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JOURNAL

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

SESSION 1848.

11^o VICTORIÆ.

Began and Holden at Halifax on Saturday, the Twenty-second day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-eight, in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and of the United Church of England and Ireland, on Earth the Supreme Head.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General SIR JOHN HARVEY, Lieutenant-Governor of this Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, &c. &c. &c., having, by his Proclamation, dated 23d June, 1847, dissolved the last General Assembly, and having called a new one; and having afterwards, by his Proclamation, dated the 1st December, 1847, appointed Saturday, the 22d day of January then next following (this day) at Halifax, for the Meeting of the General Assembly for the *Despatch of Business*. The following are the names of the Members returned by the Sheriffs of the several Counties within this Province to represent the Counties and Townships thereof in the said General Assembly, summoned to meet as before mentioned, viz:—

MEMBERS RETURNED BY THE SHERIFFS.

County of Halifax—Joseph Howe, Henry Y. Moti.
“ Colchester—Samuel Creelman.
“ Pictou—George R. Young, Andrew Robertson.
“ Cumberland—Stephen Fulton, Robert McG. Dickey.
“ Hants—William Card, John McDougall.
“ Kings—John C. Hall, Daniel Moore.
“ Annapolis—Hon. James W. Johnston, Attorney General
“ Digby—Francis Boucneuf.
“ Yarmouth—Herbert Huntington.

List of Members returned

County

County of	Shelburne—Gilbert McKenna.
“	Queen's—Snow P. Freeman, John Campbell.
“	Lunenburg—George Ernst, Henry Mignowitz.
“	Sydney—William A. Henry, James McLeod.
“	Guyborough—William F. DesBarres, Hugh McDonald.
“	Cape-Breton—James B. Uniacke.
“	Richmond—Charles F. Harrington.
“	Inverness—William Young, Peter Smyth.
Township of	Halifax—James McNab, Lawrence O' C. Doyle.
“	Truro—William Fleming.
“	Onslow—John Crowe.
“	Londonderry—John Wier.
“	Pictou—Henry Blackadar.
“	Amherst—William W. Bent.
“	Windsor—James D. Fraser.
“	Newport—Ichabod Dimock.
“	Falmouth—James Sangster.
“	Cornwallis—Mayhew Beckwith.
“	Horton—Edward L. Brown.
“	Granville—Stephen S. Thorne.
“	Annapolis—Alfred Whitman.
“	Digby—Charles Budd.
“	Clare—Anselm F. Comeau.
“	Yarmouth—Thomas Killam.
“	Argyle—John Ryder.
“	Shelburne—Joshua Snow.
“	Barrington—John W. Homer.
“	Liverpool—William B. Taylor.
“	Lunenburg—John Kedy.
“	Sydney—Hon. Edmund M. Dodd, Solicitor General.
“	Arichat—Henry Martell.

Commission to administer Oath of Allegiance

In virtue of a Commission from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to the Honorable Edmund M. Dodd, John Morton, and Hugh Bell—a copy of which is as followeth :

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

To the Honorable Edmund M. Dodd, the Honorable John Morton, and the Honorable Hugh Bell,

GREETING :

Know Ye that I, the said Lieutenant-Governor, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, have constituted and appointed, and, by these presents, do constitute and appoint, you, the said Edmund M. Dodd, John Morton, and Hugh Bell, or either of you, to be a Commissioner or Commissioners to tender and administer the Oath of Allegiance to all and every person and persons who are or shall be elected a Member of the House of Assembly in this Province, giving them,

or

or either of them, full power and authority to perform the matters hereinbefore mentioned, ratifying and confirming all and whatsoever the said Commissioners, or either of them, shall do in this behalf.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this
Twenty-first day of January, in the Eleventh Year
of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D., 1848.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. D. GEORGE.

The said three Commissioners came, between one and two of the clock in the afternoon, into the place where the Members of the House of Assembly usually sit—John Whidden, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, and Joseph Whidden, Esquire, Clerk Assistant, attending in the House—and the list of the names of the said Members returned, as before set forth, for the several Counties and Townships throughout the Province, having been called over by the Clerk, they all appeared and took the Oath of Allegiance in the presence of the said Commissioners attending.

Commissioners attend and administer Oath

After which a Message was delivered by John James Sawyer, Esquire, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :

Lt. Gov. commands attendance of House.

Gentlemen—

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor commands the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly the House went up to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber, where the President of the Legislative Council said :

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

House to choose Speaker

I have it in command from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor 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 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.

And the House having returned—

Joseph Howe, Esquire, (addressing himself to the Clerk, who, standing up, pointed to him, and then sat down), proposed to the House for their Speaker William Young, Esquire, and moved "that William Young, Esquire, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker ;" which motion was seconded by Samuel Creelman, Esquire.

W. Young, Esq. proposed as Speaker

And thereupon, after a debate in relation thereto—the question was put by the Clerk, "that William Young, Esquire, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker"—

Debate thereon.

The House divided :

Division.

The Yeas on the right, 28.

The Noes on the left, 22.

Question carried.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Whereupon Mr. W. Young was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Huntington and Mr. Doyle.

Mr.

House attend Lieut.
Gov. with Speaker
elect.

Mr. Speaker elect, with the House, then went to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber, when Mr. Speaker elect was presented to His Excellency by Mr. Huntington, who addressed His Excellency as followeth :

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 William Young, Esquire, Member for the County of Inverness, to that office ; and, by their direction, I beg leave to present him for the approbation of Your Excellency.

Lt. Gov. approves of
Speaker

After which, His Excellency was pleased to say—"I approve of the Speaker whom the House of Assembly have chosen."

Speaker reports ap-
proval—

The House being returned, and Mr. Speaker having taken the Chair :

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber, where His Excellency had been pleased to approve of the choice the House had made of him to be their Speaker ; and that he had thereupon addressed His Excellency to the following effect :

And demands privi-
leges of House.

May it please Your Excellency—

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 on Parliament—and that I, as their Speaker, may have free access to Your Excellency's person.

Assent of Gov. to
grant of privileges.

Mr. Speaker also reported that His Excellency, in reply, said—

Mr. Speaker—

I most cheerfully grant your request.

Speaker makes his
acknowledgments
for having been
chosen Speaker

Mr. Speaker then stated, that he had deferred making his acknowledgments to the House for the honor done him in his election as Speaker until their return from waiting on His Excellency, and begged to address them now as followeth :

Gentlemen—

For this renewed mark of the esteem of my political and personal friends I cannot but feel deeply grateful. In resuming the high office to which your favor has elevated me for the third time, I am animated by a strong desire so to conduct myself, as to make its authority respected ; and retaining perfect independence of thought and action while the House is in Committee, I will permit no distinctions of men or party to be seen in the discharge of my official duties. Circumstances may soon occur which, in my own judgment, may render it inexpedient that I should continue here—in that case I will ask your permission to resign the office—but, while I hold it, be assured, that it will be my earnest endeavour, as in past Sessions, to administer, without fear or favor, those rules which the wisdom of ages has matured, and which our experience approves, as essential to the order of our proceedings, and to the upholding of our own dignity.

Mr. Speaker then reported that His Excellency had, in the Council Chamber, been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, of which, Mr. Speaker said he had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy—which he read to the House as followeth :

Mr.

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

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

I have pleasure in meeting the Legislature of this ancient and loyal Colony at this the first Session of its Nineteenth General Assembly.

It will be my duty, at an early period, to lay before you a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, explanatory of His Lordship's views of the principles affecting the Administration of Colonial Government, as applicable to this Province, in some important particulars.

These principles cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence over the future prosperity of Nova-Scotia; and I am happy to encourage the belief that you will justly appreciate the enlightened and liberal sentiments of the Imperial Government which pervade this Despatch; and that His Lordship's expectation of the spirit in which these sentiments will be met, in this Country, will not be disappointed.

Next in interest and importance is the fact, which I am enabled to announce to you, that a good and practicable Line for the projected Rail Road between this Port and Quebec, has been ascertained by the Officers to whom that Exploration was confided. I am prepared to concur with you in making the necessary provision for the payment, by this Province, of the proportion of the expenses which have attended that Exploration; and I shall be gratified to afford my aid in forwarding such measures as may be proper, consistently with the varied interests and wants of this Province, for promoting so great a National Undertaking.

I invite your early attention to a question which I regard as one of very great importance to the future interests of this Province; namely that of the surrender of the Crown Estate in Nova-Scotia to the control and management of the Local Legislature, in exchange for a Civil List.

This question was presented for consideration in a Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 17th November, 1846, which, at the last Session, was communicated to the Legislature, and in which the views of Her Majesty's Government are fully explained.

It will be the occasion of much gratification to me if your deliberations shall lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment of this long pending negotiation.

I trust before the close of this Session to be prepared to lay before you for consideration, a proposal for the future management of the Post Office Department throughout the North American Provinces, and the regulation of the postage payable on the transmission of Letters,—a proposal which, I confidently expect, will be found conducive to the convenience and the social and the intellectual advancement of the people, and the general interests of the Province.

We have again to deplore a deficiency in the Crops; but I have reason to believe that the Fisheries have in general, during the last season, reached their ordinary productiveness; and it is gratifying to know that the Revenue paid and secured during 1847, equals in amount that of the preceding year.

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

The accounts of the Public Receipts and Expenditure during the last year will be laid before you at the earliest practicable period, and although some considerable expenses have been unavoidably incurred in consequence of an unexpected influx of Pauper Emigration, attended with much sickness, yet I do not, on that account, abstain from tendering to you my congratulations upon the comparative exemption which has been experienced by Nova Scotia during the past year, from that sad extent of calamity by which the neighbouring Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have been, and still continue to be afflicted; but although our visitation in this respect has been comparatively slight, yet I regret to say that distress to a very considerable extent exists amongst our own Settlers, and Indians,

in several parts of the Province, especially Cape Breton, in consequence of the failure of the Crops generally, but particularly of that of Potatoes.

In these cases, relief has been afforded, under such precautions for the ultimate protection of the Revenue as were in my power, to a moderate, and, it is believed, a sufficient extent, to guard against absolute destitution.

The Accounts of these Expenditures will be laid before you.

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

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

Before I leave you to your deliberations, I renew to you the assurance of my readiness at all times freely to communicate, and cordially to co-operate with you for the advancement of any object which may appear to us calculated to promote the true interests, prosperity, and happiness of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects of Nova-Scotia.

Bill presented for vacation of Seats of Members.

The Hon. the Solicitor General, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to enable Members of the House of Assembly to vacate their seats therein; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

House proceed to choice of Officers. John Whidden and Joseph Whidden re-sworn as Clerk and Clerk Assistant.

The House then proceeded to the choice of Officers; and thereupon, *Resolved*, That John Whidden, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Representatives in General Assembly, be re-sworn to the said office.

Resolved, That Joseph Whidden, Esquire, Clerk Assistant, be re-sworn to the said office.

And they respectively took the Oaths of Office accordingly.

Ballot for Sergeant at Arms.

The House then proceeded to ballot for one person to fill the office of Sergeant at Arms—Peter Spearwater and George R. Grassie, Esquires, being severally proposed for that office; and thereupon, Mr Spearwater having a majority of votes—

P. Spearwater chosen.

Resolved, That Peter Spearwater, Esquire, be the Sergeant at Arms of this House.

Motion for several Chaplains.

The Hon. the Solicitor General then moved the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker do request the Rev. Dr. Twining, the Rev. John Scott, the Rev. Alexander McLeod, and some Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Baptist Church, each, to officiate weekly in succession, as the Chaplains of this House during its sittings: which, being seconded,

Amendment to ballot for one Chaplain.

Mr. Huntington moved as an amendment of said proposed Resolution, to leave out all the words thereof except the words "Resolved that," and in place of the words so left out to substitute the following, "this House do proceed to choose a Chaplain by ballot:" which, being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the amendment, twenty-seven; against it, twenty-two.

Carried.

For the amendment—

Mr. Doyle,
" Henry,
" McNab,
" Uniacke,
" Dimock,
" DesBarres,
" Mignowitz,
" Huntington,
" Sangster,
" Ernst,
" Kedy,
" Creelman,
" Brown,
" Killam,

Mr. McLeod,
" Mott,
" McDonald,
" Howe,
" Martell,
" McKenna,
" Smyth,
" Bourneuf,
" Homer,
" McDougall,
" Card,
" Young,
" Robertson.

Against the amendment—

Mr. Beckwith,
" Blackadar,
" Budd,
" Moore,
" Wier,
" Freeman,
" Snow,
" Fleming,
" Harrington,
" Whitman,
" Thorne,

Mr. Crowe,
" Fulton,
" Bent,
" Taylor,
" Campbell,
" Dickey,
" Ryder,
Hon. Atty. Gen.
" Sol. Gen.
Mr. Fraser,
" Hall.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The

The Resolution as amended, being then put,
Resolved, That this House do proceed to choose a Chaplain by ballot.
 And accordingly the House thereupon proceeded to ballot therefor; and the majority of votes appearing in favor of the Rev. Dr. Twining,
Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Twining be the Chaplain of this House.

Ballot thereon.
 Dr. Twining chosen.

Mr. Henry then moved that Mr. Joseph Quinan be the Assistant Sergeant at Arms of this House: which, being seconded,
 Mr. Harrington moved as an amendment of the question, to leave out the name "Joseph Quinan," and insert instead thereof the name "John Jennings": which, being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the amendment, twenty-two; against it, twenty-eight.

Motion for Joseph Quinan as Assistant Sergeant at Arms.
 Amendment for John Jennings.
 Negatived.

For the amendment—

Against the amendment—

Mr. Beckwith,	Mr. Crowe,	Mr. Comeau,	Mr. Killam,
" Blackadar,	" Fulton,	" Doyle,	" McLeod,
" Budá,	" Bent,	" Henry,	" Mott,
" Moore,	" Taylor,	" McNab,	" McDonald,
" Wier,	" Campbell,	" Uniacke,	" Howe,
" Freeman,	" Dickey,	" Dimock,	" Martell,
" Snow,	" Ryder,	" DesBarres,	" McKenna,
" Fleming,	Hon. Atty. Gen.	" Mignowitz,	" Smyth,
" Harrington,	" Sol. Gen.	" Huntington,	" Bourneuf,
" Whitman,	Mr. Fraser,	" Sangster,	" Homer,
" Thorne,	" Hall.	" Ernst,	" McDougall,
		" Kedy,	" Card,
		" Creelman,	" Young,
		" Brown,	" Robertson.

So it passed in the negative.

The question as originally proposed, being then put,
Resolved, That Mr. Joseph Quinan be the Assistant Sergeant at Arms of this House.

Mr. Quinan appointed.

On motion of Mr. Doyle, *resolved*, That Mr. John Fitzgerald be the Messenger and Door Keeper of this House.

Mr. John Fitzgerald appointed as Messenger and Door Keeper.

Mr. Fraser proposed the following Address, in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and moved that the same do pass:

Address moved in answer to Speech of Lt. Governor.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor 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—

We, the Representatives of the People of Nova-Scotia, thank Your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open this first Session of the Nineteenth General Assembly of this ancient and loyal Colony.

We shall receive the Despatch Your Excellency has promised to lay before us from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, explanatory of His Lordship's views of the principles affecting the administration of Colonial Government, as applicable to this Province in some important particulars, with that respect, and give to it that consideration which are due to the opinions of Her Majesty's

Majesty's Government, on a subject calculated to exercise a powerful influence over the future prosperity of Nova-Scotia.

It is highly gratifying to us to learn that a good and practicable Line for the projected Railroad between this Port and Quebec, has been ascertained by the Officers to whom that exploration was confided; and we shall be prepared to make provision for the payment of the proportion which this Province ought to contribute, of the expenses that have attended that exploration. We thank Your Excellency for the offer of your aid in forwarding such measures as may be proper, consistently with the various wants and interests of the Province, for promoting so great a national undertaking.

The question of the surrender of the Crown Estate in Nova-Scotia to the control and management of the Local Legislature, in exchange for a Civil List, shall receive from us that prompt and earnest consideration which its acknowledged importance demands.

On a subject so interesting as the future management of the Post Office Department throughout the North American Provinces, and the regulation of the Postage payable on the transmission of Letters, it will afford us a high measure of gratification to receive through Your Excellency, a proposal which shall be found conducive to the convenience and the social and intellectual advancement of the people, and the general interests of this Province.

We deplore with Your Excellency the deficiency in the Crops, that has, in a great degree, during the last season, disappointed the hopes of the farmer, whilst it is consolatory to believe, that the Fisheries have, in general, reached their ordinary productiveness; and it is matter of gratification to be informed that the Revenue paid and received during 1847, equals in amount that of the preceding year.

We thank Your Excellency for assuring us that the accounts of the Public Receipts and Expenditures during the last year, will be laid before us at the earliest practicable period.

We regret to learn that some considerable expenses have been unavoidably incurred, in consequence of an unexpected influx of Pauper Emigration, and we are gratified to receive Your Excellency's congratulations upon the comparative exemption which has been experienced by Nova-Scotia during the past year, from that sad extent of calamity by which the neighbouring Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have been, and continue to be, afflicted.

We regret to be informed by Your Excellency that distress, to a very considerable extent, exists among our own Settlers and the Indians, in some parts of the Province, especially Cape-Breton, in consequence of the failure of the Crops generally, but more especially of Potatoes.

It affords us satisfaction to be informed, that in affording relief in these cases to a moderate, but, it is believed, to a sufficient extent to guard against absolute destitution, Your Excellency has exercised such precautions for the ultimate protection of the Revenue, as were in your power, and we shall give our attentive consideration to the accounts of these expenditures when laid before us.

Your Excellency's assurance of your readiness, at all times, freely to communicate, and cordially to co-operate with the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, for the advancement of any object which may appear calculated to promote the true interests, prospects, and happiness of Her Majesty's loyal subjects of Nova-Scotia, we accept with pleasure, and gratefully acknowledge.

Which motion being seconded,

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be deferred until Monday next.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Twelve of the clock.

Consideration deferred

Monday,

Monday, 24th January, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Ordered, That Mr. Uniacke, Mr. DesBarres, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Young, the Hon. Solicitor General, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Fraser, be a Committee of Privileges. Com. of Privileges.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Harrington, be a Committee to examine and report on the Expiring Laws. Com. on Expiring Laws.

Ordered, That no Petition of a private nature be received after Tuesday, the Fifteenth day of February next, unless by special leave of the House. Limitation of time for receiving private Petitions.

On motion of Mr. Young, *resolved*, that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire and report what further arrangements may be made for more correctly reporting the Debates of this House. Com. as regards the reporting of Debates of House.

Ordered, That Mr. Young, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Henry, be a Committee for the foregoing purpose.

The House then, pursuant to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in answer to his Speech: and the same having been read clause by clause, the several clauses thereof were agreed to by the House. House proceed to consider Address to Lt. Gov. Clauses passed.

Mr. Fraser then moved that the said Address do pass: which, being seconded, Motion for passing Address.

Mr. Uniacke moved, as an amendment to the question, that the words "do pass" be left out, and instead thereof, that the words following be inserted—"be amended by adding thereto, at the end thereof, the words following, viz: Amendment moved to add clause of Want of Confidence in Executive Council.

"While we are fully sensible of the importance of the various subjects submitted by Your Excellency for our consideration, we feel that in the course it may be advisable to pursue, with reference to measures so intimately connected with the interests of the people, it is essential to the satisfactory result of our deliberations on these and other matters of public concern, that Her Majesty's Executive Council should enjoy the confidence of the Country; and we consider it our humble duty respectfully to state, that the present Executive Council does not possess that confidence so essential to the promoting of the public welfare, and so necessary to insure to Your Excellency the harmonious co-operation of this Assembly."

Which proposed amendment being seconded, a debate arose thereon; and after some time occupied therein. Debate thereon.

Ordered, That this House do, To-morrow, proceed to the further consideration thereof. Deferred until To-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Tuesday, 25th January, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of Gloud Wilson McLelan, of Londonderry, in the County of Colchester, Esquire, and another, was presented by Mr. Huntington, and read, setting forth that the Petitioner, McLelan, was a Candidate at the late Election of a Representative of the Township of Londonderry, in opposition to John Wier, Esquire, the sitting Member—and that Mr. Wier had not at said Election delivered in a Schedule of his Qualification, such as is required by law, although the same was demanded—and also, that at said Election the Presiding Officers had omitted to take down on the Poll Books the Qualifications of Electors objected to, in such manner as to enable the Petitioner, McLelan, to scrutinize the same—and praying that the return of the said John Wier, Esquire, as a Member for said Township, may be set aside, and Petitioner, McLelan, returned in his place, or other redress afforded. Petition of G. W. McLelan against return of Mr. Wier for Londonderry.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Day for consideration thereof.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition, complaining of an undue Election for the Township of Londonderry.

Notices sent.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials for Controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly, the like notices, as in former cases, were sent to the several parties, with orders for attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

Returns of Truro and Londonderry Elections sent by Sheriff to House.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House—A Return from the Sheriff of the County of Colchester, of the proceedings had before him on a Scrutiny between William Fleming, Esquire, (the sitting Member), and Alexander L. Archibald, Esquire, opposing Candidate, at the late Election for the Township of Truro, in said County, with certain Poll Books and papers in connection with said Election; also certain other Poll Books and papers received from the same Sheriff, in relation to the late Election of a Representative for the Township of Londonderry, in said County, at which the sitting Member, John Wier, Esquire, was opposed by Gloud Wilson McLelan, Esquire.

Ordered, That the said several Papers do lie on the Table.

Com. of Public Accounts.

Ordered, That Mr. McNab, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Mignowitz, and Mr. Killam, be a Committee of this House for the purpose of examining the Public Accounts, jointly, with a Committee of the Legislative Council; and that the Clerk do acquaint the Council therewith.

Petition of Alexr. L. Archibald against return of Mr. Fleming for Truro.

A Petition of Alexander L. Archibald, of Truro, in the County of Colchester, Esquire, was presented by Mr. Howe, and read, setting forth that he had been a Candidate at the late Election for a Representative for the Township of Truro, in opposition to William Fleming, Esquire, the sitting Member, and had at such Election objected to a number of votes given for said William Fleming, and had afterwards, upon said Fleming being declared elected by a majority of three, demanded a Scrutiny, which was proceeded in and closed, and that he, the Petitioner, apprehending that he had a majority of good votes at said Election, prays that a Committee may be appointed to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereupon.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Day for taking same into consideration.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Monday next, the 31st instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition, complaining of an undue Election for the Township of Truro.

Notices sent.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly, the like notices, as in former cases, were sent to the several parties, with orders for their attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

Order of day—further consideration of Address and Amendment.

The Order of the Day being read,
The House proceeded to the further consideration of the Address moved in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and of the proposed amendment thereto.

And after some time occupied in debate thereon,

Ordered,

Ordered, That this House do again, To-morrow, resume the consideration of said Address and Amendment. Further Order for To-morrow.

Then the House adjourned until To-morrow at twelve of the clock.

Wednesday, 26th January, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Message from the Council, by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have appointed Mr. Tobin, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Keith, to be a Committee to join the Committee of this Honorable House to examine the Public Accounts. Council appoint Committee on Public Accounts.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Order of the Day being read, for proceeding to the further consideration of the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and the amendment moved thereto, and the question that the amendment do pass being again proposed, the House resumed the debate thereon: which, having occupied some time, the question was put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the amendment, twenty-eight; against it, twenty-two. Order of day—further consideration of Address and Amendment.
Amendment passed.

For the amendment—

Against the amendment—

Mr. Uniacke,	Mr. Mott,	Mr. Fleming,	Mr. Campbell,
" Henry,	" Creelman,	" Ryder,	" Fulton,
" Doyle,	" Smyth,	" Wier,	" Snow,
" Young,	" McDonald,	" Crowe,	" Whitman,
" McNab,	" Robertson,	" Moore,	" Harrington,
" McKenna,	" Killam,	" Taylor,	Hon. Atty. Gen.
" Homer,	" McLeod,	" Freeman,	Mr. Fraser,
" Howe,	" Martell,	" Bent,	" Blackadar,
" Comeau,	" Bourneuf,	" Thorne,	" Hall,
" Dimock,	" Card,	" Beckwith,	" Budd,
" DesBarres,	" Sangster,	" Dickey,	Hon. Sol. Gen.
" Huntington,	" Kedy,		
" Brown,	" Mignowitz,		
" McDougall,	" Ernst.		

So it passed in the affirmative.

Then the main question, as amended, being put,

Resolved, That the following Address, in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of this Session, do pass, viz : Address passed as amended.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor 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—

We, the Representatives of the People of Nova-Scotia, thank Your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open this first Session of the Nineteenth General Assembly of this ancient and loyal Colony.

We shall receive the Despatch Your Excellency has promised to lay before us from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, explanatory of His

His Lordship's views of the principles affecting the administration of Colonial Government, as applicable to this Province in some important particulars, with that respect, and give to it that consideration which are due to the opinions of Her Majesty's Government, on a subject calculated to exercise a powerful influence over the future prosperity of Nova-Scotia.

It is highly gratifying to us to learn that a good and practicable Line for the projected Railroad between this Port and Quebec, has been ascertained by the Officers to whom that exploration was confided; and we shall be prepared to make provision for the payment of the proportion which this Province ought to contribute, of the expenses that have attended that exploration. We thank Your Excellency for the offer of your aid in forwarding such measures as may be proper, consistently with the various wants and interests of the Province, for promoting so great a national undertaking.

The question of the surrender of the Crown Estate in Nova-Scotia to the control and management of the Local Legislature, in exchange for a Civil List, shall receive from us that prompt and earnest consideration which its acknowledged importance demands.

On a subject so interesting as the future management of the Post Office Department throughout the North American Provinces, and the regulation of the Postage payable on the transmission of Letters, it will afford us a high measure of gratification to receive through Your Excellency, a proposal which shall be found conducive to the convenience and the social and intellectual advancement of the people, and the general interests of this Province.

We deplore with Your Excellency the deficiency in the Crops, that has, in a great degree, during the last season, disappointed the hopes of the Farmer, whilst it is consolatory to believe that the Fisheries have, in general, reached their ordinary productiveness; and it is matter of gratification to be informed that the Revenue paid and received during 1847, equals in amount that of the preceding year.

We thank Your Excellency for assuring us that the Accounts of the Public Receipts and Expenditures, during the last year, will be laid before us at the earliest practicable period.

We regret to learn that some considerable expenses have been unavoidably incurred, in consequence of an unexpected influx of Pauper Emigration; and we are gratified to receive Your Excellency's congratulations upon the comparative exemption which has been experienced by Nova-Scotia during the past year, from that sad extent of calamity by which the neighbouring Provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick have been, and continue to be, afflicted.

We regret to be informed by Your Excellency that distress, to a very considerable extent, exists among our own Settlers, and the Indians, in some parts of the Province, especially Cape-Breton, in consequence of the failure of the Crops generally, but more especially of Potatoes.

It affords us satisfaction to be informed, that in affording relief in these cases to a moderate, but it is believed, to a sufficient extent to guard against absolute destitution, Your Excellency has exercised such precautions for the ultimate protection of the Revenue, as were in your power, and we shall give our attentive consideration to the accounts of these expenditures when laid before us.

Your Excellency's assurance of your readiness, at all times, freely to communicate, and cordially to co-operate with the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, for the advancement of any object which may appear calculated to promote the true interests, prospects, and happiness of Her Majesty's loyal subjects of Nova-Scotia, we accept with pleasure, and gratefully acknowledge.

While we are fully sensible of the importance of the various subjects submitted by Your Excellency for our consideration, we feel that in the course it may be advisable to pursue, with reference to measures so intimately connected with the interests

interests of the people, it is essential to the satisfactory result of our deliberations on these and other matters of public concern, that Her Majesty's Executive Council should enjoy the confidence of the Country; and we consider it our humble duty respectfully to state, that the present Executive Council does not possess that confidence so essential to the promoting of the public welfare, and so necessary to insure to Your Excellency the harmonious co-operation of this Assembly.

Ordered, That the Address, as passed, be engrossed.

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

Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at Half-past Eleven of the clock.

Thursday, 27th January, 1848.

PRAYERS.

The Hon. the Solicitor General, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, informed the House that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint this day, at one of the clock, at Government House, to receive the House with their Address in answer to the Speech at the opening of the Session. Time that Gov. will receive Address.

A Petition of James Chappell and Ranald Chappell, was presented by Mr. Dickey, and read, praying aid towards running a Packet, weekly, between Bay Verte, Bedeque, and Charlotte Town. Pet. of Messrs. Chappell for aid to Bay Verte Packet.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Hall, *resolved*, that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire and report to this House the present condition of the Stud Horse "Norfolk," and the best mode of disposing of him now, and during the ensuing season, or otherwise. Committee on Stud Horse Norfolk.

Ordered, That Mr. Uniacke, Mr. Henry, Mr. Hall, Mr. Sangster, and the Hon. Solicitor General, be a Committee for the foregoing purpose.

At one of the clock Mr. Speaker and the House went up to Government House to attend His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with the Address of the House to His Excellency, in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Session: House attend Gov. with Address.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that he had presented to His Excellency the Address of the House, and that His Excellency was pleased to give this reply thereto:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen:

I receive with great satisfaction this loyal and dutiful Address, and the assurance it conveys of your readiness to co-operate with me in carrying out, as far as a due regard to the circumstances and condition of the Province may permit, the suggestions which I deemed it my duty to lay before you, and, generally, in doing what may depend on us to promote the interests and prosperity of Nova-Scotia; and, with reference to the concluding paragraph of your Address, no time will be lost by me in adopting such measures as may appear to me expedient. Report of Reply.

Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at Two of the clock.

Friday, 28th January, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of Adam Esson and others, Freholders of the Township of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, setting forth that at the late Election for the said Township, Andrew M. Uniacke, Thomas R. Grassie, James McNab, and Pet. against return of Mr. Doyle for Halifax.

Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esquires, were severally nominated as Candidates for the Representation of such Township; that, after such nomination, one of the Electors objected to the qualifications of the said James McNab and Lawrence O'Connor Doyle; that, upon such objection being made, the Sheriff retired with the parties objected to, and, after some absence, returned, and proceeded with the said Election, without giving the Freeholders information of the qualification of the parties objected to; that the Polls at such Election having been afterwards taken, the said Sheriff, at his adjourned Court, declared the said James McNab and Lawrence O'Connor Doyle duly elected as Members to represent the said Township; that Petitioners have since ascertained that the said Lawrence O'Connor Doyle was not, at the time of such Election, duly qualified, as by Law required, to be elected a Member of the Assembly; and that notice of such want of qualification was given to a greater number of persons who voted for the said Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, before giving their votes, than composed his majority at the close of the Poll; and praying that the Election of the said Lawrence O'Connor Doyle may be declared null and void, on account of his not being qualified, as by Law required; and that the said Sheriff may be directed to return, in the room of the said Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, the Candidate duly qualified, who had the majority of votes at the close of the Poll.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Time fixed for consideration thereof.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Wednesday next, the 2d day of February, at one of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition, complaining of an undue Election of Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, one of the Members returned for the Township of Halifax.

Notices sent, &c.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials for Controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly, the like notices, as in former cases, were sent to the several parties, with orders for attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

Atty. Gen. presents Dispatches, &c. in relation to Ex. Council, &c.

The Hon. the Attorney General, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, presented to the House copies of several Despatches and Communications on the subjects of the formation, construction, and powers, of the Executive Council of this Province, and Colonial Administration in general—and the said copies were read, viz: of

A Despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated February 2d, 1847, with a copy of a Letter from the Executive Council to His Excellency, dated 30th January, 1847; also, of a Letter from the Attorney General to Sir John Harvey, dated 5th September, 1846; and

Despatches from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey—one thereof dated 2d March, 1847, and the other dated 31st March, 1847.

(See Appendix No. 1.)

Ordered, That the said several Papers do lie on the Table.

Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at Twelve of the clock.

Saturday, 29th January, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Pet. of B. Zwicker against return of Mr. Kedy as Member for Lunenburg Township.

A Petition of Benjamin Zwicker, of the Township of Lunenburg, a duly qualified Elector therefor, on behalf of himself and others, Electors of said Township, was presented by the Hon. the Solicitor General, and read, setting forth that the Sheriff

Sheriff of the County of Lunenburg having received a Writ for the Election of a Representative to serve in this General Assembly, thereupon held his Court on the Twenty-ninth day of July last, for opening the said Election: whereupon John Heckman, Esquire, and John Kedy, Esquire, were nominated Candidates, and thereupon a Poll was duly demanded and granted; that the said Sheriff did not adjourn the said Court after granting the said Poll, as directed by the Act of Assembly in that behalf, but contrary to the provisions thereof, departed from the said Court without adjourning the same, and the said Court was not adjourned; that after the said day had passed, the said Sheriff gave notice of holding another Court, at which he attended, but that the said John Heckman declined to attend, and sent a written protest against the legality of such proceeding, notwithstanding which, the said Sheriff declared the said John Kedy duly elected Member to represent the said Township in General Assembly, and made return accordingly; and Petitioner submits, that by the not adjourning the said Court, and afterwards proceeding to hold another, as was done by the said Sheriff, the said Election and Return are invalid, and have rendered the whole proceedings null and void; the said Petitioner therefore praying that such Election and Return of the said John Kedy may be declared illegal and void, and other relief granted in the premises.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Thursday next, the 3d February, at one of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition, complaining of an undue Election for the Township of Lunenburg.

Day for consideration thereof.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly, the like notices, as in former cases, were sent to the several parties, with orders for their attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

Usual Notices sent.

A Petition of Benjamin Zwicker, of the Township of Lunenburg, in the County of Lunenburg, a Freeholder in the said County, and a duly qualified Elector therefor, on behalf of himself and other Electors of the said County, was presented by the Hon. the Solicitor General, and read, setting forth that the Sheriff of the County of Lunenburg having received a Writ for the Election of two Members to represent the said County of Lunenburg in this General Assembly, thereupon held his Court on the Twenty-ninth day of July last, for opening the said Election: whereupon John Creighton, Benjamin Zwicker, George Ernst, and Henry Mignowitz, Esquires, were nominated as Candidates so to represent the said County, and, thereupon, a Poll was demanded and granted; that the said Sheriff did not adjourn the said Court after granting the said Poll, as directed by the Act of Assembly in that behalf, but departed from said Court without adjourning the same, and the said Court was not adjourned; that, after the said day, the said Sheriff gave notice of holding another Court, at which he attended, but the said John Creighton declined to attend, and sent a written protest against the legality of such proceeding, notwithstanding which the said Sheriff declared the said George Ernst and Henry Mignowitz duly elected, and has made return accordingly—and Petitioner submits, that by means of the premises, the said Election and Return of the said George Ernst and Henry Mignowitz are invalid, and the whole proceedings void.—And further, that the said Henry Mignowitz is an alien, now out of the allegiance of the Sovereign of these Realms, and thereby incapacitated and ineligible to be elected or to serve in the House of Assembly of this Province, and the return by the said Sheriff of the said Henry Mignowitz, as a Member for the said County, is there-

Pet. of B. Zwicker against return of Mr. Mignowitz.

fore

fore wholly null and void ; that if it were competent for said Sheriff to make any return, Petitioner ought, therefore, to have been returned as a Member for said County, having had the greatest number of votes next to said Ernst and Mignowitz ; that due notice was publicly given at the nomination of the said Candidates to the said Sheriff, and to and in the presence and hearing of the Electors of the said County then present, that the said Mignowitz was an alien, and was thereby incapacitated and ineligible to serve in General Assembly—which notice was committed to writing, and delivered to the said Sheriff on the said day of nomination ; and Petitioner believes that such notice of the ineligibility and incapacity of the said Henry Mignowitz was publicly given by the respective Presiding Officers at the several Polling Places in the said County, to the Electors of the said County there present, on the day appointed for polling the votes of the said Electors ; and Petitioner submits that the said incapacity and ineligibility of the said Henry Mignowitz have rendered his Election wholly null and void—and that notice of such ineligibility having been duly given to the said Sheriff and Electors, and being well known in the said County, Petitioner was (if any) duly elected, and ought to have been returned at such Election to serve in this Assembly for the said County of Lunenburg—Petitioner praying that the Election and Return of the said Henry Mignowitz may be declared illegal and void, and a new Election ordered, or that Petitioner may be declared duly elected, or other relief.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will on Thursday next, the 3rd February, at three of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition, complaining of an undue Election for the County of Lunenburg.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly, the like notices, as in former cases, were sent to the several parties, with orders for their attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

A Petition of Daniel Tedd, and John Betts, Junior, Freeholders of Wallace, in the County of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Howe, and read, setting forth that at the late Election for the County of Cumberland, John McFarlane, Gaius Lewis, Robert McGowan Dickey, and Stephen Fulton, Esquires, were Candidates ; that in one of the Polling Districts of said County a number of persons tendered their votes for Messrs. Dickey and Fulton, which were objected to at the time by the Agent of Messrs. McFarlane and Lewis, and at his request marked objected on the Poll Book ; that the oath was tendered to several of the individuals whose votes were thus marked objected, who declined to take the Freeholder's oath, but whose names were nevertheless continued on the Poll Book by the Returning Officer, contrary to Law ; that irregularities were committed in other parts of the County greatly to the detriment of the said McFarlane and Lewis, as to the Freeholders of the County ; and Petitioners submit that the said Robert McGowan Dickey and Stephen Fulton were improperly returned as elected for the County of Cumberland, and are not entitled to retain their seats in this House ; and Petitioners pray that the said Election may be set aside, and a new Writ issued for the Election of two Members for the County aforesaid.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will on Friday next, the 4th February, at one of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition, complaining of an undue Election for the County of Cumberland.

