839 13										
1845	20693 30	4028 39	24223 28	661 24										
1846	23663 69	3891 36	21437 1	1658 15										
1847	35104	5874 60	26061 19	1324 22										
1848	31194 24	5784 42	25149 7	1733 22										
1849	27143 3	5180 33	24953 18	1460 33										
1850	23331 60	5448 54	24230 12	1529 5										
1851	22233 36	4490 48	22904 21	2018 9										
1852	23548 24	6325 12	26387 6	1868 22										
1853	37410 60	7325 36	25963 30	1759 6										
1854	35725	6253 6	33278 30	1613 19										
1855	41383 24	4811 12	29382 4	2077 9	115 24									
1856	39674 24	4962 48	33849 27	2208 16	1598 9									
1857	45913	7382 48	38368 3	3398 3	3143 18									
	592030 13	91244 24	594368 22	3086 3	3406 28									
				29094 24	8264 7	459 1	53797 31	1794 12	197 9	181 8	1633 26	1591 24	16628 11	1597 6

*Tabular Statement of Coal, in tons and cwt., raised and shipped from 1858 to 1863, inclusive.*

	Albion Mines.		Sydney Mines.		Langton Mines.		Bridgeport.		Point Anconi.		Little Bras d'Or.		Joggins.			
	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.		
1858	100667	14844	93260	7407	3902	1040	1040	138	16	67	138	16	3376	6	255	5
1859	123250	13507	103371	6208	8100	1140	1140						3307		212	
1860	151095	15011	111009	6603	15623	675	675						8071		248	
1861	159938	14117	93720	6738	35102	198	198						5138	15	157	10
1862	183064	18678	108594	3087	33574	629	629						3242		105	
1863	175673	22640	102785	1558	35907	151	151									
	895688	99299	612740	31603	132208	15	3835			67	138	16	23135	1	977	15

  

	Little Bras d'Or. Collins.		Little Bras d'Or. Geautro.		Little Bras d'Or. Campbell.		Great Bras d'Or. Campbell.		Union Mines. Burchell & McLeod.		Glace Bay. Archbold.		Dig Glace Bay. Campbell.		Schooner Pond. Ross and others.		Block House, Cow Bay, Belloni.		
	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	
1858	450								696		469						3538		138
1859	1474	150							1358		2373						7127		495
1860	3818								1937		2297						16809		135
1861	3403	500	2522	18	1363	18			1480		5208		336	5			15690		
1862	2387	524	1109	79	726	79	3542	426	2062	286	7523		207						
1863									3699	499	26209		515		24	1303	57		
	11532	1024	3781	175	2089	97	3542	426	11232	785	44079		1058	5	514	1073	57	43224	768

  

	Gowrie, Cow Bay, Archibald.		False Bay Bench. Tracey and others.		Richmond Colliery. Kyle and others.		Sea Coal Bay. Campbell.		Lawrence Mines. Hibbard.		Victoria Mines.		Fraser Mines.		MackKay Mines.	
	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.	Large.	Slack.
1858																
1859																
1860					30				80						519	
1861									243						276	
1862	2196	680							3421	1463			358	15	455	159
1863	11764	3306	540		888	211	219		6058	3950			352	370	97	89
	13960	3936	540		918	211	219		9802	4513			2107	15	1347	248

*Total amount of Coals raised and shipped in the Province of Nova Scotia, in tons and cwts., from the year 1827 to the year 1863 inclusive.*

	Chaldrons.	Tons.	Cwts.
1827,	4,336 12	11,491	
1828,	7,332 11	19,429	17
1829,	7,642 26	20,252	12
1830,	9,524 34	25,240	6
1831,	12,990 18	34,424	8
1832,	17,579 19	46,585	6
1833,	22,455 20	59,497	4
1834,	17,614 10	46,677	12
1835,	19,552 9	51,813	5
1836,	37,142 17	98,427	3
1837,	41,263 13	109,347	12
1838,	36,958	97,938	14
1839,	50,539 4	133,928	11
1840,	37,081 24	98,267	17
1841,	51,360 29	136,110	9
1842,	45,086 14	119,478	12
1843,	36,679 25	97,200	12
1844,	37,733 25	99,993	14
1845,	52,041 30	137,908	13
1846,	50,714 30	134,393	12
1847,	69,094 11	183,099	13
1848,	64,346 23	170,518	1
1849,	59,983 11	158,955	10
1850,	61,783 9	163,725	8
1851,	52,821 20	139,976	13
1852,	64,838 24	171,821	18
1853,	74,317 16	196,935	17
1854,	80,472	213,250	16
1855,	81,637 2	216,338	3
1856,	87,145 2	231,934	7
1857,	101,082 31	267,808	17
	<hr/>		
	1,393,154 24		3,692,767 2
1858,		289,618	
1859,		267,496	
1860,		304,129	
1861,		334,545	15
1862,		393,631	5
1863,		424,425	2
		<hr/>	
			2,013,845 2
			<hr/>
			5,706,612 4
			<hr/>
			<hr/>
			<hr/>

Total raised in tons to end of 1863,

5,706,612 4

## REPORT ON THE LITTLE GLACE BAY COAL BEDS.

ON THE PARROTT AND CONVERSE LEASES, WITH SECTION,

*Being the result of the Geological and Topographical Survey by J. P. LESLEY, Structural Geologist, conducted in 1863, in continuation of his surveys in 1862,—(vide Appendix No. 15, Journals 1863.)*

The map which accompanies and illustrates this report represents the country of Little Glace Bay Brook, so much of it as is bounded by the Union Mine leases and Archbold's lease on the north, the sea on the east, Great Glace Bay on the south, and the great west line of the three rights of search of 1862. It corresponds therefore in area to the southern half of the map of the survey of 1862. But the area designated has been thoroughly surveyed during the summer of 1863, and the new map shows the numerous lines of survey, staked at every station and levelled. The levels of the stakes are not mentioned in the map, but can be obtained very nearly by reference to the blue contour lines, which are all marked so many feet above mean high tide.

The lines of survey are as follows :

- Line A—along the south bank of Little Glace Bay Brook.
- “ B—S. West to N. East through the centre of the Converse tract.
- “ E—N. East to S. West, from the west corner of the LeCain tract, through the north part of the Converse tract, and extended several miles across the cross west of Great Glace Bay. The line was carefully cut out, and was intended for a foot path ; it is already frequented by the cattle, and will probably be kept open.
- “ D—the north land line of Donald McDougall's land lot.
- “ C—the south west line of the LeCain lease, re-surveyed.
- “ F—north and south, the great west line of the land lots.
- “ G—the north line of Neil Boutillier's land lot.
- “ H—the north line of Widow Hilliard's land lot.
- “ I—the north line of                      land lot.
- “ J—a line surveyed in 1862, due south from McDougall's Knob to the shore of Great Glace Bay.
- “ L—the great west line of the Parrott and Converse leases.
- “ N, O, P—the west and south lines of the Union Mine leases, O and P being parts of the boundary of the Parrott lease, on the north.
- “ Q—a land line, crossing O and P, and forming the north line of the Archbold land lot, and the                      land lot.
- “ R—the south line of Archbold's land lot, and (after passing F) the north line of                      land lot.

The land lots are designated by broad red and green tints—the two leases by red and green margins. The LeCain lease is left uncolored ; as is also the Union Mine property.

The blue waving lines are contour, or water level lines, as explained above, each one marking an additional height of ten feet above mean high tide, which is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet above mean low water. To assist the eye in following these contours, the relief of the hills and valleys has been assisted by neutral shading ; and to keep all clear the names of places and persons are given in a table on the side.

Across the map, from north west to south east, two brown belts or lines represent the outcrop over the surface of the two principal beds of coal, the Harbor, and the Phelan beds—the former and higher of the two, six feet thick, the latter and lower one, eight feet thick.

Between these two beds are several smaller seams, one of them, the Back Pit bed, four feet thick.



Beneath the Phelan bed is a five foot bed, called the McPhail or Ross bed, wrought on Schooner Bay; and beneath this again a smaller bed, supposed to be three feet thick.

Beneath these workable coal beds are two thousand feet of slates and clays, more or less sandy, of various colors, from red to grey, and with numerous small seams of bituminous slates and coal of no value.

Then come two beds of coal, from four to five feet thick, one of which is wrought on Mire Bay, by Tracy, Young & Slattery, at False Bay Beach, and both of them by Mr. Charles Campbell, on the north shore of the Great Bras d'Or. They appear at various points in the country around and east of Sydney, but seem to be of very little value, and lie too deep upon the map to deserve enumeration among its valuable contents.

Beneath these two beds of coal lie at least two thousand feet more of coal measures, containing four small seams of coal, not known to be over two feet thick at any place.

It is in the upper part of these last mentioned barren measures that the massive conglomerates occur which lie over the shore of Mire Bay and the country just east and north east of Sydney, on the shore of the harbor, as well as across Boularderie Island, and beneath Charles Campbell's beds, on the Great Bras d'Or.

What may be the interval beneath the lower barren measures, and the limestones on Mire Bay and Sydney harbor, I do not know. At Chas. J. Campbell's, where the coal beds and limestone are nearly vertical and actually overthrown, they are within two hundred feet of each other; but there is evidently there a fault, which has swallowed up not only the conglomerates but all the other members of the barren measures, below the two coals.

Returning now to the practical coal measures, a section will be seen on the sheet which contains the map representing the character of the rocks from the harbor bed down (with some intervals) to the McPhail or Ross's bed; and the thickness of each stratum is either given or can be got from the scale of feet on the side of the section; the distance from bed to bed can be also obtained in the same way.

The first or left hand column of the section was obtained in 1862 from the cliffs between Little and Great Glace Bay. But it was not then known that the Back Pit coal bed, had once been shafted in and mined by Nicholas Boutillier in the cliffs in the front of his lot. Information of this fact, and the laying bare of the bed by the storms of the winter of 1862-3, rectified a mistake in 1862, when the 4 foot Back Pit bed seemed to have no other correspondent on the coast than the small 2-foot bed under the wooden bridge at N. Boutillier's gate. It now appears that his small bed is the equivalent of the small bed in Little Glace Brook, a thousand feet below (down stream) the Back Pit. The water level lines of all the beds are now seen to be parallel, and the whole country wonderfully regular and undisturbed.

To make this more certain, the surveys, begun in 1862, off the coast to the east of Great Glace Bay Beach, are continued to Schooner Bay and on the Cow Bay road still further.

A second map, on the same scale as the first, 400 feet to an inch, has been made to show this extension, and to illustrate the singular correctness of lines observed by the beds (above and including the Phelan bed) in their run through the country.

It is true, and the facts may be seen noted on the map, that a great variety of local dip and strike exists along the coast. But it is also true that the limits of variation in dip, seeming to be  $5^{\circ}$  to  $10^{\circ}$ , and of strike, about  $60^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$  south-east, are reduced still further in importance by the prevalence of one dip of  $7^{\circ}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , and of one strike from  $65^{\circ}$  to  $70^{\circ}$ . So completely, in fact, do the variations counterbalance or compensate for each other, that a line drawn at mean high tide between the three points, where the Phelan bed strikes that level, is a perfectly straight line, four miles long. The three points are McDonald's, on Schooner Pond, Alex. Campbell's, on Great Glace Bay, at the heel of the bar, and Nicholas Boutillier's jetty, on the north shore of Great Glace Bay, inside the bar.

There are, no doubt, a constant succession of small rolls in this great bed, analogous to the undulations encountered in the Hub-vein workings; but the

straight line just described is a perfect guarantee against faults and troubles of any serious character, with the exception of some possible lagoon or dirt faults, the places of which it is impossible to foresee, except by a system of augur hole borings carried on in advance of the adit level headings.

The straight line, however, above described, takes a very gentle curve on striking the Boutillier lot, and no doubt keeps this curve across the Converse and Parrott leases—running, in fact, parallel or concentric with the curve of the theoretical water level in the Harbour Bed. The map will explain this feature without further description; but it has an important bearing upon our conclusions as to the regularity of these coal measures; for if there were any great irregularities of deposit, such a parallelism of two beds at water level, so far apart, could not happen; for any great thickening or thinning of one or more strata would make their water level lines converge or diverge. So, also, if there was any great irregularities of structure, the same result would come.

The dip of the rocks, and of the Phelan bed, may be assumed at one in ten. If the bed be 8 feet thick, its horizontal section will be 80 feet wide, as drawn in lead-pencil on the map, at water level. Every 10 feet rise above water level will throw the bed 100 feet to the south. In this way the out-crop of the bed has been drawn upon the map, as running behind and under, or to the south of McDougall's Knob. There, where it reaches its greatest height, it is 80 feet above tide, and 800 feet south of the water level line. In this way the contents of the bed above water level can be readily calculated.

From the end of its out-crop, on Boutillier's land lot, at the shore of Great Glace Bay, towards Little Glace Bay Brook, 1000 feet sections, separately:—

1st thousand,	$1000 \times \frac{200}{2}$	$\times 8$	$:-27$	= cubic yards or tons of coal,	30,000
2nd	$1000 \times \frac{180 \times 450}{2}$	$\times 8$	$:-27$	=	100,000
3rd	$1000 \times \frac{450 \times 610}{2}$	$\times 8$	$:-27$	=	160,000
4th	$1000 \times \frac{610 \times 600}{2}$	$\times 8$	$:-27$	=	180,000
5th	$1000 \times \frac{600 \times 800}{2}$	$\times 8$	$:-27$	=	200,000
6th	$1000 \times \frac{800 \times 750}{2}$	$\times 8$	$:-27$	=	225,000
7th	$1000 \times \frac{750 \times 500}{2}$	$\times 8$	$:-27$	=	185,000

In all 7000 feet, run of the bed from G. G. Bay to L. G. Brook, gives 1,080,000 tons.

Of which, counting out piers or pillars and *out crop*, an available, say 500,000; of which six-sevenths are on the Converse, and one-seventh on the Parrott lease. The rest of the run of the bed on the Parrott lease, viz., west of the brook, above water level, as above, (*i e.*) tide, 250,000; of which counting out piers and out-crop, an available say, 100,000.

The Phelan bed might therefore be worked from the neighborhood of Great Glace Bay harbor, by an adit level at tide, so as to yield six hundred thousand tons out of a million and a quarter, which now lies between its out-crops and water level of tide. But the gangway would in the end, be nine thousand feet, or a mile and three quarters long.

SECTIONS OF COAL SEAMS, GLACE BAY DISTRICT.

feet	feet		
0-	8	Sand stone.	
10-	4	Black shales and fire clay.	
20-	10	Massive sand stone.	
30-	7.5	Sandy fire clay.	
40-	7.5	Black shales.	
50-		Sand stone.	
		S.S.	luminous shales 12 inches.
		Sandy shales.	(Cannel coal 1/4 inch.
		Fire clay.	
		<b>HARBOR VEIN COAL.</b>	
		Foliated shales.	
		Iron ore.	
100-	8	<b>COAL.</b>	
		Red, green, and yellowish shales.	
		Hard clay S.S.	
		Clay shales.	
		<b>COAL.</b>	
		Foliated.	
		Sandy shales.	
		Compacted.	
		Half inch layers.	
150-		Sand rock.	
		Sandy shales.	
		Blackish shales.	
		Fire clay shale.	
		Sandstone.	
		Greenish.	
		Contorted.	
		Fire clay.	
200-		Grey green shale.	
		Red green shales.	
		Soft.	
		Grey.	
		Shales.	
		Sand stone.	
250-		Fire clay, with iron ore balls.	luminous slate 8 inches
		Fire clay.	Coal 1/2 in.
		Red, &c. shales.	
		False bedded.	
		Shales.	
		Fire clay—iron ore balls.	
		Hard blackish.	
		Shales.	
300-		Grey tough.	
		Shaly S.S.	
		Sandstone.	
		Yellow S.S.	
		Yellow shales.	
		Dark shales.	
		Blue limestone and iron ore.	Clay and iron ore balls.
		Green fire clay and balls.	
		Black top shales.	Red rock, forming a reef.
		<b>Coal Streak.</b>	
350-		Yellow and green shales.	
		Soft fire clay.	
		Yellow shales.	
		Sandy fire clay.	
		Blackish fire clay.	
		Grey fire clay.	
		<b>COAL.</b>	
		Fire clay.	
		Clay and iron balls.	
		Blue shales.	
400-		Clay and iron.	<b>COAL.</b> 6 inches.
		Variogated clays.	
		False bedded.	
		Waxy sandstone.	
		Sandy clay.	
		Blue fire clay.	
		<b>COAL.</b> 4 feet.	
450-		Boullier's old pit, the same as the	<b>COAL.</b> 4 feet.
		Black pit coal on the creek.	Coal found north east of Campbell's mine.
500-			
		False bedded.	
		Sand stone.	
		Clay rock.	
		<b>COAL.</b>	2 feet.
		Fire clay, soft, reddish.	
		Sand stone.	
		Fire clay.	
		Sand stone.	
		With coal plant leaves.	
550-		Shales.	
		Black band of slate	1/2
		Fire clay.	
		Red, &c. shales.	
		Sand stone.	
		Fire clay, soft.	
		hard.	
		soft.	
		<b>Coal Streak.</b>	
		softly.	
		soft and	
		hard.	
		Alternations of thin black & grey sh.	
		Blackish slate.	
		<b>PELHAN COAL VEIN</b> 8 feet	
		At Boullier's, on Converse lease, and at Campbell's lease, 1	
650-	650-		Top shales.
			Interval of hidden rocks.
700-	700-		
		Brown sandstone slate.	11
		Compact sand stone.	0 3/4
		Blackish shale.	
		And ore balls.	
		Blueish thin band.	
		Slaty sand stone.	
		Interval.	
		Slaty sand stone.	5 3/4
		Sandy.	
		Foliated.	4 1/2
		Shales.	0 1/2
		<b>COAL.</b>	7 inches.
		Blueish shales.	4 1/4
		Sand stone.	5
		Interval.	1 1/2
		Greenish thin layered slaty sand stone.	
		Black clay.	
		Sand stone.	
		Thin clay slate.	
		<b>COAL.</b>	7 inches.
		Blueish sand stone.	
		Interval.	28
		Perhaps a slight down throw, also.	
		Yellow brown sand stone.	
850-	850-	Dark clay and iron sand stone.	4 1/2
		Hard blue sandy shales.	3 1/4
		Sand stone.	7 1/2
		Thin bedded.	3
		Sand stone.	8
		Sandstone.	9 1/2
900-	900-	Sandy slate and sand stone.	0 1/2
		Fire clay.	2
		Sandstone.	2
		Dark clay and iron.	3
		Sand stone.	4 1/2
		False bedded sand stone.	8
		Shaly sand stone.	0 1/2
950-	950-	<b>ROSS COAL VEIN</b>	7 1/2 feet
		at Schaefer Pond.	
			many iron balls

## IRON AND COPPER WORKS.

Iron ores of excellent quality, such as hematite ores, and specular and magnetic ores, in large workable deposits, are known to exist in each of the counties, ranging eastward from Annapolis county to the Gut of Canso, including Cumberland county; and in Cape Breton carbonates of iron are extensively deposited in the clay beds of the coal measures. It appears in large blocks, and in balls known as kidney iron ore.

Notwithstanding the extensive metaliferous deposit of this most useful of all the metals, and the many natural advantages the country presents for iron works, there is only one in active operation in the Province, known as the Acadian Charcoal Iron works, situate near Folly River, in the township of Londonderry.

The mineral on the land from which this ore is taken, was alienated from the crown at the time the lands were granted, in 1759, and therefore no royalty is received from it. But in order to give full information as to the state of the mines, I addressed a letter to Mr. Jones, the agent, and received the following in answer to my queries:—

“Our operations consist in the manufacture of Charcoal Iron, of a superior quality, for the English and American markets. The ore for which is mined on the company’s property, and is found in an irregular vein, vertical in position, or nearly so, and varying in thickness from one foot to twenty feet. The bulk of the ore is hematite. We have one blast furnace for smelting the ore, and three puddling furnaces and one heating furnace for making bar iron. Our operations are carried on unceasingly the year around.

During the past year we shipped 903 tons of bar iron, and 402 tons of pig iron. The number of men and boys in constant employ has been about 180; but during the summer months, as well as in January, February, and March, the number has reached 250—the average during the whole of the year being about 200.

The number of horses regularly employed range from 25 to 30, in addition to which, at certain times in the year, especially in winter, we employ many of the neighboring farmers teams. The total expenditure for the year has been \$70,000; this includes \$3,000 expended in improving and extending the works, and provides for additional production during this year.”

### LEASE AT CHETICAMP FOR WORKING COPPER ORE.

(AN AMERICAN COMPANY.)

This mine is only in progress of development—all that can at present be said about it is that the indications are good. The vein rock was discovered at several points along a line in the direction of S. 40° W., about a mile and a half from the shore of Cheticamp. The vein rock is three feet six inches thick, and the vein itself about five inches. It dips towards the mountain at an angle of 60° from the horizon, in the direction of S. 50° E. This mine was visited early in October; at that time a shaft was opened in the hard rock to a depth of 10 feet, and a small house, used as a smithery, erected over it. An adit or tunnel was also in course of construction. The adit was driven into the face of the hill about 100 feet, but was not expected to meet the vein until it had been driven 410 feet, at which point it was expected to intersect the vein rock, 106 feet from the surface.

The amount expended on this operation to December, 1863, is \$—

## APPENDIX No. 19.

### POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

*General Post Office, Halifax,  
January 18th, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to present, for the information of the Legislature, my eleventh annual report on the Nova Scotia Post Office, together with the usual returns, numbered from 1 to 17, prepared for the year ended 30th September, 1863.

The number of Post Offices remain the same as last year, viz. : 73.

The Way Offices now number 420, twenty (20) having been added during the past year.

No Post or Way Office has been closed.

#### MAIL CONTRACTS.

The established mail routes number 212, six having been added and seven increased and extended, as will be seen on reference to reports Nos. 7 and 12.

The cost of the carriage of the mails during the past year was \$39,802 40. For mail service and cost of each respectively see report letter C, No. 5.

The whole amount of mail travel was 4568 miles, being an increase of 59 miles over that of last year; and the extent of mail routes travelled was 971,688 miles, exceeding that of the previous year by 11,544 miles.

The mail contracts between the West River of Pictou, Antigonish, Plaister Cove, and Sydney, including the route between Antigonish and Guysborough, now held by Mr. Thomas Lindsay—and that between Halifax, Liverpool, and Yarmouth, via the shore route, including the route between Lunenburg and Bridgewater, and also between Windsor, Kentville, and Annapolis, held by Mr. James King—will terminate on the 30th of June next.

It would be desirable to obtain an early decision whether either or both of these mail contracts are to be renewed, for, should it be determined to submit them to public competition, the notices inviting tenders should be circulated at an early day, in order that sufficient time may be given to the new contractor, to enable him to procure his stock, &c., and commence his contract without detriment to the public service.

The contract between Truro and Amherst has been extended to Messrs. Archibald and Purdy for 3 years, to commence on the 1st of July, 1864.

The present contract between Truro and Pictou, held by Mr. Hyde, can at any time be terminated by the Department or the contractor giving 3 months' notice.

#### REGISTRATION.

The following registered letters have passed through the several offices this year, viz. :—

Halifax office sent	4264
Received	7497
	<hr/>
Country offices,	11,761
	7543
	<hr/>
	19,304

As the interchange of money orders has been extended to England and Canada it is presumed that the above number will be materially reduced next year.

I regret to report with respect to missing registered letters that nine cases of alleged loss or abstraction have occurred during the past year. Of this number the contents of three have been made good to the senders, viz. : two by Postmasters, whose treatment was irregular, and one by directions of the Government, as recommended by the P. O. Committee.

The abstraction of a portion of the contents of each of the five registered letters posted at, and passing through, the Antigonish office, in May last, (see report No. 14,) having been brought to my notice, I at once, with the concurrence of the Government, despatched an officer to Antigonish. The evidence taken by him in each case, together with his report, and other papers connected with the matter, were by direction, placed in the hands of the Honble. Solicitor General for prosecution, or to be used in such other manner as he might think best in furtherance of the ends of justice.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND LETTERS.

The average number of newspapers which passed through the Halifax office alone the past year, was	2,361,746
Country offices,	1,302,576
Total,	<u>3,664,322</u>

showing an increase of 93,656 compared with 1862.

The letters averaged, at the Halifax office,	836,328
At country offices,	631,328
	<u>1,467,656</u>

#### PARCEL POST.

During the past year 319 parcels have been received at, and sent from, the Halifax office. At country offices 142—making a total of 461.

#### STAMPS.

By a reference to report No. 1 it will be seen that a large proportion of the revenue has been derived from postage stamps, viz. : \$43,248 36½, which exceeds that of last year by \$5,138 03½.

#### COUNTY POSTAGE.

To enable me to carry out that part of the act, passed during the last session, in reference to the Post Office, reducing the postage to two cents on a letter posted in a county for delivery within the same county, it was necessary to procure for the public convenience a stamp for the prepayment of this particular class of letters. Application was accordingly made to the New York American Bank Note Company for a supply, and 5000 sheets were procured, at a cost to the department, including the die, of \$226. See report No. 6, letter E.

The reduced rate came into operation on the 11th May last, and has yielded for the five months ended 30th of September last, (as far as I have been enabled to glean from the returns in my possession,) a revenue of \$450, a less amount, in my opinion, than would have been realized under the higher rate for the same period.

#### REVENUE.

The gross amount of postal revenue for the year was	<u>\$56,508 23½</u>
The net available income, after deducting dead letter and British portion of packet postage, was	48,174 71
Net income of 1862,	45,100 62½
Shewing an increase of revenue in the year of	<u>\$3,074 08½</u>
(For chief items of collection see report No. 1.)	

## DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements during the year have been as follows, viz. :—

Salaries of Postmaster General, and Officers at Halifax, and Postmasters and W. O. Keepers,	\$24,673 25
Mail carriage,	39,802 40
Tradesmens' bills, rent, fuel and gas, stationery, printing, &c., and other miscellaneous payments in the year,	5,913 43
Total disbursements,	\$70,389 08
Do. do., 1862.	68,305 76
Increase,	\$2,083 32

This augmentation in the expenditure has been caused by the addition which was made on the recommendation of the Post Office Committee to the salaries of several postmasters; also by the employment of additional clerks in the Post Office at Halifax, and the establishment of new Way Offices; making an excess of expenditure under these heads of nearly \$900 over that of 1862.

The cost for mail carriage has also been increased in consequence of the new Rides, which had been set up, and the additional amount paid for several old services, which were put up to competition and tendered for at higher rates.

The amount paid for tradesmens bills, stationery, and printing, commissions on stamps, &c., has also exceeded the amount paid for similar services in 1862.

Notwithstanding this increased expenditure, the deficiency, it is gratifying to know, is less by \$1000 than it was in the preceding year. For particulars, see reports Nos. 4; 5, and 6.

## PERIODICALS.

In section 8, chapter 29, of the act passed 29th April, 1863, entitled "an act to amend cap. 23 of the Revised Statutes of the Post Office, and the act in amendment thereof, it is enacted that "periodicals passing through any office in this province, if posted without the province, shall be liable in addition to any charge prepaid on posting, to an additional charge on delivery, of two cents for each number."

"If posted within the province for delivery within, or without the province, they shall be liable to a charge of two cents each, to be prepaid by stamp."

Representations having been made to the Government by parties whose interests were, as they stated, seriously affected by this enactment, the foregoing clause was to a certain extent modified.

Several periodicals published in this province, have accordingly been permitted to pass *free*, at a loss, however, to the revenue; and here I would beg respectfully to reiterate opinions previously expressed, that so long at least as the expenditure is in excess of the revenue, no mail matter should be allowed to pass through the post office without contributing something (however trifling) to the revenue of the department.

## FURTHER REVISION OF THE POST OFFICE ACT SUGGESTED.

It will be observed, on referring to the 4th section of Chapter 11 of the act, entitled "an act to amend Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes of the Post Office," passed in April, 1862, that the rate of postage from Halifax to Bermuda or Newfoundland is fixed at 10 cents per half ounce, "of which one cent and a half shall belong to the Nova Scotia post office;" but the rate to be charged on letters by packet *from* Newfoundland and Bermuda not being specified in the act, parties have objected to pay the additional 1½ cents—consequently it has not been exacted, although there can be little doubt that the act intended the additional rate should be paid on letters *coming* from, as well upon those going to, the above named places.

Again, the 10th section of the act of last session repeals the whole of the 13th section of cap. 23, page 82, of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, which refers to the postage to be charged upon *printed books*, as well upon periodical publications and pamphlets; but as no reference is made in the amended act, chapter 29,

as to the charge on books, I would respectfully suggest that these omissions be rectified in the approaching session, and that the book postage be fixed by law at *one cent per ounce*, up to 48 ounces.

## DEAD LETTERS.

The following statement shews the number of letters, and from whence received at the Dead Letter office, Halifax, and how they were finally disposed of:—

Received from Great Britain,	604
United States,	1136
St. Thomas's,	42
Canada,	65
New Brunswick,	517
P. E. Island,	101
Provincial post offices,	4935
	<hr/>
Total,	7400
	<hr/>
Returned to Great Britain,	1110
United States,	1020
St. Thomas's,	47
Canada,	113
New Brunswick,	453
P. E. Island,	74
To writers in Nova Scotia,	3654
Destroyed for want of name or residence of writer,	729
	<hr/>
Total,	7200
	<hr/>

The total number of dead letters passing through the Nova Scotia Dead Letter office in the year, was 14,600.

## MONEY ORDERS.

I annex the report of the Superintendent of the Money Order office in reference to the operations of that increasingly important branch of the public service during the past year, by which it will be seen that seven additional Money Order offices have been opened, in accordance with the recommendation of the Post Office committee of last session.

The amount of orders issued during the year, as shewn by the report, exceeded that of the previous year by \$24,800. The total amount of orders for the twelve months up to 30th September being \$124,883.

On the 1st day of the present year the system was extended to the United Kingdom and Canada; and as a proof of its appreciation by the public I may mention that by the last mail for England (the first since the interchange commenced) 32 money order advices were forwarded to the United Kingdom.

The total amount of commission to revenue on orders issued, up to 30th September, was \$364 74.

The following is the scale of orders under which the departments have arranged to charge for money orders between Nova Scotia and Great Britain:—

Up to £2 sterling,	1s. sterling commission.
From £2 to £5,	2s. " "
" 5 to 7,	3s. " "
" 7 to 10,	4s. " "

## CANADIAN SCALE.

Up to five pounds sterling, one shilling commission.

From five pounds to ten pounds sterling, two shillings commission.

Ten pounds sterling being the maximum amount for which a single order may be issued.



## HALIFAX OFFICE.

I regret to report that during the past year, the department has been deprived of two of its most efficient officers, Messrs. Inglis and Sutherland, in consequence of defective eyesight, induced no doubt, by the constant use of *gas* in the Circulation office, rendered imperatively necessary by its low and dark situation; it is therefore most gratifying to myself, and the officers and employees of this department, to find that, by the notices which have been published inviting tenders, there is every prospect of an early commencement of the new Government building, in which the duties of the office will, after its completion, be inducted.

In concluding my report, I am happy to be able to record my appreciation of the services of the Examiner of the account branch of this department The Superintendent of the money order branch,—the Clerks of the circulation and dead letter offices, and the Postmasters and W. O. Keepers, and Couriers (with one or two exceptions), whose zeal and attention to their respective duties, have contributed in no small degree, to the harmonious working, and present satisfactory condition of the Post Office department of this province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

A. WOODGATE.

The hon. CHARLES TUPPER, M. D., M. P. P., &c., &c

To A. WOODGATE, Esq., Postmaster General.

SIR,—

Accompanying returns from the Halifax Money Order Office, furnish transactions of the Nova Scotia Money Order department for the year which terminated on the 30th September, 1863.

Seven money order offices were added to the list within the year, namely, those of Barrington, Bridgetown, Bridgewater, Canso, North Sydney, Sherbrooke, and Wallace.

The money order system of the Province has been extended to the United Kingdom and Canada. The extension took place on 1st January, 1864; and by the next subsequent mail, thirty two advices of money orders were forwarded from the Halifax office to places in the United Kingdom.

Money orders issued for the twelve months up to 30th September, amounted to \$124,883. This amount exhibits an increase of over \$24,800, as compared with the preceding year; and an increase of over \$57,650, as compared with 1861.

Transactions for the intervening period, from September 30th to date of this report, include continued increase.

The experience of 1862 has to be repeated for 1863, in reference to freedom from loss and harmonious working of the money order offices of the Province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. THOMPSON.

Halifax, M. O. Office, 15th Jan'y., 1864.

## SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this Report are the following documents :

- No. 1. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of Post Office Department for year ended 30th September, 1863.
- No. 2. Packet Postage, general account between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, for year ended 30th of September, 1863.
- No. 3. Postmaster General's account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year.
- No. 4. Salaries A and B in Report No. 1.
- No. 5. Conveyance of mails—C in Report No. 1.
- No. 6. Detailed account of all incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursements during the year—D to L in Report No. 1.
- No. 7. New post routes established in the year.
- No. 8. New post and way offices established in the year.
- No. 9. Post Routes discontinued within the year.
- No. 10. Post and way offices discontinued within the year.
- No. 11. Curtailment of expenses effected in mail routes in the year.
- No. 12. Allowances made to mail contractors beyond the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts.
- No. 13. Fines imposed, and deductions made, from the pay of mail contractors during the year.
- No. 14. Abstraction and loss of letters containing money sent through post offices in Nova Scotia in the year.
- No. 15. Letters of value received at the Dead Letter office, Halifax, in the year.
- No. 16. Letters received at the Dead Letter office, Halifax, and how disposed of, within the year.
- No. 17. Money Order offices in operation, &c., during the year ended 30th September, 1863.

A. WOODGATE,

P. M. G.

REPORT No. 1.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Post Office department of Nova Scotia, in the year ended the 30th September, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of gross revenue from postage stamps,	\$43,248 36½
Postage collected in money on paid and unpaid letters, received at and sent from, offices in Nova Scotia, including Halifax,	\$9,519 92½
Unpaid and paid postage on letters for and from England, collected at Halifax,	1,606 61½
Unpaid and paid postage on foreign and colonial packet letters, collected at Halifax,	1,233 22
Postage on packet letters sent to, and received from, Halifax and Newfoundland, collected at N. Sydney,	89 01½
Way letter postage,	159 91
Ship letter postage,	69 52½
Postage of letters returned from dead letter office to circulation office, for Halifax delivery,	8 65½
Fees collected at Halifax office on detained forward letters,	44 00
Revenue from private letter boxes at Halifax office,	472 00
Local postage,	35 73
Errors on the year,	21 28
	\$13,259 87
	\$56,508 23½
Dead, missent, and re-directed letters,	770 34½
	\$55,737 89
British portion of packet postage, for the year ended as above,	7,563 18
	\$48,174 71
Total net income in the year,	22,214 37
Deficit,	\$70,389 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

Report No. 4—A and B. Salaries:	
Department at Halifax,	\$9,860 89
Postmasters,	9,706 00
Way office keepers,	5,106 36
	\$24,673 25
Report No. 5—C, cost of carriage of the mails in the year,	39,802 40.
D, ship letter gratuities,	\$121 58½
E, tradesmen's bills,	634 84
F, rent of post office at Halifax,	800 00
G, law expenses,	35 00
H, stationery, printing, and advertising,	1,694 27½
Report No. 6.    I, coal, wood, gas, &c.,	379 30
J, buildings and repairs,	
K, miscellanies,	295 94½
L, commission on sale of postage stamps,	1,543 03½
M, travelling charges in the year,	409 45
	\$5,913 43
Total disbursements in the year,	\$70,389 08

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examr. Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

NOTE.—Postage of Military and Provincial Public Departments for the year ended 30th September, \$4,055 02  
Ditto, Legislature, Session of 1863, 3,041 05—\$7,096 07

## REPORT No. 2.

*General account between the offices of the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, for four Quarters ended 30th September, 1863.*

## TO THE CREDIT OF THE BRITISH OFFICE.

Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia,	1.	£1,693	16	2½
Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom,	2.	598	11	9½
Amount due to the British office for <i>dead letters</i> returned to Nova Scotia,	3.	0	19	4½
Balance of Errors,		15	6	3½
Balance due to Nova Scotia,		0	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£2,308	13	8
		<hr/>		

## TO THE CREDIT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia,	1.	£737	0	1
Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom,	2.	0	0	9
Amount due Nova Scotia for <i>dead letters</i> returned to England, and for <i>redirected letters</i> forwarded to Newfoundland and Bermuda,	3.	21	14	0
Amount due Nova Scotia on letters sent in closed mails between France and the French possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon, during the year ended the 30th September, 1863, on account of transit rate, 134,293 grammes, at 2d. stg. per 30 grammes.	4.	37	6	1
Balance of Errors,		0	0	0
Balance due to the United Kingdom,		*1,512	12	9
		<hr/>		
		£2,308	13	8
		<hr/>		
		*£1,512	12	9 stg.
		<hr/>		
		\$7,563	18	cents.
		<hr/>		

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examr. Acct. Branch.

## REPORT No. 3.

*Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, year ended 30th September, 1863.*

## CHARGE.

DR.

To balance from previous year,	\$0 00
Amount of postage stamps on hand,	35,941 64½
Amount of postage of towns in the Province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract)	9,519 92½
Amount of unpaid postage upon British letters, collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	700 66½
Amount of paid postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	905 95
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign letters,	1,233 22
Amount of way letter postage,	159 91
Amount of ship letter postage,	69 52½
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher)	8 65
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,	44 00
Amount of fees collected for merchants private boxes,	472 00
Amount of local postage, (per voucher)	35 73
Amount of postage stamps received from Receiver General,	34,000 00
Amount received from the Hon. the Receiver General in the year ended 30th September, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department,	50,500 00
Amount drawn from the Provincial chest, in the year ended as above, being <i>packet postage</i> , due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West Indies—for three quarters, ended 31st March, 1863,	5,399 00
Amount collected at North Sydney on packet letters sent to, and received from, Halifax, and Newfoundland, in the year as above,	89 01½
Errors on the year,	21 28
To balance,	0 00
	<u>\$139,100 51½</u>

## DISCHARGE.

CR.

By balance from previous year,	\$860 52½
Salaries of Postmaster General, assistants, &c., and postmasters,	\$19,566 89
Salaries of way office keepers,	5,106 36
	<u>24,673 25</u>
Conveyance of mails,	39,302 40
Ship letter gratuities,	121 58½
Tradesmen's bills,	634 84
Rent,	800 00
Law expenses,	35 00
Stationery, printing and advertising,	1,694 27½
Coals, gas, &c.,	379 30
Buildings and repairs,	0 00
Miscellanies,	295 94½
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps,	1,543 03½

Postage stamps on hand unsold, viz.:—Halifax office,	\$22,737 00	
Postage stamps on hand unsold, viz.:—Country offices,	3,956 28	
	<hr/>	26,693 28
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, (per statement,)		770 34½
Premium on "Exchange," on St. John, N. B.,		0 00
Amount paid into the Commissariat Chest, at Halifax, being "Packet Postage" due the British Post Office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and the United States—for three quarters ended 31st March, 1863,		5,399 00
Amount paid to the Receiver General on account of revenue,		32,852 00
Amount paid for travelling charges in the year ended as above,		409 45
Errors on the year,		0 00
By balance,		2,136 28½
Note—Letters remaining on hand: Halifax office,	\$63 53	
Country offices,	52 23	
	<hr/>	115 76
		<hr/> <u>\$139,100 51½</u>

I, ARTHUR WOODGATE, Post-Master General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

A. WOODGATE,  
Post-Master General.

Declaration made before me  
this 18th day of January, 1864.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

I, FREDERICK M. PASSOW, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office Department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

FREDERICK M. PASSOW,  
Examiner, Account Branch.

Declaration made before me  
this 18th day of January, 1864.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

REPORT No. 4.

(A. AND B. IN REPORT No. 1.)

Report in detail, of charges of Salaries, shewing in each case the name of the office, the service or duty performed, and amount paid—for the year ended 30th September, 1863.

Name.	Service or Duty Performed.	Amount per annum.
Arthur Woodgate,	Postmaster General,	\$2400 00
F. M. Passow,	Examiner Accountant Branch,	1000 00
Wm. Small,	Postmaster, Halifax,	657 50
J. S. Thompson,	Superintendent Money Order Branch,	800 00
T. Southall,	Clerk and Sup't Dead Letter Office,	500 00
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.		
J. M. Ingles,	First Clerk,	657 50
J. Sutherland, junr.,	Second Clerk,	657 50
B. W. Cochran,	Third Clerk,	657 50
F. Tremain,	Additional Clerk,	330 00
C. J. Campbell,	Ditto.	330 00
*Alex. Church,	Messenger,	21 73½
†R. McMillan,	Ditto.	319 15½
Wm. Craig,	Senior Letter Carrier,	450 00
D. Silverthorn,	Second do.	360 00
J. Patterson,	Third do.	360 00
Church Smith,	Junior do.	360 00
Total,		\$9860 89

\* From 1st to 20th October, 1862, inclusive,

† From 21st October to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

RECAPITULATION.

Department at Halifax, . . . . .	\$9,860 89
Postmasters, . . . . .	9,706 00
Way Office Keepers, . . . . .	5,106 36
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$24,673 25</u>

POSTMASTERS.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Albion Mines,	\$106 00	Durham,	\$90 00
Amherst,	578 00	English Town,	58 00
Annapolis,	264 00	Glenelg,	60 00
Antigonishe,	280 00	Guysboro,	192 00
Arichat,	164 00	Hantsport,	76 00
Aylesford,	76 00	Kentville,	408 00
Baddeck,	160 00	Lawrencetown,	96 00
Barrington,	132 00	Liverpool,	316 00
Berwick,	60 00	Londonderry,	180 00
Boulardarie,	40 00	Lower Horton,	100 00
Bridgetown,	184 00	Lower Stowiacke,	76 00
Bridgewater,	92 00	Locke's Island,	60 00
Canning,	68 00	Lunenburg,	180 00
Cape Canso,	68 00	Mabou,	76 00
Chester,	96 00	Mahone Bay,	63 00
Clementsport,	40 00	Maitland,	72 00
Digby,	296 00	Margaree,	44 00

12 APPENDIX No. 19.—POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Middle Musquodoboit,	\$48 00	St. Margaret's Bay,	\$40 00
Mill Village,	64 00	St. Peter's,	64 00
Milton,	72 00	Sydney,	360 00
New Glasgow,	220 00	Sydney Mines,	60 00
Newport,	132 00	Tatamagouche,	78 00
North Sydney,	124 00	Truro,	\$12 00
Parrsboro',	116 00	Upper Musquodoboit,	72 00
Pictou,	440 00	Upper Stewiacke,	40 00
Plaister Cove,	220 00	Wallace,	156 00
Port Hood,	160 00	Walton,	48 00
Port Medway,	44 00	Westport,	68 00
Port Mulgrave,	67 00	West River,	120 00
Pugwash,	153 00	Weymouth,	96 00
River John,	52 00	Whycocomah,	48 00
River Philip,	52 00	Wilmot,	72 00
Sandy Cove,	48 00	Windsor,	364 00
Shelburne,	156 00	Wolfville,	112 00
Sherbrooke,	89 00	Yarmouth,	360 00
Ship Harbor,	60 00		
Shubenacadie,	68 00		
			<hr/> \$9,706 00

WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Acadian Mines,	\$30 00	Brookfield, (Queen's,)	\$20 00
Addington Forks,	10 00	Brokfield, (Colchester,)	24 00
Advocate Harbor,	14 00	Brooklyn, (Queens,)	8 00
Albert's Bridge,	2 00	Buckley's,	16 00
Alma,	30 00	Caledonia Corner,	16 00
Antrim,	6 00	Caledonia, (St. Mary's,)	10 00
Apple River,	8 00	Canard,	16 00
Argyle,	28 00	Cape Gerge,	12 00
Arisaig,	12 00	Cape George, N. S.,	8 06
Bailey's Brook,	12 00	Cape Negro,	12 00
Barney's River,	24 00	Cape North,	8 00
Barrington Passage,	8 00	Cape Sable Island,	16 00
Bay St. Lawrence,	10 00	Carlton,	10 00
Bear Point,	8 00	Carriboo Cove,	8 00
Beaver Bank,	4 66	Catalone,	10 00
Beaver River,	8 00	Cedar Lake,	8 00
Bedford Basin,	20 00	Chebogue,	12 00
Beach Hill,	2 00	Chebogue Central,	4 00
Bellevaux Cove,	10 00	Chelsea,	8 00
Big Bras d'Or,	10 00	Chesley's Corner,	10 00
Big Glace Bay,	3 34	Chester Basin,	10 00
Big Intervale, G. Narrows, C.B.,	10 00	Cheticamp,	12 00
Big Pond,	10 00	Cheveric,	20 00
Bill Town,	16 00	Christmas Island,	12 00
Black River,	1 33	Church Street,	22 00
Black Rock,	8 00	Churchville,	12 00
Blandford,	10 00	Chute's Cove,	10 00
Block House Mines,	4 66	Clare,	12 00
Blue Mountain,	8 00	Clark's Harbor,	12 00
Boisdale,	10 00	Clementsvalle,	4 00
Broom,	10 00	Clyde River,	24 00
Bridgeport,	7 50	Conquerall Bank,	8 00
Bridgeville,	10 00	Cornwallis, (east,)	14 00
Broad Cove, (Intervale,)	14 00	Country Harbor,	12 00
Broad Cove, (Marsh,)	12 00	Cow Bay, (C. B.,)	12 00
Broad Cove, (Lunenburg,)	10 00	Coxheath,	8 00



Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Cross Roads, (Country Harbor,)	\$24 00	Gunning Cove	\$10 00
Cross Roads, (St. Mary's,)	16 00	Guysboro' Intervale,	24 00
Cross Roads, (Mid. Medford,)	8 00	Halfway Brook,	8 00
Crow Harbor,	14 00	Halfway River,	16 00
Darrow's Corner,	20 00	Hall's Harbor,	12 00
Dartmouth,	70 00	Harbor a Bouchet,	18 00
Dearfield,	10 00	Harbor Road,	8 00
Diligent River,	10 00	Harborville,	12 00
Discoose,	12 00	Head of Amherst,	10 00
Dublin Shore,	8 00	Head of Jordan River,	10 00
Earltown,	20 00	Head of Lochabar Lake,	10 00
East Bay,	12 00	Head of St. Mary's Bay,	8 00
East Bay, (north side,)	10 00	Head of St. Margaret's Bay,	8 00
East Branch River Philip,	8 00	Head of South River Lake,	8 00
East Port Medway,	7 50	Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	10 00
East River, (St. Mary's,)	10 00	Head of Tide,	14 00
East side of Pubnico Harbor,	10 00	Head of Wallace Bay,	12 00
East side, West Branch, East River, of Pictou,	2 00	Head of Wallace Bay, (N. side,)	10 00
Eastern Harbor,	8 00	Head of West Bay,	14 00
Eastville,	12 00	Hebron,	32 00
Economy,	24 00	Highfield,	8 00
Economy, Upper,	14 00	Hillsboro', C. B.,	16 00
Eel Brook,	10 00	Hillsboro', N. S.,	26 00
Elmsdale,	16 00	Hopewell,	12 00
Enfield,	4 00	Hubbard's Cove,	24 00
Falmouth,	12 00	Indian Harbor, co. Halifax,	8 00
Falmouth, (Windsor Bridge,)	16 00	Indian Harbor, Sherbrooke,	12 00
Five Islands,	20 00	Ingonish,	10 00
Five Mile River,	8 00	Isaac's Harbor,	12 00
Forks, Baddeck,	8 00	Jackson's Mills,	8 00
Forks, Margaree,	12 00	Jeddore,	8 00
Forks, Mid. River of Pictou,	10 00	Joggin Mines,	20 00
Forristall's,	32 00	Judique,	20 00
Fouchie,	8 00	Kempt, (co. Queen's,)	14 00
Fox Harbour,	8 00	Kempt, (co. Yarmouth,)	12 00
Framboise,	10 00	Kempt Bridge,	8 00
Fraser's Mills,	10 00	Kempt Town,	8 00
French River,	8 00	Kennetcook,	20 00
Gabrouse,	12 00	Kennetcook, Upper,	8 00
Garden of Eden,	8 00	Ketch Harbor,	9 50
Gaspereaux,	12 00	Kingsbury,	8 00
Gay's River,	16 00	Kingston Village,	14 00
Gay's River road,	8 00	Knoydart,	8 00
Gilbert Cove,	8 00	L'Ardoise,	12 00
Glen Road,	8 00	LaHave Cross Roads,	8 00
Gore,	18 00	Lake Ainslie,	10 00
Goshen,	10 00	Lake Ainslie, (East side,)	14 00
Gowrie Mines,	3 34	Lakelands,	8 00
Grandance,	8 00	Lakeville, (co. King's,)	8 00
Grandique Ferry, (N. side,)	10 00	Lawrencetown,	8 00
Grand River,	12 00	Lequille,	10 00
Granville Ferry,	50 00	Lewis Head,	12 00
Great Bridge, River Philip,	3 34	Lewis Bay,	8 00
Great Village,	56 00	Lime Rock,	10 00
Greenfield,	8 00	Lingan Mines,	12 00
Greenhill,	8 00	Liscombe,	3 34
Greenwich,	22 00	Little Bras D'or,	22 00
Gulf Shore,	12 00	Little Glace Bay,	2 50
		Little River,	14 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Little River Shore,	\$8 00	Minudie,	F20 00
Little River, Mid. Musquodoboit,	16 00	Moidart,	10 00
Little Arichat,	18 00	Molasses Harbor,	12 00
Little Harbor,	10 00	Moose Brook,	3 34
Little Tracadie,	20 00	Morden,	12 00
Livingston's Cove,	2 00	Morristown,	10 00
Locharbar,	12 00	Mount Thom,	8 00
Loch Lomond,	10 00	Mount Uniacke,	12 00
Lockhartville,	14 00	Musquodoboit Harbor,	16 00
Long Island,	18 00	Mira, Great,	8 00
Long Point,	18 00	Necum Teuch,	10 00
Louisburg,	12 00	New Albany,	10 00
Lower Barney's River,	12 00	New Annan,	12 00
Lower Maccan,	12 00	New Canaan,	8 00
Lower Ward,	12 00	New Caledonia	10 00
Low Point,	16 00	New Gairlock,	10 00
Low Point Shore,	8 00	New Germany,	12 00
Lower River Inhabitants,	8 00	New Haven,	8 00
Lower Selmah,	8 00	New Harbor,	10 00
Lyle's Bridge,	8 00	New Larig,	12 00
Maccan,	16 00	New Minas,	14 00
Maccan Intervale,	10 00	New Ross,	16 00
Maccan Mountain,	8 00	New Tusket.	8 00
Mainadieu,	16 00	Newport Corner,	24 00
Maitland, (co. Annapolis,)	10 00	Newport Landing,	20 00
Maitland, (co. Yarmouth,)	32 00	Newport Station,	2 00
Malagash,	10 00	Nicholl's Corner,	8 00
Malagawatch,	12 00	Nictaux Falls,	24 00
Malignant Brook, Cross Roads,	8 00	Nine Mile River,	12 00
Malignant Cove,	10 00	Noel,	16 00
Manchester,	12 00	Noel Shore,	10 00
Manchester Road,	1 33	North-east Branch Margaree,	12 00
Margaretsville,	14 00	North East Harbor,	14 00
Marie Joseph,	16 00	North Mountain,	8 00
Marion Bridge,	10 00	North River Bridge, (Co. } Colchester,)	18 00
Marshall's Cove,	10 00	North River Bridge, (St. Ann's,)	10 00
Marshall's Town,	12 00	North Shore,	8 00
Marshy Hope,	8 00	North Shore, (Wallace,)	8 00
Martin's River,	10 00	North West Arm,	10 00
Mast Town,	12 00	Ohio,	10 00
McLellan's Brook,	8 00	Old Barus,	14 00
McLellan's Mountain,	8 00	Oldham,	8 00
McPherson's Ferry,	8 00	Onslow,	18 00
Mcagher's Grant,	6 00	Onslow, Upper,	16 00
Medford,	10 00	Oven's,	8 00
Melvern Square,	10 00	Oyster Ponds,	10 00
Merrigomish,	18 00	Paradise Lane,	30 00
Metaghan,	28 00	Parrsboro' Shore,	8 00
Mid. Kennetcook,	8 00	Peggy's Cove,	10 00
Mid. La Have Ferry,	10 00	Pero,	10 00
Middle River, (Durham,)	10 00	Petite Passage,	8 00
Middle River, (C. B.,)	12 00	Petite Reviere,	24 00
Middle Settlement, (River } Inhabitants,)	10 00	Piedmont Valley,	8 00
Middlefield,	10 00	Pinco Village,	10 00
Middletown, (C. Ann's,)	32 00	Pirate Harbor,	18 00
Milford Haven Bridge,	8 00	Pleasant River,	10 00
Mill Brook,	14 00	Plymouth,	8 00
Miller's Creek,	12 00	Point Bruley,	10 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Point of Cape,	\$2 00	South McLellan's Mountain,	\$8 00
Pomquet Forks,	12 00	Saulmerville,	8 00
Pope's Harbor,	8 00	Speitche's Cove,	12 00
Portapique,	16 00	Spencer's,	8 00
Port Acadian,	12 00	Springfield,	8 00
Port George,	14 00	Spring Hill Road,	12 00
Port Jolly,	10 00	Springville,	10 00
Port Latour,	14 00	Spry Bay,	8 00
Port Matoun,	14 00	Stillwater,	8 00
Port Williams,	24 00	St. Ann's,	8 00
Porter's Lake,	12 00	St. Andrew's,	16 00
Portugese Cove,	10 00	St. Croix,	18 00
Prospect,	12 00	St. George's Channel,	10 00
Pubnico,	30 00	St. Mary's Bay,	10 00
Pubnico Beach,	8 00	St. Patrick's Channel,	10 00
Ragged Head,	10 00	Steam Mill Village,	8 00
Ragged Islands,	8 00	Steep Creek,	30 00
Ratchford River,	14 00	Stewiacke Cross Roads,	12 00
Rawdon,	12 00	Stewiacke, (Middle),	10 00
Rawdon, Upper,	12 00	Stoddart's,	16 00
Rawdon, South,	12 00	Stormont,	8 00
Rear Lands (Sporting Mountain,)	10 00	Sutherland's River,	10 00
Red Islands,	10 00	Sutherland's River Mills,	10 00
Renfrew,	8 00	Tangier,	8 00
River Bourgeois,	12 00	Tatamagouche Mountain,	10 00
River Debert,	12 00	Tidnish Cross Roads,	8 00
River Dennis,	16 00	Toney River,	8 00
River Hebert,	16 00	Tracadie,	30 00
River Inhabitant,	22 00	Trout Cove,	10 00
River John, (U. Branch,)	12 00	Turn's Bay,	10 00
Rockville,	3 34	Tusket,	40 00
Rockwell Settlement,	8 00	Tusket Wedge,	8 00
Roger's Hill,	10 00	Two Islands,	8 00
Roseway,	8 00	Upper Dyke Village,	12 00
Round Hill,	22 00	Upper Cross Road's, St. Mary's,	8 00
Sable River,	27 00	Up. Settlement, (Big Baddeck,)	8 00
Salmon River, (Co. Halifax,)	12 00	Up. Settlement, Barney's River,	8 00
Salmon River, (Co. Guysboro',)	12 00	Up. Settlement, South River,	10 00
Salmon River, (Lake Settlement,)	8 00	Up. Settlement, (West River,)	10 00
Sambro,	10 00	Victoria,	8 00
Sand Point,	14 00	Wallace Ridge,	10 00
Saw Mill Creek,	12 00	Wallace River,	16 00
Scotch Village,	12 00	Waterville,	8 00
Scott's Bay,	10 00	Waugh's River,	8 00
Selmah,	8 00	Waverley,	16 33
Shag Harbor,	10 00	Walton,	8 00
Sheet Harbor,	22 00	West Chester,	18 00
Sheffield Mills,	14 00	West Branch East Riv. of Pictou,	12 00
Sherbrooke Mines,	8 00	West Branch of River Philip,	8 00
Shinemicas Bridge,	10 00	West Gore,	8 00
Ship Harbor, (co. Halifax,)	12 00	West side of Lochabar,	8 00
Short Beach,	10 00	White Head,	12 00
Shubenacadie River,	8 00	Willis Foster's,	12 00
Six Mile Road,	10 00	Windham Hill,	8 00
Shy Glen,	8 00	Wine Harbor,	8 00
Smith's Cove,	10 00	Wood Harbor,	10 00
Somerset,	16 00		
South Branch, (co. Colchester,)	10 00		
South Gut, (St. Ann's,)	12 00		
			\$5,106 36

## REPORT No. 5.

(C IN REPORT No. 1.)

*Return of all payments made, and charges incurred, for Mail carriage in Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1863.*

Name of Route.	Amount.
Albion Mines to New Glasgow,	\$48 00
Amherst to Parrsboro',	293 60
Amherst to Minudie,	336 00
Annapolis to Digby,	271 92
Annapolis to Granville,	12 00
Annapolis to Lequille,	12 00
Annapolis to Stoddarts,	131 30
Antigonishe to Cape George,	144 00
Antigonishe to Lochabar, <i>via</i> Addington Forks and Ohio,	56 00
Antigonishe to Glenelg,	100 00
Arichat to Discoosc,	60 00
Arichat to Grandance,	144 00
Arichat to Little Arichat,	80 00
Aylesford to Morden and Willis Foster's,	104 00
Aylesford to south-west part of Township,	67 60
Aylesford to Banks Winsley's,	39 48
Baddeck to English Town,	89 60
Baddeck to Upper Settlement of Big Baddeck River,	31 88
Bailey's Brook to back Settlement of Knoydart,	11 74
Barrington to Port Latour,	144 00
Barrington to Wood Harbour, East side of Pubnico, Shag Harbour, and Bear Point,	362 00
Barney's River to Head Settlement of Barney's River,	30 48
Beaver River to Cedar Lake,	39 00
Bedford to Newport Station.	199 50
Berwick to Harbourville,	103 50
Bill Town to Hall's Harbour,	55 92
Bridgewater to Petite Reviere, <i>via</i> Dublin Shore,	128 00
Bridgewater to Pleasant River,	20 00
Bridgewater to Middlefield,	134 00
Bridgetown to Chute's Cove, Molasses Cove, and Granville, <i>via</i> Parker's Cove,	130 00
Bridgetown to Granville Ferry and Annapolis Gut,	98 65½
Bridgetown to Lawrencetown, <i>via</i> South side of the River,	39 80
Brookfield to Pleasant River,	36 00
Brookfield to Upper Steviacke,	96 00
Buckley's to Canada Creek and Black Rock,	23 50
Canning to East Pero,	64 00
Canning to East Medford,	64 00
Cape George W. O. to Cape George, N. S.	9 00
Cape North to Bay St. Lawrence,	36 00
Cable Sable Island, round the Island,	86 00
Carland's W. O. to Pubnico,	60 00
Catalone to Mainadiou,	48 00
Chester to Kentville and New Ross,	288 00
Chester to Windsor,	10 00
Cheverie to Newport,	176 00
Clyde River to Gunning Cove,	70 00
Clementsport through Guinea, Birch Town, and Back Road Settlement,	60 00
Clementsport to Hillsboro', <i>via</i> Shore Road and Hessian Line Corner,	46 00
Cross Roads to Country Harbour and Isaac's Harbour,	128 00

Name of Route.	Amount.
Crow Harbour to Molasses Harbour and White Head,	\$80 00
Digby to Briar Island,	479 00
Digby to Marshall's Town,	20 00
Drysdale's to Turn's Bay,	32 00
Dunlop's to Little Port Hebert,	41 60
Dunlop's to Locke's Island, Lewis Head, and East side of Ragged Island,	255 37½
Durham to New Larig, Lime Rock, and Forks, Middle River,	140 00
Elmsdale Station to Renfrew, <i>via</i> Nine-Mile River,	52 99½
English Town to Ingonish, <i>via</i> North Shore,	138 00
Falmouth to Hantsport,	60 00
Forristall's to Port Mulgrave,	84 00
Frail's to Blandford,	40 00
Goose River to Bay Verte,	79 00
Glenelg to Port Mulgrave,	580 00
Guysboro' to Canso,	236 00
Grand River to Framboise and Fouchie,	68 48
Grand River to Loch Lomond,	27 45
Guysboro' to New Harbour,	53 60
Guysboro' to Port Mulgrave,	92 00
Halifax to Glenelg, <i>via</i> Great Eastern Road,	255 00
Halifax to Lawrencetown,	120 00
Halifax to Liverpool and Yarmouth, including Bridge- water,	2796 00
Halifax to Musquodoboit Harbour, Tangier, Sheet Harbour, and Maric Joseph,	1040 00
Halifax to Richmond Terminus,	260 00
Halifax to Prospect,	84 00
Halifax to Sambro,	120 00
Hantsport to Lower Horton,	39 88
Head of St. Margaret's Bay to P. O. St. Margaret's Bay, Lower Ward, and Peggy's Cove,	166 00
Horne's Road Station to Oldham,	20 00
Ingonish to Cape North, <i>via</i> New Haven,	180 00
Jordan River to Thornburn's	16 00
Kennetcook to Gore,	70 00
Kentville to West Cornwallis,	109 98
Kentville to East Cornwallis,	110 00
Lawrencetown to Bridgewater,	278 08
Lawrencetown to Port George,	47 92
Little River to Little River Shore,	48 00
Liverpool to Annapolis,	400 00
Liverpool to Port Medway,	200 00
Liverpool to Milton,	72 00
Londonderry to Five Islands,	224 00
Londonderry to Pugwash, <i>via</i> Wallace River,	140 00
Lower South River to Monck's Head and Pomquet Forks,	48 00
Lower Stewiacke to New Larig,	200 00
Lower Stewiacke to Shubenacadie River and Brook- field,	74 00
Lunenburg to Cross Roads, LaHave, Ovens, and E. Moxman's, Kingsbury,	139 00
Maccan to Five Islands,	98 08
Mabou to Baddeck,	310 00
Mabou to Margaree,	240 00
Mabou Road to West Lake Ainslie,	20 00
Mahone Bay to Bridgewater,	156 00

Name of Route.	Amount.
Mahone Bay to New Germany,	\$74 00
Maitland to Gore,	155 32
Malagawatch to River Inhabitant,	80 00
Margaree to Baddeck,	180 00
Margaree to Cheticamp and Eastern Harbour,	56 00
Marion Bridge to Gaberouse,	52 00
Merigonish W. O. to Piedmont Valley,	18 00
Mira Gut to Albert Bridge,	7 50
Mount Uniacke to South Rawdon,	30 00
Musquododoit Harbour to Jeddore,	31 00
New Canaan to Parrsboro',	49 88
New Glasgow to Barney's River, and Malignant Cove,	220 00
New Glasgow to Barney's River, Blue Mountain, and Glenelg,	200 00
New Glasgow to Hopewell,	42 65
New Glasgow to South McLellan's Mountain,	41 50
New Glasgow to Caledonia, St. Mary's <i>via</i> Fraser's Mills,	70 00
New Glasgow to Little Harbour,	23 80
Newport to Gore, Douglas,	249 80
Newport to Newport Landing,	103 12½
Newport to Newport Station,	72 00
Newport to South Rawdon,	40 00
Noel to Kennetcook Corner,	34 48
Noel to Burntcoat,	9 33
Noel to Burntcoat and Moose Brook,	10 00
North Sydney to Sydney,	60 00
Parrsboro' P. O. to Wharf,	60 00
Parrsboro' to Apple River, <i>via</i> Advocate Harbour,	268 00
Parrsboro' to Black Rock,	52 00
Parrsboro' to Five Islands,	64 50
Pictou to Amherst,	680 00
Pictou to Earltown,	80 00
Pictou to New Glasgow,	134 00
Pictou to River John, <i>via</i> North Shore,	73 48
Plaister Cove to Port Hood and Mabou,	579 00
Plaister Cove to Whycomah, <i>via</i> River Inhabitant and River Dennis,	140 00
Poor's to River Bourgeois,	20 00
Port Mulgrave to Steep Creek and Sand Point,	56 00
Pugwash to Victoria Settlement,	77 88
Renfrew to Elmsdale,	5 00
Richmond Terminus to Windsor,	1000 00
Richmond Terminus to Truro,	1400 00
River Dennis to Christmas Island, <i>via</i> The Boom,	80 00
Scott's Crossing to Waverly,	24 00
Sherbrooke to Indian Harbour,	40 00
Sheffield Mills to North Mountain,	28 00
Sherbrooke to Marie Joseph,	100 00
Sherbrooke to Stoddart's,	147 00
Sherbrooke to Sherbrooke Mines,	42 00
Sherbrooke to Wine Harbour,	93 65½
Ship Harbour to Carriboo Cove and Lower River Inhabitant,	
Shubenacadie to Glenelg, <i>via</i> Great Eastern Road,	765 00
Shubenacadie to Gay's River and Little River, <i>via</i> Antrim and Meagher's Grant,	75 00
Shubenacadie to Maitland and Noel,	318 00
Shubenacadie through Indian Road to Gore, Nine-Mile River, Elmsdale and Welsford,	140 00

Name of Route.	Amount.
Shubenacadie to Nine-Mile River, through Hardwood Land, Horne's Station, Elmsdale, Gay's River, and Shubenacadie,	\$104 00
Shubenacadie to Middle Musquodoboit,	25 00
South Gut of St. Ann's to St. Ann's,	38 00
Spencer's to Acadia Mines,	64 00
St. Ann's to North River Bridge,	26 48
St. Ann's to Guysboro' Intervale,	15 00
St. Ann's to Lochabar, <i>via</i> Goshen,	39 00
St. George's Channel to Head of West Bay,	22 00
St. Peter's to L'Ardoise and Grand River,	80 00
St. Peter's to Rear Lands, Sporting Mountain,	15 48
Sydney to Ball's Creek and Christmas Island,	184 00
Sydney to False Bay Beach, Block House Mines, and Cow Bay,	55 04½
Sydney to False Bay Beach, Block House Mines, and Big Glace Bay,	81 25
Sydney to Grand Mira,	79 36
Sydney to Catalone and Louisburg,	152 00
Sydney to Lingan, Low Point, and Bridgeport,	75 00
Sydney to Lingan and Low Point,	23 75
Sydney to Little Glace Bay Mines,	24 75
Sydney to Sydney Mines,	300 00
Sydney Mines to Little Bras d'Or and Baddeck,	572 50
Sydney Mines to Little Bras d'Or,	25 00
Tatamagouche to New Annan and Balfour Mills,	72 50
Truro Station to P. O. Truro,	200 00
Truro to Amherst,	2276 00
Truro to Old Barns, Maitland, and Philips',	113 00
Truro to Earltown,	101 00
Truro to Pictou,	1200 00
Truro to Pugwash, <i>via</i> Tatamagouche Mountain,	520 00
Tusket Wedge to West side of River,	51 80
Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbor,	119 80
Upper Musquodoboit to Upper Stewiacke,	48 00
Upper Onslow to Debert,	41 60
Upper Onslow to Truro,	32 00
Wallace to Malagash,	40 00
Wallace to Pugwash, <i>via</i> Gulf Shore,	58 00
Wallace River to West Chester W. O.,	44 00
Walton to Cheverie,	46 00
Walton to Newport P. O.,	168 00
Walton to Noel and Burntcoat,	90 00
West Cornwallis to North Mountain,	51 74
West Chester to River Philip, through Maccan,	120 00
West River to Antigonish, Plaister Cove, and Sydney, including Guysboro',	5100 00
Weymouth to Sabeau's,	56 00
Whycocomah to Forks Margaree, and East side of Lake Ainslie,	59 00
Wilmot to Lawrencetown,	70 00
Willis Foster's to Nicholl's Corner and Bridgetown,	98 00
Wilmot to Margaretsville,	43 92
Wilmot to Melvern Corner,	24 00
Wilmot to Nictaux, <i>via</i> Middleton,	71 92
Windsor to Hantsport,	69 45
Windsor to Kentville and Annapolis,	1388 00
Windsor to Upper Falmouth,	39 92
Windsor P. O. to Railway Station,	80 00

Name of Route.	Amount.
Wolfville to Canning,	\$190 00
Wolfville to Gaspereaux,	30 00
Yarmouth to Chebogue,	80 00
Yarmouth to Digby,	964 00
Yarmouth to Kemptville,	112 00
Total,	<u>\$39,802 40</u>

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examr. Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General

REPORT No. 6.