MEMORANDUM.

Day for consideration thereof

Usual Notices sent

Pet. against return of sitting Members for Co. of Cumberland

MEMORANDUM—In pursuance of the Act for regulating the trials of controverted Elections or returns of Members to serve in General Assembly, the like notices as in former cases were sent to the several parties with Orders for their attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration. Usual notices sent.

Ordered, That Mr. Dickey, Mr. Brown, and Mr. McDonald, be a Committee to examine and report upon all claims for expenses of Transient Paupers. Committee on expenses of Transient Poor.

A Petition of William Holden and others, of Jordan River, in the County of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Snow, and read, praying a grant in aid of their Subscriptions towards removing impediments from said River, to enable them to bring down their Mill Logs for manufacture at the Mills. Pet. for aid to clean out Jordan River.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Samuel McQuha, of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Snow, and read, praying reimbursement of the expenses of a sick Transient Pauper. Pet. from Shelburne for expense of Transient Pauper.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of Transient Poor. Refl. to Com. on Paupers.

A Petition of Overseers of the Poor for Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Huntington, and read, praying reimbursement of certain expenses of Transient Paupers. Pet. from Overseers for Yarmouth.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of Transient Poor. Refl. to Com. on Paupers.

A Petition of Nathaniel Cook, and others, of St. Peters' and other parts of the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying aid in the erection of a Mill, for the manufacture of the various kinds of grain. Pet. for aid to Mill in County of Richmond.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Joshua W. Borden, a Freeholder of the County of Kings, was presented by Mr. Howe, and read, setting forth that at the late Election of two Members to represent the said County, in the General Assembly of this Province, John Hall, Daniel Moore, Samuel Chipman and Edward Borden, Esquires, were duly nominated as Candidates. That during the said Election, at one of the Polling places in said County, in Electoral district, number three, the Presiding Officer appointed by the Sheriff of said County, did act in a partial, illegal and improper manner, whereby Electors favorable to the return of the said Samuel Chipman and Edward Borden, were intimidated and prevented from giving their votes. That in consequence also of the said partial, illegal and improper conduct of the said Presiding Officer, Petitioner has reason to believe that the return of the said John Hall and Daniel Moore, Esquires, was secured as the Representatives of the said County. That much injustice has thereby been done to the opposing Candidates, the rights of your Petitioner have been seriously invaded, and an example set of a most injurious tendency. That Petitioner is therefore desirous of testing in the usual way the validity of the return of the said John Hall and Daniel Moore, as Representatives of the said County of King's County, and prays that a Committee may be appointed to investigate the said cause of complaint, and to afford redress. Petition of Joshua W. Borden, agt. return of County Members for Kings.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On Motion *resolved,* That this House will on Saturday next, the 5th February, at one of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition complaining of an undue Election for King's County. Time fixed for Consideration.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials of controverted Elections or Returns of Members, to serve in General Assembly, the like notices as in former cases were sent to the several parties Notices sent.

parties with orders for their attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

To report the return of
saying Member for
Onslow.

A Petition of John Northup and John Tempest, Freeholders of the Township of Onslow, in the County of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Howe, and read, setting forth that at the late Election for the said Township of Onslow, John Crow and Isaac Logan, Esquires, were Candidates; that on the day on which the Poll at such Election was taken, several persons having votes in the said Township of Onslow, were employed as Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks, and as the Agents, Inspectors and Clerks of the respective Candidates, by whom the Representation of the said County, and the several Townships thereof was contested at Polling places in the said County, but not within the said Township of Onslow; that by Law the presiding Officers at the Polling places in the said County, and not within the said Township, ought to have made a Special Return of any votes given by such persons so officially engaged in conducting the said Election as were entitled to vote for the said Township, but that several of the Presiding Officers made no sufficient and formal return signed by them in manner prescribed by Law of the votes so given as aforesaid; and further that owing to the insufficient, illegal and imperfect manner in which the qualifications of such of the voters at said Election, whose votes were questioned by and on behalf of the said Isaac Logan, were taken down in the different Poll Books, the said Isaac Logan was in effect deprived of the sanction of an oath as provided by Law, in respect of such disputed votes, whereby several persons did actually vote at said Election for the said John Crow, who were not as Petitioners are informed and believe by Law qualified to vote, and the votes so given cannot be scrutinized, nor can the said voters be prosecuted for perjury on account of such qualifications not being duly entered—that Petitioners voted for the said Isaac Logan, at such Election, and the said John Crow was elected thereat by a small majority, but that the said Election was materially affected by such irregularities, and great injustice done to Petitioners as Freeholders in said Township—Petitioners praying that the said alleged matters may be investigated by a Committee chosen for such purpose in manner prescribed by Law, and that the return of the Sheriff of the said County of Colchester, may be set aside, and the said Isaac Logan declared duly elected as the Representative of the said Township of Onslow, or that such other redress be granted as might seem proper in the premises.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On motion, resolved, That this House will on Saturday next, the 5th February, at three of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition, complaining of an undue Election for the Township of Onslow.

Time for Consider-
ation.

Qualities sent

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members, to serve in General Assembly, the like Notices as in former cases were sent to the several Parties, with orders for their attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

Petitioners the Shiring
County Members for
Lunenburg.

A Petition of Benjamin Zwicker, of the Township of Lunenburg, in the County of Lunenburg, a Freeholder in the said County, and a duly qualified Elector therefor, on behalf of himself and other Electors of the said County, was presented by the Hon. The Solicitor General, and read, setting forth that the Sheriff of the County of Lunenburg having received a Writ for the Election of two Members to represent the said County of Lunenburg, in this General Assembly, thereupon held his Court for opening the said Election on the Twenty Ninth day of July last, whereupon John Creighton, Benjamin Zwicker, George Ernst, and Henry Mignowitz, Esquires, were nominated as Candidates to represent

present the said County, and thereupon a Poll was duly demanded and granted; that the said Sheriff did not adjourn the said Court after granting the said Poll, as required and directed by the Act of Assembly in that behalf, but contrary to the provisions thereof, he departed from the said Court without adjourning the same, and the said Court was not adjourned; that after the said day had passed the Sheriff gave notice of holding another Court, which he attended, but the said John Creighton declined to attend, and sent a written Protest against the legality of such proceeding; notwithstanding which the said Sheriff declared the said George Ernst and Henry Mignowitz, duly elected Members, to represent the said County of Lunenburg, in the House of Assembly of this Province, and has made Return accordingly—Petitioner submitting that the proceedings of the said Sheriff, in conducting the said Election, were contrary to Law; and that by reason of the said illegal conduct of the said Sheriff in the premises, the Election and Return of the said George Ernst and Henry Mignowitz, as Members for the said County were, and are invalid, and have rendered the whole proceedings null and void, and of no effect; and praying that the Election and Return of the said George Ernst may be declared illegal and void, and that a new Election of Members, to represent the said County, may be ordered to be had, and other relief granted in the premises.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On motion, *resolved,* That this House will on Monday, the 7th February next, at one of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition complaining of an undue Election for the County of Lunenburg.

Time for Consideration.

MEMORANDUM.—In Pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly, the like Notices as in former cases were sent to the several Parties with orders for their attendance, by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

Notices sent.

A Petition of The Overseers of the Poor of the First Section of the Township of Picton, was presented by Mr Young, and read, praying reimbursment of certain sums expended in the support of Transient Paupers during the past year.

Pet. of Overseers Picton.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Expenses of Transient Poor.

Refd. to Trans. Poor Com.

At One of the Clock (being the time appointed for considering the Petition of Gloud Wilson McLelan, and another, against the Election and Return of Mr. Wier, the sitting Member for the Township of Londonderry,) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House, who having returned and reported that he had so done, the House was counted and forty eight Members being present (exclusive of Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Wier, the sitting Member) and all other previous measures prescribed by the Act of the General Assembly, made and passed in the Second Year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for regulating the trials of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly," having been taken, and the respective Counsel for the Petitioners and the sitting Member being in attendance at the Bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the Order of the day for taking into consideration the Petition complaining of an undue Election for the Township of Londonderry was read, whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select Committee to try the merits of the Election and Return of John Wier, Esquire, the sitting Member for the Township of Londonderry, in the manner prescribed by said Act, when the following names of fifteen Members present (and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in said Act) were drawn, viz: Mr. McDougall, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Homer, Mr. Freeman, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Uniacke, Mr. DesBarres, Mr. Whitman, Mr. McNab, Mr. Snow, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Mott, Mr. Budd, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Dimock; and thereupon lists of the fifteen

Consideration of Pet. agt. Londonderry Election.

Names drawn.

Members

Members so chosen by Lot, were given to the respective Counsel of the Petitioners, and the sitting Member, who then withdrew with the Clerk Assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to said Act, and the doors were then unlocked.

Pet. of D. LeBlanc.

A Petition of David LeBlanc, of Little Arichat, in the County of Richmond, Mariner, was presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, complaining of the seizure from him of a quantity of Rum, previously purchased by him at an Excise sale on a former seizure thereof for illegal importation, and praying redress.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table

Amherst Court House Ground Bill presented

Mr. Dickey, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill for regulating the Court House Ground, at Amherst, in the County of Cumberland; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Pet. of W. Sutherland for repayment of Health expenses, Pictou.

A Petition of William Sutherland, of River John, in the County of Pictou, Master Mariner, was presented by Mr. Young, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses paid by him to the Health Officer, at Pictou, for medical care and attendance on sick passengers while at Quarantine there.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Pet. of Overseer, St. Mary's.

A Petition of Donald Sutherland, Overseer of the Poor for the District of St. Mary's, was presented by Mr. McDonald and read, praying reimbursment of certain expenses of transient Paupers.

Re-rl. to Pauper Com.

Ordered, that the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of transient poor.

Pet. for aid to Grand dique Ferry, Richmond.

A Petition of John McInnes and others, of Black River settlement, and other parts of the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying a Grant of money in addition to contributions from the Road money of that County, for the establishment of a Ferry at Grand-dique, in the said County.

Sel. Com. thereon.

On Motion of Mr. Harrington, *Resolved,* That the Petition be referred to a select Committee to examine and report upon the merits thereof, by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. McLeod, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Mignowitz, be a Committee for the above purpose.

Return of Londonderry Election Com. as struck.

The Clerk Assistant delivered in to the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by Ballot this day, in regard to the Election for the Township of Londonderry had been reduced according to Law, by the Counsel for the parties, alternately striking off names therefrom, and the names of the said seven Members so delivered in being read, are as follows, viz: Mr. Taylor, Mr. Homer, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Uniacke, Mr. Desbarres, Mr. Snow and Mr. Ryder;—who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the Table of the House "well and truly to try the merits of the Petition referred to them, and true judgment to give according to the evidence," pursuant to the provisions of the Statute.

Com. Sworn.

Time of their meeting.

Ordered, That the said select Committee so formed do meet on Wednesday next, the second day of February, at eleven of the clock, in the forenoon, in the Committee Room of this House, commonly called the Supreme Court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the Election and Return of John Wier, Esquire, taken this day into consideration.

Pet. and Poll Books re-rl. to Com.

Ordered, That the Petition of Gloud Wilson McLelan and another, complaining of an undue Election and Return of Mr. Wier, the sitting Member for the Township of Londonderry, and also the Poll Books and papers in relation to the late Election of a Representative for the said Township, laid before the House on the twenty fifth day of January, instant, be referred to the said Select Committee.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Twelve of the clock.

Monday.

Monday, 31st January, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of John McDougall and others Freeholders and Electors of the County of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Dickey, and read, setting forth that at the Sheriff's Court, held for the nomination of Candidates, at the late Election of Representatives for the County of Halifax, James F. Gray, William Lawson, Joseph Howe and Henry Y. Mott, Esquires, were nominated as Candidates to represent the said County; that after such nomination the eligibility of all the said Members to be elected was openly questioned by a Freeholder, one of the Electors for the said County, and he objected thereto in the hearing of the Electors present, to the said Sheriff who heard and took notice of such objection; that thereupon the said Sheriff with the said Candidates so objected to, retired from the Hustings, and after some absence returned thereto; but the said Sheriff did not administer any oaths in the presence of the Electors at such Hustings; nor did he read to or inform the said Electors of the description of the qualifications sworn to as by Law required, but proceeded with the said Election without giving the Freeholders such information; and a Poll being demanded, the said Sheriff granted the same, and adjourned the said Court; that Petitioners are advised that the qualifications ought to be read, and the oath required thereto administered by the said Sheriff, at the said Court, in the presence and hearing of the Electors present at such Court, that they might judge of the sufficiency of the qualification of the parties objected to; but, on the contrary, the Electors were not informed thereof, and at present they know nothing about the same except from vague report. Petitioners further stating that Polls having been taken afterwards at the Sheriff's adjourned Court, Joseph Howe and Henry Y. Mott, Esquires, were declared by the said Sheriff duly elected to represent the said County. And as Petitioners are informed have been returned as such; and, Petitioners apprehending that, in consequence of such illegal proceedings, the said Election is invalid, inasmuch as the Electors ought to have heard the qualification of the parties objected to, and the oaths required by Law administered to them, pray that the premises may be taken into consideration, and that the said Election may be declared null and void, on account of the irregularity and illegality of the same.

Petition agt. return of sitting Members for County of Halifax.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On motion, *resolved,* That this House will on Tuesday, the 8th day of February next, at one of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition complaining of an undue Election for the County of Halifax.

Time for Consideration of Petition.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly, the like notices, as in former cases, were sent to the several parties, with orders for their attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

Notices sent.

A Petition of Joshua W. Borden, a Freeholder of the Township of Cornwallis and County of Kings, was presented by Mr. Howe and read, setting forth that at the late Election of a Member to represent the Township of Cornwallis, in the General Assembly of this Province, Andrew Starritt and Mayhew Beckwith, Esquires, were duly nominated as Candidates; that, during the said Election, at one of the polling places in the said Township being in Electoral District, Number Three, the Presiding Officer appointed by the Sheriff of the County of Kings, did act in a partial, illegal and improper manner—whereby Electors favourable to the return of the said Andrew Starritt, were intimidated and prevented giving their votes; that in consequence, also, of the said partial, illegal and improper conduct of the said presiding officer, Petitioner has reason to believe that the return of the said Mayhew Beckwith was secured as a Representative of the said Town-

Petition agt. return of sitting Member for Cornwallis.

ship—that much injustice has thereby been done to the opposing Candidate, the rights of Petitioner have been seriously invaded, and an example set of a most injurious tendency. That Petitioner is therefore desirous of testing in the usual way the validity of the return of the said Mayhew Beckwith as a Representative for the said Township, and prays that a Committee may be appointed to investigate the said causes of complaint, and to hear such evidence as Petitioner may bring before them in support of the allegations in his said Petition contained, or to afford such other redress as is consistent with usage.

Ordered that the Petition do lie on the table.

Time for Consideration thereof.

On motion *resolved*, that this House will, on Wednesday, the 9th day of February next, at one of the clock, take into consideration the said Petition complaining of an undue Election for the Township of Cornwallis.

Notices sent.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly, the like notices, as in former cases, were sent to the several parties, with orders for their attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration.

Petition against return of Mr. McNab for Halifax

A Petition of John McDougall and Archibald Harshaw, Freeholders and Electors of the Township of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Blackadar and read: setting forth that on the twenty-ninth day of July last past, the Sheriff of the County of Halifax held his Court upon hustings erected before the County Court House in Halifax, for the Election of two members to represent the said Township of Halifax, at which Court Andrew M. Uniacke, Thomas R. Grassie, James McNab, and Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esquires, were nominated Candidates to represent the said Township; that after such nomination the eligibility of all the said Candidates to be elected was openly questioned by a Freeholder, one of the Electors for the said Township, who objected thereto, in the hearing of the Electors present, to the said Sheriff, who heard and took notice of such objection. That, thereupon, the said Sheriff, with the said Candidates so objected to retired from the said Hustings, and after some absence returned thereto; but the said Sheriff did not administer any Oaths in the presence of the Electors at such Hustings, nor did he read to, or inform the said Electors of the description of the qualification of such Candidates sworn to as by Law required, but proceeded with the said Election without giving the Freeholders such information, and a Poll being demanded the same was granted and the Court adjourned; that Petitioners are advised that the qualifications ought to be read and the oath required thereto administered by the Sheriff, at the said Court, in the presence and hearing of the Electors present at such court, that they might judge of the sufficiency of the qualification of the parties objected to; but on the contrary the Electors were not informed thereof, and at present they know nothing about the same except from vague report. Petitioners further stating that the Polls having been taken afterwards, at the Sheriff's adjourned Court, James McNab and Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esquires, were declared by the said Sheriff duly elected to represent the said Township, and, as Petitioners are informed, have been returned as such; and apprehending that in consequence of such illegal proceedings, the said Election of the said James McNab is invalid, inasmuch as the Electors ought to have heard the qualification of the said James McNab and the oaths required by Law administered to him. Petitioners pray that the premises may be taken into consideration, and that the said Election may be declared null and void on account of the irregularity and illegality of the same.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table:

Time for Consideration.

On motion, *resolved*, That this House will on Thursday, the 10th day of February next, take into consideration the said Petition, complaining of the undue Election of James McNab, one of the Members returned for the Township of Halifax.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.—In Pursuance of the Act for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly, the like notices, as in former cases, were sent to the several parties, with orders for their attendance by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, at the time on which the said Petition was ordered to be taken into consideration. Notices sent.

At one of the clock, (being the time appointed for considering the Petition of Alexander L. Archibald, against the Election and Return of Mr. Fleming, sitting Member for the Township of Truro,) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House, who having returned and reported that he had done so, the House was counted, and all the Members being present, and all other previous measures prescribed by the Act of the General Assembly, made and passed in the Second Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly,” having been taken, and the Petitioner and his Counsel, and the Counsel for the sitting Member being in attendance at the Bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration the Petition complaining of an undue Election for the Township of Truro, was read,—whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a Select Committee to try the merits of the Election and Return of William Fleming, Esquire, the sitting Member for the Township of Truro, in the manner prescribed by said Act, when the following names of fifteen Members present (and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in said Act, or not being excused at their own request on account of their being then serving on a previous Election Committee) were drawn, viz: Mr. Homer, Mr. Young, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Card, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Sangster, Mr. Killam, Mr. Comeau, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Bourneuf, The Hon. the Attorney General, Mr. McKenna, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Budd; and thereupon lists of the fifteen Members so chosen by Lot, were given to the respective Counsel of the Petitioner and the sitting Member, who then withdrew with the Clerk Assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to said Act, and the doors were then unlocked. Consideration of Truro Election.

A Petition of George E. Burchell, an overseer of the Poor for the Township of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, was presented by the Honorable the Solicitor General, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred by him in the maintenance of a Pauper Lunatic. Pet. of Overseer. Digby.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor. Refd. to Pauper Com.

A Petition of Dominique Boudreau, of Argyle, was presented by Mr. Huntington, and read, praying payment of salvage long since due to him out of the proceeds of a Spanish Vessel brought into Tusket River in distress, and sold by a Decree of the Vice Admiralty Court, at Halifax. Petition of Dom. Boudreau, for salvage.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

The Clerk Assistant delivered into the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by Ballot this day in regard to the Election for the Township of Truro, had been reduced according to Law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom: and the names of the said seven Members so delivered in, being read, are as follow, viz: Mr. Card, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Killam, Mr. Comeau, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Bourneuf, and Mr. McDonald, who thereupon were duly sworn, by the Clerk, at the table of the House, “well and truly to try the merits of the Petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the Evidence” pursuant to the provisions of the said Act. Return of Com. struck on Truro Election.

Ordered, that the said Select Committee so formed do meet on Thursday next the third day of February at eleven of the clock in the forenoon in the Committee Room of this House, usually-called the Supreme Court Room, for the purpose of hearing and determining Sworn, &c.

Order for meeting.

- termining the merits of the Election and return of William Fleming, Esquire, taken this day into consideration.
- Reference to Com. of Petition, &c. *Ordered*, that the Petition of Alexander L. Archibald, complaining of an undue election and return of Mr Fleming, the sitting member for the Township of Truro, and the proceedings of the scrutiny on said Election and Poll Books and Papers accompanying the same laid before this House on the twenty fifth day of January instant, be referred to the said Select Committee.
- Pet. of Pilots, Sydney, C. B. A Petition of the Licensed Branch Pilots for the Harbour of Sydney, C. B., was presented by Mr. Uniacke and read, praying that a certain class of vessels not taking a Pilot, upon coming into that Harbor may be compelled to pay half pilotage instead of one-third as at present.
- Leave for Bill thereon. *Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Uniacke have leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Appointment of Select Committees on General subjects. On motion, *resolved*, That select Committees on General subjects be now Appointed; and, thereupon,
- Consolidation & Revision of Laws. *Ordered*, That Mr. Fraser, Mr. DesBarres, Mr. Hall, Mr. Young, Mr. Henry, Mr. McLeod, and Mr. Harrington be a select Committee to take into further consideration the subject of the consolidation and revision of the Laws of this Province, and the publication of a new edition thereof, and to report thereon, from time to time, as they may deem expedient, by Bills or otherwise.
- Navigation Securities. *Ordered*, That Mr. Uniacke, Mr. Blackadar, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Killam, and Mr. McKenna, be a select Committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with Navigation securities.
- Agriculture. *Ordered*, That Mr. Howe, Mr. Hall, Mr. McDougall, Mr. Creelman, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Smyth and Mr. Robertson, be a Select Committee, to examine and report upon all matters connected with Agriculture.
- Fisheries. *Ordered*, That Mr. Uniacke, Mr. Snow, Mr. DesBarres, Mr. Martel and Mr. Taylor be a Select Committee, to examine and report upon all matters connected with the Fisheries.
- Education. *Ordered*, That Mr. Young, The Hon. the Attorney General, Mr. Hall, Mr. Henry and Mr. Brown, be a Select Committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with Education.
- Indians. *Ordered*, That Mr. Doyle, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Budd, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Mott, be a Select Committee, to examine and report upon all matters connected with Indian Affairs.
- Printing. *Ordered*, That Mr. Mignowitz, Mr. Bent, Mr. Card, Mr. Hall and Mr. Young, be a Select Committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with the Public Printing.
- Post Office. *Ordered*, That Mr. Uniacke, Mr. Harrington, the Hon. the Attorney General, Mr. Henry and Mr. Howe, be a Select Committee, to examine and report upon all matters connected with the Post Office Department.
- Trade and Manufactures. *Ordered*, That Mr. Huntington, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Young, Mr. Mignowitz and Mr. Campbell, be a Select Committee, to examine and report upon all matters connected with Trade and Manufactures.
- Pet. of D. Boudreau refd. to Com. on Trade. *Ordered*, That the Petition of Dominique Boudreau, this day presented, be now referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.
- Pet. of John Gibbs, late Messenger. A Petition of John Gibbs, late Messenger of the House of Assembly, was presented by Mr. Howe and read, setting forth that he had been obliged to resign his office as such Messenger, from age and infirmity, and praying a retiring allowance.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

A Petition of Cornelius J. J. Fox, Keeper of the Light House at the Entrance of Yarmouth Harbour, was presented by Mr. Huntington, and read, praying aid in the purchase of a small Farm, near said Light House, for public use—and

Pet. of Keeper of Light House, Yarmouth.

A Petition of Ezekiel Baker, was also presented by Mr. Huntington, and read, praying an annual remuneration for the use of a Road, by the public, passing through his Land to the Light House, at the Entrance of Yarmouth Harbour.

And Pet. of E. Baker, for allowance for road to Light House.

Ordered, That the said two Petitions be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Refd. to Com. on Nav. Sec.

A Petition of George E. Bissett and others, Justices of the Peace, Mariners and others, resident in the County of Richmond, and Inhabitants of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying that a Light House may be erected on Point Micheau, or Point Michael, below L'Ardoise, in the said County of Richmond.

Pet. for Light House Co. Richmond.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Ref. to Com. on Nav. Securities.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Tuesday, 1st February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of R. & J. Mulhall, owners of the Brigantine 'Colonist,' of Liverpool, in this Province, was presented by Mr. Freeman, and read, praying remuneration for the passage and expenses of shipwrecked Seamen, of the Brig 'Vincent,' belonging to Liverpool, and brought to that Port from Tobago, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of that Island.

Pet. of Shipowners. Liverpool, N. S. for expenses of seamen.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor.

Refd. to Com. on Paupers.

A Petition of Charles Tupper, M. D., of Amherst, was presented by Mr. Bent and read, praying remuneration for medical attendance and necessaries, furnished to sick Indians, and a sick Transient Pauper Emigrant at Fort Lawrence, in the County of Cumberland.

Pet. of Dr. Tupper.

Ordered, That the said Petition, so far as the same relates to Indians, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the remainder to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor.

Refd. to Committees on Indians and Transient Poor.

A Petition of the Commissioners of Schools for the District of Parrsborough, was presented by Mr. Dickey and read, praying that they may be allowed to apply to the support of Common Schools an annual allowance made for a higher School, which cannot be established,—and also that an alteration may be made in the bounds of their jurisdiction.

Pet. of Commissioners of Schools for Parrsborough.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education.

Refd. to Com. on Education.

A Petition of William Weeks was presented by Mr. Dickey, and read, praying a continuance of the Grant in aid of running his Packet between Bay Verte and Prince Edward Island.

Pet. of W. Weeks for aid to Bay Verte Packet.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Refd. to Com. on Nav. Sec.

A Petition of James Reid, Overseer of the Poor for the fourth section of the Township of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Robertson, and read, praying reimbursement of the expenses of certain transient paupers.

Pet. of Overseers Pictou.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of Transient Poor.

Refd. to Com. on Paupers.

- Ret. of Sheriff of Co. of Inverness. A Petition of George C. Lawrence, High Sheriff of the County of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, praying payment of the expenses of conveying to Halifax a person sentenced to confinement in the Provincial Penitentiary.
- Withdrawn. *Ordered*, That Mr. Smyth have leave to withdraw the Petition: the remedy of the Sheriff, under the Act of 1844, being against the County of Inverness.
- Petition for Mail route between Windsor and Chester. A Petition of residents on the Road leading from Chester to Windsor and elsewhere, was presented by Mr. Fraser, and read, praying that a mail route may be established from Windsor, to meet the Halifax and Lunenburg mails at Chester.
- Refl. to Post Office Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.
- Pet. for aid to Packet between Whycomagh and Sydney, C. B. A Petition of John Carmichael and Alexander Carmichael of Whycomagh, in the County of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, praying a Grant to enable them to run a Packet between Whycomagh and Sydney, C. B.
- Refl. to Com. on Nav. Sec. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.
- Report from Com. on reporting debates. Mr. Young reported, in part from the Select Committee appointed on the subject of reporting the Debates of this House, and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 2.)

And thereupon:

- Report refl. again to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Report be referred back to the Committee who are to make further enquiry, and report additionally, on the subject they have had in charge.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Wednesday, 2d February. 1848.

PRAYERS.

- Ret. from occupiers of fishing lots claimed for Common of Lunenburg. A Petition of Joseph Miller and others, was presented by Mr. Mignowitz, and read, setting forth that a certain portion of Land, in the Township of Lunenburg, called the Blue Rocks, granted by Government, and laid out as Fishing Lots, is now occupied by nine families, who have to pay rent therefor to John Heckman, Esquire, one of the Trustees of the Common, without their being able to ascertain to what use such Rent is applied; and that Petitioners conceive it unjust that Land thus granted for the use of the Fishermen generally, should be monopolized by a few individuals—and praying investigation and redress in the premises.
- Refl. to Sel. Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Creelman, to examine and report upon by Bill or otherwise, with power to send for persons and papers.
- Leave to Londonderry Election Com. to adjourn over. Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the Londonderry Election Committee, by direction of the Committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Saturday next, at eleven o'clock, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.
- Pet. of Dr. Hamilton of Cornwallis. A Petition of Charles E. Hamilton, M. D., of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying remuneration for medical attendance upon sick and poor Indians.
- Refl. to Indian Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
- Pet. of Mr. Fleming sitting member for Truro. A Petition of William Fleming, Esquire, Member returned for the Township of Truro, and to try the validity of whose Election a Committee has been appointed, was presented by the Hon. the Attorney General and read, stating that the Sheriff of the County of Colchester, on an investigation of the votes given at the Election for the said Township of

of Truro, had struck from the Poll Book the name of George Reading, but that he had not sent to this House according to Law (with the Writ for the holding the Election) the evidence which induced him so to do, and praying redress.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On motion of the Hon. the Attorney General—

Resolved, That the Sheriff of the County of Colchester do forthwith return to this House the evidence taken by him, under which he struck from one of the Poll Books at the late Election for the Township of Truro, the name of George Reading.

Order on Sheriff of Colchester.

The Recognizance in the case of the Petition against the Election and return of Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esquire, one of the sitting Members for the Township of Halifax, having been this day submitted by the Petitioners, a short time before the time appointed for drawing the Election Committee on said Petition, and the said sitting Member objecting to the sufficiency of the sureties—

Recognizance on Halifax Election Petition objected to.

Ordered, That Mr. Henry, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Robertson, be a Select Committee, to forthwith examine into the sufficiency of said sureties, and to report thereon to the House,

Com. thereon

Mr. Uniacke, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to increase the Representation in General Assembly, from the Island of Cape Breton, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill presented to increase Representation of Cape Breton

A Petition of Andrew Henderson, of Annapolis Royal, was presented by Mr. Huntington and read, setting forth his having been for a long time Teacher of an Academy or School of a higher kind, in the County of Annapolis, and receiving a Provincial allowance therefor, which has been lately taken from him, and praying that a further grant may be made therefor.

Pet. of Andw. Henderson, teacher Annapolis.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education.

Refd. to Com. on Education.

Mr. Henry reported, from the Select Committee appointed this day to examine as to the sufficiency of the sureties on the Recognizance submitted on the part of the Petitioners against the Election and return of Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esquire, one of the sitting Members for the Township of Halifax—and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

Report from Com. on recognizance on Halifax Election

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of the sufficiency of the recognizance put in or tendered on the part of Adam Esson, by George Handley, and Joseph Milward, on the Petition of the said Adam Esson, against the return of L. O'C. Doyle, Esquire, for the Township, of Halifax, beg leave to report as follows—

Your Committee have had before them the Petitioner and the sitting member—the former by his Counsel and the latter in his own person—and, having heard the said parties and their proofs, and having maturely considered thereon, your Committee are of opinion, from the evidence before them, that the parties are in a situation to justify for the amount required in this case, in a Court of Law; and your Committee, therefore, are of opinion that the said recognizance should be received as sufficient in the present case—all which is respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, 2nd Feby., 1848.

W. A. HENRY, CHAIRMAN,
ANDW. ROBERTSON,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the table.

At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the Petition of Adam Esson and others, against the Election and return of Mr. Doyle, one of the sitting members for the Township of Halifax,) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent, and require the immediate attendance of members on the business of the House—who

Committee drawn up on Halifax Township Election.

who having returned and reported that he had so done, the House was counted, and all the members being present, and all other previous measures prescribed, by the Act of the General Assembly, made and passed in the second Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for regulating the trial of controverted Elections or Returns of members to serve in General Assembly," having been taken, and the Counsel for the Petitioners, and the said sitting member respectively being in attendance at the Bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration the Petition, complaining of an undue Election of Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esquire, one of the sitting members for the Township of Halifax, was read—Whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a Select Committee, to try the merits of the Election and return of the said Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, sitting member as aforesaid, in the manner prescribed by said Act—when the following names of Fifteen Members present, (and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in said Act, or not being excused, at their own request, on account of their being then serving on a previous Election Committee,) were drawn, viz: Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Bourneuf, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Blackadar, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Whitman, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Card and Mr. Young, and thereupon Lists of the Fifteen Members, so chosen by Lot, were given to the respective Counsel of the Petitioner, and the said sitting member, who then withdrew with the Clerk Assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to said Act;—and the Doors were unlocked.

Return of Committee struck.

The Clerk Assistant delivered in to the House the names of the seven Members remaining, after the number drawn by Ballot this day in regard to the Election and Return of Mr. Doyle, one of the sitting Members for the Township of Halifax, had been reduced according to Law by the Counsel for the parties alternately striking off names therefrom, and the names of the said seven Members so delivered in being read, are as follow, viz: Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Bourneuf, Mr. Ryder, Mr. McLeod and Mr. Robertson; who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk, at the Table of the House, "well and truly to try the merits of the Petition referred to them, and true judgment to give according to the evidence," pursuant to the provisions of the Statute.

Order for their meeting.

Ordered. That the said Select Committee so formed, do meet on Wednesday next, the 9th day of February, instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, in the Committee Room of this House, (usually called the Supreme Court Room,) for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the Election and Return of Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esquire, taken this day into consideration.

Ref. of Petition.

Ordered. That the Petition of Adam Esson and others, complaining of an undue Election and Return of Mr. Doyle, one of the sitting Members for the Township of Halifax, be referred to the said Select Committee.

Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at Twelve of the clock.

Thursday, 3rd February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Pet. of Dr. Tupper.

A Petition of Charles Tupper, M. D., Health Officer for the County of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Dickey and read, praying remuneration for Medical attendance on sick transient Paupers, and for monies paid out by him on account thereof.

Refd. to Com. on Paupers.

Ordered. That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor.

Pet. from Annapolis Schools.

A Petition of Benjamin M. Goldsmith and others, of the Perott Settlement, in the County of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Johnston and read, praying additional aid towards the School there, the same being for two Districts although only receiving the Provincial allowance for one.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education.

Ref. to Ed. Com.

A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Falmouth, was presented by Mr. Sangster and read, praying reimbursement of the expenses of a transient Pauper.

Pet. of Overseers. Falmouth.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor.

Refd. to Com. on Paupers.

Mr. Dodd, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill further to amend the Act for the summary trial of actions before Justices of the Peace—and the same was read a first time.

Bill presented to amend Justices Summary Trials Acts.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Dodd, Mr. Dickey, Mr. Henry, Mr. Killam and Mr. McDonald, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Refd. to Sel. Com.

At one of the clock

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that Benjamin Zwicker, who petitioned this House upon the 29th day of January last, complaining of the undue Election and Return of John Kedy, Esquire, sitting Member for the Township of Lunenburg, had not entered into a Recognizance in respect to such Petition according to the directions of the Act made in the second year of Her present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for regulating the trials of controverted elections or returns of Members, to serve in General Assembly."

Pet. agt. Lunenburg Township Election. Discharged for want of Recognizance.

Ordered, That the order made upon the said 29th day of January last, for taking the said Petition into consideration be discharged.

The Hon. Mr. Uniacke, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to alter the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at Sydney, Cape Breton,—and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Sydney. C. B. Pilotage Bill presented.

Mr. Hall reported from the Committee on Expiring Laws, and thereupon presented to the House nineteen Bills for continuing various Acts of the General Assembly; viz :

Report from Com. on Expiring Laws of continuing Bills, viz., Marriage Licenses.

A Bill to continue the Act relating to Marriage Licenses.

A Bill to continue the Act in relation to the expenditure of Public Monies on the Highways.

Highways Expend.

A Bill to continue the Act to Incorporate Agricultural Societies.

Agricultural Societies Incorporation.

A Bill to continue the Act additional concerning Nuisances.

Nuisances.

A Bill to continue the Acts for regulating the Militia.

Militia.

A Bill to continue the Act in relation to the Gathering of Sea Manure, in the Township of Digby.

Digby Sea Manure.

A Bill to continue the Act for dividing the Township of Digby into separate Districts, for the support of the Poor.

Digby Poor District

A Bill to continue the Act in relation to the support of the Poor, in certain parts of the Township of Egerton.

Egerton Poor.

A Bill to continue the Act to make regulations to prevent Geese going at large.

Geese.

A Bill to continue the Act to prevent obstructions to the Ferry across the Harbor of Halifax.

Halifax Ferry.

A Bill to continue the Act to direct and ascertain the mode of Assessing County and District Rates and for other purposes, and the Acts in Amendment thereof.

Assessment,

A Bill to continue the Acts for the regulation of Juries.

Juries.

A Bill to continue the Act to regulate the Harbor of Saint Mary's.

St. Mary's Harbor.

A Bill to continue the Acts in force relative to the Inspection of Pickled Fish.

Pickled Fish Inspection.

A Bill to continue the Acts now in force relating to Trespasses.

Trespasses.

A Bill to continue the Act relating to the Courts of Probate and the settlement and distribution of the Estates of deceased persons.

Probate.

A Bill to continue the Act to extend to the Town of Dartmouth, the Act to amend the Act to regulate the Assize of Bread.

Dartm. Bread Assize.

A Bill to continue the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Halifax.

Halifax Pilotage.

- Billeting.** A Bill to continue the several Acts to provide for the Accommodation and Billeting of Her Majesty's Troops or of the Militia, when on their march from one part of the Province to another.
- Read. &c.** And the said Bills were respectively read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. for C. B. Representation.** A Petition of Inhabitants of St. Peter's, and other parts of the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying an additional representation for that County, and further representation for the Island of Cape Breton generally.
- And thereupon,
- C. B. Representation Bill read 2nd time.** A Bill to increase the Representation in General Assembly from the Island of Cape Breton, was read a second time
- Bill and Pet. committed.** Ordered, That the said Bill, together with the foregoing Petition in relation to the same subject, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.
- Order of day for considering same.** Ordered, That this House do to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of the said Bill and Petition.
- Despatch on Colonial Administration.** The Hon. Mr. Uniacke, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House, a copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, dated Downing Street, 31 March, 1847, on the subject of the composition of the Executive Council, and generally on the Colonial Administration of this Province—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 1.)

Ordered, That the said Copy of Despatch do lie on the table.

At three of the clock

- No. Recognizance of Pets. agr. return of Mr. Mignowitz.** Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that Benjamin Zwicker, who petitioned this House upon the 29th day of January last, complaining of the undue Election and return of Henry Mignowitz, Esquire, one of the sitting members for the County of Lunenburg, had not entered into a Recognizance in respect to such Petition, according to the directions of the Act made in the Second Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for regulating the trials of controverted Elections or returns of Members to serve in General Assembly."
- Order for consid. Pet. discharged.** Ordered, That the order made on the said 29th day of January last, for taking the said Petition into consideration this day be discharged.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Friday, 4th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

- Pet. of Sheriff of Inverness.** A Petition of George C. Lawrence, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, praying that he may be allowed a sum of money, due him by Law, for returning several Members to the House of Assembly, in former years, and which he had neglected to draw.
- Ref. to Sel. Com.** Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Fulton and Mr. Killam, to examine and report upon.
- Pet. of Jos. Smyth.** A Petition of Joseph Smyth, of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. McDonald and read, praying aid in the erection of suitable Buildings for the entertainment of Travellers, on a wilderness line of road, leading from the West Branch of the East River of Pictou towards the Great Eastern Road.

And

And thereupon—

Ordered, That Mr. Sangster, Mr. Dickey and Mr. Creelman, be a Select Committee, to examine and report upon all Petitions for aid to Houses of Public Entertainment. Sel. Com. on Public Houses.

Ordered, That the foregoing Petition of Joseph Smyth be referred to the said Committee. Pet. refd. to Com.

Mr. Fraser, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to Naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Doctor of Laws of the University of Pavia—and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Bill to Naturalize Dr. Mantovani.

A Petition of Donald McDonald, of Cow Bay, in the Township of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Dodd and read, praying aid in the erection of an Oat Mill there. Pet. of Donald McDonald.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Refd. to Com. on Agriculture.

A Petition of John Campbell, Superintendent of St. Paul's Island, was presented by Mr. Dodd and read, praying that some provision may be made for the wife and child of one Donald Moon, a Light House Keeper on that Island, who was lost in a boat in endeavouring to save the lives of others in danger. Pet. for aid to Widow and child of Donald Moon.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Mr. McLeod, Mr. McDougall and Mr. Robertson, to examine and report upon. Ref. to Sel. Com.

At one of the clock

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the Petitioners against the Return of Robert McGowan Dickey and Stephen Fulton, Esquires, the sitting Members for the County of Cumberland, had not entered into a Recognizance in respect to such Petition, according to the directions of the Act made in the second year of Her present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for regulating the trials of controverted Elections or Returns of Members, to serve in General Assembly." No Recogn. by Petrs. agt. Cumberland Members.

Ordered, That the order made on the 29th day of January last, for taking into consideration the Petition, complaining of an undue Election for the County of Cumberland, be discharged. Order for Consid. Pet. discharged.

A Petition of John Lewis Tremain, Esquire, was presented by Mr. Dodd, and read, praying remuneration for his unrequited services, as Custom House Officer at Port Hood, in the County of Inverness. Pet. of J. L. Tremain.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures. Refd. to Com. on Trade.

A Petition of the Trustees of the Lunenburg Academy was presented by Mr. Mignowitz, and read, praying a return of Duty paid by them upon the importation of Philosophical Apparatus, for the use of said Academy. Pet. of Trustees of Lunenburg Academy.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures. Refd. to Committee on Trade, &c.

A Petition of Daniel Owen, Provincial Guager for the District of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Mignowitz, and read, praying a return of Duties paid by him upon certain articles seized by him for illegal importation, and condemned and sold. Pet. of Danl. Owen.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures. Ref. to Com. on Trade

The following Bills were severally read a second time, viz:

A Bill to continue the Act relating to Marriage Licenses.

A Bill to continue the Act in relation to the expenditure of Public monies on the Highways. Continuing Bills read 2nd time, viz.:
Marriage Licenses.
Road Expenditure.

A

- Agricul. Societies. A Bill to continue the Act to Incorporate Agricultural Societies.
- Nuisances. A Bill to continue the Act additional concerning Nuisances.
- Militia. A Bill to continue the Acts for regulating the Militia.
- Digby Sea Manure. A Bill to continue the Act in relation to the Gathering of sea manure in the Township of Digby.
- Digby Poor District. A Bill to continue the Act for Dividing the Township of Digby into separate districts, for the support of the Poor.
- Egerton Poor. A Bill to continue the Act in relation to the support of the Poor, in certain parts of the Township of Egerton.
- Geese at large. A Bill to continue the Act to make regulations to prevent Geese going at large.
- Halifax Ferry. A Bill to continue the Act to prevent obstructions to the Ferry across the Harbor of Halifax.
- Assess. County and District Rates. A Bill to continue the Act to direct and ascertain the mode of assessing County and district rates, and for other purposes, and the Acts in amendment thereof.
- Juries. A Bill to continue the Acts for the regulation of Juries.
- S. Mary's Harbor. A Bill to continue the Act to regulate the Harbour of Saint Mary's.
- Inspt. Pickled fish. A Bill to continue the Acts in force relative to the Inspection of Pickled Fish.
- Trespasses. A Bill to continue the Acts now in force relating to Trespasses.
- Courts of Probate. A Bill to continue the Act relating to the Courts of Probate, and the settlement and distribution of the Estates of deceased persons.
- Assize of Bread. Dartmouth. A Bill to continue the Act to extend to the Town of Dartmouth, the Act to amend the Act to regulate the Assize of Bread.
- Pilotage. Port Hx. A Bill to continue the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Halifax.
- Billeting Troops and Militia. A Bill to continue the several Acts to provide for the accommodation and billeting of Her Majesty's Troops, or of the Militia, when on their march from one part of the Province to another.
- Bill committed. *Ordered*, That the said several Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.
- Sydney Pilotage Bill read 2nd time. A Bill to alter the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels, at Sydney, Cape Breton, was read a second time.
- Ref. to Sel. Com. *Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Dodd, Mr. Killam, Mr. Card, Mr. Mott and Mr. Campbell, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.
- Report from Com. on Reporting. Mr. Young reported further from the Committee on the subject of reporting the Debates of this House, and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.
- (See Appendix, No. 2.)
- A tepled in part. &c. *Ordered*, That the Report be received and adopted by the House, so far as respects the first clause thereof,—and that such part of the Report be referred back to the Committee, to consult with Architects as to its practicability, and the best method of carrying out the same in the erection of a Reporter's Gallery, and to report thereon to the House for its further action.
- Order of day. The Order of the Day being read—
- Com. on C. B. Representation Bill. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to increase the Representation in General Assembly from the Island of Cape Breton, and the Petition in relation thereto. Mr. Speaker left the Chair. Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
- Report progress. The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had had the said Bill and Petition so referred to them under consideration, and had made some progress therein, and that the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again, on the consideration of the same subject.

Ordered

Ordered, That this House, will again To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the further consideration of the said Bill and Petition. Made further order.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown have leave of absence until Monday evening next, on urgent private business. Leave of absence to Mr. Brown.

Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at Twelve of the clock.

Saturday, 5th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of Willis Foster and others, Inhabitants of the Back Settlement of Aylesford, in King's County, was presented by Mr. Hall and read, praying a Grant, to enable the continuation of the Mail Route from the Western part of Cornwallis, along the Back Road under the North Mountain, to the County Line. Pet. for Mail Route Aylesford.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post Office Com.

A Petition of William C. Pipes of Napan, in the County of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Bent and read, praying compensation for services performed for a transient Pauper. Pet. of W. C. Pipes.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of transient Poor. Ref. to Pauper Com.

A Petition of Jacob Hening, of Kennetcook, in the County of Hants, was presented by Mr. McDougall and read, praying aid to an Oat Mill there. Pet. of J. Hening.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Ref. to Com. on Agriculture.

A Bill to Naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Doctor of Laws of the University of Pavia, was read a second time. Dr. Mantovani Nat. Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House. Committed.

A Petition of James McDaniel, of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. McDonald and read, praying aid to a Grist and Oat Mill there. Pet. of J. McDaniel.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Ref. to Com. on Agriculture.

A Petition of John D. Fisher, of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Dodd and read, praying aid to a Grist and Oat Mill there. Pet. of J. D. Fisher.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Ref. to Com. on Agriculture.

A Petition of William Slocomb and others, of Bridgewater, in the County of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Mignowitz and read, praying a special Grant in aid of the contemplated new line of Road, from the head of Mahone Bay, in the said County, to Mills Village, in Queen's County. Pet. for Road from Mahone Bay to Bridgetown.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Joseph Gloade and others, Chief and Captains of the Indians, was presented by Mr. Beckwith and read, praying for Legislative enactments for the preservation of Moose, and for the removal of restrictions upon the spearing of Salmon by the Indians. Pet. of Indian Chiefs.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Ref. to Indian Com.

At One of the clock

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that Joshua W. Borden, who petitioned this House on the 29th day of January last, complaining of the undue Election and Return of John Hall and Daniel Moore, Esquires, sitting Members for the County of Kings, had not

entered into a Recognizance in respect to such Petition, according to the directions of the Act, made in the second year of Her present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for regulating the trials of controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in General Assembly."

Order for consid. Pet.
discharged.

Ordered, That the Order made upon the said 29th day of January last, for taking the said Petition into consideration this day, be discharged.

Pet. of D. Murray.

A Petition of Donald Murray, of the Black River, in the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington and read, setting forth that a portion of his Land had been some time since taken for a Public Road without his having received any damages for the same, and praying compensation.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Fulton, Mr. Dodd and Mr. Hall, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Pet. of Eunice Frost.

A Petition of Eunice Frost, of Argyle, widow, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Huntington and read, praying compensation for land taken from her for the purpose of a Public Road.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Select Committee this day appointed to consider the Petition of Donald Murray, who shall also be a Committee to examine and report upon this Petition.

Pet. for Light House
on Peter's Island.

A Petition of Edward A. Jones, and others, of West Port, in the County of Digby, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying that a Light House may be erected on Peter's Island, so called, lying between Brier Island and Long Island.

Ref. to Com. on Nav.
Sec.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Pet. of W. Watts.

A Petition of William Watts, of Port Hood, in the County of Inverness, late Overseer of the Poor at that place, was presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, praying reimbursement of the expenses of a transient pauper.

Ref. to Pauper Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of transient Poor.

Pet. of Jos. Wickins.

A Petition of Joseph Wickins, of the Mud Islands, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Huntington, and read, praying a continuation of the sum granted him last Session, to aid in keeping a Man and Boat, for the relief of shipwrecked persons—and, also, a small sum towards enabling him to erect a suitable Building for their accommodation.

Ref. to Com. on Nav.
Sec.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Pet. of Geo. Smith,
Esq.

A Petition of George Smith, Esquire, of Pictou, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Huntington, and read, praying compensation for having acted as Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1837, during the illness of the then Speaker of the House.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

Pet. of Don. McRae.

A Petition of Donald McRae was presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying aid in the erection of a Grist and Oat Mill, and Kiln, at St. George's Channel, in the County of Richmond.

Ref. to Com. on Ag.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Papers laid on Table,
viz.:

The Hon. Mr. Uniacke, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House two Petitions addressed to His Excellency, viz.:

Pet. of A. McDonald
and al.

A Petition of Angus McDonald, and others, of the head of Salmon River, in the County of Cape Breton—and

Pet. of S. Peeples, Sen.
and al.

A Petition of Samuel Peeples, Senior, and others, of the Township of Milford, Gut of Canso:

Distress.

And the same were read respectively, setting forth the distress existing from failure of the Potato and other Crops, and praying relief.

And

And thereupon :

On Motion of the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, *Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider generally the subject of Destitution, from failure of the Crops or otherwise, and to report thereon. Com. on subject of Destitution.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall, Mr. Dickey, Mr. Young, Mr. Dodd and Mr. McDonald, be a Committee for the above purpose. Com. named.

Ordered, That the two foregoing Petitions, laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, be referred to the said Committee on the subject of destitution. Petr. ref. to Com.

A Petition of Charles Cooke, a Branch Pilot of Pictou, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying remuneration for his detention on board a Vessel at Quarantine. Petr. of C. Cooke.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of William Adamson, Licensed Pilot, for the Port of Pictou, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying remuneration for detention on board a vessel at Quarantine. Petr. of W. Adamson

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Overseers of the Poor, for the Township of Guysborough, was presented by the Hon. Mr. DesBarres, and read, praying payment of expenses incurred in support of transient paupers. Petr. of Overseers of Poor, Guysborough.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of transient Poor. Refl. to Pauper Com.

A Petition of Peter Campbell and others, Inhabitants of McLellan's Mountain, Blue Mountain, Garden of Eden, and Wentworth's Grant, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying for the establishment of a Weekly Mail, from New Glasgow to the Garden of Eden, and by certain routes therein designated. Petr. for Mail N, Glasgow.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Refl. to Post Office Com.

At three of the clock

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the parties, who petitioned this House on the 29th day of January last, complaining of the undue Election and Return of John Crowe, Esquire, sitting member for the Township of Onslow, had not entered into a Recognizance in respect to such Petition, according to the directions of the Act made in the Second Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for regulating the trials of controverted Elections or returns of Members to serve in General Assembly."

Ordered, That the order made on the said 29th day of January last, for taking the said Petition into consideration this day, be discharged. Order for consid. Petr. discharged.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee on the General State of the Province—which being seconded :

And a Debate arising thereon—

Mr. Dodd moved the previous question, that this House do now adjourn—which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the latter motion Nineteen, against it Twenty Seven. Motion for Com. on Genl. State of Prov.

For

	For the adjournment—		Against the adjournment—	
Division	<i>Mr. Dickey,</i>	<i>Mr. Bent,</i>	<i>Mr. Card,</i>	<i>Mr. Killam,</i>
	" <i>Hall,</i>	" <i>Fleming,</i>	" <i>Homer,</i>	<i>Hon. Mr. DesBarres,</i>
	" <i>Dodd,</i>	" <i>Wier,</i>	" <i>McKenna,</i>	" " <i>Young,</i>
	" <i>Johnston,</i>	" <i>Freeman,</i>	" <i>Smith,</i>	<i>Mr. Dimock,</i>
	" <i>Fulton,</i>	" <i>Crowe,</i>	" <i>Bourneuf,</i>	" <i>Mott,</i>
	" <i>Snow,</i>	" <i>Thorne,</i>	" <i>Creelman,</i>	" <i>Mignowitz,</i>
	" <i>Whitman,</i>	" <i>Moore,</i>	" <i>Martell,</i>	" <i>Robertson,</i>
	" <i>Beckwith,</i>	" <i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Hon. Mr. Huntington,</i>	<i>Hon. Mr. Howe,</i>
	" <i>Budd,</i>	" <i>Fraser.</i>	<i>Mr. McLeod,</i>	<i>Mr. Henry,</i>
	" <i>Campbell,</i>		" <i>Kedy,</i>	" <i>Comeau,</i>
			" <i>Sangster,</i>	<i>Hon. Mr. Uniacke,</i>
			" <i>McDonald,</i>	" " <i>Doyle,</i>
			" <i>McDougall,</i>	" " <i>McNab.</i>
			" <i>Ernst,</i>	

Negative. So it passed in the negative.

Amendment carried. The Hon. Mr. Uniacke then moved, by way of amendment to the said proposed Resolution, to leave out the word 'now' and insert instead thereof the words 'on Monday next,' which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Order of Day for Com. of whole. And the question on the said Resolution as amended being put, *Ordered,* That this House do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee on the General State of the Province.

Order of Day postponed. The order of the day being read. *Ordered,* That this House do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee on the consideration of the Cape Breton Representation Bill, &c.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Eleven of the clock.

Monday, 7th February. 1848.

PRAYERS.

Pet. Jas. Skinner. A Petition of James Skinner, of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Blackadar, and read, praying compensation for the use of Lands and Buildings belonging to him, and occupied by the Board of Health, for the necessities of, and as Hospitals for sick, shipwrecked and other poor Emigrants.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

Pet. of D. Love. A Petition of David Love, and others, Merchants carrying on business at the East River, near the Albion Mines, was presented by Mr. Robertson, and read, praying that the Act allowing Spirituous Liquors to be sold at the Counter, may be extended to that Settlement.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

Pet. Inhabit. of Argyle. A Petition of Inhabitants of Argyle was presented by the Hon Mr. Huntington, and read, praying aid towards opening a Sluice to bring the Water from a Lake to a Mill, to grind their Grain.

Refd. to Com. Agrl. *Ordered,* That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Pet. D. McIsaac. A Petition of Donald McIsaac, of Broad Cove, Intervale, County of Inverness, Miller, was presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, praying aid in the erection of a new Kiln to his Mill.

Refd. to Com. Agrcl. *Ordered,* That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A Petition of James Croucher and Henry Boutilier, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying that a Law may be passed authorizing the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lunenburg, to make regulatton for the Navigations and Fishery of South West Cove at St. Margaret's Bay. Pet. of Jas. Croucher

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Killam, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Martel, the Hon. Mr. DesBarres, and Mr. Harrington, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon, by Bill or otherwise. Ref. Sel. Com.

A Petition of William Kynock & Co. of Sydney, C. B., was presented by the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, and read, praying that their Steam Mill, for manufacturing flour and meal, may be exempted from the operation of the Act of last Session, to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills. Pet. Wm. Kynock.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table, and that the Hon. Mr. Uniacke have leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Leave for Bill.

A Petition of Nicholas H. Martin, Esquire, Justice of the Peace for the County of Cape Breton, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, and read, praying that a master of a Vessel, employed by him, for the relief of wrecked passengers, may be compensaed. Pet. Nich. H. Martin.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

A Petition of James Gillies, Miller, and others, Inhabitanis of Grand Mire, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, and read, praying aid in the erection of a Grist and Shelling Mill there. Pet. Jas. Gillies.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Ref. Com. Agrcl.

A Petition of Hector McNeil, of Sydney, C. B., Mail Courier, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Uniacke and read, praying aid in running a Stage between Sydney and the Gut of Canso. Pet. H. McNeil, aid for Stage betw. Sydney and Gut of Canso.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. Com. Post Office.

A Petition of Inhabitants of the County of Cape Breton, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Uniacke and read, suggesting the appointment of a General Inspector of Roads. Pet. Inhabitants Cape Breton.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the Table.

Mr. Harrington, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill in amendment of the Acts, relating to Statute Labor, and the same was read a first time. Stat. Labr. Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Harrington, Mr. Hall and Mr. Taylor, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise. Ref. Sel. Com.

The Hon. Mr. Uniacke, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House, an account of the Provincial Treasurer, of all monies paid into, and monies paid from, the Provincial Treasury, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1847—and the same was read. Prov. Treasury, monies paid from.

(See Appendix No. 3.)

Ordered, That the Accounts be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts. Ref. Com. Pub. Acs.

At one of the clock

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that Benjamin Zwicker, who petitioned this House upon the 29th day of January last, complaining of the undue Election and Return of George Ernst, Esquire, one of the sitting Members for the County of Lunenburg, had not entered into a Recognizance in respect to such Petition according to the directions of the Act made in the second year of Her present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for regulating

regulating the trials of controverted elections or returns of Members, to serve in General Assembly.”

Order for consid. Pet.
discharged.

Ordered, That the order made upon the said 29th day of January last, for taking the said Petition into consideration this day, be discharged.

The Orders of the Day being read—

Order of day read
to-morrow.

Ordered, That this House do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee on the consideration of the Cape Breton Representation Bill, &c.

Comm. on Genl. State
of Prov.

The House then, pursuant to order, resolved itself into a Committee on the General State of the Province.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Rept. Resolution.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had come to a Resolution, which they had directed him to report to the House,—and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read, and is as follows :

Con. Sir R. D. George.

Whereas it is indispensable, in order that the Departmental System of Government should be carried out in this Province, in accordance with the enlightened views propounded by Her Majesty's Government, that the Office of Provincial Secretary should be held by a different tenure from that which has hitherto obtained :

And whereas, Sir Rupert D. George has resigned his seat in the Executive Council, and consequently vacated the Office of Secretary of this Province.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that Four hundred Pounds Sterling, *per annum*, chargeable on the Casual and Territorial Revenue, be allowed him for and during his life, as a retirement ; and the further sum of one hundred and sixty Pounds sterling, should he resign the Office of Registrar of Deeds—which this House contemplate arranging by Bill, during the present Session of the Legislature.

Amend moved

And thereupon Mr. Johnston moved that the said Resolution be amended by leaving out all the words thereof, except the word 'Resolved,' and inserting instead thereof the following, after the said word 'Resolved,' viz :

Con. Sir R. D. George.

That before Sir Rupert D. George could be removed from the Office of Provincial Secretary, under the Despatches of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 31 March, 1847, it was necessary, according to the tenor of those Despatches, that the condition should first be fulfilled—which, in His Lordship's despatch No. 25, is declared to apply to the removal of those public officers, who at the time the despatch was written had seats in the Executive Council, unless when they had clearly accepted office on a contrary understanding, which it is acknowledged was not the case with Sir Rupert George. A condition sanctioned by the principle repeatedly avowed by the Imperial Government, and which condition cannot be fulfilled on the part of the people of Nova-Scotia, except by an Act of Provincial Legislature ; and, therefore, the second recital of the Resolution, of which this is moved in Amendment, in asserting that Sir Rupert George, by resigning his seat in the Executive Council, vacated the office of Secretary of the Province, is incorrect—and, further, inasmuch as this House has no Constitutional right to appropriate the Casual and Territorial Revenue, the same Resolution in declaring that Four hundred Pounds Sterling per annum chargeable on that Revenue should be allowed Sir Rupert George during life as a retirement would, if passed, be unconstitutional, deceptive, and inoperative.

And this House is of opinion that until the various subjects touching the transfer of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, and the establishment of a Civil List, and the General disposal of the whole emoluments of the office held by the Provincial Secretary, should be brought under the consideration of this House, the House will not be in a condition to deal

deal with the office of Provincial Secretary, or the question of a retiring pension in all the bearings and relations of the subject in such a manner as can be most advantageous to this Province, or congenial with their feelings—or in a way likely to be operative and effective by securing the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

Which proposed Amendment being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the Amendment, twenty-two ; against it, twenty-seven.

For the Amendment—		Against the Amendment—		
Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Ryder,	Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Comeau,	Division.
" Blackadar,	" Bent,	" Homer,	" Smyth,	
" Dodd,	" Fulton,	" Kedy,	" McLeod,	
" Johnston,	" Budd,	" McKenna,	Hon. Mr. Howe,	
" Hall,	" Wier,	" McDonald,	Mr. Dimock,	
" Campbell,	" Freeman,	Hon. Mr. Huntington,	Hon. Mr. DesBarres,	
" Whitman,	" Snow,	Mr. Mott,	" " Doyle,	
" Taylor,	" Thorne,	" Killam,	" " Young,	
" Crowe,	" Dickey,	" Card,	Mr. Bourneuf,	
" Harrington,	" Fleming,	" McDougall,	" Mignowitz,	
" Moore,	" Beckwith.	" Sangster,	" Henry,	
		" Martell,	Hon. Mr. Uniacke,	
		" Ernst,	" " McNab.	
		" Creelman,		

So it passed in the negative.

The question that the Resolution reported from the Committee be received and agreed to by the House being then put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the Resolution, twenty-seven ; against it, twenty-two.

For the Resolution—		Against the Resolution—		
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Comeau,	Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Ryder,	
" Homer,	" Smyth,	" Blackadar,	" Bent,	
" Kedy,	" McLeod,	" Dodd,	" Fulton,	
" McKenna,	Hon. Mr. Howe,	" Johnston,	" Budd,	
" McDonald,	Mr. Dimock,	" Hall,	" Wier,	
Hon. Mr. Huntington,	Hon. Mr. DesBarres,	" Campbell,	" Freeman,	
Mr. Mott,	" " Doyle,	" Whitman,	" Snow,	
" Killam,	" " Young,	" Taylor,	" Thorne,	
" Card,	Mr. Bourneuf,	" Crowe,	" Dickey,	
" McDougall,	" Mignowitz,	" Harrington,	" Fleming,	
" Sangster,	" Henry,	" Moore,	" Beckwith.	
" Martell,	Hon. Mr. Uniacke,			
" Ernst,	" " McNab.			
" Creelman,				

So it passed in the affirmative—and the Resolution, as reported from the Committee, was agreed to by the House.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Tuesday, 8th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of the Eastern District of the Township of Shelburne was presented by Mr. McKenna, and read, praying that a Law may be passed for setting off the said District as separate and distinct for the support of the Poor.

Pet. for Act to divide Shelburne Pools District.

Ordered.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Henry, Mr. Homer, and Mr. Martell, to examine and report upon by Bill or otherwise.

Pet. for extension of
Hx. License Law to
Windsor.

A Petition of John Jordan, and others, of Windsor, was presented by Mr. Fraser, and read, praying that the Halifax Liquor License Act may be extended to that Town.

And thereupon :

Com. on License Law.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser, Mr. Killam, Mr. Sangster, Mr. Creelman, and Mr. Henry, be a Select Committee to examine and report by Bill or otherwise, upon all matters connected with the sale of Spirituous Liquors by License, and generally on the subject of the Laws regulating the same.

Pet. referd. to Com.

Ordered, That the foregoing Petition of John Jordan and others, and also the Petition of David Love and others, of the East River of Pictou, presented to this House yesterday, be referred to the said Committee.

Pet. of A. McInnes.

A Petition of Angus McInnes, of River Inhabitants, in the County of Inverness, Miller, was presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, praying aid in the erection of a large Kiln to his mill there, to enable him to supply the demand occasioned by the failure of the Potato Crop.

Refd. to Com. Agrcl.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Pet. for Free Port.
Annapolis.

A Petition of Peter Bonnett, and others, Inhabitants of the County of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying that intercession may be made with the Home Government to have the privilege of a Free Warehousing Port, or Port of Entry, extended to Annapolis Royal.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

Evid. agt. Geo. Reading's
vote at Truro
Election.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House the evidence taken by the Sheriff of the County of Colchester, under which he struck from one of the Poll Books, at the late Election for the Township of Truro, the name of George Reading—the same having been forwarded to Mr Speaker by the said Sheriff, pursuant to the order of this House, made on the 2d day of February, Instant.

Evid. and Pet. of Wm.
Fleming referd. to
Truro Elec. Com.

Ordered, That the said Evidence, together with the Petition of William Fleming, Esquire, sitting member for the Township of Truro, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the Election for the said Township of Truro

Pet. of Dr. Gesner for
aid to Book.

A Petition of Abraham Gesner was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying aid in the publication of a Work, now in course of preparation by him, on the industrial resources of Nova Scotia.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, that the Petition be referred to the Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Dickey and Mr. Creelman, to examine and report upon.

At one of the Clock,

No Recognizance on
Pet. agt. Hx. County
Members.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the parties who petitioned this House on the 31st day of January last, complaining of the undue Election and return of the Honble. Joseph Howe, and Henry Y. Mott, Esquire, sitting members for the County of Halifax, had not entered into a Recognizance in respect to such Petition, according to the directions of the Act made in the Second Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for regulating the trials of controverted Elections or returns of members to serve in General Assembly."

Order for consid. Pet.
discharged.

Ordered, That the order made upon the said 31st day of January, for taking the said Petition into consideration, this day be discharged.

Pet. of Overseers of
Poor Argyle.

A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Argyle, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying reimbursment of the Expenses of transient Paupers.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of transient Poor. Ref. to Pauper Com.

On Motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills. Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bills to naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Doctor of Laws of the University of Pavia; and had directed him to report the same to the House, without any amendment; and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table. Report Dr. Mantovani
Nat. Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

The Hon. Mr. Young, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to amend the Act further to improve the administration of the Law—and the same was read a first time. Law Bill presented.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to the Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Hall, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise. Ref. to Sel. Com.

The Hon. Mr. Young also pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to enable the Sessions, by and with the advice of the Grand Jury in each and every County, to assess the Inhabitants thereof to relieve distress when prevailing in certain cases—and the same was read a first time. Destitution Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to the Select Committee, appointed on Saturday last on the subject of destitution. Ref to Des. Com.

The Hon. Mr. Uniacke, pursuant to leave given, presented a Petition from Inhabitants of Gabarouse, in the County of Cape Breton, and also a Petition from Inhabitants of East Bay, in the same County, respectively praying an additional Representative in General Assembly, for the said County of Cape Breton. Pets. for increase of
Representation. C.B.

Ordered, That the Petitions be referred to the Committee of the whole House, on the Bill to increase the Representation in General Assembly, from the Island of Cape Breton, to be considered with the said Bill. Ref. to Com. of whole
on Bill.

The order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill to increase the Representation in General Assembly from the Island of Cape Breton, &c., being read, Order of Day C. 1:
Representation Bill.

The House resolved itself into the said Committee. Com. of whole on Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had made further progress in the business referred to them. Report progress.

Ordered, That this House do again, at a future day, resolve itself into a Committee on the consideration of the said Bill and Petitions connected therewith. Made further Order.

A Petition of Charles Fixott, M. D., of Isle Madame, in the County of Richmond, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, and read, praying remuneration for Medical Attendance upon Sick Emigrants, wrecked in the Barque Maria, of Galway. Pet. of Dr. Fixott.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Main-a-dieu, in the County of Cape Breton, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, and read, praying an additional Representative in General Assembly, for that County. Pet. for Rep. C. B.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee of the whole House, on the Bill to increase the Representation in General Assembly from the Island of Cape Breton to be considered with the said Bill. Ref to Com. of whole
on Bill.

Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at One of the clock.

Wednesday, 9th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

No Recogniz. of Pet.
agt. Cornwallis Elec-
tion

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that Joshua W. Borden, who petitioned this House on the 31st day of January last, complaining of the undue Election and Return of Mayhew Beckwith, Esquire, sitting member for the Township of Cornwallis, had not entered into a Recognizance in respect to such Petition, according to the directions of the Act made in the Second Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for regulating the trials of Controverted Elections or returns of Members to serve in General Assembly."

Order for consid. Pet.
discharged.

Ordered, That the order made upon the said 31st day of January last, for taking the said Petition into consideration, this day be discharged.

Pet. of D. McGregor
and al.

A Petition of Donald McGregor and Donald Munro, was presented by Mr. Dodd, and read, praying a Bounty upon a Superior Mill, built by them for the manufacture of Grain, at St. Ann's, in the County of Cape Breton.

Ref. to Com. on Ag.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Pet. from Grand Nar-
rows as to Destitution.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of Grand Narrows, in the County of Cape Breton, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, and read, praying aid in relief of their destitution and starvation for the want of Provisions.

Ref. to Des. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Destitution.

Pet. for return of Quar-
antine Money.

A Petition of James Fraser, of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, Merchant, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying, as agent of J. B. Acmerman and Sons, of Glasgow, in Scotland, owners of the Barque 'London,' that a sum of money paid under the Quarantine Acts, to the Health Officer at Pictou, may be refunded to them.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Bill consid. Toll at
Grist Mills.

The Hon. Mr. Uniacke, pursuant to leave given on a former day, presented a Bill in amendment of the Act to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills—and the same was read a first time.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Dodd, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Mott and Mr. Campbell, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

Halifax Election Com.
adjourned.

Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Halifax Township Election Committee, by direction of the Committee moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Saturday next, the 12th instant, at one of the clock, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Engrossed Bill to Nat-
uralize Dr. Manto-
vani read 3rd time.
Passed.

An Engrossed Bill to Naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Doctor of Laws of the University of Pavia, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to Naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Doctor of Laws of the University of Pavia.

Sent to Council.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Amherst Court House
Bill read 2nd time.

A Bill for regulating the Court House Ground at Amherst, in the County of Cumberland, was read a second time.

Committed.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Pet. for Grand Dique
Ferry.

A Petition of Inhabitants of the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying aid towards the erection of Wharves, and otherwise so as to establish a safe and efficient Ferry across the Lennox Passage, between Isle Madame and the Main Land.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Select Committee appointed on the 29th day of January last, on the Petition of John McInnes and others on the same subject. Ref. to Com. thereon.

Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to repeal so much of the Act respecting Commissioners of Streets, as relates to the Village of Antigonish. And the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Antigonish Streets Bill presented.

Mr. Hall, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to enable Supervisors of Public Grounds to take charge of certain undivided Lands in the Township of Cornwallis. And the same was read a first time. Cornwallis Public Lands' Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Thorne, Mr. Fulton and Mr. Harrington, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise. Ref. to Sel. Com.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, informed the House that the Hon. James Boyle Uniacke, a member of this House, had been appointed to and had accepted the Office of Her Majesty's Attorney General for this Province; that the Hon. William Frederick DesBarres, also a member of this House, had been appointed to and had accepted the Office of Her Majesty's Solicitor General for this Province. And, that the Hon. Joseph Howe, also a member of this House, had been appointed to and had accepted the Office of Secretary of the Province. House informed of appointments of Attorney, Sol. Gen. and Provin. Sec.

And thereupon :

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that he would require that Writs be issued in the usual form for the Election of others to serve in the stead of the said three late members, whose seats in this House have become vacant, according to the Statute, in such case made and provided. Writs to be issued to supply vacancies.

Mr. Hall, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to amend the Act relating to Commissioners of Sewers—and the same was read a first time. Com. of Sewers Bill.

Ordered, that the Bill be referred to Mr. Hall, the Hon. Mr. Huntington, Mr. Dimock, Mr. Sangster, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Dickey and Mr. Creelman, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise. Ref. to Sel. Com.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Thursday, February 10th, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Granville, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of a transient Pauper, over one hundred years of age, incurred by them during the last year. Pet. of Overseers of Poor, Granville.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of transient Poor. Ref. to Pauper Com.

A Petition on behalf of the residents at Neecum Taugh and other neighboring Settlements, was presented by Mr. Mott and read, setting forth the destitution prevailing in those settlements from failure of the crops, and praying relief. Pet. as to Distress at Neecum Taugh.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Destitution. Ref. to Des. Com.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Doyle—*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to examine and report upon the state of the Provincial Penitentiary. Com. on Provin. Penitentiary.

Ordered, That Mr. Creelman, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Card, Mr. Mott and Mr. Fraser, be a Committee for that purpose. Com. named.

A Petition of the Reverend James C. Cochran and others, of Lunenburg, was presented Pet. for aid to Blind Girl.

ed by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying aid towards the maintenance of Jane Bolman, an orphan, destitute and blind, for a further time, at an Asylum in Boston, where she has hitherto been supported by friendly subscriptions.

And thereupon—

Com. on Deaf Dumb and Blind.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed on the subject of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind of this Province.

Com. named.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser, the Hon. Mr. Doyle, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Budd and Mr. Fulton, be the Committee for that purpose.

Pet. ref. to Com.

Ordered, That the foregoing Petition of the Reverend James C. Cochran and others, be referred to the said Committee.

Pet. for aid to Mail Route Maitland.

A Petition of Alexander D. Whidden and others, Inhabitants of Maitland, was presented by Mr. McDougall and read, praying that a Post route may be extended from that place to the Post Office at Parker's, near the Shubenacadie Bridge, a distance of about twenty miles.

Ref. to Post Office Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.

Pet. for Mail Route Newport.

A Petition of Joseph Mosher and others, of Newport and Douglas, was presented by Mr. McDougall and read, praying the establishment of a Mail route from the Scotch Village, in Newport, to the north of the Noel Road, a distance of about eighteen miles.

Ref. to Post Office Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.

Pet. of Jas. Roche.

A Petition of James Roche, Miller, of Rawdon, was presented by Mr. McDougall and read, praying aid to build a new Oat Kiln, in connection with his Mill at that place.

Ref. to Com. on Agriculture.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Colchester Rep. Bill presented.

Mr. Creelman, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to alter and regulate the Representation in the County of Colchester—and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

At One of the clock

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the parties who petitioned this House on the 31st day of January last, complaining of the undue Election and return of the Honble. James McNab, one of the sitting members for the Township of Halifax, had not entered into a Recognizance in respect to such Petition, according to the directions of the Act made in the Second Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for regulating the trials of controverted Elections or returns of members to serve in General Assembly."

Order for Consideration discharged.

Ordered, That the order made upon the said 31st day of January last, for taking the said Petition into consideration this day, be discharged.

Report from Com. on Amend. of Statute Labor Bill.

Mr. Harrington, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill in amendment of the Act relating to Statute Labor, reported that the Committee had considered the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House, without any Amendment,—and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's Table; and thereupon

Bill read 2nd time and Committed.

The Bill was read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Pet. for return of Duties on Boats imported.

A Petition of James E. DeWolfe, of Kentville, in King's County, was presented by Mr. Hall and read, praying a return of duties paid by him upon two Boats, imported from New Brunswick, for the use of the Barque 'Kent,' newly built by him in said County.

Ref. to Com. on Trade.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Pet. that Cornwallis be made a Free Port.

A Petition of Inhabitants of King's County, was presented by Mr. Hall and read, praying that the Port of Cornwallis, in that County, may be made a Free Port.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

The Hon. Mr. McNab, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House Accounts and Statements relative to the Poores' Asylum, at Halifax, for the year 1847. Accounts of Poores' Asylum Halifax presented.

(See Appendix, No. 4.)

Ordered, That the Accounts and Statements be referred to Mr. McLeod, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Snow, Mr. McDougall and Mr. Smyth, to examine and report upon. Ref. to Sel. Com.