(From D to M, in Report No. 1.)

*Detailed account of sums paid for all incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement, for the year ended 30th September, 1863.*

VOUCHER D.—GRATUITIES TO SHIPMASTERS.

December Quarter, 1862.

Halifax,	\$10 17½	
Clementsport,	0 25	
Liverpool,	8 52½	
Locke's Island,	2 35	
Sandy Cove,	0 02½	
Weymouth,	0 75	
Yarmouth,	5 72½	
	<u>27 80</u>	

March Quarter, 1863.

Halifax,	\$16 47½	
Liverpool,	8 30	
Locke's Island,	1 27½	
Sandy Cove,	5 92½	
Shelburne,	0 57½	
Weymouth,	1 35	
Yarmouth,	7 40	
	<u>41 30</u>	

June Quarter, 1863.

Halifax,	\$12 65	
Liverpool,	7 65	
Locke's Island,	0 85	
North Sydney,	0 27½	
Port Medway,	0 97½	
Sandy Cove,	0 55	
Westport,	0 37½	
Yarmouth,	7 20	
	<u>30 52½</u>	

September Quarter, 1863.

Halifax,	\$11 30	
Liverpool,	1 41	
Locke's Island,	2 55	
Lunenburg,	0 25	
Plaister Cove,	0 70	
Port Medway,	0 62½	
Sandy Cove,	0 87½	
Westport,	0 05	
Yarmouth,	4 20	
	<u>21 96</u>	

Total in the year, \$121 58½



VOUCHER E.—TRADESMEN'S BILLS.

December Quarter, 1862.

Richard Martin, making portmanteaus, &c.,	\$78 20	
John Brander, carpenter's work, P. O., Halifax,	31 65	
John Lanigan, making canvas bags,	23 28	
W. S. Symonds & Co., repairing stoves, &c.,	4 45	
Donald & Watson, repairing gas fittings, &c.,	2 57	
William Crawford, repairing and cleaning clock,	2 50	
Thomas Walsh, glazing, &c., Halifax office,	2 05	
	<hr/>	\$144 70

March Quarter, 1863.

Richard Martin, repairing portmanteaus and mail bags for the post office department,	\$15 50	
Messrs. C. & A. Clarke, brass office stamps, Halifax,	12 00	
John Paterson, labelling canvas mail bags for post office department,	7 65	
James Stephenson, repairing canvas mail bags,	3 00	
	<hr/>	38 15

June Quarter, 1863.

American Bank Note Company, New York, engraving steel plates for 2 cent stamp—printing, &c., 5000 impressions of the same,	\$226 00	
Buckingham & Son, furnishing twine for department,	88 33	
Richard Martin, repairing portmanteaus, &c.,	69 80	
Hyde & Co., furnishing 200 of red wax,	40 21	
John Lanigan, making 36 canvas mail bags,	18 00	
Wm. Crawford, regulating post office clock,	5 00	
John Paterson, labelling 31 canvas mail bags,	4 65	
	<hr/>	451 99

September Quarter, 1863.

Nil.		
Total in the year,		<hr/> <hr/> \$634 84

VOUCHER F.—RENTS.

Amount paid to Secretary of the Governors of Dalhousie College, being rent of apartments in the College occupied as the General Post Office, Halifax, for the year ended as above,	800 00
	<hr/> <hr/> \$800 00

VOUCHER G.—LAW EXPENSES.

Adams G. Archibald, Esq., M.P.P., for drafting and engrossing contract and bond, in duplicate, for James King, and sureties—Bay service, by steamer,	\$35 00
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VOUCHER H.—PRINTING, ADVERTISING, AND STATIONERY.

December Quarter, 1862.

Stationery—A. & H. Creighton,	\$153 10	
A. & W. MacKinlay,	8 30	
James Donahoe,	75 00	
	<hr/>	\$162 15
Printing—James Bowes & Sons, Halifax :		
Official forms for Post Office department,	\$358 00	
Do. for M. O. office,	77 00	
	<hr/>	435 00
Advertising—Halifax,	\$110 12½	
Pictou,	6 00	
Yarmouth,	1 50	
	<hr/>	117 62½
		<hr/> <hr/> 714 77½

March Quarter, 1863.			
Printing—James Bowes & Sons:			
	Official forms for Post Office department,	\$388 75	
	Do. for Money Order office,	14 75	
		————	\$403 50
Advertising—Pictou: "Eastern Chronicle" and			
	"Colonial Standard,"	\$6 00	
	Yarmouth: "Yarmouth Tribune,"	1 50	
		————	7 50
			———— 411 00
June Quarter, 1863.			
Printing—James Bowes & Sons:			
	Official forms for Post Office department,	\$280 00	
	Do. for Money Order Office,	28 00	
		————	308 00
Advertising—Halifax: "Morning Chronicle,"			
	"British Colonist,"	19 75	
	"Acadian Recorder,"	10 00	
	"Provincial Wesleyan,"	6 50	
		————	56 00
	Pictou: "Eastern Chronicle,"	3 00	
	"Colonial Standard,"	3 00	
		————	6 00
	Yarmouth: "Yarmouth Tribune,"	1 50	
		————	1 50
			———— 371 50
September Quarter, 1863.			
Printing—James Bowes & Sons:			
	Official forms for Post Office department,	\$182 00	
	Do. for Money Order office,	7 50	
		————	189 50
Advertising—Pictou: "Eastern Chronicle,"			
	"Colonial Standard,"	3 00	
		3 00	
		————	6 00
	Yarmouth: "Yarmouth Tribune,"	1 00	
	"Yarmouth Herald,"	0 50	
		————	1 50
			———— 197 00
Total in the year,			<u>\$1,694 27½</u>

## VOUCHER I.—COALS, WOOD, GAS, &amp;c.

December Quarter, 1862.			
Amount paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied the General Post Office, Halifax, during the quarter,			
		\$53 40	
		————	\$53 40
March Quarter, 1863.			
Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied to the Post Office at Halifax,			
		82 50	
		————	82 50
June Quarter, 1863.			
Amount paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied to the Halifax Post Office during the quarter,			
		\$67 80	
		————	67 80
September Quarter, 1863.			
Amount paid Daniel Smart for fuel for General Post Office, Halifax; truckage and labor, &c., &c.			
		\$115 00	
Paid Halifax Gas Company, gas for Halifax Office,			
		60 60	
		————	175 60
Total in the year,			<u>\$379 30</u>

VOUCHER K.—MISCELLANIES.

December Quarter, 1862.

Amount paid to Mrs. Catherine McPherson for accommodation to Couriers at Grandance, C. B.,	\$5 00	
Amount of postage stamps (old issue) returned from Country Postmasters, and redeemed,	1 20	
Amount of damaged postage stamps returned by Postmaster English Town, and new stamps sent,	0 50	
Petty disbursements for September and December quarters, 1862,	90 46	
	—	\$97 16

March Quarter, 1863.

Amount paid to Mrs. Catherine McPherson for accommodation afforded to the Mail Couriers at Grandance, C. B.,	5 00	
Amount of postage stamps supplied to the W. O. Keeper at Tangier to replace those destroyed by fire—recommended by Post Office committee,	8 30	
Petty disbursements made by Postmaster General,	44 50	
	—	57 80

June Quarter, 1863.

Petty disbursements, made by Postmaster General, Mrs. Catherine McPherson, for affording accommodation to the Courier at Grandance, Cape Breton,	\$49 64½	
	5 00	
	—	54 64½

September Quarter, 1863.

Amount repaid to R. Thompson, P. M. of Shelburne, on recommendation of Post Office Committee, being contents of registered letter stolen from Shelburne mail in transit to Halifax,	\$20 00	
Paid Richard Martin for repairing portmanteaus,	9 20	
Paid Mrs. Catherine Matheson, for taking charge of the mails at Grandance, Cape Breton,	5 00	
Petty disbursements made by Postmaster General,	52 14	
	—	86 34

Total in the year, \$295 94½

VOUCHER L.—DISCOUNT ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

December Quarter, 1862.

Postmasters,	\$283 21½	
Way Office Keepers,	45 49½	
Stationers and Druggists at Halifax,	53 25	
	—	\$381 96

March Quarter, 1863.

Postmasters,	\$279 40	
Way Office Keepers,	41 96	
Stationers and Druggists at Halifax,	40 47½	
	—	361 83½

June Quarter, 1863.

Postmasters,	\$284 88	
Way Office Keepers,	42 35½	
Stationers and Druggists,	46 87½	
	—	374 11

September Quarter, 1863.

Postmasters,	\$324 62½	
Way Office Keepers,	42 33	
Stationers and Druggists,	58 17½	
	—	425 13

Total in the year, \$1543 03½

## VOUCHER M.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Frederick M. Passow, Examiner Account Branch, visiting Post and Way Offices, and investigating cases of abstraction of money from registered and unregistered letters, and total loss of letters said to contain money, and notes of hand, &c., in transit through the Post, viz.: at Wolfville, St. Croix W. O., Barrington, and Yarmouth—at Chester, Lunenburg, and Liverpool, and W. O. at East Port Medway—also at Antigonish, and Cape George, and Harbor Road, &c., Way Offices—and also at Lochaber, Glenelg, and Sherbrooke, St. Mary's—from Nov., 1862 to Sept., 1863,	\$339 45	
The Postmaster General, visiting offices Western Division,	70 00	
		\$409 45
Total in the year,		\$409 45

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Account Branch.

## REPORT No. 7.

*Report of new Post Routes established during the year ended 30th September, 1863.*

NAME OF ROUTE.		When Established.	No. of trips per week.	Distance in miles.
From	To			
Scott's Crossing,	Waverley,	1st Jan., 1863.	Daily.	3
Windsor,	Hantsport,	20th Jan., "	4	9
Bridgewater,	Pleasant River,	1st July, "	once.	
W. O. Cape George,	W. O. Cape George,	" " "	once.	15
Mira Gut,	N. side, via the shore,	" " "	"	7
St. Andrew's,	Albert Bridge,	" " "	"	18
	Guysboro' Intervale.	" " "	"	

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Account Branch.

REPORT No. 8.  
*Report of New Post Routes and Way Offices established in Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1863.*

NAME OF OFFICE.	Whether Post or Way Office.	County.	Name of Officer.	Date when duties commenced.
Meagher's Grant,	Way Offices.	Halifax,	J. W. Dickey,	1st Jan., 1863.
Antrim,	"	Colchester,	Jas. Kerr,	"
Clementsvale,	"	Annapolis,	Richard Sandford,	18th Feb., 1863.
Beaver Bank,	"	Halifax,	Daniel Hallisay,	25th " "
Big Glace Bay,	"	Cape Breton,	Hugh Robertson,	12th March, "
Central Chebogue,	"	Yarmouth,	Samuel Trask,	17th " "
Enfield or Horne's Road Station,	"	Halifax,	Thos. Donaldson,	1st April, "
Rockville,	"	Yarmouth,	B. Cleverland,	13th " "
Great-Bridge, River Philip,	"	Cumberland,	Joshua King,	13th " "
Liscomb,	"	Guysboro',	James Hemlow,	27th " "
Moose Brook,	"	Hants,	Thos. Reid,	"
Albert Bridge,	"	Cape Breton,	Thos. Burke,	2nd May, "
East side West Branch East River of Pictou,	"	Pictou,	Donald Shaw,	2nd June, "
Mira Gut,	"	Cape Breton,	Jos. B. McQuillan,	3rd " "
Newport Station,	"	Hants,	L. Sweet,	3rd " "
Beach Hill,	"	Kings,	John Casey,	3rd " "
Manchester Road,	"	Antigonish,	Valentine Chisholm,	1st Aug., "
Black River,	"	do.	Donald Chisholm,	1st " "
Livingston's Cove,	"	do.	J. D. Ivingston,	1st " "
Point of Cape,	"	do.	Andrew McLean,	1st " "

A. WOODGATE,  
 P. M. General.

F. M. PASSOW,  
 Examiner Account Branch.

## REPORT No. 9.

*Report of Post Routes discontinued within the year ended 30th September, 1863, shewing in the case of each route discontinued, the reason for the proceeding.*

Post Routes.		Distance.	Times per week.	Date of discontinuance.	Reasons for discontinuance.
From	To				
Chester,	Windsor,	72	Twice.	30th Oct., 1863,	{ Not sufficient postage and travelling to maintain cost of Courier.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

## REPORT No. 10.

*Report of Post and Way Offices discontinued and closed within the year ended 30th September, 1863.*

NIL.

## REPORT No. 11.

*Report of curtailment of expenses of Post Routes effected within the year ended 30th September, 1863.*

NIL.

REPORT No. 12.

Report of all allowances made to Mail Contractors in Nova Scotia, beyond the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts, during the year ended 30th September, 1863, with the reason for the same; specifying the Route, the name of the Contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the date of commencement of additional service, and additional allowance therefor.

ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	Original service provided by contract.	Original Price.	Additional service required.	Date of commencement of additional service.	Additional allowance per annum.
From	To						
Elmsdale,	{ Renfrew, via Nine } { Mile River. }	J. Thompson, jr.,	Weekly service.	\$20 00	{ Two additional trips, and } { route extended to Nine } { Mile River. }	1st Feb. 1863	\$57 00
Baddeck,	English Town.	D. Morrison,	{ Semi-week- } { ly service. }	79 60	{ Salary increased by direc- } { tion of Legislature for long } { service. }	1st April "	20 00
Sydney,	{ False Bay Beach, } { Block House Mines } { and Big Glace Bay. }	John Crawford,	Weekly service.	95 00	{ Increased to a semi-weekly } { mail. }	1st May "	100 00
Noel,	{ Burntcoat & Moose } { Brook. }	W. McDougall,	Weekly service.	16 00	{ Extension of route to Moose } { Brook. }	" "	8 00
Tatamagouche,	{ New Annan & Bal- } { four Mills. }	G. Lombard,	Weekly service.	60 00	{ Increased to semi-weekly } { service. }	1st July "	50 00
Sherbrooke,	Wine Harbour,	Allan McQuarry,	{ Semi-week- } { ly service. }	88 00	{ Increased to tri-weekly ser- } { vice. }	" "	22 62
Sydney,	{ Lingan, Low Point, } { and Bridgeport. }	Walter Boland,	Weekly service.	100 00	{ Service divided into two } { rides, and increased to a } { semi-weekly service. }	" "	94 00

## REPORT No. 13.

*Report of all fines imposed, and deductions made from the pay of Mail Contractors, for failing to deliver the Mails, or from any other cause; shewing the name of the Contractor, the nature of the offence, the route on which it occurred, the amount of fine, the time when it was imposed, and whether the fine has been remitted, and for what reason, during the year ended 30th September, 1863.*

Name of Route.		Name of Contractor.	Nature of offence.	Date of fine.	Amount.	Whether remitted, and for what reason.
From.	To					
Lower Horton,	Kentville,	J. King,	Loss of Mail Bags,	6th Dec., '62.	\$12 00	Not remitted.
Halifax,	Windsor and Truro,	W. J. Veith,	Neglecting to convey Mails to Railway } Terminus, Richmond.	26th " "	20 00	Do.
Mabou,	Baddeck,	J. McNiel,	Driver drunk, unable to proceed with mails.	14th Jan., '63.	10 00	Do.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

\*



REPORT No. 14.

Report of all cases occurring within the year ended 30th September, 1863, of the abstraction or loss of letters containing money sent through the Post Offices in Nova Scotia, shewing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of the proceedings instituted by the Department.

By whom mailed	When mailed.	Where mailed.	Stated contents of letter.	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether registered or not.	Result of the proceedings instituted in each case by department.
				Name.	Place.			
Rev. John Cameron,	June 22, 1861.	New Glasgow.	\$25 00	John Smith,	River Inhabitant.	Not received	not regist'd	{ Traced to Plaister Cove P. O. No further trace. Postmaster made good the amount.
W. Bennett,	April 1, 1862.	Advocate Harbor	8 00	Mrs. Bennett,	Pugwash.	Not received.	Do.	{ This letter was referred to in my report of last year, to the effect that the letter could not be traced for want of registration. Since that period the letter in question was found in the house of the late Courrier, Tate, whilst undergoing repair, and who made good the amount.
Dr. Allen, 17th Regt.	June 3, 1862.	Halifax,	5 25	Mr. Notman,	Montreal.	Not received.	Do.	{ No trace for want of registration.
Dr. Hen,	Oct. 14, 1862.	Wolfville,	\$30, & note hand \$70.	Charles Thomas,	Waverly.	Not received.	Do.	{ An officer of this department personally investigated the case, and much doubt exists as to whether the letter was ever posted.
George Ornie,	Oct. 17 & 21, '62	St. John,	2 letters \$20 and 25.	Samuel Craig,	Waverly Diggins	Not received.	Do.	{ Every inquiry instituted, without success.
Miss Seaman,	Oct. 18, 1862.	Amherst.	\$100, bills bank BNA.	John Jacques,	Hamilton, C. W.	Not received.	Do.	{ Ditto.
Dr. Van Buskirk,	Nov. 1, 1862.	G Village, Lond'y	4 00	H. D. Van Buskirk,	Croves's hotel, Ix	Not received.	Do.	{ The address was read as St. Croix, and the letter was forwarded to that office. It was subsequently returned and sent the party for whom it was intended.

## Report of abstraction of Money Letters, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

By whom mailed.	When mailed.	Where mailed.	Stated contents of letter.	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether registered or not.	Result of the proceedings instituted in each case by department.
				Name.	Place.			
Cornelius Robinson.	Nov. 5, 1862.	St. John, N. B.	\$4	T. H. Robinson, Esq.	H. M. S. Nile, Halifax.	not received.	not registered.	No trace for want of registration.
Daniel McDonald,	In Nov., 1862.	Philadelphia,	25	Mrs D. McDonald.	Pictou.	letter rec'd without contents.	registered.	No evidence to show where abstraction took place.
Robert Thompson,	Dec. 26, 1862.	Shelburne,	20	A. Grant,	Halifax.	not received.	Do.	Traced to the office of East Port Medway. No positive proof to convict the W. O. keeper of the charge. The amount refunded to Mr. Thompson.
W. West,	Feb. 3, 1863.	W. O. Cornwallis,	12	J. W. Delaney,	Amherst.	do.	do.	Irregularity in the treatment of this letter by the Postmaster of Wolfville, who made good the amount.
M. H. Goudge,	Feb. 9, 1863.	Windsor,	<small>Draft on New York, \$5 American notes.</small>	{ Houghton, Sawyer & Co.	{ Boston.	do.	not registered.	No trace for want of registration.
Isaac Morse,	Mar. 21, 1863.	Wilmot,	\$20 & 7s 6d in stamps.	{ Messrs C. Twinning & Son,	{ Halifax.	do.	do.	Ditto.
Rev. W. DeBlois,	April 2, 1863.	Bridgetown,	40	C. A. Creighton,	Halifax.	do.	do.	Enquiry unsuccessful. No trace for want of registration.
Not stated.	May 19, 1863.	Bermuda,	5	{ Miss Murray, care of J. Symons.	{ Halifax.	do.	do.	Ditto.
John Stewart, jr.	In April, 1863.	Lochabar,	86	S. P. Fairbanks, Esq.	Halifax.	letter rec'd with \$10 only.	registered.	The evidence taken in reference to each particular case was placed into the hands of the Solicitor General for prosecution. The result not yet made known.
Donald McLeod,	May, 1863.	Wine Harbor,	16	Ronald McLeod.	Baddeck.	letter rec'd with \$4 only.	do.	
Donald Gillies,	May, 1863.	Maitland,	12	Angus Gillis,	Cape George.	letter rec'd—\$8 abstracted.	do.	
Wm. Chisholm,	May, 1863.	Antigonish,	24	R. McDonald,	Sherbrooke.	letter rec'd—\$16 abstracted.	do.	
Robt. Fraser,	May, 1863.	M. River, Pictou.	32	R. Hunter,	Cape George.	letter rec'd without contents.	do.	

Alban Doen,	5th June, 1863,	Yarmouth,	\$25	Andrew Chidley,	St. John, N. B.	Not received.	not registered.	{ Every inquiry instituted without success.
James Campbell,	15th do.	Maitland,	{ two letters each containing \$100.	{ DeForest & Perkins, and A. Yates & Son,	{ St. John, N. B.	do.	do.	{ Every possible enquiry instituted without success, the letters not being registered.
Arabella Barton,	23rd do.	Boston,	\$5	Mrs. McCulloch,	Sydney,	Letter received without contents.	do.	{ Enquiry failed to prove how abstraction took place.
Alexander Ford,	About June 10,	Liverpool,	\$80 and a note hand,	{ Samuel Ford,	{ Boston,	Not received.	do.	Ditto.
D. W. Archibald,	1st July, 1863,	Sheet Harbor W. O.	\$30	Miss L. Archibald,	Medford, Mass.,	Not registered.	do.	No trace for want of registration.
Joseph P. Saunders,	1st Aug. '63,	{ Deliv'd to courier, Dalhousie,	{ \$20 and a note hand for 11s. 3d.	{ W. Twinning,	{ Halifax,	do.	do.	Ditto.
Samuel Flint,	16th Aug. 1863,	Yarmouth,	\$20	E. Wheaton,	{ Carleton county, N. B.,	do.	do.	Ditto.

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Account Branch.

## REPORT No. 15.

Return of Letters of value received at the Dead Letter Office during the year ended 30th September, 1863.

Name and address of writer.	To whom addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
James Daly, Weymouth, Bell & Anderson, Halifax, Wm. Baird, River Hebert, John Connors, Halifax, Unopened, Calais, Me., Joseph H. Weeks, Halifax, Alex. McLeod & Co., Halifax, Mrs. Joshua Terfoy, Hantsport, W. Y. Tobin, Halifax, James Henderson, Pictou, Robert McKenzie, Boulardarie, W. J. Bigelow, Canso, Henry Kirkwood, Pictou, Esson, Boak & Co., Halifax, James Ives, Pictou, Jane McCulloch, Truro, Unknown, Unknown, J. J. McKenzie, North Sydney, S. H. Holmes, Pictou, Unknown, London, Unknown, London, T. Tweedy, Bay Verte, Anna, Liverpool, Alex. McLeod & Co., Halifax, G. H. Parker, Gay's River,	Mr. John Daly, P. E. Island, Messrs. J. & M. Christy, New York, Mr. Martin Blake, Amherst, Mr. Jeremiah Connors, Boston, Mr. James McDonald, Wallace, Mr. Amos Higgins, Weymouth, McDonald & Cameron, Wine Harbor, Mr. Gideon Eaton, Berwick, C. T. Tobin, Esq., Woodburn, James Stanford, Esq., Halifax, M. W. Bishop, Ovens, Mr. Pembroke, R & Co., Pictou, Jas. McMaster, Annapolis, Maryland, Angus McQuarry, East Boston, Henry F. Bent, Boston, Miss Ross, East Boston, J. Hamblenton, Old Hack, Rev. D. Tupper, Aylesford, Winton Hill, London, Alpin Grant, Esq., Halifax, Miss Maunder, Halifax, Daniel Jones, Halifax, Rev. J. McMurray, Halifax, W. A. Corkin, Esq., Halifax, J. Pickles, Esq., Mill Village, W. B. C. A. Parker, St. Helens, Jersey	One half of a £5 note, A bill of exchange for \$68, Note of B. N. America for £5. An American note, \$20, Not known, a registered letter, Bill for \$5, Bill of exchange for £7 4s. stg. A note for \$20, Two notes, value \$8, A cheque for \$54 80c. Four notes, value \$16. A bill of exchange for \$21, A British sixpence, A bill of exchange, \$40, A bill of exchange, \$40, Two American notes, value \$4. Unknown, a registered letter, A note, value \$20, Two notes, value \$25, A note, value \$4, Unknown, a registered letter, Unknown, a registered letter, Four notes, value \$14, Two notes, value \$8, Money order for \$85, Registered letter,	Returned to writer 20th October, 1862, Ditto. 22nd " Ditto. 22nd " Ditto. 23rd " Returned to P. M. Gen., Washington, Returned to writer 22nd Nov'y. 1862. Ditto. 2nd Dec'r. " Ditto. 16th Dec'r, " Ditto. 13th Jan'y. 1863. Ditto. 28th Jan'y. " Ditto. 4th Feb'y. " Ditto. 25th Feb'y. " Ret'd to P. M. G., Washington, Feb 28th. Returned to writer 28th Feb'y. 1863. Ditto. 28th Feb'y. " Ditto. 6th March, " Ret'd to P. M. G., Washington, 19th Mar. Sent as directed, 19th March, 1863. Returned to writer 27th do. Ditto. 1st April, 1863. Returned to D. L. O., London. Ditto. Deliv'd to Rev. J. McMurray, 4th April. Returned to writer 15th April, 1863. Ditto. 28th April, " Ditto. 30th April, "

J. A. Flint, Yarmouth. W. K. Renolds, Halifax. Michael Grandfield, Halifax. McLean, Campbell & Co., Halifax. Unknown. S. P. Musson, Son & Co., Barbados. Ditto, Ditto.	R. G. Hunter, Esq., St. John, N.B. G. Marsh, Esq., New York. Mrs. E. Grandfield, Dargle, Ireland. W. Murdoch, Esq., Glasgow. John Middleton, Halifax. J. H. Morehouse, Esq., Prince William. Ditto, Ditto.	A silver fourpenny piece. A bill of exchange for £40 stg. Two sovereigns. A bill of exchange for £150 stg. Unknown—a registered letter. A bill of exchange for £110 stg. Ditto, Ditto.	Ditto, 4th June, " Ditto, 24th June, " Ditto, 25th " Ditto, 23rd July, " Ret'd to D. L. O., London, Aug 6, '63. Ret'd to Surv. G. P. O., St. Thomas, August 20, 1863. Ditto, Ditto.
--	--	--	--

## RECAPITULATION.

16 letters containing money,  
10 do. do. bills of exchange,  
6 registered letters,

32

\$194 20½  
2,373 80

Total,  
\$2,568 00½

T. SOUTHALL,  
Inspector of Dead Letters.

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

## REPORT No. 16.

*Report shewing the number of Letters received at the Dead Letter Office, and how disposed of, for the year ended 30th September, 1863.*

## RECEIVED.

From Great Britain,	604	
United States,	1136	
St. Thomas,	42	
Canada,	65	
New Brunswick,	517	
Prince Edward Island,	101	
Provincial Post Offices,	4935	
	<hr/>	7400

## HOW DISPOSED OF:

Returned to Great Britain,	1110	
United States,	1020	
St. Thomas,	47	
Canada,	113	
New Brunswick,	453	
Prince Edward Island,	74	
Writers in Nova Scotia,	3654	
Destroyed for want of name and address of writers, &c.,	729	
	<hr/>	7200
Total,		<hr/> 14,600 <hr/>

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

T. SOUTHALL,  
Inspector Dead Letter Office.

REPORT No. 17.

Money Order Returns for year ending 30th September, 1863, including names of Money Order Offices, and of Counties in which situated, numbers and amounts of orders issued and paid, and commissions to credit of Revenue and to credit of Postmasters, respectively.

Offices.	Counties.	No. Issued.	Amount.	Commission to Revenue.	Commission to Postmasters.	No. Paid.	Amount.
Amherst,	Cumberland,	42	\$1584 83	\$4 32½	\$4 32½	25	\$640 96½
Annapolis,	Annapolis,	116	3865 86	10 72½	10 72½	54	1780 52
Antigonishe,	Antigonishe,	53	3845 27	9 87½	9 87½	68	1607 49
Archat,	Richmond,	520	21518 38½	56 62½	56 62½	37	1712 33½
Baddeck,	Victoria,	217	8821 48½	23 65	23 65	13	440 70
*Barrington,	Shelburne,	4	165 56	0 45	0 45	9	734 48
*Bridgetown,	Annapolis,	6	261 42	0 75	0 75	3	62 80
*Bridgewater,	Lunenburg,	2	159 00	0 42½	0 42½		
*Canso,	Guyshoro',	12	243 77	0 70	0 70		
Digby,	Digby,	126	5129 96	14 75	14 75	27	1085 30½
Guyshoro',	Guyshoro',	148	4401 32½	12 04½	12 04½	21	498 16
Halifax,	Halifax,	263	9137 74½	50 95	50 95	2378	98051 79
Kentville,	King's,	60	1528 72½	4 52½	4 52½	31	1159 20
Liverpool,	Queen's,	282	7292 50	20 77½	20 77½	45	1563 91½
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	29	848 51½	2 75	2 75	40	863 66
*North Sydney,	Cape Breton,	64	4517 23	11 45	11 45	6	249 67½
Pictou,	Pictou,	96	2034 53	6 12½	6 12½	149	6057 53
Port Hood,	Inverness,	169	5266 84½	14 30	14 30	14	450 31
Port Mulgrave	Guyshoro',	86	2914 80	8 22½	8 22½	11	243 72
Shelburne,	Shelburne,	45	1352 45	3 72½	3 72½	17	462 60
*Shelbrooke,	Guyshoro',	7	238 97½	0 65	0 65		
Sydney,	Cape Breton,	407	20647 37	53 07½	53 07½	52	1403 79
Truro,	Colchester,	76	2608 28	7 90½	7 90½	49	1906 72

## Money Order Returns.—(Continued.)

Offices.	Counties.	No. Issued.	Amount.	Commission Revenue.	Commission to Postmasters.	No. Paid.	Amount.
*Wallace, Windsor, Wolfville, Yarmouth,	Cumberland, Hants, King's, Yarmouth,	15 68 141 223	392 45 3187 64 6757 84 6160 53½	1 10 8 37½ 19 32½ 16 52	1 10 8 37½ 19 32½ 17 52	3 52 32 79	60 00 1497 89½ 876 05 1637 77
		3277	\$124883 40½	\$364 39	\$313 34½	3215	\$125047 39

Bank of Nova Scotia—to deposits, \$94,332 50  
 “ “ —by checks, 95,497 00

Increase in amount of orders issued as compared with preceding year, \$24,176 46  
 Offices marked thus \* did not commence M. O. business until July, 1863.

RETURN

Shewing the name of each Mail Route, number of trips per week, distance in miles, average number of Newspapers and Letters transmitted, average amount of Revenue collected, and present cost per annum—shewing the paying and non-paying routes.

MAIL ROUTE.	No. of trips per week.	Distance in miles.	Average No. of papers for one year.	Average No. of Letters transmitted over the line for one year.	Average amount of Revenue collected on the line for one year.	Present cost per annum.	REMARKS.
Albion Mines to New Glasgow,	3	2	11752	8528		\$48 00	
Amherst to Parrsborough,	2	36	6965	4472	\$132 00	293 60	
Minudie,	2	31	8320	7070	396 00	336 00	
Annapolis to Digby,	3	26				271 92	Main Line.
Granville,	3	1				12 00	
Lequille,	2	2				12 00	
Stoddart's,	1	32	312	208	6 00	131 30	
Antigonish to Cape George,	2	22	1040	1248	96 00	144 00	
Lochabar, via Addington Forks & Ohio,	1	17	1300	2028	72 00	56 00	
Glencelg,	1	30	1664	520	60 00	100 00	
Ariehat to Discoose,	2	7	1144	874	42 00	60 00	
Grandance,	3	10	304	104		144 00	
Little Ariehat,	3	4	1924	1248	48 00	80 00	
Aylesford to Morden and Willis Foster's,	2	17½	5356	2964	24 00	104 00	
South West part of Township,	1	12½	2184	624	3 00	67 60	
Bank's Winsley's, on Parker's road,	1	10	2132	572	4 00	39 48	
Baddeck to English Town,	2	19	2756	2392	36 00	99 60	
Upper Settlement of Big Baddeck River,	1	15	780	364	8 00	31 88	
Bailey's Brook W. O. to Back Sett'mt. of Knoydart,	1	5	468	156	3 00	11 74	
Barrington to Port Latour,	1	15	3224	1612	100 00	144 00	
Wood Harbor, East side of Pubnico, } Shug Harbor and Bear Point, }	3	30	13052	3588	130 00	362 00	
Barney's River to Hd. Settlement of Barney's River,	1	7	156	104	3 00	30 50	
Beaver River to Cedar Lake,	1	4½	1072	1520	18 00	39 00	



Return shewing the name of each Mail Route, &c.—(Continued.)

MAIL ROUTE.	No. of trips per week.	Distance in miles.	Average No. of papers for one year.	Average No. of Letters transmitted over the line for one year.	Average amount of Revenue collected on the line for one year.	Percent cost per annum.	REMARKS.
Bedford to Newport Station,	3	31	6500	9880	\$315 00	\$198 00	
Berwick to Harbourville,	2	15½	884	832	36 00	103 50	
Bill Town to Hall's Harbour,	1	12½	1820	832	24 00	55 92	
Bridgewater to Petite Riviere, via Dublin Shore,	1	20	3016	1342	54 00	128 00	
Pleasant River,	1	364	364	312	18 00	80 00	
Middlefield,	1	520	520	52	12 00	134 00	
Bridgetown to Chester Cove, Molasses Cove, and } Granville, via Parker's Cove, }	1	30	3588	780	6 00	130 00	
Granville Ferry and Annapolis Gut, }	1	25	8060	2912	6 00	112 00	
Lawrencetown, via South side of River, }	1	8	2860	208	3 00	39 80	
Brookfield to Pleasant River,	1	9	1040	416	18 00	36 00	
Upper Stewiacke,	2	16	1144	988	36 00	96 00	
Buckley's to Canada Creek and Black Rock,	1	9	624	468	60 00	23 50	
Canning to East Pero,	1	12	2236	988	7 00	64 00	
East Medford,	1	8	3900	1404	6 00	64 00	
Cape George W. O. to Cape George, N. S.,	1	15	312	104	36 00	36 00	
Cape North to Bay St. Lawrence,	1	10	1612	52	10 00	36 00	
Cape Sable Island, round the Island,	1	9	4628	1248	72 00	86 00	
Carland's W. O. to Pubnico,	1	6	520	416	3 00	60 00	
Catalone to Mainadien,	1	4	2724	1830	36 00	48 00	
Chester to Kentville, via New Ross,	1	45	2860	1456	26 00	288 00	
Cheverie to Newport,	2	17½	13000	8320	132 00	176 00	
Clyde River to Gunning Cove,	1	22	2704	17052	12 00	70 00	
Clementsport to Guinea, Birch Town, and Back Road } Settlements, }	1	10	1248	780	24 00	60 00	
Hillsboro, via Shore Road and Hessian } Line Corner, }	1	9	2080	1832	12 00	46 00	
Cross Roads to Country Harbor and Isaac's Harbor,	2	17	468	676	24 00	128 00	

PAYING AND NON-PAYING MAIL ROUTES.

MAIL ROUTE.	No. of trips per week.	Distance in miles.	Average No. of papers for one year.	Average No. of Letters transmitted over the line for one year.	Average amount of Revenue collected on the line for one year.	Percent cost per annum.	REMARKS.
Crow Harbor to Molasses Harbor and White Head,	1	18	1144	2080	22 00	80 00	No returns.
Digby to Briar Island,	2	41				479 00	Ditto.
Marshall's Town,	3	3½				20 00	
Drysdale's to Turn's Bay,	1	3	572	1976	25 00	32 00	
Dunlop's to Little Port Hebert,	1	10	624	364	10 00	41 60	
Locke's Island, Lewis Head, and east side of } Ragged Islands, }	3	31	2028	832	10 00	255 50	
Durham to New Larig, Lime Rock, and Forks, }	3	26½	4888	2600	50 00	140 00	
Middle River,	1	12	1040	3900	80 00	77 00	
Elmsdale Station to Renfrew,	1	32	New Route.				
English Town to New Campbellton,	2	7	624	624	30 00	138 00	
Ingonish, via North Shore,	3	3	624	1040	18 00	60 00	
Falmouth to Hantsport,	2	11	728	1092	12 00	84 00	
Forristall's to Port Mulgrave,	2	22½	832	1872	40 00	40 00	
Frail's to Blandford,	3	260	260	468	6 00	79 00	
Goose River to Bay Verte,	2	61	2184	4888	24 00	580 00	No return revenue
Gleneig to Port Mulgrave,	2	30	2600	5044	24 00	236 00	
Guysboro' to Canso,	1	28	52	156	2 00	68 48	
Grand River to Framboise and Fouchie,	1	10	52	260	2 00	27 40	
Loch Lomond,	1	20	832	416	6 00	53 60	
Guysboro' to New Harbour,	1	35	1404	2080	36 00	92 00	
Port Mulgrave,	1	13	416	1724	45 00	120 00	
Halifax to Lawrencetown,	1						
Liverpool and Yarmouth—including } Bridgewater, }	1	106	5876	35932	245 00	2796 00	Main line.
Musquodoboit Harbor,	1	25	780	1560	30 00	84 00	
Tanguier, Sheet Harbor and Marie Joseph, }	1	20	3640	6240	56 60	120 00	
Prospect,	1	8½	1456	572	2 00	260 00	
Sambro,	1	38	780	1560	26 00	166 00	
Richmond Terminus,	3	4	1040	3900	75 00	20 00	
Hantsport to Lower Horton,	1						
Head of St. Margaret's Bay to P. O. St. Margaret's } Bay, Lower Ward, and Peggy's Cove, }	1						
Horne's Road Station to Oldham,	3						



## PAYING AND NON-PAYING MAIL ROUTES.

Return shewing the name of each Mail Route, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

MAIL ROUTE.	No. of trips per week.	Distance in miles.	Average No. of papers for one year.	Average No. of Letters transmitted over the line for one year.	Average amount of Revenue collected on the line for one year.	Present cost per annum.	REMARKS.
Ingonish,—Cape North via New Haven,	1	23			\$12 00	\$180 00	
Jordan River to Thornburn's,	1	2½	416	156	12 00	16 00	
Kennetcook to Gore,	1	17	644	416	12 00	70 00	
Kentville to West Cornwallis,	2	20	19396	7332	144 00	109 98	
East Cornwallis,	2	17½	17940	7024	140 00	110 00	
Lawrencetown to Bridgewater,	1	55	5824	5356	140 00	278 08	
Port George,	1	9½	4836	4264	96 00	47 92	
Little River to Little River Shore,	3	2½	416			48 00	
Liverpool to Annapolis,	1	88	624	1300	12 00	400 00	
Port Melway,	3	15	4888	1092	3 00	200 00	
Milton,	6	3	4680	1144	96 00	72 00	
Londonderry to Five Islands,	1	47	12740	6448	36 00	224 00	
Pugwash, via Wallace River,	2	42	15060	728		140 00	
Lower South River to Monk's Head & Pomquet Forks,	1	5	364		30 00	48 00	
Lower Stewiacke to New Larig,	1	43½	3382	1144	6 00	200 00	
Shubenacadie River and Brookfield,	1	20	260	364		74 00	
Lunenburg to Cross Road, LaHave, Ovens, and } E. Maxman's,	1	10	4888	2236		139 00	No returns of Revenue.
Maccan to Five Islands,	2	22	988	260	12 00	98 08	
Mabou to Baddeck,	2	45	3120	2860	No return	320 00	
Margaree,	2	36	2912	2964	of	240 00	
Mabou Road to West Lake Ainslie,	1	3	104	104	Revenue.	20 00	
Mahone Bay to Bridgewater,	3	9½	520	1040	8 00	156 00	
New Germany,	1	18	1184	1248	2 00	74 00	
Maitland to Gore,	2	20½	1508	1716	28 00	155 32	
Malagawatch to River Inhabitant,	1	28	1248	624	48 00	80 00	
Margaree to Baddeck,	1	45			2 00	180 00	

## PAYING AND NON-PAYING MAIL ROUTES.

Margaree to Cheticamp and Eastern Harbor,	1	18	1196	988	No Revenue.	56 00	
Marion Bridge to Garbarouse,	1	15	2808	1612	12 00	52 00	
Merigonish W. O. to Piedmont Valley,	1	5	624	364	6 00	18 00	
Mira Gut to Albert Bridge,	3	7	906	468	4 00	30 00	
Mount Uniacke to South Rawdon,	1	10	520	520	26 00	30 00	
Musquodoboit Harbor to Jeddore,	1	12	1560	780	20 00	31 00	
New Cannan to Parrshoro',	1	10	156	52	1 00	49 88	
New Glasgow to Barney's River and Malignant Cove,	2	35	73520	8060	120 00	220 00	
South McLellan's Mountain,	1	10	2340	1040	12 00	41 50	
Sherbrooke, via Blue Mountain and } Glencelg,	3	52	6500	5772	00 00	200 00	
Hopewell,	1	14	4940	2240	24 00	39 60	
Caledonia, St. Mary's, via Fraser's } River,	3	29	8684	3380	60 00	70 00	
Little Harbor,	1	8	624	364	6 00	23 80	
Newport to Gore,	2	22	15600	4940	84 00	249 80	
Newport Landing,	3	7	9620	6240	108 00	114 00	
Station,	3	5	260	312	6 00	72 00	
South Rawdon,	1	10	2600	2080	24 00	40 00	
New Ross to Stoddart's,	1	26	1478	3500	72 00	147 00	
Noel to Kennetcook Corner,	1	8	5286	4628		34 48	
Burntcoat and Moose Brook,	1	6		156	12 00	24 00	
North Sydney to Sydney,	1	7½			18 00	60 00	
Parrshoro' P. O. to Wharf,	1	10	5304	4160	84 00	208 00	
Apple River, via Advocate Harbor,	1	5	52	104	6 00	52 00	
Black Rock,	1	14	208	312		64 00	Main Line.
Five Islands,	1	84	12064	7176	36 00	680 00	
Pictou to Amherst,	1	25	6812	2028	24 00	80 00	
Earlton,	3	8½	18928	5096	24 00	134 00	
New Glasgow,	1	11	5252	676	36 00	73 48	
Pictou to River John, via N. Shore,	3	40			36 00	660 00	Main Line.
Plaister Cove to Port Hood and Mabou,	1	37½	1560	1716	34 00	140 00	
Whycocoman, via Rivers Dennis and } Inhabitant,	1						

Return shewing the name of each Mail Route, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

MAIL ROUTE.	No. of trips per week.	Distance in miles.	Average No. of papers for one year.	Average No. of Letters transmitted over the line in one year.	Average amount of Revenue collected on the line for one year.	Present cost per annum.	REMARKS.
Poors to River Bourgeoisie, Port Mulgrave to Steep Creek and Sand Point, Pugwash to Victoria Settlement, Richmond Terminus to Windsor, Truro,	3 2 1	2½ 12 22½	104 2600 520	156 6240 884	\$1 00 200 00 10 00	\$20 00 56 00 77 88 1000 00 1400 00	} By Rail.
River Dennis to Christianas Island, via The Boom, Scott's Crossing to Waverly, Sherbrooke to Indian Harbor, Sheffield Mills to North Mountain, Sherbrooke to Marie Joseph, Sherbrooke Mines, Wine Harbor, Ship Harbor to Carriboo Cove and Lower River } Inhabitant,	1 6 1 1 1 3 3	35 3 12½ 3 18 2 13½	1612 3900 1144 520 728 2392 3276	1040 18980 1092 260 780 3276 6604	18 00 276 00 14 00 24 00 14 00 54 00 126 00	80 00 32 00 40 00 28 00 106 00 42 00 110 62	
Shubenacladie to Glencelg, via Great Eastern Road, Gay's River and Little River, via } Antrim & Meagher's Grant, Maitland and Noel,	2 2 6 3	10 84 24 32½	2148 4004 3120 1560	1196 2496 4608 1820	10 00 18 00 24 00 3 00	78 00 1020 00 100 00 318 00	
Shubenacladie through Indian Road to Gore, Nine } Mile River, Elmsdale, and } Welsford,	1	21	1456	780	12 00	140 00	
Shubenacladie to Nine Mile River, through Hardwood } Lands, Home's Station, Elms- } dale, Gay's Rr. & Shuben'die. }	1	15	1664	1040		104 00	
South Gut of St. Ann's to St. Ann's, Spencer's to Acadia Mines, St. Ann's to North Bridge,	1 6 1	12 13½ 5	988 5200 260	832 2912 52	96 00 3 00	38 00 64 00 26 48	

St. Andrew's to Guysboro' Intervale, Lochabar, via Goshen,	1	9	156	104		60 00	
St. George's Channel to Head of West Bay, St. Peter's to L'Ardoise and Grand River, Rear Land Sporting Mountain, Sydney to Ball's Creek and Christmas Island, False Bay Beach, Block House Mines, and } Big Glace Bay,	1 1 1 2 1 1 1	18 9 10 4 40 30	416 208 1976 208 1924 2304	104 468 1560 156 2028 1300	6 00 2 00 2 00 3 00 12 00	39 00 22 00 80 00 15 48 184 00 195 00	
Grand Mira, Catalone and Louisburg, Lingan and Low Point, Little Glace Bay Mines, Sydney Mines, Sydney Mines to Little Bras d'Or, and Baddeck, Tatamagouche to New Annan and Balfour Mills, Truro Station to P. O., Truro, Amherst.	1 1 1 2 1 3 2 1	24 27 18½ 17½ 30 35 16½	520 4056 2184 3276 15756 6188 4784	364 3172 1192 3900 109 2080 2652	2 00 24 00 144 00 108 00	79 36 152 00 95 00 99 00 300 00 585 00 110 00 200 00 2276 00	
Old Barns, Maitland and Phillips', Earlton, Pictou, Pugwash, via Tatamagouche Mountain, Tusket to Wedge, via W. side of River, Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbor, Upper Stewiacke, Upper Onslow to Debert, Truro,	2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13 20 50 5 28 7 11 3 12 15 12 12 17½ 15 10	3536 2756 1144 104 2080 5090 1300 1248 644 6408 1040 936	2080 988 780 208 260 1248 260 106 416 2184 832 468	60 00 36 00 3 00 102 00 18 00 6 00 24 00 4 00 12 00 12 00 18 00 156 00 24 00 24 00	113 00 101 00 1200 00 520 00 51 80 119 80 48 00 41 60 32 00 40 00 58 00 44 00 46 00 168 00 90 00 51 74	Main Line.
Wallace to Malagash, Pugwash, via Gulf Shore, Wallace River to West Chester W. O., Walton to Cheverie, Newport P. O., Noel and Burntcoat, West Cornwallis to North Mountain,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 15 12 12 17½ 15 10					

Return shewing the name of each Mail Route, &c.—(Continued.)

MAIL ROUTE.	No. of trips per week.	Distance in miles.	Average No. of papers for one year.	Average No. of Letters transmitted over the line in one year.	Average amount of Revenue collected on the line for one year.	Present cost per annum.	REMARKS.
West Chester to River Philip, through Maccan, West River to Antigonish, Plaister Cove, and Sydney, } including Guysboro'.	1	30	2184	832	\$24 00	\$120 00	
Weymouth to Sabeau's,	1	12	1872	1040	48 00	5100 00	Main Line.
Whycocomah to Forks, Margaree, and east side of } Lake Ainslie,	1	30			12 00	59 00	
Wilmot to Lawrencetown,	1	17½	884	1144	62 00	70 00	
Willis Foster's to Nicholls' Corner and Bridgetown,	1	26	3068	520	6 00	98 00	
Wilmot to Margaretsville,	1	7½	7696	1564	124 00	43 92	
Melvorn Corner,	1	4	4826	1352	48 00	24 00	
Nictaux,	1	6	5928	1612	108 00	71 92	
Windsor to Hantsport,	4	9	1144	2080	48 00	100 00	
Kentville and Annapolis,		84				1400 00	Main Line.
Upper Falmouth,	3	5	4524	1924	9 00	39 92,	
Wolfville to Canning,	3	8	23244	6344	168 00	190 00	
Gaspereaux,	2	3½	2912	2704	24 00	30 00	
Yarmouth to Chebogue, Digby,	2		4888	2496	90 00	80 00	
Kemptville,						964 00	Main Line.
P. O. Windsor to Railway Station,	1	28	7280	1872	78 00	112 00	

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Halifax, 26th January, 1864.

## APPENDIX No. 20.

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### EDUCATIONAL REPORT FOR 1863.

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MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In conformity with law, I beg to lay before your Excellency, and the two branches of the Legislature, my tenth Annual Report on the state of our Provincial Education.

From the alterations made last winter in the time of holding the semi-annual terms of the Normal School, it was plain that there could be no Session of that Institution last summer; and I therefore resolved to avail myself of the opportunity of paying a visit to the mother country.

I applied, and obtained leave of absence for three months, and sailed for Europe, the last week in April. My object in visiting Fatherland, was twofold. First, to obtain some measure of relaxation from arduous duties, amid the scenes and associations of my earlier days, and secondly, to inspect some of the most celebrated Educational Institutions in Britain, and on the continent of Europe, as types or representatives of certain systems, and carefully to mark the results of various improvements that had been made in Educational matters during a lapse of fifteen years. Immense efforts had been put forth during that time to provide the adequate quantity of education, more especially with the view of elevating the sunken or sinking masses in almost every community, as well as to impart a far higher equipment of literary and professional qualifications to the teacher. Of these efforts, I was pretty well aware, from the perusal of the Educational periodicals of the day, and from various other channels of information; but it is one thing to read of the proceedings and results of any undertaking, whether set forth either by friend or foe: it is quite another thing to scrutinize and test the same by minute personal observation.

I therefore resolved, both for my own satisfaction and the general interests of education, in the land of my adoption, to devote the first half of my time to educational instruction and investigation, and this resolution I carried out almost to the very letter.

In all educational visits and enquiries, I endeavoured to keep steadily and prominently before my mind the two important elements of quantity and quality—what had in more recent times been done, and is being done, with the view of securing an adequate quantity; what has been done, and is now being done, to elevate the quality, and that chiefly through the instrumentality of Normal Schools. It may not be unprofitable that I sketch, as briefly as I can, an outline of these enquiries, and the conclusions forced upon me, in connection with the points just indicated.

#### QUANTITY.

Under the matter of quantity, I comprehend every thing appertaining to the mere exterior of education, such as the erection of commodious school houses, the providing of the necessary appliances in the shape of furniture, apparatus, emolument of teachers, &c. This involves the two important questions:—What plan is best fitted to secure instruction for every schoolable child in any community? And supposing that question settled, what scheme should be resorted to, in order to compel the attendance at school of the children of parents completely indifferent to the whole subject.

In reference to the first of these points, it is clear that there are only three distinctive plans :—1st. The associational, or the co-operation of individuals for the promotion of education, irrespective of creed or party.

2nd. The denominational, or the different branches of the Christian Church, either aided or non-aided by governmental grants, putting forth new energies in this cause.

3rd. The national, or the nation assuming the entire responsibility.

As to the first of these plans, there are several associations in Britain, as the British and Foreign School Society, &c., by which great good has been done to the cause of education, both at home and abroad. In reference to the second of these plans—the denominational—it is well known that England has for the last 25 years been passing through an experimental crucible in this respect. There is a national system of education in Scotland, and one in Ireland, but there is nothing of the kind in England. All that is done there for the furtherance of education is through the medium of the different branches of the Christian Church proportionately supplemented by grants made by the Imperial Parliament. All the denominations of professing Christians, have been at work, and have put forth the most gigantic efforts, more especially the Roman Catholics, the Congregationalists, the Wesleyans, and the Church of England. Within the period of some sixteen years, these efforts have added 2740 new schools, improved 1236, built 1492 teachers' residences, and provided additional accommodation for 492028 children, allowing at the rate of 8 square feet of superficial area for each child.

The following denominations and societies have, during the same period, raised the following sums in sterling money for the building or improvement of Normal Colleges alone :

Church of England, - - - -	£148,847	13	2½
Supplemented by State, - - - -	69,062	10	3
British and Foreign Society, - - - -	16,433	7	9
Supplemented by State, - - - -	5,000	0	0
Wesleyans, - - - -	33,101	9	3
Grant by State, - - - -	5,049	10	0
Congregationalists, - - - -	12,000	0	0

This body refuses all aid from state as unsound in principle.

Roman Catholics, - - - -	9,630	0	0
Grant by State, - - - -	3,900	0	0

And if these bodies have raised such large sums purely for the erection of Normal Colleges, irrespective altogether of what has been contributed for their annual support, far greater in proportion have been the sums raised for building or improving ordinary schools.

The Church of England during that period has raised	£1,285,541	8	11½
Granted by State, - - - -	476,880	12	1½
British and Foreign Society, - - - -	87,804	6	5½
Congregationalists, - - - -	120,000	0	0
Wesleyans, - - - -	26,305	9	11½
Grant made by State, - - - -	10,758	9	8
Roman Catholics, - - - -	13,074	11	9
Grant by State, - - - -	5,041	19	2

All these sums, with their corresponding supplements, have been raised, be it remembered, purely for building purposes, independent altogether of what they have respectively raised every year for the maintenance of said schools; and what a proof is thus furnished of the huge efforts that have been put forth to meet the clamant necessities of the case. The whole sum raised by these agencies, annually, must be considerably more than a million; and last year the amount granted by the Imperial Parliament was upwards of £800,000 sterling.

The third, and only other plan referred to, is what we have designated the National—the State taking the initiative, and, irrespective of private associations or denominational effort, passing a legislative enactment, by which the education

of every schoolable child within its borders is provided for. Both in Scotland and Ireland, as has just been stated, there exists a national system. The former was established at the commencement of the 17th century. In the first book of discipline it is stipulated "that every several Kirk shall have a schoolmaster, such a one as is able at least to teach grammar and the Latin tongue;" and that in every notable town colleges be established for the diffusion of higher education in languages, logic, and rhetoric.

These proposals were practically secured by the act of the Privy Council in 1616, and more fully and formally by Legislative enactment in 1633. This system, which provided at least a school for every parish or borough, was hence called the parochial system. It is supported partly by a tax on the landed property, and partly by school fees; and the whole internal management and control are placed under the church, as by law established. Not only has the idea of a national education, accessible to all alike, for more than two centuries held sway in the general mind, but the conception of the education which should be given, and of the position and power of the public teacher, was much higher than that common in England. The parish schoolmaster must have received a classical education, and be of irreproachable character, that he might influence the young both intellectually and morally. They were usually men who had spent several years, often seven or eight, at one of the universities, and, coming into contact with all classes of society, they perpetuated this higher idea of public education.

With all the excellencies, however, of this system, and all the benefits that have flowed therefrom, it possesses one radical defect, that is, it makes no provision for an increase of population; and now it scarcely gives education to more than a third of the population. The deficiency is made up by the efforts of the different denominations, supplemented by grants from the Privy Council. Two abortive attempts have recently been made by the Lord Advocate of Scotland to pass a bill through Parliament, that the national system might be commensurate with the wants of the population. The main cause of the failure of the passing of that measure was the influence of the landed proprietors, and of the adherents of the Establishment. Such was the anxiety on the part of many for such a national system, that the very denomination that had exerted itself most proffered its willingness to hand over to the nation, as a free gift, the school houses which its voluntary offerings had erected, even to the number of 700 buildings.

In Ireland there is also a national system of education, established only about thirty years ago. Large national grants have been annually voted to Ireland by the Imperial Parliament, for the promotion of education. Much had previously been distributed by the Kildare Place Society. But this plan did not work satisfactorily, mainly on account of the religious element; and in 1828 a committee of the House of Commons, to which were referred the various reports of the Commissioners of Education, recommended a system to be adopted which should afford, if possible, a combined literary, and a separate religious education, and should be capable of being so far adapted to the religious persuasions which prevail in Ireland as to render it in truth a national system for the poorer classes of the community.

The theory thus clearly enunciated about thirty years ago was not the chance effort of spasmodic legislation, but the evolution of twenty years' thought and debate, and has had every appliance to ensure success. A nation has been its platform; the energy and wisdom of a National Board has for a quarter of a century directed its processes; and the resources of a government have been taxed to evolve the desired results. It is now being wrought out by a vast educational machinery. In the centre is the National Normal School—princely in the architectural outline, rich in its educational provision, giving instruction to upwards of one thousand children daily, and training from three hundred to four hundred annually. Around it, in the country, are twelve distinct Model Schools, to exhibit the best methods and diffuse educational spirit, and 5124 National Schools, having on their roll upwards of 500,000, with a daily attendance of 235,000. Associated with the Normal School, and in its neighborhood, is the Agricultural College, with its lectures and experiments, open to all the national teachers; and with its Albert farm to exhibit all that is valuable in agricultural improvements.

In opposition to this national system there exists what is called "The Church Educational Society," supported by the great bulk of the Episcopal establishment in Ireland. This society holds the principle of State education—admits the right of government inspection, and is willing to submit to it—but refuses all government advantages unless permitted the unrestricted use of the Bible in schools. The whole organization and its actions exemplifies the power of the voluntary system, as springing, not from conviction, but from grievance and necessity. This society wields a commanding influence. About one hundred students emanate from its Normal School annually. It has 1769 schools under its control and supervision—instructs between 80,000 and 90,000 children, upwards of 15,700 of whom are Roman Catholics—and raises about £40,000 per annum.

The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education refuse all grants to the association, whilst they give them to exactly similar associations both in Scotland and England.

This evidently arises from a determination to support the national system, though in our opinion it savours of the most glaring inconsistency. Such are the only three distinctive ways by which the education of any country may be carried on; such is a brief view of the present condition of Great Britain and Ireland in reference to these ways; and it becomes every enlightened patriot seriously to ponder which of these methods is to be preferred—which is best calculated to accomplish the end in view. The question at present, be it remembered, is not one of principle, but one of plain practical utility. From all that has transpired in Great Britain and Ireland during the last quarter of a century, which of these three methods is most likely to provide every child in the community, between five and fifteen years of age, with an education becoming its circumstances? No one, we think, will for a moment maintain that the first of these plans—the purely associational—is at all competent to cope with the difficulties of the case. However laudable and philanthropic and catholic may be the efforts of such societies or corporations, we have only to look at the work done by the British and Foreign School Society and the Congregationalist body, to be satisfied of the utter weakness of the voluntary method. But if private societies cannot overtake the task, will not the various branches of the Christian Church do it? Let England's past history for a quarter of a century answer the question. Where, in the habitable globe, could the experiment have been made with greater prospect of success? What Church, more inexhaustible in her resources or readier to make sacrifices where her interest is directly involved, than the Church of England, backed and abetted by the most munificent grants out of the public treasury of the country? And yet, after all, what does the last census declare? That there are not less than 2,262,019 of school age who are not at school. The census tables prove that only 599,829 are at work, leaving 1,614,413 unemployed, yet not at school. This, in my opinion, settles the whole matter, and proves to a demonstration that no other plan but the national—that nothing but the state, as such, can actually accomplish the work. And now, it were easy to enlarge on the bounden obligation of a nation to provide the means of a sound education for every child within her border, in token of her allegiance to the great moral governor of the universe. Nay, we maintain that every nation, as such, is bound to do this as a matter of common justice; for we do question the right of a nation to punish any of its subjects for the violation of its laws when it has not used every legitimate means to impart such a competent knowledge of these laws. But we forego these and similar considerations at present, and maintain, as a matter of pure economy—as a matter with which the temporal prosperity of the country is most intimately connected, that its first duty is to see that the requisite means are provided for the education of every child within its precincts. And we were pleased to notice in all our intercourse with the most enlightened educationalists, statesmen, and philanthropists, in Britain, that this conviction is growing stronger; and hence the efforts of such men as Lord Russell, Lord Brougham, Sir John Packington, and such like, to obtain a purely national system of education in England, commensurate with the requirements of the nation. Along with this view, and as soon as the school room door is opened and free to every child, the idea seems to be taking firm root that attendance at school must be enforced.