Mr. Dodd, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill in addition to, and alteration of, the Acts for establishing regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands within this Province, and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Crown Lands Sale Bill presented.

Mr. McLeod reported from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of John Campbell, Superintendant of St. Paul's Island, on behalf of the Widow of Donald Moon, praying aid, and he read the Report in his place, and delivered it in at the Clerk's table where it was again read, and is as followeth—That they had carefully taken the matter of such petition into consideration, and that under the peculiar circumstances of the case set forth in said petition, they beg leave to recommend that the sum of Fifteen Pounds be paid to the Widow of said Donald Moon, out of the general funds of the Province. Report on Pet. of Superintendant of St. Paul's on behalf of Widow Moon.

Committee Room, 1st February, 1848.

(Signed.) JAMES McLEOD, Chairman,
JOHN McDOUGALL,
ANDW. ROBERTSON.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the table.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Friday, 11th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Liverpool, was presented by Mr. Freeman, and read, praying for reimbursement of expenses, incurred by them in respect of transient Paupers and poor Indians. Pet. of Overseers Liverpool.

Ordered, That the said Petition, so far as the same relates to expenses of transient paupers, be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor, and the remainder to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Ref. to Pauper and Indian Committees.

A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Windsor, was presented by Mr. Fraser, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of Emigrant transient paupers. Pet. of Overseers, Windsor.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor. Ref. to Pauper Com.

A Petition of A. B. Patterson, and others, Inhabitants of Aylesford, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying aid in addition to their subscriptions to extend the Breakwater at that place, so as to afford shelter to Vessels. Pet. for aid to Breakwater at Aylesford.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities. Ref. to Nav. Com.

Ordered, That Mr. Moore have leave of absence until Wednesday next, to return home on urgent private business. Leave of absence to Mr. Moore.

Ordered, That Mr. Sangster have leave of absence until Monday next, on urgent private business. And to Mr. Sangster.

Com. on revision of
Laws. Report Bills,
viz. :

For Registering Mar-
riages, &c.
Billeting Troops.

Read 1st and 2nd time
and Committed.

Mr. Fraser, from the Committee on the revision and consolidation of the Laws, reported and presented

A Bill for the registering of Marriages, Births and Deaths. And

A Bill to provide for the Billeting of Her Majesty's Troops and Militia.

And the said Bills were read a first time.

Ordered, nem con, That the said Bills be now read a second time.

And the same were read a second time accordingly.

Ordered, That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Fraser also, from the same Committee, reported and presented

A Bill for the Inspection of Flour and Meal, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Hall, from the same Committee, also reported and presented,

A Bill relating to the Common at LaHave—and

A Bill for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages.

And the said Bills were severally read a first time.

Ordered, nem con, That the said Bills be now read a second time.

And the same were read a second time accordingly.

Ordered, That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Also Flour Inspection
Bill Read 1st time,
&c.

Also LaHave Com-
mon Bill and
Mortgage foreclosure
Bill.

Read 1st and 2nd time
and Committed.

Registry of Deeds Bill
presented.

The Hon. Mr. Young, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill concerning the Registry of Deeds, and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Papers presented re-
lative to Light
Houses.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House several papers relating to the subject of Light Houses on the coasts of this Province, and the same were read, viz :

Report from the Commissioners of Light Houses, dated 27th January, 1848, with a communication from the Commissioners of Light Houses for New Brunswick, dated 15th January, 1848.

Report from the Commissioners of Light Houses, for Nova Scotia, dated 2nd June, 1847, with respect to the proposed Light House on Isle Haut.

Report from Captain Owen, dated 31st August, 1847.

Report and papers from Commissioners for New Brunswick, transmitted by Letter from the Secretary of that Province, dated 7th August, 1847.

Letter from Nova Scotia Commissioners, dated 20th September, 1847.

Letter from same, dated 22d December, 1847.

Letter from Captain Owen, dated 25th September, 1847, with inclosures.

Letter from same, dated 11th November, 1847, with inclosures.

(See Appendix No. 5.)

Ref. to Nav. Com.

Ordered, That the said Papers be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Papers on Passengers
and Emigration com-
mittee presented.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, also by like command, presented to the House several papers on the subject of Passengers and Emigration, which were read by the Clerk, viz :

Copy of Despatch from His Excellency Sir John Harvey to the Right Hon. Earl Grey, dated 1st April, 1847.

Copy of Earl Grey's reply thereto, dated 29th April, 1847.

Copy of Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 14th May, 1847, with a communication from the Board of Land and Emigration, dated 7th May, 1847.

Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General, dated 1st December, 1847.

Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 2nd December, 1847.

Copy of Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 16th December, 1847, with documents therein referred to.

(See

(See Appendix, No. 6.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, also by like command, presented to the House a copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 30th September, 1847, on the subject of two Acts passed by the Legislature during the last Session—one having reference to the Sale of Crown Lands, and the other to the Crown Land Department,—and the same was read by the Clerk.

Despatch presented on subject of Crown Lands Acts of last Session.

(See Appendix, No. 7.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, also by like command, presented to the House—two orders of the Queen in Council, dated respectively 22d November, 1847—one thereof allowing seventy-six Acts of the General Assembly of the last Session,—and the other containing the special confirmation of two Acts—one thereof to amend the Act relating to Marriage Licenses, and the other respecting the Estate of Robert W. Crookshank, and the same were read by the Clerk.

Orders of Queen in Council presented allowing 76 Acts.

With Confirmation of Marriage license Act and Crookshank's estate Act.

(See Appendix, No. 8.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, also by like command, presented to the House—
A Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 11th December, 1847, on the subject of the Act passed during the last Session, entitled 'An Act to regulate the importation of Books, and to protect the British Author,' with inclosures therein referred to—and the same were read by the Clerk.

Despatch also presented on subject of Copyright Act.

(See Appendix No. 9.)

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Hall and Mr. Dodd, to examine and report upon by Bill or otherwise.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington also by like command presented to the House
A Copy of Letter from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 13th October, 1847, on the subject of the Post Office Department in this Province, with various inclosures therein referred to—and the same were read by the Clerk.

Copy of Letter from Col. Sec. on Post Office presented.

(See Appendix No. 10.)

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.

Ref. to Post Office Com.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, also by like command, presented to the House
Copy of Circular Despatch from Earl Grey, dated 27th September, 1847, with report and resolutions of the House of Commons, touching Colonial Accounts, and the mode of keeping and auditing the same—and the said Papers were read by the Clerk.

Circular Despatch in Colonial Accounts presented.

(See Appendix No. 11.)

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Committee of Public Accounts.

Ref. to Com. on Pub. Accts.

Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the Londonderry Election Committee, by direction of the Committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Saturday, the 19th day of February, Instant, at Eleven of the clock—which, being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Leave of Adjournment to Londonderry El. Com.

Mr.

- Report from Com. on Sydney Pilotage Bill. Mr. Dodd, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Bill to alter the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at Sydney, Cape Breton, reported that the Committee had considered the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House, without any amendment—and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table. And thereupon
- Bill committed. *Ordered,* That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.
- Com. of whole on Bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.
Mr. Speaker left the Chair.
Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
- Report of Stat. Labor Bill with Amendments. The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill in Amendment of the Acts relating to Statute Labor, and had directed him to report the same,—and had made Amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill, and that they had also gone through the Bill to repeal so much of the Act respecting Commissioners of Streets as relates to the Village of Antigonishe, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment; and he thereupon delivered the said Bills, with the amendments to the first mentioned Bill, in at the Clerk's table.
- And Antigonishe Streets Bill without Amendm. The said Amendments to the first mentioned Bill were then read by the Clerk, and the question put thereon, and were agreed to by the House.
- Bills to be engrossed. *Ordered,* That the Bill with the Amendments be engrossed.
Ordered, That the Bill reported without amendment be engrossed.
- Pet. to Gov. agt. Sunday Mail at Annapolis. The Hon. Mr. Doyle, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House a Memorial of the Clergy, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of Annapolis, addressed to His Excellency, representing the evil effects from the Mail arriving at, and leaving that place on Sunday, and praying that other arrangements may be made so as to avoid the desecration of the Sabbath,—and the same was read by the Clerk.
- Ref. to Post Office Com. *Ordered,* That the Memorial be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.
- Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at Two of the clock.

Saturday, 12th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

- Pet. from Exrs. of Cumberland. A Petition of Executors of the late John Chamberlain, deceased, was presented by Mr. Mott, and read, praying a further remuneration for his services as Reporter of the Debates of the House of Assembly in former Sessions.
Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.
- Pet. from Lunenburg for return of Duties on Organ. A Petition of the Revd James C. Cochran, of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Freeman and read, praying a return of Duty paid upon the importation of an Organ for the Church in Lunenburg.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.
- Ref. to Trade Com.
- Pet. from Dr. Jennings. A Petition of Edward Jennings, M. D., was presented by Mr. Mott, and read, praying payment of a claim for Medical Attendance on transient paupers.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of transient Poor.
- Ref. to Com. on Paupers.
- Pet. from Barney's River for Post Com. A Petition of Inhabitants of Barney's River, in the County of Pictou, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying a Grant to establish a Post Communication through the different Settlements up and down that River.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.
- Ref. to Com.

- A Petition of Inhabitants of Whycocomagh, was presented by Mr. Smyth and read, praying aid in conveying the Mails between that place and little Baddeck. Pet. for aid to Mail Carriage, C. B.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post Com.
- A Petition of Inhabitants of Grand-Ance, in the County of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, setting forth the destitution prevailing there, from failure of the crops, and praying relief. Pet. for relief from Co. Inverness.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Destitution. Ref. to Destitution Com.
- A Petition of Inhabitants of Margaree, and other places, in the County of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, praying for the establishment of a separate Board of School Commissioners in the Northern part of that County. Pet. from Margaree for separate Board of School Comrs.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education. Ref. to Ed. Com.
- A Petition of Charles Pernette, of LaHave, in the County of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Mignowitz, and read, praying additional compensation for carrying the mail over LaHave River. Pet. from C. Pernette Ferry LaHave.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post Com.
- A Petition of Abraham Hebb, and others, of LaHave, was presented by Mr. Mignowitz, and read, praying an alteration of the Law relating to the Admeasurement of Lumber. Pet. from LaHave for alteration in Law for measuring Lumber.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Mignowitz, Mr. Killam, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. McDonald, to examine and report upon, by Bill or otherwise. Ref. to Sel. Com.
- A Petition of Inhabitants of Mahone Bay, in the County of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Ernst, and read, praying for the establishment of a Way Office there. Pet. from Mahone Bay, for way Office.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post Com.
- A Petition of certain Inhabitants of the County of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying for the erection of a Light House on Peter's Island. Pet. for Light House on Peter's Island.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities. Ref. to Nav. Com.
- A Petition of Abner Taylor, of Maitland, in the County of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying aid in the establishment of a Public House in the Wilderness there. And Pet. for aid to Public Houses, Co. Annapolis.
A Petition of James Cain was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for aid to a House of entertainment for travellers in the Wilderness, on the Road leading to Liverpool.
Ordered, That the Petitions be referred to the Committee to whom was referred former Petitions for aid to Houses of Entertainment, who are also to examine and report upon these Petitions. Ref. to Com.
- A Petition of Benjamin G. Page, of Amherst, Surgeon, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying remuneration for his attendance on certain transient Paupers. Pet. of Dr. Page of Amherst.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor. Ref. to Com. on Poor
- A Petition of Maurice Walsh, of Pugwash, in the County of Cumberland, Ferryman, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying remuneration for conveying the Mails over Pugwash River. Pet. from Pugwash. Mail Allowance.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post Com.
- A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Horton, was presented by Mr. Brown and read, praying payment of expenses of a transient pauper. Pet. from Overseers Horton.
Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of transient poor. Ref. to Poor Com.

- Pet. of J. S. Watson. A Petition of John S. Watson, of Annapolis Royal, was presented by Mr. Brown and read, praying payment of expenses of a transient pauper.
- Ref. to Poor Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of transient poor.
- Pet. of S. Donovan for expenses of Seizure. A Petition of Simon Donovan, Collector of Excise, for the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying compensation for services performed and expenses incurred in a seizure of Goods, by him, under peculiar circumstances therein detailed.
- Ref. to Sel. Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Mignowitz, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Homer, to examine and report upon.
- Pet. of Mrs. James to Gov. presented. The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House the Petition of Mary James, Widow of Thomas W. James, Esquire, lately deceased, stating the long and faithful services of her said late husband as Chief Clerk in the Office of the Secretary of the Province, and the destitute state in which he has left a large and young family, and praying some relief; and the same was read by the Clerk.
- Presented. *Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the table.
- Despatches on Customs, Commerce and Post Office. The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—
- Railway Com. to Canada. A Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, dated 31st December, 1846, relating to Customs and Commercial changes, and the management of the Post Office Department in the British North American Provinces, and the formation of a great Line of Railway Communication from the seat of Government of Canada to the Atlantic; also
- Newfld. Col. Trade. A Copy of a Despatch from the Administrator of the Government of Newfoundland to Sir John Harvey, dated 26th March, 1847, on the subject of Inter-Colonial Trade, together with copies of several other Despatches and Papers on the same subject; also
- Acts for Repeal of Imp. Duties, and relating to Crown Lands. A Copy of a Despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 2d April, 1847, on the subject of the Acts passed during the last Session, in regard to the repeal of the Imperial Duties,—and the sale and management of the Crown Lands respectively.
- And the said several Papers were read by the Clerk.
- (See Appendix, No. 12.)
- Ordered*, That the same do lie on the table.
- Also Despatch on Coal Mines Address. The Hon. Mr. Huntington, also by like command, presented to the House—
- A Copy of a Despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 2nd June, 1847, (transmitting Address of Assembly of the last Session on the subject of the Coal Mines,) and a copy of Mr. Hugh Bell's Letter to Earl Grey, dated 15th April, 1847, on same subject, also transmitted with the said Address.
- And the said copies of Despatch and Letter were severally read by the Clerk.
- (See Appendix, No. 13.)
- Ordered*, That the same do lie on the Table.
- Adjournment of Truro Elec. Com. The Hon. Mr. Huntington, Chairman of the Truro Election Committee, by direction of the Committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Tuesday next, the 15th Instant, at ten o'clock—which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that he had received from the Secretary of the Province an Official Letter, dated this day, stating, by command of the Lieutenant Governor, that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint the Honourable James McNab to be provisionally a member of the Legislative Council: which appointment Mr. McNab had accepted. And that he, Mr. Speaker, had thereupon required that a Writ might be issued in the usual form for the Election of another member to serve in his stead.

Speaker informs House of Appointment of Mr. McNab, to Leg. Council, and new Writ issued for Member for Halifax.

A Petition of Merchants and Ship-owners, and others, of Arichat, in the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying for the erection of two Light Houses, near the Southern and Western Entrances of Arichat Harbour.

Pet. from Arichat for two Light Houses.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Ref. to Nav. Com.

A Petition of Merchants and others, of Arichat, was also presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying aid in the laying down buoys in Arichat Harbour.

Pet. for Buoys at Arichat.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Ref. to Nav. Com.

A Petition of Merchants and others, of Arichat, was also presented by Mr. Martell, and read, complaining of certain Rates of Pilotage to which Vessels from that Port are subject at Sydney, C. B., and Pictou.

Pet from Arichat on subject of Sydney Pilotage.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Killam, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Mott, and Mr. Blackadar, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on the General State of the Province.

Com. on State of Province.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had *unanimously* passed an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Trade and the Customs Establishment of this Province; and also an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting the transmission of the said first-mentioned Address—which said addresses they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's table, where they were severally read and are as follow:

Report of Addresses on Trade and Customs.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

The Humble Address of the Representatives of the People of Nova-Scotia, convened in General Assembly.

Addresses to Queen on Customs Duties.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

Your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Representatives of the people of Nova Scotia, beg most respectfully to solicit the favourable attention of Your Majesty to the Acts entitled: An Act to repeal certain duties of Customs—an Act for granting duties of Impost for the Support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province, and an Act in relation to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, passed by the Legislature of this Province at its last Session, together with an Address from the late Assembly in relation thereto.

This House since the Legislature has been lately convened, have been informed, that no reply has yet been received from your Majesty relative to said Address, and are not yet instructed whether your Majesty has been graciously pleased to assent to or disallow said Acts; your Majesty's faithful subjects foresee that it would not be prudent, with a just regard to the Revenue, trade and public interest of this Province, to enter again upon the consideration of the subject matter of said Acts, as referred to in the said Address, until your Majesty's gracious intentions are known in regard thereto,—and your Majesty's faithful subjects therefore most humbly pray, that your Majesty may be pleased to afford an early and favorable reply to this application.

Your

Your Majesty's faithful subjects beg most respectfully to state, that they are anxious to adopt and follow out the measures and policy delineated by the Acts and Address above referred to, and are still ready in good faith, and in a spirit of fairness and liberality, to employ in the Collection of the Provincial Revenue as many of the officers of the Customs in this Province, as can be conveniently done, and to make suitable provision in such way as may be hereafter arranged, for such officers of the Customs as may not in future be required for the Public Service.

Address to Governor
on same.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

*Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath,
Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieuten-
ant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's
Province of Nova-Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Assembly have unanimously passed an Address to Her Majesty, soliciting her favourable attention to an Act passed at the last Session for repealing certain duties of Customs and other Acts in relation thereto, and to the Address of this House accompanying said Acts, and respectfully request your Excellency to forward their address to Her Majesty with your Excellency's favorable recommendation, by the Packet to sail on Monday next.

Addresses agreed to
Unanimously.

The said Addresses were then upon the question severally put thereon *unanimously* agreed to by the House.

Presented to House
Rail Road Des-
patches.

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

A Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 18th June, 1847, on the subject of uniformity of Gauge on contemplated Rail Roads in British North America, together with a copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, of the same date, on the same subject, accompanying the said first mentioned Despatch,—also

A Copy of a Despatch from Sir John Harvey to the Earl of Elgin, dated 5th July, 1847, on the same subject,—also

A Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 17th November, 1847, with a Memorandum from Mr. Pakenham on the same subject.

And the said several papers were read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 14.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at twelve of the clock.

Monday, 14th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Pets. for aid to Break-
water Kelly's Cove.

A Petition of Inhabitants of the Township of Yarmouth, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Huntington and read, praying aid towards rebuilding the Breakwater, at Kelly's Cove, carried away by the force of the sea,—and

A

- A Petition of Thomas O'Brien and others, was also presented by the Hon. Mr. Huntington and read, praying aid to extend the Breakwater at Green Cove, in the Township of Yarmouth. And Pet. for same at Green Cove, Yarmouth.
- Ordered,* That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities. Ref. to Nav. Com.
- A Petition of G. J. Farrish and J. C. Farrish, of Yarmouth, Physicians and Surgeons, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Huntington and read, praying compensation for their services in Vaccinating a great number of persons, upon the Small Pox having been introduced there. Pet. of Drs. Farish Vaccination.
- Ordered,* That the Petition do lie on the table.
- A Petition of the Proprietors of a Meeting House for Public Worship, near Beaver River, Yarmouth, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Huntington and read, praying for the passage of an Act to enable an Assessment to be made for repairs thereof. Pet. for Act to Assess Meeting House Yarmouth.
- Ordered,* That the Petition do lie on the Table.
- A Petition of Robert McNutt was presented by Mr. Fulton and read, praying compensation for Ferrying the Mails across the mouth of River Philip, in the County of Cumberland. Pet. Mails, River Philip.
- Ordered,* That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post Com.
- A Petition of William Smith, of Pugwash, was presented by Mr. Fulton and read, praying remuneration for expenses incurred by him as an Overseer of the Poor, in the case of an insane Transient Pauper. Pet. of Overseer Pugwash.
- Ordered,* That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of transient Poor. Ref. to Com. on Paupers.
- A Petition of John Fox, Physician, of Guysboro', was presented by Mr. McDonald, and read, praying payment for medical attendance on and medicines furnished Sick Emigrants. Pet. of Dr. Fox, emigrant expenses.
- Ordered,* That the Petition do lie on the table. Table.
- A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Melford, in the County of Guysboro', was presented by Mr. McDonald and read, praying reimbursement of Expenses of Sick and Shipwrecked Emigrants. Pet. of Overseers of Melford for expenses of Shipwrecked Emigrants.
- Ordered,* That the Petition do lie on the Table. Table.
- A Petition of Edward Carritt, of Guysborough, Surgeon, was presented by Mr. McDonald, and read, praying remuneration for medical attendance upon and medicines supplied to Sick Emigrants, by order of the Board of Health. Pet. of Dr. Carritt, expenses of Sick Emigrants.
- Ordered,* That the Petition do lie on the Table. Table.
- A Petition of Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the County of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. McDonald and read, praying aid in further opening the New Great Eastern Road. Pet. from Guysborough, New Great Road.
- Ordered,* That the Petition do lie on the Table. Table.
- A Petition of John Cameron and others, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Young and read, praying an extension of the Post Line to the head of the Upper Settlement of the East River, Pictou. Pet. from Pictou for Post Line.
- Ordered,* That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post Com.
- A Petition of Michael McKenna, of North Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Dodd, and read, praying compensation for Loss incurred by a theft, and his Expenses in apprehending the Culprit, who has since escaped. Pet. of Mich. McKenna N. Sydney.
- On motion of Mr. Dimock, *Resolved,* That the Petition be withdrawn. Withdrawn.
- A Petition of Hugh McDougall, and others, of the County of Richmond, was presented by Pet. for aid to Grist Mill, Black River, Co. Richmond.

by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying aid to John Morrison, in the erection of a Grist Mill near Black River.

Ref. to Ag. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Pet. for aid to another in the same Settlement.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Black River and the adjacent Settlements, in the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying aid towards a Grist and Oat Mill, proposed to be erected by John Smith, Esquire.

Ref. to Com. on Agriculture.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Pet. for aid to Oat Mill at LochLomond.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Loch Lomond and its vicinity, in the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying aid to Kenneth Morrison, in the erection of a Grist and Oat Mill.

Ref. to Com. on Agriculture.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Pet. for aid to Grand Dique Ferry.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Black River Settlement and other parts of the County of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying aid to the Grand-dique Ferry over the Lenox Passage, so as that the charges thereat may be reduced.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee to whom the former petitions on the same subject were referred.

Accounts of Casual Revenue presented.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House an account of the Receipts and Payments of the Casual Revenues for the year 1847, together with a statement of sums paid on account of arrears of salaries charged on that Fund, and a statement of arrears and allowances now chargeable thereon.

(See Appendix No. 15.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Accounts presented of expenses of Battery at Picton.

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House a Letter from George Smith, Esquire, to the Provincial Secretary, dated 12th February, 1848, with an account of James Johnston, of expenses on Battery at Picton, in which the Militia Arms have been deposited—and the said Letter was read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the Letter and Account do lie on the table.

Pet. from Bear River Ferryman.

A Petition of Isaac Winchester, of Hillsburgh, in the County of Digby, was presented by Mr. Budd and read, praying remuneration for having for a great number of years past ferried the Mails across Bear River without remuneration, although not a Licensed Ferryman.

Ref. to Post. Com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.

Pet. for Law for Regulating Wharf at St. Mary's Bay.

A Petition of Jeremiah Everett and others, of St. Mary's Bay, in the County of Digby, was presented by Mr. Budd and read, praying a Legislative Enactment to prevent encroachments upon a Wharf erected by them on said Bay.

Leave for Bill.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Budd have leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.

Bill from Sheriff, Co. Cumberland.

A Petition of Joshua Chandler, of Amherst, High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Dickey and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred by him at the last Election of Representatives beyond the sum received by him, according to Law. And thereupon

Mr. Dickey moved that the petition be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon—which being seconded

Withdrawn.

Mr. Martell moved, by way of amendment to the question, that the petition be withdrawn.

drawn, which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative—and thereupon

Ordered, That the Petition be withdrawn.

A Petition of John Fraser, of Boulardrie Island, in the County of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Dodd, and read, praying remuneration for arresting certain criminal offenders and attending their trial, whereby he was put to expenses and prevented leaving the Province in accordance with arrangements previously made.

Pet. of John Fraser of Boulardrie.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Hall, Mr. McLeod, and Mr. Snow, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the House.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

A Petition of Catholics of the City of Halifax, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying aid to a School in the North part of the City, in connexion with St. Patrick's Church.

Pet. for aid to Catholic School.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education.

Ref. to Com. on Education.

A Petition of Thomas Browne, Crier of the Supreme Court at Halifax, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying remuneration out of the Provincial Funds, for services performed by him at the Terms of the Supreme Court in Halifax, where, under the late Enactments, the arguments of questions of Law arising in the different Circuits, as well as in the said County of Halifax, are heard and disposed of, and for which services he has therefore no peculiar claim upon the Funds of the County of Halifax.

Pet. of Crier at Supreme Court.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Hall, Mr. Dodd and Mr. Henry, to examine and report upon, by Bill or otherwise.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House a Petition of Murdoch McCaskill, and others, appointed at a General Meeting of Settlers, of St. Patrick's Channel, in the County of Cape Breton, and the same was read by the Clerk, setting forth the alarming distress prevailing there, from failure of the Crops, and praying relief.

Pet. to Lieut. Gov. from St. Patrick's Channel for relief.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Destitution.

Ref. to Destitute Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Mire, and other parts of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Dodd and read, praying aid in the building of a Bridge over the Mire River.

Pet. for Bridge over Mire River.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Edmund Crowell, of the Seal Islands, was presented by Mr. McKenna, and read, praying continued aid to his Establishment there, for the relief of Shipwrecked Mariners.

Pet. of E. Crowell Seal Islands.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Barrington, was presented by Mr. McKenna, and read, praying reimbursement of certain Expenses incurred by them in the support of Transient Paupers.

Pet. of Overseers of Barrington.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor.

Ref. to Pauper Com.

A Petition of James Wilson, Distiller, of Dartmouth, was presented by Mr. Mott and read, praying that the Duties may be taken off Spirituous Liquors distilled within this Province.

Pet. of J. Wilson distiller.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Ref. to Com. on Trade.

Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Halifax Township Election Committee, by direction of the Committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Thursday next, the 17th Instant, at Eleven o'clock, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Leave to Halifax Election Com. to adjourn over.

Colchester Representation Bill read 2nd time.

A Bill to alter and regulate the Representation in the County of Colchester was read a second time,—and thereupon

Further consideration deferred.

Mr. Wier moved that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred until this day three months, which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-one ; against it, nineteen.

For the Motion—

Mr. Wier,
 “ Hall,
 “ Brown,
 “ Johnston,
 “ Fraser,
 “ Ryder,
 “ Kedy,
 “ Dimock,
 “ Harrington,
 “ Fulton,
 “ Campbell,

Mr. Crowe,
 “ Dickey,
 “ Thorne,
 “ Snow,
 “ Freeman,
 “ Fleming,
 “ Budd,
 “ Taylor,
 “ Whitman,
 “ Beckwith.

Against the Motion—

Mr. Card,
 “ Robertson,
 “ Mignowitz,
 “ Smyth,
 “ Creelman,
 “ Killam,
 Hon. Mr. Huntington,
 Mr. McLeod,
 “ Bourneuf,
 “ McDonald,

Mr. Ernst,
 “ McDougall,
 Hon. W. Young,
 Mr. Mott,
 “ Henry,
 “ Martell,
 “ Comeau,
 “ McKenna,
 Hon. Mr. Doyle,

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Papers presented relative to Wrecked Vessels.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House certain papers and accounts relative to the Barques ‘ Imogene’ and ‘ Maria,’ wrecked.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the said papers and accounts be referred to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Henry, Mr. Budd, Mr. Mignowitz and Mr. Campbell, to examine and report upon. Also

Also Report of Treasury Note Commissioners.

A Report of the Commissioners for signing and issuing Treasury Notes for the last year—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 16.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the table.

Pet. of J. Jennings late Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

A Petition of John Jennings, late Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, setting forth his services as such, and his age and infirmities, and praying some pecuniary relief.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

Report on Revenue Boat at Sydney, C. B.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House a Report of Charles E. Leonard, Esquire, Collector of Excise, at Sydney, C. B., in regard to the Revenue employed under his care at that place during the last season—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix, No. 17.)

Ref. to Com. on Trade.

Ordered, That the Report be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Civil List Estimate laid before House.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by like command, also presented to the House an estimate of the expenses of the Civil Government of this Province for the current year, 1848—and the same was read.

(See Appendix No. 18.)

Ordered, That the Estimate do lie on the table.

Supply granted.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Huntington, *Resolved*, that a supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Ordered,

Ordered, That this House do, on Thursday next, the 17th instant, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the supply granted to Her Majesty. Made Order of Day.

Ordered, That the estimate of the expenses of the Civil Government of this Province be referred to the Committee of Supply. Estimate ref. to Com. of Supply.

A Petition of the Executive Committee of the Royal Acadian School Society, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying continued aid to that Institution ; and further, for the Establishment of a Normal Department therein. Pet. Royal Acadian School.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education. Ref. to Ed. Com.

A Petition of Mary Fitzgerald, Matron to the Fever Hospital, at Halifax, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying further compensation for services of herself and family in that Establishment. Pet. of Matron of Fever Hospital.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Alexander McPhee, and others, of Shunecady and other Settlements in the County of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Dodd, and read, praying for the Establishment of a Ferry between Shunecady and Little Bedeque. Pet. for Ferry C. B.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities. Ref. to Nav. Com.

A Petition of John Edward Starr, of Halifax, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying a return of Duties paid upon the importation from the United States of America of Steam Machinery for a Planing and Saw Mill. Pet. for return of Duties on Steam Machinery.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures. Ref. to Com. on Trade.

A Petition of Andrew McKinlay and others, was presented by Mr. Mott, and read, praying aid to an Academy in Halifax, under the Superintendance of members of the Free Church of Scotland. Pet. for aid to Free Church Academy.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education. Ref. to Com. on Ed.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Cape Breton was presented by Mr. Dodd, and read, praying for the Establishment of a Post Communication between Little Bedeque and Whycomagh, in Cape Breton. Pet. for Post Communication Little Bedeque, C. B.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post Com.

Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at Twelve of the clock.

Tuesday, 15th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Granville, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of transient Paupers. Pet. of Overseers Granville.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor. Ref. to Poor Com.

A Petition of Jonathan Harris was presented by the Hon. Mr. Huntington, and read, paying relief from a penalty imposed for landing Passengers at Clare, in the County of Digby, without first entering the Vessel at the Custom House and paying the Head Money. Pet. of J. Harris for relief from Penalty.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Mr. Hall, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Smyth, to examine and report upon, with power to send for persons and papers. Ref. to Sel. Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Cape George and other parts of the County of Sydney, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying aid to erect a Pier or Breakwater, at Ballantine's Cove, in that County. Pet. from Cape George for Breakwater at Ballantine's Cove, Co. Sydney.

- Ref. to Nav. Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.
- Pet. from Pomquet for relief. A Petition of Inhabitants of Pomquet and its vicinity, in the County of Sydney, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying relief from starvation impending over them, in consequence of the failure of the crops during the last season.
- Ref. to Com. on Destitution. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Destitution.
- Pet. for Oat Mill, Antigonishe. A Petition of Donald McMillan, of the Upper Settlement, South River of Antigonishe, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying aid in the erection of a Grist Mill and Oat Kiln.
- Ref. to Ag. Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.
- Pet. of Edw. Rice for return of Passengers Head Money. A Petition of Edward Rice, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf and read, praying a return of Head-money paid for Passengers in his Brigantine from Ireland to Clare, in the County of Digby, their destination being the United States of America, for which they immediately departed.
- Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the Table.
- Pet. from Halifax for Protective Duties. A Petition of certain Inhabitants of Halifax, manufacturers and others, was presented by Mr. Mott and read, praying that in imposing a Tariff of Duties in place of the Imperial Duties repealed, the manufactures of the Province may receive due protection.
- Ref. to Com. on Trade. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.
- Report on Sale of Wrecked articles presented. The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House a Report of Simon Donovan and Charles F. Harrington, Esquires, on Mr. Janvrin's accounts of the sale of articles saved from the wreck of the Passenger ship 'Maria'—such report having been made under an appointment from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,—and the same was read.
- Ref. to Sel. Com. *Ordered*, That the said report be referred to the Committee appointed yesterday to examine and report upon the papers and accounts connected with the Barques 'Imogene' and 'Maria.'
- Pet. from Yarmouth for aid to Fulling Mill. A Petition of David Landers and others, of the Township of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Ryder and read, praying aid to said Landers in the establishment of a Dyeing and Fulling Manufactory, at Milton, in said Township.
- Ref. to Trade Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.
- Pet. of B. Davison School Halifax. A Petition of Benjamin Davison, was presented by Mr. Mott and read, praying aid in teaching a School in Halifax.
- Ref. to Com. on Edu. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the Committee on Education.
- Pet. of Dr. Denison, Small Pox. A Petition of Dr. William Denison, of Newport, was presented by Mr. Dimock and read, praying compensation for medical attendance upon poor persons attacked with Small Pox, and for vaccinating a great number of others.
- Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the table.
- Com. appl. on Vaccination and Emigrant claims. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Huntington, *Resolved*, that a Select Committee be appointed to examine and report upon all claims for Vaccination and attendance upon sick Emigrants.
- Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dodd and Mr. McDonald, be a Committee for that purpose.
- Petitions, &c. referred to Com. *Ordered*, That the several petitions, accounts, and other papers on the above subject, presented to the House during the present Session, be referred to the said Committee.
- Pet. of J. Stephens for aid to Deaf and Dumb Child. A Petition of James Stephens, of Horton, was presented by Mr. Brown and read, the same being accompanied by a specimen of Letter Writing from a deaf and dumb son of said Stephens, in an Asylum at Glasgow, to whom relief has been afforded by the Legislature

lature of this Province—petitioner praying a Grant of money to enable him to bring home his said son.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, of the Province. Ref. to Deaf Dumb and Blind Com.

A Petition of Anthony McKeen, President of the West River Temperance Society, and others of that part of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Robertson and read, praying that the Duties on Spirits manufactured in this Province may not be taken off, and that additional checks may be adopted both as to the distilling and importation of spirituous liquors. Pet. from Temperance Society, Pictou.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of the License Laws. Ref. to Com. on License Laws.

A Petition of Charles F. Harrington and Simon Donovan, of Arichat, Esquires, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying compensation for their services in examining into and reporting upon the management of matters in regard to the wrecked Barques 'Imogene' and 'Maria.' Pet. of Commissioners on subject of wrecked Vessels, C. B.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee on the papers and accounts connected with the Barques 'Imogene' and 'Maria.' Ref. to Sel. Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Pomquet and adjacent Settlements, in the County of Sydney, was presented by Mr. Henry, and read, praying aid in cutting a channel through a Sandy Beach from the sea to a Lake, in order to form a Harbor. Pet. from Pomquet for cutting Channel.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation securities. Ref. to Nav. Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of River St. Mary, and also a petition of Inhabitants of Indian Harbor, both in the County of Guysborough, were severally presented by Mr. McDonald and read, respectively praying for a supply of provisions to relieve them from starvation impending in consequence of the failure of the crops. Pets. from Co. Guysboro', for relief.

Ordered, That the Petitions be referred to the Committee on the subject of destitution. Ref. to Destitute Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of the Caposh Settlement, and also a petition of Inhabitants of the Gulf Shore, both in the County of Sydney, were severally presented by Mr. McLeod, and read, respectively praying for a supply of provisions to prevent starvation. Pet. from Co. Sydney for relief.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the Committee on the subject of destitution. Ref. to Destitution Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Pictou was presented by the Hon. Mr. Young and read, praying aid to the Main Eastern Road between Truro and Pictou. Pet. from Pictou for aid to Main Road.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of John D. Putnam, of Pugwash, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of a transient insane pauper. Pet. from Pugwash Insane Pauper expenses.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor. Ref. to Pauper Com.

A Petition of Thomas Graham and William Graham, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying for the erection of a Bell Buoy off Canso. Pet. for Bell Buoy off Canso.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities. Ref. to Nav. Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Dickey, and read, praying aid towards making and completing a Road from River Hebert to the Coal Mines on the Joggin Shore. Pet. from Cumberland for aid to Road to Coal Mines.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Lemuel Morehouse, Mail Courier between Digby and Brier Island, was presented by Mr. Budd, and read, praying for a Grant to pay his Ferriages on that route, where there are no licensed Ferrymen. Pet. from Mail Courier-Digby for expense of Ferriages.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post. Com.

Mr.

Bill for Separate Poor District Douglas.

Mr. McDougall, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill, additional to the Act for dividing the Township of Douglas into separate Districts for the support of the poor—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Pet. from Margaret Nickerson.

A Petition of Margaret Nickerson, was presented by Mr. McKenna, and read, praying a continuance of a Grant in aid of her House of Entertainment for Travellers, on the Road from Shelburne to Barrington.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee to whom were referred the other Petitions presented during the present Session for aid to Public Houses; who are also to examine and report upon this Petition.

Pet. for Halifax Mechanics' Library.

A Petition of the Halifax Mechanic's Library, was presented by Mr. Mott, and read, praying aid to that Institution.

Ref. to Ed. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education.

Pet. from Co. Richmond for opening of Coal Mine at Carriboo.

Two Petitions of Inhabitants of Carriboo Cove, and other parts of the County of Richmond and of Nova Scotia, were presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying for the opening of a Coal Mine at Carriboo Cove, aforesaid.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Pet. of P. M. Cunningham.