If parents are by tens of thousands neglecting the education of their children, and allowing them to grow up in ignorance and vice, and if the church and state are both completely baffled in their endeavors to bring within the range of education the hundreds and thousands now growing up in this condition, then, it is maintained, extraordinary remedies must be adopted. The church and the state, both recognised powers, and charged in their different spheres with the welfare of the community, must introduce measures of sufficient energy and strength to arouse the uneducated from their apathy.

The state has a power which no society or church possesses, and is bound to use it; for her self-preservation is no longer believed to depend on the stolidity and ignorance of the industrial population, but on the enlightenment and morality of all classes. The argument is well put by Dr. Guthrie, the greatest of living philanthropists—"From a system of trade which offers up our children to the moloch of money, and builds fortunes, in many instances, on the ruins of public morality and domestic happiness, from the cupidity of some parents and the culpable negligence of others, helpless childhood implores protection. We laugh at the Turk who builds hospitals for dogs, but leaves his fellow-creatures to die unrevived and uncared for. And doing so, we forget that dogs and horses enjoy, by act of Parliament, a protection from cruelty among ourselves, which is denied to those whose bodies and whose souls we leave savage parents to neglect and starve. I lay it down as a principle which cannot be controverted, and which lies indeed at the foundations of society, that no man shall be allowed to rear his family a burden, a nuisance, and a danger to the community. He has no more right to rear wild men and wild women and let them loose amongst us, than to rear tigers and wolves and send them abroad on our streets. What four-footed animal is so dangerous to the community as that animal that unites the uncultivated of a man to the uncontrolled passions of a beast." What interference can there be with the liberty of the subject in demanding that parents educate their children, so long as they are at liberty to send them to any teacher and to bring them up in whatsoever religious belief they please? Does compulsory attention to sanitary measures infringe in the least on the liberties of those who have even a regard to the ordinary laws of health? What additional oppressiveness can there be in compelling those who are satisfied with wallowing in the filth and gloom of ignorance to attend to the ordinary laws of intellectual, social, and moral health and strength; and how can it in the least infringe on any right and privilege which those have who are already doing their duty as parents and citizens? Indeed, an incipient step has already been taken by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The revised code of regulations, as it has been called, which was passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1862, and which created such excitement amongst the educationalists in England, is something like an initiation of the principle. It demands a certain amount of attainment on the part of the pupil at school before the teacher is entitled to his governmental allowance; and why may not such a test be extended to youth generally? Why should not every individual, before entering on any lawful avocation, be required to possess a certain amount of attainment in reading and writing and ciphering, from whatever quarter derived?

The grand obstruction to the introduction of a national system of education in England is the religious element, in consequence of the great difference subsisting between the forms of worship in the establishment and the various dissenting bodies. The most distinguished statesmen and ecclesiastics on both sides of politics have often constructed legislative enactments in the hope of amalgamating all denominations in the cause of education, but have been as often foiled and defeated. The longer I consider the whole of this intricate matter, and the more minutely I inspect the situation and circumstances of all countries in reference to it, I am the more completely shut up to the conclusion that the only way of arriving at a practical solution of the difficulty is that which I promulgated years before my connection with the educational interests of this country, and which is now substantially acted upon, viz.: that the Legislature do not interfere with the subject at all, but devolve the whole responsibility of the religious element upon the local trustees, acting in the name and on behalf of the parents of the district.



This scheme recognizes the triple alliance of the parent, the church, and state, in a National System of Education. The state makes provision for the requisite quantity, and the parent, operated upon by the church, sees that the education given is of the right sort. Though this may not be the optimism of the question, it is, in our view, the only practicable method of solving the difficulty; and, as far we could observe when in Europe, is the ultimatum to which the opinions of the most enlightened educationalists are tending.

#### QUALITY.

The other point to which I mainly directed my attention, on occasion of my recent visit to the old world, was the means resorted to for elevating the quality of education.

It is in this department—which may be styled the inner life of education—I noticed that the greatest efforts had been put forth, and the mightiest strides taken. The immense machinery at work, and the large expenditure of means in qualifying the teacher, both in a literary and professional point of view, for the right discharge of the duties of his office, are all but incredible. It is for this branch that the efforts of the Committee of the Privy Council in education are principally directed—beginning with Apprentice teachers, carried on with Queen's scholars, and fully terminated with Certificated teachers. The apprentice teachers are engaged to act as the assistants of a certificated teacher as early as 13 years of age, and continue till they are 18, receiving their education gratuitously, in lieu of services rendered—the master of the school drawing annually from the treasury from £5 to £10 sterling, according to the stage of advancement of said apprentices. Periodically these apprentices are examined by Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools; and at the end of five years still more rigidly, with the view of being transferred to an authorized normal school.

The sum expended upon apprentice teachers in 1859 was not less than £158,000 stg. If at the end of their apprenticeship, they stand the test of a searching examination, they are enrolled as Queen's scholars, and handed over to some normal college, which they are obliged to attend for two years, receiving £30 per annum for their support. At the expiry of this time they are subjected to another examination, by passing which they are admitted on the list of certificated teachers, and entitled, all the remainder of their days, when teaching, to exactly the half more of the sum received from the managers of the school under their charge. If, for example, they get from the managers the amount of £60, they can draw from the government the amount of £30 stg.

The normal schools of the country contain the embodiment and exposition of all the improvements recently effected on the inner processes of education in connection with the equipment of the teacher. And these institutions have increased amazingly. Less than thirty years ago and then were only two or three of these schools in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, and now there are upwards of thirty in active, vigorous operation; all representations or types, or modifications of the inner process of education. Fourteen of these I visited: six types, less or more of the natural or training system—four in Scotland, two under the Establishment, and two under the Free Church; two in England, one at Westminster, under the Wesleyans, and another at Homerton, under Congregationalists; one type of Pestalozzian or Objective System, under Home and Colonial School Society, principally supported by adherents of the Church of England; two types of Monitorial or Lancasterian System, one for males and the other for females, under the auspices of the British and Foreign School Society; two furnishing typical modifications of the verbal and Pestalozzian system, one at Chelsea, under the direction of the High Church party of the English Establishment, and the other at Battersea under the Low Church party.

Let us now briefly advert to each of these systems, not in order of their origin but of their natural development.

1st. The lowest is the monitorial, or, as it is sometimes designated, the Lancasterian or Madras system. It takes up and defends the position that the best style of carrying on the school establishment is to make the elder scholars educate the younger, the master coming in contact only with the former, and managing the

school or schools, if contiguous, entirely through them. In one word, the head master acts as captain of the company, and the more advanced pupils as lieutenants.

This is the purely unmitigated form of the monitorial system. It took its rise in England towards the close of last century, under the auspices of Joseph Lancaster, an educational enthusiast, who evidently borrowed it from the tactics of the military life; and pretty much about the same time in India under Bell, of Madras, who, it is said, took his model from the pursuits of the naval life. It possessed all but dominant sway in England at the commencement of the present century. It possesses several excellent points. It furnishes the cheapest education for the masses, and completely adapts itself to the ideas entertained by the higher classes in England regarding the education of the lower. Its arrangements are well fitted to secure order and external obedience, and effected a great improvement on the old routine system of confusion and tyranny that but too generally prevailed. Above all, it is well fitted to single out and test those who possess anything like a natural aptness to teach. But, with all these advantages, it possesses egregious defects, the most palpable and glaring of which is its inability to accomplish the high end of a sound education—the development of all the powers of the human mind, intellectual and moral, by the imparting of knowledge, and the reducing of the whole to practical effect.

Boys teaching boys can only direct the mechanical or physical movements, and in verbal education the boys power cannot throw the school in advance of itself. The springs of intellectual and moral life lie too deep for its touch, and the formation of character is altogether beyond its sphere. Accordingly, I found this method all but entirely abandoned. It is true the system has left its impress on the improved mechanical arrangements of many of our public schools, in the teaching by monitors of certain branches, such as writing and the more mechanical parts of arithmetic.

In the Borough Road Normal School, where there used to be the finest illustration of this system, nothing now remains but the mere shell. The children were still arranged in groups in the middle of the floor, but the classes were all taught by apprentice or pupil teachers, and not by the older boys. Even in the fine establishment well known by the name of the Madras School, at Saint Andrews, built and most liberally endowed by its founder, Mr. Bell, of Madras, and which I carefully visited, nothing is to be seen of the purely monitorial system. Some of the masters smiled when I asked them to show me some specimens of its working, whilst others distinctly declared that it was not at all suited to the educational atmosphere of Scotland.

2nd. The next in the order of development is the verbal or the explanatory, or, as it is sometimes called, the intellectual system. This system professes to make everything plain to the understanding of the youngest and most stupid. It denounces the purely memoriter process, and aims at operating on the memory through the medium of the understanding, and this it does by a process of simplification both in the analysis of terms and clauses. For this purpose it gives lists of roots, with prefixes and affixes, requires these to be committed to memory, and applied to every lesson, according to circumstances. It also introduces into common schools the subject of mental arithmetic; or at all events it gives this branch a far greater prominence than ever it had before. This system was first practised in the sessional schools of Edinburgh, under the auspices of such men as Mr. Wood and Mr. Andrew Thompson, and amongst the middle classes in the Circus Place schools. Mr. Gall, printer, and other devoted philanthropists of the day, labored to work out the same idea in the Sabbath schools.

No thorough educationalist will hesitate for a moment to admit that this was a mighty improvement on the old rote system, if system it can be called. It did for mind what the monitorial system did for the body. It effectually arrested and awakened the public mind to see what could be done by external appliances. It operated powerfully, too, in popularising sciences, discarding technicalities, and bringing it down to the level of the understanding of the weakest and most untutored mind. It is well calculated for the imparting of knowledge, for the enlisting of the interests of the young, for the facilitating of the memory process, rendering it no

longer the memory merely of words but of ideas; and yet, withal, the powers of the mind may remain uninfluenced and undeveloped. It has nothing but the pouring in process, after all—the mere communicating of knowledge, however valuable in itself, and simplified in its mode. All this may be done, and how often, alas! is it done, and the various powers of the mind unexercised and unstrengthened; and thereby, in a great measure, unfit for battling with the duties, the difficulties, and the trials of life. In one word, though it professes to be intellectual instruction, and yet even this we again repeat is an improvement on the old rote system, whose length and breadth were nothing but a knowledge of signs; not of realities, of words; not of thoughts.

3rd. The third system is the Pestalozzian, or the Intellectual, Social, and Emotional. It is so called because it levies a tribute on the objects of nature around, cultivating all our observational powers, and rendering the knowledge obtained through them as so much valuable material for the reasoning process. It professes, too, to cultivate all the social and emotional principles of our nature. This was the first systematic attempt to adapt the external appliance of education to the nature of the child, so that all the parts of that nature might be developed, and rendered capable of the work for which they were intended. It owes its origin to Pestalozzi, a devoted enthusiast in the cause of education, who evidently comprehended more clearly than any of his predecessors the end of education, and the means fitted for its accomplishment. Some of his principles are sound; others without foundation in nature, and consequently false in philosophy, and hurtful or useless in application. "All our knowledge," he says, "arises out of number, form, and words."

I. This system must teach the children to look attentively at every object which they are made to perceive as unity, that is, as separated from those others with which it appears in connection.

II. It must teach, as early as possible, names and words applicable to all the objects with which they are acquainted; and yet, notwithstanding, the basis is too narrow, leaving unnoticed many avenues of observation and thought, and giving too much value to language, as if observation were impossible without it.

On these and a few similar principles Pestalozzi constructed an elaborate system, applying it to every department of study. Method, with him, led to fanaticism. He made his compendiums all sufficient, and reduced the teacher to the level of a machine, giving no value to his mental life and moral power. The religious element was undefined and powerless, and here lay its utter feebleness. The whole system wanted power and purpose. While Pestalozzi gave many a noble creation of intellect and imagination, he yet raised no central column of enduring principle, around which he might entwine and preserve his special methods.

His principles and methods have, however, been adopted in Britain and in several parts of the continent, in so far as they deal with the social sympathies of the young, and thus bring their spirits away from the narrow details of mere book knowledge to the facts and forms of nature. Its influences are, on the whole, limited to infant schools, yet it is difficult to say how much of the geniality and joyousness of these schools is attributed to Pestalozzi's plans. It is to this same educationalist, too, that we are indebted for our *object lessons*.

4th. The last of these systems is designated the Natural, and sometimes the Training system.

It is called the natural, because it professes to adapt itself to all the powers and energies of the child's compound nature, physical, intellectual, and moral; and these, in all their relations, influences, and tendencies. Whatever are the characteristics of the child's nature, destined to be expanded and developed by human agency, it declares its readiness to meet and apply every means for their enlargement and growth. In this respect it goes a step further than Pestalozzi, and that a very decided one. Its object, in short, is so to treat the boys and girls in so far as human instrumentality goes, as that they shall become the man or woman capable of taking the position and performing the duties for a nation their Creator intended them.

It is called the training system because of the method it pursues in the accomplishment of that object. It starts on the principle that there is no way by which

the growth of all the parts of the child's compound nature may be promoted and advanced but the one of use and exercise, and maintains that the grand instrumentality of the teacher is just to devise and execute those means by which the child shall be constrained, in the whole educational process, to employ its own powers. However simple this principle may be; however accordant with philosophy, revelation and experience; however forcibly it may commend itself to the approbation of every reflecting mind,—it is marvellous to observe how very little it is practically sympathized with; how very rarely, even on the part of those who cannot but admit its soundness, do we see it visibly exemplified. "This," says one of the most distinguished and influential and experienced educationists of the day,—“This is the only system which has survived in all its parts the test of manifold experiments, at home and abroad, and is still being discussed, analysed, opposed, and vindicated, by many of the more scholarly educationalists of Britain and America. It is rapidly drawing to its support those who feel that to educate a country demands more than the building of schools, appointing and salarizing of teachers, and instructing children in the ordinary branches of education—that it demands the culture of the social sympathies, the expansion of intellect, and that moral life be made vigorous and consistent. To this higher and more difficult task, educationalists will have yet more fully to direct their attention, as the ultimate success of every national experiment depends on the value attached to the formation of character.”

This system of education was not incidentally suggested like Bell's or Lancaster's, by military or naval discipline, nor like Pestalozzi's, in theories, and by dreams apart from reality, but was gradually evolved amid the changes and demands of life, and is founded on experience.

It is, in truth, a creation of necessity: it deals with the inmost elements of intellectual, moral and spiritual life; it lays hold of the great principles of action, giving true motion and right object, and wields all, as instruments, in preparing man, so far as human agencies can avail, for the struggles of this life, and the services of that which is to come.

It was, in every way, gratifying to me that, after the lapse of fifteen years, this system, in all its essential features, is rising, in the estimation of all enlightened educationalists, and gradually working its way into the most celebrated normal school establishments.

Not long since, Dr. Duff—and there are few, if indeed any, higher educational authorities—publicly affirmed that it was the best system he knew.

The most noble, the Lord President of the Council, stated to a deputation from Glasgow, who prayed for a grant to assist them, “that all the improvements in education worthy of the name, that of late years had appeared in England, could easily be traced to the normal seminary at Glasgow—that is, the seminary where the system was first worked out and exhibited.” The best illustration and embodiment of this system which I saw in all my travels, was in the normal, model and practising schools of the Wesleyans, in Westminster, London. In my opinion, this constitutes the beau ideal of a normal school establishment.

As soon as I had finished my educational explorations in Britain, I proceeded to the continent, taking the countries of France and Belgium as exemplifications of the state of education. I had originally intended to go as far as Prussia, but was informed by the educational authorities in London that Prussia was retrograding, whilst Belgium was on the progressive; and being so much nearer, I preferred the latter. In both these countries, the exterior of education—that is, everything appertaining to the support and organization by civil enactment—is in a condition of high advancement.

In France nothing can exceed the beauty and consecutiveness of the arrangements, from the lowest element of any school up the University, and all under one uniform regimen;—and so is it in Belgium. My limits will not admit of my giving even an outline of the admirable national systems of education existing in these countries. I may state, however, that I visited two distinguished normal schools in France, and one in Belgium. Of the normal schools visited in France, one was at Courbevoie, in the environs of Paris, under protestant direction, and the other was at Versailles, under Roman Catholic superintendence. I

spent the greater portion of a day at each of these institutions, but saw nothing really worthy of notice. The external accommodations were sober enough, not equal to what we have in this Province; and they both seemed to partake more of the character of academies, for imparting a higher degree of scholarship, than that of professional training. To neither were there model or practising schools attached.

The pupil teachers, I was informed, went for practice to some of the common schools in the neighborhood. I could not help being struck with the prominence given to music and gymnastics at both these institutions. In this I saw at once the secret of the skill and success of the French nation in military tactics. From Paris I proceeded to Brussels, and learned there that the most distinguished Normal school in that country was at Nivelles, about forty miles from the capital. I also learned that this institution had obtained its celebrity mainly through the instrumentality of a Mons. Braune, Professeur de Methode, and who had written several able and elaborate treatises on the business of teaching. I procured a manual of his system, and spent a whole day in making myself master of the same; and then proceeded to Nevele. I was fortunate in finding the institution, with its model schools, in full working condition, and as soon as I delivered my credentials I received every possible attention from Mons. Braune. In this town there are two normal schools, one for males and the other for females, and under the most thorough control of the Roman Catholic Church, there being a high Ecclesiastical Superior in each establishment. All the pupil teachers, and there might be about 150 in both, are lodged and boarded within the premises. I inspected the whole of the two establishments—visited the model schools throughout the city, and especially the Rindergarten—heard Mons. Braune lecture and catechise the students, bringing out very clearly the difference between education and instruction—and thereafter addressed the students for about fifteen minutes the best way I could in a foreign tongue. This was undoubtedly the happiest and most profitable day I spent on the continent of Europe. The remarkable kindness and attention I received from all the officials shall not soon be effaced from my recollection.

I returned to Nova Scotia by the first steamer in August; and after making up my arrears in the way of correspondence, &c., I set out for Cape Breton, where I spent nearly two months, visiting and inspecting the schools in the counties of and Cape Breton.

Before I left for Europe it had been arranged, in consequence of there being no session of the normal school, that Messrs. Mulholland and Rand act as inspectors of schools during the summer months—the former taking the counties of Pictou and Colchester, and the latter those of Kings and Annapolis. This arrangement was faithfully carried out. On my return I took my share of this labor, and devoted all the time I could spend, consistently with my other duties, to the counties of Richmond and Cape Breton. I also visited and addressed public meetings in several places in the counties of Victoria, and Inverness; but could not overtake the schools.

The reports of Messrs. Mulholland and Rand are appended. I believe that no small amount of good has already flowed from this inspectorial work, furnishing substantial evidence of its innumerable advantages were it regularly and systematically prosecuted.

#### NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The winter term of the Normal School was opened, according to the appointment of the Commissioners, on the first Wednesday of November last. The attendance is as large this winter as on any former occasion, so that the additional seats and desks provided two years ago have been again called into requisition. The number enrolled was seventy-eight. The great majority of these have prosecuted their studies with diligence and success, and I have little doubt but a fair proportion of them will turn out industrious and efficient teachers; and though I have already alluded to the subject, I cannot here again help reverting to the absurd and unreasonable expectations of not a few throughout the province in reference to those who have graduated at the Normal School, either as first or second class teachers. It seems to be imagined that whosoever has attended that institution

for one or two sessions, and has obtained a diploma, must of necessity turn out a surpassing teacher—as if the passing through the mill of the Normal School could revolutionize or remake the man or woman!

Had the Province of Nova Scotia dealt out the same liberality towards her normal college and model schools that every other colony in the British dominions has done, that every State in the Union has done, that Great Britain herself has done—had she made provision for the whole, or even the partial, maintenance of the students in attendance—then the qualifications of those seeking admission would at once have been raised, and those emanating from her walls would have, generally speaking, possessed a very different degree of scholarship and educational power.

But, even supposing the Normal School at Truro had possessed all these advantages—had it been placed in vastly more propitious circumstances—I never could have expected to see more than a third of her graduates thorough going efficient teachers. All the members of the learned professions, the lawyers, the doctors, and the ministers of the land, have generally passed through a course of collegiate instruction, of professional training, of five, or six, or seven years' duration, and how many of them rise to real eminence in their calling? I will venture to say not more than one in every ten, and not above a third of them, if there is even that proportion, rise above the point of mediocrity. Such may say, and say with a great deal of truth, that it was because of external hindrances, because of unfavorable circumstances, that they have not reached a higher point of distinction. And so say we respecting the graduates of the Normal School. The half, if not more than the half, of the failures in teaching that have taken place amongst them has been owing to the want of sympathy and support on the part of the people amongst whom they have labored; and yet all is attributed to the Normal School. The real merits of the Normal School of this province, or of any other country, can only be fairly and impartially judged by the testimony of those who have attended. About 900 of the choicest of Nova Scotia's sons and daughters have attended the Normal School at Truro since its commencement, and, if out of that number fifty can conscientiously declare that they have neither, in the matter of scholarship nor of professional training, derived any advantages from attending, then, I say, let the whole of the establishment be swept away, or at all events let the mode and management that have been pursued be placed on another footing altogether.

But to return from this digression. I observed in the different normal schools I visited, and from the intercourse I had with the leading minds in these institutions, a strong tendency in the management of the same to give more special prominence to the practising in the model schools. I am persuaded that this practical knowledge is of more service to the great bulk of our teachers than high scholarship; and I have accordingly, this winter, given more time and attention to this matter than heretofore. The introduction of the practice of allowing the students to criticise one another on their performance in the model schools, has produced, in my opinion, a very salutary influence.

Another new feature in the proceedings of the Normal School this winter has been the formation of a volunteer corps among the male students. Though this is a novelty in the history of this institution it is in perfect accord with the whole of its teachings, and with the importance that has been all along attached to the subject of physical education. Independently of the benefit of the exercise which their drill necessarily involves, and the improvement it must effect upon their gait, it will be of vast service to them as the future educators of the young, not only in giving them a far greater command over the mental energies of those committed to their care, but in inspiring them with a taste for military tactics.

The attendance at the model schools has been about its usual average during the course of the year. I have no hesitation in saying that, after a minute inspection of the model schools attached to the most celebrated normal colleges, there is at Truro a style and character of teaching equal to any I witnessed either in Britain or on the continent.



## STATISTICAL TABLES.

On the matter of the tables there seems little deserving of notice. On no former occasion have I been put to greater inconvenience by the tardy arrival of the returns of the school boards. It was only last Saturday, February 20, 1864, instead of December 31, 1863, that I received the returns from Annapolis board; and even yet there is still one awaiting. Every succeeding year I have intimated the slender reliance that can be placed on these tables, and that if any conclusions are drawn they must be the merest approximation to the truth.

Taking these tables at their value it would appear that there were in attendance at the common schools last summer 3633 more children and 139 more schools in session; and yet, notwithstanding this increase in the number of scholars and schools, there is a very considerable falling off in the contributions of the people—not less than \$15,000—and this has, as a matter of course, largely reduced the average salary of each teacher; it has fallen from \$166.53 to \$146.13.

Although the clerks of the board have positive instructions to forward to the Superintendent duplicates of the grammar school returns sent to the Financial Secretary's office, I have received not more than ten of these, so that I have not attempted to present the grammar schools in a tabular form.

If the bill at present before the Legislature did nothing but make provision for the obtaining of a reliable body of educational statistics, it would confer no small boon on the province.

## BOOKS.

The \$2,400, appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of school books for the poorer settlements, have been expended. As usual, the vouchers, with other papers, will be laid on the table of the Educational Committee. In connection with this subject, I may state that a new arithmetic has recently been published by Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay, called the "Nova Scotia Arithmetic." This arithmetic was mainly composed by W. R. Mulholland, Esq., mathematical teacher of the normal school, with the view of meeting the wants of the province in this essential branch of a common school education, in reference to decimal currency, exchange, &c. It consists of two parts, the first being intended for primary schools, and the other for more advanced. In its plan and execution, it reflects no small credit on the professional attainments of that gentleman, whilst it supplies a great desideratum to the province. A new edition is already in course of preparation for the press, which, it is hoped, will be still more free from mistakes, and contain a larger number of additional exercises. We know not an arithmetical book of the same size that is sold at the same moderate price, entitling the publishers to the best thanks of the province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obed't. and humble serv't.,

ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

## INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

## COUNTIES OF KINGS AND ANNAPOLIS.

SIR,—

In my report already forwarded, you have a minute account of the condition of each school, and of each school district visited.

I now lay before you a more general view of the whole.

My labors, as you are aware, began at the middle of June, and continued till the middle of October. These four months were wholly devoted to an inspection of the schools of Kings and Annapolis.

The following are the general statistics of the different townships:—

## SCHOOL HOUSES.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Good.	Middling.	Poor.	Well seated.	Badly seated or poorly arranged.
KINGS COUNTY.					
Township of Cornwallis, - - - - -	18	13	15	7	39
Horton, - - - - -	10	3	3	5	11
Aylesford, - - - - -	5	4	4	4	9
ANNAPOLIS EAST.					
Township of Wilmot, - - - - -	13	3	4	8	12
Granville, - - - - -	2	1	1	1	3
Annapolis, - - - - -	4	4	4	3	13
ANNAPOLIS WEST.					
Township of Clements, - - - - -	4	5	5	1	13
Annapolis, (except Dalhousie and Perote,) - - - - -	4	2		4	2
Granville, - - - - -	8	2	3	4	9

## DISTRICTS—CONDITION OF SCHOOLS, &amp;c.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	No. of districts.	No. of Schools in operation.	No. of Schools vacant.	Superior.	Satisfactory.	Middling.	Inferior.
KINGS COUNTY.							
Township of Cornwallis, - - - - -	46	45	11	1	26	10	6
Horton, - - - - -	20	15	6	1	5	5	1
Aylesford, - - - - -	18	9	8		7	1	
ANNAPOLIS EAST.							
Township of Wilmot, - - - - -	22	20	2	2	11	3	3
Granville, - - - - -	5	5	1		3	2	
Annapolis, - - - - -	18	11	7	1	3	1	1
ANNAPOLIS WEST.							
Township of Clements, - - - - -	13	10	3		4	2	2
Annapolis, (except Dalhousie and Perote,) - - - - -	5	6	2	2	1	3	
Granville, - - - - -	14	8	6	4	3	1	



## FAMILIES IN DISTRICTS, &amp;c.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	No. of families in districts.	No. of families supporting schools.	No. of children of schoolable age.	No. of children at school.	Average attendance.
KINGS COUNTY.					
Township of Cornwallis, - - - -	1769	529	2822	1210	857
Horton, - - - -	864	220	1192	480	300
Aylesford, - - - -	446	175	702	271	175
ANNAPOLIS EAST.					
Township of Wilmot, - - - -	722	267	1134	671	438
Granville, - - - -	185	72	297	144	92
Annapolis, - - - -	389	136	668	258	163
ANNAPOLIS WEST.					
Township of Clements, - - - -	341	150	626	264	171
Annapolis, (except Dalhousie and Perote,) - - - -	202	85	293	167	121
Granville, - - - -	441	110	726	236	181

## REMARKS.

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN A DISTRICT, ETC.

It will be noticed that there are apparent discrepancies between the number of school districts in which schools were in operation, and the number of districts. It not unfrequently happens that there are two, and sometimes even three or four schools in a single district. In some cases the districts are too large; but in far more, petty jealousies are the fruitful cause of unnecessary and injurious multiplication of schools. Provincial aid is generally extended alike to all, and thus the evil is perpetuated. This is a clamant defect, and needs an immediate remedy.

It will be noticed, also, that the number of schools in operation is in some cases greater than the number examined. On account of vacations, or the illness of teachers, I was unable to see such schools in operation.

## GRANTING OF LICENSES.

Among the Boards visited there exists little uniformity in the qualifications actually required of applicants for licenses; and none in the scale of distribution of the Provincial grant to teachers.

In Kings County, eighteen of those engaged in teaching had not been examined by the Board. Of these, however, the greater number had made either a formal or informal application for a license, and were probably examined at the end of the term.

## SCHOOL HOUSES, ETC.

It is pleasing to record a good degree of public interest concerning the erection of suitable school houses. There are many neat and commodious houses already erected, especially in the township of Granville; while many new ones are either in process of construction, or are about to be undertaken. Still it will be seen that there are many 'poor' or 'middling' reported, while in some districts there are no houses at all. Most of the 'poor' houses are found in the rising districts.

The *site* of the school-house is often low, wet, and in every way unsuited for the purpose. But few houses have commanding views,—often scarcely a view at all,—while most are devoid of that essential arena for moral and physical training—a well-enclosed play-ground.

## SCHOOL FURNITURE.

By reference to my synoptical reports, you will see that a very large proportion of the schools is yet without suitable furniture and apparatus. In most of the new houses and in those recently repaired, the desks are arranged after the modern style, adding greatly to the convenience of the teacher, and to the comfort of the pupils. But the great majority of houses are miserably seated. This is a capital defect, and seriously impairs both the physical well-being of the children and the general *morale* of the school.

A few schools have been furnished with globes, from the use of which the pupils are deriving great advantage. It is desirable that a more extended use of globes, may be had in our common schools.

I regret that I have to report but very few schools as well equipped with wall-maps. Trustees, and even teachers, are too often content with the small paper maps distributed by the commissioners. Pupils are obliged to clamber close up to the map to see anything distinctly; thus losing the bold outlines of a good wall-map, wasting time, and creating a scene of disorder.

Black-boards are found in almost every school; yet the majority of teachers visited make not the slightest use of them. An immense power is thus lost from the want of knowledge on the part of the teacher.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

The utmost diversity obtains in the sorts of books used. No two schools were found uniform in this respect. This is a serious drawback to progress in common school education. Time is wasted, classification deranged, and supreme disorder introduced. A uniformity of suitable text-books would be a great boon.

## SCHOOLS IN VILLAGES.

The best schools that came under my inspection were not found in towns and villages. This fact is not a little remarkable. These centres ought to present models for general imitation. This will not, perhaps, be the case, until the vantage ground given by a somewhat dense population is laid hold of and turned to practical account. The principle of the division of labor applied to the business of teaching, suggests, at once, the system of graded schools for villages and towns. Vastly more work might be done, and done better and cheaper, by the adoption of this simple principle.

## DEFECTS IN TEACHING.

There is a lamentable want of a knowledge of the practical business of teaching. Many teachers do not know how to seat their pupils in the forms. Classification and appropriation of time are largely overlooked. As to method, the great defect lies in the teaching of the elementary branches. The alphabet is generally taught by giving the names instead of the powers of the letters. Thus the real groundwork of all good education is entirely neglected. But little attention is paid to the subject matter of what is read. Care is not taken to weave the story, or sentiment, or general course of thought, into the texture of the pupil's mind. In short, the whole matter of English reading, with its kindred branches, is dealt with far too much as a mechanical thing. The children are not trained to think for themselves. The same remarks apply with equal force to arithmetic. Children are plunged at once into signs, without first being made familiar with number through objects. In the case of those more advanced there is a great neglect of thoroughness in mastering the fundamental rules.

While I feel it my duty to point out in a general way these defects, I am glad to state that I visited many teachers to whom these remarks will not apply. These are an honor to the profession.

It has been my aim to do what I could to advance the interests of the schools in the districts visited. Where no schools existed I have striven, both by public addresses and from house to house, to impress upon the people a sense of their responsibility to the young. I have, in almost every instance, spent an hour or more in private conference with the teacher, offering such suggestions on classifi-

cation, appropriation of time, method of teaching the elementary branches, &c., as seemed calculated to further the efficiency of the school. With one exception the teachers received me with great kindness, and expressed their thanks for suggestions offered. I am happy to report that the people, in numerous instances, have repaired, re-seated, or otherwise improved, their school houses at my suggestion. In several cases new houses have been pledged, and contracts for some have been already taken.

In conclusion, I beg to tender to Commissioners, Trustees, and other friends of Education, my sincere thanks. Their aid in collecting statistics, their presence at the schools, and their assistance at public meetings, were important helps in my work.

I remain, sir,

Yours, respectfully,

T. H. RAND,  
Inspector.

REV. ALEX. FORRESTER, D. D.,  
Superintendent of Education.

### COUNTIES OF PICTOU AND COLCHESTER.

SIR,—

In compliance with your instructions, I proceed to lay before you a general abstract of the condition of the schools within the Boards inspected by me.

Over four months were spent in visiting the schools and vacant districts of North Pictou, South Pictou, Colchester, and Stirling.

The general statistics are as follows:—

#### DISTRICTS—CONDITION OF SCHOOLS. &c.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	No. of Districts visited.	No. of Schools in operation.	No. of Schools vacant.	No. of Districts having no Schools.	Grammar.	Superior.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Inferior.
North Pictou,	58	5	4		2	5	17	7	22
South Pictou,	47	41	12	3	1	2	10	10	18
Stirling,	23	19	4	1		2	8	2	8
Colchester,	40	30	12	2		1	12	6	23

#### SCHOOL HOUSES.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	New.	Superior.	Good.	Inferior.	Log.	Unfinished.	Well seated.	Badly seated.	Private houses.
North Pictou,	12	4	22	17	1	23	5	39	3
South Pictou,	9	4	18	22		19	7	42	2
Stirling,	7	1	13	8		8	1	22	
Colchester,	7	1	16	20		4	8	23	

## FAMILIES SUPPORTING SCHOOLS, &amp;c.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Families in districts exclusive of towns.	Families supporting schools exclu. of towns	No. of school-able children in district.	No. in attendance.	Avg. daily attendance.	Present.
North Pictou,	1191	748	2428	2057	1252	1205
South Pictou, "	1441	895	2707	2297	1219	1107
Stirling,	506	321	1179	751	431	341
Colchester,		5118	2056	1706	984	1072

## GENERAL REMARKS.

## SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

There is a great diversity in the different Boards in reference to the districts. In North Pictou and Sterling the districts, with few exceptions, are pretty well defined; but in Colchester there is need of revision—while in South Pictou, with rare exceptions, the districts can scarcely be said to be defined at all. This deficiency leads to endless bickerings and jealousies, and seriously retards the interests of common school education.

## SCHOOL HOUSES.

An increased interest in the erection of school houses is generally manifest. The old houses, which are yet numerous, are gradually being displaced by new ones of a good order. North Pictou is rather in advance of South Pictou, while the latter can boast two of the best houses in the Province. In parts of Colchester there are many neat and well-finished houses, though I regret to report that in several instances I found the quality of the school to be in inverse proportion to that of the house.

The school houses are almost invariably located hard by the public highway; consequently there are few play-grounds for the pupils. A good many of the houses are built on private property.

The choosing a site for the school house is usually attended with serious difficulties. Individual preference holds sway; districts are embroiled, and the evil results are entailed upon the community for years.

## SCHOOL FURNITURE.

With few exceptions, all the old houses are very badly seated. The seats are so arranged that the teacher seldom sees the face of his pupils; while no proper support is furnished either to the feet or back. The new houses are generally well seated with home-made furniture, particularly those of New Glasgow. There is a great want of apparatus necessary for the carrying out of a good education. Many schools have no maps; and in those where maps are to be found, they are generally so small as to be nearly useless. Blackboards are to be found in nearly all the schools; but not a few of them are too small to be of any service. A few teachers seem to know the value of the blackboard for the purpose of illustration, but many neglect the use of it altogether.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

The school books in general use in the Boards inspected by me, were those of the Irish national series, and the Scottish Association. From my observations, I am persuaded that much of the inefficiency of the schools is attributable to the lack of interest on the part of the people. In many of the districts the Trustees seldom know what is going on in their school. They are rarely seen at the house, unless it may be at the close of the term. Many of the teachers holding licenses are ignorant of their profession, and totally unfit to be entrusted with the education of those under their charge. In some cases the teacher is quite too young; and though, perhaps, possessed of fair scholarship, is yet without well defined views of the work and business of the teacher. Others, again, in my opinion, are fully entitled to a grant of public land.

Where no schools were in operation, I did all in my power to awaken among the people an interest in behalf of schools, and in some cases with gratifying success.

In accordance with your instructions, I endeavoured to give such hints to the teachers as in my view were calculated to benefit the school under their charge.

I beg to express my best thanks to those Clerks of the Boards, and to such other friends of education, as sought to render aid in the duty assigned me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. R. MULHOLLAND.

REV. ALEXANDER FORRESTER, D.D.,  
Superintendent of Education.

TABLE A.  
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS—SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS, &c.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	No. of Schools.		SUPPORT FROM PEOPLE.				SUPPORT FROM PROVINCE.				Amount from people for every \$ of Province.	Cost of pupil to people.	Cost per pupil to Province.	
	w.	s.	No. of Districts.	SUPPORT FROM PEOPLE.		SUPPORT FROM PROVINCE.		Total.	Winter.	Summer.				Total.
				Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.							
Halifax City,	35	33	20	\$1568 02	\$1778 47	\$2346 49	\$1348 00	\$1348 00	\$2696 00	\$0 87	\$1 23	\$1 41		
Do. East,	20	22		855 75	1235 15	2195 90	407 80	442 40	850 20	2 59	2 57	0 99		
Do. West,	36	48		2032 00	3146 50	5178 50	827 58	845 16	1672 74	3 09	3 73	1 55		
Do. Shore,	15	18	32	1014 30	912 20	1926 50	361 70	382 57	744 27	2 58	3 05	1 16		
Chester,	10	12	22	342 35	370 91	713 26	308 70	304 50	613 20	1 16	1 59	1 37		
New Dublin,	13	15		543 20	604 75	1147 95	300 50	300 00	600 50	1 71	3 05	1 59		
Lunenburg,	36	33	36	1748 32	1446 62	3294 94	710 00	634 00	1344 00	2 45	3 40	1 38		
Queens, South,	26	32		1513 04	1453 15	2966 19	580 00	580 00	1160 00	2 56	4 03	1 55		
Do. North,	6	8	13	496 60	542 37	1038 97	265 00	230 50	495 50	2 09	4 57	2 18		
Shelburne,	16	30	20	804 82	1411 60	2216 42	465 50	465 50	931 00	2 38	3 88	3 44		
Barrington,	22	24	20	1581 04	1465 60	3046 64	452 00	464 50	916 50	3 32	4 25	1 27		
Argyle,	19	24	38	930 94	1174 98	2105 92	496 67	477 17	973 84	2 16	3 22	1 50		
Yarmouth,	28	37	38	2531 45	2249 30	4780 70	674 70	537 68	1212 38	3 94	4 11	1 05		
Clare,	15	18		673 20	601 47	1274 67	293 10	321 67	614 77	2 07	3 08	1 48		
Digby,	31	37		2405 55	2524 65	4930 20	770 60	771 17	1541 77	3 19	4 54	1 42		
Annapolis, West,	29	33		1266 90	1703 53	2970 43	566 00	552 00	1178 00	2 52	3 32	1 32		
Do. East,	48	48	39	5112 00	3043 80	3043 80	982 27	724 00	724 00	4 20	2 29	0 54		
Kings, West,	70	82	84	2112 33	5147 26	10259 26	635 67	1157 38	2139 65	4 79	4 49	0 94		
Hants, West,	27	37		1439 72	2461 18	4573 51	621 67	818 92	1454 59	3 14	4 72	1 50		
Do. East,	23	38	40	3456 07	2545 65	3984 37	853 89	852 95	1706 84	3 20	3 82	1 19		
Colchester,	54	72	72	1093 90	1324 97	2418 87	284 00	284 00	568 00	4 31	3 62	0 84		
Stirling,	21	23	20							4 25	2 91	0 68		

Cumberland,	45	69		2734 00	5025 00	7759 00	823 00	820 30	1643 30	4 72	4 44	0 94
Parrsboro',	13	11	18	706 82	594 50	1301 32	205 20	205 20	410 40	3 16	3 43	1 09
Pictou, North,	63	63	63	3064 00	4246 00	7310 00	1187 67	1124 67	2312 34	3 16	3 19	1 01
Do. South,	46	56		2802 22	3940 75	6742 97	1119 67	1321 17	2440 84	2 76	2 90	1 05
Antigonish	57	65	18	2800 26	2995 20	5795 46	1382 08	1343 49	2725 58	2 12	3 24	1 53
St. Mary's,	12	18		523 27	784 80	1308 07	283 17	284 87	568 04	2 30	2 97	1 29
Guyssborough,	33	39	39	1158 44	1332 48	2490 92	535 50	684 00	1219 50	2 04	2 58	1 26
Inverness, North,	31	31		1353 90	1342 00	2695 90	491 12	486 50	977 62	2 76	3 21	1 16
Do. South,	57	49		1856 00	1664 00	3520 00	956 22	967 97	1924 19	1 82	0 90	1 84
Victoria,	36	33	35	1714 90	1346 50	3061 40	736 50	714 60	1451 10	2 10	3 12	1 48
Cape Breton,	62	60		2961 62	3273 59	6235 21	1420 84	1395 50	2816 34	2 21	3 13	1 42
Richmond,	40	32	40	1023 40	1448 40	2471 80	334 12	817 55	1651 65	1 49	2 16	1 44
Total,	1091	1332		56220 31	74444 37	130664 68	22180 45	23201 54	45471 99	2 87	3 49	1 21

Average salary of Teacher, \$146 13. Average cost of each pupil, \$4 70.

TABLE B.  
NUMBER, AGE, AND SEX OF SCHOLARS—NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Paid Pupils.		Free Pupils.		Total No. of Pupils.		Age of Pupils.				Sex of Pupils.				No. of children from 4 to 15 yrs.
							Under 8.		Over 8.		Male.		Female.		
	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	
Halifax City,	932	1145	749	888	1787	2033	342	420	1395	1612	941	1016	789	1017	641
Do. East,	870	784	26	27	896	811	216	138	680	744	453	438	447	378	1466
Do. West,	1060	1401	103	209	1163	1610	238	434	925	1176	673	849	490	761	778
Do. Shore,	565	564	41	94	606	658	115	216	496	448	333	344	273	309	397
Chester,	343	463	35	55	378	518	75	158	304	360	208	242	172	227	517
New Dublin,	339	229	29	45	368	384	42	113	326	266	183	161	177	227	
Lunenburg,	879	739	175	145	1054	884	226	280	828	604	590	486	464	398	
Queens South,	557	684	94	135	651	819	129	277	522	542	393	392	258	427	
Do. North,	200	217	17	20	217	237	21	44	196	193	142	120	75	117	1057
Shelburne,	397	656	21	67	418	723	45	152	372	571	267	342	152	381	842
Barrington,	652	629	77	81	729	710	96	216	633	474	513	332	216	378	1261
Argyle,	511	584	105	110	613	694	89	205	523	491	392	363	213	348	2076
Yarmouth,	895	884	226	305	1121	1189	94	329	1027	860	817	577	304	612	870
Clare,	334	328	74	91	207	419	56	84	351	335	216	200	191	219	1276
Digby,	918	973	106	180	1019	1153	91	270	928	885	737	735	282	418	
Annapolis West,	643	777	105	161	748	938	90	246	691	549	453	457	224	456	2001
Do. East,	1182	1182	150	150	1332	1332	338	338	988	988	611	611	721	721	
Kings,	1858	1988	301	415	2159	2403	274	669	1885	1734	1517	1099	642	1304	1067
Hants West,	601	1106	103	156	704	1232	105	320	600	893	467	634	247	609	1440
Do. East,	666	1293	35	71	721	1364	130	411	580	925	437	680	293	694	2337
Colchester,	1686	2058	126	195	1812	2253	230	565	1550	1603	1023	1076	791	1092	1091
Stirling,	741	839	26	57	767	896	95	200	672	696	415	470	352	436	

Cumberland	1342	1876	132	146	1472	2022	189	267	1283	1755	750	1072	722	950	570
Parrsboro',	361	314	43	41	404	355	64	92	342	243	226	159	189	196	3075
Pictou North,	1989	2353	78	1162	2067	2515	297	585	1802	1957	1196	1364	903	1178	1314
Do. South,	1941	2510	88	104	2029	2614	397	1231	630	1984	1109	1385	920	1227	
Antigonish,	1495	1606	199	268	1694	1874	158	317	1536	1557	980	1048	714	826	508
St. Mary's,	357	440	28	55	385	495	82	175	282	299	203	243	181	222	
Guysborough,	700	832	160	236	860	1068	135	277	725	791	486	519	374	559	1301
Inverness North,	761	766	69	82	830	848	123	187	707	661	482	496	348	352	1106
Do. South,	1176	1184	172	170	1348	1354	142	240	1206	1114	805	785	543	569	
Victoria,	1018	863	48	29	1066	892	122	213	944	679	592	487	474	405	
Cape Breton,	1684	1957	176	162	1860	2119	275	480	1585	1639	1107	1200	755	919	
Richmond,	852	1017	216	203	1068	1220	199	172	904	1018	515	547	473	574	1150
Total,	29329	35341	3982	5315	33311	41656	4982	10321	27430	30646	19621	20909	13646	19545	



TABLE C.  
DURATION OF SCHOOLS.—SEX OF TEACHERS—CHARACTER OF SCHOOL HOUSES, &c.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Schools in weeks.		Sex of Teachers.				Com. Schools teach classes.	No. teaching Grammar and Geography.	Registers kept.	School Houses.				Library Books.	School Books.	Gloves.	Maps.	Black Boards.	Other apparatus.					
	W.	S.	Male.		Female.					Brick or Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Good.							Bad.	W.	S.	W.	S.
			W.	S.	W.	S.																		
Halifax city,	16	18	11	10	24	23	2	16	2	5	5	181	30	30	8	57	18	1						
Do. East,	16	20	10	4	11	12	2	21	2	16	16	35	283		3	165	29							
Do. West,	23	24	24	25	12	23	3	25	9	17	15	89	84	292	2	102	22							
Do. Shore,	21	20	7	9	8	9		12	3	1		108	164	243	86	82	17							
Chester,	23	27	4	2	6	10		9	3	2	4	80	124	80		8	8							
New Dublin,	19	20	7	4	6	11	1	13	2	9	2	98	157	42	1	39	18	1						
Lunenburg,	19	20	21	12	15	21		14	10	34	2	339	415	116	14	27	19							
Queen's, South,	21	20	13	9	13	23		16	10	all		105	15	121	4	61	16							
Do. North,	22	25	4	2	2	6		6	2	3		18	22	29		7	10							
Shelburne,	18	21	11	11	5	19	1	12	2	8		105	80		4	66	29							
Barrington,	18	23	21	10	1	14		20	2	17		205	114	99	4	126	35							
Argyle,	22	23	14	8	5	16	1	13	1	19		60	100	239	12	78	36							
Yarmouth,	19	20	24	12	4	25	5	26	5	21		166	185	403	15	104	75							
Clare,	16	19	7	5	8	13	2	3	2	15		25	29	127	1	13	7							
Digby,	21	22	23	16	8	21	3	27	5	26		84	267	178	10	87	25							
Annapolis, West,	22	22						27	10	all		82	149	52	3	69	09							
Do. East,	21	21	22	26		26	4	27	10	all		120	178		2	76	67							
Kings, West,	19	22	57	26	13	56	5	43	21	1		117	22	64	6	179	80							
Hants, West,	24	24	16	13	11	23	2	70	10	all		126	169	135	5	87	30							
Do. East,	18	23	15	14	7	24	2	21	3	all		27	185	97	3	89	17							
dochester,	19	20	33	26	21	46	3	20	2	17		10	48	20	4	196	66							
Stirling,	19	21	11	11	10	12	1	43	10	all		100	85	81	2	74	23							

Cumberland,	18	20	30	33	15	36	1	43	1	45		71	23	166	45	35	49		2	
Parrsboro',	19	21	6	5	7	6		12	2	11		66	42	46	17	18	7			
Pictou, North,	17	19	46	25	38	17	13	46	4	53		213	172	294	291	133	65			
Do. South,	22	21	26	32	20	24	9	54	2	54		10	10	111	10	130	54			
Antigonishe,	22	20	42	47	13	18	7	38	3	51		50	11	569	136	142	20			
St. Mary's,	19	19	6	7	6	11	1	11	5	all			38	178	122	33	11			
Guysborough,	20	21	18	9	15	30	1	14	8	29		108	54	209	11	26	15			
Inverness, North,	23	22	21	24	10	7		16	8	27		121	80	414	11	21	12			
Do. South,	23	22	52	46	2	3		52	5	all		188	49	305	32	14	4			
Victoria,	21	18	31	23	5	10	3	36	12	17		191	161	569	46	62	17			
Cape Breton,	22	22	44	41	18	19	3	44	8	41		104	1068	227	251	93	31			
Richmond,	20	21	24	29	8	11	1	19	3	11		104	1068	227	251	42	16			
<b>Total,</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3198</b>	<b>4131</b>	<b>6118</b>	<b>3948</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>2553</b>	<b>887</b>

## APPENDIX No. 21.

# PASSENGERS ACT.

(COPY.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION BOARD,  
8, Park Street, Westminster,  
25th January, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose for your information, and for the guidance of the Emigration officers in the colony, copies of an Order in Council, which was passed on the 7th inst., for preserving order, promoting health, and securing cleanliness and ventilation on board passenger ships proceeding from the United Kingdom.

This order revokes the one dated the 25th of February, 1856, and re-enacts its provisions with some additions. The principal additions are contained in the 20th article, which now embraces all immoral or indecent acts or conduct, improper familiarity with female passengers, drunkenness, and acts of uncleanness on board—offences which were not included in the previous order.

The only other material alteration which occurs is in the 6th article, which adds to the duties of the emigrant sweepers for the day, that of pumping into tanks and cisterns for the use of the water closets. But to make the amendments plain at a glance, I have, in the enclosed copy of the order, underlined the new matter.

I have, &c.,

J. WALCOTT.

The Hon. the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Nova Scotia.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 7th day of January, 1864;

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by the "Passengers Act, 1855," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by an Order in Council, to prescribe such rules and regulations as to Her Majesty may seem fit for preserving order, promoting health, and securing cleanliness and ventilation on board of passenger ships proceeding from the United Kingdom to any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad, and the said rules and regulations from time to time in like manner to alter, amend, and revoke, as occasion may require:

And whereas it is expedient to revoke an Order in Council made at a Court held at Buckingham Palace on the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in virtue of the provisions of the said act, and to make a new Order in Council:

Now, therefore, her Majesty doth, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the authority vested in Her by the said "Passengers Act, 1855," order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Order in Council of the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six be



and the same is hereby revoked ; and that the following shall henceforth be the rules for preserving order, for promoting health, and for securing cleanliness and ventilation, to be observed on board of every passenger ship proceeding from the United Kingdom to any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea.

1. All passengers who shall not be prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, to be determined by the surgeon, or in ships carrying no surgeon, by the master, shall rise not later than seven o'clock, A.M., at which hour the fires shall be lighted.

2. It shall be the duty of the cook or cooks, appointed under the thirty-ninth section of the said "Passengers Act, 1855," to light the fires, and to take care that they be kept alight during the day ; and also to take care that each passenger or family of passengers shall have the use of the fireplace at proper hours, in an order to be fixed by the master.

3. When the passengers are dressed, their beds shall be rolled up.

4. The decks, including the space under the bottom of the berths, shall be swept before breakfast, and all dirt thrown overboard.

5. The breakfast hour shall be from eight to nine o'clock, A. M. Before the commencement of breakfast, all the emigrants, except as herein before excepted, are to be out of bed and dressed, and the beds rolled up, and the deck on which the emigrants live properly swept.

6. The deck shall further be swept after every meal, and after breakfast is concluded shall be also dry holystoned or scraped. This duty, as well as that of cleaning the ladders, hospitals, round houses, and water closets, and of pumping water into the cisterns or tanks for the supply of the water closets, shall be performed by a party who shall be taken in rotation from the adult males above fourteen, in the proportion of five to every one hundred emigrants, and shall be considered as sweepers for the day. But the single women shall *do all necessary acts for keeping clean and in a proper state* their own compartment, where a separate compartment is allotted to them, and the occupant of each berth shall see that his or her own berth is well brushed out.

7. Dinner shall commence at one o'clock, P.M., and supper at six P. M.

8. The fires shall be extinguished at seven P.M., unless otherwise directed by the master or required for the use of the sick ; and the emigrants shall be in their berths at 10 o'clock, P.M., except under the permission or authority of the surgeon, or, if there be no surgeon, of the master.

9. On each passenger deck there shall be lit at dusk, and kept burning till daylight, three safety lamps, and such further number as shall allow one to be placed at each of the hatchways used by passengers.

10. No naked light shall be allowed between the decks or in the hold at any time or any account.

11. The scuttles and stern ports, if any, shall, weather permitting, be opened at seven o'clock, A.M., and kept open till ten o'clock, P.M. ; and the hatches shall be kept open whenever the weather permits.

12. The coppers and cooking utensils shall be cleaned every day, and the cisterns kept filled with water.

13. The beds shall be well shaken and aired on deck, weather permitting, at least twice a week.

14. The bottom boards of the berths, if not fixtures, shall be removed and dry-scrubbed, and, weather permitting, taken on deck, at least twice a week.

15. Two days in the week shall be appointed by the master as washing days ; but no washing or drying of clothes shall on any account be permitted between decks.

16. On Sunday mornings the passengers shall be mustered at ten o'clock, A.M.,

and will be expected to appear in clean and decent apparel. The Lord's Day shall be observed as religiously as circumstances will admit.

17. No spirits or gunpowder shall be taken on board by any passenger; and if either of those articles be discovered in the possession of a passenger, it shall be taken into the custody of the master during the voyage, and not returned to the passenger until he has landed or is on the point of landing.

18. No loose hay or straw shall be allowed below for any purpose.

19. No smoking shall be allowed between decks.

20. The following kinds of misconduct are hereby strictly prohibited; that is to say, *all immoral or indecent acts or conduct, taking improper liberties or using improper familiarity with the female passengers, using blasphemous, obscene, or indecent language, or language tending to a breach of the peace, swearing, gambling, drunkenness, fighting, disorderly, riotous, quarrelsome, or insubordinate conduct, also all deposits of filth or offensive acts of uncleanness in the between decks: Provided that no conviction under the said Passengers Act for any of the offences herein specified shall operate as a bar to any civil or criminal proceedings which may in the ordinary course of law be instituted for the same offence by any party aggrieved.*

21. Fire-arms, swords, and other offensive weapons shall, as soon as the passengers embark, be placed in the custody of the master.

22. No sailors shall be allowed to remain on the passenger deck among the passengers, except on duty.

23. No passenger shall go to the ship's cookhouse without special permission from the master, nor remain in the forecabin among the sailors on any account.

24. In vessels not expressly required by the said "Passengers Act, 1855," to have on board such ventilating apparatus as therein mentioned, such other provision shall be made for ventilation as shall be required by the Emigration Officer at the port of embarkation, or in his absence, by the officers of Customs.

25. And, to prevent all doubts in the construction of this Order in Council, it is hereby further ordered that the terms "United Kingdom," "Passenger," "Passenger Ship," "Passenger Deck," and "Master," shall herein have the same signification as is assigned to them respectively in the said "Passengers Act, 1855;" and, unless inconsistent with the context, words of one number shall import both numbers.

And the most noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

EDMUND HARRISON.

## APPENDIX No. 22.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to examine the Public Accounts, have examined the same and the vouchers therewith submitted, and beg to report as follows :

By the Receiver General's account there appears a balance in favor of the Province to 31st December, 1863, of \$100,745 67.

The revenue arising from Excise duties to the 31st of December, 1863, was \$861,989 41—being an increase over that of the preceding year of \$31,862 84.

The gross amount of Light duties collected in 1863 was,	\$32,343 80
In 1862 it was,	31,164 50
Increase in 1863,	\$1,179 30

Total revenue from Excise and Light Duty in 1863, \$894,333 21.

*(See Appendix A.)*

There was due from Collectors of Excise and Light Duties to 31st December, 1863,	\$48,069 38
Since paid,	40,622 17
Balance due,	\$7,447 21

*(See Appendix B.)*

Statement of Light Duty collected in 1863 at the Strait of Canso :

Collected by A. Fraser,	\$3861 40
" J. Purcell,	2016 10
Total in 1863,	\$5877 50
Expenses—per account A. Fraser,	\$970 68
" " J. Purcell,	1262 05
	2232 73
Net proceeds,	\$3644 77

By account from the Financial Secretary's office there appears due from the late Collector at the Strait of Canso, A. Fraser, \$988 42, a large portion of which he claims to be released from, in consequence of having, as stated by him, taken American notes in payment for light duty without allowance for discount.

*(See Appendix B. 1.)*

#### CASUAL REVENUE.

The proceeds from the casual revenue for 1863 was,	\$40,933 19
In 1862 it was,	33,540 06
Increase in 1863,	\$7,393 13

The royalty on coal for 1863 was,	\$36,001 19
In 1862 it was,	34,517 62
	<hr/>
Increase in 1863,	\$1,483 57

(See Appendix C)

## CROWN LANDS.

Gross proceeds of Crown Lands for 1863,	\$19,349 02
Searches,	28 10
Receipts on applications for mining licenses,	2,690 00
For trespasses on Crown Lands,	166 17
	<hr/>
	\$22,233 29

*Disbursements.*

Paid Deputy Surveyors,	\$4426 42
" Under accounts 1859,	3133 59
" Rejected petitions,	2903 67
" Registrar of Deeds,	161 10
" Rejected petitions, mining areas,	558 44
" Miscellaneous, as per account,	1607 02
	<hr/>
	\$12,790 24

Net Revenue,	9443 05
do. 1862,	6346 84

Increase in 1863,	\$3096 21
-------------------	-----------

Net Revenue, 1863,	9443 05
Salaries of officers in Halifax paid by the Receiver General,	5255 00

Net proceeds, 1863,	\$4188 05
---------------------	-----------

There were received, during the year, 419 petitions, applying for 49,531 acres, and 31,295 acres were granted.

## GOLD FIELDS.

The total yield of gold for 1863, as per returns in Gold Commissioner's office, is 14,001 oz., 14 dwts., 17 grs., equivalent at \$18 50 per oz., to \$259,032 06.

The yield for 1862 was 7275 ounces.

The total receipts from the gold fields, during the year 1863,	
amount to	\$18,700 02
The expenditures,	23,308 11
	<hr/>
Excess of outlay,	\$4608 09

There was paid during the year 1863 on account of liabilities of former years, for lands taken possession of by the government,	\$11,666 43
And for return of rents,	880 00

Making together,	\$12,546 43
------------------	-------------

Being more than one-half of the whole expenditure for 1863.

The transactions of 1863, considered apart from those of previous years, shew a balance in favor of the gold fields department of \$7938 34.

(See Appendix D and F to Gold Commissioner's Report.)

## POST OFFICE.

The accounts of this department have been examined, and found correct.

The total expenditure for 1863 was,	\$70,389 08
Net receipts,	48,174 71
	<hr/>
Deficit in the year,	22,214 37
The deficit for the previous year was,	23,205 14
	<hr/>
Decrease of deficit,	\$990 77

## BOARD OF WORKS.

The accounts and vouchers of this branch of the public service have been examined and checked, and found correct.

The Board charges the Receiver General with payments amounting to \$24,973 74. These payments are credited in the Receiver General's account under the following heads, viz. :

Board of Works,	\$2,797 91
Hospital for Insane,	20,290 91
Sable Island,	1,884 92
	<hr/>
	\$24,973 74

The balance due Board of Works on 31st December, 1863, (chiefly advanced by the Bank of Nova Scotia,) was

	\$13,719 28
Besides unpaid accounts amounting to	13,208 94
	<hr/>
	\$26,928 22

(See Appendix D, E and F.)

On the 31st December, 1862, there was due the	
Board of Works,	\$1,482 24
And unpaid accounts for 1862,	12,305 14
	<hr/>
	13,787 38

Shewing an increase of the liabilities of the Province on account of this branch of the public service, as compared with the previous year, of

\$13,140 84

It appears from the report of the Chairman of Board of Works that there is due to the Hospital for the Insane, from private patients, transient poor, and several Counties, to the end of 1863,

	\$22,279 40
The amount due from similar sources in 1862, was	16,859 28
	<hr/>
Increase 1863,	\$5,420 12

Your committee observe that the amount due from several of the counties is large.

(See Board of Works Report.)

## IMMIGRATION.

The whole amount drawn from the treasury for this service during the past year is

\$2444 80

Of this amount there was expended under the direction of a committee appointed by the late Government, (being for expenses incurred in connection with emigrants who arrived here in the early part of last year,) the sum of

1808 50

Expended by Mr. Morrison, late Immigration Agent, including his salary, 3 months,

236 30

Drawn from the treasury by the present Immigration Agent,

400 00

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\$2444 80

Of the amount drawn by the present Immigration Agent, the sum of \$160 47 appears, by his account, to be in his hands, unexpended, on 31st December, 1863.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY—CONSTRUCTION.

The Railway expenditure to the 31st Dec., 1862, was,	\$4,273,401 81
Expended during 1863,	5794 22
	<hr/>
	4,279,196 03
Less per credit account,	733 88
	<hr/>
	4,278,462 15
Add, expended in survey of extension from Truro,	2,484 06
	<hr/>
Total expended to 31st Dec., 1863,	4,280,947 11
Total amount received from Receiver General to 31st December, 1862,	\$4,273,282 20
Received during 1863,	7,108 31
	<hr/>
	4,280,390 55
	<hr/>
Over expenditure,	\$556 56

*Statement of Interest.*

The amount of interest paid to 31st Dec., 1862, was,	\$1,298,558 90
	<hr/>
There was paid during the year 1863,	244,767 92
Derived from the following sources, viz. :	
From revenue of road, paid Receiver General in 1862,	144,247 05
Less drawn for expenses,	127,000 00
	<hr/>
	17,247 05
From general revenue,	227,520 87
	<hr/>
	\$244,767 92

MILITIA.

The Militia accounts have been kept under four principal heads, viz. : Tradesmen's bills, pay list, travelling expenses, and contingencies.

The following accounts shew the expenditure and income for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

*Expenditure.*

Balance due Adjutant General 31st Decr., 1863,	\$876 03
Pay list, 1863,	9,175 46
Tradesmen's bills,	15,987 72
Travelling expenses,	3,217 46
Contingencies,	1,736 50
	<hr/>
	\$30,993 17

*Receipts.*

Drawn from treasury,	\$29,204 00
Refunded for marking arms,	225 75
Received for military stores sold,	1,617 41
	<hr/>
	31,047 16
	<hr/>
In hands of Adjutant General,	\$53 99

## SAVINGS' BANK.

The transactions of the past year appear by the accounts to be correct.

The amount due to depositors on 31st December, 1863, was £138,769 12s. 1d.

The cash in hand, as stated in the accounts and certified by the Receiver General, amounted to £5,512 11s. 1d.