A Petition of Perez M. Cunningham, of Windsor, was presented by Mr. Fraser, and read, praying reimbursement of a Sum expended in fencing a new Public Road opened through his Land at Wentworth.

Ref. to Com. on Public Roads expenses.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee to whom were referred the other petitions presented during the present Session, on the subject of Lands taken for Public Roads, who are also to examine and report upon this petition,

Pet. of S. Archibald for expenses on Road Service.

A Petition of Samuel Archibald, of Truro, was presented by Mr. Creelman, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of surveying a new Road; and also of Interest paid by him upon money borrowed for an over-expenditure on a new Line of Road between Truro and Pictou.

Ref. in part to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the petition, so far as regards the claim for surveying, be referred to Mr. Henry, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Mott, to examine and report upon.

Pet. of Truckmen of Halifax.

A Petition of William Keating and others, Truckmen in Halifax, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying that in passing a new Act of Incorporation of the City of Halifax, their interests may be considered in regard to the use of the Common for their Horses and otherwise.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

Pet. of Tucker and Smith of Truro, complaining of Excise Officer.

A Petition of Charles Tucker, John Smith, and Robert Smith, of Truro, was presented by Mr. Creelman, and read, complaining of the conduct of Samuel James Blair, Excise officer there, and praying investigation and relief.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Henry, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Snow, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Mott, to examine and report upon, with power to send for persons and papers.

Pet. of Adams G. Archibald and others, for expenses of attending Ex. Council

A Petition of Adams G. Archibald and others, of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Creelman, and read, praying remuneration for their Expenses and loss of time in attending before the Executive Council by their order upon an investigation of charges against the Judge of Probate for the County of Colchester.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. McLeod, Mr. Fulton and Mr. Killam, to examine and report upon.

Pet. of Dr. Farrish.

A Petition of Dr. Greggs Farrish, of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying payment for medical attendance upon certain transient paupers there.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor. Ref. to Poor Com.

Mr. Fulton, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill relative to Wallace Harbor School House, in the County of Cumberland—and the same was read a first time. Bill presented relative to Wallace Harbor School House.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Johnston, Mr. Fulton and Mr. Henry, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise. Ref. to Sel. Com.

Mr. Fulton, also pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to extend the privileges of the Act to preserve and regulate the Navigation of the Harbor of Pugwash, to the Ports of Minudie, Parrsborough, Tidnish, and other places in the County of Cumberland; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Bill presented to extend Pugwash Harbour Act to other Ports.

A Petition of Samuel James Blair, of Truro, Excise Officer, was presented by Mr. Fleming and read, praying remuneration for himself and witnesses, of expense of attending a Committee of the House of Assembly last Session, to answer a charge preferred by Messrs. Tucker and Smith against him. Pet. of S. J. Blair for expense of attending Com. of House.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee this day appointed on the petition of Messrs. Tucker and Smith, who are also to examine and report upon this petition. Ref. to Com.

A Bill concerning the Registry of Deeds, was read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House. Registry of Deeds Bill read 2nd time and committed.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House accounts of the gross and nett produce of the Post Office Revenue of this Province, for the three Quarters ended, respectively on the 5th April, 5th July, and 5th October, 1847. Post Office Accounts laid before House.

(See Appendix No. 19.)

Ordered, That the said Accounts be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post Com.

A Petition of the Cornwallis Union Temperance Society, was presented by Mr. Beckwith and read, praying the enactment of such Laws as will suppress the manufacture, importation, and sale of spirituous liquors of every description, except for sacred or medicinal purposes. Pet. of Cornwallis Temperance Society.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee on the License Laws.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at three of the clock.

Wednesday, 16th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of George R. Grassie, was presented by Mr. Fraser, and read, praying remuneration for his travel and attending to the duties of Sergeant-at-Arms, at the opening of the House, before the choice of another person to fill that office, and thereupon Pet. of Geo. R. Grassie.

Mr. Johnston moved that the petition be referred to the Committee of Supply—which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty; against it, eighteen. Ref. to Com. of Supply.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

An Engrossed Bill in amendment of the Acts relating to Statute Labor, was read a third time. Engrossed Stat. Labor Bill read 3rd time.

- Passed. *Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act in further amendment of the Act concerning the performance of Statute Labor on Highways.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Douglas Poor District
 Bill read 2nd time
 and committed. A Bill additional to the Act for dividing the Township of Douglas into separate Districts for the support of the Poor, was read a second time.
Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.
- Pet. of Dr Forbes.. A Petition of James F. Forbes, of Liverpool, Surgeon, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Freeman, and read, praying compensation for medical attendance and medicines furnished to poor Indians.
- Ref. to Indian Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Indian affairs.
- Pet. of Dr. Forbes. A Petition of Doctor James F. Forbes, of Liverpool, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Freeman, and read, praying payment for medical attendance on, and medicines furnished to a sick seaman, being a transient pauper.
- Ref. to Poor Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Transient Poor Expenses.
- Pet. of Thos. R. Patillo for return of Duties. A Petition of Thomas R. Patillo, of Liverpool, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Freeman, and read, praying a return of Duties paid by him on wrecked Pork, afterwards exported.
- Ref. to Com. on Trade, *Ordered*, That the Report be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.
- Pet. from Queen's County for Road Grant. A Petition of Freeholders of Queen's County was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Freeman, and read, praying a special Grant in aid of the Road from Mahone Bay to Mills' Village.
Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.
- Pet. from Queen's for extension of Post Com. A Petition of Freeholders of Queen's County was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Freeman, and read, praying for an extension of the Post Communication to Harmony Corner, in the Northern District of that County.
- Ref. to Post Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.
- Pet. of J. Keith for return of Duties. A Petition of John Keith, of Halifax, Brewer, was, by special leave, presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying a return of duty paid by him upon two Puncheons of Rum, which had been lost by leakage in the Warehouse, as ascertained after removal of the quantity placed there.
- Ref. to Trade Com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.
- Pet. of Thos. Winters. A Petition of Thomas W. Winters, of Halifax, was, by special leave, presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying relief from liability as surety for certain Duties payable upon Liquors distilled in this Province.
- Ref. to Sel. Com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Killam and Mr. Sangster, to examine and report upon.
- Pet. for aid to Lunatic Asylum. A Petition of the Commissioners of the Poor at Halifax, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Mott, and read, setting forth the want of a Lunatic Asylum, and extended accommodation for the poor, and praying attention of the House thereto.
- Ref. to Com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the Committee on the papers and accounts connected with the Poores Asylum in Halifax, who are also to examine and report upon this petition.
- Pet. of Horton Overseers. A Petition of the Overseers of the poor for the Township of Horton, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying reimbursement of the expenses of a transient pauper.
- Ref. to Poor Com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of transient poor.

<p>A Petition of S. Wilobycki, M. D., of Liverpool, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Campbell, and read, praying remuneration for attendance upon, and medicines furnished to sick Indians.</p>	<p>Pet. of Dr. Wilobycke.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.</p>	<p>Ref. to Indian Com.</p>
<p>A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Lunenburg, was by special leave presented by Mr. Mignowitz and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of transient paupers.</p>	<p>Pet. of Lunenburg Overseers.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of transient poor.</p>	<p>Ref. to Poor Com.</p>
<p>A Petition of Samuel Hood, Schoolmaster, at West Port, in the County of Digby, was by special leave presented by Mr. Hall and read, praying payment of a sum of money for teaching a School there, withheld from him by the School Commissioners.</p>	<p>Pet. of S. Hood. Teacher at West Port.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education.</p>	<p>Ref. to Ed. Com.</p>
<p>The Hon. Mr. Young, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to regulate Emigrant vessels and Passengers—and the same was read a first time.</p>	<p>Emigrant and Passenger Bill presented.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next, the 18th instant.</p>	<p>Order of Day for 2nd reading.</p>
<p>Mr. Dodd, from the Committee to whom was referred the Bill further to amend the Act for the summary trial of actions before Justices of the Peace, reported that the Committee had considered the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment, and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's Table where the said Bill was read a second time.</p>	<p>Report from Com. on Summary Trials Bill.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.</p>	<p>Read 2nd time and Committed.</p>
<p>The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House various papers and accounts, which were read by the Clerk, viz :</p>	<p>Papers laid before House, viz. :</p>
<p>Accounts and Documents connected with sick Emigrants and the Fever Hospital at Halifax during the last year.</p>	<p>Relating to Sick Emigrant and Fever Hospital.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the Accounts do lie on the Table.</p>	
<p>Abstracts of Returns and Accounts of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, for Nova Scotia Proper and Cape Breton, for the year 1847.</p>	<p>Return of Comre. of Crown Lands.</p>
<p>(See Appendix No. 20.)</p>	
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the Abstracts do lie on the table.</p>	
<p>Account of Jacob Miller, Esquire, as Superintendent of Quarantine, at the Port of Halifax, for the last year.</p>	<p>Account of J. Miller Quarantine Superintendent.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the Account be referred to the Committee on the claims for attendance upon sick Emigrants.</p>	<p>Ref. to Com.</p>
<p>A Return of the state and affairs of the Pictou Academy.</p>	<p>Return of Pictou Academy.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the same be referred to the Committee on Education.</p>	<p>Ref. to Ed. Com.</p>
<p>A Report of the proceedings of the Schooner 'Argus,' engaged in the protection of the Fisheries during the last season.</p>	<p>Report of Schr. Argus.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the Report be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.</p>	<p>Ref. to Trade Com.</p>
<p>A Petition from the Clerk of the Board of Revenue praying for an increase of his Salary.</p>	<p>Pet. from Clerk of Rev. Board.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.</p>	<p>Ref. to Trade Com.</p>
<p>Account of J. S. Bowen, for supplies furnished to shipwrecked seamen.</p>	<p>Accts. of Mr. Bowen. Shipwrecked Seamen.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the Account be referred to the Committee on the Expenses of Transient Poor.</p>	<p>Ref. to Pauper Com.</p>

- Account from Board of Revenue and returns from Customs House. **An Account from the Board of Revenues in relation to seizures made during the year 1847. Various Returns from the Custom House for the same year.**
Ordered, That the Accounts be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.
- Ref. to Com. on Pub. Accts. **An Account of Expenditure for the relief of distressed Settlers in the County of Lunenburg.**
- Expenditure for distressed Settlers Lunenburg. **An Account of Expenditure in payment of Notes given for monies advanced for the relief of distressed settlers in Inverness.**
- Monies so expended in Inverness. ***Ordered,* That the said Accounts be referred to the Committee on the subject of Destitution.**
- Referred to Destitute Com. **An Account of advances made from the Provincial Treasury for the relief of Sick Emigrants.**
- Advances from Treasury for Emigrants. ***Ordered,* That the Account be referred to the Committee on the subject of Expenses of Sick Emigrants.**
- Ref. to Em. Committee. **The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House Reports, accounts and vouchers connected with the expenditure of the Grant of last Sessions in aid of the Indians—and the said Reports were read.**
- Reports and accounts of expenditure for Indians. ***Ordered,* That the said papers be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.**
- Ref. to Indian Com. **The Hon. Mr. Young, also by like command, presented to the House certain Documents and papers relating to the Coal Mines of this Province—and the same were read by the Clerk.**
- Papers relating to Coal Mines. ***Ordered,* That the said papers and Documents be referred to the Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Hall, Mr. Henry and Mr. Creelman, to examine and report upon.**
- Ref. to Sel. Com. ***Ordered,* That the two petitions presented yesterday in relation to the opening of Coal Mines at Carriboo Cove in the County of Richmond, be referred to the same Committee to examine and report upon.**
- Former Pet. ref. to same Com. **Mr. McLeod, Chairman, of the Londonderry Election Committee, by direction of the Committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Monday next, the 21st Instant, at Eleven of the clock, on account of the seats of the Hon. Mr. Uniacke and the Hon. Mr. DesBarres being vacated, and of the sickness of Mr. Homer, which he reports according to Law as having disabled him from attending on the Committee since the 15th Instant inclusive :**
- Motion for leave to Londonderry Election Com. to adjourn over for want of Members. **Which being seconded, and a Debate arising thereon—**
- Debate thereon adjourned. **On motion *Resolved,* That the said Debate stand adjourned until to-morrow.**
- Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at Twelve of the clock.**

Thursday, 17th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

- Pet. of Cornw. Ag. Society for return of Duties. **A Petition of the Cornwallis Agricultural Society, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying a return of Duties paid by them upon an importation of Farming Implements from the United States of America.**
- Ref. to Com. on Trade. ***Ordered,* That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.**
- Pet. of W. Miller & oths. for mak. road in Aylesford a main road. **A Petition of William Miller and others, Inhabitants of Aylesford, was by special leave presented by Mr. Hall and read, praying that the Road from Cornwallis to Bridgetown under the North Mountain, may be placed on the List of Main Roads or otherwise that certain proposed alterations thereof may be carried out.**
- Ref. to Sel. Com. ***Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. Thorne, Mr. Sangster and Mr. Dickey, to examine and report upon by Bill or otherwise.**

Mr. Freeman, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to incorporate the Navigation and Commercial Company of Liverpool, Nova Scotia,—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill pres. to Incor. Liverpool Nav. Com.

The Hon. Mr. Young, from the Committee to whom was referred the Bill to amend the Act further to improve the Administration of the Law, reported that the Committee had considered the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment; and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was read a second time.

Report on Bill to improve administration of Law.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Bill read 2d time and committed.

Mr. Henry reported in part from the Committee appointed in reference to the Stud Horse 'Norfolk,'—and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Report in part on stud horse Norfolk.

(See Appendix, No. 21.)

Ordered, That the Report be received and adopted.

Adopted.

The Order of the day being read,

Order of day.

The House on Motion *Resolved* itself into a Committee on the consideration of the supply granted to Her Majesty.

Com. of Sup.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to several Resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House.

Report of passage of Resolution.

The Chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the Supply, which the House agreed to.

Ordered, That the Chairman do report the Resolutions at a future day.

To be rep. hereafter

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

Despatch on Postal affairs presented.

A Copy of a Despatch from the Governor General to Sir John Harvey, dated 28th August, 1847, on the subject of the Postal arrangements in British North America. And the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix, No. 10.)

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.

Ref. to Post. Com.

Also—A Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 6th January, 1848, in relation to the Act passed last Session to incorporate an Electric Telegraph Company, together with a Report of the Commissioners of Railways on the same subject—and the same were read by the Clerk.

Also papers relative to Electric Telgh.

(See Appendix No. 22.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Also—A Copy of Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 25th September, 1847, on the subject of the Bill passed last Session for the Naturalization of aliens, together with a Copy of the New Brunswick Act on the same subject—and the same was read by the Clerk.

Also Despatch on Nat. Bill of last Session.

(See Appendix, No. 23.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Also Report from Gesner. Commr. for Indian affairs.

Also—A Report from Abraham Gesner, Esquire, Commissioner for Indian affairs for the Western portion of the Province for the year 1847, together with several papers and accounts connected therewith—and the same were read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix, No. 24.)

Ref. to Indian Com.

Ordered, That the said Report and Papers and Accounts be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also Despatches on Railway explor.

Also—Copies of two Despatches from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated respectively 23rd October, 1847, and 9th February, 1848, on the subject of the expenses of the Railway Exploration Survey from Halifax to Quebec—and the same were read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 25.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Also Despatch relative to Titles of Roman Cath. Prelates.

Also—A Copy of Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 20th November, 1847, respecting Titles to be given to Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in the British Colonies—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 26.)

Ordered, That the said Copy of Despatch do lie on the table.

Also Despatch relative to claim of Mr. Gray.

Also—A Copy of Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 4th October, 1847, respecting claim of Mr. W. Gray to compensation for Property taken for the use of the Dock Yard in Halifax—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 27.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Also Despatch relative to McGuire, insane.

Also—A Copy of Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 14th January, 1848, directing removal of William McGuire (an insane man charged with murder on the high seas) from Halifax to England, and in reference to costs incurred in order to bring him to trial—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 28.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

And Despatch with vol. of decisions of Privy Council.

And also a Copy of Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 8th July, 1847, transmitting Copies of a volume of Reports of the cases decided in the Privy Council, and directing payment therefor; and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 29.)

Ref. to Com. of Sup.

Ordered, That the said Copy of Despatch be referred to the Committee of Supply.

School Ret. presented.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House returns from various Schools and Academies throughout the Province.

Ref. to Ed. Com.

Ordered, That the said Returns be referred to the Committee on Education.

Pet. from Newport on subject of School Lands.

A Petition of Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Township of Newport, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Dimock, and read, setting forth that certain School Lands belonging to that Township, were held by Trustees appointed by the Township, and the proceeds thereof applied for the Education of Poor Scholars; that afterwards said Lands being claimed by the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia they were placed in the hands of Trustees

tees appointed by Government, with an understanding that the proceeds should be applied to the support of a superior school, open to all Denominations; but that such agreement has been departed from, and the proceeds only partially accounted for, and praying redress.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, *Resolved*, that the application made yesterday for adjournment of the Londonderry Election Committee be withdrawn, and the order thereon discharged, Mr. Homer having appeared and taken his place on the Committee.

Motion for adjournment of Londonderry El. Com. withdrawn.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at three of the clock.

Friday, 18th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

A Petition of Lewis Lunny, Indian Chief for Queen's County, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Campbell, and read, praying for the Indians under his charge a supply of Provisions, the opening of a Road from Fairy Lake to Caledonia Chapel, and leave to fish in the Rivers five days in the week.

Pet. of Indian Chief.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Ref. to Indian Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Ketch Harbour, and other Fishing Settlements on the Western side of Halifax Harbour, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying the establishment of a Ferry between Purcill's Cove and Point Pleasant.

Pet. for Ferry at Point Pleasant.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Ref. to Com. on Nav. Sec.

A Petition of John Romans, of the City of Halifax, Principal Overseer of Distilleries, was presented by Mr. Mott, and read, praying for an increase of his Salary.

Pet. of John Romans, Distilleries.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Ref. to Com. on Trade.

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented Returns of persons liable to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors for the County of Halifax, as also under the Provincial Statute in that behalf; together with certain other Returns in relation to such Juries respectively, and a Letter from the Prothonotary to the Provincial Secretary on the subject.

Jury Returns presented.

Ordered, That the said Returns and Letter be referred to the Hon. Mr. Doyle, Mr. Johnston, and the Hon. Mr. Young, to examine and report upon.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Mr. Hall reported from the Select Committee on the Petition of John Fraser, of Boularderie Island, praying compensation for expenses of arresting two prisoners; and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Report on Pet. of John Fraser.

(See Appendix No. 30.)

Ordered, That the Report be received and adopted.

Adopted.

The order of the day being read,

Order of day.

A Bill to regulate Emigrant Vessels and Passengers was read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Passengers Bill read 2nd time and committed.

Ordered, That this House do to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee on the consideration of the said Bill.

Order for Commit. of whole thereon to-morrow.

Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Halifax Township Election Committee, by direction of the Committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Wednesday next, the 23rd Instant, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon: which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.

Leave to Halifax El. Com. to adjourn.

On

Com. on Bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report without amend.
Law Admstrn. Bill.
and Douglas Poor dis-
tricts Bill.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to amend the Act further to improve the Administration of the Law, and the Bill additional to the Act for dividing the Township of Douglas into separate Districts for the support of the Poor; and had directed him to report the said Bills to the House without any amendment—and he delivered the Bills in at the Clerk's Table.

Ordered, That the Bills be engrossed.

Leave of absence to
Messrs. Brown and
Beckwith.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown and Mr. Beckwith have leave of absence respectively until Wednesday next inclusive.

Then the House adjourned until To-morrow, at Three of the clock.

Saturday, 19th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Blue Book for 1846
presented.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House the Blue Book for the year 1846.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the same be referred to Mr. Henry, Mr. Halls, Mr. Creelman, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Smith, to examine and report upon.

Pet. for measures in
favor of Temperance.

A Petition of William M. Brown, and others, Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, was, by special leave, presented by the Hon. Mr. Doyle, and read, praying that the Duties may not be relinquished on Liquors distilled or imported; and that more stringent measures may be adopted in favor of Temperance.

Ref. to Com. formed
on Temperance.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Creelman, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Killam, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the House, and who are also to consider and report generally upon the subject of Temperance.

Pet. from Annapolis
for same.

A Petition of certain Inhabitants of the County of Annapolis, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying that the Duties may not be relinquished on distilled or imported Liquors; and that more stringent measures may be adopted in favor of Temperance.

Ref. to same Com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the foregoing Committee on the subject of Temperance.

Pet. of Bridgetown T.
A. Society.

A Petition of the Bridgetown Total Abstinence Society, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Johnston, and read, praying the discouragement by every possible means of the manufacturing, importing and vending of intoxicating Liquors.

Ref. to Temp. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Temperance.

Pet. from Granville.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Granville was also presented by Mr. Johnston, and read, praying that the Duty on manufactured Spirits may not be reduced.

Ref. to Temp. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Pet. from Dartmouth.

A Petition of Magistrates and other Inhabitants of Dartmouth was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Mott, and read, praying an alteration in the License Laws, so as to restrain the sale of Liquors by Grocers and others dealing in different Articles.

Ref. to Com. on Li-
cense Laws.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of the License Laws.

Ordered, That Mr. Mott and Mr. Robertson be added to the Committee on the subject of the License Laws. Com. added to.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Pictou was by special leave, presented by Mr. Robertson, and read, praying that one uniform low rate of Postage may be established throughout the Province. Pet. from Pictou for low Postage.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs. Ref. to Post Com.

A Petition of William Robertson, Sub-collector of H. M. Customs at Pictou, was by special leave, presented by Mr. Johnston, and read, praying a Commission or allowance for collection and payment over of Head Money upon Passengers arriving in this Province, for which service no compensation is provided by Law. Pet. of W. Robertson. Col. Cas. at Pictou.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the consideration of the Bill in relation to Passengers and Immigrants. Ref. to Com. of whole on Passenger Bill.

A Petition of James Carmichael and others, Friends of Temperance residing in the Township of Egerton, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying that the Halifax Liquor License Act may not be extended to Egerton. Pet. from Egerton.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of the License Laws. Ref. to Com. on License Laws.

A Petition of Samuel Freeman, of Amherst, was by special leave, presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying that there may be no legislation on that part of the Amherst Court House Grounds occupied by individuals, as the same might affect the private rights of Petitioner and other heirs of the late William Freeman. And Pet. against Amherst Court House Grnds. Bill.

A Petition of certain Freeholders and others of the County of Cumberland, was also, by special leave, presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying that the Bill now before the House, relating to the Amherst Court House Grounds, may not pass into a Law; and that if any Act be passed it may be one providing for the removal of all obstructions from such Grounds, and for the preservation thereof for the purposes for which they were conveyed.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Bills to be considered with the Bill to which they refer. Ref. to Com. of whole on Bills.

An Engrossed Bill to amend the Act further to improve the Administration of the Law, was read a third time. Engrossed Admn. of Law Bill read 3rd time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to amend the Act further to improve the Administration of the Law. Passed.

An Engrossed Bill additional to the Act for dividing the Township of Douglas into separate Districts for the support of the Poor, was read a third time. Engrossed Douglas Poor Districts Bill read 3d time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act additional to the Act for dividing the Township of Douglas into separate Districts for the support of the Poor. Passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence. Bills sent to Council.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That this House do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill to regulate Emigrant Vessels and Passengers. Order of day. Passenger Bill postponed.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at Twelve of the clock.

Monday,

Monday, 21st February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Report from Com. on Cornwallis Public Grounds Bill.

Mr. Harrington, reported from the Committee to whom was referred the Bill to enable Supervisors of Public Grounds to take charge of certain undivided Lands in the Township of Cornwallis; that the Committee had considered the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment; and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was then read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Bill read 2d time and committed.

Bill to extend Pugwash Harbor Act read 2d time and committed.

A Bill to extend the privileges of the Act to preserve and regulate the Navigation of the Harbor of Pugwash to the Ports of Minudie, Parrsborough, Tidnish, &c., was read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Special report on Wallace Harbor School House Bill.

Mr. Johnston reported from the Committee to whom was referred the Bill relative to Wallace Harbor School House, in the County of Cumberland—and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read, and is as follows:

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon a Petition and Bill for levying an assessment for building a School House in the Wallace Harbor School District, in the County of Cumberland, report that they see no objection to extending to that School District, as respects the erection and maintenance of a School House, the principle of voluntary assessment, which, by the 43rd section of the School Act, is made applicable to the support of Schools; but before a measure so limited is passed, the Committee recommend that it should be submitted to the House to determine the propriety of extending the principle generally to all School Districts wherein a majority of the Rateable Inhabitants shall see fit to erect or repair a School House by assessment under provisions similar to those contained in the 43d section before stated.

(Signed,)

J. W. JOHNSTON,
STEPHEN FULTON,
W. A. HENRY.

Report adopted.

Resolved, That the Report be received and adopted, and that the Committee on the Bill have leave to report the same with amendments accordingly.

Rep. on Pet. of T. Brown, Crier of Sup. Court.

Mr. Hall reported from the Committee on the Petition of Thomas Browne, Crier of the Supreme Court at Halifax, and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read.

(See Appendix, No. 31.)

Ref. to Com. of Sup.

Ordered, That the Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Report on Copy-right Law.

The Hon. Mr. Young reported from the Committee on the subject of the Copy-right Laws; and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read.

(See Appendix, No. 32.)

Adopted.

Ordered, That the Report be received and adopted.

And thereupon:

Copy-right Bill presented, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Young, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to regulate the importation of Books and to protect the British Author—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Final report from Truro El. Com.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington reported finally from the Select Committee appointed to try the

the merits of the Petition of Alexander L. Archibald, Esquire, against the Election and return of William Fleming, Esq., as a Representative in General Assembly for the Township of Truro, and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read and is as follows—

The Committee drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the Petition of Alexander L. Archibald against the Election and return of William Fleming, Esquire, sitting member for the Township of Truro, have agreed to report; and do report as follows :

In favor of Mr. Archibald, Pet. Can.]

That the Committee having heard the evidence adduced, as well on the part of the Petitioner as on the part of the sitting member, have deducted from the votes given for the sitting member eight votes, which the Committee have resolved and adjudged bad—leaving the sitting member one hundred and thirty five votes; and they have also deducted from the votes given for the Petitioner two votes, which they have resolved and adjudged bad; thereby leaving the Petitioner one hundred and thirty eight votes. Whereby the Petitioner has a Majority of three votes.

The Committee have, therefore, finally determined, and do accordingly report, that William Fleming, Esquire, the sitting member for the Township of Truro, was not duly elected nor returned a member for the said Township; but that the Petitioner Alexander L. Archibald, Esquire, was duly Elected, and ought to have been returned as a member for such Township; and that the return made by the Sheriff on the Writ issued for the Election for the said Township, ought to be amended by erasing or striking out of the return the name of William Fleming—and inserting in the stead thereof the name of Alexander L. Archibald.

And the Committee have further determined and do report that the Petition of Alexander L. Archibald, so referred to them, did not appear to be frivolous or vexatious—and that the opposition thereto did not appear to be frivolous or vexatious.

Pet. and opposition not frivolous.

Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
21st February, 1848, }

Hr. HUNTINGTON,
CHAIRMAN.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table, and be entered on the Journals of this House.

Resolved, That the Honourable Joseph Howe, the Secretary of the Province, in whose custody the Writ for and return of the Election for the Township of Truro remain, do immediately attend this House to amend the return for the said Township of Truro, pursuant to the report of the Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the Petition of Alexander L. Archibald, by erasing or striking out of the return the name of William Fleming, and inserting in the stead thereof the name of Alexander L. Archibald.

Order for amendment of return to Writ

Mr. Dodd from the Committee to whom was referred the Bill in amendment of the Act to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills, reported that the Committee had considered the said Bill, and had made some amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill, and he delivered the Bill and amendments in at the Clerk's table, when the said Bill so amended was read a second time.

Report on Grist Mill Toll Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Bill read 2d time and Committed.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, the Secretary of the Province, pursuant to order attended at the Table of the House with the Writ for the election of a Member for the Township of Truro, and amended the Return to the said Writ by erasing the name of William Fleming, and inserting instead thereof the name of Alexander L. Archibald. And thereupon,

Return to Truro El. Writ amended

Alexander L. Archibald, Esquire, returned duly elected Member for the Township of Truro, took his seat, having previously taken the Oath of allegiance at the Table of the House in the presence of Edmund Murray Dodd, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Archibald takes his seat.

The

Order of Day.

The Order of the day being read.

Com. of whole on Passenger Bill.

The House pursuant to Order resolved itself into a Committee on the consideration of the Bill to regulate Emigrant vessels and passengers.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress in the business referred to them, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the said Bill.

Further order thereon

Ordered, That this House do to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee on the consideration of the said Bill.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at three of the clock.

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Pet. from Sydney, C. B. for Act to amerce County.

A Petition of Henry Ferguson, of Sydney, C. B., was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Dodd and read, praying that a Law may be passed to enable the General Sessions of the Peace to amerce the Township of Sydney for certain sums expended by Petitioner as an Overseer of the Poor.

Leave for Bill.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table, and that Mr. Dodd have leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.

Message from Coun.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

With Bill relating to King's County Representation.

The Council have passed a Bill, entitled An Act relating to the Election of Representatives in the County of King's County, to serve in the General Assembly; to which Bill they desire the concurrence of this Honourable House.

Agree to Stat. Labour Bill

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act in further amendment of the Act concerning the performance of Statute Labor on Highways, without amendment.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Council's Bill read.

The Engrossed Bill from the Council, entitled An Act relating to the Election of Representatives in the County of King's County to serve in the General Assembly, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Pet. of Rev. J. Courteau for Indian instruction.

A Petition of the Reverend J. Courteau, P. P., was by special leave presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying aid in supplying the Indians who yearly congregate on the Bras d'Or, C. B. with religious and moral instruction.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Returns of Academs. presented.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House various Returns from Academies throughout the Province.

Ref. to Ed. Com.

Ordered, That the Returns be referred to the Committee on Education.

And papers relative to wreck of Maria.

Also—Additional Papers in relation to the wrecked barque 'Maria.'

Ref. to Com.

Ordered, That the said Papers be referred to the Committee to whom former papers and accounts connected with the Barques 'Imogene' and 'Maria,' were referred.

Pet. of G. E. Jean. of Arichat

A Petition of George Edward Jean, Weigher and Guager at the Port of Arichat, was by special leave presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying return of an over-payment at the Treasury, and remuneration for certain duties of his office.

Ref. to Trade Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

The

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House a Report from the Commissioners of Light Houses for Nova-Scotland, on the subject of the proposed Light House on Isle Haut; with a communication on the same subject from the Commissioners of Light Houses for New Brunswick;—and the same were read.

Report of Comrs. Lt. Houses presented.

(See Appendix No. 33.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

A Petition of certain Inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, was by special leave presented by the Hon. Mr. Huntington and read, praying that this House will not legislate in relation to the Amherst Court House Grounds, otherwise than for the removal of all incumbrances therefrom.

Pet. on Amherst Court House Grounds Bill.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to a Committee of the whole House, to be considered with the Bill in relation to the Amherst Court House Grounds.

Ref. to Com. of whole.

A Petition of William James Anderson and others of the Town of Pictou, was by special leave presented by the Hon. Mr. Young and read, praying that measures may be taken for putting a stop to the opening and closing of the Mail at Pictou on the Sabbath.

Pet. agt. Sunday Mail at Pictou.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office affairs.

Ref. to Post. Com.

A Petition of Pilots for the Port of Pictou was by special leave presented by the Hon. Mr. Young and read, praying that no alteration may be made in the present Law respecting Pilotage for the Port of Pictou—and

Pet. of Pilots of Pictou

A Petition of John McKay, Harbour Master at the Port of Pictou, was by special leave presented by Mr. Blackadar and read, praying that no reduction of his Fees as such Harbour Master may be sanctioned.

Pet. of Harbor Master Pictou.

Ordered, That the Petitions be referred to the Committee to whom was referred the Petitions of Merchants and others of Arichat, relating to the Pilotage at the Ports of Pictou and Sydney, C. B.

A Petition of the Trustees of the Lunenburg Common, was by special leave presented by Mr. Budd and read, referring to the Petition of Casper Miller and others in relation to the occupancy of certain Lots on the Common, and praying that no interference therewith may be had.

Pet. of Trustees of Lunenburg Comm.

Ordered, that the Petition be referred to the same Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Casper Miller and others, who are to consider this Petition in connexion therewith.

Ref. to Com. ☉

A Petition of James Campbell, formerly Teacher of the Arichat Academy was by special leave presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying payment of a sum of money due to him in that capacity and awarded him by the Central Board of Education upon investigation of his claim.

Pet. of J. Campbell.

Ordered, that the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education.

Ref. to Com. on Ed.

A Petition of Edward Jones, J. P. and others of West Port in the County of Digby was by special leave presented by Mr. Hall and read, praying that the Commissioners of Schools may pay to Mr. Hood his arrear of salary as teacher, as recommended by the House of Assembly last Session. And also that they may participate more fully in the grant for Educational purposes.

Pet. from Westport for payment of arrears to Teacher.

Ordered, that the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education.

Ref. to Ed. Com.

A Petition of Edward Neale, of the New Eastern Road in the County of Guysborough was by special leave presented by Mr. McDonald and read, praying aid in keeping a House of Entertainment for Travellers on the Road between Salmon River Bridge and Country Harbor, on which he is the only settler.

Pet. of E. Neale for aid to Public House.

Ordered,

- Ref. to Com. *Ordered*, that the Petition be referred to the Committee on former Petitions for aid to Public Houses, who are also to examine and report on this Petition.
- Pet. of J. Grant for aid to Fulling Mill Pictou. A Petition of James Grant, of the East River of Pictou, was by special leave presented by the Hon. Mr. Young, and read, praying aid in the establishment of a dying and fulling Mill.
- Ref. to Com. on Trade. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.
- Pet. from Co. Richmond for extension of Post. Com. A Petition of Inhabitants of Grand River, L'Archeveque, and L'Esprit, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying a Grant for keeping up a Post Communication between L'Ardoise and Grand River.
- Ref. to Post Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.
- Order of day. The order of the day being read,
- Passenger Bill postpd. *Ordered*, That this House do to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to regulate Emigrant Vessels and Passengers.
- Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at Twelve of the clock. †

Wednesday 23rd February. 1848.

PRAYERS.

- Pet. from Merigomish on Emigration. A Petition of Angus McDonald and others, of Merigomish and its vicinity, was by special leave presented by Mr. Blackadar and read, setting forth the destitution of last year, and praying that measures may be taken in reference to Immigration, and otherwise to prevent the same in future.
- Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the Table.
- Pet. for Ferry at Sheet Harbor. A Petition of Inhabitants of Sheet Harbor, in the County of Halifax, was by special leave presented by Mr. Mott, and read, praying aid towards the establishment of a Ferry across East River, at that place.
- Ref. to Nav. Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.
- Pet. from Truro for aid to Pub. Wharf. A Petition of Inhabitants of Old Barns, Truro, was by special leave presented by Mr. Creelman and read, praying aid in the erection of a Public Wharf, at the Public Landing ground, at Yuill's Island, so called.
- Ref. to Nav. Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.
- Pet. of Truro Overseers. A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Truro, was by special leave presented by Mr. Creelman and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of a transient Pauper.
- Ref. to Com. on Poor. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of the expenses of transient Poor.
- Pet. from Stewiacke for aid to Oat Mill. A Petition of Inhabitants of Middle Stewiacke, was by special leave presented by Mr. Creelman, and read, praying aid to William McLachlan in building an Oat Mill and Kiln.
- Ref. to Ag. Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.
- Pet. for aid to Breakwater at Port Hood, C. B. A Petition of Inhabitants of Port Hood was, by special leave presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, praying aid to finish a Breakwater or Public Wharf on the Eastern side of the Harbor at that place, for the protection of Coasting vessels.
- Ref. to Nav. Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.
- Pet. for Breakwater at Port Hood. A Petition of J. Dunsier Tremain, and others, was by special leave presented by Mr. Smyth and read, praying aid in the erection of a Breakwater on the Eastern side of Port Hood Harbor.
- Ref. to Nav. Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

A Petition of Inhabitants of the Eastern side of Lake Ainslie and its Environs, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, setting forth their destitute and starving condition, and praying relief. Pet. from Lake Ainslie, C. B., for relief.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Destitution. Ref. to Com. on Destitution.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Port Hood was by special leave, presented by Mr. Smyth and read, praying that a Law may be passed to enable them to dispose of the Ground on which the Academy at that place stands, and to remove the building to a more central place—and also that there may be an increase of the number of Trustees. Pet. from Port Hood for disposal of Academy Grounds.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Education. Ref. to Ed. Com.

A Petition of W. B. McLeod, J. P., and others of Broad Cove, in the County of Inverness, was by special leave presented by Mr. Smyth, and read, praying that a Bounty may be granted to John MacLellan for the erection of a Shelling Mill. Pet. for Shelling Mill Broad Cove.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Ref. to Ag. Com.

Three Petitions from Inhabitants of the County of Richmond, were by special leave presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying aid towards opening the St. Peter's Canal. Pet. for opening St. Peter's Canal.

Ordered, That the Petitions be referred to Mr. Harrington, Mr. Killam, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Henry and Mr. Mott, to examine and report upon. Ref. to Sel. Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Isle Madame and other parts of the County of Richmond, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying aid in the erection of a Mill for Manufacturing Wheat, Oats and Barley, near Rocky Bay, in that County. Pet. from Isle Madame for Oat Mill.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Ref. to Ag. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for Melford, in the County of Guysborough, presented on the 14th Instant, be referred to the Committee on claims for the expenses of transient poor. Pet. of Overseers Melford, ref. to Poor Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Loch Lomond, in the County of Richmond, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, setting forth the destitution prevailing there for want of provisions, and praying relief. Pet. from Loch Lomond for relief.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Destitution. Ref. to Des. Com.