The gain in the year 1863 is £89 5s. 5d., as shewn by the following statement:—

Interest paid depositors on accounts paid up and closed during the year,		£140	9	4
Interest credited depositors on their accounts,		4,908	0	3
		<hr/>		
		£5,048	9	7
Received from the Receiver General, interest on £125,000, at 4 per cent,	£5,000	0	0	
Interest on £9,000, paid to the Province, during the year, July 18th to September 30th, at 4 per cent,		137	15	0
		<hr/>		
		5,137	15	0
Gain during the year, added to surplus account,		£89	5	5
		<hr/>		
The surplus fund is £742 19s. 10d., exclusive of the deficiency account, £904 13s. 5d., as follows:				
To balance due 31st December, 1862,		£1559	1	9
Difference in ledger and abstract,		6	2	4
Balance of interest account,		89	5	5
		<hr/>		
		£1654	9	6
Balance due the bank,	£742	19	10	
Expenses account 31st December, 1863,		6	16	3
Deficiency account,		904	13	5
		<hr/>		
		£1654	9	6

The committee are of opinion that the deficiency of the late Cashier should be struck off from the surplus account, and the matter finally settled, as the Government may deem expedient.

## TREASURY NOTES.

The sum of \$69,000 old and defaced treasury notes, handed to your committee by the Provincial Secretary, have been destroyed.

By a certificate from the Commissioners appointed to sign Province notes, the committee are informed that the same amount was signed and issued in their place; and that a further sum of \$40,000 has been signed by the Commissioners and handed to the Receiver General. Leaving old issue of Province notes, as reported in 1863,

New notes in hands of the Receiver General,		447,458	00
		40,000	00
		<hr/>	
Total,		\$487,458	00

(See Appendix G.)

The committee have also counted and destroyed the coupons for railway interest, payable in Nova Scotia in 1863, amounting to \$30,000, and also the coupons paid the Bishop of Nova Scotia, amounting to \$2550.

The committee also destroyed an equal amount of coupons paid in Nova Scotia in 1861.

## BOARD OF REVENUE.

Total receipts for fines in 1863,		\$2726	36
Paid expenses, and half fines to officers,	1221	61	
Paid Receiver General,	1480	00	
		<hr/>	
		2701	61
Balance,		24	75

Indebtedness of the Province, 31st December, 1863, viz. :		
Liabilities,		\$5,137,047 42
Assets,		278,499 86
	Balance,	\$4,858,547 56
The balance on 31st December, 1862, was,		4,912,689 49
	In favor of 1863,	\$54,141 93

The assets of 1863 include the sum of \$100,745 67, in the hands of the Receiver General.

(See Appendix H.)

TRANSIENT POOR.

The committee observe that the expenditure for the support of transient poor, Indians, and other similar services, has recently very largely increased; in view of which fact the committee recommend that all the checks and guards formerly adopted by the House of Assembly and committees thereof, be adhered to as a general rule.

The committee recommend that a more commodious and comfortable room be furnished future committees, in which they may satisfactorily perform the work assigned to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

STAYLEY BROWN, Chairman,	}	Legislative Council
JOHN HOLMES,		
ARCH. PATTERSON,		
H. S. JOST, Chairman,	}	House of Assembly.
GEORGE S. BROWN,		
A. W. McLELAN,		
AVARD LONGLEY,		
EDWARD L. BROWN,		

Committee Room, 26th March, 1864.



## APPENDIX.

## A.

## STATEMENT OF GROSS REVENUE OF 1863.

Customs and Excise duties,	\$861989 41
Light duty,	32343 80
Royalty on coal,	36001 19
Fees from Secretary's office,	4932 00
Crown Land department,	22233 29
Gold Fields,	19247 05
Hospital for Insane,	17420 31
Board of Works,	4682 83
Lords of the Treasury,	2013 33
Canada, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island,	4362 80
Distressed seamen,	1981 02
Signal Station,	716 30
Miscellaneous,	969 20
Post communication,	33932 00
Railway revenue,	149674 42
Indian Reserves,	713 60
Board of Revenue,	1480 00
Copper coin,	4061 65
Road service,	3200 00
Richmond suspense account,	562 85
Copy Right,	35 27
Cape Race light,	20 67
Advances,	9383 97
Agriculture,	677 50
	<u>\$1,212,614 46</u>

## B.

*Balances due by Collectors of Excise and Light Duty, 31st December, 1863.*

PORTS.	Due 31st Dec'r.	Since Paid.
Halifax,	\$2997 00	\$2997 00
Advocate Harbor,	89 31	89 31
Annapolis,	1667 46	1476 52
Amherst,	2901 42	2687 67
Antigonishe, former collector,	7 43	
Do. present collector,	443 42	435 14
Arichat,	1349 43	1347 01
Barrington, former collector,	99 37	
Do. present collector,	102 34	148 81
Baddeck,	1824 16	1701 33
Bear River,	730 89	730 81
Beaver River,	115 62	115 52

*Balances due by Collectors of Excise, &c., (continued.)*

PORTS.	Due 31st Dec'r.	Since Paid.
Bridgetown,	1845 87	\$1778 34
Cape Canso, (Norris,)	61 54	62 56
Do. (Bigelow,)	56 79	
Canada Creek,	232 44	233 35
Clementsport,	305 32	305 36
Cornwallis,	965 10	966 10
Cheverie,	199 96	185 12
Cow Bay,	887 09	838 18
Digby,	2039 83	2039 83
Five Islands,	69 37	43 87
French Cross,	254 46	254 44
Guysborough,	07	
Great Bras d'Or, former collector,	52 05	
Do. present collector,	35 27	35 34
Glace Bay Union Mines,	257 79	200 00
Harbor au Bouche,	65 29	65 29
Hantsport,	777 50	576 43
Harborville,	494 29	496 32
Horton, former collector,	812 30	
Do. present collector,	257 14	257 14
Isaac's Harbor,	1 10	
Joggins,	1291 44	1291 40
LaHave, former collector,	69 05	
Do. present collector,	255 71	255 71
Liverpool,	1938 25	1937 40
Little River,	28 42	28 42
Lingan,	356 47	371 03
Londonderry,	1083 29	1083 29
Lunenburg,	228 54	220 37
Louisburg,	59 98	10 80
Maitland,	322 62	138 62
Mahone Bay,	28 44	28 44
Margaree,	78 84	78 84
Margaretsville, former collector,	222 97	222 97
Do. present collector,	480 81	548 88
North Sydney,	1911 45	1911 45
Parrsborough, former collector,	1496 40	
Do. present collector,	903 39	606 95
Pictou,	1055 23	1065 02
Pugwash,	67 92	67 91
Pubnico,	98 28	98 25
Port Acadia,	912 01	879 62
Port Gilbert,	317 62	317 63
Port Hood,	338 99	671 60
Port Medway, former collector,	404 53	
Do. present collector,	486 34	520 34
Port Mulgrave, former collector,	117 85	74 00
Do. present collector,	276 21	160 44
Port Williams,	162 44	118 00
Pubnico, Light Duty,	84 60	84 60
Ragged Islands,	72 56	72 55
Sydney,	465 97	475 14
Shelburne,	541 76	540 47
Do. Light Duty,	59	

*Balances due by Collectors of Excise, &c., (continued.)*

PORTS.	Due 31st Dec'r.	Since Paid.
Sandy Cove,	242 36	244 21
St. Mary's River, former collector,	57 97	
Do. present collector,	23 12	23 12
St. Ann's,	2 67	2 55
Strait of Canso, former collector,	2417 80	970 68
Do. present collector,	1677 89	246 62
Thorne's Cove,	109 53	110 07
Tangier,	10 70	10 70
Tatamagouche,	340 51	273 73
Truro,	116 59	111 27
Tusket,	124 59	125 29
Do. Light Duty,	60	
Wallace,	50 37	50 37
Walton,	2 96	4 45
Westport,	108 93	124 47
Weymouth,	2895 34	2775 96
Wilmot,	345 29	345 28
White Haven,	134 35	10 00
Yarmouth,	1261 13	1246 47
	\$48,080 90	\$40,622 17
Less \$0.54, \$0.10, and \$10.88,	11 52	
	\$48,069 38	

## B 1.

*Statement of account with late Collector of Light Duty at the Strait of Canso.*

Balance due 31st March, 1863, per report of committee,	\$187 70
Amount of Light Duty collected to 13th August, 1863,	3861 40
	4049 10
Paid Receiver General, December Quarter, 1863,	1631 00
	2418 10
Balance due 31st December, 1863,	2418 10
Less amount credited in 1864, viz.:	
Salary to 13th August, 1863,	\$371 66
Wages and board of crew to do.	535 18
Repairs to Revenue boat,	23 55
Incidental expenses,	40 29
Orders forwarded for collection,	459 00
	1429 68
Balance now due by Alexander Fraser,	\$988 42
Collected by A. Fraser, in cash, from masters,	2287 60
“ D. McCulloch,	622 70
“ D. Rogers,	117 10
“ S. Donovan,	3 00
From V. Wallace and others,	206 60
In account current with captains of vessels,	63 70
In flour, pork, lime, and potatoes,	101 70
Orders forwarded for collection,	459 00
Total collections in 1863,	\$3861 40

Payments made on account of above, Nov. 25, 1863,			
Nova Scotia notes,	\$100 00		
New Brunswick notes,	9 00		
Canada,	13 00		
P. E. Island,	16 00		
American \$2297 ; (disct. 35 per cent.)	1493 00		
			\$1631 00
Orders,		459 00	
Expenses to 13th August,		970 68	
			3060 68
Collected in 1863, including balance from 1862,			4049 10
			<u>\$988 42</u>
Balance now due by A. Fraser,			<u>\$988 42</u>

Financial Secretary's office,  
Halifax, 19th March, 1864.

## C.

## CASUAL REVENUE. 1863.

Fees from Provincial Secretary's office,			\$4,932 00
Royalty on coal viz. :			
Mining Association,	318791 at 6d. & 4d.,	29586 09	
G. Hibbard,	6058 "	605 80	
E. P. Archbold,	26209 "	2620 90	
R. Belloni,	15690 "	1569 00	
P. Collins,	2387 "	238 70	
C. J. Campbell,	726 "	72 60	
Do.	3542 "	354 20	
McLeod and Burchell,	3699 "	369 90	
Fraser,	1297 "	129 70	
A. Campbell,	484 "	48 40	
Timothy Kyle,	888 "	88 80	
J. Campbell,	219 "	21 90	
Young et al.,	540 "	54 00	
Ross,	1303 "	130 30	
S. Guthro,	1109 "	110 90	
			<u>36,001 19</u>
			<u>\$40,933 19</u>

## RECEIPTS OF CASUAL REVENUE IN 1863.

*Memorandum of Monies received by the Receiver General on account of Casual Revenue between 1st January and 31st December, 1863.*

1863.

Jan'y. 23.—	Received from Secretary's office, (fees,)	\$1711 28
Feb'y. 2.—	" A. J. Campbell, royalty on coal,	144 10
" 9.—	" Geo. Hibbard, "	150 00
" 9.—	" J. D. B. Fraser, "	39 00
" 14.—	" Hugh Ross, "	37 00
" 27.—	" William Cunard, "	30,231 70
" 27.—	" Hon. T. D. Archibald, "	357 65
April 18.—	" E. P. Archbold, "	773 40
" 30.—	" Secretary's Office, (fees,)	1000 00
May 4.—	" E. P. Archbold, royalty on coal,	386 70

July 30.—	Received from Daniel Laffin, royalty on coal,	\$232 00
August 7.—	“ Secretary’s Office, (fees,)	1160 00
“ 13.—	“ “ “	487 65
Decr. 2.—	“ Robert Belloni, royalty on coal,	1680 25
“ 16.—	“ Secretary’s Office, (fees,)	536 00
		<u>\$38,926 73</u>

Royalty, \$34,031 80  
Fees, 4,894 93

Receiver General’s Office,  
Halifax, 31st December, 1863.

## D.

*The Province of Nova Scotia, from January 1st to December 31st, in account with the Board of Works.*

1863.	DR.		
Jan’y 1.	To balance as per account current, Dec. 31, 1862,		\$1482 24
Dec. 31.	Disbursed on account	Government House, \$3857 73½	
	“	Province Building, 8726 49½	
	“	Penitentiary, 8840 58½	
	“	Hospital for Insane, 21954 13	
	“	Sable Island, 3949 01	
	“	Schooner Daring, 4994 03	
	“	Light House Service, 41100 84	
	“	Board of Works, 1249 83½	
			<u>\$94672 66</u>
	Paid over to Receiver General,		24973 74
			<u>\$121,128 64</u>
Dec. 31.	To balance brought down,	<u>\$13,719 28</u>	

	CR.		
Dec. 31.	By cash from Receiver General, (various times,)		\$82267 62
	Government House, credit,	\$10 92	
	Province Building, “	5 98	
	Penitentiary, “	716 97	
	Hospital for Insane, “	20290 91	
	Sable Island, “	1884 92	
	Schooner Daring, “	437 00	
	Light Houses, “	1795 04	
			<u>\$25141 74</u>
	Balance carried down,		13719 28
			<u>\$121,128 64</u>

FREDERIC BROWN,  
Chairman.

Office of Board of Works,  
Halifax, December 31st, 1863.

E.  
*Statement of monies paid on account of the various services under control of the Board of Works for 1863—credits to the various services—payment of arrears for 1862, and nett cost for 1863.*

	Paid in 1863.	Credits for 1863.	Arrears for 1862.	Paid on account, 1863.	Unpaid accounts, Dec. 31, 1863.	Total cost, 1863.
Government House, . . . . .	\$3857 73½	\$10 92	\$1780 70	\$2077 03½	\$475 10	\$2552 13½
Province Building, . . . . .	8726 49½	5 98	1121 99	7604 40½	935 98	8540 38½
Penitentiary, . . . . .	8840 58½	716 97	1039 86	7800 72½	785 07	8585 79½
Hospital for Insane, . . . . .	21954 13	20290 91	1975 81	20178 32	2183 55	22361 87
Sable Island, . . . . .	3949 01	1884 92	749 46	3199 55	1430 37	4629 92
Schooner Daring, . . . . .	4994 03	437 00	682 51	4311 52	397 96	4709 48
Light Houses, . . . . .	41100 84	1795 04	4916 74	36174 10	6829 35	43003 45
Board of Works, . . . . .	1249 83½		118 07	1131 76½	171 56	1303 32½
	\$94672 66½	\$25141 74	\$12385 14	\$82477 42	\$13208 94	\$95686 36

Balance due Bank of Nova Scotia, December 31, 1863, . . . . . \$13743 02.

## F.

Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, contribute towards the support of light houses on St. Paul's, Scattarie, Brier and Seal Island, as follows, viz.:—

Canada, annual grant to St. Paul's and Scattarie,	2000 00	
“ proportion of over-expenditure,	365 75½	
		<u>2365 75½</u>
New Brunswick, annual grant to do.		1000 00
P. E. Island, “ “	120 00	
“ proportion of over-expenditure,	21 94½	
		<u>141 94½</u>
		3507 70
New Brunswick, annual grant to Brier Island,	400 00	
“ one-half cost Seal Island,	574 51	
		<u>974 51</u>
		3507 70
		<u>\$4482 21</u>
For 1863,		

FREDERIC BROWN,  
Chairman.

Office of Board of Works,  
Halifax, March 10, 1863.

## G.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

*Amount of Provincial Notes signed by the Commissioners from 1st March, 1863, to March 11, 1864, and handed by them to the Receiver General.*

## ONE POUND NOTES.

1863.			
March 10.	Nos.	106,501 to 107,000	\$2000 00
		107,001 to 107,500	2000 00
		107,501 to 108,000	2000 00
		108,001 to 108,500	2000 00
		108,501 to 109,000	2000 00
		109,001 to 109,500	2000 00
May 16.		109,501 to 110,000	2000 00
		110,001 to 110,500	2000 00
		110,501 to 111,000	2000 00
June 20.		111,001 to 111,500	2000 00
		111,501 to 112,000	2000 00
		112,001 to 112,500	2000 00
			<u>\$24,000 00</u>
1864.			
February 5.	Nos.	112,501 to 113,000	\$2000 00
		113,001 to 113,500	2000 00
		113,501 to 115,000	2000 00
March 11.		114,001 to 114,500	2000 00
		114,501 to 115,000	2000 00
		115,001 to 115,500	2000 00
		115,501 to 116,000	2000 00
		116,001 to 116,500	2000 00
		116,501 to 117,000	2000 00
		117,001 to 117,500	2000 00
			<u>20,000 00</u>
			<u>\$44,000 00</u>

		Brought forward—one pound notes,		\$44,000 00
FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.				
1863.				
June 24.	Nos.	20,001 to 21,000	\$5000	00
		21,001 to 22,000	5000	00
July 1.		22,001 to 23,000	5000	00
		23,001 to 24,000	5000	00
July 4.		24,001 to 25,000	5000	00
			<hr/>	\$25,000 00
Nov. 11.	Nos.	25,001 to 26,000	\$5000	
		26,001 to 27,000	5000	
		27,001 to 28,000	5000	
			<hr/>	15,000 00
Dec. 23.	Nos.	28,001 to 29,000	\$5000	
		29,001 to 30,000	5000	
		30,001 to 31,000	5000	
			<hr/>	15,000 00
Dec. 30.	Nos.	31,001 to 32,000	\$5000	
		32,001 to 33,000	5000	
			<hr/>	10,000 00
			<hr/>	65,000 00
			<hr/>	\$109,000 00

*Amount of Provincial notes defaced by Commissioners from March 1st, 1863, to March 10, 1864, and delivered to Provincial Secretary, as per receipt in Registry Book.*

1863.				
May 7.	£3000	in \$4 and \$5 Notes.		
		in 4 Notes,	\$11,700	
		in 5 Notes,	300	
			<hr/>	12,000 00
June 2.	£1500	in 4 and \$5 Notes,		
		in 4 Notes,	5800	
		in 5 Notes,	200	
			<hr/>	6,000 00
July 6.	£1500	in 4 and \$5 Notes,		
		in 4 Notes,	5840	
		in 5 Notes,	160	
			<hr/>	6,000 00
Oct 22.	£3750	in 4 and \$5 Notes,		
		in 4 Notes,	14,480	
		in 5 Notes,	520	
			<hr/>	15,000 00
Dec. 16.	£2500	in 4 and \$5 Notes,		
		in 4 Notes,	9480	
		in 5 Notes,	520	
			<hr/>	10,000 00
1864.				
March 10.	£5000	in \$4 and \$5 Notes,		
		in 4 Notes,	18,700	
		in 5 Notes,	1300	
			<hr/>	20,000 00
			<hr/>	\$69,000 00
		£17,250		

CHARLES TWINING,  
JEREMIAH NORTHUP,  
CHAS. H. M. BLACK.

Halifax, March 16, 1864.



## H.

*Indebtedness of the Province of Nova Scotia.*

## DR.

To amount of Province notes, old and new issue,	\$447,458 00
“ Borrowed of Savings' Bank,	536,000 00
“ Of undrawn monies,	151,192 18
“ Railway damages to counties due,	2397 24
“ Of Provincial bonds sold.	4,000,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,137,047 42

## CR.

By amount due from Collectors of Excise,	\$48,069 38
“ “ Casual Revenue,	39,128 15
“ “ Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. I.	6145 15
“ “ Dalhousie College,	20,000 00
“ “ Counties for road advances,	11,231 43
“ “ Counties to Hospital of Insane,	22,279 40
“ “ Railway Department,	23,005 38
“ “ Post office,	1597 63
“ “ Old copper coin,	3000 00
“ “ Brewers of ale and manufacturers of Tobacco,	3292 67
Balance in Bank of Nova Scotia,	100,745 67
	<hr/>
	\$278,499 86

Receiver General's office,  
Halifax, 31st December, 1863.

## APPENDIX No. 23.

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### APPOINTMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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(No. 17, Legislative.)

*Government House, Halifax, 19th February, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of this Province, by the appointment of Mr. S. Creelman, to be Gold Commissioner, I have the honor to inform your Grace that, by the advice of my Council, I have appointed Mr. Archibald Patterson to a seat in that branch of the Legislature, and in accordance with the instructions contained in a despatch from your Lordship, marked separate, 27th December, 1862, I lose no time in informing you of the same. Mr. Patterson is a merchant resident in the county of Colchester, of an old and respectable Picton family, and is in many ways worthy of a seat in the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G.

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(Nova Scotia, No. 18.)

*Downing Street, March 17th, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 17, of the 19th February, stating that you have appointed Mr. Archibald Patterson, to a seat in the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lient. Governor the Right Honble. the EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c.

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(No. 48, Legislative.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S., 13th May, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to inform your Grace, that I have appointed the honorable Samuel Chipman, to a seat in the Legislative Council, in place of Mr. Charles Dickey, who has resigned his seat in that branch of the Legislature, in consequence of ill health.

Mr. Chipman was the oldest member of the House of Assembly, having occupied a seat in that body for more than twenty years.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G.

(Nova Scotia, No. 38.)

*Downing Street, June 3, 1863.*

My LORD,—

With reference to your despatch No. 48, of the 13th inst., I have the honor to convey to you my approval of the appointment of the honorable Samuel Chipman, to a seat in the Legislative Council, in the place of Mr. Charles Dickey, who has resigned his seat in consequence of ill health.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honble. the EARL OF MULGRAVE.

## APPENDIX No. 24.

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### MARITIME PROVINCES.

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(COPY.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
8th February, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to bring under the notice of your Excellency the following extract from the speech addressed to the Legislature of this Province, on the 4th instant, relating to the proposed union of the three maritime Provinces, in the hope that corresponding action may be taken by the government of New Brunswick.

“The importance of consolidating the influence and advancing the common progress of the three maritime Provinces, whose interests are so closely identified, has for some time attracted a large share of public attention; and I propose to submit, for your consideration, a proposition, in which the co-operation of the Government of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will be invited, with a view to the union of the three Provinces under one Government and Legislature.”

In accordance with the announcement thus made, the Government propose to submit to the Legislature a resolution authorizing the appointment of delegates, to confer with delegates who may be appointed by the Government of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of arranging such preliminaries as may be considered necessary for the union of the three Provinces under one Government and Legislature, such action to take effect only when confirmed by the Legislatures of the three Provinces, and approved by her Majesty the Queen.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HASTINGS DOYLE.

His Excellency the  
Hon. A. GORDON, C. M. G.

A similar despatch was transmitted to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island.

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(COPY.)

*Fredericton, N. B., 17th February, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th inst., and beg to assure your Excellency that the important subject to which it relates will receive the best attention of my responsible advisers. I may venture to suggest to your Excellency that it would be desirable that the words of the resolutions referred to in your Excellency's despatch should be agreed upon, in common by the governments interested, previously to their introduction, in order that they may be presented in precisely the same form to each of the three Legislatures

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency the Administrator of the  
Government of Nova Scotia.

(COPY.)

Government House, Prince Edward Island,  
17th February, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of your despatch of the 8th inst., in which you bring under my notice an extract from your speech to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which has reference to a Legislative union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

I shall, at the earliest opportunity, bring under the notice of the Executive Council of this Province, the resolution which, in accordance with the announcement in your speech, your ministers propose to submit to the Legislature of Nova Scotia on this important question.

I have the honor to be, &amp;c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS.  
Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency HASTINGS DOYLE.

(COPY.)

Government House, Halifax, 27th February, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th inst., and in reply have to state, that the Government here propose to introduce the following resolution upon the subject of the union of the maritime Provinces, but will defer doing so at present, in order that they may receive any suggestion upon the terms of the resolution which your Government may wish to offer, as it is certainly much to be desired that the wording of the resolutions proposed to the different Legislatures should be as nearly identical as possible.

I have the honor to be, &amp;c.,

(Signed) HASTINGS DOYLE.

To His Excellency ARTHUR H. GORDON,  
The Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.

“ Resolved, That His Excellency the Administrator of the Government be requested to appoint delegates (not to exceed five) to confer with delegates who may be appointed by the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward’s Island, for the purpose of arranging a preliminary plan for the union of the three Provinces under one Government and Legislature, such union to take effect when confirmed by the Legislative enactments of the various Provinces interested and approved by Her Majesty the Queen.”

A similar despatch was transmitted to the Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island.

(COPY.)

Fredericton, N. B., 11th March, 1864.

SIR,—

I have communicated to my Council the draft resolution, enclosed in your Excellency’s despatch of the 27th ult., and have now the honor to transmit

to your Excellency the draft of a corresponding resolution, which it is the intention of my advisers to introduce into the Legislature of this Province, and which, as your Excellency will observe, is substantially identical with that to be introduced in Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency

The Administrator of the Government.

“*Resolved*, That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, requesting him to appoint delegates (not to exceed five) to confer with delegates who may be appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward’s Island, for the purpose of considering the subject of the union of the three Provinces under one Government and Legislature, such union to take effect when confirmed by the Legislative enactment of the various Provinces interested, and approved by Her Majesty the Queen.”

(COPY.)

*Government House, Prince Edward Island,  
11th March, 1864.*

Sir,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 9th inst., of your despatch of date the 29th ultimo, on the subject of a proposed administrative and legislative union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; and to inform you that I have referred a copy of that despatch, and of the resolution enclosed, for the consideration of the Executive Council of this Island.

I have &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency Major General HASTINGS DOYLE.

(COPY.)

*Fredericton, N. B. 11th April, 1864.*

Sir,—

I have the honor to enclose for your Excellency’s information the copy of an address which has been presented to me by both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, together with my reply.

If such an arrangement should not appear to be objectionable to your Excellency, I should venture to suggest the close of the month of July or the beginning of August as the date for the meeting of the delegates.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency

The Administrator of the Government, Nova Scotia.

“*Resolved*, That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to appoint delegates (not to exceed five) to confer with delegates who may be appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of considering the subject of the union of the three Provinces under one government and legislature—such union to take effect when confirmed by the legislative enactments of the various province interested, and approved by Her Majesty the Queen.”

“ I receive this address with the utmost satisfaction, and trust that the delegates whom, in conformity with the wishes therein expressed, I shall immediately proceed to appoint, will be enabled to devise satisfactory means of accomplishing the object with reference to which it will be their duty to deliberate.”

(COPY.)

*Government House, Prince Edward Island,  
10th April, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose copy of a resolution, passed on the 18th inst., in the House of Assembly of this Island, respecting a proposed union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

GEORGE DUNDAS.

Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency Major General H. DOYLE, &c.

“ *Resolved*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint delegates (not to exceed five) to confer with delegates who may be appointed by the government of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the purpose of considering the expediency of a union of the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, under one government and Legislature; the report of said delegates to be laid before the Legislature of this colony before any further action shall be taken in regard to the proposed question.”

## APPENDIX No. 25.

### RECORD COMMISSION.

#### REPORT OF THOMAS B. AKINS,

Appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to be Commissioner of Public Records, under a resolution of the House of Assembly, passed 31st day of April, A. D., 1857, as follows, viz. :—"That His Excellency be respectfully requested to cause the ancient records and documents illustrative of the history and progress of society in this Province, to be examined, preserved, and arranged, either for reference or publication, as the Legislature may hereafter determine, and that this House will provide for the same."

TO THE HONORABLE THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Administrator of the Government, the following report of my proceedings during the last three years, relating to the public archives of this Province under my charge.

By the report of the committee of the House of Assembly on the subject of the Record Commission, made on the 30th day of April, 1860, it was recommended that the work of the Commissioner should be suspended until the termination of the then current year, after which it should be resumed, with a view to its completion. Accordingly, on the first day of January, 1861, the work was resumed, and continued without intermission until April, 1862. During these fifteen months a large mass of papers were examined, and selections made from them of such documents as were considered worthy of preservation, not only as being of historical value, but also such as appeared likely to be the subject of reference for business purposes. These selections occupy sixty-four volumes, and have been bound up and their contents carefully catalogued. A large quantity of papers connected with the granting of land have been also put in order, tied up in bundles under their respective dates, and packed away in boxes. These papers consist of petitions for grants, warrants of survey, orders, original surveys, and drafts of the grants, &c. They occupy four boxes.

The volumes of selections bound during the year 1861, consist of the following, viz. :—

	vols.
Papers of the Legislative Council from 1830 to 1841,	7
Supplemental volume of Cape Breton papers from 1799,	1
Continuation of the first series of files of the House of Assembly from 1831,	1
Supplemental volume of papers from files of Legislative Council, Sheriffs' appointments, gaol returns, &c.,	1
Supplemental volumes of general series from Secretary's office, 1760,	2
Papers connected with the criminal proceedings from 1749 to 1800,	1
Papers connected with the partition of the old townships, from 1760 to 1784,	1
Transcripts received from State paper office in London, viz. :—	
Letters from Governors of Nova Scotia to Lords of Trade, from 1715 to 1781,	5



	VOLS.
Letters from Governors of Louisburg to Lords of Trade, from 1745 to 1749,	1
Letters from Board of Trade to Governors at Annapolis, 1714 to 1748,	1
Minutes of Council at Annapolis, 1720 to 1749,	2
French documents relating to Acadia, from the archives of Paris, (copies made at Quebec,) from 1632 to 1749,	2
French register kept at Annapolis, of marriages, baptisms, &c., for 1703,	1
French manuscripts, known as the Tyrell papers, 1753 to 1755,	1
Book containing accounts, certificates, orders, &c., relating to the vessels employed by governments at Halifax in 1749,	1
Letters from Governors of Nova Scotia to Secretary of State, from 1808 to 1813,	2
A volume of public accounts, 1776 to 1781,	1
A volume containing emigration reports, &c.,	1
Census of the county of Halifax, taken in 1851,	2
Documents connected with the militia since 1829,	1
Letters from the Governors of Massachusetts to Secretary of State, 1748 to 1751, from State paper office,	1
Letters from Governors at Annapolis to Secretary of State, 1720 to 1748,	1
Letters from Governors at Halifax to Secretary of State, from 1749 to 1794, from State paper office,	9
Original Council books of Cape Breton, from 1785 to 1820,	6
Returns of the partition of the township grant of Horton,	1
Catalogues of the public documents, made by W. Gantier about 1810,	1
Catalogues of the contents of the foregoing volumes,	3
Catalogue of the contents of volumes made up in 1859 and 1860,	3
Two large volumes of plans and survey of roads, &c.,	2

64

In May, 1862, the work was again suspended, by direction of the Government, until January, 1863, when it was once more resumed, with the intention of bringing it to a speedy close. The selections from the papers in the Secretary's office had been brought down to the year 1841, and it was deemed advisable that those from the files of the House of Assembly should be also completed to that time. They occupy four volumes, no papers being selected but those of chief importance and which had not been printed in the Journals. During this year the missing portion of the census of 1838 was found, and was arranged and bound up with the rest. Also, a considerable number of papers connected with the mines and minerals, and the questions in dispute between the Government and the Mining Association of London; and also some despatches from the Colonial Office relative to important changes in the government. These have been also bound and catalogued.

The most important work performed during the present year, has been the progress made towards the completion of a copious Index to the registry books of crown grants of land in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. A complete Index of the names of all grantees from 1725 to 1817, with the dates of the grants, number of acres of land granted, the locality, and other particulars, embracing the names of upwards of 24,000 grantees, has been carefully prepared.

The value and importance of this Index will be apparent, when it is known that frequently from 25 to 800 names occur in one patent, and the first name only on the list of grantees is given in the old Index. Much inconvenience has hitherto resulted, both to the Government and private parties, in consequence of the want of such an Index as that now in progress. It is, however, a work of time, and cannot be completed until July or August next, when I hope to have it brought down to 1845, from which period the crown grants have been recorded in the Registry of Deeds in each county, and proper Indexes of them have been kept.

A large quantity of papers to which reference is never made, consisting of government vouchers, treasurers' reports, and duplicate accounts, papers appertaining to the custom house, excise, board of revenue, school returns, and those of the

Secretary's office, from which selections have been made, have been placed in boxes, but not arranged or classified.

The necessity of some system of registration of marriages has been the subject of much consideration during the last three years. In my last report I mentioned that a great number of bonds taken at the Secretary's office on the issuing of marriage licenses had come into my hands. These bonds extend over a period of 85 years, and are about eleven or twelve thousand in number. Many of them are defective, (particularly the more modern,) and some so carelessly filled up as not to contain the names of the persons to be married, but only those of the sureties; others are without seals, and in other respects defective. These bonds are usually filled up by the ministers in the country to whom the licenses are directed, who frequently neglect to return them to the office; consequently no record of marriages solemnized under license has been kept. I should suppose about one fourth part of these bonds only have been returned; those, however, in possession of the Government have been carefully catalogued. The governments of New York and Rhode Island, where the same system of marriage licenses prevailed previous to the revolution, have collected and published catalogues of marriages from their bonds on file. In the latter State there is a very complete system of registration of marriages, births, and deaths, and their returns are annually published by order of the State government.

I have attached a complete list of the books bound, and documents filed and preserved since the commencement of the commission; and in conclusion beg to say that the want of a proper place of deposit for the public archives has been the cause of considerable trouble and expense, which otherwise would have been avoided. There is no room in the building which could be conveniently appropriated for their reception, and it has been found necessary to remove several of the boxes to the garret of the building.

The bound volumes have been placed on the open shelves of the Legislative Library. They should have a separate press or division assigned them, and locked up when not required.

As so many materials have thus been collected at provincial expense, of much value for historical purposes, I think it right to revert to the idea suggested in the resolution of the Assembly in 1857, of printing and publishing selections from these archives, believing they would prove very interesting. The States of New York and Pennsylvania have lately published very large collections of this nature.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS B. AKINS.

Halifax, February 24, 1864.

*A List of all the books and documents arranged and bound by the Commissioner of Public Records from the date of issuing the commission in 1857 to 1st February, 1864.*

	No. of Vols
1. Copies of despatches from Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Governors at Annapolis, from 1714 to 1748, with catalogue or table of contents,	1
2. Original despatches from Lords of Trade to Governors of Nova Scotia at Halifax, entitled Whitehall despatches, from 1749 to 1799, with a volume containing catalogue of contents—bound in six volumes,	1
3. Copies of despatches from the Lords of Trade, &c., to the Governors at Cape Breton, between 1785 and 1820, with catalogue of contents at the end of each volume. These transcripts were obtained from the State Paper office in London,	2
4. Despatches (original) from Secretaries of State to Governors of Nova Scotia, from 1800 to 1833—bound in ten volumes, A volume containing the catalogues of the contents of the foregoing volumes,	10 1
5. Duplicate (original) despatches to Governors, between 1824 and 1840,—not catalogued,	4
6. Copies of despatches from Governors of Nova Scotia to Lords of Trade and Plantations, from 1718 to 1781, obtained from State Paper office—bound in 5 volumes, with a volume containing catalogue of contents,	6
7. Copies of despatches from Governors of Nova Scotia to Secretaries of State, from 1720 to 1764—bound in 10 volumes (from State Paper office), The catalogue of the contents of these 10 volumes is bound up with that of series No. 6, entitled Despatches from Board of Trade.	10
8. Copies of despatches from Governors at Louisburg to Secretary of State, between 1745 and 1748, with catalogue of contents. (State Paper office),	1
9. From Governors of Massachusetts to the Secretary of State, 1748 to 1751, with table of contents.—(State Paper office),	1
10. Letter books of Governor Wentworth, from 1783 to 1807, in seven volumes. (These volumes were presented to the Province by the late Mrs. Gore, having come into her possession as one of the heirs at law of the late Sir Charles Wentworth, son of Governor Wentworth. They contain copies of all his letters to the Secretaries of State while Governor of Nova Scotia, with a great variety of other correspondence of an official character,	7
11. Letters from Governors of Nova Scotia to Secretaries of State, from 1808 to 1813. All despatches from 1813 to the present time are in the office of the Provincial Secretary,	2
12. Documents selected from the files of the Legislative Council, from 1760 to 1829—bound in five volumes,	5
13. Documents from the files of the Legislative Council, 2nd series—1830 to 1841,—with volume of catalogues, A supplemental vol. of Legislative Council papers,	8 1
14. Documents selected from the files of the House of Assembly, from 1758 to 1831, in ten volumes, Catalogue of the contents of the first series of papers from the Legislative Council and those from the House of Assembly, from 1758 to 1831—bound in one volume, Papers from files of Assembly, from 1832 to 1841.—(Catalogued).	10 1 4

15. Manuscript documents of Nova Scotia, consisting of miscellaneous papers, arranged according to dates, from 1748 to 1841, in 29 volumes. The second volume contains drafts of letters from Governors of the Province to Secretaries of State and Board of Trade, not contained in the series of transcripts obtained from the State Paper office, 29  
 A supplemental volume of papers, from 1760 to 1840,—another from 1812 to 1840, 2  
 The catalogues of the contents of these 31 volumes are contained in two folio volumes, 2

## PAPERS OF THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

16. Papers relating to Cape Breton, from 1778 to 1820, in seven vols., with a supplemental volume, from 1796 to 1841, 8  
 A volume containing Cape Breton papers, on special subjects, viz. : copies of Imperial acts relating to the Colonies, Orders in Council, Royal Instructions to Governors, Proclamations, and census returns, from 1811 to 1814, &c. 1  
 The catalogue of the contents of the foregoing 9 volumes is bound in a separate volume, 1  
 17. Papers relating to the county of Cape Breton since its re-annexation in 1820 to 1830, with a few papers in the first volume of previous dates, 5  
 The contents of these five volumes will be found in the volume of catalogues, entitled, "Special subjects," 5  
 18. Council books of Cape Breton while a separate government, from 1785 to 1820, that for 1793 missing. 6

## SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

19. French documents relating to Acadia while under the government of France, from the archives of Paris, being transcripts from the copies in the possession of the government of Canada. Contents : 1st volume, from 1632 to 1699 ; 2nd volume, from 1700 to 1713, with several documents between 1713 and 1749. Table of contents and catalogue of documents in each volume, 2  
 A French Register of baptisms, marriages, &c., kept at Annapolis between 1702 and 17 . . . The second volume of this register is in possession of the Roman Catholic Church at Halifax, having been given to the late Archbishop Walsh about 10 years since by those in charge of the archives at that time, 1  
 French manuscripts called Tyrell's papers, relating to the capture of Fort Cumberland, &c., by Governor Monkton, in 1753 and 1755, 1  
 20. Copies of the Minutes of Council at Annapolis, from 1720 to 1749, from State paper office. The original Council books had been lost. Since these transcripts were obtained, one of the original volumes has been recovered, 3  
 21. A volume containing orders, certificates, and accounts, connected with the vessels employed by governments in 1749-50, 1  
 22. Papers connected with the Crown prosecutions for treasons, seditions, &c., between 1749 to 1788, 2  
 23. Parliamentary estimates for civil and military establishments of Nova Scotia, from 1751 to 1834, 1  
 24. Printed Acts of Parliament relating to the Colonies, previous to 1800, 1  
 24. Royal Instructions to Governors of Nova Scotia, under the Royal seal at arms, from 1720 to 1841—bound in 4 volumes,—an additional or supplemental volume lately added, 4

25.	Royal Proclamations, from 1748 to 1807,	1
27.	Orders of the Privy Council, from 1753 to 1827,	2
28.	Royal warrants, mandamuses, and commissions, under seal at arms, from 1753 to 1840,	1
29.	Papers relating to the Indians of Nova Scotia, from 1751 to 1848, including entry book of commissioners of Indian affairs,	2
30.	Papers connected with the settlement of the old townships, between 1759 and 1784, with some papers relating to the loyalist settlers,	1
	A volume of documents relating to the partition of the townships of Falmouth, Horton, Yarmouth, Onslow, Londonderry, Newport, &c., 1761 to 1784,	1
	Volume containing the return on the writ of partition of the township of Horton,	1
		— 3
31.	Treasurers accounts of the Province of Nova Scotia, from 1758 to 1846—large folio,	6
32.	Papers connected with the settlements formed on the River Saint John, 1764, &c. ; and the building of the city of Saint John, or Parr Town, 1785 to 1808,	1
CENSUS.		
33.	Census of the Province and returns of poll tax to the year 1800,	1
	Several censuses taken between 1800 and 1851,	4
	Census of the County of Halifax, 1851,	2
	Epitome of the census of city of Halifax, 1851,	1
		— 8
TOWN OF HALIFAX.		
34.	A perfect copy of the original allotment book of the town of Halifax in 1749-50. This copy was made to be placed in the office for reference in place of the original, which was very much torn and should be carefully preserved in some suitable place, as the only authentic record of the settlement and plan of the city,	1
	Papers relating to the town of Halifax from 1754 to 1839. The papers of the Shubenacadic canal are bound up in the third volume of this series.	3
35.	Papers relating to the several Negro emigrations and settlements, from 1790 to 1839,	4
36.	A volume containing selections from school returns, &c., between 1813 and 1840,	1
37.	Two volumes containing papers relating to the government establishment at Sable Island, from 1801 to 1849,	2
38.	Two volumes containing papers connected with the churches of England and Scotland, and the school and glebe lands of the church. (Vol. 1st, from 1779 to 1845, including papers of St. Paul's parish ; 2nd vol., from 1800 to 1840, church lands allotted to Ministers of Church of Scotland, &c.)	2
39.	A volume containing papers relating to the casual and territorial revenues, &c.,	1
40.	Correspondence between the Governors of Nova Scotia and the British Minister at Washington, with accompanying papers,	1
41.	Correspondence between the Governors of Nova Scotia and those of New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland, from 1816 to 1841, with accompanying papers,	1
42.	Manuscript copy of the tour made by the late Titus Smith through the eastern part of Nova Scotia by order of Government, with remarks on the natural history of the province,	1
43.	A volume containing sheriffs appointments, gaol returns, and a series of papers connected with the division and boundaries of counties about 1830,	1

44.	Papers relating to the militia of Nova Scotia from 1807 to 1843,	2
45.	Papers relating to emigration,	1
46.	A collection of original returns used in construction of blue books sent to England,	1
47.	Two volumes containing papers relating to the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia, and the revenue derived from the mines, from 1803 to 1843,	2
48.	A collection of catalogues of public documents, made by the late James Gautier, Clerk of Council, about the year 1800,	1
	A complete index of all the Crown grants of land in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton between 1718 and 1763, with the names of 4000 grantees, and other particulars,	1
	Indexes of the Crown grants from 1763 to 1817, (20,500 grantees,) to be bound in two volumes,	2
	A catalogue of all the papers deposited in the various boxes, numbered and marked "Record Commission," including a list of all the marriage license bonds in possession of the Government to 1852 inclusive,	1
		— 4
49.	Two volumes of letters written by Sir John Wentworth to the Secretaries of State while Governor of New Hampshire,	2
50.	Two volumes of plans, chiefly alterations made or proposed to be made in the great roads throughout the province during the last thirty years,	2

## APPENDIX No. 26.

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### MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

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(Circular.—Nova Scotia.)

*Downing Street, 6th July, 1863.*

SIR,—

With reference to my circular despatches of the 16th September, 1862, and 14th April last, I transmit to you for your consideration the copy of a further letter from the office of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, urging the establishment in the Colonies of Courts of Inquiry into the causes of wrecks, in order to investigate the causes of every such casualty as soon as possible after it has occurred.

I am confident that the subject will receive from you the attention which it deserves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

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MR. BOOTH TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(COPY.)

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,  
Marine Department, Whitehall, 23rd June, 1863.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to offer the following observations for the consideration of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, upon the subject of inquiries into wrecks happening on or near the coasts of Her Majesty's Colonial possessions.

The recent loss of the steanship "Anglo Saxon," off Cape Race, Newfoundland, and the proceedings connected with the inquiry which My Lords have instituted in this country in the matter of that wreck, have induced their Lordships at once to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State the inconvenience and the difficulty of conducting these investigations in this country in cases where the casualty has happened in a distant country some weeks, or, it may be, months previously. In such cases it often happens that the officers, ship's crew, and passengers, have dispersed or remained abroad, and it becomes a chance whether the most important witnesses can be produced at the hearing.

To obviate the difficulties above alluded to, My Lords desire me to suggest that it is very desirable that measures should be adopted for the establishment, in the larger Colonies at any rate, of Marine Courts of Inquiry, whose duty it should be to investigate on the spot and at once any case of wreck calling for inquiry which may happen on or near the coast of those Colonies.

Such a step has been contemplated by the Imperial Legislature in passing the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, sec. 242, (amended by 25 and 26 Victoria cap.

63, sec. 23,) and has been adopted in some of the British possessions, *e. g.*, in India, at the Cape of Good Hope, in some of the Australian Colonies, and at Hong Kong; and their Lordships are able to bear testimony to the satisfactory reports of investigations that have from time to time been received in this department from the Courts so constituted.

It appears to My Lords that the Duke of Newcastle might with advantage call the attention of the Governors of those Colonies in which no Courts of Inquiry into wrecks at present exist, to this subject, with an intimation of the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that it will be desirable in every Colony where the requisite means exist to establish Courts of Inquiry, which shall investigate wrecks of British ships happening on their respective coasts as soon as possible after the casualty has occurred.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES BOOTH.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office.

(No. 75.—Miscella.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
28th August, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honour to inform you that, on receipt of a circular from your Grace, dated 6th July, 1863, relative to the formation of a court of enquiry into the causes of wrecks, I at once called the attention of my Council to the subject.

It appears, however, that there does not exist at present any act of this Provincial Legislature by which such a court could be established.

My Government have accordingly determined to prepare an act for that purpose, which may be submitted to the Assembly at the next session; and in order that it may be as perfect as possible I have to request your Grace to be good enough to cause copies of similar acts which may have been passed in England or the other Colonies to be transmitted for the guidance of this Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NORMANBY.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

*Halifax, 10th August, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have to request you will inform His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that I have examined the subject of the circular of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 6th July, 1863, and do not find any authority to exist in the Provincial Government to establish a Court of Inquiry into the causes of wrecks. This authority could only be derived from Imperial or Provincial legislation; and the court or tribunal mentioned in the cexlii. section, paragraph 5, of the Merchant Seamen Act, 1854; and to which allusion appears to be made in the several despatches sent to me is expressed to have its creation under legislative authority.

It would seem therefore to be proper, under the opinion of the Colonial Secretary, that an act for the purpose, His Grace desires, should be prepared and submitted to the Assembly at its next session; and as uniformity is desirable, I would suggest an application for copies of such laws or regulations as have been passed in England or the Colonies on the subject.

I return the despatches sent to me—among them I do not find that of 14th April, 1863, referred to in the circular of 6th July.

I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

The Hon. the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, &c., &c., &c.



(Nova Scotia.—No. 63.)

*Downing Street, 19th October, 1863.*

SIR,—

With reference to the Marquis of Normanby's despatch, No. 75, of the 20th of August, I have the honor to transmit to you for your information and guidance the enclosed copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, offering observations on the establishment of Marine Courts of Inquiry, and enclosing copies of laws which have been passed by different Colonial Legislatures for the purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Officer Administering the Government in Nova Scotia.

MR. FARRER TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, COLONIAL OFFICE.

(COPY.)

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Marine Department,  
Whitehall, 5th October, 1863.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, enclosing copies of despatches from the Governors of Antigua, dated 10th August, and Nova Scotia, dated 20th August, reporting on the proposition for the establishment of Courts of Inquiry into cases of wrecks in the Colonies; and with reference to the request contained in the despatch of the Governor of Nova Scotia to be supplied with copies of similar acts which may have been passed either in England or the other Colonies for his guidance in the matter, I am to request you will refer the Governor to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, part viii., and to the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 63, section 23.

I am to point out that there are various acts in various colonies and possessions in India, at the Mauritius, in the Bahamas, in the Australian Colonies, at the Cape, and elsewhere, providing for the constitution of these Courts of Inquiry, all of which depend for their details on the materials available in and on the special circumstances of each colony.

The great objects to be kept in view in the constitution of such Courts are, that there shall be, either as a member or members of the court, or as assessor or assessors, some independent person or persons, possessing adequate nautical skill and experience, and also some person or persons of judicial knowledge and habits.

The proceedings should be public, and should be assimilated as far as possible to those of ordinary courts of justice.

The Colonial Office are no doubt aware that a proposal has recently been made for establishing these Courts in Newfoundland and New Brunswick; and I am to suggest that the government of these neighboring Colonies may possibly be able to help each other in forming a similar if not an uniform system.

I herewith forward for the use of the Governor of Nova Scotia, copies of, or reference to, various enactments by which these courts are established. Others might be added if it were desirable, but they would scarcely convey any additional information.

In conclusion I am to add, as an illustration of the importance of holding these enquiries as soon as possible after the casualty occurs, that the Board of Trade are prevented from having investigations into the wrecks of three vessels which have been recently lost on the coasts of New Brunswick and Newfoundland, viz.: the "Norwegian," the "Georgia," and the "Pactolus," because the Masters have not returned to the United Kingdom.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) T. H. FARRER.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office.

## APPENDIX No. 27.

### POORS' ASYLUM.

*Aggregate list of articles purchased for the use of the Halifax Asylum for the Poor during the year 1863, with the balance due the Bank on the 1st January.*

1863. Balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia, per account,		\$4423 54
Barley, 5782 lbs.,	\$220 64	
Beef, 31361 lbs.,	1285 58	
Butter, 1255 lbs.,	192 02	
Bread, (hard), 35 boxes,	35 00	
Bakery—Baker's salary and wood,	216 82	
Coals, 85 chals.,	431 12	
		\$2381 18
Contingencies—expended by the matron, whose account is audited monthly by the acting Commissioner,	\$849 00	
Clothing—blankets, sheets, &c.,	1821 95	
Coffee, 167 lbs.,	35 07	
Cows and horse—purchase of cow, bran, harness, &c.,	110 65	
		2815 77
Cottage, Willis—Common and Waterloo Fields, and Hospital,	\$457 85	
Corn Meal, 20 bbls.,	75 70	
Fish—104 qtls. Dry and 1 bbl. Herring,	162 85	
Flour, 433 bbls.,	2250 57	
Gas Company—gas light,	113 90	
Ironmongery,	29 67	
Interest—paid the Bank for money advanced,	186 99	
Insurance—paid prem. Insurance against fire on the buildings,	36 00	
Lumber—for repairs to buildings, coffins, &c.,	116 62	
Leather—for shoes and repairing,	280 57	
		3710 72
Miscellaneous—expenses required for the establishment—articles not of ordinary consumption, purchased by the Commissioners, which do not come under other heads,	\$376 76	
Molasses, 1386 galls.,	425 34	
Oatmeal, 2050 lbs.,	66 75	
Oil, 140 galls.,	99 90	
Porter and Beer,	157 53	
Pork, 3800 lbs.,	196 50	
Potatoes, 1876 bush.,	638 95	
Peas and Beans, 124 bush.,	149 77	
Removal of Paupers,	42 00	
Repairs to buildings,	335 84	
Rice, 1344 lbs.,	56 00	
Straw for bedding, 25711 lbs.,	116 76	
		2660 00

## Salaries—including Medicines and medical attendance :

viz., Dr. W. J. Almon,	\$480 00	
Keeper and Matron,	600 00	
Schoolmistress,	60 00	
Clerk,	240 00	1380 00
Salt, 10 hhds.,	18 50	
Soap, 576 lbs. hard, 224 3-5 cwt. soft,	308 41	
Stationery and printing,	15 41	
Sugar, 1920 lbs.,	145 55	
Tinware and repairing,	178 81	
Tea, 1351 lbs.,	485 98	
Truckage,	67 75	
Vinegar, 80 gals.,	11 66	
Wool,	47 38	
Water Commissioners—water,	246 75	
Wine, 127 gals.,	203 20	
Wood, 90 cords,	209 55	1938 95
		<u>\$19310 40</u>
Dec. 31. Balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia at date,		<u>\$4573 40</u>

P. POWER,  
CHARLES TWINING, } Auditors.

*Account of Funds received for the use of the Halifax Asylum for the Poor during the year 1863, and from whence received.*

1863.	Commissioners.	Treasury Transient Poor.	City & Coun- ty Treas'rer.	Casual board and sale of Sundries.	Total.
January,	His Worship the Mayor,			159 00	159 00
February,	Wm. Lawson, Esq. (1862)	2000 00	2000 00	348 93	4348 93
March,	Charles Twining, Esq.,			179 67	179 67
April,	A. M. Uniacke, Esq.,		1296 10	76 37	1372 47
May;	Henry Pryor, Esq.,	2000 00		236 76	2236 76
June,	W. M. Allan, Esq.,			28 63	28 63
July,	Do.	2000 00		79 55	2079 55
August,	Hon. J. H. Anderson,			53 16	53 16
September,	Hon. E. Kenny,			55 51	55 51
October,	J. W. Nutting, Esq.,	2000 00		34 46	2034 46
November,	Patrick Power, Esq.,			22 67	22 67
December,	Hon. M. Br Almon,		2000 00	66 05	2066 05
	School grant for 1862,				100 00
	Balance carried down,				4573 40
		<u>\$8000 00</u>	<u>5296 10</u>	<u>1340 76</u>	<u>19310 26</u>

Errors excepted.

HENRY PRYOR,  
Chairman.

Halifax, 31st December, 1863.

*Account of Paupers remaining in the Asylum for the Poor on the 1st January, 1863, and admitted during the year ended 31st December.*

Men—Halifax,	94	
Transient,	358	
	<hr/>	452
Women—Halifax,	99	
Transient,	192	
	<hr/>	291
Children—Halifax,	175	
Transient,	40	
	<hr/>	215
	<hr/>	958
Total,		
Deaths in the Asylum during the year :		
Men,	31	
Women,	32	
Children,	25	
	<hr/>	88
Total,		

Number of Paupers in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1863 :

Men,	162,	of which 14 are Lunatic.
Women,	147,	“ 29 “
Children,	89,	“ 3 “
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	398.	46

Average number of Paupers per day, 360, at a cost of 12 cents per day.

Number of Paupers in the House on the 17th January, 1864—422.

J. H. KEYNOLDS,

Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 28.

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PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia, No. 185.)

*Downing Street, 22nd July, 1862.*

My LORD,—

You were informed by my circular, bearing date the 18th of January last, that the practice of appointing public officers in pursuance of a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, was generally inapplicable to appointments which are made by a Governor not under instructions from the Secretary of State, but in conformity with the recommendations of his responsible ministers.

I shall be glad to learn of you whether in the Colony under your government there are any appointments for which such a warrant is required by law, or with regard to which there are in your opinion any exceptional reasons for continuing the existing form.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honble. the EARL OF MULGRAVE.

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(No. 73, Legislative.)

*Government House, Halifax, 15th August, 1862.*

My LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 185, 22nd July, 1862, in which your Grace desires to be informed whether there are any appointments in this Province for which a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual is required by law, or with regard to which there may be in my opinion any exceptional reasons for continuing the existing form.

In reply I beg to inform your Grace that, after consultation with the Law Officers, I do not find that such a warrant is in any case required by law; nor am I aware of any office with regard to which it would be necessary to continue the present form.

Your Grace will of course understand that I do not refer to appointments in the Vice Admiralty Court; those appointment being Imperial, not Provincial.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G.

(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—Separate.)

*Downing Street, 27th December, 1862.*

My Lord,—

I have had under my consideration your despatch of the 15th August, respecting the practice of appointing public officers in pursuance of a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, and I have come to the conclusion that in all future appointments the issue of the Royal Warrant should be discontinued.

I should, however, wish that all appointments which, under the existing system, would be made by warrants, should be notified to this department, as it would not be convenient that Her Majesty and her Government should be uninformed of the changes which may occur amongst the principal office holders of the Province.

These instructions do not, of course, apply to the officers of the Vice Admiralty Court, who will continue, as at present, to receive their commissions from this country.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Right Honble. the EARL OF MULGRAVE, &amp;c. &amp;c.

## APPENDIX No. 29.

### LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.

*Legislative Library Rooms, Halifax,  
5th March, 1864.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, &c., &c. :

*Sir,—*

Herewith we furnish detailed report for 1863, with accounts appended, by Mr. James Venables, Librarian, which we apprehend will be found satisfactory. The Library has been enriched during the year 1863, as will be seen, by several useful and valuable works. As a public resort, it has, so far, quite fulfilled the expectations of the original designers; and a moderate amount of public means, annually disbursed in providing additional volumes, is all that is required to establish its utility.

We have much pleasure in certifying to the courtesy and attention of the Librarian, and to his efficiency for the office he holds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

J. McCULLY, *Chairman.*  
EDW. KENNY,  
M. B. ALMON,

*Legislative Library Rooms, Halifax, N. S.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY:

*Sir,—*

I have the honor to submit this, my second report on the condition of the Library, for the year 1863. The Library continues to increase in value and usefulness, in consequence of additions by purchase and otherwise, during the past year, of several works of merit, chief among which is a copy (latest edition) of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, in twenty-two volumes.

I may mention the following works, which have been added to the Library, as worthy of especial notice, viz. :

Anthon's Classical Dictionary,	1 volume.
Eighty years Progress of British America.	
Garneaux's History of Canada,	2 do.
Gesner's Geology of Nova Scotia,	1 do.
Lyell's Antiquity of Man,	1 do.
Taylor's Statistics of Coal,	1 do.
Pedley's History of Newfoundland,	1 do.
Kirk's History, Charles the Bold,	2 do.
Irving's Life of Washington,	5 do.
May's Constitutional History of England,	2 do.
Ruskin's works,	5 do.

Also, several volumes of a new edition of Bacon's works, which is at present

in process of publication. There have been received also, by donation, several volumes as follow :

From Canada, a late work, of nearly one thousand pages, on the Geology of Canada, by Sir William Logan and others,—Canadian Flora, in two volumes, by the Abbe L. Provancier.

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1862.

Do. on the public accounts of Canada, “

Do. of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, “

Memorial of the people of Red River Settlement to the British and Canadian Governments.

Report on the postal service by the Grand Trunk Railway, for 1862.

Report on the protection of the fisheries in the gulf of St. Lawrence, for 1861-62.

And a pamphlet on the currents, climate, and navigation of the St. Lawrence and Straits of Belle Isle.

A copy of the Laws of Canada for 1862; and a complete set of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, for the same year.

From New Brunswick, we have received the Journals of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, and a copy of the Laws, all for the year 1863.

From Prince Edward Island, a copy of their Revised Statutes, in two volumes, containing the Statutes from the year 1773 to 1862, and a copy of the Laws for 1863.

From Newfoundland, the Journals of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, and the Laws, all for 1863.

From New Zealand, the Journal of the House of Representatives and Legislative Council, with an appendix,—the whole comprising three volumes.

From the Cape of Good Hope, we received the statistical tables of that Colony for the year 1862.

From New York, eighteen volumes of the Journals and documents of the Senate and Assembly of that State, for 1862.

All of the above favors it is intended to acknowledge, by sending in return, copies of the Journals of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, with the Laws of the Province, and such other papers and documents as may be considered worthy of acceptance.

There have also been bound, and placed in the Library during the past year, a complete set of the Laws of the Province, from the year 1758 to the present time; likewise an entire set of the Journals of the Legislative Council. Some of the earlier numbers of both these works are now very scarce and difficult to obtain; these have therefore been bound up in a peculiar manner, so as to preserve them in the Library exclusively.

The remainder of the Patent Office reports, referred to in my last report as not being finished at that time by the book-binder, have since been received, and are now on the shelves of the Library. The total number of volumes of that work is nine hundred and thirty-two.

In consequence of an outlay, unprovided for, in binding the Patent office reports, the amount expended has exceeded the sum granted by Parliament at the last Session, as will appear by the accounts annexed to this report, all of which I beg most respectfully to submit.

JAMES VENABLES, *Librarian.*



*Legislative Library in account with the Province of Nova Scotia.*

Dr.

1863.		
Jan. 1.	Balance due Bank of Nova Scotia,	\$233 22
April 4.	Paid George Phillips on acct., binding,	166 50
27.	Do. balance of acct. do.,	207 50
July 18.	Hall and Beamish's acct.,	75 00
Sept. 8.	Scottish American,	3 00
8.	Chas. Stebbing—books,	7 50
8.	Little & Brown, do.,	148 00
8.	Freight on above,	3 50
Oct. 30.	John Bowes & Son,	28 60
Nov. 5.	A. McKinlay, acct. for 1862,	44 45
5.	J. Venables,	20 00
Dec. 31.	Librarian to date,	400 00

\$1337 27

Cr.

1863.		
Feb. 27.	By Cheque,	\$400 00
April 2.	Do.	400 00
Oct. 24.	Do.	400 00
		<u>\$1200 00</u>
Dec. 31.—	Balance due Bank,	137 27

\$1337 27*James Venables in account with Legislative Library.*

Dr.

1863.		
January 1.	To cash on hand,	\$49 50
Novr. 5.	Do.	20 00

\$69 55

Cr.

1863.		
January 2.	Paid truckage on parcel,	\$0 20
" 5.	Mrs. Ford, labor,	1 00
" 8.	1 McPherson's Poems,	1 25
Feb. 27.	Paid express on books from New York,	1 50
April 9.	E. G. Fuller's account,	6 30
" 17.	Fishwick's Express,	0 50
May 6.	Queen's Printer's account,	5 00
" 22.	John Bowes & Son,	4 00
" 22.	1 Anthon's Dictionary,	5 50
" 29.	Paid R. & J. Wetmore's account,	1 50
" 29.	1 Resources of California,	1 50
June 24.	Paid Hall & Beamish's account,	9 53
July 21.	1 set McCaulay's Essays,	9 00
" 21.	Paid Mrs. Ford, labor,	2 50
Novr. 5.	1 Pollard's History of the War,	1 50

\$50 78

Dec. 31. To balance,

18 77

\$69 55

## APPENDIX No. 30.

### JUDICIAL RESIGNATION.

(COPY.)

*Halifax, 4th April, 1864.*

SIR,—

The infirm and delicate state of my health warns me that my day of labor and usefulness is well nigh over. It has already, I am sorry to say, seriously interrupted the discharge of my duties, both in town and on circuit; and I am more and more sensible that I cannot hope to take any great share in the work for the future.

Under these circumstances, though I cannot terminate my long connection with the Bench without extreme reluctance and regret, I feel it to be my duty to afford the Government the opportunity of providing more effectually for the public service by the appointment of a successor in my office, more equal to its important and increasing duties.

To this end I propose to place my resignation in your Excellency's hands, upon being secured a retiring allowance of £400 a year, the same as that provided for the Master of the Rolls a few years since. This will, in my case, be accomplished at much less charge to the Province.

My present salary is,	£812	10	0
That of my successor will be,	700	0	0

The difference thus saved is,	£112	10	0
The additional sum of,	287	10	0

Will therefore only be required to make up the proposed allowance,	£400	0	0
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I shall say nothing of any claim which I might make after a service of thirty years on the Bench, during which, I may observe, the labors and duties of my office have been more than doubled; not merely from the ordinary and natural increase of business, but by the abolition, first, of the Inferior Courts, and next of the Court of Chancery, the whole business of both being since thrown upon the Supreme Court. Looking at the matter in a public point of view alone, I cannot doubt that it will be thought highly desirable to secure at so small a cost the better and more effective discharge of those duties, which my age and broken health will no longer enable me to perform as I could wish, and as the exigencies of the country require.

If, however, contrary to my expectations, my retirement should not be accepted on these terms, I shall continue to hold my office, performing such services as health and strength will permit; and though conscious how unequal I am for the work, I shall at least have the satisfaction of having endeavored to obviate the inconvenience to the public service which my infirmities and incapacity may occasion.

May I request that your Excellency will bring this subject before your Executive Council at an early day.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. B. BLISS.

His Excellency the ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(COPY.)

*Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, 12th April, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th instant, addressed to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, informing his Excellency of the infirm state of your health, and proposing to resign your office of Judge in the Supreme Court, upon your being secured a pension of £400 a year; and I am commanded by His Excellency to say in reply that the Government have learned with deep regret that the Province is in danger of being deprived of the services of a Judge who for so many years has so deservedly enjoyed the highest respect and confidence of the Government and the country—that they are deeply sensible of your great claims upon the public, and are only prevented from meeting your wishes respecting the proposed pension by the strong objections which exist against the establishment of such a precedent; but that the Government will consider it their duty to provide for the efficient administration of justice without interfering with that consideration for your health and comfort which the Government are happy to know the people of this Province will be most anxious should be bestowed.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

CHARLES TUPPER.

His Honor JUSTICE BLISS.

## APPENDIX No. 31.

### NAVIGATION SECURITIES.

(COPY.)

*Office Board of Works, Halifax, 9th April, 1864.*

SIR,—

I beg to report that Sambro Island Light House requires a new lantern as early in this season as is practicable. The one in use has been there for many years, and is in such a state it is liable to accident from a gale of wind at any time. This light I consider to be a very ordinary one, and not what the maritime interests of this port demands.

It has ever been one that mariners could not well judge their distance from, and this has caused the loss of some vessels, and also the loss of life.

I would recommend that this light house be supplied with a new improved lantern, and new light apparatus of greater power. The lamps and reflectors that are in use there will answer for the light houses to be built this season at Battery Point and Fish Island, as these lights do not require to be so powerful.

In England and in the United States the dioptric or Fresnel Lights have superceded the catoptric or reflector lights, and are recommended to be much superior to the best reflector system of illumination, and offers very great advantages over them in useful effect. The lights in this Province, I may say, are all reflector lights.

The cost, I perceive, by the tariff issued by the makers of these dioptric lights, Messrs. Chance Bros. & Co., of Birmingham, for a lantern from them, and fitted with dioptric light apparatus, complete for a fixed light of the first order delivered in England, is about £2550 sterling, or \$12,750, and requires two keepers. If the cost of a dioptric light for Sambro is thought to be too great an expenditure at this present time, as I believed it to be when I made the estimate for repairs for this present year, I am of the opinion that a lantern made on the plan of the pattern I have lately had made, and is now in this office, supplied with about 7 lamps, with two feet parabolic reflectors, placed round in a circle in a horizontal position on a light stand in the lantern, about 3 feet high from the deck, and to have about six lamps more, with one foot parabolic reflectors to be placed above the larger reflectors on the seaward side, say on a second raised stand 1½ feet higher than the first; these lamps to be placed in the same manner as the lamps below, but will be required only on the seaward side. In this way, I think, at a distance off at sea, these lights will shew into one, and appear a large luminous ball of light, and I think one that will give satisfaction,—the cost of a new lantern, completed in this way, will not likely exceed \$1000 or \$1100, and the maintenance will be only about the same as at present, as it now burns 12 lamps with one foot parabolic reflectors.

These are my views, and if it is thought best to try the plan I propose, and my expectations are not realized, it will not occasion much loss, as this lantern and light apparatus can be taken for another light house of less importance.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN KENDRICK.

F. BROWN, Esq., Chairman Board of Works.

(COPY.)

*Nile, at Halifax, 11th August, 1863.*

My LORD,—

I have the honor to forward for your Excellency's information, the accompanying copy of a letter from Commander Malcom, of Her Majesty's Ship "Barracouta," together with its enclosures, relative to the fog horn on Partridge Island, N. B. Should the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia be inclined to erect a fog horn at the entrance of Halifax harbor, I would, from my experience of the entrance during thick fogs, most strongly recommend it to be erected on the Devil's Island, as no ship ought to attempt to make Sambro in a fog, owing to the outlying dangers, but invariably to close the land between "Shut in Island" and the Devil's Point light house, where the soundings are regular and the anchorage good, and where there are no outlying dangers; but the guns should still be continued from Sambro light house.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

ALEX. MILNE,

Vice Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency the EARL OF MULGRAVE,  
Lieutenant Governor, Nova Scotia.

(COPY.)

*H. M. S. Barracouta, Halifax, 10th August, 1863.*

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 26th ult., I have the honor to inform you that I have inspected the fog horn on Partridge Island, visited Messrs. Fleming & Humbart, manufacturers of horn, at their foundry in Pond street, St. John, N. B., and have also taken opportunities of making some observations on the phonetic powers of the instrument.

1st. The instrument is a horn.

2nd. It is worked by a boiler capable of sustaining a pressure of 150 lbs., and of driving an engine of about two horse power.

3rd. The horn is supposed to be heard from four to six miles off, and in a moderate breeze about four miles against the wind.

My experience in St. John harbor during a dense fog of some days' continuance, being then distant two miles from horn on Partridge Island, was that the horn was constant in its operation, and was heard even more distinctly than the report of a 12 pound gun which was fired several times whilst fog was on and horn sounding.

On the 5th instant, in H. M. Ship under my command, when sailing from St. John in a dense fog, the horn bearing about S. W., force four, I steered S. W. and S., put the patent log overboard, and when we lost the sound the patent log showed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. So on this occasion we may infer, from being to windward of horn about three miles, and fog being very dense and breeze moderate, (about four,) that the sound in such weather may be fairly supposed to have a radius of from three to six miles.

I might also suggest that, provided there is no land obstruction to act as a screen to sound, to place the horn on a low position; as from its being on an elevation on Partridge Island the sound is heard better on a corresponding elevation, than on the beach, though the latter is the nearer of the two.

The interval between sounding being a constant and the power of the instrument great—by listening some minutes, it would be almost impossible to mistake this horn for that of a steamer. From the power and regular intervals between the sounding it could not be mistaken for a conch-shell blown by an individual, though the sounds emitted by steam-horn and conch-shell are very similar.

The fires are lighted on the earliest indication of fog; steam is obtained in about 30 minutes. When steam is up, all that is needed is to keep steam, which, with ordinary attention, is easily done. Machinery, when once started, is self-acting, blows the horn, pumps its own water, as long as it has steam to work it, and is not shut off by hand.

A wheel with cams is made to revolve, and cause them to press against a lever, which opens an equilibrium valve, admits steam to whistle. As soon as cam is clear of lever, the valve is closed again by a spring. The steam is admitted by three cams to whistle, as long as fog lasts, for 10 seconds in every minute.

4. From the report of Commissioners of Light houses in the Bay of Fundy, made to the Governor of New Brunswick in 1860, I learn that the cost of erection of steam engine, boiler, and machinery, was £300; building and procuring water, £165 15s. 11d. These buildings were only for summer use. As it is intended to keep the steam horn in operation in winter, a further and heavier expense must be incurred for building.

Expense of one year's working, taken from 31st October, 1861, to 31st Oct., 1862, was, for fuel, £49 1s. 6d.; wages of engineer and assistant, £95.

The salary of J. Wilson, the engineer, is equal to £100 annually, as he receives £65 as gas-maker for light house on Partridge Island, consequently the assistant gets £60 annually; so that by combination of light house and horn, the expenses of latter are reduced.

The annual total from repairs and extras is constantly varying. For example, in 1861, buildings and machinery cost £184. In 1863, repairs are being made, which will cost from £50 to £100. The above money is in the currency of New Brunswick, about 21 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent more than sterling money.

5. The light house keeper (Mr. Reid) has nothing to do with fog horn, except noting the period of fog setting in, and time of commencing to blow the horn.

The engineer (Mr. Wilson) makes gas for Partridge Island light house, and has charge, with an assistant (Mr. McGowan), of steam fog horn. The duties of Mr. McGowan, the assistant, are to carry up fuel, get steam up, take his turn with engineer for duty, but he is not a mechanic. The light house and fog horn buildings are quite apart.

6. Messrs. Fleming and Humbart, of Pond street, St. John, N. B., are the manufacturers of the fog horn now on Partridge Island.

Mr. Fleming thinks he could produce a fog horn of a better class, and cheaper, by various changes, such as doing away with superfluous gearing, feeding the boiler by a Gifford injector, having upright tubes, and giving a great increase in boiler surface.

There can be no doubt but that an engine of over one horse-power was not needed simply to press against a lever, and open an equilibrium valve, which one could open by simply pressing the thumb against it. Also, that a boiler of large surface, and equal to a pressure of 200 lbs., would give a sound of much greater volume and force.

Mr. Fleming says that the invention is not patented—that Mr. Vernon Smith spoke to him on the subject, proposed a plan, but the engineering details, &c., were all executed by Mr. Fleming himself.

A drawing of the horn now on Partridge Island has been made by Mr. Fleming, and was procured for me by Mr. R. W. Crookshanks, Secretary and Treasurer for Commissioners of public institutions. (I enclose it marked D.)

I also enclose a letter addressed to me by Fleming & Humbart, on the subject of the present and proposed fog horn, the latter obviously a very much better instrument. (This document is lettered E.)

7. I enclose 3 reports on public works for 1860, 1861, 1862, lettered A, B, C.

8. In conclusion, I would suggest the advisability of making a few experiments as to the position and direction of horn. 2nd. That the boiler power should be increased to at least 6 horse-power, and the pressure to 200 lbs; that the boiler, in case fresh water fails, should be fitted for using salt.

That it should be considered, that, as one boiler is liable to get out of order, whether it would be advisable or no to have a duplicate, as in a remote place as Cape Race for instance, the horn might be stopped and cause dangerous results.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. T. MALCOM,  
Commander.

Vice Admiral Sir Alexander MILNE, K.C.B., }  
Commander-in-Chief. }

(COPY.)

(No. 57.—Miscella.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,*  
18th June, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to my former despatches, No. 76, 20th August, and No. 97, 15th November, 1862, relative to the substitution of a dioptric light at Sambro, in place of that at present in use, I have the honor to inform your Grace that I caused the correspondence which had taken place upon the subject to be submitted to the Legislature during last session, in the hopes that the Assembly would have granted the sum required for carrying out the proposed change.

I regret, however, to say that no appropriation was made for this service, and the further consideration of the subject will therefore be necessarily postponed to some future period.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—No. 45.)

*Downing Street, 23rd July, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

With reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 57, of the 18th of June, I have the honor to acquaint you that having communicated a copy of it to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, their Lordships consider that it is much to be regretted that no provision has been made by the Legislature of Nova Scotia for improving the light on Sambro Island.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MULGRAVE. }

(COPY.)

(Nova Scotia.—No. 44.)

*Downing Street, 11th July, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

With reference to my despatch, No. 220, of the 24th of December last, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, relative to the light house at "Sambro" Island; and I have to request that you will inform me whether any measures are in progress for the improvement of that light.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Goernor

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MULGRAVE. }

MR. FARRER TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,  
Marine Department, Whitehall, 26th June, 1863.*

SIR,—

Referring to the letter of the 22nd December last, from this department, on the subject of the light at Sambro, Nova Scotia, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that, in a letter which they have received from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, allusion is made to this light, as the opinion of experienced commanders, in the following terms:—"The light on Sambro Island is not sufficiently marked, being a second or third rate one fixed, and in hazy weather not usually distinguishable from the fishing boats. It should be a first class revolving light to make it unmistakeable."

I am to suggest that the attention of the colonial authorities may properly be called to this subject, that enquiry may at the same time be made as to what has been done or is doing with respect to the improvement of the light in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. H. FARRER.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office.

(COPY.)

(No. 76.—Miscella.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
20th August, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

In answer to a despatch from your Grace, No. 44, 11th ultimo, transmitting a letter from the Board of Trade, requesting information as to the light at Sambro, I have the honor to inform you that I have brought the subject to the notice of my Council, and they have promised again to call the attention of the Assembly to it at the next session.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NORMANBY.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K. G.



APPENDIX No. 32.

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COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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(COPY.)

(Circular.—Nova Scotia.)

*Downing Street, 8th April, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to entrust to my care, as one of the Principal Secretaries of State, the Seals of the Colonial Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

The Officer Administering  
the Government of Nova Scotia. }

## APPENDIX No. 33.

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### APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

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(COPY.)

*Colonial Office, 16th April, 1864.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that, the Marquis of Normanby having placed the resignation of his office of Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia in the hands of the Duke of Newcastle, His Grace was pleased to submit the name of Sir R. Graves MacDonnell to the Queen as successor to Lord Normanby. Her Majesty having signified her approval of the selection of Sir R. G. MacDonnell for the office in question, the necessary steps will be at once taken for carrying that appointment into effect.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Major General H. DOYLE.

## APPENDIX No. 34.

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# AGRICULTURE.

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### REPORT OF REV. DR. FORRESTER.

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In presenting my fifth Report on the Agricultural condition of the Province, I may be allowed to express my congratulations at the progress that has been made during the past year in this branch of our social industry.

Towards the close of the last session of the Legislature, a bill was passed, entitled, "an act to provide for Agricultural Exhibitions and the Improvement of Stock," and the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4000) voted for the carrying out of the same.

By this bill the Province is divided into five sections, and the time fixed for holding exhibitions in rotation within said sections; a committee of management is appointed by the Governor in Council, consisting of two members of the Executive, and others in these sections, respectively, who are to conduct these exhibitions, and publish all their regulations and arrangements at least four months before the day fixed.

The agricultural associations within these sections are allowed to elect one of their number as a member of the committee of management, and any premiums which they may desire to offer, added to the list provided for at the expense of the Province; and, furthermore, the committee of management is instructed to render an account of these exhibitions, &c., for the information of the Legislature.

Such are the provisions of the bill referred to; and whilst every friend of agriculture in the Province ought to be thankful for the large sum thus appropriated for the encouragement of these exhibitions, we cannot help, at the same time, expressing our regret that steps were not taken in connection with that bill for the organization and consolidation of the whole of our agricultural interest, and our fears, in consequence, that the above handsome sum may not be productive of the beneficial results contemplated by its mover.

1. It is well known that there are about forty agricultural societies throughout the Province. The greater proportion of these has now been in existence upwards of thirty years, and from a variety of circumstances, from not keeping abreast with the progressive advancement of agricultural occupations, and a want of adaptation to the spirit of the age, many of them are in a declining condition; and all of them would be vastly improved by some new invigorating element being infused into them.

Though several of these have failed in effecting all the good intended, there cannot be a doubt but that, in the great majority of cases, they have been productive of good, and, where they have been intelligently and spiritedly supported, of much good.

As has just been stated, however, they want some stimulating element infused into them; and perhaps nothing could have done this more effectually than by constituting these societies the vehicles or organs through which these exhibitions might have been held and promoted. They are no doubt acknowledged; but that in such a way that none of them availed themselves of the position assigned them, and several of them seemed to be under the impression that by virtue of these exhibitions they were superseded altogether. Had these societies been made to

occupy the position, to which they were, in my opinion entitled, they would have largely benefitted these exhibitions; and this would have been reciprocated; these exhibitions would have proved of eminent service to these societies, and roused them into new life and vigor.

2. Again, the way in which these exhibitions are proposed to be held is, in our view, considerably in advance of our agricultural condition. The bill unites three or four counties into one section, taking for granted that wherever the show is held, articles and stock will be forwarded from the different counties embraced, at a distance, it may be of 50, 60, 70, or 100 miles. Now, though there may be a few enthusiastic individuals who, when convinced that they have something meritorious to show, will forward it not only that distance, but from the utmost ends of the province, if need be; yet these, we are persuaded, are the exceptions. The great bulk of the people will not take the trouble of sending their productions that distance, involving as it does, no small expense and toil, and the result will be that the exhibition, after all, will only mainly benefit the county or section in which it happens to be held. We believe that this was practically seen in the exhibitions that have already taken place. Though every effort was put forth by the Government to render these exhibitions creditable, and to induce the farmers in the different counties included to forward their productions; and though a general feeling seemed to prevail that the enterprise had proved successful, yet it is notorious that three-fourths and more of the articles shown were from the counties, respectively, in which the exhibitions were held. The show at Kentville, embracing by the bill the counties of Kings, Annapolis, and Lunenburg, had scarcely an article from the first and last mentioned counties, and, with the exception of the fruit, comparatively little from the county of Annapolis.

And so, I believe, was it in Antigonishe. By the praiseworthy exertions of the honorable Messrs. Henry and McFarlane, and the plan resorted to of holding a preparatory show in New Glasgow, there was a fair representation from the county of Pictou, but very little from the county of Guysborough, the other county embraced in that section; and the same thing will be more apparent in those sections embracing a still wider range. The only way of remedying this is, in our opinion, to have one great annual rotary exhibition in some central locality, and one in every county either annually or biennially. The latter would then operate as a feeder to the former, and gradually raise it to distinction. Then would the Province share equally the benefits of the boon, and the cause of agriculture receive a powerful impulse. This is the plan pursued in Scotland, where agriculture is in a higher state of advancement than perhaps in any other country in the world. The Highland Society, as its great agricultural association is called, has its annual show, rotating from east to west and from north to south, and in one or two places in midland counties; and besides there is scarcely a county that has not one, two, three, or four small shows, in the course of a year.

3. Again: the present arrangements are not, to say the least, the best fitted to call forth the skill or industry of the farmer.

According to these arrangements the committee of management are not required to make any announcement of their plans and regulations, or of their competition list, till within four months of the time fixed for holding the exhibition.

Generally speaking, these exhibitions are held sometimes in the beginning of October, so that the prize list need not be published till June or July, when most of the seeds are committed to the soil, and when little or nothing can be done to shew the science or skill of the cultivator.

We are perfectly aware of the fact that many seem to regard these exhibitions as more directly intended to improve the breeds of stock than to promote the growth of roots and grain; and therefore it matters little when the announcements of the show are made. Of a piece with all this is the prevalent idea that the only thing required in this country for the advancement of agriculture is the improvement of the different kinds of stock; and hence the lavish sums that have been expended on their importation. This, we are persuaded, is a great practical delusion. The rearing of high bred stock of any kind implies a state of advancement in agriculture at which we in Nova Scotia have not yet reached, and are not likely to do for a term of years. The higher the blood of the animal the more

refined and delicate does it become, and by consequence the more care and attention does it demand. Before, then, we are in a condition for the profitable introduction of high bred stock into the Province to any large extent, there must be a great change effected in the construction of our farm offices, as well as upon the cultivation of the soil; not only a great many more roots grown, but the whole system of rotation of crops understood and acted upon. At all events, the improvement of stock and that of the cultivation of the soil must go hand in hand; as the one advances so should the other. The first thing to be done plainly is to bring to the highest state of perfection the stock already in our midst; and as we advance in this we shall improve in our style of farming, and so be prepared for the importation of better and more delicate breeds of cattle. In order, then, that all the benefits may flow from these exhibitions, due notice should be given of the time and place of meeting, of the articles to be competed for, &c., at least one year beforehand. This would afford time for experimentalizing in soils and manures, for securing the different sorts of seeds, and for trying the various kinds of implements, a full description of which should accompany the article transmitted for competition. Besides, there ought to be handsome premiums awarded for the best cultivated and cleanest farms, with a special reference to the rotation of crops, for the best constructed and kept offices, &c.

This would be vastly more satisfactory than the awarding of prizes for the best dozen of turnips, or for the heaviest bushel of grain.

4. But once more: there is no authoritative channel, according to the present arrangement, for the diffusion of useful information in connection with these exhibitions.

One important object of these exhibitions, and which should always be kept steadily in view, is the imparting to others the results of our experience in all the operations of the field. It is well that superior articles and stock, in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, be presented to our view, and that these receive the rewards to which they are entitled. But what one man may effect in the one or other of these departments, a hundred others may, if they only know how to proceed. And how is this knowledge to be got? We know no more successful way than from the mouth or written statement of the competitor successful at these exhibitions. And this is what we have always maintained as forming one of the chief benefits of such exhibitions and gatherings. It is to see the articles, no doubt, as the embodiment of a certain amount of science and skill, but is still more to learn how we may go and do likewise.

To collect such knowledge, and present it in a condensed form, is one of the most important functions connected with such undertakings; and this can only be done by parties well acquainted with the whole subject, who can separate the chaff from the wheat, the known from the unknown, and who can accordingly give forth their views with clearness and authority. The bill referred to contemplates the appointment of a new committee of management at each succeeding exhibition, and thereby deprives the public of the benefits of an authoritative, accredited and consecutive statement regarding the merits of these exhibitions, and the lessons they are designed and so well fitted to teach.

We have thus briefly referred to the present desultory condition of our agricultural affairs, in the earnest hope that, at the meeting of the Legislature, so soon to be convened, something decided may be done for the organization and consolidation of the whole. Already has the Legislature provided ample means for the encouragement and improvement of this branch of our industry; and all that now remains to usher in a new epoch in our agricultural history, is to place the whole on a systematic, solid basis.

And surely there is an abundance of incentives to incline the Legislature to take this matter into their most calm and serious consideration. There is, first, the transcendent importance of the subject itself, as constituting the very foundation of our social economy,—as deeply and widely affecting every other branch of industry,—a branch, too, that gives employment to four times as many in the Province as are engaged in any other pursuit. Then there is the awakened and growing interest manifested by all parties in the community on behalf of the cause—the felt consciousness that an immense deal more may yet be done for the

development of our agricultural and horticultural resources, and the necessity that exists for united, combined energy, by which the [productions of our soil may be multiplied a hundred-fold, and our dependence on our neighbours for breadstuffs and other articles be almost, if not altogether, removed.

But there is another view calculated to press the claims of agriculture still more forcibly on the attention of the Legislature. I refer to the well-tested adaptation of our climate and soil to the growth of orchards. It is now admitted on all hands that there is not a country in the world—all things considered—better fitted for the growth of the fruits indigenous to northern latitudes: such as the apple, pear and plum. Were anything like a suitable, vigorous, and well-directed effort imparted by the Legislature to the extension of our orchards, I believe that but a few years would elapse before the three counties of Kings, Hants, and Annapolis would yield as much as the whole revenues of the Province. At all events, in any general Legislative measure for the remodelling and reconstructing of our agricultural societies and exhibitions, due prominence ought to be given to the whole matter of our orchards; to the encouragement of nurseries for the rearing and propagation of young stocks in every county in the Province, and for the application of means by which our capabilities as a fruit-growing country may be fully demonstrated, and turned to the most profitable account.

But as it is my intention to bring before the Legislature the whole matter of the orchards of Nova Scotia in another shape, I shall not now enlarge, but content myself by submitting the programme of a scheme, the adoption of which, in its essential features, will, I am persuaded, give consolidation to the whole of our agricultural and horticultural interests, and place them upon a basis that will admit of every possible extension and improvement.

#### PROGRAMME.

I. That a General Provincial Commission, composed of the Judges, the Houses of Legislature, the Sheriff and Custos of each county, with the President and Secretary of each Agricultural Society, and the President, Secretary, and Committee of the Fruit Association, be appointed to preside over the interests of Agriculture and Horticulture in the Province; that the Governor be respectfully solicited to become chairman, and that the Commission appoint an *Acting Committee*, resident in Halifax or neighborhood, consisting of seven or nine skilful and practical individuals.

II. That this Commission shall hold two regular meetings in the course of the year—one in March, during the sitting of the Legislature, and another during the time of the annual exhibition, hereinafter spoken of, and that, after the transaction of business, the public be invited to attend, and addresses delivered on the condition and prospects of our Provincial Agriculture and Horticulture.

III. That the Acting Committee shall use every legitimate means to stir up the agricultural population of each county, to take steps for the formation of county or district societies, and for the infusion of new vigor into those already in existence; that the Secretary, as often as practicable, shall visit and inspect the operations of these societies, deliver addresses on the subject of Agriculture and Horticulture, publish a quarterly journal for the diffusion of information adapted to our condition and circumstances, and report to the March meeting of the Commission, and to the Legislature in session, on the whole subject.

IV. That each county, on the certificate of Acting Committee, shall receive from the treasury to the amount of \$200, of which \$40 shall be devoted to the encouragement of the growth of orchards, provided the county have raised at least \$100 towards the same object, the whole of which sum shall be devoted to the encouragement of Agriculture and Horticulture, according to instructions of Acting Committee.

V. That a great annual exhibition of Agricultural and Horticultural products, shall be held in some central situation in the Province, under the control and management of the Provincial Commission, which shall fix the place, time, articles for competition, and prizes to be awarded, at the semi-annual October meeting, at least a twelve-month before-hand; that the exhibition shall be managed by the Acting Committee and the President and Secretary of the Society or Societies in

the county in which the exhibition shall be held; that all the funds, local or provincial, of the societies in the county, together with \$1000 drawn from the treasury, and whatever sums shall arise from admission or entry fees, shall go for the carrying out of this great annual exhibition; that in the county where the exhibition shall be held, the sum of \$20 shall be given respectively, to the best constructed and built farm-steading, the best cultivated farm, and the best kept orchard of approved sorts of apples, pears and plums; and that the whole Province shall be allowed to send articles to these annual exhibitions, but those non-resident in the county, shall pay a certain sum, to be fixed by the committee of management, for the admission of their articles.

VI. That an exhibition shall be held in each county where the Provincial Exhibition is not held, every year, or at least every alternate year, under the management of the society or societies in the same; that \$60 be drawn from the treasury on the certificate of the Acting Committee, provided that an equivalent sum be raised by the county, and that the sum of \$20 be given to the individual who rears and grafts the largest number of approved fruit trees.

VII. That the Provincial Commission draw from the treasury the sum of \$500 per annum for the defrayment of incidental expenses, and that an account thereof, with proper vouchers, be submitted to the Legislature.

VIII. That the sums so assigned and paid shall be applied and expended by these societies in the importation of live stock, or implements, or seeds, or fruit trees, in the offering of judicious premiums, or in such other agricultural objects as may, from time to time, be recommended by the Provincial Commission, but none of said sums shall be used or paid for the management of said societies.

IX. That this Provincial Commission be entrusted generally with the whole interests of agriculture and horticulture, and that they use every means within their power for its advancement, by the diffusion of sound scientific knowledge, and of agricultural and horticultural intelligence, and by the introduction and growth of new kinds of grasses, grains, roots, fruits, &c., through the experimental garden and farm, and by their equal distribution over the province, by the encouragement of young men's mutual improvement agricultural associations, &c.

The sum to be drawn from the treasury, according to the preceding scheme, will amount to about \$5280, less by several hundred dollars than is now allowed for the cause of agriculture.

The vouchers of the treasurers of the several agricultural societies will be laid before the agricultural committee in due course.

The reports of the state of their finance, and of the transactions of the different societies, have not yet come to hand. From such reports, however, as I have received, it would seem that the past year has on the whole been one of prosperity to the farmer. The crop of hay all through the Province was considerably above the average, and the pasturage remained good throughout the year, so that a larger supply of butter and cheese must have been made than for some time bygone. The crop of oats and barley were both more than average, and the prices that these grains have maintained all winter must have rendered these grains in every way profitable to the grower.

The wheat, in many places, was all but destroyed by the weevil. In other places, it was a fair average. The green crop was the most deficient of any. The disease in the potatoe crop was more ravaging than for a number of years. Perhaps a half of the crop was destroyed by the rot. The turnips, too, were, generally speaking, of an inferior quality. The continued drought at the time when they were beginning to swell out seems to have damaged them not a little, and to have largely stunted their growth.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. FORRESTER.

THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

## PART II.

## AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,  
KENTVILLE.—(DISTRICT No. 3.)

The Commissioners appointed to carry out in the counties of Kings, Annapolis, and Lunenburg, the provisions of the act passed in the last session of the Legislature relative to Agricultural Exhibitions, beg leave to submit the following report.

The Commissioners were appointed on the twenty-ninth day of July last past, and it was expected that the exhibition they had in charge would take place early in the ensuing autumn; there was therefore but little time left at their disposal to accomplish the important objects confided to their care.

The intention of the act was that at least four months notice by publication of the regulations should be given, so that due preparation might be made by the intending exhibitors, as well as those commissioned by the Government to make the necessary arrangements. This was prevented by the circumstances connected with the general election, and the formation of a new Executive Council; and the Commissioners, on receiving their appointments, were therefore obliged to make the best use of the limited time left at their disposal. They deem it right to mention this as, had a longer notice been possible, they feel confident that the exhibition under their charge would have been attended with still more gratifying results, particularly in reference to those portions of the counties which lay at a distance from the point selected for the exhibition.

The Commissioners held their first meeting at Wolfville on the fifteenth day of August last. The programme of the whole exhibition was arranged at this meeting, and William Eaton, Esq., of Kentville, was appointed Secretary. It was decided to unite with the Provincial Horticultural Association on the occasion, and to allot a sum for prizes in the horticultural department, so as to make the display as complete as possible by an exhibition of the products of the best orchards in the now celebrated fruit-growing portions of the province. It was also decided to hold the exhibition at Kentville, which village was considered on the whole to present the best position and resources for such a fair as was contemplated. It was tolerably central, the main post road connecting it with the whole county of Annapolis, and a road running from it to the county of Lunenburg. It was also easy of access from the adjoining county of Hants, and from the city of Halifax. It was also better able to accommodate the large number of persons who would attend from a distance. It was further decided to offer as liberal a list of prizes as the funds voted would warrant, so as to ensure not only as large a collection of animals and articles for exhibition as possible, but also to excite such a competition as would bring forward the best in quality. A list of premiums, properly classified, was accordingly prepared, and was published in such of the Halifax papers as had the largest circulation in the counties more particularly interested. Handbills were also struck off and were largely circulated. The days named for the exhibition were the 7th and 8th of October.

Although the period of preparation was so limited the arrangements were in most respects completed by the time mentioned. The Commissioners were fortunate in securing the places for exhibition. For the stock, agricultural implements, &c., they obtained from C. H. Rand, Esq., of Kentville, a portion of his very beautiful field, which lies immediately opposite the Kentville Hotel. The most important feature in this site was the well known brook which flows through it,



and which lends such a charm to the landscape on the entrance to Kentville. To the Commissioners it was invaluable, as providing facilities for watering the animals without leaving their assigned places.

For the horticultural department they obtained the use of the open space in front of the Court House, with permission to erect suitable sheds and stalls around it for the display of the articles to be exhibited. These were all tastefully decorated with evergreens, and were sufficiently spacious to accommodate all exhibitors and persons in attendance.

The weather on the days of exhibition was favorable, with the exception of a short period before the close on the second day. At an early hour of the morning of the first day a large number of persons had commenced assembling, bringing with them the stock and other articles for exhibition. The village was speedily filled, and the stock, &c., were immediately put into their assigned places. The cattle were placed in the field above referred to, and were fastened near the margin of the brook. The horses were assigned stations on the further side of the brook; and on the east side of the field were the inclosures for the sheep and swine. The agricultural implements were placed in the centre of the field. There were on exhibition over three hundred head of horned cattle, about two hundred horses and colts, and a fair show of sheep and swine.

The judges for the several prizes were then appointed, consisting of leading men in the several counties, who at once commenced their labors in their several departments, and made their respective returns to the Secretary of the Commission.

The horticultural department, owing to delays on the part of exhibitors, was not ready quite as early as was anticipated, but shortly after noon all was arranged, and this very interesting portion of the exhibition was opened to visitors, who thronged it in crowds.

By this time an immense concourse of people had assembled, who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings of the day, and whose conduct in general was most exemplary.

In the afternoon the Commissioners were honored by the presence of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government and staff, who arrived from town to attend the exhibition. The Rev. Dr. Forrester, the principal Superintendent of agriculture, was also present, with several members of the Legislature, and leading men from the Capital and the adjoining counties.

In the evening a dinner was given to the gentlemen who had kindly acted as judges in awarding the prizes, at which His Excellency the Administrator of the Government was present, and delivered a very admirable speech on the subject of agriculture, which was published in the public newspapers of the Capital. Dr. Forrester also addressed the company on the same subject, and was followed by other gentlemen who represented the agricultural and horticultural interests of the counties.

On the following day His Excellency minutely examined the various objects of the exhibition, commencing with the horticultural department, and then proceeding to view the stock, and in the afternoon closed the exhibition by distributing the medals which had been sent out as prizes by the Royal Horticultural Society of London for the best fruit grown, and by announcing the names of the successful competitors in the several other departments.

The Commissioners, in closing their labors, could not but feel gratified at the success which attended their efforts. It was, to a certain extent, an experiment, and was subject to many drawbacks; but the Commissioners feel that a beginning at least was made, which may be followed with still more beneficial effects on subsequent occasions.

They do not venture to say that there was not deficiencies in the exhibition. With a longer notice, they have no doubt the samples of stock would have been in many respects superior to those on the ground, and the deficiency in the class of agricultural implements would not have been so marked, but, taken as a whole, the products exhibited might be considered a fair average of the agriculture of the country. A large proportion of the fat oxen and young stock was very superior; the horses did not, however, come up quite to what might be expected,

neither were the swine and sheep much above the average. Among the latter, the Commissioners were pleased to observe a sample of the Chinese sheep, exhibited by Mr. Downs, who had made use of the occasion to bring this new and much-esteemed species to the notice of the farmers in the western counties.

There could, however, be but one opinion as to the beauty of the display in the Horticultural department. Here were exhibited choicest specimens of apples, which had gained a name for the Province among the horticulturists of England. These were Chebucto beauties, gravensteins, ribston pippins, northern spy, baldwins, yellow bellesseurs, spitzenbergs, Emperor Alexander's, russetts, pommes de neiz, pommes gris, and all the usual varieties of this fruit, of great size and beauty. Samples of these apples were secured, and were afterwards sent to the Royal Horticultural Society of London, exciting much admiration in the very highest circles in England. There were also excellent grapes, peaches, plums, and pears. There was a great show, too, of roots, gourds, grain, seeds, cheese, honey, butter, and articles of domestic manufacture, such as homespun, carpets, rugs, &c.

A list of the prizes in the various classes, with the names of the successful competitors, was published in the public prints, and will show to some extent the interest which was taken in the exhibition. But the Commissioners cannot but remark that the interest was not as general in the three counties particularly concerned as was expected. Scarcely any portion of the County of Annapolis to the westward of Bridgetown was represented, and from the county of Lunenburg there was almost nothing. Indeed, if the present act is to continue in force it would seem desirable that this county should be differently classed. It would have been far better that Hants had been substituted for Lunenburg, and that the latter county had been united to Halifax in these exhibitions, as stock could more easily be conveyed by water from it to the capital, than driven along the roads which intervene between it and Kentville.

Indeed, the Commissioners, in view of the whole subject, are of opinion that some modification of the present law should be made, and they suggest that it would probably be more judicious to have the Provincial grants distributed among the different counties, giving the opportunity of county exhibitions, and at the same time providing for larger displays in certain sections of the Province at stated intervals, subject to the control of some central organization in the capital.

The Commissioners also annex a statement of the expenditure of the Provincial grant for the exhibition which they had in charge.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. I. SHANNON,

Chairman.

THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Halifax, February 20, 1864.

*Commissioners of Agricultural Exhibition for Kings, Annapolis, and Lunenburg,  
in account with the Government.*

To premiums paid on Oxen,	\$177 00
Do. Bulls,	111 00
Do. Cows and Heifers,	104 00
Do. Stallions,	95 00
Do. Farm and Carriage Horses,	62 00
Do. Mares,	45 00
Do. Colts,	91 00
Do. Sheep,	89 00
Do. Swine,	81 00
Do. Agricultural Implements,	64 00
Do. Mechanical Productions,	108 00
Do. Domestic Manufactures,	157 00
Do. Special Premium, <i>Knives</i> ,	3 00
Do. Drift of Cattle,	36 17
	<hr/> \$1223 17
To bills for printing and advertising,	\$256 50
Do. Walter Ricketson, for loss of honey,	2 50
Do. James Lyons, for dinner, &c.,	116 00
Do. C. H. Rand, Esq., for use of ground,	24 00
To expenses of arrangement, clearing ground, &c.,	149 60
Paid Horticultural Association,	200 00
	<hr/> 748 60
	<hr/> \$1971 77
CR.	
By amount of Legislative grant,	2000 00
Sale of lumber at close of exhibition,	11 37½
Premium on flax not appropriated,	2 50
	<hr/> 2013 87½
Showing a balance in hands of Commissioners of (Which the Secretary is allowed to retain in part payment for his services.)	\$42 10½
Add amount deducted for Printer's bills,	11 00
	<hr/> \$53 10½

S. L. SHANNON,  
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT ANTIGONISHE.—(DISTRICT No. 4.)

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Government and Legislature, the following report from the Committee of Management of the Agricultural Exhibition for District No. 4, comprising the counties of Antigonishe, Pictou, and Guysborough, during the past year.

The committee appointed by the Government, in connection with persons selected by several of the Agricultural Societies in the counties named, met immediately after their appointment, at New Glasgow, and upon deliberation decided on holding the exhibition at Antigonishe, on the 14th and 15th days of October, that being the most convenient and central locality. The list of premiums to be offered, and the programme of the intended proceedings, were also decided upon and published without delay; and although the limited time that could be given did not afford to farmers and intending competitors sufficient opportunity to prepare therefor, yet the exhibition, on the whole, was eminently successful.

To ensure the co-operation, and enlist the support of competitors from the counties of Guysborough and Pictou, residing as they did at long distances from the place of exhibition, the committee found it necessary to expend a portion of the grant placed at their disposal in holding preparatory local shows in these counties, at which selections could be made of the best descriptions of stock and articles shewn, and to aid in their transport to the place of exhibition.

This arrangement, the committee believe, mainly contributed to allay the jealousy of these outside counties, and materially added to the general satisfaction and success which attended the first extensive Agricultural Exhibition held in the eastern portion of the Province.

The exhibition of grains, seeds, roots, fruit, and domestic manufactures, was held in a new and commodious building, situate in the centre of the thriving village of Antigonishe; and the show of stock in the adjacent and well-adapted grounds of Hon. Mr. Henry, which were placed by him at the disposal of the committee for that purpose. The weather was fortunately fine, and the assemblage of farmers and visitors on the grounds unexpectedly large.

The show of cattle was large, and many of the animals exhibited exceedingly fine, and evinced great care and attention in their growth, although the committee regretted to find that they were entirely confined to the native and cross breeds, there being none of the finer kinds of well-bred cattle on the grounds.

The horse show was unexpectedly large, and of good character, both as draft and roadsters, and presented unmistakable proofs that the farmers of the eastern counties take pride in raising superior horses, and have taken pains to secure well-bred entire stock.

The display of sheep was creditable to the exhibition. The several grades of fine, middle, and long-wooled animals being well represented.

The exhibition of swine, the committee regretted to find, small in numbers, and so deficient in quality that the Judges did not deem the animals on show entitled to any prize, shewing that the breed of this valuable animal has degenerated, and the necessity that exists of its being improved by a fresh importation of superior stock.

The show of cereals, particularly wheat, of which there were many superior specimens, proved by their weight and quality the capabilities of the grain growing section of the province, skirting the northern shore. A large quantity of roots, garden and vegetable productions, were exhibited, many of which of great size, were carefully examined, and elicited much praise.

Although the show of fruit was small, there were exhibited some fine descriptions of apples, plums and pears, proving that the eastern counties are adapted to fruit culture; and the samples shewn will, no doubt, lead to greater attention, being given to the cultivation of the finer kinds.

Several good specimens were shewn of dressed and combed flax, and the infor-

mation collected convinced the committee that large portions of our soils are adapted to its growth, and that, in the present high price of cotton, its general cultivation might be made a source of profit.

In the department of domestic and household manufactures, the most pleasing evidences of industry, skill and taste were shewn. The exhibition in this department was interesting, large and varied, and furnished abundant proofs that the homes of our farmers are not wanting in the ornamental, as well as the useful, articles of comfort, nor their daughters in the accomplishments of the day.

From an examination and comparison of the products exhibited, and the animals shewn, there was abundant evidence that some farmers had practised a higher degree of cultivation than others; that the same appliances had not been used, or their results had been varied by incidental causes. To know these causes would have been interesting and profitable, and to learn them from the experience of the successful producer, would have been of great benefit to other farmers. But as no report from the exhibitor was given, the benefit of his experience was largely lost. This was a serious defect, and should be remedied at future exhibitions.

Our farmers, unfortunately, don't sufficiently appreciate the benefits resulting from the experimental cultivation of the soil. Practical results shewing the greatest net profits over outlay, are the great object and principal aim of practical life, and should be the principal object and aim of agricultural exhibitions, and for which premiums should be liberally awarded. While the professional, commercial and mechanical interests to ensure success require their followers to be thoroughly conversant with the principles of their calling, our farmers too often look upon theirs as one of chance; and experimental, scientific training, standard agricultural works, and ably-conducted agricultural journals, are not only treated with neglect, but viewed with suspicion by a large class of our farmers as more matter of theory than practical benefit.

The importance of agricultural and industrial exhibitions cannot then be too highly estimated, nor their benefits too widely spread. Their introduction and retention into every country have invariably led to its lands being better cultivated, manures better preserved, and more judiciously applied; larger crops realized, and all kinds of stock and farm implements greatly improved. And there is every reason to expect that this attempt to follow in the footsteps of older and more experienced countries will ultimately be followed by equally beneficial results.

The exhibition, held under the direction of the committee, although a decided success, and will, no doubt, impart a great impetus to the farmers of the vicinity, where it took place—yet, from the results shewn, they were clearly of the opinion that such annual district shows, by attempting to group together and centre at one point the agricultural resources of three or four counties, separated by long distances, and with difficult and expensive means of communication, is unsuited to the present condition of the Province—will not lead to the extended and beneficial results which should follow the expenditure of so large an amount from the public revenue, and that in this particular the act should be amended.

The accounts and vouchers of expenditures incurred, which are herewith presented, exhibit as follows:—

Paid premiums and expenses of exhibition,		\$2124 81
Received from grant,	\$2000 00	
Do. for tickets sold,	103 09	
	<hr/>	\$2103 09
Over expenditure,		<hr/> \$21 72

I am your obedient servant,

ALEX. MACFARLANE.

*Chairman of Commissioners.*

HON. CHARLES TUPPER, Provincial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 35.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

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REPORT OF NOVA SCOTIA COMMISSIONERS.

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*Halifax, May 2nd, 1864.*

SIR,—

The International Exhibition Commissioners before dissolving in June last, instructed me to submit a report of their proceedings to the Provincial Government.

The accounts of the Commissioners were laid before the Legislature in 1863. The articles sent to England not having been returned until June last, there have been a few outstanding accounts that have been submitted to the Committee of Public Accounts during the present session.

In accordance with the course pursued by the Canadian Commissioners under similar circumstances, the report has been drawn up so as to be a permanent historical record of the efforts made by Nova Scotia in 1862 to have its resources known.

Documents connected with the subject, and with the Exhibitions of 1862, will be bound up with the report, and copies will be sent to the members of the Legislature and to public libraries. The form in which the report is submitted is therefore adapted to the object in view.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

R. G. HALIBURTON,

*Secretary of Nova Scotian Commissioners for International Exhibition, 1862.*

To the HON. CHARLES TUPPER, }  
Provincial Secretary. }

## REPORT.

Nova Scotia, previous to 1862, was comparatively but little known to the world, or even to the educated classes in the mother country. It had suffered from the proverbial misfortune of having had a bad name given to it; and all efforts made by those interested in having justice done to it seem to have been unavailing to efface the stereotyped descriptions of it which were at least based on proscription, if not on truth.

Few of the British colonies have, however, been alternately such especial objects of temporary interest and of permanent neglect. At one time it was regarded as essential to the naval supremacy of England; and the conquest of what is now one of our fishing villages was made the occasion for a general illumination, and for rejoicings similar to those that greeted the fall of Sebastopol. But, with the extinction of French dominion in North America, the temporary value of Nova Scotia declined. The growth of the United States, the unlimited areas of cultivable land in Canada, the rise of the Australian colonies, all tended still farther to dwarf the proportions and the importance of this province, until it came to be at last, though in position one of the nearest to the mother country, the farthest removed from her sympathies and her pride.

The old prejudices that were rife even under the French dominion respecting Nova Scotia, revived after the lapse of more than a century, and were almost acquiesced in, at length, by many of its own inhabitants. More than a hundred years ago we are told that "some authors have represented it to be as indifferent a country as ever was inhabited by barbarians"; and though the Governor, determined to do full justice to its resources, reported to the French king that "one single grain of wheat sown near La Herve, produced 150 ears, very long, and so loaded that they were forced to support them with iron hoops," it is to be feared that the world must have regarded the description as highly coloured, especially as it came from one who was "the Proprietary of the Province." His attempt, however, to make known its resources in other respects at least deserved, if it did not receive, the attention of Europeans. Though the *lapis lazuli* "in Funda Bay," which "sold in France for ten crowns an ounce," was perhaps as fabulous as the price assigned to it; and though some of the fish that were enumerated are scarce or extinct, our rivers and our seas still contain the elements of untold wealth, while the coal mines alluded to by the "Proprietary" have recently fulfilled the golden visions in which their possessor appears to have vainly indulged.

In 1860, however, an unexpected event once more attracted the attention of the world to Nova Scotia and its resources. The startling announcement that gold mines had been discovered in a colony situated, not like Australia, at the antipodes, but within a few days' sail of Britain, led the scientific world, as well as the public generally, to make enquiries as to the climate and capabilities of this province.

Unfortunately the latest information respecting it was the most unfavorable and the least reliable of all the descriptions that have ever been given of Nova Scotia.

The gratification felt by us at the visit of the Prince of Wales, was succeeded by a feeling of annoyance at the malicious misrepresentations and abuse of the province and its inhabitants, that appeared in the columns of the *London Times*. It was apparent that its description of Nova Scotia must have been prepared before the writer had arrived among us; and we all felt that it embodied and exaggerated all the prejudices that had so long prevailed, and which were not the less injurious for being unfounded. To answer these attacks was of course a useless undertaking. The world was not likely to listen to any explanation or defence, and all that we could say would have been unavailing to remove the impression that loyalty was the only redeeming trait in a colony, the inhabitants of which were unaccustomed not only to the luxuries, but also to many of the comforts of civilization.

Probably at no time in the history of the Province were its inhabitants more sensible of the injustice that was done to its climate and its resources, or more desirous of availing themselves of any opportunity of protesting against these misrepresentations. Fortunately an unexpected opportunity was afforded us of doing tardy justice to Nova Scotia. The Imperial Commissioners for the International Exhibition sent to the Colonial Governments in March, 1861, an invitation to have their respective provinces represented, and with scarcely an exception it was gladly accepted, and heartily responded to. It is to be regretted that the notice was issued almost a year too late, and that Nova Scotia, like most of her sister colonies, was somewhat tardy in commencing to prepare for an undertaking for which ample time was peculiarly required. On August 6th, 1861, a number of gentlemen, embracing members of the Legislature and private persons acquainted with the resources of the province, met by invitation from the Government, as a Provincial Board of Commissioners, of which the Provincial Secretary was the chairman, and A. MacKinlay, Esq., was the vice-chairman, and having appointed a Treasurer and Secretary, instructed the latter to consult with the Commissioners, and to prepare a report on the most advisable mode of organizing the Board, and of ensuring an efficient representation of our various resources.

In order to draw attention to the approaching exhibition a public meeting was held, at which the Lieutenant Governor presided, and which was largely attended; and the speeches delivered on that occasion were circulated throughout the province. As it was apparent that it would be imprudent to leave the task of having the productions of Nova Scotia duly represented solely to the enterprise or patriotism of contributors, it was considered advisable to organize committees for the various departments which deserved especial attention. Accordingly, committees were appointed on Minerals, Manufactures, Natural History, Agriculture, and Fish, of which Andrew Mackinly, James Thompson, J. Matthew Jones, Esquires, the Rev. Dr. Forrester, and the hon. Benjamin Wier, were respectively chairmen. It was also considered advisable that committees in each county should be organized, the chairmen of which were to be ex-officio members of the Board.

The government had previously sent to all the Sheriffs instructions to call meetings, and to invite the people of each county to appoint committees to co-operate with the Provincial Commissioners; but the importance of the object in view not having been sufficiently made known to the public, the meetings called were in every case attended by but few persons, and in many instances no committees could be appointed. It was manifest that steps must at once be taken to call attention to the subject, and to enlist the sympathies of the public in an undertaking which required the combined action of all parties, and of all classes of the community. It was therefore decided that the Secretary should visit and hold meetings in the principal towns of the province, as far as the limited time at the disposal of the Board would permit, and that prize lists containing liberal premiums should be widely circulated.

As it was most important that the geology and minerals of Nova Scotia should be fully represented the invaluable services of the Rev. Mr. Honeyman were at once secured. He was instructed by the Board to visit and examine the most interesting geological formations in Cape Breton, and in the eastern portion of the province, to collect suitable specimens of our minerals, and especially to turn his attention to those districts which had been found to be auriferous.

While Mr. Honeyman was thus engaged, Dr. How, the Professor of Chemistry at King's College, visited with the Secretary the principal towns and the most interesting districts in Cumberland and Colchester. The governors of Acadia College, King's College, and of Dalhousie College, very kindly placed their very valuable mineral collections at the disposal of the commissioners, and materially contributed to the marked success that attended our efforts in having that department of our resources duly represented, while the extensive cabinet of the late Dr. Webster supplied many most interesting specimens to the Nova Scotian court. James Scott, Esq., the superintendent of the Albion Mines, and chairman of the committee for Pictou county, consented to prepare a specimen of the unequalled coal seam that had attracted so much attention at the exhibition at Montreal in 1860. Illustrations of our marbles, gypsum, building stone, clays, and mineral



paints, were collected in different localities, either through the local committees and the kindness of private contributors, or through the energetic co-operation of Dr. How and Mr. Honeyman.

Public meetings were held by the Board at Windsor, Pictou, Truro, Tatamagouche, Wallace, Pugwash, Amherst, Mills Village, Kentville, Bridgetown, Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburne, Liverpool, Lunenburg, and Chester, and committees were appointed at each of those places—in almost every instance a great deal of interest being evinced in the labors of the Board.

From this having been the first occasion in which the Commissioners and their officers had been engaged in such an undertaking, it was desirable to obtain as much information as possible, as to the most advisable mode of effecting the object in view; and as the New Brunswick Commissioners were about to hold a preliminary exhibition at Sussex Vale, on October 1st, it was thought advisable that an officer of the Board should visit Sussex Vale, and report on the nature and description of the articles collected there for transmission to England. The report handed into the Board on the subject of that exhibition represented it as highly creditable to the mechanical skill of our neighbors, but suggested that it would not be advisable for us to devote so much attention to the mechanical or manufacturing department, as was there apparent, except so far as might illustrate the fact that we were able to produce most of those articles of luxury or comfort which are in use in older countries. This view had throughout been acted upon by the Board, who regarded a systematic and scientific display of our natural resources as the great object before them.

In Kings and Annapolis counties, active committees were appointed, who made great exertions to have the natural resources of their respective counties duly represented. But throughout the province there seemed to be a general impression that we could send nothing deserving of notice, or of exhibition, and it was manifest that not the least important result of the labors of the Board would be to show the people of the province the great variety and excellence of those resources with which Providence has so blessed us. Hence the number of contributors was comparatively small, but nearly all the articles sent for exhibition were superior to anything that had ever been previously collected together in Nova Scotia.

A remarkably fine display of horticultural and agricultural productions was made at the preliminary Show at Halifax, held in December, although through the detention of the vessel by which a most interesting collection of specimens was sent by the committee of Annapolis county, the Commissioners were deprived of the opportunity of representing the productions of that fertile portion of the province. A very great difficulty was experienced in exhibiting the specimens of fruits and roots, as it was not only necessary to preserve them from December until May, but also to prevent them from perishing by decay during the time when the exhibition would be held in England. As illustrative of the fertility of our soil, and the genial nature of our climate, they were of great importance in duly representing the province and its resources, and correspondence was accordingly opened with scientific persons in the United States, in order to ascertain if any mode was known by which these specimens could be preserved until the close of the International Exhibition. No satisfactory mode was suggested, and the Board was advised to have casts prepared as substitutes for the specimens. It was, however, evident that the system recommended would be unsatisfactory, as there would be no guarantee in the eyes of strangers that the casts fairly represented the size and appearance of our horticultural productions; at any rate the most conclusive evidence on the subject would be to send, if possible, the specimens themselves.

A variety of experiments were tried, and at last it was found that by using diluted alcohol in air-tight glass jars, the difficulty might be overcome, although the colour and beauty of our fruits would necessarily be greatly impaired by the process adopted. It is believed that the Nova Scotia court was the only department in which such specimens were exhibited. The Royal Horticultural Society requested the Commissioners to present to their museum the fine representations of our horticulture which we displayed; and the Rev. Mr. Honeyman was

directed to place those articles at the disposal of the Society, in whose museum they are still to be seen in a good state of preservation. The propriety of not adopting casts was made peculiarly apparent from the fact, that some of the apples sent, one of which was  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, were considered so remarkable, that it was difficult to persuade the public that they were really the productions of the province.

To make the display of our cereals as attractive as possible, glass cases were constructed, that exhibited the specimens to advantage, and also added to the appearance of our court; and the fact that these cases were adopted as models by several other colonies, showed that the Commissioners had spared no pains to do justice to the articles entrusted by contributors to their charge.

That the display of minerals was conspicuous, as well as instructive and useful, appears from the flattering notice in the official hand-book, of this important feature in our court.

The display of our fish was a most difficult task to accomplish, and but for the residence among us of a gentleman who had particularly turned his attention to the subject, it would have been impossible to have attained the object in view in a manner satisfactory to the Board and to the public. It was the opinion of some eminent scientific authorities in England, that it would be useless to attempt to transport to England, in glass jars of adequate size, the specimens we had collected; but from the great care taken in packing and stowing the articles on board the vessel by which our contributions were sent, no damage or difficulty was experienced. Nova Scotia was the only colony by which specimens of fish thus preserved were exhibited.

Mr. Downs' interesting collection of the game birds of Nova Scotia, was a great attraction, both from the specimens exhibited, and from the skill with which they were preserved and prepared.

In the mechanical department, the Board were able to show that commendable skill, as well as a great deal of artistic taste, is to be found in the province. The beautiful specimens of furniture contributed by Messrs. McEwan & Reid, and by Messrs. Gordon & Keith, and the pianos sent by Messrs. Fraser & Sons, and by Messrs. Brockley, Misener & Co., were great additions to the court, and proved that the people of the province could not only appreciate and enjoy, but could also produce those articles of luxury which are the evidence and the results of refinement and civilization. Very great surprise was expressed by visitors at these articles coming from Nova Scotia, and a good deal of scepticism on the subject was often evinced by persons who had been accustomed to the stereotyped ideas that have hitherto existed in England as to Nova Scotia and its inhabitants.

That the great object which the people of Nova Scotia had at heart in engaging in this undertaking was accomplished, and that the Board have not unsuccessfully fulfilled the duties which they assumed, will be apparent from the various notices of the Exhibition that have appeared in the British and American press.

It was felt, however, by the Board, that in order to ensure attention to the specimens exhibited, and to draw attention to the resources which they represented, it was desirable that a descriptive catalogue should be prepared, affording in a small compass such information as the visitors to the court or the jurors might require. No pains were spared to accomplish this object, and the circumstance that most of the notices that have appeared, have the descriptions thus supplied by the Board embodied in them, shows that one of the main objects in view was accomplished, and that the value and nature of the articles exhibited, were brought prominently to the notice of the British public.

In the official Hand-Book to the Exhibition, the author, Robert Hunt, Esq., F. R. S., F. S. S., who appears to have especially turned his attention to the minerals in the International Exhibition, says that Nova Scotia "*makes a noble display of her products on this occasion,*" which he considers "*reflects high credit on the spirit and enterprise of the exhibitors.*"

It is believed that the following notice of our Court may be interesting, as having appeared in a work, which having been read by a large proportion of the visitors to the Exhibition, as being the official hand-book, must have tended to

remove many of those false impressions which had so long existed respecting the province:—

[From "Handbook to the Industrial Department of the International Exhibition," II. 365—369.]

“The mineral resources of this colony are satisfactorily shown.

“The coal fields of Nova Scotia are well represented by seven large specimens from different localities, the most remarkable being coal from the Albion Mines, Pictou, exhibited by J. Scott, Esq., Esq. This vein is one of the largest in the world; its vertical section being from 33 to 36 feet, and its qualities excellent for the following purposes: generation of illuminating gas, and of steam, and for manufacturing and domestic purposes. It is the property of the General Mining Association, and is worked by them to the extent of about 70,000 tons per annum.

“There are also samples of coal from the Sydney Mines, the Lingan Mines, Glace Bay, and the Fraser Mine, with some oil coal from Fraser Mine, and from Patrick's Mine.

“The amount of coal raised in 1860, at Pictou, was 165,055; Sydney, 100,098; Lingan, 35,300; Joggins, 5,295 tons. It 1861, at Glace Bay, 7,652 tons.

“Large quantities are also raised at other localities, but the above are the chief works in the province.

“The Fraser Oil Coal has been mined to some extent, 2000 tons having been raised in 1859. This substance gives an average yield of about 70 gallons crude oil to the ton, while picked samples give 199 gallons to the ton.

“*Gold.*—In 1861 it was satisfactorily proved that gold exists in Nova Scotia in large quantities. The discovery of rich leads at Tangier and Lunenburg, induced persons throughout the province to “prospect;” and the result has been that gold has been found from the Strait of Canso to Yarmouth, the eastern and western extremities of Nova Scotia proper, extending over a district of country equal in size to almost half of England. The search for gold, as well as the works commenced, has been conducted by persons unacquainted with the subject, and yet the returns have been most encouraging.

“The gold of Nova Scotia is represented by specimens purchased and exhibited by the Provincial Government, including bars, gold-bearing quartz, and gold washings. There are specimens from Tangier, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbor, Laidlaw's, Allen's, and “The Ovens,” near Lunenburg; also washings from the latter place. The total value of the gold exhibited amounts to over \$10,000.

“The gold is also exhibited in a manufactured state by the following pieces of jewelry, by J. Cornelius: a bracelet; a necklace (with figure of a gold miner at work, with a drop consisting of a Nova Scotian pearl); a massive brooch, with dolphin in centre; a brooch, made of Nova Scotian gold quartz; and also Nova Scotian amethyst and pearls; a masonic mark jewel, and a neat, small brooch of Nova Scotian gold, with Nova Scotian amethyst (Etruscan style).

“In addition to these, the mineral collection, made under the superintendence of Professor How, is most instructive. There are many fine examples of native copper, copper pyrites, and carbonate of copper. Amongst the collection of iron ores we find micaceous, specular, fibrous hematite, and red hematite ores.

“The iron made from the ores obtained at the Acadia Iron Works, is illustrated by four specimens of pig iron, also by bars of iron. The amount of iron made is 1200 tons per annum, worth £16 sterling per ton.

“Arsenical pyrites, manganese, lead ores, molybdenum, and plumbago, are also exhibited. Amongst the earthy minerals we have gypsum and anhydrite, limestone, with marbles of several kinds, and various building-stones, including freestone and granites, mineral paints (ochres, which are found in great abundance), roofing slates, and clays.

“*Woods.*—The collection numbers seventy-two specimens, remarkable for their durability, beauty, or singular appearance, accompanied by the leaf and cone peculiar to each.

“*Furs.*—There is a fine collection of one hundred and thirty-seven skins, and articles made from them.

“This attractive department gained for Nova Scotia the first place for furs in 1851, and gave a gold medal to the exhibitor for that year. Though in its nature diminishing as the province becomes settled, still the export for 1860 gave £20,000 value, one-half of which was furs produced in the province. The collection now shown at the International Exhibition is a very fine one. The fur-bearing animals represented, with one exception (the ermine), in the collection of skins and manufactured articles of the exhibitor, Mr. W. J. Coleman, are in their natural order. The classification is that of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. There are five lynx skins (*Lynx canadensis*), common, said by Temminck to be identical with the lynx of Northern Europe, and is not diminishing in the province—a beautiful, rusty brown, hoary fur; and three wild cat skins (*Lynx rufus*). The wild cat, or Bay lynx, differs from the last in having shorter fur and longer pencils to the ears. It is not so abundant as the last. Both are true lynxes.

“*Fishes, &c.*—The fisheries of Nova Scotia are an almost inexhaustible source of wealth. Though a large portion of the population is engaged in agricultural and other pursuits, the exports of fish in 1860 amounted in value to \$2,956,788. The Census tables give 396,427 quintals of dried fish, and 283,273 barrels pickled fish.

“The shipping owned in Nova Scotia and employed in the fisheries, &c., in 1860, amounted to 3,258 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 248,061 tons, being almost a ton to every man, woman, and child in the province. This amount of tonnage places Nova Scotia in the rank of one of the principal maritime countries in the world, and the first as to the proportion of tonnage to population.

“The fish of Nova Scotia are represented by specimens preserved by alcohol in clear glass jars, by J. M. Jones, Esq., and also by specimens of pickled, smoked, and dried fish, purchased in the market, being samples of those preserved for ordinary use or export.

“The reason for the largest and best specimens not being exhibited arises from two causes:—Glasses could not be procured of such dimensions as to admit of the exhibition of Halibut or of the larger specimens of some other fish, and the season, when the effort to procure specimens of fish was made, was so far advanced that the best samples of many species could not be obtained.

“*Manufactures of Wool.*—There are eight or nine exhibitors of these. In 1860 there were manufactured not less than 1,320,923 yards of cloth, or over 4 yards to every inhabitant. It is principally manufactured by hand looms, and is worth about 2s. per yard. Nova Scotian homespun is in great demand in Canada, as well as in Great Britain. Military men who have worn it while hunting in the bush, often send from England for a supply. It is said that there are imitations made by machinery in Canada and England, which are much inferior to the “home-made” article. The grey homespun makes a very serviceable travelling dress.

“*Models, &c.*—In no country in the world can ships be built so cheaply as in Nova Scotia. There is every facility for this branch of industry, the coast being in every direction indented with bays and harbors, connected with the interior by numerous rivers and lakes. Ships of from 200 to 500 tons can be built for from £3 to £4 per ton, and including rigging for from £6 to £7. In many counties, the farmers occupy the leisure of winter in building vessels. This is often done by a family, one of which is the blacksmith, others the shipwrights; some haul the timber, often cut from their own land; and the vessel is frequently manned by members of the family, or at least commanded by one of them. Consequently a very serviceable species of vessel is produced at but little outlay of capital. Vessels required for the rivers or coast trade of Great Britain could be supplied by Nova Scotia at quite as low a rate as that at which old vessels are frequently purchased; and, being new, would be much more profitable to the purchaser. Nova Scotia could also supply the fishermen of Great Britain with fishing yawls at from one-half to two-thirds of the price usually paid for them.”

The interesting report of the Rev. Dr. Honeyman, our indefatigable agent in England, will more fully explain the nature of the articles contributed to the Nova Scotian Court, and the results of the efforts made by the Provincial Commis-

sioners to bring the productions of the province to the notice of the world. It was considered important that we should secure his services in England, in arranging and explaining the illustrations of our geology and mineral resources. That the selection was judicious it is scarcely necessary to state, as this is universally conceded. Mr. Honeyman, who has been elected a Fellow of the Geological Societies of England and France, and has been referred to in the organ of the Royal Horticultural Society as "the distinguished Nova Scotian geologist," has shown to the world that we have among us persons of scientific attainments; and the honors thus conferred upon him cannot fail to be gratifying to the inhabitants of a province, which has reaped the benefit of having had so learned and zealous a representative.

## REPORT OF REV. D. HONEYMAN.

SIR,—

Having received a commission from your Board to prepare a representation of the geology and mineral resources of the province, for the Great Exhibition, about the end of August, 1861, I immediately commenced the proper preparations, by addressing circulars to certain parties whose co-operation it was desirable to secure—such as proprietors of mines, or their agents—and by entering upon field operations.

In accordance with your instructions, I first of all visited the gold field of Tangier, to make observations that might be required for the right performance of the work in which I was engaged. Having made these observations, it was considered advisable, on account of the advanced stage of the season fitted for field work, to proceed to the extreme parts of the province. I accordingly proceeded to the Island of Cape Breton, well known as an important division of the province. On this island I was engaged in active work until about the middle of October, when I had visited almost every important locality known, and many unknown localities. What I had collected personally I had packed up and forwarded; and I had promised to me six sections of coal, illustrative of the extent, character, and importance of the coal fields of Cape Breton; and also large specimens of marble. I beg to acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Elliot, Richard Brown, Esq., and Marshal Bourinot, Esq., for the handsome manner in which they seconded my efforts.