Mr. Johnston reported further from the Select Committee on the Bill relative to Wallace Harbor School House, in the County of Cumberland, that the Committee had made amendments to the said Bill in accordance with the Resolution of the House—and he delivered the Bill and amendments in at the Clerk's Table, where the said Bill was read a second time with the amendments. Report on Wallace Harbor School House Bill with amendt. *

Ordered, That the Bill with the Amendments be committed to a Committee of the whole House. Committed.

The Engrossed Bill from the Council, entitled, An Act relating to the Election of Representatives in the County of King's County to serve in the General Assembly, was read a second time ; and thereupon Council's King's Co. Representation Bill read 2d time.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred until this day three months. And deferred 3 mos.

A Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Dorchester in the County of Sydney, was by special leave presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of transient paupers. Pet. of Overseers Dorchester.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the expenses of transient poor. Ref. to Com. on Paupers.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Lawrence Town in the County of Halifax, was by special leave presented by Mr. Mott and read, praying that the Law relative to Statute Labor Pet. for Law to assess for Highway Labor.

on the Highways may be modified so that the same may be performed by Assessment instead of in the present mode.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Copy Right Bill and
Liverpool Com. Co.
Bill, read a second
time, and committ-
ed

A Bill to regulate the importation of Books and to protect the British Author, and a Bill to incorporate the Navigation and Commercial Company of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, were severally read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Com. of whole on
Bills.

On Motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report without Amtd.
Liverpool Com. Co.
Bill and Copyright
Bill

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to incorporate the Navigation and Commercial Company of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and the Bill to regulate the Importation of Books and to protect the British Author, and had directed him to report the said Bills to the House without any Amendment; that they had also gone through the Bill in Amendment of the Act to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills, and the Bill relative to Wallace Harbor School House in the County of Cumberland, and had made Amendments to the said Bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bills, and he delivered the said several Bills with the Amendments to the two last mentioned Bills in at the Clerk's Table.

The said Amendments having been read, were respectively agreed to by the House.

Bills to be Engrossed.

Ordered, That the Bills with the Amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Bills reported without Amendment be engrossed.

Bills presented, viz. :

The Hon. Mr. Young pursuant to leave given, presented

Law of Evidence.

A Bill for improving the Law of Evidence.

Amendment of Law

A Bill for the Amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice—and also, A Bill for altering and improving the practice of the Supreme Court.

And Court Practice.

And the said Bills were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Com. appointed on
Free Ports and
Pets. referred.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, *Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed on the subject generally of Free Ports, and that the Petitions from the Counties of Annapolis and King's be referred to the said Committee to report by Address or otherwise.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Huntington, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Hall, Mr. Fulton and Mr. McKenna, be a Committee for the above purpose.

Bill presented to pro-
vide New Jail at
Halifax.

Mr. Mott, pursuant to leave given presented a Bill to provide for the erection of a new Jail for the County of Halifax, and for other purposes connected therewith. And the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at one of the clock.

Thursday, 24th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Pets. from Liverpool
as to Seizure of flour.

A Petition of George Conrad, on behalf of himself and others, and also a Petition of Augusta McDonald, all of Queen's County—were by special leave severally presented by Mr. Freeman and read, stating the seizure of quantities of Flour imported by them from Boston on the ground that it was not of the description entered, of which circumstance Petitioners were respectively ignorant and praying relief.

Ordered, That the Petitions be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Refd. to Com. on
Trade.

The following Bills were severally read a second time, viz. :

A Bill for Improving the Law of Evidence.

A

- A Bill for the Amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice—And
A Bill for altering and improving the practice of the Supreme Court.**
Ordered, That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House. Amendt. of Law Bill.
Court Practice Bill.
- Ordered,* That Mr. McDougall have leave of absence until Wednesday next, to return home on urgent private business. Leave of Absence to
Mr. McDougall.
- An Engrossed Bill to repeal so much of the Act respecting Commissioners of Streets as relates to the Village of Antigonishe, was read a third time. Engrossed Bills read
3rd time.
- Resolved,* That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to repeal so much of the Act respecting Commissioners of Streets as relates to the Village of Antigonish. Antigonishe Street
Bill Passed.
- An Engrossed Bill relative to Wallace Harbor School House, in the County of Cumberland, was read a third time. Wallace School Bill.
- Resolved,* That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act in further amendment of the Act for the Encouragement of Schools. Passed, Title altered.
- An Engrossed Bill in Amendment of the Act to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills, was read a third time. Grist Tolls Bill.
- Resolved,* That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act in Amendment of the Act to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills. Passed.
- An Engrossed Bill to incorporate the Navigation and Commercial Company of Liverpool, Nova-Scotia was read a third time. Liverpool Com. Co.
Bill read 3d time.
- Resolved,* That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to Incorporate the Navigation and Commercial Company of Liverpool, Nova-Scotia. Passed.
- An Engrossed Bill to regulate the importation of Books and to protect the British Author, was read a third time. Copy-right Bill read
3d time.
- Resolved,* That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to regulate the importation of Books, and to protect the British Author. Passed.
- Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry the said several Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence. Bills sent to Council.
- The Hon. Mr. Huntington by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House Papers presented, viz:
- A Letter from the Hon. Samuel Cunard as agent of the General Mining Association, dated 26th June, 1847, and addressed to C. E. Trevelyan, Esquire, one of the under Secretaries of the Treasury on the subject of the Address of the House of Assembly in its last Session, in regard to the Mines and Minerals of the Province; and the same was read by the Clerk. Letter of Hon. S. Cunard, as to Mines and Minerals.
- (See Appendix, No. 13.)
- Ordered,* That the said Letter be referred to the Committee on the subject of the Mines and Minerals of this Province. Ref. to Com. on Mines
&c.
- Also—A Copy of a Memorial from John Spry Morris, Esquire, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General of Nova Scotia, to Earl Grey, dated 2nd April, 1847, on the subject of his Salary, as affected by the Crown Lands Department Bill of last Session—and the same was read by the Clerk. Also Memorial of J. S. Morris, Esq., to Earl Grey.
- (See Appendix No. 12.)
- Ordered,* That the same do lie on the Table.
- Also—A Memorial of the General Sessions at Pictou to His Excellency, in reference to a Lazaretto proposed to be erected there; and the same was read by the Clerk. Also Memorial from Pictou, on subject of Lazaretto.

Ref. to Em'grant Com.

Ordered, That the Memorial be referred to the Committee on the subject of claims for Expenses of sick Immigrants.

Return of Light Dues paid to Collectors, Canso presented.

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House

A return of Vessels boarded by Henry Carre, Collector of Light Duties at the Gut of Canso, which had paid their Light Dues to William Bigelow and other Collectors, from May to December, 1847.

Ref. to Com. on Nav. Sec.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Bill presented. Halifax Incorporation.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Com. of whole on Bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Bills reported without amendment, to continue Marriage License Act, Highways Exp. Act, Act to Incorporate Agricultural Societies, Nuisance Act, Militia Acts, Halifax Sea-manure Act, Digby Poor Districts Act, Egerton Poores' Act, Geese Regulation Act.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to continue the Act relating to Marriage Licenses—the Bill to continue the Act in relation to the expenditure of Public Monies on the Highways—the Bill to continue the Act to Incorporate Agricultural Societies—the Bill to continue the Act additional concerning nuisances—the Bill to continue the Acts for regulating the Militia—the Bill to continue the Act in relation to the gathering of Sea Manure in the Township of Digby—the Bill to continue the Act for dividing the Township of Digby into separate districts for the support of the Poor—the Bill to continue the Act in relation to the support of the Poor in certain parts of the Township of Egerton—the Bill to continue the Act to make regulations to prevent Geese going at large,—and had directed him to report the said Bills to the House severally without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills be engrossed.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Friday, 25th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Leave to Halifax Election Com. to adjourn over.

Mr. Fraser Chairman of the Halifax Township Election Committee, by direction of the Committee moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock, which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.

Pet. from Liverpool for Duties on Spirits.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Liverpool and its vicinity was by special leave presented by Mr. Freeman and read, praying that the Duties on Ardent spirits may not be relinquished.

Ref. to Tem. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Temperance.

Return of Savings' Bank presented.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House

A Report of the Halifax Savings' Bank, between 1st. January and 31st. December, 1847—together with an annual abstract of the same, and abstract of expenses incurred in the management thereof for the same period

(See Appendix, No. 34.)

Also a list of names of Depositors in the Bank, with the amounts due them respectively.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the said several Papers be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts. Ref. to Com. on Public Accts.

The Hon. Mr. Young, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill for the regulation of Juries in the County of Pictou, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Juries Bill presented.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House, Accounts of Commis. of Public Buildings presented.

An Abstract of demands against the Commissioners of Public Buildings for the year 1847—together with Accounts of payments thereof and vouchers therefor.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts. Ref. to Com. on Pub. Accts.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills. Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business referred to them.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall have leave of absence until Wednesday next, to return home on urgent private business. Leave of absence to Mr. Hall.

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House various papers on the subject of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls, which were read by the Clerk, viz: Papers presented on subject of Salary of Master of Rolls.

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord Falkland to the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, dated 2nd April, 1846—and Extract of a Copy of Despatch from Lord Lyttleton to Alexander Stewart, Esquire, dated Downing Street, 24th April, 1846.

(See Appendix No. 35.)

Ordered, That the said Extracts of Despatches do lie on the Table.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at three of the clock.

Saturday, 26th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

The House met and adjourned until Monday next, at twelve of the clock. House meet and adjourn.

Monday, 28th February 1848.

PRAYERS.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House the Report of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs for the Island of Cape Breton for the year 1847, with their Account current for the same period; and the same were read by the Clerk. Report of Comrs. for Indian Affairs, C. B.

(See Appendix, No. 36.)

Also Vouchers for the respective payments charged in such Account current.

Ordered, That the said several papers be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. And Vouchers.
Ref. to Indian Com.

Ordered,

- Substitution on Nav. Sec. Com. **Ordered,** That the Hon. Mr. Huntington be substituted in place of the Hon. Mr. Uniacke on the Committee on Navigation Securities.
- Addit. to Ag. Com. **Ordered,** That Mr. Moore be added to the Committee on Agriculture.
- Add. to Com. on Fisheries. **Ordered,** That Mr. Dodd and Mr. Ernst be added to the Committee on the Fisheries.
- And on Indian affairs. **Ordered,** That Mr. Henry and Mr. Kedy be added to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
- Substitution on Com. for Postal affairs. **Ordered,** That the Hon. Mr. Young and Mr. McKenna be substituted in the places of the Hon. Mr. Uniacke and the Hon. Mr. Howe, on the Committee on Post Office Affairs.
- Report from Com. on Sewers Bill. Amendments. **Mr. Hall, from the Committee to whom was referred the Bill to amend the Act relating to Commissioners of Sewers, reported that the Committee had considered the Bill and had made amendments thereto which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill ; and he delivered the Bill and amendments in at the Clerk's Table, where the Bill was read a second time with the amendments.**
- Bill &c. read 2d time and committed. **Ordered,** That the Bill and Amendments be committed to a Committee of the whole House.
- Accounts for Public Printing presented. **The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House,**
Various Accounts for Public Printing for the past year.
- Ref. to Com. on Print. **Ordered,** That the same be referred to the Committee on Public Printing.
- Also valuation of Pro. Secy's Furniture. **Also—A valuation of Furniture in the office of the Secretary of the Province, furnished by the late Secretary.**
- Ref. to Spec. Com. **Ordered,** That the same be referred to Mr. Dodd, Mr. Whitman and Mr. Creelman, to examine and report upon.
- Also Prov. Treasurers Acct. for Stationery. **Also—An Account of Stationery for the office of the Provincial Treasurer, for the year 1847.**
Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.
- Report from Com. on lands taken for Rds. **Mr. Fulton reported from the Select Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions praying remuneration for Lands taken for Roads, and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.**
- (See Appendix, No. 37.)*
- Adopted and referred to Com. of Sup. and Members. **Ordered,** That the Report be received and adopted, and that so much thereof as relates to the Grant of Fifteen Pounds to Eunice Frost be referred to the Committee of Supply, and the remainder to the Members from the different Counties from which such claims emanate.
- Report on Pet. of Dr. Gesner. **The Hon. Mr. Young reported from the Select Committee on the Petition of Dr. Gesner for aid in the publication of a Work on the statistics and capabilities of the Province—and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.**
- (See Appendix No. 38.)*
- Adopted. **Ordered,** That the Report be received and adopted.
- Bill to amend Highway Act presented. **Mr. Hall, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill in Amendment of the Acts relating to Highway Roads and Bridges—and the same was read a first time.**
- Ref. to Sel. Com. **Ordered,** That the Bill be referred to Mr. Harrington, Mr. Fulton and Mr. Moore to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.
- Bill to Incorporate **The Hon. Mr. Young, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate**

Incorporate the Electric Telegraph Company—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Electric Telegraph Co. presented.

A Petition of Peter DeCarteret and others of Isle Madame, in the County of Richmond, was by special leave presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying a Bounty for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery, both as regards the Tonnage employed therein and the Catch.

Petition for Bounty on Seal Fishery.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the Fisheries.

Ref. to Com. on Fishy.

An Engrossed Bill to continue the Act relating to Marriage Licenses, was read a third time.

Engrossed Bills read 3d time to continue Mar. Lic. Act.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue the Act relating to Marriage Licenses.

Passed.

An Engrossed Bill to continue the Act in relation to the expenditure of Public monies on the highways, was read a third time.

Road Expend. Act.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue the Act in relation to the expenditure of Public monies on the highways.

Passed.

An Engrossed Bill to continue the Act to Incorporate Agricultural Societies, was read a third time.

Incorp. of Ag. Soci.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be An Act to continue the Act to Incorporate Agricultural Societies.

Passed.

An Engrossed Bill to continue the Act additional concerning Nuisances, was read a third time.

Nuisances prevention.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be An Act to continue the Act additional concerning Nuisances.

Passed.

An Engrossed Bill to continue the Acts for regulating the Militia, was read a third time.

Militia Acts.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be An Act to continue the Acts for regulating the Militia.

Passed.

An Engrossed Bill to continue the Act in relation to the gathering of Sea Manure in the Township of Digby, was read a third time.

Sea Manure, Digby.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be An Act to continue the Act in relation to the gathering of Sea Manure in the Township of Digby.

Passed.

An Engrossed Bill to continue the Act for dividing the Township of Digby into separate districts for the support of the Poor, was read a third time.

Poor Districts, Digby.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be An Act to continue the Act for dividing the Township of Digby into separate districts for the support of the Poor.

Passed.

An Engrossed Bill to continue the Act in relation to the support of the Poor in certain parts of the Township of Egerton, was read a third time.

Egerton Poor

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be An Act to continue the Act in relation to the support of the Poor in certain parts of the Township of Egerton.

Passed.

An Engrossed Bill to continue the Act to make regulations to prevent Geese going at large, was read a third time.

Geese Regulation.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the Title be An Act to continue the Act to make regulations to prevent Geese going at large.

Passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Bills sent to Council.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at one of the clock.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, 29th February, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Change of appropriation for road in Halifax Co.

On motion of Mr. Mott, *Resolved*, That out of the sum of three hundred pounds appropriated last term for the service of the Main Shore road in the County of Halifax and remaining undrawn in consequence of the loan thereon contemplated not having been obtained, the sum of one hundred and sixty three pounds six shillings and nine pence be applied and appropriated as follows,

To pay David Annand an over expenditure on the new Musquodoboit road to Corbet's road, near Gay's River, £19 5 0

To pay James Kerr amount expended by him on Main road from Halifax to Musquodoboit, £11 6 9

To pay James Kelly amount expended by him on the new Guysborough road from James Kerr's to Pollock's, £10 18 0

To pay Lauchlan McQuarry twelve pounds expended in rebuilding and repairing certain Bridges, £12 0 0

To pay Sir Rupert D. George amount advanced to the Rev. Mr. Kennedy for relief of distressed persons at Chezetcook, £10 0 0

To pay amount advanced for relief of distressed settlers during the last year, £100 0 0

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Papers presented, viz: The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House,

Abstract of Warrants for road alterations. An Abstract of Warrants paid by the Treasurer of the Province as compensation for Road alterations between 1st. January and 31st. December, 1847, amounting to £664 11 S.

Ref. to Com. on Bill. *Ordered*, That the Abstract be referred to the Committee on the Bill in amendment of the Acts relating to Highways, Roads and Bridges.

Report of Central Board of Agricul. Also—Report of Central Board of Agriculture, for 1847, with an abstract of the Reports of the local societies, and the Treasurer's account current, and the same were read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 39.)

Ref. to Com. on Ag. *Ordered*, That the same be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Report on Pet. of A. G. Archibald and others. Mr. McLeod reported from the Select Committee on the Petition of Adams G. Archibald and others for payment of expenses of attending an investigation before the Executive Council, and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 40.)

Adopted. *Ordered*, That the Report be received and adopted.

Halifax Jail Bill. A Bill to provide for the erection of a new Jail for the County of Halifax and for other purposes connected therewith,—and

And Electric Telegraph Bill. A Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the Electric Telegraph Company, Were severally read a second time.

Read 2d time. *Ordered*, That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

And Committed.

Pet. of Edward Rice ref. to Com. *Ordered*, That the Petition of Edward Rice (presented on the 15th instant) praying a return

return of Head Money paid on certain passengers, be referred to the Committee on the Petition of Jonathan Harris, who are also to examine and report upon this Petition.

Ordered, That the Petition of Nicholas H. Martin, Esquire (presented on the 7th instant) for compensation to a Master of a Vessel employed in assisting wrecked passengers, be referred to the Committee on the Accounts connected with the Barques 'Imogene' and 'Maria', who are also to examine and report upon this Petition. Pet. of N. H. Martin
ref. to Com.

Ordered, That the Petition of Edmund Crowell (presented on the 14th instant) for continued aid to the Seal Island Establishment, be referred to the Committee of Supply. Pet. of Edwd. Crowell
ref. to Com. of Sup.

Mr. Dodd reported from the Committee on the account of Valuation of the Furniture in the Office of the Secretary of the Province, provided by the late Secretary—and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report from Com. on
Furniture of Prov.
Secy's Office.

(See Appendix No. 41.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Doctor of Laws of the University of Pavia, with amendments—to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this Honourable House. Council agree to Bill
to Nat. Dr. Mantovani,
with amendts.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The amendments from the Council to the Bill entitled An Act to naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Doctor of Laws of the University of Pavia, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Amendments read.

A Petition of Findlay McRae, was by special leave presented by Mr. Dodd and read, praying aid to finish a Shelling Mill in the course of erection by him, at Middle River, in the County of Cape Breton. Pet. of F. McRae.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Ref. to Ag. Com.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Louisburg, in the County of Cape Breton, was by special leave presented by Mr. Dodd and read, praying an increase of Representation from that County—and Pets. from Cape Breton
for increase of
Representation. &c.

A Petition of Inhabitants of the northern section of the County of Cape Breton, was by like special leave presented by Mr. Dodd and read, praying for a Division of the said County, with an increase of Representation.

Ordered, That the Petitions be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Bills to be considered with the Bill to increase the Representation in General Assembly from the Island of Cape Breton. Ref. to Com. on Bills.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Mire in the County of Cape Breton, was by special leave presented by Mr. Dodd and read, setting forth the great destitution prevailing there, and praying immediate relief in regard to Provisions and Seed. Pet. from Mirc. C. B.
for relief.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Destitution. Ref. to Com. on Des.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington from the Select Committee on the subject of Free Ports, reported that the Committee had agreed to an Address to Her Majesty on that subject, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he delivered the said Address in at the Clerk's Table where it was read. Report from Com. on
Free Ports Address
to Queen.

Ordered, That the said Address do lie on the Table, and be considered at a future day.

Corp. Bil
read 2d time

A Bill to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax, was read a second time.

And committed.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Made Order of day.

Ordered, That this House do on Thursday, the 2nd day of March next, resolve itself into a Committee on the consideration of said Bill.

Pet. for clearing out
Joplan River.

Mr. Snow moved that the Petition of William Holden and others of Jordan River, (presented on the 29th January last) for a grant to clear out that River be referred to the Committee of Supply; which being seconded,

Withdrawn.

Mr. Dimock moved that the said question be amended by leaving out the words "referred to the Committee of Supply," and inserting instead thereof the word "withdrawn": which being seconded and put passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Petition be withdrawn.

Comm on Bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report Amherst Court
Grounds Bill.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had had under consideration the Bill for regulating the Court House Ground at Amherst in the County of Cumberland, and had directed him to recommend that the said Bill be referred to a select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to Mr. Dodd, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Snow, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

Leave of absence to
Mr. Campbell.

Ordered, That Mr. Campbell have leave of absence for ten days to return home on urgent private business.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, at one of the clock.

Wednesday, 1st March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Comm on Bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report Justices Sum-
mary Trial Bill with
Amendt. and Elec-
tric Telegraph Bill
without amendt.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill further to amend the Act for the Summary trial of Actions before Justices of the Peace, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill—that they had also gone through the Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the Electric Telegraph Company, and had directed him to report the said Bill to the House without any amendment—and he delivered the said Bills with the amendments to the first mentioned Bill in at the Clerk's table, when the said amendments were read and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Bill with the amendments be Engrossed.

Ordered, That the Bill reported without amendment be Engrossed.

Petition from Parrs-
boro' to Lieut. Gov.
for relief.

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

A Petition of Inhabitants of Parrsborough, addressed to His Excellency, and praying an immediate supply of Corn Meal, and Seed Grain and Potatoes to meet their extreme distress—and the same was read by the Clerk.

Ref. to Com. on Des-
titution.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on the subject of Destitution.

Mr.

Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Halifax Township Election Committee, by direction of the Committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Monday next, the 6th Instant, at eleven o'clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Leave to Halifax Election Committee to adjourn over.

Mr. Fraser reported from the joint Committee on the Public accounts, and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, (where it was again read), together with an abstract of undrawn monies for Roads and Bridges—an account of monies undrawn from the Treasury out of the casualty vote, and for supplies to distressed persons since the Session of 1847, and to be deducted from the Road appropriations for the several Counties to be made at the present Session of the Legislature—and a statement of probable assets for the year 1848.

Report from Joint Committee on Public Accounts.

(See Appendix No. 42.)

Ordered, That the Report be adopted and do lie on the table.

Adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House

A Return of Public Officers in the County of Annapolis.

Return of Public Officers, Co. Annapolis.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House three several Petitions addressed to the Deputy Post Master General, in relation to Post Office Affairs, which were read by the Clerk, viz :

Post Office Petitions Presented

A Petition from Inhabitants of Earl Town, in the County of Colchester.

A Petition from Inhabitants of East Rawdon, in the County of Hants—and

A Petition of Inhabitants upon the line of Road which leads from the Folly in Londonderry to Pugwash *via* Wallace River,

With remarks of the Deputy Post Master General on the same respectively.

Ordered, That the Petitions be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.

Refd. to Post Com.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Com. of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to several Resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House, and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's Table.

Report of Resolutions passed.

The Chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the Supply, which the House agreed to.

Ordered, That the Chairman do report the Resolutions at a future day, with the exception of that making a Grant for the service of Roads and Bridges for the present year—and accordingly

To be received here after except Road Grant.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution as follows—

Resolved that the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds be granted for the service of Roads and Bridges for the present Year.

Road Grant as reptd.

And the said Resolution being read by the Clerk,

Motion to refer back Report.

Mr. Dodd moved that the Report of the said Resolution be not received, but that the Resolution be referred back to the Committee for the purpose of granting the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds for the service of Roads and Bridges for the present year : which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion Twenty-one, against it Twenty-two.

Negatived on Division

For

For the Motion—		Against the Motion—	
Mr. Hall,	Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Homer,	Mr. Card,
“ Ryder,	“ Ernst,	“ Martell,	Hon. Mr. Young,
“ Thorne,	“ Campbell,	“ Bournenf,	Hon. Mr. Huntington,
“ Dimock,	“ Snow,	“ McKenna,	Mr. Mignowitz,
“ Blackadar,	“ Budd,	“ Sangster,	“ Smyth,
“ Dickey,	“ Crowe,	“ Killam,	“ Creelman,
“ Dodd,	“ Moore,	“ Kedy,	“ Henry,
“ Whitman,	“ Beckwith,	“ Mott,	“ McLeod,
“ Harrington,	“ Wier,	“ McDougall,	“ Archibald,
“ Johnston,	“ Taylor.	“ McDonald,	“ Fraser,
“ Fulton,		“ Robertson,	“ Comeau,

So it passed in the negative.

The said Resolution was then upon the question put thereon agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at one of the clock.

Thursday, 2nd March. 1848.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sangster reported from the Committee on the several Petitions for aid to Houses of Public Entertainment in remote places, unfavorably to granting Provincial aid therefor, and recommending County aid by assessment where necessary—and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix, No. 43.)

Ordered, That the Report be received and adopted.

Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to naturalize Silas Bliss Wing, and the same was read a first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Johnston, Mr. Fraser and Mr. McLeod, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

Mr. Mott, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to naturalize Charles P. Allen and John B. Fay, and the same was read a first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to the foregoing Committee on the Bill to naturalize Silas Bliss Wing, who are also to examine and report upon this Bill with amendments or otherwise.

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House several papers relating to the appointment, office and salary of the Master of the Rolls and Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, which were read by the Clerk, viz :

Copy of Despatch from Lord Falkland to Mr. Gladstone, dated 2nd April, 1846.

Copy of Letter from Lord Lyttleton to Alex. Stewart, Esquire, dated 24th August, 1846.

Copy of Despatch from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Falkland, dated 24th August, 1846.

Copy of Despatch from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Falkland, dated 24th April, 1846.

Copy of Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 26th October, 1847.

Copy of Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated also 26th October, 1847.

(See

Read Resolution
agreed to and sent
to Council.

Rep. from Com. on
Public Houses.

Adopted.

Bill presented to Na-
turalize S. B. Wing.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Bill presented to Na-
turalize Allen and
Fay.

Ref. to same Com.

Papers presented re-
lating to Master of
the Rolls and Judge
of Vice Admiralty.

(See Appendix No. 35.)

Ordered, That the said several Papers do lie on the Table.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to regulate Emigrant Vessels and Passengers and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill—and he delivered the Bill and amendments in at the Clerk's Table.

Report Passenger Bill with Amendments.

Ordered, That the Report of the Chairman upon said Bill be received and considered at a future day.

To be considered hereafter.

The order of the day being read,

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the consideration of the Bill to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax.

Order of Day, Halifax Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the Bill referred to them, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof, which the House agreed to.

Further order of Day thereon.

Ordered, That this House do to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee on the consideration of the said Bill.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at one of the clock.

Friday, 3rd March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Ordered, That Mr. Harrington be added to the Committee on the Fisheries.

Addition to Com. on Fisheries.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House,

Statement of Affairs of Bank of N. S. presented.

A general statement of the affairs of the Bank of Nova Scotia, up to the 31st January, 1848—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix, No. 44.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Also—A statement of the Lands that have been granted or reserved for the support of Religion and Schools in the several Districts of the Province of Nova Scotia Proper, up to the 26th February, 1848—and the same was read by the Clerk.

Also returns of School and Glebe Lands.

(See Appendix, No. 45.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls independent of the Crown, and to provide for the removal thereof—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill presented for Independence and Removal of Judges of Sup. Court and Master of the Rolls.

Ordered,

Ways and Means
made order of Day.

Ordered, That this House do on Wednesday next resolve itself into a Committee to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to Her Majesty.

Pet. from King's Co.
agt. travelling on
Sunday.

A Petition of Inhabitants of King's County was by special leave presented by Mr. Hall and read, complaining of the desecration of the Sabbath by travelling on that day, and praying the adoption of remedial measures.

Ref. to Post Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.

Pet. for over expen-
diture, Halls Har-
bor Breakwater.

A Petition of John C. Hall, and Mayhew Beckwith, Esquires, was by special leave presented by Mr. Fraser and read, praying indemnification for a sum of money for which they have made themselves liable to prevent the destruction of the Hall's Harbor Breakwater.

Ref. to Nav. Com.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Papers presented.

The Hon. Mr. Young by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House

Despatch on Railway
exploration.

A Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 9th February, 1848, on the subject of the expenses of the Railway Exploration in British North America—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 25.)

Despatch on prece-
dence in Admiralty
Commission.

Also—A Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 4th February, 1848, on the subject of precedence in the Court of Mixed Commission for the trial of offences committed on the High Seas—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix, No. 46.)

Ordered, That the said Copies of Despatches do lie on the Table.

Order of Day.

The Order of the day being read.

Comm. on Halifax In-
corporation Bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Progress Reported.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made further progress in the Bill referred to them, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration of the said Bill, which the House agreed to.

Made further order.

Ordered, That this House do to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee on the consideration of the said Bill.

Leave of absence to
Mr. Bent.

Ordered, That Mr. Bent have leave of absence to return home on account of sickness, for such time as he may find necessary.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at one of the clock.

Saturday, 4th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Order of Day.

The Order of the day being read,

Comm. on Halifax
Incorp. Bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made further progress in the Bill referred to them, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration of the said Bill, which the House agreed to. Progress reported.

Ordered, That this House do on Monday next resolve itself again into a Committee on the further consideration of the said Bill. Made further order.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at twelve of the clock.

Monday, 6th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House Pets. to Lt. Gov. presented, viz:

A Petition of Robert Stone of Wilmot in the County of Annapolis, Collector of Excise, praying reimbursement for his great expense and labour in the duties of his said office, and as Custom House Officer and Seizing Officer—and Of R. Stone.

Also a Petition of Edward J. Whitman and William C. Whitman, of Wilmot in the County of Annapolis, praying a return of Duties paid by them upon Wheat Flour damaged and destroyed in the Schooner Adventure. And of Messrs. Whitman.

And the said Petitions were read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures. Ref. to Com. on Trade.

An Engrossed Bill further to amend the Act for the summary trial of actions before Justices of the Peace, was read a third time. Engrossed Bill to amend Justices sumry. trials Act read 3d time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act further to amend the Act for the summary trial of actions before Justices of the Peace. Passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence. To Council.

Mr. Creelman reported from the Select Committee on the accounts of the Provincial Penitentiary, and generally in relation to that Institution,—and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report from Com. on Accounts &c of Prov. Penitentiary.

(See Appendix No. 47.)

Ordered, That the Report be received, and that such parts thereof as recommend grants of money be referred to the Committee of Supply. Ref. in part to Com. of Sup.

Mr. Fraser from the Committee on the Petition of George C. Lawrence, Sheriff of the County of Inverness, reported that the Committee had considered the said Petition, and that they find due to that officer Three Pounds undrawn from the Treasury for return of Two Members to the Legislature in the year 1840, and recommend that the same be paid him by Warrant to be drawn on the Treasury under the Law in the usual way—and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report from Com. on Pet. of Sheriff of Inverness.

Ordered, That the Report be received and adopted. Adopted.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Young, *resolved* that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the subject of the Electric Telegraph from Halifax through New Brunswick to Quebec. Com. on subject of Electric Telegraph.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Killam, Mr. Mott, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Harrington, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion *Resolved*, that this House do now proceed to the consideration of the Report Consid. of Report from Com. of whole on Passenger Bill.

port from the Committee on Bills on the 22nd Instant, in relation to the Bill to regulate Emigrant vessels and passengers.

And thereupon

Motion to recommit for purpose of inserting Preamble and clause.

Mr. Johnston moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the same by inserting the following Preamble and enacting Clause, viz :

“ Whereas inasmuch as the immigration of destitute persons incapable of labor, exposes the helpless strangers to misery and destitution, and inflicts unreasonable burdens on the people among whom they are cast, it is proper that some guard should be provided against the growth of a practice inconsistent with the welfare of the Province and the cause of humanity—Be it therefore enacted, that whenever a vessel with passengers or emigrants as aforesaid shall arrive at any port or place within this Province, and the Collector or other principal officer of the Customs or other person who may be authorised to carry out the provisions of this Act shall see reason to apprehend that any of the passengers or emigrants brought in such vessel are liable to become burdensome to the public for their support in consequence of being infirm or beyond the age of 60 years, or of being children under the age of 12 years, or widow women, and which women, children, aged or infirm persons, shall be unaccompanied by relations able and willing to provide for their support, the vessel shall not be permitted to clear out or to depart from such port or place until adequate security to the satisfaction of the officer or person aforesaid shall have been given for the repayment of any public or municipal expenses which may within one year thereafter become necessary or be incurred on account of the immigrants in this clause described—unless the owner or master shall avoid the necessity of entering into such obligation by the payment to the said officer or person of five shillings sterling for each of such pauper and helpless immigrants as aforesaid :

Negatived on division.

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion eleven, against it twenty.

For the Motion.—

<i>Mr. Hall,</i>	<i>Mr. Budd,</i>
<i>“ Dodd,</i>	<i>“ Moore,</i>
<i>“ Johnston,</i>	<i>“ Thorne,</i>
<i>“ Freeman,</i>	<i>“ Taylor,</i>
<i>“ Snow,</i>	<i>“ Dickey,</i>
<i>“ Whitman,</i>	

Against the Motion.—

<i>Mr. Comeau,</i>	<i>Mr. Ernst,</i>
<i>“ McDonald,</i>	<i>“ Mott,</i>
<i>“ Bourneuf,</i>	<i>“ Smyth,</i>
<i>Hon. Mr. Huntington,</i>	<i>“ Mignowitz,</i>
<i>Mr. Kedy,</i>	<i>“ Sangster,</i>
<i>“ Killam,</i>	<i>“ Fraser,</i>
<i>“ Card,</i>	<i>“ Homer,</i>
<i>“ McDougall,</i>	<i>Hon. Mr. Young,</i>
<i>“ McKenna,</i>	<i>Mr. Archibald.</i>
<i>“ Dimock,</i>	
<i>“ Fulton,</i>	

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to recommit for striking out clause.

Mr. Johnston then moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out the fourteenth clause, and thereby to avoid among other mischiefs the inducements that clause will hold out to masters of Vessels having diseased Emigrants on board to come to Nova-Scotia instead of proceeding to New-Brunswick, where the Government Tax is inflexibly imposed and maintained:

Negatived on division.

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion twelve, against it twenty.

For

For the Motion—

Mr. Hall,	Mr. Budd,
" Dodd,	" Moore,
" Johnston,	" Thorne,
" Freeman,	" Taylor.
" Snow,	" Dickey,
" Whitman,	" Fulton,

Against the Motion—

Mr. Comeau,	Mr. Mott,
" McDonald,	" Smyth,
" Bourneuf,	" Mignowitz,
Hon. Mr. Huntington,	" Sangster,
Mr. Kedy,	" Fraser,
" Killam,	" Homer,
" Card,	Hon. Mr. Young,
" McDougall,	Mr. Archibald,
" McKenna,	" McLeod,
" Dimock,	
" Ernst,	

So it then passed in the negative.

Mr. Johnston moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the sixteenth clause, by striking out the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and thereby avoiding great expense and delay in a class of prosecutions that, both for the sake of the public and the party prosecuted, demand a prompt examination and decision—and also by authorising the issuing of Bailable process in the first instance if its necessity shall be made apparent to him—and by giving the masters of Vessels or other parties prosecuted the option of appeal to the Supreme Court after payment of any judgments awarded against them :

Motion to recommit for amendment of clause.

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion thirteen, against it nineteen.

Negated on division.

For the Motion—

Mr. Hall,	Mr. Moore,
" Dodd,	" Thorne,
" Johnston,	" Taylor,
" Freeman,	" Dickey,
" Snow,	" Fulton,
" Whitman,	" Fraser.
" Budd,	

Against the Motion—

Mr. Comeau,	Mr. Ernst,
" McDonald,	" Mott,
" Bourneuf,	" Smyth,
Hon. Mr. Huntington,	" Mignowitz,
Mr. Kedy,	" Sangster,
" Killam,	" Homer,
" Card,	Hon. Mr. Young,
" McDougall,	Mr. Archibald,
" McKenna,	" McLeod.
" Dimock,	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Johnston then moved that the Bill be recommitted in order that a clause may be added to prevent the landing of Emigrants until after inspection and certificate of a Health Officer or other person to be authorised in that behalf :

Motion to recommit for addition of clause.

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion thirteen, against it nineteen.

Negated on division.

For the Motion—

Mr. Hall,	Mr. Moore,
" Dodd,	" Thorne,
" Johnston,	" Taylor,
" Freeman,	" Dickey,
" Snow,	" Fulton,
" Whitman,	" Fraser.
" Budd,	

Against the Motion—

Mr. Comeau,	Mr. Ernst,
" McDonald,	" Mott,
" Borneuf,	" Smyth,
Hon. Mr. Huntington,	" Mignowitz,
Mr. Kedy,	" Sangster,
" Killam,	" Homer,
" Card,	Hon. Mr. Young,
" McDougall,	Mr. Archibald,
" McKenna,	" McLeod.
" Dimock,	

So it passed in the negative.