Leaving the island of Cape Breton, I proceeded to examine the counties east of Halifax. In the county of Sydney a considerable number of interesting specimens were secured, and valuable information acquired in reference to its minerals and metals; also in that part of the county of Guysborough not included in the auriferous formation; and also in the county of Pictou. Here we have to acknowledge our obligations to J. Scott, Esq., Agent of the Mining Association, for the handsome manner in which he had acceded to our request to furnish us with a section of the great Pictou coal bed—a favor which has been duly appreciated by the province, of whose representation it formed a distinguishing feature at the International Exhibition; and also by Her Majesty's Commissioners, by the award of a prize medal. We have also to acknowledge the kindness of J. D. B. Fraser, Esq., of Pictou, in conferring similar favors. The counties of Cumberland and Colchester also furnished interesting specimens. We are here indebted to the favors of E. A. Jones, Esq., manager of the Acadian Mines, for magnificent specimens of specular iron ore and brown hematite, illustrating the character of the ores of Londonderry.

While at the Acadian Mines I received your instructions to direct attention to an illustration of the geology of the gold fields of Nova Scotia. I accordingly directed my attention to the Laidlaw and Allen gold fields as typical of the whole.

I there collected rocks and specimens, and studied the character of the fields, and determined what I suppose to be their relation to the adjacent rocks, exposed in sections by the railways from Halifax to Truro and Windsor. My observations were communicated to the Geological Society of London, and illustrated by the specimens collected. These geological observations are to be found in an abstract of the paper, published in the transactions of the society for 1862. H. Poole, Esq., Mining Engineer, kindly supplemented my collection of rich specimens from the gold field by an interesting collection forwarded to the Great Exhibition, and furnished me with an authentic list of the places where gold had then been discovered, which is to be found in the abstract paper already referred to, and also in the last edition of Mackinlay's map of Nova Scotia.

The snows of winter had now covered the ground, preventing the extension of my work into the western counties. This, however, was in some measure compensated for by the work of Professor How, who was simultaneously engaged in your service, selecting specimens of minerals and ores from public and private collections, derived to a great extent from the counties which I had not an opportunity of exploring. The results of our united labors, with the exception of the specimens of coal, were duly exhibited in Halifax, and appeared to meet with the public approval.

Being still retained in your service for the purpose of arranging the geological and mineralogical contributions to the Nova Scotia department, I proceeded shortly after the *Julia* had sailed, with the view of having all the arrangements made that might be required at my hand, previous to the arrival of our contributions. Having arrived, I immediately conferred with A. M. Uniacke, Esq., your indefatigable acting member in London, and found that through his exertions all preliminary arrangements were made. As soon as the great building was in a condition to commence the work of putting up, Messrs. Simpson & Son, the decorators employed, commenced to raise the walls of the court. It was, however, thought proper not to carry on the work to an advanced stage, until we were assured of the safe arrival of the ship and her cargo. The voyage being long and stormy, the vessel did not arrive as soon as was anticipated, and by the time it had arrived all was bustle and confusion within the building. On account of the multiplicity of our decorators' engagements, delay and confusion were anticipated. With this prospect, and in consequence of my intimate acquaintance with the contents, which were piled up in every part of our space, it was considered advisable by your Commissioner that I should not merely restrict my attention to the unpacking and arranging of my own special department, but should superintend all the internal arrangements, while the Commissioner should review them, and superintend the equally necessary external arrangements. In this way, by a proper division of labor and responsibility, and a harmonious co-operation, the work, at first apparently desperate, advanced. The arrangement of our court proceeded steadily and satisfactorily, and the opening day of the exhibition saw the Nova Scotian department, according to unprejudiced observers, as perfect as its best friends and promoters could wish it to be.

In reviewing the department, I would observe that a much more complete and effective representation could have been made, had the unwearied exertions of the Commissioners and Secretary received proper support from the province at large; and if all who promised had fulfilled their promises, our representation, as a whole, would have been much more exhaustive. Although in one sense this is to be regretted, a complete representation would have led to serious inconvenience, as the space in the great building granted to our province by Her Majesty's Commissioners, was somewhat limited, and had to be strictly economised. The fact is, that if the influence of Mr. Uniacke had not secured from the Colonial Superintendent a portion of space on the wall, which was originally intended to remain unoccupied, our fish in barrels, agricultural implements, and ship's tacklings, could not have been accommodated within the building.

After the department was arranged, and the exhibition opened, it was considered absolutely necessary that I should remain in charge until the close, to answer the questions of visitors, and of the jurors of the thirty-six classes, into which the contents of the Exhibition had been divided. This required the constant attend-

ance of one who could give the necessary information, and who would properly attend to the interests of the department.

According to the best of my ability, the necessary duties were discharged; the interest of every exhibitor was attended to, and with the strictest impartiality. Our department received a proper share of the attention of the multitudes of all classes who visited the Exhibition, and I believe that through the instrumentality of the articles exhibited—the admirable catalogue of the department, and the excellent prize essay distributed, the information imparted by the acting Commissioner, Mr. Uniacke, the answer to enquiries and the lectures of the Superintendent,—the character and importance of our colony are now duly appreciated; and that an ample compensation for the exertions of the Commissioners has thereby been secured. The people of Great Britain were justly proud of the noble display of their colonies, and they universally regarded Nova Scotia and her sister colonies as important dependencies of the British Empire. We would refer to the opinion expressed by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, after his official visit to the Colonial Courts, in his letter to Dr. Lindley, the Superintendent of the Colonial Department; and to the opinion of the British press, upon the Colonial display at the International Exhibition.

Applications were also made on behalf of the Industrial Museum of South Kensington, of Kew Gardens, and other important establishments of a similar nature in the British colonies, and Foreign countries, which our resources were unable to meet. The case in which our large representation of the gold fields was displayed, was presented to Prof. Tennent, Mineralogist to the Queen, in consideration of valuable services rendered, and the sum of £5 stg. was presented to our excellent attendant, Mrs. O'Reilly. All the above appropriations were made under the sanction of your Commissioner in London.

I would now add a few observations upon the results of those departments of the work entrusted to others. The liberality of our Legislature in providing the means necessary for such a noble effort, has received the unqualified commendation of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and of all who were able to appreciate the effort; and the whole representation appeared so judicious, systematic and thorough, that the opinion was universal that the Provincial Commissioners must have thoroughly understood the nature of their work, have had a thorough organization, and been in earnest; and that considering the shortness of the time engaged, and the extent of the representation, their material must have been ample.

As we have in the former part of this report specified individual effort, it may not be out of place, and only an act of justice, to refer to exhibitors and others who have rendered peculiar and efficient aid in the department under review. Our Court was distinguished from all the Colonial courts, by having two elegant Pianos, the contributions of Fraser & Son, and Brockly & Co. I heard judges say of them both that they were excellent instruments, and that they must have been got up at considerable expense. It is to be regretted that while other articles which cost but little in their production, have been distinguished by the award of juries, these should have been passed over. In regard to them, I have to state that the position of our courts was not the most favorable for their proper exhibition, and that in other respects they were exhibited at a disadvantage, and the principle of award in this class was made more severe than in any others; and the competitors were of a very distinguished order. The exhibition of these assuredly did our province great service; and I would respectfully suggest that the parties in question should receive the thanks of the Commissioners, and be compensated for any loss that they might otherwise sustain. The furniture exhibited by Messrs. McEwan & Reid, and Messrs. Gordon & Keith, was also much admired, and it is gratifying to find that the exhibitors, in both cases, received the distinguished approval of the jury. As these articles were made for the purpose of exhibition, the expense of their production appeared to be far more than they were likely to realize, as in their sale they had to compete with like articles produced in countries where the cost of production was less. It is well that both pianos and furniture were exhibited on this the first great appearance of the province; but it would be scarcely advisable that such articles should be exhibited



on any future occasion of a similar kind. In future exhibitions we may well imitate in this matter the example of Canada, which has learned from experience to omit such articles in their representations. It is not now necessary to show to the world that musical instruments and furniture can be produced in Nova Scotia which may be mistaken for English manufacture. These observations, however, need not prevent our manufacturers from forwarding such articles at their own risk and expense, to compete for honor and distinction.

The government's magnificent representation of our gold fields was effective, and distinguished by the Jurors' Medal. For a long time we allowed it to speak without enforcing its story, as we were afraid that it might excite expectations that would not be realized, and it was with great satisfaction that during the course of the exhibition we could point to it as a representation truthful and unexaggerated. It showed that our gold fields are important, and in comparison with the representations of gold-producing countries the quality of the ore was the best, or at least was equal to the best. Our representation of the minerals of Nova Scotia, collected and arranged by Professor How, was approved by two juries, the educational jury and the jury of glass, mining and metallurgy; the latter jury awarded also a medal for the coal column, and another for the large geological collection, and an honorable mention for the building stones. This representation of our geology and mineralogy was declared by the *London Review* to be more exhaustive than that of Canada, while that of the latter was more exhaustive than that of Great Britain. The educational jury also awarded a medal and an honorable mention to the unique collection of fish, edible mollusca, lobsters and pearls, prepared and exhibited by Messrs. Jones, Willis and Townsend. The fish, contrary to the expectations of one of the first naturalists of England, arrived at the exhibition in a perfect state of preservation, and during the period of the exhibition appeared as fresh as when they were prepared. This was considered a very important experiment, and was universally admired. The edible shell fish were interesting, especially to the naturalist, and the size of the lobsters was regarded as monstrous. The same jury awarded a medal to Mr. Downs's case of birds, which was regarded as very interesting, forming a very attractive object in front of our court. Also a medal to Mrs. Black's beautiful models of the flowers and fruits of the Province; and honorable mentions to other elegant models by the same exhibitor, and to the paintings of flowers and fruits by Miss Bessonett. The same jury condemned our specimen of the moose. We have this satisfaction, however, that the moose commanded attention, and attracted visitors to our court, and that since it was not approved of, our province has yet the privilege of exhibiting another and nobler specimen in the exhibition of 1872.

Our agricultural and horticultural departments were also considered as interesting. The distinguishing feature of the one was the quality of the black and white oats, on account of which the agricultural collection received a medal. The jury that adjudged this award also examined the horticultural collection; they expressed astonishment at the appearance of the fruit in jars, but could not decide upon their merits as their quality could not be tested. They expressed their decided approval of the garden seeds, which were considered as entitled to two medals. This happened to be overlooked in the award of prizes. This omission was, however, supplied at the Royal Horticultural Society's International Fruit, Root and Cereal Show, where a jury, composed to some extent of the same individuals as the exhibition jury, awarded medals to the beans and peas of our exhibition collection. The medal for beans appears to belong to Mr. Thompson, whose beans were the best in the collection. The medal for peas belongs to the Commissioners.

The specimen of prepared flax was very highly approved of by the jury of that department, who awarded to it a medal, and expressed a hope that it would be more extensively cultivated in our colony, so as to form an article of export at no distant period. Mr. Pryor's application of the Bokhara clover was considered as very interesting, especially at the present time, when there is a scarcity of cotton, and an earnest search after those vegetable fibres which may in some respects prove a substitute for that article; to this the jury awarded a medal. Mr. Coleman's collection of furs was considered as complete, valuable and interesting as any collection of manufactured furs in the exhibition, and without difficulty received the



jurors' award. The article of food committee commended highly the fish preserved in tins, and considered that they were equal to anything of the kind in England; these received a medal, and were recommended highly as an article of export. The pickled salmon received an honorable mention. The Digby herrings were very much admired. The fish preserved in tins, pickled salmon, and smoked herrings were in good demand; they were cooked for dinners of jurors, public and private, and the Digby herrings were honorably mentioned in the bill of fare of the Acclimatisation Society's dinner. The other kinds of pickled fish—such as shad, mackerel, herring, trout, and gaspereaux, did not appear to be appreciated, and we were recommended to try other modes of curing than pickling if we wished to introduce our noble fish into the English market.

The home-made cloth excited a good deal of attention; it is to be regretted that the supply was not greater, as well as the variety. I have no doubt that if there had been a greater supply and variety our home-made cloth would have secured the jury's approbation. When the cloth came to be sold the supply was found to be very deficient, and the wish was frequently expressed that Nova Scotia cloth could be had in Britain. Messrs. Campbell & MacLean's manufactured tobacco was very much esteemed by the jury, who gave it their award. An accident occurred which injured the appearance of the upper layer of the box; this was taken off and given to parties in the building—it became quite celebrated, and consequently was apt to be pilfered. A manufacturer from Glasgow came to the exhibition for the purpose of securing it, and was exceedingly disappointed when Mr. Campbell refused to sell it.

Miss Beggs' straw hats and bonnets had readily a medal awarded to them when it was discovered that they were manufactured of the raw material of the province. The jury considered that such laudable and successful efforts merited their unqualified approval. The cone baskets were regarded with interest, as well as Miss Lawson's collection of autumn leaves; and both received the jurors' award. Mr. O'Brien's carriage and Mr. Currie's sleigh excited interest among the crowds of visitors, but did not receive the jury's distinction. It is probable that the principle which influenced the jury in this department was of a similar nature with that of the jury on musical instruments. It was considered a mistake to send an imitation of the English pony phaeton, instead of such carriages as are in use in the colony.

Among the articles honorably distinguished, are Currie's collection of leather, Connely's axes, and Scarfe's bricks. All the bricks were considered as excellent and well made, and were highly approved of both by Englishmen and foreigners. The excellent specimens of iron, sent by Mr. Jones, the manager of the Acadia Iron Works, did not receive at the hands of the jurors the consideration which they appeared to deserve, if we are to be guided by the opinion of those who professed to be judges of their quality. It was unfortunate that the agents in Sheffield did not, as was expected, send a neat case of cutlery, such as was exhibited in the Sheffield department. If the pig iron, bars and ores, sent by Mr. Jones, had been accompanied by a representation showing the character, quality, and application of the Londonderry iron, I have not the least doubt that the united representation would have received the jurors' reward. I may state in this connection, that the "*Times*' correspondent" took occasion when writing on the subject of Londonderry iron, to make a rude attack on the Board of Provincial Commissioners for having sent to our court the specimens of our ores of iron. To this I immediately replied, over my signature, but it did not condescend to insert my reply. The correspondent of the *Morning Star*, in an excellent article on our court, took up the question, and severely rebuked the ignorance of the "*Times*' correspondent."

Crosskill's cordials were admired, well-tryed, and readily sold. Sarre's perfumery attracted attention; visitors could easily believe that good bear's grease could be exhibited by Nova Scotia, but they were incredulous about the eau-de-cologne; the perfumery was readily sold. The gasilier and other brass work were asserted by Englishmen to be Sheffield ware, and not colonial. The jury on naval architecture awarded a medal to Mr. Mosher for blocks made on the both-way principle. After the award was published in the province, Mr. Haliburton, in writing to me, suggested that there must be some mistake regarding this award.

Now, this is not at all impossible, as the decorator on one occasion, in my absence, removed the blocks from their place; they then got mixed up, and I was never able to separate them. The jurors, in determining the exhibitors of these blocks which they considered most meritorious, were guided by the official catalogue, and in this way a mistake may have occurred. Mr. Mosely's ship models occupied a prominent position, but they did not secure the consideration that they appeared to merit. The attention of the shipbuilders of the Clyde, and elsewhere, was invited to them in the correspondent's article on the department, in the *Morning Star* newspaper. Simpson's gold washer and amalgamator was admired on account of its ingenuity, and received the jurors' honorable mention.

In addition to the awards referred to, Her Majesty's Commissioners have presented a service medal to your acting member of the exhibition, A. M. Uniacke, Esq., a distinction to which he is in every respect entitled.

Nova Scotia has thus received as great a proportion of awards, when we take into account the extent of the representation, and the number of exhibitors, as any department in the International Exhibition. In the official catalogue of the Nova Scotian Court there appear 65 exhibitors. We have received 19 Medals, beside the service medal, and 11 honorable mentions, or 30 awards *in toto*.

Great credit is due to the Secretary, assistant Secretary, and others, for the admirable manner in which the articles forwarded were packed, and through which they almost all arrived in safety and in excellent condition. The cards prepared by the Secretary, and attached to the various articles exhibited, furnished valuable information to visitors, and added much to the efficiency of our display. The catalogue of the department, also prepared by the Secretary, although not so large as those of the Indian Empire, and of the colony of Victoria, contained more interesting information than either of these, and by the press generally was pronounced superior to any of the catalogues of departments.

The only colony beside our own that had prepared and circulated Prize Essays, was the Australian colony just referred to. The plan of their essays was somewhat different from ours. While these essays were more bulky and expensive than Mr. Knight's Prize Essay, the latter was more practical and comprehensive, and better adapted for general circulation. The demand for the catalogue and Prize Essay far exceeded the supply.

The exhibition being closed, and two weeks being allowed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the sale of articles, a great part of the articles exhibited in our Court were sold; other articles for sale, and which we thought might be sold, such as the Pianos, and the remains of the furniture, have been exposed for sale in a Furniture Warehouse in London, by Mr. Grassie, acting Commissioner. The articles that were not saleable, or not for sale, have been carefully packed up and deposited in the warehouse of Messrs. Tanner, Ship Brokers, Lower Thames Street, to be shipped for Halifax in one of the earliest spring ships. The government's collection of gold specimens was delivered up to Messrs. Baring & Co., at the close of the exhibition.

The moose, fish in jars, and large specimens of minerals and ores, were presented to the government Industrial Museum, Edinburgh; the small bottles of fish, chiefly interesting to the naturalist, to the British Museum; the fruits in jars, specimens of native woods, Pryor's case of Bokhara clover and its application, the garden seeds, a bouquet of autumn leaves, and Mr. Haliburton's vegetable wax and berries, to the museum of the Royal Horticultural Society; samples of cereals, to the Royal Agricultural Society; rocks, gypsum, and ores, to the museum of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; the building stones, to Chatham. Application was also made on behalf of the Industrial museum, South Kensington, the museum of the Royal Botanic Society, Kew, and other important establishments of a similar nature in the British colonies and foreign countries, which our resources were unable to meet. All these appropriations were made under the sanction of your Commissioner in London.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

Your obedient servant,

D. HONEYMAN.

To Chairman of the Provincial Board of Commissioners for the International Exhibition

The foregoing report will, it is believed, be most satisfactory to the public, who have felt great interest throughout in having the province fairly represented in England. It is worthy of notice that the articles supposed to have been manufactured in England were really the production of native industry, and the doubts which excluded them from favorable notice are the most significant marks of approval which could have been bestowed. The objection to the pony phaeton, as not representing the style of carriage in use in Nova Scotia, is equally unfounded, as similar vehicles are imported into the province as well as manufactured by our artizans. They of course are not in common use except among the wealthy, nor are they in England, and the specimen sent was intended rather to illustrate the skill of the mechanic, and the fact that there are to be found among us the same luxuries and comforts which are to be met with in the mother country.

It is to be regretted that one of the directors of the Acadia Charcoal Iron Company was elected as a juror on iron, as the specimens of its cutlery, as well as of the ores employed, were excluded from competition. It is satisfactory to know, however, that a medal would have been awarded but for the circumstance referred to.

The articles of furniture were subject to a competition which naturally left but little hope of our mechanics being able to achieve any distinction in that department; and it is most gratifying to find that the only medal in this class awarded to the contributions from North America was carried off by Messrs. McEwan and Reid, of Halifax.

The acting Commissioner in England, A. M. Uniacke, Esq., on seeing the article in the *Times* respecting the iron exhibited by us, wrote to that paper to explain that none of the ore, to which it objected, was to be seen in the Nova Scotian Court. The specimens that were decried in no very measured terms, were in reality the best in our department, and realize in the English market a price second only to the very best Swedish brands. Mr. Uniacke, in an official letter, asked the *Times* to correct the mistake, but his communication was not honored with an insertion, not was its receipt acknowledged. It might naturally have been expected that a request so reasonable would have been readily granted, not as a favor to a colony but as a concession to truth.

To avoid unnecessary expense, though the Board spared no pains to have every department of our natural resources and provincial industry fairly represented, the articles exhibited were limited to such as might be necessary for this purpose. In most instances, however, the contributions were only sufficient in number to represent the department to which they belonged, and in very many nothing was sent by private persons, and it became necessary to supply the deficiency by purchasing the specimens that were wanting. Though this system rendered the Nova Scotian Court with the least possible expense a faithful index to the productions of the province, it prevented our obtaining as large a number of medals as if the contributors had been more numerous, and the Nova Scotian department organized on a more expensive scale. It is satisfactory to know, however, that though Canada, with its large number of contributors and its extensive representation of its resources, obtained many more medals than this province, Nova Scotia won medals or favorable notice in as many classes as Canada; and had the medal for garden seeds and for iron been awarded to us, as was intended, we should have appeared as successful competitors in two more classes than our sister colony.

The circumstances under which some of these medals were obtained gave peculiar significance to the award, and deserve the marked attention of the people of the province. No specimen of flax having been offered for competition, the Board telegraphed to Mr. Moyle to forward some of the ordinary production of the county of Lunenburg, and that gentleman, unable to purchase specimens, sent some that he had himself raised for his own use. The medal obtained by it, and the importance attached to it by the jurors, should not be without their weight in turning the eyes of the people of Nova Scotia to an element of wealth which nature has so plainly placed within their reach.

The specimens of fruit were precluded from obtaining a medal, as their flavor and appearance were unavoidably affected by the mode of preservation that was adopted. This deficiency was, however, amply supplied by specimens contributed

in October following, to the Great International Show held by the Royal Horticultural Society, the organ of which has since remarked: "Our readers and the visitors to the recent fruit show of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, cannot have forgotten the surprising beauty and equal excellence of the apples communicated by the great colony of Nova Scotia. Certainly nothing like them had ever been seen at any public exhibition in this country."

When it is remembered that Victoria voted a sum of £80,000 stg. in order to have its resources fairly represented, it is evident that the lavish expenditure of our more wealthy sister colonies must have tended to dwarf our more limited display. Still it is believed that it was in the quantity, not in the quality, of the articles exhibited in which the disparity existed, and that the contributions sent by us have effectually dispelled those prejudices that have so long existed respecting the climate, the resources, and the people of Nova Scotia.

Nor should the lesson which we have learned be lost upon ourselves. The difficulties which met the Board in commencing their labors, will, it is hoped, be unknown to those who will in 1872 assume the responsibilities that have devolved upon the Nova Scotian Commissioners. The Board found no Provincial museum which could form a nucleus around which to collect a representation of our mines, minerals, and natural history; no association of Natural Science on whom they could rely for assistance; no organization which had made the study of fruit and its culture its special object; and no geological survey to guide the Board in representing our vast mineral wealth; and they were compelled to devote the valuable time of Mr. Honeyman, which could ill be spared, to performing in a few weeks and in a necessarily imperfect manner, a work that should occupy years, and the combined exertions of many scientific persons. Some of these difficulties have been so sensibly felt that steps have been taken to supply the deficiency; but much still remains to be done. Nature has blessed this province with a singular variety of resources, that have already attracted the attention of the world, and which demand and will richly repay the employment of all that science, capital, and industry can lavish upon them.

A good deal of delay, which was beyond the control of the Board, occurred in returning the articles that were not disposed of in England, and some slight damage was done to some of the specimens from their not having been packed with the very great care so essential in transporting bulky and fragile articles of manufacture. Wherever any loss was sustained by contributors it was felt incumbent on the Board to award reasonable compensation. Any other course would have been unwise as well as unfair, and would paralyze the exertions of those, who in 1872 will have to appeal to the public in having the province duly represented.

The difficulties which the Board have had to encounter from the lethargy that was manifested by a large portion of our population on the subject, can scarcely be conceived. Many influential persons who had articles that were well worthy of being displayed in our court, could not be induced by repeated solicitations and by liberal premiums, to contribute; others promised to send specimens, which were not forthcoming when they were required; and a general feeling seemed to have grown up throughout the province of the inferiority of its climate and productions, and of its inability to occupy even a respectable position among its sister colonies and the nations of the world.

To have removed these prejudices, and to have awakened a just appreciation of our provincial resources among our own population will, it is hoped, be a sufficient return for the outlay which the generosity of the Legislature has sanctioned. To have done less would have been to misrepresent the province; to have done more was scarcely possible during the limited time which was at the disposal of the Board.

In closing this report some allusion to those gentlemen to whom the public and the Provincial Commissioners are indebted is required. The gratuitous services of Andrew M. Uniacke, Esquire, our acting commissioner in England, were of a nature that is well deserving of the thanks and remembrance of the people of Nova Scotia. But for his influence and unwearied exertions, the space allotted to the Nova Scotian Court would have been altogether inadequate for the display of

our contributions; and we are indebted in a great measure to his taste and judgment for the attractive appearance which the representation of our resources assumed at the International Exhibition. The labor that was thrown upon him was very great, and the sacrifice of his time, while on a visit to the Mother Country, is no slight evidence of the zeal he has exhibited in promoting the interests of his native province. In Nova Scotia, A. MacKinlay, Esq., the vice-chairman, in consequence of the absence of the Hon. Joseph Howe in England, took charge of the general superintendence of the labors of the Board, and spared no time or pains to fulfil the onerous duties that devolved upon him, and to his judgment and energy throughout, the Commissioners are greatly indebted for the successful result of their labors.

The Treasurer, John A. Bell, Esq., has gratuitously attended to duties, which though not so conspicuous to the public, imposed a great deal of responsibility upon him, and entailed the expenditure of much time, and the necessity of devoting very close attention to the affairs of the Board.

J. Matthew Jones, Esq., though not a native of the province, exhibited an amount of zeal and of scientific skill in promoting the representation of our fish, which attracted the notice of the Jurors, and should not be forgotten by ourselves. Capt. Hardy, Dr. Gilpin, and Messrs. W. T. Townsend and J. R. Willis, rendered valuable services; while Prof. How, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Hea and Dr. Forrester, the chairmen of the committees for Hants, Annapolis, Kings, and Colchester, as well as those with whom they were associated, were indefatigable in their labors. All of the Commissioners had their respective departments, to which close attention was devoted, and it is hoped that the results will prove that nothing was left undone by them to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by the Legislature and the Province.

The following is the list of medals, &c., awarded to our exhibitors, and to those who sent contributions to the supplementary show of the Royal Horticultural Society:—

No. 1. *Rev. Mr. Honeyman*, (Class I.)—For a large collection of specimens illustrating the geology of the colony.

No. 2. *Professor How*, (Class I.)—For collection arranged by him illustrative of the rocks and minerals of the Province.

No. 3. *Provincial Government*, (Class I.)—For the large and instructive collection illustrating the occurrence of gold.

No. 4. *J. Scott*, (Class I.)—For column of coal, showing the entire height of the seam, 34 feet;—one of the thickest known beds in the world.

No. 5. *Nova Scotia Commissioners*, (Class III. sec. A.)—For excellent grain, garden, and field seed.

No. 6. *Provincial Commissioners*, (Class III. sec. B.)—Salmon and Lobsters, excellence of quality.

No. 7. *Messrs. McLean, Campbell & Co.*, (Class III. sec. C.)—Cavendish Tobacco,—quality of the Tobacco used, and quality of the article produced.

No. 8. *Mrs. W. Black*, (Class IV. sec. A.)—Excellent collection of fruits and flowers of the colony.

No. 9. *Miss E. Begg*, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For application of native grasses, for platting and bonnet making.

No. 10. *H. M. Moyle*, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For very fine samples of flax prepared by dew rotting.

No. 11. *Miss Hodges*, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For baskets decorated with pinecones and other hard fruits.

No. 12. *Miss Lawson*, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For a collection of the forest leaves of the colony, so prepared as to preserve the autumn tints.

No. 13. *Mr. Pryor*, (Class IV. sec. C.)—For preparation of the fibre of *Melilotus leucantha major*.

No. 14. *J. Mosher*, (Class XII. sec. B. & C.)—For good manufacture of blocks on the Bothway principle.

No. 15. *W. J. Coleman*, (Class XXV. sec. A.)—For a very choice collection of skins, fine specimens of silver, red and cross fox, otter and mink.

No. 16. *A. Downs*, (Class XXIX.)—For his collection of birds.

- No. 17. *Professor How*,—For the excellence of his mineralogical collection.  
 No. 18. *J. M. Jones*,—For his collection of fish.  
 No. 19. *McEwan & Reid*, (Class XXX. sec. A. & B.)—Sofas, chairs, and cabinet of native wood. For excellence of workmanship.

## HONORABLE MENTION.

- No. 1. *Nova Scotia Gold Commissioners*, (Class III., sec. B.)—Salted salmon, goodness of quality.  
 No. 2. *W. G. Simpson*, (Class VII.)—Model of gold washer.  
 No. 3. *Professor How*, (Class X. sec. A.)—Goodness of quality of the specimens of building stones.  
 No. 4. *F. Scarfe*, (Class X. sec. A.)—Good quality of common and pressed bricks and drain tiles.  
 No. 5. *Cowie & Sons*, (Class XXVI., sec. A.)—Good tannage.  
 No. 6. *Mrs. W. Black*, (Class XIX.)—For her model of fruits.  
 No. 7. *Gordon & Keith*, (Class XXX., sec. A. & B.)—Furniture—for excellence of workmanship.  
 No. 8. *G. Connely*, (Class XXX.)—Axes.  
 No. 9. *J. R. Willis*,—For his collection of pearls and mollusca.  
 No. 10. *Miss Bessonett*,—For water colour paintings of native flowers as instructive.  
 No. 11. *Dr. How*—Medicinal and other plants.

## MEDALS

*Awarded to Nova Scotian Contributors, at the Great International Show, October, 1862.*

- No. 1. International Show Committee of N. S.—63 dishes of apples : silver medal.  
 2. Do. Do. 11 dishes of grapes : bronze medal.  
 3. Do. Do. Onions : bronze medal.  
 4. Do. Do. Collection of cereals : bronze medal.  
 5. Do. Do. Agricultural roots : bronze medal.  
 6. Do. Do. 19 kinds of potatoes : large bronze medal.  
 7. Do. Do. Gourds : large bronze medal.  
 8. Rev. D. Honeyman—peas : bronze medal.  
 9. Richard Starr, Esq.,—18 varieties of apples : bronze medal.  
 10. Dr. Hamilton—13 heads of Indian Corn : bronze medal.  
 11. Mr. B. Kaye—Preserved fruits, in bottles : bronze medal.  
 12. Rev. D. Honeyman, (for Mr. James Thompson)—Collection of beans : bronze medal.  
 13. Mr. James Thompson—fruit in jars : bronze medal.

As affording a test of the value and nature of our resources, the following analysis of our position in relation to our sister colonies at the exhibition of 1862 may be of interest.

The variety and general excellence of our productions are indicated by the fact that Nova Scotia, like Canada, obtained either medals or honorary mention in 14 classes or sections at the International Exhibition, and was only surpassed in this respect by Victoria and New South Wales.

The number of medals awarded to the maritime provinces of British America stand as follows :

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—

	Medals.	Hon. Men.		Medals.	Hon. Men.
New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and P. E. Island,	16	10	Nova Scotia,	19	11
International Show,			3	0	
Total,	19	10		32	11

At the International Show, at which the system of "honorable mention was not adopted, there were three grades of medals—Silver, large bronze, and bronze medals. The three medals awarded to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, belonged to the third class, while 1 silver and 2 large bronze medals were carried off by the collection from Nova Scotia.

At this supplementary show to the International Exhibition, to which there were collections sent by 10 colonies and 14 foreign countries, Nova Scotia having had 13 medals awarded to it, stood the third on the list of competitors, having been only surpassed by two foreign countries, one of which obtained 18 and the other 14 medals, each carrying off, like Nova Scotia, 1 silver and 2 large bronze medals. It must be remembered, however, that though the very fine collection from Belgium only obtained 9 awards, three of them were silver, and two of them were large bronze medals.

Although the collection sent to the International Show from Nova Scotia was not made under the superintendence of the Provincial Commissioners, specimens were contributed to it from the Nova Scotian Court, to which two bronze medals were awarded, and the display was superintended in England by the agent of the Board, the Rev. Mr. Honeyman, while the Secretary of the Commissioners was also Secretary to Nova Scotian Committee, and the contributors were principally those who had already sent specimens to the International Exhibition.

When the accounts of the Board were laid before the House in 1863, the total expenditure could not be arrived at in consequence of some items being still outstanding. The amount is as follows:

Expenditure in Nova Scotia,	\$16,248 99
“                  England,	4,117 97
Total,	<u>\$20,366 96</u>

This brief history of the efforts of the Board to vindicate the climate and productions of Nova Scotia from misrepresentations and prejudices so long in vogue in England and elsewhere, will, it is hoped, stimulate the people of the province to surpass in 1872, the display which was made by Nova Scotia in 1862, and to sustain the reputation which the province has earned by the variety and excellence of its resources.

R. G. HALIBURTON,  
*Secretary.*

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 THOMAS R. GRASSIE, Esq.  
 (Messrs. Janvrin, Grassie and DeLisle, 14 & Austin Friars.)  
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SECRETARY—R. G. HALIBURTON, M. A., F. S. A.  
 ASSISTANT SECRETARY—J. OUTRAM, Esq.



## INTRODUCTION.

The collection of articles from Nova Scotia consists merely, as a general rule, of average specimens of the productions of the industry and resources of the Province.

Some delay having occurred before the attempt was made to prepare for the exhibition, the Board of Commissioners was not organized until August, 1861, and the articles collected by them were shipped early in February.

They were compelled, in many instances, to buy in the market such specimens as were required, and to be content with such as were merely fair samples of what they were intended to illustrate.

In some departments, especially that of natural history, a variety of species of fish, fruits, &c., have either been left unrepresented or illustrated by samples inferior to what would have been produced at an earlier season.

But though, in some particulars, the natural history, as well as the industry of Nova Scotia, is but inadequately illustrated by a collection so hastily made, it is hoped that there is sufficient variety and excellence in the specimens sent to indicate to the world the very varied and hitherto almost unknown capabilities of this province.

R. G. HALIBURTON,  
Secretary.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 15, 1862.

## CATALOGUE OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN DEPARTMENT.

### NATURAL HISTORY.

(The collection in this department was made under the superintendance of  
J. M. JONES, Esq., F. L. S.)

- 1 A BULL MOOSE, stuffed and mounted—specimen about 2½ years old. A. Downs, Halifax.

#### CASE OF GAME BIRDS OF NOVA SCOTIA. A. Downs, M. Z. S.

- |   |   |                  |
|---|---|------------------|
| 2 | 2 Ruffed Grouse, ( <i>Tetrao umbellus</i> .)              | Male and Female. |
| 3 | 2 Spotted or Spruce Grouse, ( <i>Tetrao Canadensis</i> .) | Male.            |
| 4 | 2 Woodcock, ( <i>Scolopax minor</i> .)                    | “                |
| 5 | 2 Snipe, ( <i>Scolopax Wilsonii</i> .)                    | “                |
| 6 | Virginia Rail, ( <i>Rallus Virginiana</i> .)              | “                |
| 7 | Rail, ( <i>Rallus</i> ?)                                  | “                |

#### CASE OF WILD DUCKS OF NOVA SCOTIA. A. Downs.

- |   |  |                  |
|---|--|------------------|
| 8 | 2 Wood-ducks, ( <i>Anas sponsa</i> .)      | Male and Female. |
| 9 | 2 Scaup Ducks, ( <i>Fuligula marila</i> .) | Male.            |

- 10 Eider Ducks, (*Fuligula molissima.*) Male.  
 11 King Eider Ducks, (*Fuligula spectabilis.*) “  
 12 Blue-winged Teal, (*Anas discors.*) “  
 13 Green-winged Teal, (*Anas Carolinensis.*) “  
 14 Harlequin Duck, (*Fuligula histrionica.*) “  
 15 Ring-necked Duck, (*Fuligula rutiforgues.*) “  
 16 Dusky Duck, (*Anas obscura.*) Young.  
 16½ Shoveller (*Anas clypeata.*) Male.  
 17 COLLECTION OF NATIVE PLANTS, with the popular and scientific names attached to each specimen, &c. PROFESSOR HOW, D. C. L.  
 18 COLLECTION OF NATIVE LEAVES, *Varnished.* MISS LAWSON.  
 19 Do. Do. Do. MRS. HALL.  
 20 Do. Do. Do. MISS PILLSBURY.  
 21 BASKETS ORNAMENTED WITH FIR CONES, &c., from the Forests of Nova Scotia. MISS HODGES.  
 22 1 Basket Ditto. MISS McNAB.  
 23 REPRESENTATION IN WAX OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS GROWN IN NOVA SCOTIA. MRS. W. BLACK.

PAINTINGS OF NATIVE FLOWERS, &c. MISS BESSONETT.

	<i>Scientific name.</i>	<i>Popular name.</i>
24	Plate 1 {	Cornus canadense, . . . . . Pigeon Berry.
		Pontederia cordata, . . . . . Picknel Weed.
		Platanthera fimbriata, . . . . . Purple Fringed Orchis.
		Platanthera dilatata, . . . . . Northern White do.
25	Plate 2 {	Viburnum oxycoccus, . . . . . Tree Cranberry.
		Asclepias amoena, . . . . . Indian Hemp.
		Nymphaea odorata, . . . . . White Pond Lily.
		Polygonatum pubescens, . . . . . Solomon's Seal.
26	Plate 3 {	Sagittaria variabilis, . . . . . Common Arrowhead.
		Actea alba and rubra . . . . . Red and White Baneberry.
		Sarracenia purpurea, . . . . . Indian Cup.
		Viburnum lantanoides, . . . . . Moose Tree.
27	Plate 4 {	Epigea repens, . . . . . Mayflower.
		Mitchella repens, . . . . . Twin Berry.

### EIGHTY-THREE VARIETIES OF VARIOUS WOODS GROWN IN THE PROVINCE,

*Remarkable for their durability, beauty, or singular appearance, accompanied by the leaf or cone peculiar to each.* AMOS FALES, JR., Wilmot.

(Scientific names appended by J. R. WILLIS, Esq.)

- 28 Curled White Maple, (*Acer dasycarpum.*) Used for cabinet-work.  
 29 Plain White Maple, (*A. dasycarpum.*) Useful for the manufacture of cart fellows, ox yokes, &c.  
 30 White Maple Branch, (*A. dasycarpum.*) Useful for veneers.  
 31 Sugar Maple, called Rock Maple, (*A. saccharinum.*) Used for cart axles and cabinet-work, but more especially for the manufacture of sugar.  
 32 Blister Maple, (*A. saccharinum.*)  
 33 Bird-eye Maple, (same as No. 32.) Used for cabinet-work and veneers.  
 34 Black Birch, (*B. lenta.*) Used for making carriages, tables, and furniture.  
 35 Variety of No. 34.  
 36 do. do.  
 37 do. do.  
 38 Yellow Birch, (*Betula excelsa.*) Used for ship timbers, plank, boat boards, and furniture.  
 39 White Birch, (*B. papyracea.*) Has a double bark; the outside bark used by the Indians for covering their canoes and wigwams. The timber much used in boat-building and waggon making.

- 40 Winter Beech (*Fagus* —). The leaves remain on the tree during winter ; the timber useful for plane.
- 41 Red Beech, (*Fagus feruginea*.) Used for trenails, carpenters' tools, &c.
- 42 White Beech, (*Fagus sylvatica*.) Employed for same purposes as the preceding.
- 43 Red Oak, (*Quercus rubra*.) Useful for wheel-spokes and general work.
- 44 White or Scrub Oak, (*Q. alba*.) Short trunk and spreading top ; is shady and ornamental.
- 45 White Ash, (*Fraxinus Americana*.) Useful for making farming tools ; is of rapid growth and beautiful appearance.
- 46 Yellow Ash, (*Fraxinus* —). Used for basket manufacture.
- 47 Black Ash, (*F. sambucifolia*.) Used for fences and basket making.
- 48 Black Ash Branch, same as No 47.)
- 49 White Elm, (*Ulmus Americana*.) Used chiefly for ox bows.
- 50 Black Elm, *U. Americana*, variety.) Applicable to same purposes as the preceding.
- 51 White Poplar, (*Populus candicans*.) Used for chair bottoms and carriage seats.
- 52 Balsam of Peru, (*P. balsamifera*.) Planted chiefly for ornament and shade. Its buds are considered medicinal.
- 53 Horn Beam, (*Corpinus Americana*.) Wood tough, hard, and durable ; used for rake teeth, &c.
- 54 Black Moose Wood, (*Acer striatum*.) Wood tender, but of some value for fencing.
- 55 Wild Cherry, (*Cerasus Pennsylvanica*.) Fruit small ; wood useful in cabinet manufacture.
- 56 Black Cherry, (*Cerasus nigra*.) Similar to preceding ; the tree larger.
- 57 Red Willow, (*Salix* —?) Wood used in the manufacture of charcoal.
- 58 White Willow, (*Salix* —?) Used as the preceding.
- 59 Native Plum, ( ) Fruit black ; used for preserves.
- 60 Nova Scotia Jesuit Bark, (—?) Bark used in pulmonary disorders and fevers.
- 61 Bilberry or Wild Pear, (*Mespilus Canadensis*.) Wood hard and durable.
- 62 Black Walnut, (*Juglans nigra*.) Wood extensively used in cabinet manufacture, not indigenous to Nova Scotia.
- 63 Haematack or Juniper, (*Larix Americanus*.) Wood durable, and adapted for ship building ; used also in making fences.
- 64 Yellow Pine, (*Pinus lutea*.) Timber of excellent quality for boards and planks.
- 65 Pitch Pine, (*P. rubra*.) Wood much used for ship building.
- 66 Pumpkin Pine, (*P. strobus*.) Wood good for deals, planks, and shingles.
- 67 White or Sapling Pine, (*Pinus strobus*.) Good for timber and boards ; produces turpentine.
- 68 White Cedar, (*Thuja occidentalis*.) Wood excellent for durable fencing ; also for manufacture of musical instruments.
- 69 Hemlock, (*Abies Canadensis*.) Timber durable ; bark used for tanning.
- 70 White Fir, (*A. alba*.) Wood used for timber, boards and fencing.
- 71 Silver Fir, (*A. picea*.) Wood used for similar purposes as the preceding.
- 72 White Spruce, (*A. Alba*.) The timber one of the most valuable exports in deals.
- 73 PICTURE FRAME ORNAMENTED WITH FIR CONES, &c. MISS E. ROBINSON.
- 74 MYRTLE OR BAYBERRY WAX, with plant and berries. R. G. HALBURTON. An article that is unknown in England, and which is likely to be of service in different manufactures. It can be procured to an almost unlimited extent, and is used by settlers in some places as a substitute for tallow in the manufacture of candles. It emits an agreeable odor when burning.
- 75 WILD YAM OF NOVA SCOTIA. J. TAYLOR, Dartmouth.

- 76 SPECIMEN OF MELILOTUS LEUCANTHA MAJOR, discovered by W. Pryor to be a substitute for cotton and hemp, &c. [See manufactures from vegetable fibres.]

### NOVA SCOTIAN FURS.

(Scientific names, &c. by BERNARD GILPIN, Esq., M. D.)

This attractive department gained for Nova Scotia the first place for Furs in 1851, and gave a Gold Medal to the exhibitor for that year. Though in its nature diminishing as the Province becomes settled, still the export for 1860 gave £20,000 value, one-half of which were furs produced in the Province.

The Fur bearing animals represented with one exception (the Ermine) in the collection of skins and manufactured articles of the exhibitor, Mr. W. J. Coleman, are in their natural order as follows. The classification is that of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. This though differing in some respects from British authorities, bears such weight in America as to be the first authority, at least, in American mammals.

- 77-78-79 3 Lynx Skins, (*Lynx canadensis*.) Common, said by Temnick to be identical with Lynx of Northern Europe, and is not diminishing in the Province. A beautiful rusty brown, hoary fur.
- 80-85 5 Wild Cat Skins, (*Lynx rufus*.) Wild Cat, or Bay Lynx, differing from the last in shorter fur and longer pencils to the ears; not so abundant as the last. Both true Lynxes.
- 85½ 1 Wolf Skin, (*Canis Occidentalis*.) Wolf exceedingly scarce in the province; distinct from European wolf.
- 86-95 10 Red Fox Skins, (*Vulpus Fulvus*), of exceeding beauty.
- 96-101 6 Silver or Black Fox Skins, (*V. fulvus variety argentus*.) These are the celebrated silver or black foxes—the most valuable furs the world produces, of an incomparable lustre and beauty; have brought in some cases £40 each.
- 102-107 6 Cross Fox Skins, (*V. fulvus variety decussatus*.) Of great beauty, but of less value than the last. All these foxes are of one species, and live and breed together, but owe their difference of color to unknown causes.
- 108-109 2 Fisher Skins, (*Mustela Penantii*.) Pennant, Weasel, or Fisher—a large and beautiful weasel, but rapidly diminishing in numbers.
- 110-119 10 Martin Skins, (*M. Americana*.) The American Martin differing from the Pine Martin of Europe; rapidly diminishing in the province of Nova Scotia.
- (*Putorius cicognanii*—*P. Richardsonii*.) Two distinct species of Ermine, and both differing from the true Ermine, are found in Nova Scotia. They differ chiefly in length of tail.
- 120-144 25 Mink Skins, (*Putorius vison*—*P. nigrescens*.) Mink—two species—perhaps varieties exist in Nova Scotia—differing chiefly in size. The smaller, or nigrescens, has the more beautiful fur. This fur, of exceeding beauty and increasing value, does not diminish in numbers. Its value has increased tenfold.
- 145-150 6 Otter skins, (*Lutra Canadensis*.) American Otter, differing from the European Otter. It affords a valuable, brilliant, and most durable fur. Not rapidly diminishing.
- 151-156 4 Raccoon Skins, (*Procyon lotor*, *Raccoon*.) Increasing in number, and affording a rather handsome fur for robes; and also used in the manufacture of felt hats.
- 157-160 3 Bear Skins, (*Ursus Americanus*.) American Bear, by no means diminishing in numbers, differing from European species, and affording in season a thick and brilliant black fur.
- 161-168 8 Beaver Skins, (*Castor canadensis*.) Differing from European Beaver, became nearly extinct a few years ago, but is now increasing in numbers.

- 169-193 25 Musquash Skins, (*Fiberzebethicus*.) Abundant and rather increasing. The beauty of this fur in its natural state is well seen in Mr. Coleman's manufactured articles. When dyed and plucked its resemblance to the fur-seal is so great as to deceive any but dealers. It must rise in value and importance.
- 194-200 Rabbit Skins, (*Lepus Americanus*.) Hare, formerly confounded with the varying Hare of the Old World.  
It is found in enormous quantities, and is often a great boon to poor settlers. Some families with wire snares have caught in one season between two and three thousand. Sixty thousand have been shipped by one dealer alone.
- 201-202 2 Ladies Mink Muffs.  
203 1 do do Boa.  
204 1 do do do.  
205 2 pairs do Cuffs.
- 206-207 1 Ladies Musquash Boa.  
208 1 do Mink Muff.  
209 1 do do Cuff.  
210 1 Gentleman's Mink Cap.  
211 1 do do.  
212 1 do Cloth Top.  
213 1 Ladies' Velvet Top.  
214 1 Wolf Robe.

#### THE FISH DEPARTMENT.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia are an almost inexhaustible source of wealth. Though a large portion of the population is engaged in agricultural and other pursuits, the exports of fish in 1860 amounted in value to \$2,956,788. The census tables give 396,427 quintals of dried fish, and 283,273 barrels of pickled fish.

The shipping owned in Nova Scotia and employed in the fisheries, &c., in 1860, amounted to 3258 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 248,061 tons, being almost a ton to every man, woman and child in the province. This amount of tonnage places Nova Scotia in the rank of one of the principal maritime countries in the world, and the first as to the proportion of tonnage to population.

The fish of Nova Scotia are represented by specimens preserved by alcohol in clear glass jars, by J. M. Jones, Esq., and also by specimens of pickled, smoked, and dried fish, purchased in the market, being samples of those preserved for ordinary use or export.

The exhibition of fish does not include the finest specimens, but must be considered as containing fair samples of such as can be procured between the months of October and January in the Halifax market.

The reason for the largest and best specimens not being exhibited arises from two causes :

1st. The jars used, though ordered at the kind suggestion of Professor Agassiz from the New England Glass Company by the Nova Scotia Commissioners, and being larger than any manufactured in England for a similar purpose, cannot be procured of such dimensions as to admit of the exhibition of halibut or of the larger specimens of some other fish.

2nd. The season when the effort to procure specimens of fish was made was so far advanced that the best samples of many species could not be obtained.

#### *Fish preserved in Glass Jars.*

- 215 1. Salmon, (*Salmo Salar*.) Attains the weight of 30 lbs.; abundant in the market of Halifax during the season. Price—fresh, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; smoked, from 3s. to 4s. each; pickled from £2 8s. to £4 per barrel; preserved in tins, 1s. per lb. Amount of catch in 1860, 2,481 barrels.

- 216 2. Cod, (*Morrhua vulgaris*.) Attains the weight of 90 lbs.; abundant in the fish market of Halifax all the year round. Price—fresh, same size as specimen preserved, 5d.; dried, per qtl. of 112 lbs., 10s. to 14s.—Exports from the port of Halifax alone, in 1860, 281,111 qtls.
- 217 3. Haddock, (*Meglefinus*.) Attains the weight of 15 lbs.; abundant in the market during the season. Price—fresh, same size as specimen preserved, 5d.; dried, per qtl. of 112 lbs., 6s. to 8s.; preserved in tins, 10d. per lb.
- 218 4. Hake, (*Phycis Americanus*.) Attains the weight of 25 lbs. Price—fresh, same size as specimen preserved, 4d.; dried, per qtl. of 100 lbs., 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
- 219 5. Pollock, (*Merlangus carbonarius*.) Attains the weight of 40 lbs.; not abundant; affords serviceable oil. Price—fresh, same size as specimen preserved, 5d.; dried, per qtl. of 112 lbs., 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
- 220 6. Mackerel, (*Scomber vernalis*.) No. 1 variety. More abundant some seasons than others. Price—fresh, in the Halifax market, 6d. each; salted, per bbl. of 200 lbs., £2 10s. to £3 10s.
- 221 7. Mackerel, (*S. vernalis*.) No. 2 variety. Abundant in Halifax market during the season. Price—fresh, 3d. each; salted per bbl. of 200 lbs., £1 10s. to £2 10s.; preserved in tins, 1s. per lb.
- 222 8. Mackerel, (*S. vernalis*.) No. 3 variety. Abundant during some seasons. Price—fresh, in Halifax market, 2d. each; salted, per bbl. of 200 lbs., 15s. to 25s. The catch of mackerel in 1860 amounted to 66,108 bbls.
- 223 9. Trout, (*Salmo fontinalis*.) Attains the weight of 4 lbs. Price—fresh, in Halifax market, mixed sizes, 8d. per dozen.
- 224 10. Sea Trout, (*S. trutta*.) Attains the weight of 7 lbs. Price—salted, per bbl. of 200 lbs., 20s. to 30s.
- 225 11. Whiting, (*Merlangus* —?) Attains the weight of 3 lbs.; not very abundant; flesh very delicate. Price—fresh, 1d. to 2½d. each.
- 226 12. Eel, (*Anguilla vulgaris*.) Attains the weight of 6 lbs.; abundant in Halifax market during winter months. Price—fresh, 4d. to 6d. per bunch of 12; salted, 16s. per bbl. of 200 lbs.; preserved in tins, 10d. per lb.
- 227 13. Gaspereau, (*Alosa tyrannus*.) In enormous quantities during the season; often used for manure. Price—fresh, 4d. per dozen; salted, per bbl. of 200 lbs., 12s. to 16s.
- 228 14. Herring, (*Clupea elongata*.) Abundant during the season. Price—fresh, 4d. per dozen; salted, per bbl. of 200 lbs., 13s. 6d. Catch in 1860, 194,170.
- 229 15. Tom-cod, (*Morrhua pruinosa*.) Abundant during the winter months. Price—fresh, 3½d. per dozen, mixed sizes.
- 230 16. Rock-cod, (*M. vulgaris*.) Attains the weight of 15 lbs. Price—fresh, same size as specimen preserved, 4d.; dried, per qtl. of 112 lbs. 10 to 14s.
- 231 17. Sea Perch, (*Labrus ceruleus*.) Very abundant; of fine flavor.
- 232 18. Cat-fish, (*Pimelodus catus*.)
- 233 19. Norway Haddock, (*Sebastes Norvegicus*.) Not very abundant; delicate flavor. Price—fresh, 2d. each.
- 234 20. Smelt, (*Osmerus viridescens*.) Extremely abundant during the winter months; delicious flavor. Is so abundant as to be often used for manure. Price—fresh, in Halifax fish market, 2d. per dozen.
- 235 21. Perch, (*Perca flavescens*.) Abundant in fresh waters; fine flavor. Price—fresh, in bunches of 1 dozen each, 6d.
- 236 22. Dog-fish, (*Spinax Acanthias*.) Foetus taken from the mother, October 1861. Attains the weight of 16 lbs.; very abundant on our coasts; affords a valuable oil. Price—dried, 3s. per hundred. Used for fattening pigs, &c., and frequently for manure.
- 237 23. Flounder, (*Platesa plana*.) Price—fresh, per bunch of six, 2½d.
- 238 24. Dollar-fish. Not abundant; flesh white and of fine flavor. Price—3½d. per dozen.
- 239 25. Lump Fish, (*Cyclopterus lumpus*.) Very rich flavor. Price—1½d. to 2d. each, averaging 1 lb. weight.

*Pickled Fish, &c., collected under the superintendance of W. H. Townsend, Esq., late Inspector of Pickled Fish.*

240	1 case of	Codfish
241	1 do	Haddock
242	1 do	Hake
243	1 do	Pollock
244	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.	No. 1 Mackerel
245	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	No. 1 Round Herrings
246	1 do	No. 1 Split Herrings
247	1 do	Trout
248	1 tub of	Salmon
249	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.	of Alewives
250	1 do	of Shad, by J. S. O'Brien, Noel
251	1 box	Digby Herrings, by Benjamin Hardy, Digby

*Collection of Fish preserved in tins.*

252	1 dozen tins	Lobsters
253	1	" Mackerel
254	1	" Salmon
255	$\frac{1}{2}$	" Eels
256	$\frac{1}{2}$	" Haddock

Four dozen in all.

EDIBLE MOLUSCA OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The most important species, and the only one used generally for food, is the Oyster, of which there are unlimited deposits along the shores washed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the whole coast from Cape Breton to New Brunswick being almost continuous oyster beds. If properly worked, they would form a source of very profitable employment for a large number of persons. The Oysters of Tatamagouche resemble in appearance, and are equal in flavor, to the best English "natives." The other species of molusca, though found generally in profusion along the shores of the province, are but little sought after by the people of Nova Scotia.

This department will be illustrated by the following collection contributed by J. R. WILLIS, Esq., Principal of the National School, Halifax.

257	Oyster ( <i>Ostrea Borealis</i> ), very abundant,
258	Do. ( <i>O. Vtrginiana</i> ), very abundant,
259	Scallop ( <i>Pecten Magellancius</i> ), very abundant,
260	Do. ( <i>P. Islandicus</i> ), very abundant,
261	Do. ( <i>P. concentricus</i> ), small and rare,
262	Clam ( <i>Maetra gigantea</i> ), very abundant and cheap,
263	Do. ( <i>M. solidissima</i> ), very abundant and cheap,
264	Do. ( <i>Venus mercenaria</i> ), very abundant and cheap,
265	Do. ( <i>Cyprina Islandica</i> ), very abundant,
266	Do. ( <i>Solen ensis</i> ), very abundant,
267	Do. ( <i>Mya arenaria</i> ) very abundant,
268	Mussel ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ), very abundant and cheap,
269	Do. ( <i>Modiola Americana</i> ) very abundant and cheap,
270	Whelk ( <i>Buccinum undatum</i> ), very abundant,
271	Do. ( <i>Fusus decemcostatus</i> ), very abundant,
272	Do. ( <i>F. Islandicus</i> ), very abundant,
273	Periwinkle ( <i>Littorina littorea</i> ), very abundant,
274	Egg Case ( <i>Natica heros</i> ), very abundant.

## CRUSTACEA.

LOBSTER, (*Homarus Americanus*.)

The most important species found in Nova Scotia, and the only one exhibited, is the Lobster. It is found in enormous quantities, on every part of the coast. It is stated that not less than a million dozens of Lobsters are annually disposed of at or in the vicinity of Halifax, for exportation or domestic use. Along the northern coast of Nova Scotia they are thrown up in such quantities by gales that they are used extensively for manure. Their price in the market in Halifax are generally about 1d. each. Occasionally, however, there has been so large a supply, that a wheelbarrow-full has been sold for one shilling.

275 A case is exhibited by J. R. WILLIS, Esq., containing several specimens. The most interesting feature of the collection is an enormous claw, about 15 inches long, which belonged to a Lobster about 30 inches in length, and of almost the same dimensions from point to point of extended claws.

## 276 CASE OF NOVA SCOTIA PEARLS.

(Prepared by J. R. WILLIS, Esq.)

A large quantity of Pearls have recently been found in the fresh water Bivalve, *Alasmod Magaritifera*, in streams and lakes of Annapolis and Kings County, and are apparently abundant. Fifteen selections are exhibited, from contributions by the following persons: Wm. McIntyre, Job Randall, E. J. McNeill, Thaddeus Walker, Wallace Kirkpatrick, Austin Woodberry, and Joseph Grogan. In the pearl case are animals with corresponding valves, preserved in alcohol by J. R. Willis.

## GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

(Prepared by REV. D. HONEYMAN.)

The Geology of Nova Scotia will be represented by an interesting collection, all of which has been contributed by the Rev. Mr. Honeyman from his cabinet, or collected by him since he has been engaged by the Commissioners to examine into the Geology of the province.

Mr. Honeyman has prepared a map, sections, &c., to illustrate the subject, and has gone to London to take charge personally of his collection, which, while being of great future value in determining the extent and nature of the mineral resources of the Province, will, it is believed, greatly attract the attention of the scientific world to Nova Scotia, from its illustrating new and interesting features in geology, peculiar, it is believed, to the formations of this province.

*A representation of the Rocks, useful Minerals, and Ores of the different formations of the Province, arranged in four groups.*

1st group—The Laurentian formation, containing gold, and the rocks associated with it.

2nd do The Silurian and Devonian.

3rd do The Carboniferous.

4th do The new Red Sandstone.

These are illustrated by colored sections.

*Representation of the Fauna of the Fossiliferous Rocks.*

## SILURIAN.

277 Zosphyta  
278 Annelida  
279 Crustacea

Graptolites and Corals.  
Serpulæ and Cornulites.  
Dalmania Eogani.



280			Homolonotus Dawsonii, &c.
281	Mollusca Acephala	Brachiopoda	Crania Acadiensis.
282			Chonotes Nov. Scot., &c.
183		Lamelli brachiata	Cledophori.
284			Avicula Honeymani.
285	Excephala	Gasteropoda	Murchisonia, &c. &c.
286		Heteropoda	Bellerophon acutus
287			Trilobatus, carinatus,
288		Pteropoda	Conularia Thea
289		Cephalopoda	Orthoceras, &c.

## LOWER CARBONIFEROUS, OR MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE.

290	Zosphyta		Fenestella, &c
291	Annelida		Spirorbis
292	Crustacea (?)		
293	Mollusca, Acephala—	Brachiopoda—Productus	Giganteus, contributed by
			R. G. Haliburton.
294		Lamellibranchiata	
295	Excephala	Gasteropoda	
296		Heteropoda	
297		Steropoda	
298		Cephalopoda Nautilus, &c.	

These, whether Silurian or Carboniferous, are arranged into groups according to their geological position. Each group begins with the lowest organization and ends with the highest. This division is also illustrated by colored sections.

## MIDDLE CARBONIFEROUS.

299	Annelida	Spirorbis
300	Crustacea	Cyprides
301	Mollusca	Modiola
302	Pisces	Deplodus' teeth
303	Reptilia (?)	Scales, Coprolites, &c.

## ALLUVIAL.

304 Mastodon Tooth.

*A representation of Carboniferous Flora.*

	Ferns.
305	Calamites.
306	Artisia.
307	Poacites.
308	Asterophyllites.
309	Sphnophylla.
310	Lepidodendra.
311	Ulodendra.
312	Sigillaria.
313	Stigmaria.
314	Pinites.
315	Carpolites Trigonocarpa, varia.

**MINERAL COLLECTION.**

(Made under the superintendence of HENRY How, Esq., D.C.L., Esq. Professor of Chemistry, &c., at King's College, Windsor.

**GOLD.**

The gold of Nova Scotia is represented by specimens purchased and exhibited by the Provincial Government, including bars, gold-bearing quartz, and gold washings. There are specimens from Tangier, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbor, Laidlaw's, Allen's, and "The Ovens," near Lunenburg; also, washings from the latter place. The total value of the gold exhibited will amount to over \$10,000.

(See note B. at end of Catalogue respecting the extent of the gold fields; also a copy of the mining regulations appended.)

The gold is also exhibited in a manufactured state by the following pieces of Jewelry, by J. Cornelius, Jeweler, Halifax.

- 316 1 Bracelet. (For sale.)  
 317 1 Necklace, with figure of a gold miner at work, with a drop consisting of a Nova Scotian Pearl.  
 318 1 Massive Brooch, with Dolphin in centre.  
 319 1 Brooch, made of Nova Scotian gold quartz; and also Nova Scotian Amethysts and Pearls.  
 320 1 Masonic Mark Jewel.  
 321 1 small Brooch of Nova Scotian gold, with Nova Scotian Amethyst, (Etruscan style.)

### ORES OF METALS AND OTHER MINERALS AND ROCKS COMMERCIALLY USEFUL.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
322 1. Native Copper.	Bay of Fundy,	Samuel Caldwell, Esq.
323 2. [ <i>a &amp; b</i> ] Copper Pyrites,	Polson's Lake, Sydney Co.,	Professor How.
324 Ditto, large specimen,		
325 Copper Pyrites,	Salmon River,	Trustees Halifax Mec. Inst.
326 Grey Copper Ore,	Five Islands,	H. Harrington, Esq.
327 Ditto,	Ditto,	Professor How.
328 Ditto,	Pictou,	Trustees Halifax Mec. Inst.
329 Carbonate of Copper,	Ditto,	Ditto.

### IRON ORES.

330 Micaceous Iron Ore,	Five Islands,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Inst.
331 Ditto,	Ditto,	Gov'rs. of King's College.
332 Ditto,	Digby,	Ditto.
333 Ditto,	Sand Cove,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Inst.
334 Ditto,	Londonderry,	Ditto.
335 Specular Iron Ore, } large specimen, }	Polson's Lake,	} Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
336 Ditto, large specimen,		
337 Fibrous Hematite,	Pictou,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Inst.
338 Ditto,	Londonderry,	A. MacKinlay, Esq.
339-348 Hematite, large specimen, }	Ditto,	E. F. Jones, Esq.
These specimens show the nature of the ores worked at the Acadia Iron Works.		
349-352 Hematite, large specimen, }	East River, Pictou,	} Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
One of these from an out-crop of a vein 25 feet wide at surface.		
353 Red Hematite,	Nictaux,	Prof. How,
This ore formerly worked—is very abundant.		
354 Red Hematite,	Digby,	Prof. How.
355 Ditto,	Old Barns,	Ditto.
356 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.
357 Magnetic Ore,	Cornwallis,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Inst.
358 Ditto,	Annapolis,	Ditto.
359 Bog Ore,	Cape Negro,	H. Poole, Esq.
360 Ditto,	Lapland,	Ditto.
361 Titaniferous sand, } average, }	Sable Island,	G. Handley, Esq.
362 Ditto, washed,		
363 Ditto, average,	Digby County,	R. G. Haliburton, Esq.

364-365 The Iron made from the ores 339-348 at the Acadia Iron Works, is illustrated by four specimens of pig iron; also by bars of iron. The amount of iron made is twelve hundred tons per annum, value £16 sterling per ton.

There are also specimens of Acadian Cutlery, similar to those which obtained a Gold Medal in the Exhibition of 1851, exhibited in the Nova Scotian department, besides those exhibited in the cutlery department by the Acadia Iron Company, from their establishment at Sheffield.

#### COAL.

The Coal Fields of Nova Scotia are well represented by seven large specimens from different localities.

366 Coal from Albion Mines, Pictou, J. Scott, Esq.

A similar section was exhibited in 1855 at Montreal, with the following label attached:—

“Section of the Main Coal Seam, Albion Mines, Pictou, N. S.

“This vein is one of the largest in the world, its vertical section being from 33 to 36 feet, and its qualities excellent for the following purposes: generation of illuminating gas and of steam, for manufacturing and domestic purposes—used also for cooking. It is the property of the General Mining Association, and is worked by them to the extent of about 70,000 tons per annum.

“This specimen was extracted by James Scott, Esq., Superintendent of the mine, for the exhibition at Montreal.”

367 Coal from	Sydney Mines, C. B.,	R. Brown, Esq.
368 Coal from	Lingan Mines, C. B.,	Ditto.
369 Do.	Glace Bay, C. B.,	Messrs. Bourinot.
370 Do.	Fraser Mine, Pictou,	J. B. D. Fraser.
371 Oil Coal from	Fraser Mine, Pictou,	Ditto.
372 Do.	Patrick's Mine,	Ditto.

The amount of coal raised in 1860 at Pictou was 165,055 tons.

Sydney, 100,098 “

Lingan, 35,300 “

Joggins, 5,295 “

1861 at Glace Bay, 7,652 “

Large quantities are also raised at other localities, but the above are the chief works in the Province.

The Fraser Oil Coal has been mined to some extent, 2000 tons having been raised in 1859. This substance gives an average yield of about 70 gallons crude oil to the ton, while picked samples gave 199 gallons to the ton.

#### ARSENIC.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
373 Arsenical Pyrites,	Lunenburg,	H. Poole, Esq.
Found in some substance—suitable for the production of white arsenic.		

#### ORES OF MANGANESE.

374 Pyrolusite,	Cumberland,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Inst.
375 Ditto, [95 p.c.oxide,]	Amherst,	Prof. How.
376 Ditto,	Pictou,	Gov'rs. of King's College.
377 Ditto,	Kentville,	Prof. How.
378 Ditto,	Gore, Douglas,	N. Mosher, Esq.
379 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.
380 Ditto, [95 p. c. ox.,]	Teny Cape,	Ditto.
381 Ditto, large spec'mn,	Ditto,	Ditto.
382 Compact grey Ore, } [60 p c ox,]	Cheverie,	Ditto.
383 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
384 Impure Ore,	Cornwallis,	Prof. How.

None of the preceding have yet been found in large deposits, but a small quantity has been exported from Cheverie, and a locality not represented.

## LEAD ORES.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
385 Galena,	Margaret's Bay,	Mr. T. Laurilliard.
386 Ditto,	Cape North, Victoria,	Rev. D. Sutherland.
387 ( <i>a &amp; b</i> ) ditto,	Joggins, Cumberland,	Prof. How.
388 Ditto,	Gay's River, Halifax,	R. G. Fraser, Esq.

None of these ores have been found in large quantities.

## MOLYBDENUM ORES.

389 Molybdenite,	Musquodoboit,	Professor How.
390 Ditto,	Gabarus, C. B.,	Ditto.

This is said to be rather abundant.

## PLUMBAGO.

391 Plumbago, earthy,	Salmon River, Colchester,	Professor How.
392 Ditto,	Parrsboro', Cumberland,	Ditto.

Nothing known of the quantities of these minerals.

## GYPSUM AND ANHYDRITE.

393 Anhydrite,	Shubenacadie,	Trustees Halifax Mec. Inst.
394 Ditto,	Pictou,	Ditto.
395 Ditto,	Windsor,	J. P. Pellow, Esq.
396 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.
This is cut and polished to show its nature as a substitute for Marble in in-door work.		
397 Anhydrite,	Falmouth,	J. P. Pellow, Esq.
398 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Also cut and polished for the same purpose as 193. Both these can be obtained in large blocks.		
399 Selenite,	Windsor,	Prof. How.
400 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	J. P. Pellow, Esq.
401 Ditto,	Mabou,	{ Commissioners per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
402 Fibrous Gypsum,	Shubenacadie,	Trustees Halifax Mec. Inst.
403 Ditto,	Windsor,	Prof. How.
404 Ditto,	Cape North, Victoria co.,	Rev. D. Sutherland.
405 Red Gypsum,	Wentworth,	Prof. How.
406 Common Gypsum,	Windsor,	J. P. Pellow, Esq.
407 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.
408 Ditto, same ground,	Ditto,	Ditto.
409 Ditto, large specimen,	Ditto,	Ditto.
410 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
411 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
412 Ditto,	Winckworth,	Ditto.
413 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.

The last eight specimens show the qualities of the Plaster quarried at the localities. Operations are carried on upon a very large scale.

414 Gypsum, large speci.	Shubenacadie,	S. Gray, Esq.
415 Ditto,	Antigonishe,	{ Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
416 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
417 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.

The last three from different parts of a district 15 miles long and 4 miles broad

418 Gypsum, large spec.,	Cheverie,	J. Nutting.
419 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.

The amount of gypsum quarried throughout the Province in 1860 was 126,700 tons; value \$85,196.

## LIMESTONES AND ALLIED MINERALS.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
420 Limestone,	McLatchey's, Windsor,	Professor How,
421 Ditto,	O. King's, Windsor,	Ditto,
422 Ditto,	Kentville,	J. Lyons, Esq.
423 Ditto,	St. Peter's, C. B.	G. Handley, Esq.
424 Ditto,	Chester,	Professor How.
425 Ditto, Bitum and phosphate,	Joggins, Cumberland,	Ditto.
426 Ditto, Cement stone,	St. Peter's, C. B.	G. Handley, Esq.
427 Do. another variety,	Ditto,	Ditto.
428 "Cement,"	Chester,	Rev. Dr. Shreve

## BARYTES.

429 Barytes,	Falmouth,	Professor How.
430 Ditto,	Five Islands,	Governors Acadia College.
This has been worked to a considerable extent, and the deposit yet believed to be extensive.		

## MARBLES.

431 Marble, red-banded,	Cheverie,	J. Nutting, Esq.
432 Ditto, green,	Parrsboro',	Mrs. Webster.
433 Ditto, purple with green spots,	Five Islands,	Prof. How.
434 Ditto, red & white, mottled,	Onslow,	{ Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
435 Ditto, chocolate,	Ditto,	Ditto.
436 Ditto, white large specimen,	Five Islands,	H. Harrington, Esq.
437 Ditto, black with white veins,	Cape Breton,	{ Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
438 Ditto, white with black veins,	Whycocomagh, C. B.,	Ditto.
439 Ditto, grey patterned,	Fraser Mount,	Messrs. Wesley & Sandford.
440 Ditto, red,	Craignish, C. B.,	{ Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
441 Ditto, clouded grey,	Ditto,	Dr. Elliott.
442 Ditto, white & green,	George's River, C. B.,	Ditto.
443 Ditto, greenish,	East Arm East River, Pictou,	{ Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.

All the marbles are surface specimens, as no quarrying operations are carried on. Some of the deposits are very extensive.

Several of the specimens were gratuitously polished and prepared by Messrs. Wesley & Sandford, Marble-workers, Halifax.

## INFUSORIAL EARTH.

444 Infusorial Earth,	Cornwallis,	Mrs. Webster.
This material has been found useful in polishing marble.		

## BUILDING STONES.

445-450 Freestone,	Pictou,	Trustees Halifax Mec. Inst.
451 Freestone, dressed block,	Tatamagouche,	G. Lang, Esq.
452 Do. dressed block,	Ditto,	Ditto.
453 Do. " "	Wallace,	Ditto.
454 Do. " "	Kennetcook,	Ditto.
455 Do. " "	Boulardarie, C. B.	Ditto.

Most of these stones are extensively quarried for building purposes, some being

exported to the United States; and some quarries yield grindstones, of which 46,496 were made in 1860.

Species.	Locality.	Exhibitor.
456 Granite, dress'd block.	Queen's Quarry, Halifax,	R. Davis, Esq.
457 Do. " "	Shelburne,	Ditto.
458 Do. (polished,)	Birch Cove Quarry, Hx.	Ditto.

These granites are extensively quarried.

459 Ironstone, dressed block,	} N. W. Arm, Halifax,	R. Davis, Esq.
		This is used in making walls.
460 Red Sandstone, dressed block,	} Horton,	H. Webster, Esq.

A material useful in making walls of fireplaces and ovens; can be got in any quantity, is easily wrought, and hardens by heat.

#### MINERAL PAINTS.

461 Mineral paint, brown,	Chester,	Rev. Dr. Shreve.
462 Ditto, " "	Ditto,	Mr. Feader.
463 Do. Red	Ditto,	Ditto
464 Do. Yellow	Ditto,	Ditto
465 Do. Brown	Ditto,	Ditto
466 Do. Red, burnt un-ground,	} Ditto,	Ditto
467 Do. Purple,	Louisburg, C. B.,	} Commissioners, per Rev Mr. Honeyman
468 Do. Brown,	Sydney, C. B.,	
469 Do. " "	Locharbar,	Ditto
470 Do. " "	Antigonish,	Ditto
471 Do. a clay used as a wash,	} Dartmouth,	Mr. G. Taylor
472 Do. do		Ditto,
473 Do. do	Ditto,	Ditto
474 Do. Yellow Brown,	Acadia Iron Works,	} Commissioners, per Rev Mr. Honeyman
475 Do Red, Ground and and Burnt,	} Folly River,	
476 Do. Brown,		Ditto,

These ochres are found in great abundance, and some of them have been very extensively used.

#### ROOFING SLATE.

477 Slate,	Rawdon,	S. Caldwell, Esq.
A surface specimen.	This slate exists in enormous quantities. There are besides extensive deposits elsewhere in the Province.	

#### CLAYS.

478 Clay,	Whycocomagh, C. B.,	} Commissioners, per Rev. Mr. Honeyman.
479 Ditto,	Ditto,	
480 Ditto,	Locharbar, Sydney county,	Ditto.
481 Ditto,	Albion Mines, Pictou Co.,	Ditto.
482 Ditto,	15 miles from Halifax,	W. Pryor, Esq.
483 Ditto, Fire Clay,	St. Croix, Hants county,	Messrs. Dymock.

The number of bricks made in Nova Scotia in 1860, from its clay deposits, was 7,659,000.

#### MILLSTONE.

484 Millstone, large specimen,	?	[See Manufactures.]
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## SALT.

- | <i>Species.</i>  | <i>Locality.</i>           | <i>Exhibitor.</i> |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 485 Made salt, in bottle,  | R. Philip, Cumberland Co., | R. Thomson, Esq.  |
| Believed to have been boiled down from a Brine Spring. It is known that there are several Brine Springs in the Province. |                            |                   |

## NATRO-BORO-CALCITE.

- 486 Natro-Boro-Calcite, Gypsum Quarry, Windsor, Professor How.

Not as yet found in quantity. Would be very valuable in making glazes for Pottery.

## MINERALS ADMITTING OF USE IN JEWELRY AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL ARTS.

- |  |                          |                            |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 487 Smoky Quartz,                            | Paradise, Annapolis Co., | Governors King's College.  |
| 488 Ditto, Crystal,                          | Ditto,                   | Ditto.                     |
| 489 Ditto,                                   | Ditto,                   | Mrs. Webster.              |
| 490 Ditto,                                   | Ditto,                   | Governors King's College.  |
| This is found in some considerable quantity. |                          |                            |
| 491 Ditto, with Clorite,                     | Paradise, Annapolis Co., | Professor How.             |
| 492-495 Red Carnelian,                       | Cape Blomedon,           | Trustee Halifax Mec. Inst. |
| cut and polished,                            |                          |                            |
| 496 Amethysts,                               | Ditto,                   | Mrs. Webster.              |
| 497 Ditto,                                   | Ditto,                   | Ditto.                     |
| 498 Ditto,                                   | Ditto,                   | Governors Acadia College.  |
| 499 Do., with Cacholong,                     | Ditto,                   | Ditto.                     |
| This mineral is tolerably abundant.          |                          |                            |
| 500 Amethysts, with agate                    | Digby ?                  | ?                          |
| 501 Do. with agate,                          | Ditto,                   | Governors Acadia College   |
| 502 Agate,                                   | ?                        | Mrs. Webster               |
| 503 Ditto                                    | ?                        | Ditto                      |
| 504 Ditto Fortification,                     | ?                        | Ditto                      |
| 505 Ditto                                    | ?                        | Ditto                      |
| 506 Ditto                                    | ?                        | Ditto                      |
| 507 Ditto                                    | ?                        | Ditto                      |
| 508-513 Ditto Moss                           | Scotch Bay ?             | Ditto                      |
| 514 Ditto Moss,                              | Ditto,                   | Governors Acadia College   |
| 515 Ditto                                    | Ditto,                   | Mrs. Webster               |
| 516-517 [a & b] Ditto                        | Ditto,                   | Ditto                      |
| polished,                                    |                          |                            |
| 518 Ditto Ditto                              | Ditto,                   | Governors Acadia College   |

The Agates are found in some considerable quantity at various localities along the Nova Scotia coast of the Bay of Fundy, and at places in the Basin of Minas.

- |                        |                      |                          |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 519 Jasper,            | Parrsborough,        | Governors King's College |
| 520 Ditto,             | Bay of Fundy,        | Ditto                    |
| 521 Ditto,             | Ditto                | Ditto                    |
| 522 Ditto, Red,        | Two Islands          | Ditto                    |
| 523 Ditto, Green,      | Blomedon,            | Professor How            |
| 524 Ditto, Variegated, | ?                    | Governors King's College |
| 525 Ditto, Ribbon,     | ?                    | Mrs. Webster             |
| 526 Ditto              | ?                    | Governors Acadia College |
| 527 Ditto              | ?                    | Ditto                    |
| 528 Ditto              | Digby,               | ?                        |
| 529 Ditto              | " large sp'n. Ditto, | Ditto                    |

The Jaspers are found in some considerable quantities at various localities along the Nova Scotia coast of the Bay of Fundy, and at places in the Basin of Minas.

- 530 Garnet Sand, Yarmouth county, R. G. Haliburton, Esq.

A deposit on the shores of a lake, used in the vicinity in ornamenting houses, by dusting it over them externally.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
531 Garnets,	Shelburne,	H. Poole, Esq.
	Not yet found of fine quality.	
532 Topaz, rough	Cape Breton	Mr. McDonald
533 Do, cut and polished,	Ditto	Ditto
Nothing known of the quantity of this mineral. The specimen was cut and polished in the province, at Pictou.		
534 Clay Slate—Indian } Pipestone, }	Montegan,	H. Poole, Esq.
	Admits of fine carving.	
535 Clay Slate, varieg'ed.	Beech Hill, King's Co.	Mrs. Webster.
A material suitable for inlaid work; not subject to friction. Nothing known with certainty of the quantity in which the last two are found.		

### MINERALS FURTHER ILLUSTRATING THE MINERALOGY OF THE PROVINCE.

536 Iron Pyrites	Thrum Cap,	H. Poole, Esq.
537 Magnetic Pyrites,	Nictaux,	Professor How
537½ Fluor-spar	Mabou, C. B.	Governors King's College
538 Quartz : Opaque } Crystals, }	McKay's Head,	Ditto
539 Quartz : Ferruginous	?	Mrs. Webster
540 Black Tourmaline,	Harrietsfield, Halifax Co.	Mr. Laurillard
541 Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
542 Apophyllite	Isle Haut?	Mrs. Webster
543 Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
544 Ditto	Port George, Bay Fundy,	Professor How
545 Red Heulandite	Hall's Harbor "	Governors King's College
546 Ditto	Ditto	Mrs. Webster
547 White Heulandite,	Two Islands,	Governors King's College,
548 Pearly "	?	Mrs. Webster
549 Analcime,	Blomedon?	Ditto
550 Ditto	Two Islands,	Governors King's College
551 Ditto	Blomedon?	Professor How
552 Red Analcime,	Ditto	Ditto
553 Needlestone and } Analcime, }	Two Islands,	Governors King's College
554 Ditto Ditto	?	Ditto
555 Natrolite,	Bay of Fundy,	Trus. Halifax Mec. Institu.
556 Gyrolite in Apo- } phylite, }	Margaretville,	Professor How
557 Farcolite & Mesolite,	Port George,	Ditto
558 Mesolite,	N. Mt, Annapolis Co.,	Ditto
559 Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
560 Centrallassite,	Near Black Rock,	Ditto
561 Needlestone and } Heulandite, }	?	Mrs. Webster
562 Honey Yellow Stilbite,	Moose Island,	Professor How
563 Stilbite,	Bay of Fundy,	Mrs. Webster
564 Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
565 Do. with Laumonite,	Morden	Governors King's College
566 Ditto	?	Governors Acadia College
567 Ditto, large Coptals,	Morden,	Governors King's College
568 Ditto with Analcime,	Ditto,	Ditto
569 Ditto, in a Geode,	Isle Haut?	Mrs. Webster
570 Chabazite,	Port George,	Professor How
571 Ditto (Acadiolite) } in Quartz, }	Two Islands,	Governors King's College
572 Ditto, Ditto,	?	Governors Acadia College



<i>Species.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
573 Calc-spar,	(N. S. ?)	Mrs. Webster
574 Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto
575 Ditto, coated with } Pyrites.	Joggins,	R. G. Haliburton
576 Ankerite,	Acadia Iron Works,	Professor How

## HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, ETC.\*

### APPLES.

The climate of Nova Scotia is particularly suitable to the growth of the apple tree. Crop is generally sure and large. Sorts which in England require a wall or espaliers will here grow and thrive in the open orchards as standards. Fruit attains an enormous size; specimen of "Gloria Mundi" sent to England measured from 15 to 17 inches in circumference.

The amount of apples raised in 1860 was 186,484 bushels—Annapolis county raising 65,405 bushels. Mr. R. Starr, of Kings county, and Mr. W. Chesley, of Annapolis county, contributed to the preliminary local exhibition at Halifax not less than 50 varieties of apples raised in their own orchards.

#### *Apples (preserved in spirits) in glass jars:*

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Contributor.</i>
578 Gloria Mundi, and others,	{ C. C. Hamilton, Esq., M. D., Cornwallis.
579 Do, and Gilliflower, and others,	{ Richd. Starr, Esq., Corn- wallis.
580 Green Seek-no-further, and others.	
581 Do and Bishop's Pippin.	
582 Bishop's Pippin and Greening, and others.	
583 Ribston Pippin, and others,	J. Kaye, Esq., Cornwallis.
584 Bishop's Pippin and Detroit Red, and others.	
585 Spitzenburgh, and others.	
586 Westfield Seek-no-further, and others.	
587 Vandevere, and others,	Jas. Thomson, Windsor.
588 Golden Pippin, and others.	
589 Large and Small Siberian Crab.	
590 Gloria Mundi,	{ Purchased in market dur- ing the Exhibition.
591 Dried Apples.	

### GRAPES.

Hardy sorts of grapes will, in the western counties, do well in the open air, and even Black Hambro and White Cluster have, during the past year ripened their fruit in the open air. All the best sorts will (under glass without artificial heat) grow most luxuriantly, and bear better than in England under the same treatment. Mr. Justice Wilkins for several years most successfully ripened Black Hambros at Windsor, on a stone wall, and in the last year raised, on two vines not more than

\*Nova Scotia is peculiarly adapted for an Agricultural country. The best lands are alluvial, or "dyked marsh," and "intervale." The former are formed by the deposit left by the rapid tides of the Bay of Fundy, which rise in some places to a height of 60 feet.

The fertility of the "dyked marsh" is, it is believed, quite unparalleled. Some of it, such as the Grand Pre (the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline"), was reclaimed by the Acadian French, about 200 years ago; and there are instances of this species of land having been cultivated for a century, without any manure. Uplands "top-dressed" with this alluvial deposit may be cultivated for twenty years without any manure. "Intervale" land is formed by the deposit of fresh water rivers, &c., and is exceedingly productive.

seven years old, thirty-three pounds of Grapes, of quite equal flavor to those ripened in a hot-house. The vines, of course, required careful covering in winter. Mr. Downing, the eminent American authority on horticulture, in a communication addressed to Judge Wilkins, expressed his great surprise at the adaptation of Nova Scotia for the growth of the grape, and stated that the Black Hamburg, with similar treatment, would only ripen one year in six, at his gardens, at Newburg, on the Hudson.

## PEARS, TOMATOES, &amp;c.

The pear grows vigorously, is very productive, and sorts such as Marie Louise, Williams Bon Chretien, Louis Bon of Jersey, Knight Monarch, Flemish Beauty, Passe Colman, Vicar of Wakefield, and other hardy sorts, will, as standards, do exceedingly well—crop constant. A gentleman at Windsor obtained from a scion of the Bon Chretien (in the same year in which it was grafted) eight very fine specimens; and in the following year the same graft produced one hundred and twenty pears of excellent quality. Plums and cherries grow very well. Tomatoes grow well, fruit, and ripen well in the open air. The squash and pumpkin attain an enormous size; have been grown of 140 and 170 lbs. weight, and, grown by the acre, prove a very profitable crop for cattle.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Contributor.</i>
592 Black Hambro and White Cluster,	J. Kaye, Esq., Cornwallis.
593 Do. do. Indian Corn,	
594 Do. do. do.	John G. Byrne, King's county,
595 Do. Orange Gourd and Strawberry Tomatoe,	{ John K. Viets, Esq., Digby.
596 Isabella and Chassells,	{ C. C. Hamilton, Esq., M. D., Cornwallis.
597 Pear Quinces,	
598 Marie Louise Pear, and others,	
599 Cranberry, (preserved in sugar),	
600 Blueberry, (pickled in vinegar),	
601 Tomatoes, Green	{ Preserved in sugar, - {
602 Do. Red,	
603 Do. Orange,	
604 Do. Green, (pickled in vinegar),	
605 Apple pie, Melon Squash,	Richard Starr, Esq., Cornwallis.
606 Marrow Squash,	
607 Citron Melon Gourd,	Rev. H. L. Yewens, Cornwallis.

## ONIONS, &amp;c.

The climate and soil of Nova Scotia are very suitable for the growth of all kinds of root crops. The cooling dews, which fall almost every night after harvest, are so refreshing and invigorating, that all green crops produce extraordinary returns.

Onions grow well, yielding large crops, especially in the Western counties. Specimens sent to England measure 17 inches in circumference. Yam—a Native Patatoo procured from the woods. Indians use it as food.

*Onions, &c., (preserved in Spirits) in Jars:—*

608 Red Spanish Onion,	{ C. C. Hamilton, Esq., M.D., Corn- wallis.
609 White do.	
610 White and Red do.,	
611 Yams, or native potato,	Edward Taylor, Dartmouth.
612 Ears Indian and Rice Corn,	C. C. Hamilton, M. D., Cornwallis.
613 Celery, Red,	
614 Do. White,	James Forman, Esq., Halifax.
615 Early Horn Carrot, 3 roots,	Mr. James MacKay, do.
616 Long Orange do. 3 roots,	Ross Chipman, Cornwallis.
617 Kohl Rabbi,	James Kaye, Esq., Halifax.
618 Purple Top, Swede Turnip, 2 roots,	James Ross, Rawdon.

Article.	Exhibitor.
619 Aberdeen, Swede Turnip, 2 roots,	T. W. Harris, Kentville.
620 White Field Carrots, 3 roots,	James MacKay, Halifax.
621 Dutch Parsnips, 3 roots,	James O'Donnell, do.
622 Mangel Wurzel, 2 roots,	James MacKay, do.
623 Orange Globe do 1 root,	Wm. Faulkner, Truro.
624 Blood Beets, 5 roots,	{ James MacKay, Halifax, (Gardener to W. A. Black, Esq., Halifax.)

### POTATOES.

Potatoes in Nova Scotia will yield on an average about 230 bushels per acre. Have yielded as much as 450 bushels per acre of a superior quality. This crop is not so much effected with the potato disease as in other countries. 3,284,864 bushels were raised in 1860.

625 Malagash Blues,	R. McHeffy, Windsor.
626 London Ladies,	Ward Eaton, Cornwallis.
627 Carters,	James Thomson, Windsor.
628 Prince Albert,	Richard Starr, Cornwallis.
629 Jackson Whites,	R. McHeffy, Windsor.
630 Late Calicoes,	Ward Eaton, Cornwallis.
631 Early Amiens,	Wm. Murdoch, senr., New Annan.
632 Early Chinangoes,	Ward Eaton, Cornwallis.
633 Early Blues,	George G. Fellows.
634 Early White Blues,	Ward Eaton, Cornwallis.
635 Sutherland Blues,	Wm. Murdoch, New Annan.
636 Berwick,	Wm. Findlay, Aylesford.
637 Early Cow Horns,	Wm. Murdoch, New Annan.
638 Pink Eye,	James Thomson, Windsor.
639 Forty Fold,	Ditto.
640 Early Jackson Whites,	Ward Eaton, Cornwallis.
641 Early Whites,	John Garston, Cole Harbor.
642 Jenny Lind,	Wm. Findlay, Aylesford.
643 Calicoes,	George Hamilton, Horton.
644 Early Russian Blues,	John Garston, Cole Harbor.
645 Bermudian,	Wm. Murdoch, New Annan.
646 Rohan,	George Hamilton, Horton.
647 Sporta Naturae,	

### WHEAT, &c.

Wheat, under very inferior cultivation, will yield from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Specimens sent weigh 62 and 64 lbs. per bushel. The competitors in this department were very few, and the specimens sent are very much inferior to those exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition in 1854.

The following is an extract from the official report:—

"Every person who has any real knowledge of agriculture, and who saw the specimens of grain entered at our Exhibition, will readily admit that it was almost all of first-rate quality, and scarcely, if at all, inferior to any equal number of samples either in the Mother country or the United States. Take the following extract from the *Presbyterian Witness* newspaper of October 14th, 1854:—'The *Dumfries Courier* states that 60 lbs. per bushel for Wheat, 50 lbs. per bushel for Barley, and 40 lbs. per bushel for Oats, have generally been considered a kind of standard or medium weight between the heavier and lighter quality; and it mentions, as a specimen of the present crop, that at last week's Haddington Market samples of new grain were shown of the following extraordinary weights; Wheat, 65 lbs. per bushel; Barley, 58½ lbs. per bushel; and Oats, 48 lbs. per bushel.'

"Now, the grain at our Exhibition compares very favorably with this statement, as, out of fifty-four parcels of Wheat of various kinds, only two were below 60 lbs. per bushel, and, to balance this, sixteen parcels were above 64 lbs. per bushel, while two parcels were above 66 lbs. per bushel. In Barley, they exceed us in nearly one pound per bushel, our heaviest being only 47 lbs. and 14 ounces per bushel; but we equal them in White Oats, as ours is 48 lbs. as well as theirs, and then they admit it to be an extraordinary weight in Haddington, one of the greatest grain markets in the south of Scotland, more especially for Oats. Then we have twenty samples of Indian Corn, mostly all very excellent, some of it weighing 53½ lbs. per bushel, and twenty-two samples of Buckwheat, all verging upon, and some of it quite 58 lbs. per bushel."

Barley is a sure and heavy crop; the bald Barley will yield about 40 bushels per acre, specimens sent weighing 54 and 56 lbs. per bushel. Indian Corn (Yea Mais) in the Western Counties proves a most profitable crop, yielding 60 to 65 bushels per acre—specimens sent weigh 60 lbs. per bushel. The climate of Nova Scotia is particularly suited for the growth of Buckwheat, specimens sent weighing as much as 56 lbs. per bushel.

All kinds of Garden and Field Seeds grow remarkably well in Nova Scotia, producing excellent and profitable returns.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Exhibitor,</i>
648 Spring Wheat, (bald)	George Wallace, Rawdon.
649 Red Wheat,	Wm. Murdoch, New Annan.
650 Bald Wheat,	Ditto.
651 Winter Wheat,	Peter McNab, S. E. Passage.
652 Canada Club Spring Wheat,	Thomas W. Rand, Cornwallis.
653 Rye Wheat,	Thomas W. Chesley, Bridgetown.
654 Bald Barley, (six rowed)	P. McNab, senr., S. E. Passage.
655 Barley,	John Garston, Cole Harbor.
656 Oats, White,	Ditto.
657 Do. Black,	
658 Buckwheat,	Wm. Murdoch, New Annan.
659 Flax Seed,	Wm. Sutherland, Truro.
660 White Field Peas,	R. D. Thomas, Cornwallis.
661 Indian Corn, (zea mais)	George Campbell, Truro.
662 Timothy Seed,	C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis.
663 White Field Beans,	D. R. Thomas, do.
664 Ears of Indian Corn,	
<b>GRAIN, SEEDS, &amp;c.</b>	
665 Pot Barley,	Purchased.
666 Split Peas,	Ditto.
667 Oatmeal,	
668 Barley Meal,	John Garston, Cole Harbor.
669 Indian Corn Meal,	Hugh Dunlop, Stewiacke.
670 Flour (wheat)	Samuel Palmer, Windsor.
671 Meal (wheat)	
672 Buckwheat Meal,	Mr. Geldert, Halifax.
673 Parsnip (Dutch),	James Thomson, Windsor.
674 Blood Beet,	Ditto.
675 Mangel Wurzel,	Ditto.
676 Early Frame Pea,	Edward Taylor, Dartmouth.
677 Dwarf Field Pea,	Ditto.
678 Prussian Blue Pea,	L. Woodworth, Cornwallis.
679 Horticultural Pole Beans,	B. DeWolf, Windsor.
680 Case knife ditto.	Ditto.
681 Six week, or early China Bean,	J. Thompson.
682 Horticultural Bush Bean,	Ditto.
688 Yellow Six Week Bush Bean,	Ditto.
684 Indian Chief Pole Bean,	Ditto.
685 Cranberry Pole Bean,	Ditto.
686 Scarlet Runner Pole Bean, }	{ Jas. McKay, Gardener to Hon. W.
687 Swedish Turnip, }	{ A. Black.
688 Cabbage (Drumhead),	Benaiah Morse, Cornwallis.
689 Dwarf Marrow Pea, }	{ Andrew Wallace, Gardner to James
690 Early Charlton Pea, }	{ Forman, Halifax.
691 Bishop's Long Pod Pea,	Ditto.
692 Daniel O'Rourke Pea,	Ditto.
693 Sangster's No. 1 Pea,	Ditto.
694 Acorn Squash.	David Miller, Halifax.
695 Honolulu Nectarine Squash,	H. Harris, Halifax.
696 100 varieties Flower Seeds,	{ H. Harris and J. McKay, Halifax, as per printed list.

## MANUFACTURES.

### MANUFACTURES IN IRON, &c.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
698 Waggon Axles Patent, half dozen,	E. Curry, Windsor.
699 Horse Shoes,	John Sullivan, Halifax.
700 Do. do.,	Peter Grant, St. Croix.
701 Churd Chopper,	Wm. Brown, Merrigomish.
702 Fleam for bleeding horses,	Wm. Brown, Merrigomish.
703 6 bars Charcoal Iron,	{ Acadian Charcoal Iron Company, Londonderry.
704 3 do. Pig Iron,	Ditto.
705 Set Cooper's Tools, 6 pieces,	Bill & Skerry, Liverpool.
706 Narrow Axes (6),	Ditto.
707-709 Skates, 3 pieces,	Ditto.
710-739 Assortment of Edge Tools (29),	Ditto.
740 Hay Forks (6),	Ditto.
741 Dung Forks (6),	Ditto.
742 Assortment of Brass Castings,	Donald & Watson, Halifax.
742½ Finished Brass Work,	Ditto.
743 Iron Plough,	
744 6 Narrow Axes,	
745 Iron Capstan.	
746 " Gypsey Wrench,	
747 " Patent Windlass,	

### MANUFACTURES IN CLAY, &c.

748 Common Brick,	F. Scarfe, Halifax.
749 Sand Brick,	Ditto.
750 Fire Brick,	Robert Malcom, Halifax.
751 Pressed Brick,	F. Scarfe, Halifax.
752 Drain Brick,	Ditto.
753 Drain Pipes,	Robert Malcom, Halifax.
754 Pottery Ware,	Ditto.
755 Carving in Stone (Wallace Freestone),	A. Johnston, Halifax.
756 Grindstone, Minudic,	
757 Ditto, Wallace,	
758 Ditto, Pictou,	
759 Curling Stones and Sleigh,	{ R. Davis, President Halifax Curl ing Club.

### MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

760-762 Single, Double and Treble Ships' Blocks,	{ Thomas Holloway & Sons, Halifax.
763 Log Reel, lignumvitæ,	W. Wilson, Dartmouth.
764-765 Dead Eyes and Belaying Pin.	
766-768 Single, double & treble blocks,	Ditto.
769 Sofa of Native Oak, covered with green Utrecht velvet—elbows supported by dolphins—the front rail and legs resembling fish, aquatic plants, shells and rocks—the back legs forming cornucopiæ,	{ McEwan & Reid, Halifax.
770 Easy Chair to match—the front rail carved into a rabbit's head, with bunches of Indian corn, wheat and barley on either side—the back ornamented with maple leaves, and a king-fisher resting on the top branch,	{ Ditto.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
771 Small Chair to match—on each of the front legs a fox's head and foot, with bunches of fox-berries; the sides represent squirrels climbing boughs of oak and beech, which meet and intertwine at the top,	McEwen & Reid, Halifax.
These articles are adapted for a library.	
772 Drawing-room Chair of Maple, cut from the grounds of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, at "The Lodge," on Bedford Basin. The front legs and rail ornamented with Indian cups, pigeon berries and blossoms, Solomon's seal and Mayflowers; the back forming a wreath of National and Provincial emblems, combining the rose, thistle, and shamrock, crowned with Mayflowers.	Ditto.
773 Elizabethan Cabinet of native woods, composed of nine different woods, the leaves of five of which are wrought into the five panels of the lower door.	Ditto.
774-78 Assortment of Furniture,	Gordon & Keith, Halifax.
1. A Drawing Room Centre Table (walnut) in the Cinquecento Arabesque style, the legs being supported on the backs of dolphins. Surmounting the stretcher, stands a fisherman in the act of returning home with his net and fish. On the four sides of the rim are added representations of fish, shells, and a king-fisher, which appears in the act of descending upon its prey.	
2. A Walnut Chiffonier, of the above named style, with plate glass back, a Moose deer head surmounting the carved foilage in the centre.	
3. 2 Walnut Couches, worked in Cinquecento scroll work and mouldings, doves ornamenting carved ornaments on the back.	
4. A Walnut Drawing Room Chair, in the same style as the table.	
The whole (with the exception of the ornaments, which are from nature) are conventional.	
779 Ship's Wheel,	Ditto,
780 Ox Yoke,	John Moore, Truro.
781 Ditto, Dutch,	Ditto.
782 Patent Harrow,	G. Dickie, Amherst.
783 Piano of native wood,	Fraser & Son, Halifax.
784 Ditto,	Brockley, Misener & Brockley, Halifax
785 Box Laths, (100)	Wyman & Freeman, Milton.
786 Poney Carriage,	Late G. L. O'Brien, Halifax.
787 Sleigh,	E. Curry, Windsor.
788-790 Patent Roller Blocks, (3)	G. J. Mosher, Avondale, Hants.
791 Wooden Plough,	John Moore, Truro.
792 Ditto,	Wm. Fish, Halifax.
793 Blocks, (3)	Wm. Hackett, Sydney, C. B.
794 Liquor Keg, with compartments,	Thomas Graves, Halifax.
795 Shoe Lasts,	

## MODELS, &amp;c.

In no country in the world can ships be built so cheaply as in Nova Scotia. There is every facility for this branch of industry, the coast being in every direction indented with bays and harbors, connected with the interior by numerous rivers and lakes. Ships of from 200 to 500 tons can be built for from £3 to £4 per ton, and including rigging for from £6 to £7. In many counties the farmers occupy the leisure of winter in building vessels. This is often done by a

family—one of which is the blacksmith, others the shipwrights—some haul the timber often cut from their own land; and the vessel is frequently manned by members of the family, or at least commanded by one of them. Consequently a very serviceable species of vessels is produced at but little outlay of capital. Vessels required for the rivers or coast trade of Great Britain could be supplied by Nova Scotia at quite as low a rate as that at which old vessels are frequently purchased for that trade; and, being new, would be much more profitable to the purchaser. Nova Scotia could also supply the fishermen of Great Britain with fishing yawls at from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the price usually paid for them.

## Article.

## Exhibitor.

796 Steamboat Model,	James Cameron, New Glasgow.
797 Ship's do.	E. Mosely, LaHave,
798 Draughts for ship-building,	Ditto.

These were invented by the contributor, and illustrate quite a new and ingenious mode of ship-building.

## MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

In 1860 there were manufactured not less than 1,320,923 yards of cloth, or over 4 yards to every inhabitant. It is principally manufactured by hand looms, and is worth about 2s. per yard. Nova Scotian homespun is in great demand in Canada, as well as in Great Britain. Military men who have worn it while hunting in "the bush," often send from England for a supply. It is said that there are imitations made by machinery in Canada and England, which are much inferior to the "home made" article. The grey homespun makes a very serviceable travelling dress.

799 16 yards brown fulled Cloth,	Miss E. McCurdy, Onslow.
800 10 yards grey Homespun, (all wool)	J. T. Dunlap, Stewiacke.
801 10 yards ditto, (cotton and wool)	Hugh Dunlap, do.
802 10 yards ditto, (all wool)	George Creed, Rawdon.
803 10 yards Sattinet, (black)	Laquille Mills, Annapolis.
804 10 yards ditto, (grey)	Ditto.
805 6 pair gloves,	Ditto.
806 12 pair Women's Hose,	Mrs. Beals, Bedford,
807 Sewing Worsted,	Mrs. Simon H. Blair, Onslow.
808 1 lot Linen Thread,	Miss E. McCurdy, Onslow.
809 Down Cape,	Mrs. Davieson, Dartmouth.

## VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

810 1 Bonnet (grass straw)	Miss Begg, N. River, Colchester.
811 1 Hat (grass straw)	Ditto.
812 1 box Tobacco,	Macleam & Campbell, Halifax.

## 813 A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON, Hemp, &amp;c., Wm. Pryor, Esq., Halifax.

Melilotus Leucantha Major, or, Bokhara Clover of Seed Shops, a new fibrous plant, suitable for manufacturing paper stock and textile fabrics, either alone or in combination with cotton, flax, wool, or other fibres. Discovered and applied by Wm. Pryor, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. PLANTS: Melilotus Leucantha Major,—Melilotus Alba,—Melilotus Officinalis. Flowers, white and light yellow, in a raceme or spike small. Corolla falling after flowering. Perennial.—(See specimen No. 1.)

The Melilotus planted in drills twelve inches apart, in May (in Nova Scotia, or earlier in England), comes above ground in twelve or fifteen days, grows luxuriantly, yielding an enormous crop both in Europe and America, from one planting for several years. This plant may be cropped at that stage of growth when it is found to yield a fibre most suitable for the fabric or purpose required. It may be cut off the first year's growth from three to four feet high, by the 20th August, the second and after year's growth of same height, as early as 1st to 10th August. Its proper fertilizer is ground gypsum, best applied when above ground, in full leaf.

For Paper Stock, the Melilotus may be cut, dried like hay, and converted into pulp immediately from the field—the fibre and wood, or stalk, being, together, available for the different varieties of paper.

For fibre alone, the process after cropping is so simple and economical, that any intelligent farmer, or farmer's family, can produce it in the shape exhibited, and have it baled or packed, for the further manipulation and purposes of the manufacturer. (See specimens 2, 3, 4 and 5.)

A peculiarity—a valuable one—of the Melilotus is, that it may remain in the fields all winter, the air, snow, frost and rain rotting it effectually, and so freeing the fibre of its natural gummyness, as to afford the farmer the greatest facility of simply threshing it out into linnen or tow; the strength of the fibre being but little, if at all affected. It may, however, in some cases, be slightly affected by this process, in its otherwise great facility of after bleaching. (See sample No. 6.)

In this rough state, freed from stalk, it is worth in Boston five to seven cents per lb. As food for cattle, the Melilotus, cropped at eight or twelve inches growth, is very superior.

Patents for discovery and application are in progress.

AGENT :—Thos. R. Grassie, Esq., Messrs. Janvin, Grassie & DeLisle, 14 a. Austin Friars.

### *Specimens.*

- 814 Dried leaf and flower.  
 915 Fibre as first peeled from plant.  
 816 Fibre slightly bleached.  
 817 Fibre, broken out as linnen or tow, for cottonizing—bleached.  
 818 Fibre, same as No. 4—more perfectly bleached.  
 819 Fibre, and stalk from which it is broken out, after remaining in field during the winter.  
 820 Stalk of plant, second year's growth.  
 821 Do. after being peeled of its fibre.  
 822 Paper, made from stalk, unbleached.  
 823 1 Table Cloth, Miss E. McCurdy, Onslow.  
 824 1 box dew rotted flax,

### LEATHER, &c.

#### *Article.*

#### *Exhibitor.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 825-826 2 sides sole Leather,                                     | A. Cowie, Liverpool.  |
| 827-829 3 hog skins,  | A. Cowie & Sons, Liverpool.   |
| 830-832 3 sides sole Leather,                                     | Ditto.  |
| 833 1 side black harness Leather,                                 | Ditto.  |
| 834 Holy Bible, bound by  | Phillips, Brothers, Halifax.  |
| 835 1 pair of dress boots, made for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, | By R. Romans of Halifax, (By permission) Bootmaker to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. |
|   |   |

### FINE ARTS.

- 836 Pen and Ink Drawing, by C. E. Harding, Windsor. } R. G. Haliburton.  
 837 Sketch of Halifax, } Capt. Lyttleton, Halifax.  
 838 Colored Photographs, } Miss McKie.  
 839 American Winter Scene, } Capt. Lyttleton.  
 840 Photographs, } W. Chase, Halifax.
- 841 View of Arch erected by the Freemasons of Halifax, in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.  
 842 View of Arch erected by Major-General Trollope, C. B., in front of his residence, in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.  
 843 Group of Officers belonging to H. M. S. *St. George* (39) in the centre Prince Alfred.  
 844 Group of Officers belonging to H. M. S. *Nile*—43.  
 845 Group of Officers belonging to H. M. S. *Orlando*—43.  
 846 Picture representing Nova Scotia Vegetables.  
 847 Two views of the newly built portion of Granville street.  
 848 View of Deaf and Dumb Asylum.  
 849 View of Commissioners' House in H. M. Dockyard.  
 850 Landing Stairs at Dockyard, H. M. S. *Nile* in the distance.  
 851 View of Welsford and Parker monument, showing Government House in the distance,



- 852 View of Welsford and Parker monument, showing new Court House in the distance.  
 853 View of H. M. S. Nile, Flag Ship of Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, commanding North American and West India Station.  
 854 View of Admiralty House.  
 855 View of residence of Hon. J. H. Anderson, Receiver General, Province of Nova Scotia.  
 856 Group of Exhibition Furniture—manufactured in this city.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Exhibitor.</i>
857 1 case of Trout and Salmon Flies,	James Connell, Halifax.
858 12 bottles Hair Tonic,	
859-60 Bear's Grease and Eau de Cologne,	N. Sarre, Halifax,
861 Cordials (30 varieties),	James Crosskill, Halifax.
862 Box Cordials, for testing,	Ditto.
863-64 Cider and Bitters,	G. W. Dupe, Halifax.
865 1 case Artificial Teeth,	Dr. A. C. Cogswell, Halifax.
866 1 box Silix,	Ditto.
867 2 cakes Maple Sugar,	
868 12 bottles Lane's Indian Liniment,	J. T. Lane, Halifax.
Sold extensively as a remedy for Rheumatism, &c.	
869 Indian Remedy for Small Pox, as	} J. T. Lane, Halifax.
stated by contributor,	
870-75 Oils (samples),	R. G. Fraser, Halifax.
876 Model of Gold Washing Machine	} W. Simpson, Dartmouth.
and Amalgamator, invented by	
exhibitor,	
877 Report of Educational Institutions,	Dr. Forrester, Truro.
878 Do. Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	J. Hutton, Halifax.
879 Do. Protestant Orphan's Home,	Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Halifax.
880 Home for the Aged.	Ditto.
881 King's College Calendar,	Windsor.
882 Acadia do.,	Wolfville.
883-4 2 Tracts in Micmac.	Rev. S. T. Rand.
885 1 vol. Gospel St. Matthew, in Micmac,	Ditto.
886 1 do. do. St. Luke, do.	Ditto.
887 1 do. do. St. John, do.	Ditto.
888 2 do. Psalms of David, do.	Ditto.
889 1 do. Genesis, do.	Ditto.
890 1 do. Spelling Book, do.	Ditto.
891 Specimen of the diploma granted by the Provincial Commissioners to successful competitors at the preliminary local exhibition at Halifax.	
The Vignette illustrates different resources of the Province, and was Lithographed by Messrs. C. & A. Clarke, Lithographers, Halifax.	
892 Messrs. Poole and Campbell's report on the Gold Mines.	

#### NOTE B.—(See page 29.)

In 1861 it was satisfactorily proved that gold exists in Nova Scotia in large quantities. The discovery of rich leads at Tangier and Lunenburg lead persons throughout the province to prospect; and the result has been that gold has been found from the Strait of Canso to Yarmouth, the eastern and Western extremities of Nova Scotia proper—extending over a district of country equal in size to almost half of England. The search for gold, as well as the works commenced, has been conducted by persons unacquainted with the subject, and yet the returns have been most encouraging. A large number of claims have been taken up throughout the province, varying in extent from 1000 square feet to five acres, and

situate among other localities at the following places:—In Halifax county: Tangier, Elmsdale, Lawrencetown, Nine-Mile River, Preston, Laidlaw's Farm, Allan's Mill. In Guysboro' county: at Sherbrooke, Country Harbor, Wine Harbor, Liscomb Harbor, Necum Secum, Isaac's Harbor. Also, at Malignant Cove, in Sydney county; at Rawdon, in Hants county; the Ovens, in Lunenburg county; at Marshalltown, in Digby county; in Yarmouth county, and in a variety of other places. It has also been discovered in Inverness county, in Cape Breton. Every day there are fresh applications for claims, as well as new localities announced as auriferous. The leads run east and west, and extend probably from one extremity of the province to the other. A large part of the province is unexplored, and it is quite impossible to say what will be the result of the rush for gold in the present summer. As an indication of the state of affairs in the gold districts of Nova Scotia, an extract from a letter in one of the latest Halifax papers is inserted. The *Halifax Express* says the subjoined extract from a letter dated Sherbrooke, St. Mary's, will be interesting to many:

“Our village is overrun with people from all parts of the Province, and there are several here from the United States. There are two crushers building at the Sherbrooke diggings, to be driven by steam; there are also one or two mills down the harbor, to be driven by water-power. New leads are still being discovered, said to be rich with gold. I saw yesterday a very good specimen in possession of a young lad, taken from a lead in sight of my house, distant about four hundred yards. You might suppose that, owing to the state of the roads, people would not travel, but every day the rush is greater. It is difficult for persons to get lodgings at this place at present. Thirty-two horses and eighteen men arrived here on Saturday night, bringing hither the crushing machine and all the apparatus. There were one hundred and fifty applications for claims put in to Mr. Cumminger (the Surveyor) during his absence.”

This is confirmed by the following extract from a letter from Mr. Wm. Gossip, C. E., addressed to the Crown Land Office, dated at the above place, March 26, 1862:

“I find that about 150 acres have been taken up during my absence, and a large number of buildings put up in the diggings.

“There has been a large influx of strangers, and they are coming and going continually. Several new gold-bearing veins have been discovered. Applications are coming in for claims in new localities. Gold has been discovered on the west side of the river, just above Sherbrooke, at Still Water, 6 miles above, and at Cochran's mills, 8 miles above.”

A member of the Legislative Council, who has made careful inquiries as to the gold discoveries in the county of Guysborough, in a letter to myself, says: “I have stated it as my opinion that within a year there will be taken up four thousand  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre claims in the county of Guysborough alone, and I am still of the same opinion.

“About 500  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre claims have been already taken up at Sherbrooke alone, and more applications are daily made; and they are continually finding new leads to the northward of those first discovered, *i. e.*, at right angles from the first leads.

“A gentleman from the Sherbrooke diggings told me ‘he assisted in testing the quartz taken from one claim, and that, with the labor of six men for three months, they had 10 tons of quartz that would yield \$400 to the ton, and 23 tons that would yield about half of that, or perhaps \$140 per ton. The owner of the next claim believed that he had done as well as his neighbour, though he had not employed so much labor.’”

It is worthy of note, that the cheapness of all the necessaries of life at the diggings of Nova Scotia is unexampled. The price of provisions in 1861 at Tangier was lower than in the city of Halifax.

The following is a list of prices of provisions at Tangier in 1861:—Fresh Beef, 3d per lb.; Mutton, 3d. per lb.; Flour per bbl., 28s.; Butter, fresh, 10d. per lb.; Potatoes, 1s. 8d. per bushel; Hemlock Boards, 30s. per M. feet; Firewood per cord, 8s.

Prices mentioned in the Catalogue are in sterling.

R. G. HALLIBURTON, *Secretary*.

March 31st, 1862.

# APPENDIX No. 36.

## APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS.

*Return of all Public Officers dismissed by the Government of Nova Scotia, from February 24th, 1857, until the change of Government in Feby., 1860.*

Date.	Person Dismissed.	County.	Office.	Salary.	Successor.	Cause of Removal.
1857—May 6	David Rogers,	Cumberland,	Collector,	\$80 and commission,	James McNab,	Special Cause.
6	Robert Troop,	Annapolis,	"	"	James H. Thorne,	do.
8	W. Thompson,	Lunenburg,	Deputy Crown Land Surveyor,	Fees,	John Lawson,	do.
8	Thomas Logan,	Cumberland,	do.	"	Charles D. Roach,	do.
16	Alex. Hamilton,	Shelburne,	do.	"	John Furth,	do.
27	Edwd. McDonald,	Pictou,	Registrar of Deeds,	"	John Ferguson,	do.
June 18	John Lombard,	Colchester,	Post Office, Tatamagouche,	\$60 00	James McLearn,	do.
18	George Lockwood,	Kings,	Way Office, Canning,	6 00	W. H. Harris,	do.
18	Angus McDonald,	Inverness,	"	8 00	Donald McLeod,	do.
18	W. Fraser,	Pictou,	"	80 00	Morrison Ross,	do.
July 6	R. Huntington,	Yarmouth,	Post Office, Yarmouth,	340 00	A. C. Robbins,	do.
14	C. T. Wyld,	Guysborough,	"	40 00	Miss J. Headley,	do.
14	O. Whitaker,	Halifax,	McNair's Cove,	180 00	D. Silverthorne,	do.
15	E. H. Franchville,	Guysborough,	Letter carrier,	Fees,	James A. Tory,	do.
Nov'r 16	T. D. Dickson,	Cumberland,	Chief Inspector Pickled Fish,	\$200 and commission	James Ratchford,	do.
	Hon. J. B. Uniacke	Halifax,	Collector,	2000 00	S. P. Fairbanks,	do.
1858—Jan. 12	R. Y. Morris,	Cumberland,	Commissioner Crown Lands,	8 00	N. B. Morris,	do.
April 9	Lewis Jenk,	"	Way Office, Advocate Harbor,	Fees,	F. Jackson,	do.
			Coroner,			

## Return of all Public Officers dismissed, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Person Dismissed.	County.	Office.	Salary.	Successor.	Cause of Removal.
May 6	W. Kidston,	Victoria,	Post Office, Baddeck,	153 00	R. Elmsley,	Special Cause.
13	J. R. Howard,	Cumberland,	Way Office, Hatchford's River,	8 00	Joseph Elderkin,	do.
25	Wm. Ross,	Victoria,	Justice of the Peace,	Fees,	J. McLeod,	
29	J. F. Sweet,	Hants,	Supervisor of great roads,	Commissions,	S. Palmer,	
August 25	James Forman,	Halifax,	Railway Engineer,	\$3750 00	James Laurie,	
30	Hon. J. McCully,	"	Judge of Probate,	Fees,	W. Sutherland,	
30	Robert Chambers,	"	Clerk of Works,			
	W. Raymond,	Yarmouth,	Collector,	\$80 and commission,	E. Perry,	
1859—July 31	Wm. Geldert,	Lunenburg,	"	Ditto.	J. Harley,	do.
Nov. 14	E. Lockwood,	Kings,	Collector,	\$80 & commission,	E. Rand,	do.
Dec. 10	W. H. Lovitt,	do.	Revenue officer,	40 00	Thomas Lovitt,	do.
20	Edward Duckett,	Halifax,	Cashier Savings' Bank,	1200 00	G. P. Lawson,	do.
1857—May 1	Benjamin Nilker,	Lunenburg,	Light House Keeper,	400 60	John Wolf,	do.
October 1	J. K. Howard,	Cumberland,	do.	320 60	John Peters,	do.
16	Robert King,	Kings,	do.	232 00	Jas. Lockwood,	do.
Nov'r 15	Gaus Lewis,	Cumberland,	do.	320 60	John Fowler,	do.
	Roderick McLean,	do.	Sheriff,	Fees,	J. J. Kerr,	do.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, February 27th, 1864.

*A Return of the Names of all persons dismissed from Office, and of the persons appointed in their stead, with the dates, counties, and titles of Office during the years 1860, 1861, and 1862.*

Dates.	Dismissals.	Counties.	Appointments.	Title of Office.
1860				
Feb'y. 10	Hon. James McNab,	Halifax,	Hon. Jonathan McCully,	Chairman Railway Board.
14	Alpin Grant,	Do.	Edwd. A. McDonald,	Queen's Printer.
	William Condon,	Do.	Matthew McKenna,	Superintendent of Light Houses.
	Peter S. Hamilton,	Do.	George Whidden,	Registrar of Deeds.
March 26	A. C. Robbins,	Yarmouth,	Richard Huntington,	Postmaster.
April 18	Ebenezer Rand,	Kings,	Edward Lockwood,	Collector, Port Cornwallis.
May 15	Adam McKenzie,		George W. A. Lowden,	Supervisor of Great Road.
June 6	James McNab,	Cumberland,	David Rodgers,	Collector of Colonial Duties.
	James A. Tory,	Guysborough,	Edward H. Franchville,	Chief Inspector pickled fish.
Sept. 18	John McNeil,	Victoria,	Donald McLeod,	do.
Nov. 3	S. S. Thorne,	Halifax,	Hugh Munro,	Chairman Board of Works.
	Thomas Lovett,		Elijah Rockwell,	Officers for protection of Provincial Revenue.
Dec. 14	George P. Lawson,	Kings,	George Rockwood,	
Nov. 1	Jacob Smith,	Halifax,	Edward Duckett,	Cashier Savings' Bank, and 1st Clerk R. G. Office.
Aug. 16	John Crotty,		Henry Kings,	Keeper of Cross Island Light House.
1861, June 30	John Fowler,		John Margeson,	do. Black Rock do.
March 4	Edward Bowen,		Gains Lewis,	do. Apple River do.
	James R. Mosse,		Benjamin Fulke,	do. Devil's Island do.
1860, April 30	George Ross,	Halifax,		Superintendent Railway work and Department.
May 30	James M. Lent,	Guysboro',	Miss E. Turner,	Sherbrooke Way Office.
June 30	Joseph Goucher,	Yarmouth,	Nathaniel Churchill,	Tusket do.
	J. M. Parker,	Annapolis,	Beniah Spinney,	Melvern Square do.
	George McLeod,	Kings,	Mr. A. Davidson,	Berwick Post Office.
	M. G. Ross,	Pictou,	Alexander Fraser,	Durham Way Office.
Sept. 30	E. C. Gourley,	Colchester,	Richard Fraser,	Mill Brook do.
			Hugh McCallum,	Brookfield do.

## A Return of the Names of all persons dismissed, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Dates.	Dismissals.	Counties.	Appointments.	Title of Office.
1860—Sept. 30 Oct. 31	John Michie L. McDougall Daniel Duff W. Fullerton	Cumberland Inverness Cape Breton Cumberland	— Darrow W. A. McKean Anthony Martell G. Fullerton	Goose River Way Office. Whycocomagh do. Main-a-dieu do. Halfway River do.
Dec. 31	Donald McKenzie Peter Paint Edward Kempton	Richmond Cape Breton Queens	Hector Murcheson Matilda Brownard R. G. Freeman	do. do. Ship Harbour Post Office. do. do.
June 20	D. McKenzie Angus Sutherland William Rubly Mrs. Grace Phillips	Pictou Do. Do.	Angus McKay	Rogers Hill Way Office. Planeield do. Saw Mill Brook do.
1861—Jan. 31 March 31 June 30	W. A. Morse W. Holdsworth Roderick Henderson H. Kerr C. H. Hamilton George Craig Alexander Church Matthew Campbell Michael Rudolf W. A. G. McKay John Drummond Matthew Donahoe Robert Miller Richard Hitchins John A. Stella	Cumberland Colchester Lunenburg Colchester Pictou Halifax Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Pictou Halifax Do. Do.	Mary F. Hewson W. T. McKay Daniel Waterman W. F. Boggs Harriet Fullerton	River Philip Post Office. Earlton Way Office. Bridgewater Post Office. Lower Stewiacke Post Office. Sutherland River Way Office. Clerk, Halifax Post Office. do. do. Letter carrier Halifax Post Office. Messenger do. Warehouse Locker. Do. do. Tide Waiter. Do. Do. Do.
				Seal Islands, Light House Keeper. Port Mulgrave Post Office.

1861—April 10 Sept. 25 Nov. 16	M. Potty James H. Liddell Charles J. Lordly John McRae John Carten	Antigonishe Lunenburg Inverness Queens Guysboro'	W. H. Harrington John E. Stewart James Lawrence Nathaniel Freeman John A. Taylor James Gates W. A. Chipman Sterns Jones George Campbell Edward H. Franchville	Tracadie Way Office. Sec. and Treas. to Committee of Hospital for Insane. Collector Port Chester. Do. Margaree. Registrar of Deeds. Deputy Commissioner Crown Lands. Officer for protection of Revenue. Keeper of Provincial Penitentiary. Collector Colonial Duties. Registrar Court of Probate. High Sheriff. 2nd C., Provincial Secretary's Office. Deputy Surveyor Crown Lands.
1862—May 28 Aug. 19 May 31 Jan. 28	William Hartshorne Samuel E. Stone William Fish H. D. Ruggles John Burnyeat Murdoch McLean Daniel Gilbert Charles D. Roach Jos. Geo. Dimock Benjamin Smith John Firth James Holmes G. H. Gesner Amos Black Mrs. Black James Sparling Elias Grimes G. H. Gibbs B. McGuire	Annapolis Halifax Digby Colchester Guysborough Halifax Cumberland Hants Shelburne Pictou Victoria Halifax Do. Victoria Annapolis	Supers. by Sam. O'Donnell George F. McDonald Alexander Hamilton Peter Ross Donald Ross	Steward for Insane Asylum Stewardess do. Justice of the Peace. Do. do. Railway Agent, Shubenacadie. Do. Windsor Junction.
1861—Sept. 25 1860—Aug. 11	Christopher Dart Jeremiah Quinlan James Graham Clark Bates John Foley John Cahill Joseph Brown		A. Kirkpatrick J. H. Hodson	Clerk of Works, Hospital. Firemen do. Farmer do. Carpenter do. Gardner do. Watchman do. Do. do.
1860—July 1				
1859—Jan. 19 1860—April June June 30 Decr. 1				
1860—May 31 1861—Jan. 26				
1862—Decr. 1				

Secretary's Office, 18th February, 1864.

Return of all persons dismissed from office since the formation of the present Government, their residence, offices, dates and causes of removal, salary, and the names of their successors.

Date.	Person dismissed.	County.	Office.	Salary.	Successor.	Cause of Removal.
1863—June 26	H. McIntyre	Cape Breton	W. O., Bridgeport	\$10 00	A. Curman	Office removed
29	Wm. Fisher	Colechester	W. O., Steviacko	10 00	C. Putnam	Upon petition
	S. Creelman	Halifax	Chief Gold Commissioner	2000 00	P. S. Hamilton	Head of Department
	H. Munro	"	Chairman B'rd. of Works	1600 00	F. Frown	"
	Thos. Morrison	Colechester	Immigrant agent	800 00	Hon. H. G. Pineo	"
	M. McKenna	Shelburne	Sup. Light Houses	1000 00	J. H. Kendrick	Superseded former officer
	G. W. A. Lowden	Pictou	Sup. Great Roads	Commissions	A. McKenzie	To reinstate former officer
	Geo. Whidden	Halifax	Registrar Deeds	Fees	W. H. Keating	Superseded
	W. T. Townsend	"	Guager	\$600 00	S. Caldwell	Special cause
	James Kerr	"	Revenue officer	800 00	W. Cragg	"
	D. Rogers	Cumberland	Collector	\$80 and com.	James McNab	To reinstate former officer
	R. McCully	"	"	"	J. W. Delaney	Special cause
	A. Munro	Victoria	"	"	John McNeill	Office removed
	A. McPherson	Pictou	Tide waiter	\$130 00	A. G. McKay	To reinstate former officer
	T. Henderson	Annapolis-	P. O., Annapolis	260 00	W. Ruggles	Special cause
	A. M. Gidney	"	" Bridge-town	184 00	C. Hoyt	"
	John Naylor	Halifax	Com. Treasury Notes	Commission	C. H. M. Black	To constitute majority on board
31	W. Ackhurst	"	Clerk	\$400 00	John Drummond	Office abolished
	W. McLaren	"	Excise department	\$1.25 per day	Robert Miller	To reinstate former officer
	T. W. McDonald	"	"	"	E. Kempton	"
	James Collie	Queens	P. O., Milton	\$72 00	Alex. Lawson	Superseded
October 5	R. Huntington	Yarmouth	" Yarmouth	360 00	James Purcell	To reinstate
	Alex. Fraser	Inverness	Col. Light Duties	600 00	R. McDougall	Non-resident
	G. C. Lawrence	Cape Breton	Registrar Probate	Fees	C. H. Rigby	Official irregularities
	Geo. McKay	"	Collector	\$80 and com.		