The

- Bill to be engrossed with the amendments from Com. The amendments to the said Bill being then read by the Clerk, were agreed to by the House.
- Bill read 3d time as engrossed. *Ordered*, That the Bill be engrossed, and be now read a third time—and thereupon, An Engrossed Bill to regulate Emigrant Vessels and Passengers, was read a third time.
- Sent to Council. *Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to regulate Imigrant Vessels and Passengers.
- Post Office Accounts laid before House. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Licutenant Governor, presented to the House accounts of the Post Office Department for the Quarter ended 5th January, 1848, and an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department, for the year also ended 5th January, 1848.
- (See Appendix No. 19.)
- Ref. to Post Com. *Ordered*, That the said Accounts be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.
- Also Despatch on Ed. and Normal Schls. Also—A copy of Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 8th February, 1847, with enclosure on the subject of Education, and the establishment of Normal Schools, and the said Copy of Despatch was read by the Clerk.
- (See Appendix No. 48.)
- Ref. to Com. on Ed. *Ordered*, That the said Copy of Despatch and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Education.
- Copartners' Bill sent from Council. A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.
Mr. Speaker—
The Council have passed a Bill entitled An Act to limit the responsibility of Copartners in certain cases; to which Bill they desire the concurrence of this Honorable House.
- Council agree to con. Bills on subject of Schools. The Council have agreed to the following Bills without amendment, viz.:
A Bill entitled An Act in further amendment of the Act for the encouragement of Schools.
- Marriage Licenses. A Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act relating to Marriage Licences.
- Expen. of Monies on Highways. A Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act in relation to the expenditure of Public Monies on the Highways.
- Incorp. of Ag. Soci's. A Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act to Incorporate Agricultural Societies.
- Nuisances. A Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act additional concerning Nuisances.
- Regulation of Militia. A Bill entitled An Act to continue the Acts for regulating the Militia.
- Sea Manure, Digby. A Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act in relation to the gathering of Sea Manure in the County of Digby.
- Digby Poor Districts. A Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act for dividing the Township of Digby into separate districts for the support of the Poor.
- Egerton Poor. A Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act in relation to the support of the Poor in certain parts of the Township of Egerton.
- Regulation of Geese. A Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act to make regulations to prevent Geese going at large.
- And then the Messenger withdrew.
- Order of day. The Order of the day being read.
- Com. of whole on Halifax Incor. Bill. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax.
- Mr. Speaker left the Chair.
- Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.
- Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
- The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made further progress in the

the Bill referred to them, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration of the said Bill, which the House agreed to.

Ordered, That this House do to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee on the further consideration of the said Bill. Further order thereon.

On motion of Mr. Mignowitz *resolved,* that a Committee be appointed to examine and report upon the subject of taxation in the City of Halifax. Com. on Taxation in Halifax.

Ordered, That Mr. Mignowitz, Mr. Killam, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Henry, Mr. Mott, Mr. Johnston, and the Hon. Mr. Huntington, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills. Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had had under consideration the Bill for improving the Law of Evidence—the Bill for the amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice—and the Bill for altering and improving the practice of the Supreme Court, and had directed him to report that it be recommended to the House to refer the said several Bills to a Select Committee to examine and report upon, and he delivered the Bills in at the Clerk's Table. Report for ref. to a Sel. Com. Bills on Law of Evidence and Law amend. and Courts Practice Bill.

Ordered, That the said Bills be referred to Mr. Johnston, Mr. Hall, Mr. Harrington, the Hon. Mr. Young and Mr. Henry, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise. Bills so referred

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

An account of Passengers and Traffic on the Main Western Road between Halifax and Windsor, during the last year kept, pursuant to a Resolution of the House of Assembly, at its last Session.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at one of the clock.

Tuesday, 7th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Creelman reported from the Select Committee on the several Petitions of William M. Brown and others, against relinquishment of duties on Spirituous Liquors, and generally in favour of Temperance—and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report from Tem. Com.

(See Appendix No. 49.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House various papers on the subject of certain strictures made upon Messrs. William and George R. Young, in relation to the proposed Halifax and Quebec Railway, which were read by the Clerk, viz: Papers presented on subject of Messrs. Young in connexion with Railway matters.

A Copy of Letter from Mr. George R. Young to Mr. Gladstone, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 2nd March, 1846.

A Copy of Letter from William Young and George R. Young to Mr. Gladstone, dated 2nd April, 1846.

A Copy of Despatch from Mr. Gladstone to the late Lieutenant Governor Lord Falkland, dated 5th May, 1846.

(See Appendix No. 50.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Report on Pet. of Thos.
W. Winters.

Mr. Fraser reported from the Select Committee on the Petition of Thomas W. Winters for relief from his liability as surety for Duties on distilled Liquors—and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix, No. 51.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

Report from Com. on
Deaf Dumb & Blind.

Mr. Fraser reported from the Select Committee on the Petitions of the Reverend James C. Cochran and others, and of James Stephens, and generally on the subject of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind in this Province—and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 52.)

Ref. to Com. of Sup.

Ordered, That the Report be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Report from Com. on
Halifax Ass'ments.
Clause to be inserted
in Bill of Incorporation.

Mr. Mignowitz, from the Committee appointed yesterday on the subject of the Halifax assessments, reported a clause which the Committee recommend should be inserted in the Halifax Incorporation Bill now before the Committee of the whole House, as followeth, viz :

“ And be it enacted, that the ability or capacity of every respective inhabitant hereinbefore mentioned shall be computed for upon and in respect of his personal property and Estate, which for that purpose shall include and consist of, and shall be deemed and construed to include and consist of all Goods, Chattels and Monies, owned by such inhabitants, and all monies invested upon interest and all securities for money upon interest due to him, and all Bank and other stock owned by him within the said City; all ships or vessels whether at home or abroad owned by such inhabitants, and the interest of all stock or securities owned by or due to the said inhabitant without the said City—and all profits, salaries or emoluments arising or accruing from any profession, office or employment whatsoever, amounting to the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds or upwards per annum.”

And the said proposed clause having been read by the Clerk.

Ref. to Com. of whole.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Halifax Incorporation Bill, to be considered therewith.

Report presented from
Western Road Com.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House

A report of Daniel Wier, Esquire, Great Road Commissioner, of his proceedings during the last year on the Main Western Road, with remarks thereon—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 53.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Pet. of Pictou Fire
Engine Men.

A Petition of the Fire Engine Men for the Town of Pictou, and of other Inhabitants thereof, was by special leave presented by Mr. Blackadar and read, praying that such Fire Engine Men may not be deprived by any legislation of the privilege they now have of exemption from service upon Juries and otherwise.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Dodd, *Resolved*, That the report of the Select Committee on the account of Furniture in the Provincial Secretary's office, provided by the late Secretary, made to this House on the 29th February last, be now adopted.

Report on Furniture of Prov. Secy's Office adopted.

A Bill to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls independent of the Crown and to provide for the removal thereof, was read a second time.

Judges' Bill read a second time, and committed.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The Hon. Mr. Young, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to empower the Presbyterian Congregation at River John, in the County of Pictou, to appoint Trustees for the purpose of holding Lands for the use of the said congregation—and the same was read a first time.

River John Presbyterian Lands Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Johnston, Mr. Killam and Mr. Fraser, to examine and report upon with a view to frame a general measure on the subject of Lands granted or held for the use of Religious Congregations or Societies.

Refd. to Sel. Com. to frame General Measure.

Mr. Whitman, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to provide for the Civil List of Nova Scotia, and to commute the Casual and Territorial Revenues—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Civil List Bill presented.

The Order of the day being read.

Order of Day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax.

Com. of whole, on Halifax Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the said Bill and had made several amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill, and he delivered the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's Table, where the said Amendments were read by the Clerk, and upon the question put thereon agreed to by the House.

Bill Reported.

Ordered, That the Bill with the Amendments be engrossed.

To be Engrossed.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House,

Account of Vice Admiralty expenses presented in case of Ship Saladin.

A Letter from the Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty at Halifax to the Secretary of the Province, dated March 6th, 1848, with an account of all the expenses incurred in that Court for and on account of the Ship Saladin and Cargo, and also of the trial of her Crew and the amount of Fees paid to the Solicitors, Counsel and officers of the said Court therein. Also the amount of Costs incurred in all cases adjudicated in that Court since 1842, shewing the costs of each separate case, and the Fees paid to each officer—and the same were read, together with the Bill of charges of said Registrar for preparing the same.

And Costs generally.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at two of the clock.

Wednesday, 8th March. 1848.

PRAYERS.

Mr. McLeod reported from the Select Committee on the accounts of the Halifax Poor's Asylum, and the subject of the Lunatic Asylum connected therewith—and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Report on accounts of Halifax Poores' Asylum.

(See

(See Appendix, No. 54.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

Report from Com. on Lunenburg Common Lots.

Mr. Fraser reported from the Select Committee on the Petitions of Jasper Miller and others, and of the Trustees of the Lunenburg Common in relation to certain Lots of Land called the Blue Rocks—and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read.

(See Appendix, No. 55.)

Adopted

Ordered, That the Report be received and adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Young by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House

Report of Post Office Commissioners presented.

A Copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to examine into and report upon the Post Office system in British North America, dated at Montreal, October, 1847, and addressed to His Excellency the Governor General; and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix, No. 56.)

Ref. to Post Office Com.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.

Speaker acquaints House of non execution of Cape Breton Election writ.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the Office of the Provincial Secretary a communication to the effect, that the Writ issued for the Election of a Member to represent the County of Cape Breton in General Assembly, had not been executed in consequence of its not having been received by the Sheriff of that County in time to notify the said Election according to Law, the mail conveying the same having been detained beyond its usual time for reaching Sydney, in consequence of the Roads being impassable from the Snow Drifts: and that after the receipt of such communication, he, Mr. Speaker, had requested that another Writ might be issued in the usual form for the Election of a Member to represent the said County in General Assembly.

Another writ request.

Message from Coun.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

Council agree to amendt. of Law Bill and Copyright Bill.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to amend the Act further to improve the administration of the Law—and to the Bill entitled An Act to regulate the Importation of Books and to protect the British Author, severally without amendment.

Agree to Grist Mills Toll Bill with amdt.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act in amendment of the Act to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills, with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this Honorable House.

Agree to £20,000 for road service.

The Council have also agreed to the Resolution of this Honble. House, granting the sum of £20,000 for the service of Roads and Bridges for the present year.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Amendment of Tolls Bill.

The said Amendments proposed by the Council to the Bill entitled An Act in amendment of the Act to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills, was read a first and second time, and is as followeth:

Continuing clause.

“ At the end of the Bill insert the following Clause:—”

“ And be it enacted that this Act shall continue and be in force for five years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of the General Assembly.”

Agreed to

And thereupon on motion *Resolved*, that this House do agree to the said Amendment.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and Amendment back to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to said Amendment.

Order of day.

The Order of the day being read.

Com. of Ways and Means.

The House on motion resolved itself into a Committee on the consideration of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

Mr.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business referred to them, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the same subject, which the House agreed to.

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. Made further order

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

Thursday, 9th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Ordered, That Mr. Freeman have leave of absence from this House after to-morrow, to enable him to return home on urgent private business. Leave of absence to Mr. Freeman.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington reported from the Committee on Navigation Securities, and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report from Com. on Nav. Sec.

(See Appendix No. 57.)

Ordered, That the Report be received, and that such parts thereof as recommend grants of money be referred to the Committee of Supply. Rec'd. and ref. in part to Com. of Sup.

Mr. McLeod reported from the Select Committee on the Petitions for aid to the Grand-dique or Lenox Ferry between Isle Madame and the Main, in the County of Richmond, and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report from Com. on Grand-dique Ferry.

(See Appendix, No. 58.)

Ordered, That the Report be received and referred to the Committee of Supply. Ref. to Com. of Sup.

The Hon. Mr. Young, reported in part from the Committee on Post Office Affairs—and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report in part from Post Office Com.

(See Appendix No. 59.)

Ordered, That the Report be received, and that such parts thereof as recommend Grants of Money be referred to the Committee of Supply. Rec'd. and ref. in part to Com. of Sup.

The Honorable James Boyle Uniacke, Her Majesty's Attorney General, returned duly elected a member for the Township of Halifax, and the Honorable Joseph Howe, Secretary of the Province, returned duly elected a member for the County of Halifax, respectively took the Oath of Allegiance before Mr. Dodd, one of the Commissioners authorised to administer the same, and their seats as such members. Atty. Gen. for Township of Halifax, and Prov. Sec'y. for Co of Halifax take their seats.

Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the Londonderry Election Committee reported finally from the said Committee, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read—and is as followeth : Final report from Londonderry El. Com.

The Committee, drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the Petition of Gloud Wilson McLelan, and another against the Election and return of John Wier, Esquire, the sitting member for the Township of Londonderry, have agreed to report and do report as follows : That

That the Schedule of Qualification attested to by the said John Wier, at the late Election for the said Township of Londonderry, was sufficient to qualify him to be Elected a member of such Township: and that no sufficient case has been made out on the other points in the said petition contained, either to entitle the petitioner, Gloud Wilson McLelan, to the seat for the said township, or to avoid the Election therefor.

In favor of Mr. Wier, sitting member.

The Committee have therefore finally determined and accordingly report, that the said John Wier was duly elected and returned as a member for the said Township.

And the Committee do lastly report that the Petition to them referred was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
5th March, 1848. }

JAMES McLEOD,
CHAIRMAN.

Report to be entrd. &c.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table and be entered on the Journals of the House.

Division of £20,000 Roads.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Huntington, *resolved*, that the sum of £20,000 granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the present year, be applied as follows:

For the County of Yarmouth,	£1,000
“ “ Shelburne,	1,000
“ “ Digby,	1,000
“ “ Sydney,	1,000
“ “ Guysborough,	1,000
“ “ Queen’s,	1,000
“ “ Richmond,	1,000
“ “ Halifax,	1,520
“ “ Hants,	1,400
“ “ Inverness,	1,380
“ “ Cape Breton,	1,460
“ “ King’s,	1,100
“ “ Pictou,	1,460
“ “ Colchester,	1,200
“ “ Cumberland,	1,200
“ “ Lunenburg,	1,240
“ “ Annapolis,	1,040
	£20,000

Order for subdivision.

Ordered, That the several Members from the respective Counties do prepare and report to this House, scales of sub-division of the Road Money allotted to each County out of the sum of £20,000, agreeably to the last foregoing Resolution.

Ordinary Pets. ref.

Ordered, That the several ordinary Petitions for aid to Roads and Bridges presented this Session, (and by the course and practice of the House placed on the file of Road Petitions, without being entered on the Journal at the time of presentation,) be referred to the several Members from the Counties respectively, from which the same have been sent.

For a list of such Petitions,

(See Appendix No. 60.)

Pet. of D. McLeod, Pilot, Pugwash.

A Petition of Daniel McLeod, of the Gulf Shore, near Pugwash, was by special leave presented by the Hon. Mr. Young and read, complaining of his having been left out of the list of Pilots for Pugwash Harbor, after a long service as such, and attributing the same to political motives and praying redress.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House, a Letter from the Members for the County of Sydney, setting forth the destitute and starving condition of the Indians in that County, and praying that measures may be taken for alleviating their distress—and the same was read by the Clerk.

Representation of destitution of Indians in Co. of Sydney.

Ordered, That the Letter be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Ref. to Indian Com.

The Order of the day being read.

Order of day.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some further progress in the business referred to them, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof—which the House agreed to.

Ordered, That this House do to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Made further order.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

Friday, 10th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Halifax Township Election Committee, reported finally from the said Committee, and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read and is as followeth :

Final report from Halifax El. Com.

The Committee, drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the Petition of Adam Esson and others, against the Election and return of Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esquire, the sitting member for the township of Halifax, have agreed to report as follows :—

That the sitting member was duly qualified by Law to be elected as a Member for the township of Halifax.

In favor of Mr. Doyle, sitting member.

The Committee have therefore finally determined and so accordingly report, that Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esquire, the sitting member for the township of Halifax, was duly Elected and returned as a Member for the said township, and is entitled to retain his seat as such.

And the Committee do lastly report the Petition to them referred was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
10th March, 1848. }

JAMES D. FRASER,
CHAIRMAN.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table, and be entered on the Journals.

To be entered, &c.

Mr. Henry reported from the Select Committee on the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Eastern District of the Township of Shelburne, praying the establishment of that part of the Township into a separate District for the support of the Poor—and thereupon presented to the House

Report on Pet. for separate Poor district in Shelburne Township.

A Bill to set off a part of the Township of Shelburne into a separate District for the support

Bill for that purpose presented.

support of the Poor—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill presented conc'g. Salmon fishery in Co. of Sydney.

Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill concerning the Salmon Fishery in the County of Sydney—and the same was read a first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Henry, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Dodd to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Report on Lumber measurement.

Mr. Mignowitz reported from the Select Committee on the Petition of Abraham Hebb, and others, relative to the admeasurement of Lumber; and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 61.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

Bill reported for survey of Lumber.

Mr. Mignowitz also from the same Committee also reported and presented

A Bill to regulate the survey of Timber and Lumber—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Council's Copartners' Bill, read 1st time.

The Engrossed Bill from the Council, entitled An Act to limit the responsibility of Copartners in certain cases, was read a first time.

Bill to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Johnston, the Hon. the Attorney General, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Killam and Mr. Mignowitz, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

Report on Amherst Court Grounds Bill.

Mr. Dodd reported from the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating the Court House Ground at Amherst in the County of Cumberland, that the Committee had considered the said Bill, and had made some amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill, and he delivered the Bill and amendments in at the Clerk's Table, where the said amendments were read.

Amendments

Ordered, That the Bill with the Amendments be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Committed

Report on Expenses of sick Emigrants.

The Hon. Mr. Young, reported from the Select Committee on the subject of Expenses of sick Emigrants—and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix, No. 62.)

Report and Retn. in part to Com. of Supply.

Ordered, That the Report be received, and that such parts thereof as recommend grants of money be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Copy of Commission to Gov. Gen. presented.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House,

A Copy of Her Majesty's Commission to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Captain General and Governor in Chief of Nova Scotia—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 63.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Report of Com. on Highway Bill.

Mr. Harrington reported from the Select Committee on the Bill in Amendment of the Acts relating to Highways, Roads and Bridges, that the Committee had considered the said Bill and had made some amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill,—and he delivered the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's Table, where the said Bill was read a second time with the amendments.

Amendment

Ordered, That the Bill with the Amendments be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Committed.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to Incorporate the Navigation and Commercial Company of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, with an Amendment—and to the Bill entitled An Act further to amend the Act for the summary trial of actions before Justices of the Peace, with Amendments, to which several Amendments they desire the concurrence of this Honorable House.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The amendment proposed by the Council to the Bill entitled An Act to Incorporate the Navigation and Commercial Company of Liverpool, Nova-Scotia, was read a first and second time, and considered by the House, and is as follows, viz :

Second Clause.

—7th and 8th lines.—Leave out the words “in arithmetical progression beginning with number one,” and insert instead the words “from number one to number sixty four in regular succession.”

On motion *Resolved*, That the said amendment be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendment back to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to the said amendment.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the Bill entitled An Act further to amend the Act for the summary trial of actions before Justices of the Peace—were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The Hon. the Attorney General by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House certain papers relative to the exploration of the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec, which were read by the Clerk, viz :

A Letter from Major Robinson, R. E., to Sir John Harvey, dated 10th March, 1848—and

A Copy of a Letter from Major Robinson to B. Hawes, Esquire, Under Secretary of State, dated 16th December, 1847.

(See Appendix No. 64.)

Also Copies of certain accounts and correspondence connected therewith.

Ordered, That the said Papers and Accounts be referred to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Creelman and Mr. Taylor to examine and report upon.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to alter the Act to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at Sydney, Cape Breton, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment, and that the Committee had also had under consideration the Bill to continue the Act to regulate the Harbor of Saint Mary's, and recommend to the House to refer the said Bill to the Select Committee on the Petitions from Arichat and elsewhere relative to Pilotage—and he delivered the said Bills in at the Clerk's Table.

Ordered, That the Bill reported without amendment be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Bill to continue the Act to regulate the Harbor of Saint Mary's, be referred to the Select Committee to whom the several Petitions from Arichat and elsewhere relating to Pilotage were referred: who are also to examine and report upon this Bill, with amendments or otherwise.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message from Coun

Agree to Liverpool Com. Co. Incorporation Bill, and summary trials Bill, with amendments.

Amend't to Incorporation Bill agreed to.

Amend'ts to summary Bill, read 1st time.

Railway exploration papers presented.

Ref. to Sel. Com

Com. on Bills

Report Sydney. C. B. Pilotage Bill.

And St. Mary's Harbor.

Ref. to Sel. Com. on St. Mary's Harbor Bill.

Mr. Speaker—

Council agree to Passengers' Bill, and

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to regulate Immigrant Vessels and Passengers, without amendment—and to the Bill entitled An Act in amendment of the Act to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills, and to the Bill entitled An Act to Incorporate the Navigation and Commercial Company of Liverpool, Nova-Scotia, severally as amended.

Liverpool Com. Co. Incorp. Bill.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Order of day.

The Order of the day being read.

Ways and Means.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made further progress in the business referred to them, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof, which the House agreed to.

Further order.

Ordered, That this House do to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at one of the clock.

Saturday. 11th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Bill presented addn'l. to Dartmouth Com. Act.

Mr. Mott, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill additional to the Act for regulating the Dartmouth Common, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report from Com. on Pictou & Sydney, C. B. Harbors.

Mr. Fraser reported from the Select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions relative to the preservation and regulation of the Harbors of Pictou and Sydney, C. B. and thereupon presented to the House,

Bills therefor presented, Spanish River.

A Bill to amend the Act to make provision for a Harbor Master at Spanish River, Cape Breton—and

Pictou.

A Bill further to amend the Act to preserve and regulate the Navigation of the Harbor of Pictou.

And the same were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

St. Mary's Harbor Bill reported with amendments.

Mr. Fraser, also from the same Committee, reported that they had examined the Bill to continue the Act to regulate the Harbor of Saint Mary's also referred to them, and had prepared some amendments thereto, which they recommend the House to make to said Bill, and he thereupon delivered the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's Table, where the same were read.

Recommitted.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House with the Amendments.

Report on Aylesford road Pet.

Mr. Thorne reported from the Select Committee on the Petition of William Miller and others Inhabitants of Aylesford, presented on the 17th Feb., ultimo, and thereupon presented to the House.

Bill thereon present'd.

A Bill relating to a certain road in Aylesford, and appropriations therefor, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Pet. from Granville Temp. Society.

A Petition of the Granville Total Abstinence Temperance Society, No. 2, was by special leave presented by Mr. Johnston, and read, setting forth the mischief arising from the facilities for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, and praying that the same may be withdrawn and suppressed.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Comeau, *Resolved,* That the sum of twenty pounds granted last Session for the repair of the road from Jesse Oaks' line to Salmon River, 2nd division, in the County of Digby, and remaining undrawn, be laid out and expended on the road between the farm of Baptiste Sonia, and that of Peter Godet, and from thence to the Tusket road in Clare.

Change of appropriation for roads Co. Digby.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Ordered, That the Hon. the Attorney General be added to the Committee on the Fisheries.

Addition to Com. on Fisheries.

Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to regulate the Salmon Fishery in the Bay of St. George in the County of Sydney, and the same was read a first time.

Bill presented to regulate Salmon fishery in St. George's Bay.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Henry, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Ernst, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

A Bill to set off a part of the Township of Shelburne, as a separate district for the support of the Poor—and

Bill Shelburne Poor District, and

A Bill to regulate the Sawing of Timber and Lumber.

Lumber Survey Bill.

Were severally read a second time.

Read 2d time and

Ordered, That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Committed.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to continue the Act to regulate the Harbor of Saint Mary's—and the Bill to set off a part of the Township of Shelburne as a separate district for the support of the Poor, and had made amendments to the said Bills respectively, and he delivered the Bills and amendments in at the Clerk's Table.

Report St. Mary's Harbor Bill and Shelburne Poor District Bill, with amendments.

The said amendments to the said two Bills being read, were respectively agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Bills with the Amendments be engrossed.

The Order of the day being read.

Order of day.

Ordered, That this House do on Monday next again resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Com. of Ways and Means postponed.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at one of the clock.

Monday, 13th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

An Engrossed Bill to continue the Act to regulate the Harbor of Saint Mary's, was read a third time.

Eng. Bills read 3d time and passed, viz. St. Mary's Harb'r Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to continue and alter the Act to regulate the Harbor of Saint Mary's.

Title altered.

An Engrossed Bill to set off a part of the Township of Shelburne, as a separate district for the support of the Poor was read a third time.

Shelburne Poor District Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to set off a part of the Township of Shelburne as a separate district for the support of the Poor.

Ordered,

Sent to Council.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

Report from Sel. Com. on Pts. of Harris and Rice.

Mr. Hall reported from the Select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions of Jonathan Harris and Edward Rice, on the subject of Head Money, prosecuted for and paid with costs, upon certain passengers from Ireland brought to Clare in the County of Digby; and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was again read.

(See Appendix No. 65.)

Adopted and recommended to Lt. Gov.

Ordered, That the Report be received and adopted, and recommended to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

Substitution of Com. on Tucker & Smith's Petition.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown be substituted in place of Mr. Freeman, (absent) on the special Committee upon the Petition of Messrs. Tucker and Smith, of Truro.

Report from Com. on Electric Telegraph.

The Hon. Mr. Young reported from the Select Committee on the subject of the proposed Electric Telegraph between Halifax and Quebec, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix, No. 66.)

Adopted

Ordered, That the Report be received and adopted.

Council's amendment to summary trials Bill.

On motion the amendment proposed by the Council to the Bill entitled An Act further to amend the Act for the summary trial of actions before Justices of the Peace, was read a second time, and is as followeth:

1st Clause.

—4th, 5th and 6th lines.—Leave out the words “in the Counties of Cape Breton, Richmond and Inverness respectively.”

Agreed to, &c.

On motion *Resolved,* That the said amendment be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendment to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to said amendment.

Report from Com. on subject of destitut'n.

Mr. Hall reported from the Select Committee on the subject of destitution from failure of the crops, and on the advances made on that account—and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix, No. 67.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

Report of Bill from same Com. to assess Counties.

Mr. Hall also reported further from said Committee, that they had considered the Bill referred to them to enable the Sessions, by and with the advice of the Grand Jury in each and every County to assess the Inhabitants thereof to relief distress when prevailing in certain cases: which Bill they recommend to the House without amendment, and he thereupon delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the Bill do lie on the Table and be read a second time at a future day.

Pet. from Halifax on subject of alleged El. disturbances.

A Petition of David Starr and others, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the City of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Johnston and read, setting forth certain riotous disturbances that had occurred in Halifax during the late Election of Representatives for the Town and County of Halifax, and praying that measures may be adopted for preventing a recurrence of the like in future.

Motion to refer same to Sel. Com.

And thereupon Mr. Johnston moved that the Petition be referred to a Select Committee to enquire into the facts therein stated, with a view to the amendment of the Election law, and to report thereon by Bill or otherwise: which being seconded, Mr.

Mr. Creelman moved, by way of amendment to the question, that all the words thereof be left out after the word "be," and that instead of the words so proposed to be left out the word "withdrawn" be substituted. Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the proposed amendment thirty, against it eleven.

Amend't to withdraw.
Amend't carried or division.

For the Amendment—

Against it—

Mr. Henry,
Hon. Attorney General,
Mr. Hall,
" Brown,
" Creelman,
" Fraser.
Hon. Mr. Doyle,
Mr. Mott,
Hon. Mr. Huntington
Mr. Martell,
" Mignowitz,
Hon. Mr. Howe,
Mr. McLeod,
" Smyth,
" Kedy,

Mr. Thorne,
" Budd,
" Campbell,
" Crowe,
" Whitman,
" Beckwith.

Mr. Snow,
" Dodd,
" Johnston,
" Harrington,
" Blackadar,

Mr. Bourneuf,
" McDonald,
" Dimock,
" Fulton,
" Robertson,
" Killam,
" Card,
" Comeau,
" Archibald,
Hon. Mr. Young,
Mr. McDougall,
" Wier,
" McKenna,
" Sangster,
" Homer,

So it passed in the affirmative.
Ordered, That the Petition be withdrawn.

Pet. withdrawn.

The Order of the day being read.

Order of day.

Ordered, That this House do to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee on the consideration of the Bill to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls independent of the Crown, &c.

Judges Bill postponed.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past ten of the clock.

Tuesday, 14th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

The following Bills were read a second time, viz :

Bills read 2d time, viz.

A Bill additional to the Act for regulating the Dartmouth Common.

Dartmouth Common.

A Bill to amend the Act to make provision for a Harbor Master at Spanish River, Cape Breton.

Spanish River Harbor Master.

A Bill further to amend the Act to preserve and regulate the Navigation of the Harbor of Pictou.

Pictou Harb'r. Nav.

A Bill relating to a certain road in Aylesford, and appropriations therefor.

Aylesford Road.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Bills committed.

Mr. Mott, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill for the regulation of the County Gaol at Halifax, and the same was read a first time.

Halifax County Gaol Bill presented.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Mott, Mr. Fraser and the Hon. Mr. Huntington, to examine and report thereon to the House.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill additional to the Act for regulating the Dartmouth Common, and the Bill to amend the Act

Report Dartmouth Com. Bill, and

- Spanish River Harb'r. Master Bill, without amendment. to make provision for a Harbour Master at Spanish River, Cape Breton, and had directed him to report the said Bills to the House severally without amendment; and that they had also gone through the Bill to continue the Act to prevent obstructions to the Ferry across the Harbor of Halifax, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill—And he thereupon delivered the Bills and amendments in at the Clerk's Table.
- And Halifax Ferry Bill, with amend'ts. The said amendments to the last mentioned Bill being read, were agreed to by the Amend'ts agreed to. House.
- Bills to be engrossed. *Ordered*, That the Bills reported without amendment be engrossed.
Ordered, That the Bill with the amendments reported and agreed to be engrossed.
- Order of day. On motion the Order of the day was read, and thereupon:
- House in Com. on Judges' Bill. The House pursuant thereto resolved itself into a Committee on the consideration of the Bill to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls independent of the Crown, &c.
- Mr. Speaker left the Chair.
Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
- Bill reported without amendment. The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill referred to them, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment; and he thereupon delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.
- Motion to recommit on amend't. Mr. Fraser then moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the same by leaving out that part of the Proviso in the first clause thereof, which provides for the removal of any Judge of the Supreme Court or the Master of the Rolls, and to substitute therefor the following, viz:
- "That it may be lawful for the Governor to remove any Judge of the Supreme Court or the Master of the Rolls, upon the Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, provided two thirds of the members in each of said branches of the Legislature shall agree therein."
- Negative on division. Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion sixteen, against it twenty-eight.

For the Motion—

Mr. Blackadar,	Mr. Taylor,
" Ryder,	" Campbell,
" Beckwith,	" Crowe,
" Fraser,	" Wier,
" Johnston,	" Moore,
" Dickey,	" Budd,
" Harrington,	" Thorne,
" Fulton,	" Whitman.

Against the Motion—

Hon. Attorney General,	Mr. Ernst,
" Mr. Doyle,	" Henry,
Mr. Homer,	" McDougall,
" Bourneuf,	" Mignowitz,
" Dimock,	" Robertson,
" Card,	Hon. Mr. Huntington,
" Creelman,	Mr. Smyth,
" Archibald,	" McLeod,
" Martell,	" Sangster,
" McDonald,	" Brown,
" Hall,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
" Kedy,	" " Young,
" Homer,	Mr. Mott,
" Killam,	" McKenna,

So it passed in the negative.

Another motion to recommit for amend't.

Mr. Harrington then moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of inserting in the first clause thereof, after the provision for removal of the Judges and the Master of the Rolls, the following Proviso, viz:

"Provided that no Address of the said two Houses shall be effectual in law to empower the Governor to suspend or remove any Judge unless some petition containing a specific

specific charge or accusation against such Judge verified by affidavit made before some Justice of the Peace, shall be first presented to and received by one or other of the Houses of Legislature, nor until such Judge shall have notice and opportunity to answer such charge or accusation and to appear for that purpose at the Bar of the House in person or by Counsel; and provided that no Address of such Houses shall be effectual unless the House of Assembly shall pass such Address by a majority of two thirds of the whole House."

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion fifteen, against it twenty-nine. Negatived on division.

For the Motion.—

Mr. Blackadar,	Mr. Crowe,
" Ryder,	" Wier,
" Beckwith,	" Moore,
" Johnston,	" Budd,
" Dickey,	" Thorne,
" Harrington,	" Whitman,
" Taylor,	" Hall.
" Campbell,	

Against the Motion.—

Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Ernst,
" Fulton,	" Henry,
Hon. Attorney General,	" McDougall,
" Mr. Doyle,	" Mignowitz,
Mr. McKenna,	" Robertson,
" Homer,	Hon. Mr. Huntington,
" Bourneuf,	Mr. Smyth,
" Dimock,	" McLeod,
" Card,	" Sangster,
" Creelman,	" Brown,
" Archibald,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
" McDonald,	" " Young,
" Kedy,	Mr. Mott,
" Homer,	" Martell,
" Killam,	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Johnston then moved that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred until this day three months: which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion seventeen, against it twenty-seven.

Motion to defer Bill
3 months.

Negatived on division

For the Motion.—

Mr. Hall,	Mr. Taylor,
" Blackadar,	" Campbell,
" Ryder,	" Crowe,
" Beckwith,	" Wier,
" Fraser,	" Moore,
" Johnston,	" Budd,
" Dickey,	" Thorne,
" Harrington,	" Whitman,
" Fulton,	

Against the Motion.—

Hon. Attorney General,	Mr. Ernst,
" Mr. Doyle,	" Henry,
Mr. McKenna,	" McDougall,
" Homer,	" Mignowitz,
" Bourneuf,	" Robertson,
" Dimock,	Hon. Mr. Huntington,
" Card,	Mr. Smyth,
" Creelman,	" McLeod,
" Archibald,	" Sangster,
" Martell,	" Brown,
" McDonald,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
" Kedy,	" " Young,
" Homer,	Mr. Mott,
" Killam,	

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Bill to be engrossed.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Wednesday.

Wednesday, 15th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Com. on subject of
Franking letters.

Ordered, That Mr. Fulton, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Creelman and Mr. Comeau, be a Committee to examine and report upon the subject of franking letters by Members of the Legislature.

Addition to Com. on
Pet. of S. Donovan.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Young and Mr. Hall be added to the Committee on the Petition of Simon Donovan.

Addition to Com. on
"Horse " Norfolk."

Ordered, That the Hon. the Attorney General be added to the Committee on the subject of the Provincial Stud Horse " Norfolk."

Bill presented relating
to Halifax Water
Company.

The Hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to enable the Halifax Water Company to construct a Reservoir on the Common of Halifax, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The Hon. the Attorney General by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House

Correspondence of
Master of Rolls
presented

Copies of a Correspondence between the Hon. the Master of the Rolls and the Colonial Secretary's office, on the subject of his appointment and the salary thereof; and the same being read by the Clerk.

(*See Appendix No. 35.*)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Report on part of Pet.
of S. Archibald.

Mr. Henry reported from the Select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Petition of Samuel Archibald which relates to the survey of a new line of Main Road near Truro; and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

(*See Appendix, No. 68.*)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

Leave of absence to
Mr. Snow.

Ordered, That Mr. Snow have leave of absence after to-day to return home on urgent private business.

Engrossed Bills read
third time, viz:

The following Bills as engrossed were read a third time, viz:

Halifax Ferry Bill.

A Bill to continue the Act to prevent obstructions to the Ferry across the Harbor of Halifax.

Passed—title altered.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue and amend the Act to prevent obstructions to the Ferry across the Harbor of Halifax.

Judges Bill.

A Bill to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls, independent of the Crown, &c.

Passed—title altered.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls independent of the Crown, and to provide for their removal.

Dartmouth Com. Bill.

A Bill additional to the Act for regulating the Dartmouth Common.

Passed.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act additional to the Act for regulating the Dartmouth Common.

Spanish River Harbor
Master Bill.

A Bill to amend the Act to make provision for a Harbor Master at Spanish River, Cape Breton.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to amend the Act to make provision for a Harbor Master at Spanish River, Cape Breton. Passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence. Bills sent to Council.

Mr. Harrington pursuant to leave given presented a Bill in amendment of the Acts relating to Highways, Roads and Bridges ; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Bill presented in amend. of Highway Act.

Mr. Dickey reported from the Committee on the claims for reimbursement of expenses of Transient Paupers, &c., and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report from Com. on Claims for expenses of Transient Paupers, &c.

(See Appendix No. 69.)

Ordered, That the report be received and that such parts thereof as recommend grants of money be referred to the Committee of Supply. Ref. in part to Com. of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

Certain additional returns relating to the Glebe and School Lands throughout the Province, and the same were read by the Clerk. Further returns of Glebe and School Lands presented.

(See Appendix No. 45.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

On motion—*Resolved*, That the Bill to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax, be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House. Halifax Incorp. Bill recommitted.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills. Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill relating to a certain road in Aylesford and appropriations therefor, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment ; that they had also again considered the Bill to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax, and had made some further amendments thereto—and had directed him to report said Bill to the House with such amendments ;—and that they had also gone through the Bill to amend the Act for the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers, and had made certain amendments thereto which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill—And he afterwards delivered the said several Bills and amendments in at the Clerk's Table. Report Aylesford Road Bill and Halifax Incorporation Bill with amendts.

And Sewers Bill without amendt.

The amendments to the two last mentioned Bills being read were agreed to by the House.