Date.	Person dismissed.	County.	Office.	Salary.	Successor.	Cause of Removal.
1863—Oct. 8	W. J. McKay	Colechester	W. O., Earltown	\$20 00	Angus McLeod	Superseded former officer
	A. Atkinson	Cumberland	" Maccan	16 00	Wm. Harrison	Office off main road
10	Miss Hewson	"	P. O., River Phillip	52 00	Mrs. J. C. Philips	To reinstate former officer
Sept. 15	N. Oxner	Lunenburg	W. O., Dublin Shore	8 00	R. M. Curry	Office removed
29	E. Lockwood	Kings	Collector	\$80 and com.	E. Rand	To reinstate former officer
30	R. Fraser	Pictou	W. O., Mill Brook	\$14 00	M. G. Ross	"
Oct. 1	John McLeod	Queens	Light House Keeper	400 60	Thos. Eaton	Special cause
6	D. Silverthorne	Halifax	Letter Carrier	360 00	Wm. Doyle	Request of P. M. G.
	Wm. Bell	"	Clerk	600 00	John Fowler	Office abolished
	S. Howard	Cumberland	Light-House Keeper	320 60	J. M. Parker	To reinstate former officer
15	Mrs. Davison	Kings	P. O., Berwick	60 00	James Keizer	"
19	W. McKeen	Lunenburg	W. O., Conquerall	8 00	U. Bellaveau	Inconvility to public
31	John Thereau	Digby	" Belleveau	10 00	S. Caldwell	Drunkennes
Nov. 14	R. Forsythe	Kings	" Gaspereaux	12 00	W. Welsh	Site not convenient
	R. C. Grant	"	Light House Keeper	240 80	John Crotty	Special cause
	J. C. Margeson	"	"	400 40	Jacob Smith	To reinstate former officer
16	Henry King	Lunenburg	"	400 60	Geo. Duncan	"
30	L. Knaut	"	P. O., Mahone Bay	70 00	C. D. Madir	Special cause
	"	"	Collector	\$80 and com.	Ada Smith	"
	Amos Lovit	"	P. O., Chester	\$96 00	D. McNeill	"
	S. C. Campbell	Victoria	Sup. St. Paul's Island	760 60	J. D. VanBuskirk	Insubordination
	W. Anderson	Halifax	Dep. Gold Commissioner	Fees	D. E. Dimock	Special cause
	John E. Stewart	Lunenburg	Collector	\$80 and com.	Jas. Marshall	Superseded former officer
	W. Hart	Guysboro'	"	\$200 00	W. Kidston, Jr.	Special cause
	A. F. Halliburton	Victoria	"	\$80 and com.	H. P. Hill	"
	N. Gibbons	Cape Breton	High Sheriff	Fees	D. McCoull	Special cause
Dec. 29	Alex. Cameron	Pictou	P. O., Durham	\$90 00	George Dickinson	Special cause
1864—Jan'y 1	Eben Taylor	Cumberland	W. O., Maccan	16 00	W. Herkins	Site not convenient
Feb'y 1	Robert Currie	Shelburne	W. O., New Canaan,	8 00	George Wall	do.
	George Cragg	Shelburne	W. O., Ragged Islands	8 00	John Cameron	do.
	A. Archibald	Pictou	P. O., River John	52 00		Special cause

## Return of persons dismissed from office, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

## RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Person dismissed.	County.	Office.	Salary.	Successor.	Cause of removal.
1863—June 30	F. Howe	Halifax	Clerk Freight Department	\$320 00	R. McDonald	Neglect of duty
July 8	W. Faulkner	do.	Road master	2 25 per day	W. Meikle	To reinstate former officer
	Job Harvey	do.	Station master	250	R. McLaren	Special cause
Oct'r 1	Geo. Boggs	Colchester	Station master	200	George McIlhenny	Neglect of duty
			CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.			
	G. F. McDonald	Hants	Dep'ty Crown Land Surv'r	Fees	Benjamin Smith	To reinstate
	John P. Lawson	Lunenburg	do.	“	James H. Hood	Special cause
	Peter Ross	Pictou	do.	“	James Holmes	To reinstate
	Alex. Hamilton	Shelburne	do.	do.	John Furth	To reinstate
	W. Anderson	Halifax	do.	do.	{ C. W. Fairbanks J. D. VanBuskirk	Special cause
			INSANE ASYLUM.			
	R. Walker	Halifax	Carpenter			Office abolished
	A. McDonald	Halifax	Attendant			Special cause

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, February 18th, 1864.



*Return of all appointments to office made since the formation of the present Government, including those which do not as well as those which do appear in the Gazette, with the names, offices, and dates.*

1863.

- June 11. James McDonald, Pictou, Commissioner of Railways.  
Alpine Grant, Halifax, Queen's Printer.
12. Alexander McNaughton, Shelburne, Judge of Probate.  
James McKeagney,  
Hon. W. A. Henry, }  
Hon. John McKinnon, } Commissioners for deepening Harbour of  
Daniel McDonald, } Antigonishe.  
W. J. Beck, }  
Donald McKenzie, }
26. Albert Carman, W. O. Bridgeport.  
G. P. Thompson, Kings, W. O. Renfrew.
- July 3. James H. Tupper, Cape Breton, Medford.  
6. Hector McNeill, do. Marion Bridge.  
William Gillies, do. Arasaig.
23. Hon. John Creighton, Lunenburg, Member Executive Council.  
27. Angus McKenzie, Victoria, W. O. North River Bridge.  
Donald McDonald, W. O. Big Bras d'Or.
29. Christina Putnam, Colchester, P. M. Stewiacke.  
Valentine Chisholm, Antigonishe, P. M. Manchester Road.  
Donald Chisholm, Antigonishe, P. M. Black River.  
P. S. Hamilton, Halifax, Chief Gold Commissioner.  
Frederick Brown, Kings, Chairman of Board of Works.  
Hon. H. G. Pinco, Cumberland, Immigration Agent.  
Captain James O'Brien, Halifax, Commander schr. "Daring."  
Capt. J. H. Kendrick, Shelburne, Superintendent Light Houses.  
Hon. J. W. Johnston, Halifax, Notary Public.  
Hon. W. A. Henry, Antigonishe, do.  
Alexander McFarlane, Cumberland, do.  
Hon. John Creighton, Lunenburg, do.  
John J. Tremaine, Inverness, do.  
Joseph Coombs, Halifax, do.  
Avarid Longley, Annapolis, }  
Abraham Hebb, Lunenburg, } Commissioners for Agricultural Ex-  
George Hamilton, Kings, } hibitions, District No. 3.  
Hon. S. L. Shannon, Halifax, }  
Hon. J. Creighton, Lunenburg, }
- James H. Thorne, Annapolis, Deputy Secretary, &c.  
Adam McKenzie, Supervisor of Great Roads.  
W. H. Harris, Pictou, }  
Robert Trotter, Antigonishe, } Committee for Agricultural Ex-  
John J. Marshall, Guysboro', } hibitions, District, No. 4.  
Hon. A. Macfarlane, Cumberland, }  
" John McKinnon, Antigonishe, }
- W. H. Keating, Halifax, Registrar of Deeds,  
Samuel Caldwell, Halifax, Gauger and Proof Officer.  
Wm. Cragg, Halifax, Revenue Officer.  
A. G. Jones, Halifax, }  
John Doull, Halifax, } Commissioners of new Provincial Building.  
A. Croucher, Halifax, Coroner.  
G. P. Mitchell, Halifax, Commissioner Poor's Asylum.  
James McNab, Cumberland, Collector, Pugwash.  
J. W. Delaney, do. do. Amherst.  
Wm. Levesconte, Richmond, Commissioner St. Peter's Canal.  
E. P. Flinn, Richmond, do. do.  
John McNeill, Victoria, Collector, Kelley's Cove.

1863.

- July 29. John Dunn, Richmond, Revenue Officer.  
 D. Mattheson, Pictou, Trustee, Pictou.  
 D. McDonald, do. Commissioner Pilots.  
 A. G. McKay, do. Tide Waiter and Seizing Officer.  
 J. B. Fraser, do. Coroner.  
 W. H. Moody, Yarmouth, Custos.  
 W. E. Ruggles, Annapolis, P. M. Annapolis.  
 Charles Hoyt, do. Bridgetown.  
 S. S. Thorne, do. Collector, do.  
 Stannage Jacobs, Lunenburg, Health Officer.  
 C. H. M. Black, Halifax, Commissioner Treasury Notes.  
 Thomas Rees, Queens, }  
 T. R. Patillo, do. }  
 Mat. McLearn, do. } Commissioners for deepening Liverpool  
 Richd. Mulhall, do. } Harbor.  
 Saml. Freeman, do. }  
 Jas. R. DeWolf, do. }
- Aug. 1. John D. Livingstone, Antigonishe, Post Master, Livingston's Cove.  
 Hugh McInnis, do. do. Point of Cape.  
 5. Andrew McLearn, Guysboro', do. Wine Harbor.  
 Edward Kempton, Queens, do. Milton.  
 Alexander Lawson, Yarmouth, do. Yarmouth.  
 Rev. George M. Grant, Halifax, Governor Dalhousie College.  
 Andrew McKinlay, do. do. do.  
 Charles Robson, do. do. do.  
 James McDonald, do. Notary Public.  
 T. K. Bent, Cumberland, do.  
 James Purcell, ———, Collector Light Duties.  
 James H. Hood, Lunenburg, Deputy Surveyor.
- Aug. 5. R. McDougall, Inverness, Registrar of Probate.  
 Malcom McLeod, Inverness, Justice of the Peace.  
 Charles H. Rigby, Cape Breton, Collector, Glace Bay.  
 Rev. John Read, Cumberland, }  
 Rev. D. McKinnon, do. } Commissioners of Schools, Parrsboro'  
 Rev. James Palmer, do. } District.  
 Edward Vickery, do. }  
 A. A. Black, do. Justice of the Peace.  
 Thomas Roach, do. do.  
 Hiram Black, do. do.  
 A. A. Black, do. Commissioner for taking affidavits.  
 Cyrus Bent, do. do. do.  
 J. F. DeCarteret, Richmond, Justice of the Peace.  
 S. Donovan, junr. do. do.  
 W. G. Ballam, do. do.  
 Thomas LeNoir, jr., do. do.  
 Hector Murchison, do. do.  
 Rev. Dr. Cameron, do. Commissioners Schools.  
 William LeVesconte, do. do.  
 Rev. H. Gillis, Antigonishe, do.  
 Rev. A. McGillivray, do. do.  
 Rev. A. McDonald, do. do.
- Aug. 8. Angus McLeod, Colchester, Way Office, Earltown.  
 W. Harrison, Cumberland, do. Maccan.  
 10. A. P. Bradley, do. Postmaster, Parrsboro'.  
 N. Moses, Yarmouth, Justice of the Peace.  
 Charles Steel, do. do.  
 Frederick Hilton, Yarmouth, do.  
 Mrs. J. C. Phillips, Cumberland, Postmaster, River Philip.  
 Charles Fairbanks, Halifax, Deputy Crown Land Surveyor.

1863.

- Aug. 10. M. Monaghan, Halifax, Clerk of Works.  
 C. H. Harrington, Cape Breton, Justice of the Peace.  
 P. Mullins, do. do.  
 B. Gouthreau, do. do.  
 E. P. Archibold, do. do.
- Sept. 15. R. M. Curry, Lunenburg, Way Office, Dublin Shore.  
 N. Neville, Way Office, Getzon's Point.
25. Mary McKenzie, Victoria, Way Office, North River Bridge.
20. Wm. Holdsworth, Colchester, Postmaster, Lower Stewiacke.  
 R. Newcomb, Lunenburg, do. Bridgewater.  
 Isaac Blair, Colchester, do. Tatamagouche.  
 Charles Twining, Halifax, Queen's Counsul.  
 William Sutherland, do. do.  
 James R. Smith, do. do.  
 Hon. R. B. Dickey, Cumberland, do.  
 C. F. Harrington, Richmond, do.
- Sept. 20. Alexander Campbell, Inverness, Notary Public.  
 George Starratt, Annapolis, Trustee Minister's Lands.  
 D. W. Landers, do. Collector, Margaretville.  
 Elias Grimes, do. Justice of the Peace.  
 Andrew Brown, do. do.  
 James Gates, do. do.  
 M. Anderson, do. do.  
 Asaph Marshall, do. do.  
 Thomas Curran, Hants, Coroner.  
 V. P. Wallace, Guysboro', Collector, Port Mulgrave.  
 Ebenezer Rand, Kings, do. Cornwallis.  
 John Fullerton, do. Commissioner Cornwallis Bridge.  
 H. Cameron, Inverness, Justice of the Peace.  
 H. McDonald, do. do.  
 Wm. Grant, do. do.  
 Alex. Campbell, do. do.  
 H. M. Moyle, Lunenburg, Commissioner Agricultural Exhibition No. 3.  
 Robert Doull, Pictou, Commissioner Pilots.  
 J. McLearn, Hants, Justice of the Peace.  
 H. B. Murphy, do. do.  
 S. S. Barbrick, do. do.  
 W. Blake, do. do.  
 A. B. Smith, do. do.  
 Donald McKay, do. do.  
 Daniel Blois, do. do.  
 James Thompson, do. do.  
 Samuel Blois, do. do.  
 H. H. Blois, do. do.  
 John Sim, do. do.  
 J. J. Scott, do. do.  
 Charles Boggs, do. do.  
 John Urquhart, do. do.  
 W. H. Withrow, do. do.  
 J. B. Wallace, do. do.  
 G. P. Thompson, do. do.  
 John Graham, do. do.  
 J. Hennigan, do. do.  
 J. B. North, do. do.  
 William Davison, do. do.  
 George Cochran, do. do.  
 Nelson Murphy, do. do.  
 P. Constantine, do. do.  
 James Simpson, do. do.

1863.

- Sept. 30. Maria Stoddart, Annapolis, Way Office, Stoddart's.  
M. G. Ross, do. Mill Brook.
- Oct. 1. Wm. Merry, Lunenburg, do. Ovens.  
6. Wm. Doyle, Halifax, Letter Carrier.  
1. Thos. Eaton, Queens, Light House, Liverpool.  
15. John Fowler, Cumberland, Light House, Apple River.  
Capt. Hatfield, Queens, W. O., Brooklyn.  
J. M. Parker, Kings, P. M., Berwick.  
19. John Stubbs, Cumberland, Notary Public.  
S. G. Rigby, Halifax, do.  
E. C. Cowling, Annapolis, do.  
B. H. Harrington, Halifax, do.  
Thomas Butler, Cape Breton, Justice of the Peace.  
Edward Outram, do. do.  
John Fergusson, do. Commissioner for relieving Insolvent Debtors.  
Samuel Brookman, do. Commissioner for Pilots.  
John Muggah, do. do.  
Angus McLeod, Colchester, Justice of the Peace.  
Edward M. Potter, Digby, do.  
R. D. Clarke, Halifax, do.  
Edward Leahy, do. do.  
Wm. Compton, do. do.  
J. McCulloch, do. do.  
John A. Bowles, Kings, Commissioner Schools.  
James Dechman, Lunenburg, Justice of the Peace.  
Rev. James Breading, Commissioner Schools.  
S. McGregor, Pictou, do.  
William Stewart, Pictou, do.  
A. McKenzie, do. do.  
Richard Tanner, do. Justice of the Peace.  
James A. Hatfield, Yarmouth, do.  
Charles B. Owen, do. Member of Board of Health.  
James Murray, Jr., do. do.  
James F. More, Queens, Deputy Crown Land Surveyor.
20. Joseph Wilcox, Halifax, Way Office, Oldham.  
23. G. W. MacElhenny, Colchester, Way Office, Brookfield.  
26. James Keizer, Lunenburg, do. Conquerall Bank.  
28. R. L. Weatherbe, Halifax, Notary Public.  
Rev. J. J. Quinan, Yarmouth, Commissioner Schools, Argyle.  
" Wm. McLeod, do. do. do.  
" John M. Gay, do. do. do.  
" Charles Knowles, do. do. do.  
" Anthony Martell, do. do. do.  
Israel Harding, do. do. do.  
Enos Gardner, do. do. do.  
Wm. Hatfield, Jr., do. do. do.  
J. J. Robinson, Antigonishe, Judge of Probate.  
Rufus Black, Cumberland, Justice of the Peace.  
George Ross, Lunenburg, Coroner.  
Rev. W. M. Godfrey, Annapolis, School Commissioner, W. District.  
" J. J. Ritchie, do. do. do.  
" D. S. Gordon, do. do. do.  
" Isaiah Wallace, do. do. do.  
" Henry DeBlois, do. do. do.  
" C. Lockart, do. do. do.  
T. W. Chesley, do. do. do.  
W. M. Weatherspoon, do. do. do.  
Wm. Wright, do. do. do.  
J. Ditmars, do. do. do.

1863.

- Oct. 28. B. N. Goldsmith, Annapolis, School Commissioner, W. District.  
 D. Whitman, do. do. do.  
 W. Dargie, do. do. do.  
 R. W. Longley, do. do. do.  
 George Runciman, do. do. do.  
 Rev. George Armstrong, do. do. E. District.  
 " Thomas H. Davies, do. do. do.  
 " N. Viditoe, do. do. do.  
 " W. G. Parker, do. do. do.  
 " Dr. Robertson, do. do. do.  
 " H. P. Almon, do. do. do.  
 " P. Murray, do. do. do.  
 R. Fitzrandolph, do. do. do.  
 Ambrose Bent, do. do. do.  
 Charles Whitman, do. do. do.  
 Abner Sanders, do. do. do.  
 J. Woodberry, M. D., do. do. do.  
 John Eagar, do. do. do.  
 Boyd McGee, do. do. do.  
 Jesse Oakes, do. do. do.  
 Charles Lordly, Lunenburg, Coroner.  
 Henry Alders, do. do.  
 Dr. Fixott, Richmond, do.  
 E. G. Flinn, do. Commissioner for taking affidavits.
30. G. McKenzie, Way Office, New Campbelltown.  
 31. Urban Belliveau, Digby, Way Office, Belliveau.
- Nov. 1. Wm. Welsh, Light House Keeper, Sand Point.  
 2. Thomas O'Brien, Way Office, Beaver River.  
 3. Mrs. M. Archibald, do. Alma, Middle River.  
 6. Andrew Murphy, Halifax, General Post Office.  
 14. James Brennan, Hants, Way Office, Indian Road.  
 S. Caldwell, Kings, Way Office, Gaspereax.  
 16. John Crotty do. Light House Keeper, Black Rock.  
 Jacob Smith, Light House Keeper, Crop Island.  
 25. T. K. DeWolf, Cumberland, Post Office, Halifax.  
 George W. Cock, Colchester, Commissioner of Sewers.  
 F. Webber, Halifax, Justice of the Peace.  
 John E. Shatford, Halifax, do.  
 Geo. J. Richardson, do. do.  
 Wesley Hay, do. do.  
 George Shields, do. do.  
 George Dauphiney do. do.  
 James E. Shatford, do. do.  
 John Belcher, Kings,  
 John E. Ells, do.  
 Rev. Charles Elliott, Pictou, Commissioners of Schools.  
 Rev. James Bayne, do. do.  
 Rev. A. W. Herdman, do. do.  
 Rev. A. Sutherland, do. do.  
 Rev. Alex. McKay, do. do.  
 James Crichton, do. do.  
 William Gordon, do. do.  
 Donald Cameron, do. Justice of the Peace.  
 William Patterson, Shelburne, do.  
 James C. Clarke, do. do.  
 G. A. Crowell, do. do.  
 Vincent Nickerson, do. do.  
 Michael Wrayton, do. do.  
 Dr. Clarke, do. Coroner.

1863.

- Nov 25. Rev. John Moody, Yarmouth, School Commissioner.
- 30 Ada Smith, Lunenburg, Post Office, Chester.  
 George Duncan, do. do. Mahone Bay.  
 John R. Wallace, Halifax, Cashier Savings Bank.  
 T. F. Knight, do Clerk Receiver General's Office.  
 D. J. McNeil, Victoria, Superintendent St. Paul's Island.  
 S. L. Morse, Annapolis, Notary Public.  
 R. Fitzrandolph, Annapolis, Trustee Minister's Land,  
 Archibald Livingston, Cumberland, Justice of the Peace.  
 Patrick Beard, do. do.  
 William Moffatt, do. do.  
 M. C. Halliday, do. do.  
 James Higgins, do. do.  
 J. D. Van Buskirk, Halifax, Deputy Gold Commissioner.  
 Ezekiel Sibley, do. Justice of the Peace.  
 Wm. F. Knight, do. do.  
 James S. Morse, Kings, Trustee of School Lands.  
 Daniel Dimock, Lunenburg, Collector, Chester.  
 Charles D. Madir, do. do. Mahone Bay.  
 James Marshall, Guysboro', Collector.  
 James Purcell, do. Justice of the Peace.  
 Peter Stalker, Shelburne, do.  
 William McKay, do. do.  
 Joseph Watters, do. do.  
 Jesse Dexter, senr. do. do.  
 John G. W. Dale, do. do.  
 W. Herkins, do. do.  
 W. Kidston, Victoria, Custos and Justice of the Peace.  
 J. D. Van Buskirk, Halifax, Deputy Crown Land Surveyor.
- Decr. 9. Joseph Hart, Victoria, Commissioner of Schools.  
 W. Kidston, jr., Victoria, do.  
 Rev. K. McKenzie, do. do.  
 Rev. John Shaw, do. do.  
 John McLellan, do. do.  
 Alexander Munro, do. do.  
 D. B. McNab, do. do.  
 W. Kidston, jr., do. Collector, Baddeck.  
 Murray Elliott, Annapolis, Justice of the Peace.  
 Dr. L. V. Parker, do. Coroner.  
 John W. McLeod, Victoria, Justice of the Peace.  
 David Corbet, do. do.  
 Ingraham Carey, do. do.  
 John McLeod, do. do.  
 Donald McLeod, do. do.  
 Duncan Morrison, do. do.  
 Angus McLeod, do. do.
23. S. G. Archibald, Colchester, Notary Public.  
 W. B. Fairbanks, Halifax, Commissioner Board of Works.  
 C. E. Leonard, Cape Breton, Collector, Sydney.  
 D. McKeen, do. Deputy Crown Land Surveyor.
29. R. F. Black, Cumberland, Way Office, West Branch, River Philip.  
 D. L. G. DeBlois, Annapolis, Health officer.  
 Alexander McLeod, Colchester, Justice of the Peace.  
 George Johnston, do. do.  
 Daniel Eaton, do. do.  
 J. J. Hamilton, do. do.  
 David Ramsay, do. do.  
 Simeon H. Blair, do. do.  
 R. G. Rutherford, do. do.

1863.

- Dec. 29. J. M. Creelman, Colchester, Surveyor of Shipping.  
 J. J. Sawyer, Halifax, High Sheriff.  
 Peter Bonnett, Annapolis, do.  
 John K. Viets, Digby, do.  
 Joseph Shaw, Yarmouth, do.  
 Thos. Johnston, Shelburne, do.  
 J. W. Scott, Queens, do.  
 J. H. Kaulback, Lunenburg, do.  
 C. H. Blanchard, Colchester, do.  
 W. H. Harris, Pictou, do.  
 E. H. Franchville, Guysboro', do.  
 H. P. Hill, Antigonishe, do.  
 John L. Hill, Cape Breton, do.  
 John F. Fuller, Richmond, do.  
 G. C. Lawrence, Inverness, do.  
 J. T. Ingraham, Victoria, do.  
 R. McLean, Cumberland, do.  
 Joseph Allison, Hants, do.  
 John M. Caldwell, Kings, do.  
 James M. Richardson, Halifax, Clerk in Revenue Office.

1864.

- Jany. 1. Duncan McCoull, Post Office, Durham.  
 Mrs. Robert Chisholm, Way Office, Pomquet Forks.  
 Feby. 1. David Hoeg, Way Office, Lower Maccan.  
 Geo. Dickinson, Cumberland, Way Office, Maccan.  
 15. W. Herkins, Way Office, New Canaan.  
 George Wall, Shelburne, Ragged Islands.  
 3. W. A. Morse, Annapolis, Trustee of Ministers land.  
 P. C. Hill, Halifax, Justice of the Peace.  
 John Kelly do., Deputy Gold Commissioner.  
 C. L. Roberts, Cumberland, Collector, Apple River.  
 Donald McKay, Richmond, Justice of the Peace.  
 Isidore LeBlanc, do. do.  
 Henry Richard, do. do.  
 Daniel McDonald, Pictou, do.  
 John R. Noonan, do. do.  
 M. T. Smith, do. do.  
 Donald McKay, do. do.  
 John McKenzie, do. do.  
 Alexander McKay, do. do.  
 Alex. McDonald, do. do.  
 John Cameron, do. do.

## RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

1863.

- June 20. Roderick McDonald, Clerk in Freight Department.  
 Hugh, McIntosh, Hants, Ticket Agent.  
 D. Hallisay, Halifax, do.  
 R. McLarren, do., Station Master, Mount Uniacke.  
 John McDonald, Colchester, Ticket Master, Shubenacadie.  
 S. Fisher, do. Freight Agent, Truro.  
 George McIlhenny, do. Ticket Master, Brookfield.  
 William Meikle, Roadmaster.

## APPENDIX No. 37.

### RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, 1863.

THE PROVINCIAL RAILWAY *in account with the RECEIVER GENERAL, from 1st January 1863, to 1st January 1864.*

DR.

1863.	
May 14.	To paid for Exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co. for Interest due in London; 1st July, 1863, £20,955 stg., at 13½ per cent. premium ..... \$105706 33
Aug. 14.	Paid for Exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co. for balance due 31st December, 1862..... 805 26
Nov. 11.	Paid for Exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co. for Interest due in London; 1st Jany. 1864, £20,955 stg., at 13½ per cent. premium ..... 105706 33
Dec. 31.	Paid bond holders in Nova Scotia for interest..... 30000 00
"	This amt. paid to Bishop of Nova Scotia for interest.. 2550 00
"	This amt. paid to Chairman of Railway..... 4500 00
"	This amt. paid to Chairman of Railway..... 2500 00
<u>\$251767 92</u>	

CR.

1863.	
May 14.	By amount received from General Revenue for interest due bond-holders in London, 1st July, 1863..... \$105706 33
Aug. 14.	Amount received from General Revenue for interest and expenses due Baring, Brothers & Co..... 805 26
Nov. 11.	Amount received from General Revenue for interest due bond-holders in London, 1st January, 1864 ... 105706 33
Dec. 31.	Amount received from General Revenue for interest due bond-holders in Nova Scotia to date..... 30000 00
"	Amount received from General Revenue for interest due Bishop of Nova Scotia..... 2550 00
"	Amount received from General Revenue for construction to date..... 4500 00
"	Amount received from General Revenue for extension to date..... 2500 00
<u>\$251767 92</u>	

JAMES McNAB,  
Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Halifax, 1st January, 1864. }



## No. 1.

## PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

1863.			
Jan. 1.	To balance per statement.....		\$4,269,783 50
Dec. 31.	Cash paid Chairman of Railway out of General Revenue to date on account of construction.....	\$4,500 00	
Dec. 31.	Cash paid Chairman of Railway out of General Revenue on account of ex- tension .....	2,500 00	
			7,000 00
			<u>\$4,276,783 50</u>

## No. 2.

## INTEREST.

1863.			
Jan. 1.	To amount per statement, this date.....		\$1,298,558 90
Feb. 10.	Balance of interest charged by Baring, Bros. & Co. and sundry other charges to 31st Dec. 1862, stg.. £161 1 1 Add £..... 40 5 3		
			£201 6 4 or \$805 26
May 14.	Premium of one per cent. above par for Exchange, £20,955, remitted in pay- ment of interest.....	931 33	
July 1.	Interest to bond-holders in London, on £700,000.....£21,000 0 0 Com. to Baring, Bros. & Co. 1 per cent..... 210 0 0		
			21,210 0 0
	Less payable to Bishop of Nova Scotia..... 255 0 0		
			20,955 0 0
	Exchange 12½ per cent.. 5,238 15 0		
			£26,193 15 0
			or \$104,775 00
Nov. 11.	Premium of one per cent. above par for Exchange, £20,955 stg. remitted in payment of interest .....	931 33	
Dec. 31.	Interest to bond-holders in London on £700,000 stg.....£21,000 00 Com. to Baring, Bros. & Co. 1 per cent..... 210 0 0		
			21,210 0 0
	Less paid Bishop of N.S.. 255 0 0		
			20,955 0 0
	Exchange 12½ per cent.. 5,238 15 0		
			£26,193 15 0
			or \$104,775 00
	Amount carried forward....	\$212,217 92	\$1,298,558 90

*Amount brought forward* . . . \$212,217 92 \$1,298,558 90

1863.				
Dec. 31.	Interest paid bond-holders in N. Scotia			
	on £100,000 stg. at 6 p.c.	£6,000	0	0
	Exchange 12½ per cent. .	1,500	0	0
		£7,500	0	0 or 30,000 00
Dec. 31.	Paid Bishop of Nova Scotia interest due			
	him, stg. . . . .	£500	0	0
	Exchange 12½ per cent. . .	127	10	0
		£637	10	0
				2,550 00
				<u>244,767 92</u>
				<u>\$1,543,326 82</u>

No. 3.

GENERAL REVENUE.

1863.				
Jan'y. 1.	By amt. received from General Revenue to this date . .			\$1,434,513 13
Feb. 10.	Amount received for balance due to			
	Baring, Brothers & Co. as per account			
	to 31st Dec. 1862. . . . .	\$805	26	
May 14.	Amount to pay Baring, Bros. & Co. in-			
	terest on coupons, to 1st July, 1863. .	104,775	00	
"	Amount to pay additional premium of			
	one per cent. on bill remitted. . . . .	931	33	
Nov. 11.	Amount to pay Baring, Bros. & Co. in-			
	terest on coupons, to 1st Jan. 1864. .	104,775	00	
"	Amount to pay additional premium of			
	one per cent. on bills remitted. . . . .	931	33	
Dec. 31.	Amount to pay interest to bond-holders			
	in Nova Scotia . . . . .	30,000	00	
"	Ditto to pay Bishop of Nova Scotia. . .	2,550	00	
"	Amount to Chairman of Railway for			
	construction . . . . .	4,500	00	
"	Amount to Chairman of Railway for			
	extension. . . . .	2,500	00	
				<u>251,767 92</u>
				<u>\$1,686,281 05</u>

No. 4.

DEBENTURE BONDS IN LONDON.

1862.			
Jan'y. 1.	By amount sold in London to this date, £700,000 stg. .		<u>\$3,500,000 00</u>

No. 5.

DEBENTURE BONDS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

1862.			
Jan'y. 1.	By amount sold to date in Nova Scotia, £100,000 stg. .		<u>\$500,000 00</u>

No. 6.

PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.

1863.			
Jan'y. 1.	By balance per statement. . . . .		<u>\$133,829 27</u>

1863.		CR.		BARING, BROTHERS & CO.	
Feb. 10.	By balance due for interest on account of Railway to 31st Dec. 1862.....	£136	8	9	
	Expenses—Bill stamps	£22	0	0	
	Advertizing	1	4	10	
	Postage	1	7	6	
			24	12	4
			161	1	1
	Difference of exchange †..	40	5	3	
	Currency.....	201	6	4	
					805 26
July 1.	Interest due on coupons in London, £700,000 sterling .....	21,000	0	0	
	Commission 1 per cent.....	210	0	0	
		21,210	0	0	
	Less due Bishop of Nova Scotia .....	255	0	0	
		20,955	0	0	
	Difference of exchange †.....	5,238	15	0	
	Currency.....	26,193	15	0	
					104,775 00
Dec. 31.	Interest due on coupons in London, £700,000 sterling .....	21,000	0	0	
	Commission 1 per cent.....	210	0	0	
		21,210	0	0	
	Less due Bishop of Nova Scotia.....	255	0	0	
		20,955	0	0	
	Difference of exchange †.....	5,238	15	0	
		£26,193	15	0	
					104,775 00
					<u>\$210,355 26</u>
1863.		DR.			
May 14.	To bill of exchange remitted in payment of interest due on coupons to 1st July, 1863.....	£20,955	0	0	
	Exchange 12½ per cent.....	5,238	15	0	
		26,193	15	0	or 104,775 00
Aug.	Exchange remitted to pay interest and expenses to to 31st Dec. 1862.....				805 26
Nov. 11.	Bill of exchange remitted in payment of interest due on coupons, to 1st Jany. 1864, stg.....	20,955	0	0	
	Exchange 12½ per cent.....	5,238	15	0	
		£26,193	15	0	
					104,775 00
					<u>\$210,355 26</u>

## BALANCE.

1863.

Dec. 31.	To Railway account per statement, No. 1.	\$4,276,783 50	
"	Interest " No. 2.	1,543,326 82	
Dec. 31.	By General Revenue per statement No. 3.		1,686,281 05
"	Debenture Bond in London No. 4.		3,500,000 00
"	" " N. Scotia No. 5.		500,000 00
"	Premium and Discount . . . . . No. 6.		133,829 27
		<u>\$5,820,110 32</u>	<u>\$5,820,110 32</u>

APPENDIX No. 38.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.

COPY OF DESPATCH RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF HON. JOHN  
CREIGHTON TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Nova Scotia. No. 49.)

*Downing Street, 13th August, 1863.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 65, of the 22nd of July, reporting the appointment of the Honorable John Creighton, of Lunenburg, to a seat in your Executive Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE

Lieut. Governor the Marquis of Normanby.

## APPENDIX No. 39.

### SYDNEY HARBOR AND MINES.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE DEFENCE OF THE HARBOR  
AND COAL MINES OF SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON.

(No. 55. Nova Scotia.)

*Downing Street, 10th September, 1863.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship the enclosed copy of a correspondence relative to the defence of the Harbor and Coal Mines of Sydney, Cape Breton,—the completion of which appears to be arrested in consequence of a want of funds.

Since both the Imperial Government and the General Mining Association are each punctually performing their respective portions of the work agreed on, it would be much to be lamented if a service so important to the Province should not be completed for want of an adequate provision of funds by the Provincial Legislature.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE

Lieut. Governor the Marquis of Normanby, &c. &c. &c.

*(Mr. Pennell to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.)*

*Admiralty, 6th July, 1863.*

SIR,—

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a letter dated the 17th instant, No. 407, from Vice-Admiral Sir Alex. Milne, with its enclosure, respecting the defence of the Harbor and Coal Mines at Sydney, Cape Breton.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. W. PENNELL,

Pro. Sec.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*(Sir Alex. Milne to the Secretary to the Admiralty.)*

(No. 407.)

*"Nile," at Halifax, 17th June, 1863.*

SIR,—

With reference to your letters of the 14th December, 1861, No. 780, M. (confidential) and the 28th April last, No. 280, M.—enclosing copies of communications from Sir S. Cunard, with reference to the defences of the Harbor of Sydney and the Coal Mines at that place,—I beg to transmit the copy of a memorandum from Major-General Doyle, commanding the troops in Nova Scotia, by which their Lordships will observe that a battery has been erected near the extreme of the Harbor for its defence; and respecting the employment of Her Majesty's ships on this service, I will keep in view the necessity

of affording protection when the exigency may arise, and the number of ships at my disposal may enable me to do so; but considering the number of men employed at the Mines, it does not appear unreasonable that the owners of the Mines should of themselves adopt some means for their defence.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ALEX. MILNE,  
Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

*Memo. for H. E. Vice-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K. C. B., &c., relative to the defences at Sydney Mines, as requested in his letter to me of the 4th of June, 1863.*

HALIFAX, 6th June, 1863.

In the autumn of 1861 my predecessor, Major-General Trollope, instructed the Commanding Royal Engineer to make preparations for mounting 6 guns for the defence of Sydney Harbor on ground platforms.

This was done, and a low earthen parapet provided. The guns, when sent from England, were found to be 32-pounders, of 42 cwt. only, and comparatively useless for the long range required from Chapel Point, the site of the battery. They were however mounted, according to orders.

Last summer (1862) on dismantling the battery at Fort Ogilvie, Halifax, an armament of 6 long range 32-pounders, of 56 cwt., complete with traversing platforms, racers, and stones, became available, and were by my orders at once shipped to Sydney and substituted for the less effective existing armament on ground platforms.

This arrangement involved the extension and re-modelling of the existing earth battery, and a project was sent home for completing the work as an open battery, with parapets carried up to a proper height, traverses containing expense magazines for about 200 rounds a gun, and a small dwelling for a resident gunner in charge, provided in the form of a low defensible *block house*, as a *keep* to the battery against a sudden boat attack.

A sum of £1000 was proposed in the Annual Estimates, 1863-4, but £250 was only allowed,—an amount scarcely sufficient to be usefully applied. There is space left in the centre of the battery suitable for two 68-pounders or other guns of heavy calibre.

From the length of range a second battery, on the opposite side of the Harbor, would be very desirable.

The Chapel Point Battery now mounts six 32-pounders, of 56 cwt., on dwarf traversing platforms, and two 32-pounders, of 42 cwt., left to flank, and command the adjacent beach to the outer side of the only convenient boat landing.

(Signed)

HASTINGS DOYLE,  
Major-General Comdg. in Nova Scotia, &c.

To His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K. C. B.

P. S.—I have stated that I consider it would be very desirable to have a second battery on the opposite side of the Harbor to Chapel Point, the range being very long, and the necessity for it has been reported in the usual form, but no notice has been taken of it. But with reference to this "Opposite Battery," it must be borne in mind that there is a very sparse population on that side, and unless the militia and volunteers could be trusted to serve, and hold it, its existence would be *useless*.

If ever constructed some such guarantee should be exacted. It has been so in the case of the Chapel Point Battery.

The authorities at home are disposed to view Sydney as a *local* question principally, and the battery as a volunteer battery. I have reported to the contrary. Under any circumstances I submit that a powerfully armed iron-clad gunboat would be very essential at Sydney in time of war; on the ice forming it might come down to Halifax.

(Signed)

HASTINGS DOYLE.

(*Mr. Fortescue to Sir S. Cunard.*)

*Downing Street, 22nd July, 1863.*

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the protection of the Mines of the General Mining Association at Sydney, Cape Breton, I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you, that a battery has been erected near the extremity of the Harbor of Sydney for its defence, and His Grace trusts that the owners of the Mines will take care that the men in their employment are trained to the use of guns.

In case of exigency the place would not be neglected by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the station.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

C. FORTESCUE.

Sir S. Cunard, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(*Sir F. Rogers to Secretary to the Admiralty.*)

*Downing Street, 22nd July, 1863.*

SIR,—

With reference to the enclosures in your letter of the 6th July, relative to the defence of the Harbor and Mines of Sydney, Cape Breton, I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter which His Grace has caused to be addressed to Sir Samuel Cunard on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

F. ROGERS.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

(*Mr. Ford to Mr. Fortescue.*)

*General Mining Association, 52 Old Broad Street,  
1st September, 1863.*

SIR,—

Sir Samuel Cunard has been favored with your letter of the 22nd July, informing him, by the desire of the Duke of Newcastle, that a battery has been erected near the extremity of the Harbor of Sydney for its defence, and that His Grace trusts that the owners of the Mines will take care that the men in their employment are trained to the use of the guns, and further, that in case of emergency, the place would not be neglected by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the station.

Your letter having been laid before the Board of Directors of this Association, and a copy forwarded to Mr. Richard Brown, the resident Superintendent of the Sydney Mines, a reply has this day been received, a copy of which I am instructed respectfully to enclose for your information, from which it appears that the battery is not in a state of efficiency, nor has a residence been built for a non-commissioned officer and gunner of artillery who will have charge of the guns and ammunition, as particularly referred to in Sir S. Cunard's letter of the 21st March, 1861.

The artillery company formed from the men in the service of the General Mining Association at the Sydney Mines, have been trained to the use of the guns, and have improved considerably in their practice.

From the tenor of the foregoing information, the Board are apprehensive that, without the intervention of the Duke of Newcastle with the authorities at Halifax, the completion of the battery, and the buildings connected with it, so essential to the protection of the Mines, will still be delayed; I am therefore instructed, respectfully, to entreat that the Provincial Government may be called upon to complete the battery, and mount the heavy guns (if on the spot) expressly provided for the purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. B. FOORD,  
Secretary.

C. Fortescue, Esq., &c. &c. &c.



(*Mr. Brown to Mr. Ford.*)

*Sydney Mines, 14th August, 1863.*

DEAR SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th of July, enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. Fortescue, relative to the battery at Chapel Point.

In reply to your enquiries I beg to say, that the battery has not yet been completed, nor is there any prospect of its being finished this season, the sum of £250 only having been voted for that purpose, whereas, in the opinion of the Engineer officer now here, £1000 will be required. Two light 32-pounder guns have been mounted on the northern wing of the battery, and platforms have been laid for four heavy 32-pounders on the front, and two of the same size on the southern wing. These six heavy guns are now ready for mounting. The parapet in front of the six heavy guns has been built to about one half of the height required.

The contractor is now building revetment walls in front of these guns, and a powder magazine, which, together with a picket fence, enclosing the battery, is all the work that will be executed this season.

A Sergeant of Artillery is stationed here in charge of the works, but no residence has been provided for him. At present he occupies one of the Association's houses.

The Volunteer Artillery Company are trained twice a week, by the Sergeant above mentioned, in the working of the guns, but they have not yet had any practice in firing at a target.

If sufficient funds are granted, the battery, including block house, and additional magazine, may be completed early next summer.

I enclose sketch of the position of the battery and plan of the works on a larger scale.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD BROWN.

J. B. Foord, Esq.

(No. 90. Military.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,  
28th October, 1863.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to inform your Grace, that on receipt of your despatch, No. 55, 10th September, 1863, enclosing a copy of a correspondence relative to the defence of the Harbor and Coal Mines of Sydney, Cape Breton, I at once called the attention of the Executive Council to it, and they have promised to bring the subject under the consideration of the Legislature at the approaching session.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HASTINGS DOYLE.

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

## APPENDIX No. 40.

### TRADE PATTERNS.

CIRCULAR RESPECTING THE SENDING TRADE PATTERNS BY THE POST.

(Copy.)

*Downing Street, 4th January, 1864.*

SIR,—

I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Post Office, and I have to request that you will report to me whether your Government would be willing to co-operate with the Postmaster General in establishing an arrangement under which Trade Patterns may be sent by the Post between the United Kingdom and the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

The Officer Administering the Government of Nova Scotia.

*(Mr. Hill to Sir F. Rogers.)*

*General Post Office, January 1, 1864.*

SIR,—

The arrangement proposed in my letter of the 25th last, for the transmission of Patterns of Merchandize through the Post, at a low rate of charge, between this country and Canada, having been acquiesced in by the Government of Canada, and just carried into operation, the Postmaster General is now desirous of extending the measure to other British Colonies; and he requests that the Duke of Newcastle will be good enough to bring the question under the consideration of the Governments of the undermentioned Colonies, with a view of ascertaining whether they would be willing to co-operate with this Department in establishing an arrangement under which Trade Patterns may be sent by the Post between such Colonies and the United Kingdom.

The Australian Colonies, including	New Zealand
Antigua	Mauritius
Barbados	Nevis
Bahamas	Natal
British Guiana	Newfoundland
Bermuda	New Brunswick
Ceylon	Nova Scotia
Dominica	Prince Edward Island
Falkland Islands	St. Helena
Gambia	St. Vincent
Gold Coast	St. Lucia
Grenada	St. Kitts
British Honduras	Sierra Leone
Hong Kong	Trinidad
Jamaica	Tortola
Labuan	Tobago
Lagos	Turks' Island
Montserrat	

It is proposed that the same rates of postage, and division of the postage, as well as the same general regulations that exist in the case of books exchanged between the United Kingdom and the several Colonies, shall be made equally applicable to Patterns; but as it is necessary to be explicit in defining what constitutes a Pattern, in order to avoid misconception, the following rules (which are those which govern the Pattern Post with Canada), and given as those which it would be desirable to apply to Patterns sent to or from the Colonies generally:—

1. The Patterns must not be of intrinsic value.

This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a Pattern; nor must the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a Pattern be so great that it could fairly be considered as having, on this ground, an intrinsic value.

2. The Patterns must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles.

3. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination.

Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen, or other material; but closed bags, although transparent, must not be used for this purpose.

4. The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of any article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any officer of the Post Office, would of course be applicable to Patterns; and anything of the kind would be stopped, and not sent to its destination.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

F. HILL.

Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., Colonial Office.

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- Roads: Bill to provide for improving, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 124; read 2nd time, 129; committed, 130; read 3rd time agreed to, and sent to H. A., 132; assent, 168.
- Streets, Highway Labor on: Bill to amend Act to regulate, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 74; read 2nd time, 75; committed, 76; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 78, 9; assent, 100.
- Town Clock: Bill to enable inhabitants to assess for, brought from H. A., read 1st time, and referred, 89; report, and read 2nd time, 92; committed, 95; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 97; assent, 100.
- Pleadings and Practice Supreme Court,—*vide Statutes Revised, Chapter —*.
- Bill to amend Chapter, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, committed, read 3rd time, and agreed to, 161, 2; sent to H. A., 164; assent, 168.
- Polling Districts, King's County: Bill to alter, brought from H. A., read 1st time, 124; read 2nd time, 129; committed, 130; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 132; assent, 168.
- Poor Districts, Cumberland: Bill relating to,—*vide Cumberland*.
- Porter Town, Cumberland: Bill to change name of, brought from H. A., read 1st time, 115; read 2nd time, 120; committed, 122; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 123, 4; assent, 168.
- Prince, Birth of,—*vide Address*.
- Prince of Wales, Marriage of: Letter acknowledging Address, 10.
- Prorogation, 169.
- Province, Commissioners without: Bill for appointment,—*vide Commissioners*.
- Provinces, Maritime: Union of,—*vide Address and Maritime Colonies*.

## R.

- Railroads: *Vide Statutes Revised, Chapter, 70, 71*.
- Railway Accounts, Receiver General's: laid before House, 21.
- Construction: Bill to repeal Acts of 1863, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 55; motion for 2nd reading, after debate leave to withdraw granted, 73.
- Despatches (Inter-Col. and other), Messages with, 8, 9, 12, 42, 64, 70.
- Inter-Colonial Message, with Despatches relative to, 8, 9; Report of Committee of Executive Council, Canada, 12; Despatch, survey of, 42; Papers relative to, 64, 70.
- Provincial; Construction of further Section, Bill to authorize, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 55; read 2nd time, 74; committed, reported with amendment, amendment agreed to, motion to re-commit negatived on division, 75, 6; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 78; H. A. agree to amendment, Bill finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 79; assent, 100.
- Report of Commissioner, 21; of Mr. Perley, 21.
- Railways, East and West, Extension of: Resolution for aid to, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 92, 3; motion for 2nd reading, amendment moved and negatived on division, 2nd amendment moved and negatived on division, Resolution agreed to on division, and sent to H. A., 101, 2.
- Reply, His Excellency's to Address, 6.
- Richmond Assessment Roll: Bill to legalize, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 85, 6; read 2nd time, 88; committed, 89; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 91; assent, 100.
- Little River,—*vide Little River*.

## S.

- Saint Mary's, Guysborough, Assessments: Bill relating to, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 119; read 2nd time, 121; committed, 125; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 128; assent, 168.
- School Lands, Horton, Bill,—*vide Horton*.
- Shelburne Assessment Rolls: Bill relating to, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 110; read 2nd time, 111; committed, 116; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 118; assent, 168.
- Speech, at opening of the Session, 2, 4; reported—Address in answer moved,—*vide Address*.  
at close of the Session, 168.
- Statutes, Consolidated, Publication of: Bill to provide for, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 165; read 2nd time, 166; amended, read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 166; H. A. agree to 1st amendment, with amendment, and agree to all other amendments, except second, without amendment, 166; amendment of H. A. agreed to,—2nd amendment not adhered to, and message to H. A., 167; Bill finally agreed to by H. A. and by Council, 167; assent, 168.
- General, Revising and Consolidating: Bill for, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 165; read 2nd time, 166.
- Revised:—
- Chapter One, Promulgation and Construction of Statutes, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 14; amended, 15; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 19; H. A. do not agree to 1st amendment, and agree to other amendments, 23; 1st amendment not adhered to, and message to H. A., 23.
- Chapter Two, Executive and Legislative Disabilities, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 14; amended, 16; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 19; H. A. agree to amendment, 22; Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 23.
- Chapter Three, Duration and Representation in General Assembly, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 14; amended, 16; read 3rd time and sent to H. A., 19; H. A. agree to amendment, 22; Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 23.
- Chapter Four, Corrupt Practices at Elections, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 14; amended, 18; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 19; H. A. agree to 1st and 3rd amendments, and not to 2nd amendment, 23; 2nd amendment adhered to, and message to H. A., 43; H. A. agree to 2nd amendment, 44; Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 45.
- Chapter Five.
- Chapter Six, Controverted Elections, brought from H. A., read 1st time, 16; read 2nd time, 17; amended, 19; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 21; H. A. agree to amendment, 23; Chap. finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 23.
- Chapter Seven, Vacating Seats, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 14; amended, 19; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 20, 1; H. A. agree to amendment, 23; Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 23.
- Chapter Eight, Casual and Territorial Revenue, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 14; committed, 19; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 20.
- Chapter Nine.
- Chapter Ten, Board of Revenue, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 16; read 2nd time, 17; committed, 19; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 20.
- Chapter Eleven, Officers of Customs, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 49; committed, and recommended to be referred, and referred, 52; report, 53; amended, 54; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 54.

## Statutes, Revised :—(Continued.)

- Chapter Twelve, Laws of Customs, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 49; amended, 50; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 51; H. A. agree to amendment—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 60.
- Chapter Thirteen, Importation of Goods, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 153; committed, read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 154, 5.
- Chapter Fourteen, Warehousing of Goods, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 153; committed, read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 154, 5.
- Chapter Fifteen, Exportation of Goods and Drawbacks, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 49; committed, 50; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 51.
- Chapter Sixteen, Prevention of Smuggling, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 153; committed, read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 154, 5.
- Chapter Seventeen, to prevent Distillation of Intoxicating Liquors, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 146; read 2nd time, 146; committed, read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 154, 5.
- Chapter Eighteen, Excise Duties on certain Articles manufactured within the Province, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 146; read 2nd time, 146; committed, read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 154, 5.
- Chapter Nineteen, Light House Duties, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 14; committed, 19; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 20.
- Chapter Twenty, Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 18; amended, 20; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 20, 1; H. A. agree to amendment, 23; Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 23.
- Chapter Twenty-one, Post Office, brought from H. A., read 1st time, and referred, 113; report, and read 2nd time, 114; amended, 130; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A. 132; H. A. agree to amendment, 139; Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 141.
- Chapter Twenty-two, Board of Works, brought from H. A., and read 1st and 2nd time, 21, 2; committed, 22; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 23, 4.
- Chapter Twenty-three, Penitentiary, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 24; committed, 26; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 27, 8.
- Chapter Twenty-four, Sable, St. Paul's, and Scattarie Islands, and Light Houses, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 21, 2; committed, 22; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 23, 4.
- Chapter Twenty-five, Public Records, brought from H. A., read 1st time, 110; read 2nd time, 111; committed, 116; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 118.
- Chapter Twenty-six.
- Chapter Twenty-seven.
- Chapter Twenty-eighth, Trespass to Crown Property, brought from H. A., read 1st time, 110; read 2nd time, 111; committed 116; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 118.
- Chapter Twenty-nine.
- Chapter Thirty, Militia, brought from H. A., read 1st time, 117; read 2nd time, 119; amended, 136; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 138; H. A. agree to amendment, 155; Chap. finally agreed to, 157; sent to H. A., 160.
- Chapter Thirty-one, Billetting Troops and Militia, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 110; read 2nd time, 111; committed, 116; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 118.

## Statutes, Revised:—(Continued.)

- Chapter Thirty-two, Public Fortifications, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 110; read 2nd time, 111; committed, 116; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 118.
- Chapter Thirty-three, Naval Property, as above.
- Chapter Thirty-four, Electric Telegraph for Military Purposes, as above.
- Chapter Thirty-five, Privileges and Naturalization of Aliens, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 22; committed, 24; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 25.
- Chapter Thirty-six, Census and Statistical Information, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 22; committed, 22; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 23, 4.
- Chapter Thirty-seven, Salaries of certain Public Officers and certain Pensions, as above.
- Chapter Thirty-eight, Qualifications, Appointments, and Tenure of Office of the Principal Judicial Officers, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 22; amended, 27; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 28; H. A. agree to amendment—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 30.
- Chapter Thirty-nine, Offices of Receiver General and Financial Secretary and the rendering and audit of Public Accounts, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 22; committed, 24; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 25.
- Chapter Forty, Treasury Notes, Savings' Bank, and Provincial Loan, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 22; committed, 24; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 25.
- Chapter Forty-one, Boundaries of Counties, Districts and Townships, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 24; committed, 26; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 27, 8.
- Chapter Forty-two, of Sheriffs, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 24; amended, 62; H. A. do not agree to amendment, 77; amendment adhered to, and message to H. A., 80.
- Chapter Forty-three, of Coroners, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 26; amended, 34; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 38, 9; H. A. agree to amendment, 44; Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 45.
- Chapter Forty-four, of Clerks of the Peace, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 24; committed, 26; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 27, 8.
- Chapter Forty-five, Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Crown, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 24; amended, 26; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 28; H. A. agree to amendment—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 30.
- Chapter Forty-six, General and Special Sessions, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 24; committed, 26; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 27, 8.
- Chapter Forty-seven, County Assessments, brought from H. A., read 1st time, and referred, 84; report, and read 2nd time, 86; amended, 89, 90; read 3rd time, further amendment made, and sent to H. A., 94, 5; H. A. agree to amendments—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 100.
- Chapter Forty-eight, Jails and other County Buildings, brought from H. A., and read 1st and 2nd time, 26; committed, 34; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 38.
- Chapter Forty-nine, Townships and Township Officers, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 26; committed—recommended to be referred, and referred, 34, 5; reported favorably with amendment, 35; amended, 36; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 38, 9; H. A. agree to all but 2nd and 3rd amendments, 44; 2nd and 3rd amendments not adhered to, and message to H. A., 45.

## Statutes, Revised :—(Continued.)

- Chapter Fifty, Fences, Fence Viewers, and Impounding of Cattle, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 63; read 2nd time, 64; amended, 66; sent to H. A., 68; H. A. agree to amendment—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 77.
- Chapter Fifty-one, Church of England, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 26; committed, 34; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 38.
- Chapter Fifty-two, Religious Congregations and Societies, brought from H. A., and read 1st and 2nd time, 26; committed—recommended to be referred, and referred, 34, 5; reported favorably, 35; committed, 52; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 38.
- Chapter Fifty-three, Assessments for repairs of Meeting Houses, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 24; committed, 35; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A. 38.
- Chapter Fifty-four, Quarantine, as above.
- Chapter Fifty-five, Boards of Health and Infectious Diseases, as above.
- Chapter Fifty-six, Rabid Animals, as above.
- Chapter Fifty-seven, Nuisances, as above.
- Chapter Fifty-eight, Regulations concerning the Practice of Physic and Surgery, as above.
- Chapter Fifty-nine, Indians, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 28, 9; committed, 36; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 38.
- Chapter Sixty, Public Instruction, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 43; referred, 43; report, and read 2nd time, 51; committed, amended, amendment agreed to, motion to re-commit Chapter negatived on division, 56, 7; read 3rd time, further amendment made, and sent to H. A., 58; H. A. agree to all but last amendment, and to last amendment with amendment, 65; amendment considered, amendment to amendment moved and negatived on division, amendment of H. A. agreed to, and message to H. A., 71; H. A. agree to Chapter as now amended—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 74. Petition of Teachers' Association respecting Chapter, 52. Petition of Rev. A. Sutherland and others, 55.
- Chapter Sixty-one, Laying out and Management of certain Great Roads, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 28, 9; committed, 36; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 38.
- Chapter Sixty-two, Laying out Roads other than certain Great Roads, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 28, 9; amended, 36; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 38, 9; H. A., agree to amdt., 44; Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 45.
- Chapter Sixty-three, Subscriptions to Public Works, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 28, 9; committed, 36; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 38.
- Chapter Sixty-four, Highway Labor, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 87; read 2nd time, and referred, 88; report, 92; amended, 92; read 3rd time, motion to re-commit negatived on division, Chapter agreed to with amendment, and sent to H. A., 94; H. A. agree to 1st and not to 2nd amendment—2nd amendment not adhered to on division, and message to H. A., 96, 7.
- Chapter Sixty-five, Commissioners of Streets, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 65; read 2nd time, 68; committed, 69; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 72.
- Chapter Sixty-six, Expenditure of Monies on Roads, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 63; read 2nd time, 64; committed, 66; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A. 68.
- Chapter Sixty-seven, Preservation of Roads, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 73; committed, 76; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 78, 9.

## Statutes, Revised:—(Continued.)

- Chapter Sixty-eight, Supervisors of Public Grounds, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 73; amended, 76, 7; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 79; H. A. agree to amdt.—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 82.
- Chapter Sixty-nine, Closing Roads, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 63; read 2nd time, 64; committed, 66; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 68.
- Chapter Seventy, Railroads, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 117; read 2nd time, 119; committed, 120; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 121.
- Chapter Seventy-one, Railroads other than Provincial Government Railroads, as above.
- Chapter Seventy-two.
- Chapter Seventy-three.
- Chapter Seventy-four, Bridges and Public Buildings, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 26; committed, 34; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 38.
- Chapter Seventy-five, Ferries, as above.
- Chapter Seventy-six, Commissioners of Sewers, and regulating of Dyked and Marsh Lands, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 24; amended, 36, 7; read 3rd time and sent to H. A., 38, 9; H. A. agree to amendment, 44; Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 45.
- Chapter Seventy-seven, Commons, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 26; committed, 36; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 38.
- Chapter Seventy-eight, Common Fields, as above.
- Chapter Seventy-nine, Shipping and Seamen, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 42; committed, 42; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 44.
- Chapter Eighty, Registry of Ships, as above.
- Chapter Eighty-one, Wrecks and Wrecked Goods, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 82; read 2nd time, 88; committed, 95; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 97.
- Chapter Eighty-two, Pilotage, Harbors and Harbor Masters, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 43; read 2nd time, 44; amended, 47; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 48; H. A. agree to amendment—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 62.
- Chapter Eighty-three, Partnerships, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 42; committed, 42; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 44.
- Chapter Eighty-four, Factors and Agents, as above.
- Chapter Eighty-five, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time 42; amended, 42; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 44; H. A. agree to amendment, 44; Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 45.
- Chapter Eighty-six, Interest, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 48, 9; read 2nd time, 49; committed, 52; read 3rd time, amendment moved and carried on division, agreed to with amendment, and sent to H. A., 53; H. A. do not agree to amendment, 57; amendment considered, motion not to adhere to amendment negatived on division, amendment adhered to, and message to H. A., 57, 8; H. A. adhere to resolution not to agree to amendment, 65.
- Chapter Eighty-seven, Currency, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 30; amended, 37; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 38, 9; H. A. agree to am., 44; Chap. finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 45.
- Chapter Eighty-eight, Mills and Millers, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 30; committed, 36; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 38.



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- Chapter Eighty-nine, Regulation and Inspection of Provisions, Lumber, Fuel, and other Merchandize, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 33; amended, 39; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 41; H. A. agree to 1st and 4th amendments, and not to 2nd and 3rd amendments, 44; 2nd amendment considered, motion to adhere to negatived on division, amendment not adhered to—3rd amendment not adhered to, and message to H. A., 45.
- Chapter Ninety, Weights and Measures, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 33; committed, 39; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 40.
- Chapter Ninety-one, General Provisions respecting Corporations, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 33; committed, 36; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 38.
- Chapter Ninety-two, Agricultural and Land Corporations, as above.
- Chapter Ninety-three, Incorporation and winding-up of Joint Stock Companies; brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 93; read 2nd time, 98; amended, 117; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 118; H. A. agree to all but 1st amendment, 131; 1st amendment adhered to and message to H. A., 153; H. A. adhere to resolution not to agree to 1st amendment, 157.
- Chapter Ninety-four, Settlement and Support of the Poor, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 46; amended, 48; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 48; H. A. agree to amendment—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A. 55.
- Chapter Ninety-five, Poor Districts, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 46; committed, 46; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 47.
- Chapter Ninety-six, Maintenance of Bastard Children, as above.
- Chapter Ninety-seven, Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 63; read 2nd time, 64; amended, 66; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 68; H. A. do not agree to amendment, 77; amendment not adhered to, and message to H. A., 81.
- Chapter Ninety-eight, Destruction of Noxious Animals, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 65; read 2nd time, 68; committed, 69; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 72.
- Chapter Ninety-nine, Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries, as above.
- Chapter One hundred, River Fisheries, brought from H. A., read 1st time, 135; read 2nd time, 139; amended, 147; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 154; H. A. agree to two amendments, and disagree to one amendment, 156; 1st amendment to 13th clause not adhered to, 157; message to H. A., 160.
- Chapter One hundred and one.
- Chapter one hundred and two, Trustees of Public Property, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 39, 40; committed, read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 41, 2.
- Chapter One hundred and three, Public Markets, as above.
- Chapter One hundred and four, Fire and Firewards, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 46; amended, read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 48; H. A. agree to amendment—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 55.
- Chapter One hundred and five, Discharge of Firearms and Fireworks, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 39, 40; committed, read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 41, 2.
- Chapter One hundred and six, Transportation of Gunpowder, as above.
- Chapter One hundred and seven, Burning Woods and Marshes, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 65; read 2nd time, 65; committed, 69; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 72.

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- Chapter One hundred and eight, conveying Timber and Lumber on Rivers, and removal of obstructions therefrom, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 39, 40; committed, read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 41, 2.
- Chapter One hundred and nine, Public Exhibitions, as above.
- Chapter One hundred and ten, Stray Horses and Cattle, as above.
- Chapter One hundred and eleven, the going at large of Infected Cattle, Dogs, and vicious Animals, and Geese, as above.
- Chapter One hundred and twelve, Gathering Sea Manure, as above.
- Chapter One hundred and thirteen, Coasting on Highways, of Roads over the Ice, and Guide Boards, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 49; committed, 50; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 51.
- Chapter One hundred and fourteen, Taxation of Dogs, brought from H. A., read 1st and 2nd time, 39, 40; committed, read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 41, 2.
- Chapter One hundred and fifteen, Deeds by Married Women, brought from H. A. and read 1st time, 65; read 2nd time, 68; committed, 69; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A. 72.
- Chapter One hundred and sixteen, Estates Tail, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 106; read 2nd time, 109; committed, 116; read 3rd time, agreed to and sent to H. A., 118.
- Chapter One hundred and seventeen, Registry of Deeds and Incumbrances affecting Lands, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 139; read 2nd time, 143; amended, 149, 150; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 157; H. A. agree to all but 1st amendment, 162; amendment adhered to, 163; message to H. A., 164.
- Chapter One hundred and Eighteen, Wills of Real and Personal Estate, brought from H. A., read 1st time, and referred, 137; report, and read 2nd time, 141; amended, 153; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A. 157; H. A. agree to amendment, 162; Chap. finally agreed to, 163; sent to H. A., 164.
- Chapter One hundred and nineteen, Descent of Real and Personal Estate, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 106; read 2nd time, 109; amended, 117; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 118; H. A. do not agree to amendment, 139; amendment adhered to, and message to H. A., 144; H. A. adhere to resolution not to agree to amendment, 162.
- Chapter One hundred and twenty, Joint Tenancy and Tenancy in Common, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 106; read 2nd time, 109; committed, 116; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 118.
- Chapter One hundred and twenty-one, Sales of Land under Foreclosure of Mortgages, brought from H. A. and read 1st time, 119, 120; read 2nd time, 121; amended, 122; read 3rd time, and sent to H. A., 124; H. A. agree to amendment—Chapter finally agreed to, and sent to H. A., 133.
- Chapter One hundred and twenty-two, Sale of Lands to satisfy Execution Debts, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 120; read 2nd time, 121; committed, 122; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 124.
- Chapter One hundred and twenty-three, Law of Copyright, brought from H. A., read 1st and second time, 39, 40; committed, read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 41, 2.
- Chapter One hundred and twenty-four, Patents for Useful Inventions, as above.
- Chapter One hundred and twenty-five, Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries, brought from H. A., and read 1st time, 65; read 2nd time, 68; committed, 69; read 3rd time, agreed to, and sent to H. A., 72.

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