Mr. Fraser then moved that the further consideration of the Bill relating to a certain road in Aylesford, &c., reported without amendment, be deferred to this day three months ; which being seconded and put, passed in the negative. Motion to defer Aylesford Road Bill negatived.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed. Bills to be engrossed.

Ordered, That the two Bills reported with amendments be engrossed.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton. Message from the Council.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act further to amend the Act for the summary trial of actions before Justices of the Peace, as amended. Agree to amended Summary Trials Bill.

The Council have also agreed to two Resolutions of this Honourable House for changing appropriations of Road Money, viz : £163 6s. 9d. in the County of Halifax, and £20 in the County of Digby. Agree to changes of Road applications Halifax and Digby.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Electric Telegraph
Bill presented.

The Hon. the Attorney General pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill concerning the Electric Telegraph; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Resolution that Mons.
for the destitute
shall not be drawn
from Road funds.

On motion of Mr. Hall, *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this House that no sum of money should be drawn from the Treasury hereafter for the purpose of procuring seeds or provisions for the destitute in any part of the Province, and to be made chargeable upon the funds appropriated for the Road service; such a system being attended with injurious results to the Interests of the Province.

Pet. from Cumber-
land for provisions
and seed.

Two Petitions from Inhabitants of Westchester and Inhabitants of Wallace River, all in the County of Cumberland, were by special leave presented by Mr. Fulton and read, setting forth their want of provisions and seed, and praying relief.

Ordered, That the Petitions do lie on the Table.

Expenses of Battery
at Pictou.

On motion the Letter from George Smith, Esquire, to the Provincial Secretary, with the account of James Johnston of expenses on the Battery at Pictou, presented to this House on the 14th day of February last, were read by the Clerk; and thereupon,

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the same be referred to Mr. Henry, Mr. Fulton and Mr. Ryder, to examine and report upon to the House.

Report on case of
Widow Moon.

On motion the report of the Select Committee on the Petition of John Campbell, Esqr., of St. Paul's Island, on behalf of the widow of Donald Moon, was read, and thereupon

Ref. to Com of Sup.

Ordered, That the Report and Petition be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Thursday, 16th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Engrossed Bills read
3rd time viz.,
Aylesford Road Bill.
Passed.

The following Bills being engrossed, were read a third time.

A Bill in relation to a certain road in Aylesford and appropriations therefor.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act in relation to a certain road in Aylesford and appropriations therefor.

Sewers Bill.
Passed.

A Bill to amend the Act for the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act further to amend the Act for the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers.

Sent to Council.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Bills read 2d time viz.
Water Co. Bill.

The following Bills were read a second time, viz:

A Bill to enable the Halifax Water Company to construct a Reservoir on the Common of Halifax.

Highways Bill.
Electric Telegraph
Bill.—Committed.

A Bill in amendment of the Act relating to Highways, Roads and Bridges.

A Bill concerning the Electric Telegraph.

Ordered, That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Johnston from the Select Committee on the subject of Juries, reported and presented to the House—

Report of Juries Bill
from Sel. Com.

A Bill for the regulation of Juries: and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report on Co. Syd-

Mr. Henry reported from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill concern-
ing

ing the Salmon Fishery in the County of Sydney, that the Committee had considered the Bill, and had made some amendments thereto, which they recommend to the House with the Bill; and he thereupon delivered the Bill and amendments in at the Clerk's Table, where the said amendments were read.

ney Salmon fishery Bill.

Amends.

On motion the said Bill and amendments were read a second time.

Read 2nd time and

Ordered, That the Bill and amendments be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Committed.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

Com. on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to certain Resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's Table.

Report Resolutions.

The Chairman also reported from the Committee that they had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of ways and means, which the House agreed to.

The said Resolutions reported from the Committee were then read by the Clerk, and are as followeth:

1^o. *Resolved,* That the same system of imposition, collection and regulation of the Colonial duties of Impost and Excise as has been in operation for the past year, be preserved and re-enacted for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1849—with the following exceptions—viz:

1st Res. for same system of Duties with exceptions, viz.:

That on the following articles, instead of their being exempt from duties, there shall be paid a Colonial Impost duty upon the importation thereof, of two pounds ten shillings for every £100 of the value thereof—viz:

Duty to be imposed on Anchors, &c.

Anchors, Grapnels and Anchor Palms;

Cables of Hemp or other vegetable substance, or of Iron;

Copper, viz: In plates, sheets, bars or bolts for ship-building wrought or cast for machinery, pure or without other metal; copper castings of every description for machinery, for mills or steam-boats, copper and composition nails and spikes for ship-building.

Cordage.—Tarred or untarred, and whether fitted for rigging or otherwise.

Iron, viz: In bars or bolts; castings for mills or steam engines; and cast or wrought pipes and tubes, and sheet iron.

Oakum.

Pitch.

Sail Cloth.—Of all kinds, Canvas included.

Tar.

That Shingles shall be free and exempt from duty.

Shingles to be exempt from duty.

And that Spirits distilled within the Province shall be liable to a duty of one shilling and two-pence sterling per Gallon.

Duty on Spirits distilled in Province altered.

2^o. *Resolved,* That the duties for the support of Light Houses shall remain and be the same for the ensuing year ending the 31st March, 1849, as they have been for the current year.

Light House Duties to be the same.

Which said Resolutions having been again read by the Clerk,

Mr. Whitman moved that such part of the said first Resolution as imposed a duty upon Articles used for the Shipping of the Province, be not received by the House, and be struck out from the Resolution; which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, ten; against it, thirty-two.

Motion agt. duties on articles for Shipping.

For

Negative on division.

For the Motion—

Mr. Blackadar, Mr. Thorne,
 “ Johnston, “ Brown,
 “ Moore, “ Beckwith,
 “ Harrington, “ Ryder,
 “ Whitman, “ Budd.

Against the Motion—

Mr. Campbell, Mr. Robertson,
 “ Dickey, “ Sangster,
 “ Kedy, “ Martell,
 “ McKenna, “ McDougall,
 “ Homer, “ Killam,
 “ Taylor, “ Henry,
 “ Fraser, “ Fulton,
 “ Crowe, “ Card,
 “ Archibald, Hon. Mr. Huntington,
 “ Wier, “ “ Howe,
 Hon. Mr. Doyle, Mr. Mott,
 Mr. Mignowitz, “ Comeau,
 “ Ernst, “ Smyth,
 “ Bourneuf, “ McLeod,
 “ Creelman, “ Dimock,
 Hon. Mr. Young, “ McDonald.

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to reduce duty on Salted Pork.

Mr. Harrington then moved, that the said first Resolution be amended by inserting among the exceptions therein, the following, viz:

That the duty on salted Pork imported, of six shillings sterling per cwt. be reduced to two shillings for every one hundred pounds weight thereof:

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-one; against it, twenty-two.

Negative on division

For the Motion.—

Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Whitman,
 “ Mr. Howe, “ Thorne,
 “ “ Doyle, “ Kedy,
 Mr. Comeau, “ Taylor,
 “ Mott, “ Ryder,
 Hon. Mr. Huntington, “ Budd,
 Mr. Killam, “ Campbell,
 “ Mignowitz, “ Bourneuf,
 “ Harrington, “ Homer,
 “ McDonald, “ McKenna,
 “ Martell,

Against the Motion.—

Mr. Dickey, Mr. McDougall,
 “ Moore, “ Johnston,
 “ Beckwith, “ Henry,
 “ Brown, “ Fulton,
 “ Fraser, “ Card,
 “ Crowe, “ Blackadar,
 “ Archibald, “ Creelman,
 “ Wier, “ Dimock,
 “ Ernst, “ Smyth,
 “ Robertson, “ McLeod,
 “ Sangster, Hon. Mr. Young,

So it passed in the negative.

Resolutions agreed to.

The said two Resolutions reported from the Committee, were then upon the question severally put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Comm. to prepare Revenue Bills.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Huntington, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Johnston be a Committee to prepare and report Revenue Bills in accordance with the said Resolutions.

Announcement of appointment of Mr. Dodd to Judgeship.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, announced to the House that Her Majesty had been pleased to appoint Edmund Murray Dodd, Esquire, Member for the Township of Sydney, to be an Assistant Judge of H. M. Supreme Court of this Province, in the place of the late Hon. Judge Wilkins (deceased), which office he had accepted, and thereby a vacancy has occurred in the Representation of said Township.

New Writ to be issued for town of Sydney.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do request in due form that a Writ be issued for the Election of one Member to represent the Township of Sydney in General Assembly in place of the Hon. Edmund Murray Dodd, now an Assistant Justice of H. M. Supreme Court, and whose seat for said Township has become vacated by his appointment to and acceptance of said office.

Mr.

Mr. Johnston moved that the House do come to the Resolutions following, viz :

Resolved, That the Sale of Spirituous and other intoxicating Liquors by retail in shops at present sanctioned by law and practiced, is injurious to Society and to the best interests of individuals.

Resolution moved in regard to sale of liquors by license.

And, *Resolved*, That many of the existing evils resulting from this cause would be removed were the retail of Intoxicating Liquors in Shops dealing in other articles entirely prohibited and discontinued, and were the Sale of Spirits and Intoxicating Liquors confined exclusively to Shops wherein nothing else shall be sold, under an increased license duty and appropriate regulations.

And, *Resolved*, That this House at its next Session, will make such alterations in the license law as may be necessary for carrying the foregoing Resolutions into effect.

Which being seconded and propounded from the Chair—and a debate arising thereon, *Ordered*, That the debate be adjourned to a future day.

Debate thereon adjourned.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

Friday, 17th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Hall pursuant to leave given presented a Bill additional to the Act to regulate certain landings in the County of King's County, and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill additional to Kings Co. Landings Act presented.

Mr. Fraser reported from the Select Committee on the accounts of expenses of the wrecked Barques "Imogene" and "Maria," and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Report on wrecked Barques Imogene and Maria.

(See Appendix, No. 70.)

Ordered, That the Report be received and adopted, and such parts as recommend grants of Money be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Adopted and ref. in part to Com. of Sup.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill for regulating the Court House ground, at Amherst, in the County of Cumberland, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill—That they had also gone through the Bill to continue the Act to direct and ascertain the mode of assessing County and District rates and for other purposes, and the Acts in amendment thereof—the Bill to continue the Acts in force relative to the Inspection of Pickled Fish—the Bill to continue the Acts now in force relating to Trespasses—the Bill to continue the Act relating to the Courts of Probate, and the settlement and distribution of the estates of Intestates—the Bill to continue the Act to extend to the town of Dartmouth the Act to amend the Act to regulate the assize of Bread—the Bill to continue the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of vessels at the Port of Halifax—the Bill to continue the several Acts to provide for the accommodation and billeting of Her Majesty's troops &c.—and the Bill in amendment of the Acts relating to Highways, Roads and Bridges, and had directed him to report the said several Bills to the House without any Amendment—and he afterwards delivered the whole of the said several Bills in at the Clerk's Table, together with the amendments to the first mentioned Bill.

Report Amherst Court Grounds Bill, with amendments.

And Bills to continue Acts—viz: Cy. rates.

Inspection of Pickled Fish.

Trespasses.

Probate Courts.

Dartmouth Bread assize.

Halifax Pilotage.

Billeting troops, &c.

Also, Act in amendment of Highway Act.

Without amendment.

The said amendments being then read by the Clerk; were agreed to by the House.

Amendments agreed to. Bills to be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Bill with the amendments be engrossed.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

Despatches and papers presented relative to Customs department.

Also orders in Council assenting to Customs duties repeal and other Acts.

A Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 24th February, 1848, with two Letters from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and Treasury Minutes:—having reference to the changes contemplated in the Customs' Department,—with copies of other Despatches and papers relating to the regulation of the Customs Department. Also copies of Orders in Council signifying Her Majesty's assent to the Act of last Session, entitled "An Act to repeal certain duties of Customs," and to thirteen other Acts relating to the Revenue and otherwise; and the same were severally read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 71.)

Ordered, That the said Copies of Despatches and other papers do lie on the table.

Message from Coun.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

Have agreed to Dartmouth Com. Bill.

Shelburne Poor district Bill.

Halifax Ferry Bill.

Spanish River C. B. Harbor Master Bill.
St. Mary's Harb'r Bill.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act additional to the Act for regulating the Dartmouth Common—the Bill entitled An Act to set off a part of the Township of Shelburne as a separate district for the support of the Poor—the Bill entitled An Act to continue and amend the Act to prevent obstructions to the Ferry across the Harbor of Halifax—the Bill entitled An Act to amend the Act to make provision for a Harbor Master at Spanish River, Cape Breton—and the Bill entitled An Act to continue and alter the Act to regulate the Harbor of Saint Mary's, severally without any amendments.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Mr. Creelman moved that the House do come to a Resolution as followeth, viz :

Resolution moved relative to the Master of the Rolls and his salary.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Civil List of Nova-Scotia and to commute the Casual and Territorial Revenue," it was enacted "that unto the present or any future Master of the Rolls the sum of five hundred and sixty pounds sterling money should be paid as and for the Salary of that office, without any fees of office whatsoever."

And whereas Her Majesty was not pleased to assent to the said Act for reasons not necessary here to specify; and whereas by the death of the late Dr. Archibald in January, 1846, the office of Master of the Rolls became vacant, and on the twentieth of March next following, on motion of Mr. Howe, it was Resolved by the House of Assembly "That until the negotiations now pending between the Imperial and Provincial Governments on the subject of a Civil List (and the termination of which is contingent on a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,) be brought to a close, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to stipulate with persons accepting of any of the offices included in the Bill passed by the three Branches of the Legislature in 1844, to receive their Salaries at the rate adjusted by that Bill," to which Resolution the Members of the Government then in the House gave their consent.

And whereas, after the passing of the above Resolution, the Hon. Alexander Stewart being a member of the Executive Council, was appointed to the office of Master of the Rolls, and, as appears by a Despatch dated 2nd April, 1846, from Lord Falkland to Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. Alexander Stewart was made acquainted with the said Resolution of the House, and did notwithstanding accept the Post of Master of the Rolls dependant as regards the amount of Salary on the decision which may be come to by Her Majesty's Government on the question raised by the House.

And whereas by a Letter from Lord Lytton to the Hon Alexander Stewart, dated 23rd April, 1846, it appears that Her Majesty's Government decided that "The amount of Salary to be attached to the office must depend entirely on the decision of the Local Legislature."

And

And whereas the Hon. Alexander Stewart, as Master of the Rolls, since his appointment to that office, contrary to the above and only decision of the local Legislature on this subject, has drawn the sum of £650 sterling instead of that of £560 allowed by the Bill of 1844 "as and for the Salary of that office:" being the sum of £90 sterling or £112 10s. currency annually more than he was entitled to according to the terms on which he accepted office.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this House that the sum of £112 10s. annually, which has now been paid for nearly two years, has been improperly drawn and received in payment of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls, and should be again refunded and paid to the Treasurer of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of this Province.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Johnston moved as an Amendment, that all the words of said proposed Resolution be left out except the first word "Whereas," and that in place of the words so left out, the following be therein inserted after the said word "Whereas," "A question having been brought before this House respecting the amount which the present Master of the Rolls ought to have drawn and ought to continue to draw from the Casual and Territorial Revenue until the control of that fund shall be transferred from the Crown to the Province on the settlement of a Civil List, *Resolved*, That any investigation into that question which may be necessary or proper, should be first conducted by the Executive Government, which possess the means of entering into the requisite correspondence for ascertaining the facts and bringing it to an efficacious result."

Amend't moved.

Which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the proposed Amendment twelve, against it thirty.

Amend't negatived.

For the Amendment—

Mr. Hall,	Mr. Budd,
" Blackadar,	" Thorne,
" Johnston,	" Campbell,
" Fraser,	" Whitman,
" Dickey,	" Wier,
" Moore,	" Taylor.

Against the Amendment—

Mr. Homer,	Mr. Smyth,
" Bourneuf,	" McDougall,
" McKenna,	" Robertson,
" Crowe,	" Brown,
" Kedy,	" McDonald,
" Harrington,	Hon. Mr. Young,
" Archibald,	" " Howe,
" Killam,	Mr. Creelman,
" Henry,	" Mott,
" Ernst,	Hon. Mr. Huntington,
" Comeau,	" " Doyle,
" Beckwith,	Mr. Martell,
" Card,	" McLeod,
" Sangster,	" Dimock,
Hon. Attorney General,	" Mignowitz.

So it passed in the negative.

The question upon the original Resolution being then put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the Resolution, thirty-one; against it ten.

Resolution passed.

For

For the Resolution—		Against it—	
Hon. Attorney General,	Mr. Sangster,	Mr. Hall,	Mr. Budd,
“ Mr. Doyle,	“ McDougall,	“ Taylor,	“ Moore,
Mr. Dimock,	“ Ernst,	“ Wier,	“ Dickey,
“ Mott,	“ Card,	“ Campbell,	“ Johnston,
“ Henry,	“ Comeau,	“ Thorne,	“ Blackadar,
“ Creelman,	“ Beckwith,		
“ McLeod.	“ Killam,		
Hon. Mr. Howe,	“ Archibald,		
“ “ Huntington,	“ Harrington,		
Mr. Fraser,	“ Robertson,		
“ Brown,	“ Kedy,		
“ Mignowitz,	“ Crowe,		
Hon. Mr. Young,	“ Homer,		
Mr. Smyth,	“ McKenna,		
“ Martell,	“ Bourneuf,		
“ McDonald,			

So it passed in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House,

List of offices held by Sheriff of Shelburne presented.

A List of Offices held by the Sheriff of the County of Shelburne, and the same was read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said list do lie on the Table.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at one of the clock.

Saturday, 18th March. 1848.

PRAYERS.

Report on Franking by Members.

Mr. Fulton reported from the Select Committee on the privilege of franking letters by Members of the Legislature, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 72.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

Substitution on Com. on Pet. of Tuckers & Smith.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall be substituted for Mr. Snow (absent by leave) on the Petition of Messrs. Tuckers and Smith.

Pet. from Pugwash for aid in provisions.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Pugwash was by special leave presented by Mr. Fulton and read, setting forth their destitute condition in consequence of the failure of the Crops, and praying relief.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Pet. from Kempt road, Co. of Richmond, want of provisions.

A Petition of the Settlers of Kempt Road, East of the River Inhabitants, in the County of Richmond, was by special leave presented by Mr. Harrington and read, setting forth their want of provisions and inability to procure any, and praying aid in that behalf.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

College returns presented, viz:

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

Returns

Returns of the state and affairs of Saint Mary's and Dalhousie Colleges respectively, with statements of expense attending the latter, and of the proceedings of the Board of Governors thereof, and the same were read by the Clerk.

St. Mary's and Dalhousie, with proceedings of Governors of Dalhousie.

(See Appendix, No. 73.)

Ordered, That the return in regard to Saint Mary's College do lie on the Table.

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the state and affairs of Dalhousie College, and to report thereon to this House.

Sel. Com. on Dalhousie College and papers refer'd thereto.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Huntington, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Mott, Mr. Hall and Mr. McDougall, be a Committee for the foregoing purpose; and that the return and statements relative to Dalhousie College, as above presented, be referred to them.

Engrossed Bills read 3rd time, viz. :

The following Bills being engrossed were severally read a third time, viz :

A Bill for regulating the Court House Ground at Amherst, in the County of Cumberland.

Amherst Court ground, Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act for regulating the Court House Ground at Amherst, in the County of Cumberland.

Passed.

A Bill to continue the Act to direct and ascertain the mode of assessing County and District rates, &c.

Bills to continue Acts, viz. : County Rates.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue the Act to direct and ascertain the mode of assessing County and District rates and for other purposes, and the Acts in amendment thereof.

Passed.

A Bill to continue the Acts in force relative to the Inspection of Pickled Fish.

Inspection of Pickled Fish.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue the Acts in force relative to the Inspection of Pickled Fish.

Passed.

A Bill to continue the Acts now in force relating to Trespasses.

Trespasses.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue the Acts now in force relating to Trespasses.

Passed.

A Bill to continue the Act relating to the Courts of Probate and to the settlement and distribution of the estates of Intestates.

Probate Courts.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue the Act relating to the Courts of Probate and to the settlement and distribution of the estates of Intestates.

Passed.

A Bill to continue the Act to extend to the Town of Dartmouth the Act to regulate the assize of Bread.

Dartmouth Bread Assize

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue the Act to extend to the Town of Dartmouth the Act to regulate the assize of Bread.

Passed.

A Bill to continue the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Halifax.

Halifax Pilotage.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to continue the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Halifax.

Passed.

A Bill to continue the several Acts to provide for the accommodation and billeting of Her Majesty's Troops, &c.

Billeting Troops, &c.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue the several Acts to provide for the accommodation and billeting of Her Majesty's Troops, or of the Militia when on their march from one part of the Province to another.

Passed.

A Bill in amendment of the Acts relating to Highways, Roads and Bridges.

Also Bill in amendt of Highway Act.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act concerning the Acts relating to Highways, Roads and Bridges.

Passed Title altered.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Bills sent to Council.

Two Petitions were by special leave presented by Mr. Harrington and read, one thereof from Inhabitants of Arichat, and the other from Merchants and others of Isle Madame, respectively praying that measures may be taken for opening Coal Mines at Carriboo Cove.

Pets. from Co. Richmond for opening Mines at Carriboo.

- Ref. to Com. on Mines. *Ordered*, That the Petitions be referred to the Committee on Mines and Minerals.
- Com. of Supply. On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.
Mr. Speaker left the Chair.
Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
- Report grant for £7,500 for Great Road Service. The Chairman reported from the Committee a Resolution which they had come to, and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's Table.
The Chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the Supply which the House agreed to. The said Resolution was then read by the Clerk, and is as followeth.
Resolved, That the sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds be granted and appropriated to the Great Road Service, in the present year.
- Agreed to. And the said Resolution being again read, was upon the question put thereon agreed to by the House.
- Sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council, and desire their concurrence.
- Report of Impost Bill. Mr. Huntington from the Committee appointed to prepare Revenue Laws, reported and presented a Bill for granting duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at one of the clock.

Monday, 20th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

- Juries Bill read 2d time and committ'd. A Bill for the regulation of Juries was read a second time.
Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.
- Honble. Mr. Desbarres takes his seat for Co. Guysboro'. The Honble. William F. DesBarres, Her Majesty's Solicitor General, returned duly elected a Member for the County of Guysborough, took the oath of allegiance before the Honble. John Morton, M. L. C. one of the Commissioners authorised to administer the same, and his seat as such member.
- Com. on Bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.
Mr. Speaker left the Chair.
Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
- Progress reported. The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business referred to them.
- Report from Sel. Com. on Liquor Licenses. Mr. Creelman reported from the Select Committee on the subject of the License Laws in regard to the sale of liquors, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 74.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

- Com. on Rev. Bills report. The Honble. Mr. Huntington from the Committee appointed to prepare Revenue Bills, further reported and presented
- Bill relating to Col. Revenue. A Bill to continue and amend certain Acts relating to the Colonial Revenue, and the same was read a first time.

Ordered,

Ordered, Nem. Con. That the said Bill be now read a second time ; and accordingly
The said Bill was read a second time. Read 1st and 2nd time
and committed.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

A Bill for granting duties of Impost &c. was read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House. Impost Bill read 2nd
time and committ'd.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills. Com. on Bills report
Impost Bill with
amendments.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill for granting duties of Impost &c. and had made some amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill, and he delivered the Bill and amendments in at the Clerk's Table.

The said amendments being read by the Clerk, was upon the question put thereon agreed to by the House. Amendts. agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill with the amendments be engrossed. Bill to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, *Resolved,* that the Bill to provide for the Civil List of Nova Scotia, and to commute the Casual and Territorial Revenues be read a second time on Wednesday next the 22nd inst. 2nd reading of Civil
Bill made order of
day.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve of the clock.

Tuesday, 21st March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills. Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to continue and amend certain Acts relating to the Colonial Revenue and had directed him to report the said Bill to the House without amendment, and he thereupon delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's Table. Report Bill relating to
Col. Revenue with-
out amendt.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed ; and *Nem Con.* be read a third time this day.

And the said Bill having been engrossed was read a third time. Bill to be engrossed
and read third time
to day.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue and amend certain Acts relating to the Colonial Revenue. Read 3d time.
Passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

An engrossed Bill for granting duties of Impost, &c., was read a third time—and thereupon Sent to Council.
Engrossed Impost
Bill read 3d time.

Mr. Killam moved that the clause of the Bill excepting Salted Beef and Pork for ships' stores from duty, be amended in such manner that the benefit of the enactment may be extended to Vessels under sixty tons burthen as well as to those at or over that rate of burthen and whether engaged on a Home or Foreign voyage ; which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion eighteen, against it twenty-two. Motion as regards ex-
emption from duty
on Salted Pork for
Shipping.

So it passed in the negative. Negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington then moved that the Bill be amended by reducing the duty on Salted Pork from six shillings the cwt. to two shillings the one hundred pounds weight ; Motion to reduce duty
on Salted Pork.
which

which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion nineteen against it twenty-one.

Negative.

So it passed in the negative.

Bill passed.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act for granting duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province.

And sent to Council.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Bill presented relative to Trade between the British North American possessions, and read 2nd time. Committed.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill in relation to the trade between the British North American possessions; and the same was read a first time and on motion *nem. con.* a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Com. on Bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report British North American Trade Bill.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill in relation to the trade between the British North American possessions, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and he thereupon delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

Bill to be read a 3rd time to day. Engrossed Bill read 3rd time. Passed.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed and *nem. con.* be read a third time this day.

And accordingly the said Bill being engrossed was read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act in relation to the Trade between the British North American possessions.

Sent to Council.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Address to Her Majesty on Free Ports referred back to Sel. Com.

On motion of Mr. Whitman *Resolved*, That the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Free Ports be referred back to the Committee who prepared and reported the same, in order that they make such alterations therein as may be repended expedient and proper in consequence of the information lately received from the Government on the subject of commercial changes, and that the Committee do again report said address to this House with such alterations.

Resolutions in regard to Post Office Establishment.

On motion of the Hon. the Attorney General, *Resolved unanimously*, as followeth,
Whereas, a Commission issued in the summer of 1847, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, appointing Commissioners for Nova Scotia, Canada, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to inquire into and report on the practicability of establishing an uniform and efficient Post Office system throughout British America, who have reported to the Governor General of Canada, and the Lieutenant Governors of the Lower Provinces, which report is on the table of this House. *Resolved*, That it is for the interests of the people inhabiting this extensive and important portion of Her Most Gracious Majesty's dominions to have established one uniform rate on letters sent by Mail to any part of British America of two pence half-penny, sterling, or three pence, currency, when not exceeding half an ounce—two such rates when exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, and an additional rate for every half ounce over and above one ounce, and a rate of one penny currency for every letter dropped into an office for delivery only.

On motion of Mr. Henry, *Resolved, unanimously*. That in the opinion of this House it would promote convenience and economy in the management of the Post Office that the system of stamps on prepaid letters now in operation in England be introduced as far as practicable.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, *Resolved, unanimously*, that the Attorney General have leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make order and regulations with respect to the Post Office department, so as to establish an uniform and efficient system throughout British America, based on the views of their Lordships

Lordships Earl Grey and Lord Clanricarde, communicated by Despatches to His Excellency, and according to the report of the commissioners appointed thereon by the Governments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, and to cause the same to be put in operation with as little delay as possible, this House being prepared and hereby pledging itself to make good any deficiency which may take place in the Post Office Revenue of this Province in consequence thereof.

Ordered. That the Hon the Attorney General be added to the Committee, on Post Office Affairs.

Att. Gen. added to Post Office Com.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton

Message from Coun.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act for granting duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province, without amendment.

Agreed to Impost Bill.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Lt. Gov. commands attendance of House.

Mr. Speaker.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commands this Honorable House to attend His Excellency immediately in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber.

Who attend His Excellency.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to twenty three Bills entitled as followeth, viz :

Report of Assent of Lt. Gov. to 23 Bills, viz :

An Act in further amendment of the Act concerning the performance of Statute Labor on Highways.

Statute Labour,

An Act in further amendment of the Act for the encouragement of Schools.

Schools.

An Act to continue the Act additional concerning Nuisances.

Nuisances.

An Act to continue the Act in relation to the support of the Poor in certain parts of the Township of Egerton.

Poor, Egerton.

An Act to continue the Act in relation to the gathering of Sea Manure in the Township of Digby.

Sea Manure, Digby.

An Act to continue the Act for dividing the Township of Digby into separate Districts for the support of the Poor.

Poor, Digby.

An Act to continue the Act to make regulations to prevent Geese going at large.

Geese.

An Act to continue the Acts for regulating the Militia.

Militia.

An Act to continue the Act to Incorporate Agricultural Societies.

Agricultural Soc.

An Act to continue the Act in relation to the expenditure of Public Monies on Highways.

Public Monies, High-way.

An Act to continue the Act relating to Marriage Licences.

Marriage Licences.

An Act to amend the Act further to improve the Administration of the Law.

Administration of Law.

An Act to regulate the Importation of Books, and to protect the British Author.

Importation of Books.

An Act to regulate Immigrant Vessels and Passengers.

Immigrant Vessels.

An Act in amendment of the Act to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills.

Toll, Grist Mills.

An Act to Incorporate the Navigation and Commercial Company of Liverpool Nova Scotia.

Nav. Co. Liverpool.

An Act further to amend the Act for the Summary Trial of Actions before Justices of the Peace.

Sum. Trials before J. P.

An Act-additional to the Act for regulating the Dartmouth Common.

Common, Dartmouth.

An Act to set off a part of the Township of Shelburne as a separate District for the support of the Poor.

Poor, Shelburne.

An Act to continue and amend the Act to prevent obstructions to the Ferry across the Harbour of Halifax.

Ferry, Halifax.

An Act to amend the Act to make provision for a Harbor Master at Spanish River, Cape Breton.

Harbor Master Spanish River.

An Act to continue and alter the Act to regulate the Harbor of Saint Mary's.

Harbor, St. Mary's.

An Act for granting Duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province.

Duties of Impost.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Wednesday, 22nd March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

The Hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given by Resolution of yesterday, presented a Bill to enable the Governor in Council to make orders and regulations towards establishing an uniform rate of Postage throughout British America; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Post Office Bill presented.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message from Coun.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Resolution of this Honourable House for granting the sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds for the great road service.

Agree to grant of £7,500 for Great Roads.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Com. on Bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.
 Mr. Speaker left the Chair.
 Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.
 Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report Pictou Harbor Bill. The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill further to amend the Act to preserve and regulate the Navigation of the Harbor of Pictou, and the Bill concerning the Electric Telegraph, and had made amendments to the said Bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bills; and he afterwards delivered the Bills and amendments in at the Clerk's table.

And Electric Telegraph Bill with amendments. The said several amendments being then read by the Clerk were upon the question put thereon, respectively agreed to by the House.

Amends. agreed to. *Ordered*, That the Bills with the amendments be engrossed.

Crown Land Department Bill passed. The Hon. The Provincial Secretary, (Mr. Howe,) pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Com. to prepare division of £7,500 for Roads. On motion, *Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare and report to this House a scale of division on the Great Roads of the sum of £7,500 granted for that purpose.

Ordered, That the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Huntington, Mr. Ernst, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Fulton, the Hon. Solicitor General, and Mr. Martell, form the Committee for the foregoing purpose.

Papers presented relative to Water Reservoir on Common of Halifax. The Hon. the Attorney General by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House, certain communications and papers in relation to proposed Reservoir on the Common of Halifax for the use of the Company Incorporated for the purpose of bringing water into the City of Halifax; and the same were read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the several papers do lie on the Table.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

Thursday, 33rd March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Engrossed Bills read 2d time, viz: Pictou Harbor Bill. Passed. The two following Bills being engrossed were read a third time, viz: A Bill further to amend the Act to preserve and regulate the Navigation of the Harbor of Pictou. *Resolved*, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act further to amend the Act to preserve and regulate the Navigation of the Harbor of Pictou.

Electric Telegraph Bill. Passed. A Bill concerning the Electric Telegraph. *Resolved*, That the Bill do pass and that the title be, An Act concerning the Electric Telegraph. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Sent to Council. The following Bills were read a second time. A Bill to enable the Governor in Council, to make orders and regulations towards establishing an uniform rate of Postage throughout British America.

Bills read 2nd time. Post office Bill. A Bill relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province. *Ordered*, That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Crown Lands Department Bill. Committed. The Hon. Mr. Huntington reported from the Committee on Trade and Manufactures, and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Report from Com. on Trade and Manufactures. (See Appendix No. 75.)

Adopted and ref. in part to Com. of Sup. *Ordered*, That the Report be received and adopted, and that such parts thereof as recommend Grants of Money, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Report from Com. on Councils Corporation Bill. Mr. Johnston from Select Committee to whom was referred the Engrossed Bill sent from the Council, entitled An Act to limit the responsibility of Copartners in certain cases—reported that the Committee had considered the Bill referred to them, and approve of its details, but that the Committee differing as regards the principle of the Bill, had thought proper to report it to the House for their consideration on that behalf—and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

Order for 2nd reading. *Ordered*, That the Bill be read a second time at a future day.

Report from Com. on Bills for Naturalization. Mr. Johnston reported from the Select Committee to whom were referred the several Bills for the Naturalization of Aliens, and he read the Report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where the same was again read, and is as followeth: The Committee to which the several Bills for the Naturalization of Aliens, and the subject generally were referred, report.

That they recommend that in all future cases of application made to the Legislature for the Naturalization of Aliens, the party applying shall petition the Legislature and shall

by

by his own affidavit, and any other proof that the House or a Committee of the House may require, shall satisfactorily shew under what allegiance he was born; where and how long he has resided within this Province, and what business he has pursued therein, and whether it is his intention to make his permanent abode or domicile within the Province or otherwise, what are his intentions in that respect—and that he is willing and desirous to assume and fulfil the duties and responsibilities of a faithful subject of Her Majesty or her successors.

The Committee report a general Bill for regulating the forms to be observed in the Naturalization of Aliens under an Act of the Assembly in all cases—also the Bill for Naturalizing Silas Bliss Wing, Charles P. Allen and John B. Fay, with amendments to meet the requirements of the Bill first mentioned.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
JAMES D. FRASER,
JAMES McLEOD.

And he thereupon delivered the Bills for the Naturalization of Silas B. Wing, Charles P. Allen, and John B. Fay, in at the Clerk's Table, where the same were read a second time and

Bills for Naturalizing. read 2d time and Committed.

Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The Chairman of the Committee also pursuant to said report, further reported and presented a Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens within the Province, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill reported from same Com. relating to Naturalization of Aliens.

On motion of Mr. Mott, *Resolved*, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested through the proper officers, to cause enquiry to be made as soon as conveniently may be, into the situation and state of improvement of the Lands in this Province, granted to the Dean and Chapter, and to inform this House whether the same were granted for the purpose of promoting Education or otherwise, and on what conditions the said Lands were granted, and whether those conditions have been complied with.

Resolution for return of Lands granted to Dean and Chapter.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Young, *Resolved*, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested through the proper officers, to cause the Deputy Surveyor or other suitable persons resident in the different Counties of this Province, to have inspected as soon as conveniently may be, the various Tracts situate in each of the said Counties granted for the support of Schools, or for the purposes of Education generally reputed and known by the name of the School Lands, the quantity thereof cultivated, and by whom and how long the same have been so cultivated, and by whom and who are now in occupation of the same, and for what purposes and to what use the same are now applied and held, and this House will provide for the expense thereof.

Resolution for return of School lands, survey thereof, &c.

Resolved, That His Excellency be further respectfully requested to procure a return of the rents and profits derived from the School Lands as above referred to in the years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1847, and the uses to which the same have been applied, the number of School Masters now in the Province duly appointed and licensed and in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—a copy of the clauses in the Governor's Instructions from the year 1746 to 1794, relating to the said Lands, the number of Trustees now appointed for the management of the same—and also copies or abstracts of the grants under which the said Lands are now claimed—and that the same may be returned to this House at an early day in next Session.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to commute the Crown Revenues of Nova-Scotia and to provide for the Civil List thereof; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Casual Revenue and Civil List Bill pres.

Mr. Henry, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill to regulate the Salmon fishery in the Bay of Saint George, in the County of Sydney, reported that they had considered the Bill and recommend it to the House without any amendment, and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

Report on Sydney Co. Salmon Fishery Bill.

The

- Bill read 2d time and
Committed. The said Bill was then read a second time.
Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.
- Report from Com. on
Quebec Railway
explorat'n acc'ts.&c. Mr. Fraser reported from the Committee on the accounts and papers presented on the subject of the proposed Railway exploration between Halifax and Quebec—and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table where it was again read.
- (See Appendix No. 76.)
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the Report be received and adopted by the House.
- Report from Com. on
Education. The Hon. Mr. Young reported from the Committee on Education, and he read the report in his place and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.
- (See Appendix, No. 77.)
- Adopted and ref. in
part to Com. of Sup. *Ordered*, That the Report be received and adopted, and that such parts thereof as recommend grants of Money be referred to the Committee of Supply.
- Letter from Prov.
Sec'y of N. B., with
list of Books on
Ed. presented. The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—
A Copy of a letter from the Hon. John J. Saunders, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, dated Fredericton, 17th March, 1848, and addressed to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary of this Province, with a list of Books selected by the Provincial Board of Education for use in the Parish Schools of New Brunswick, therewith sent, and the same were read by the Clerk.
- (See Appendix, No. 78.)
- Ordered*, That the same do lie on the table.
- Letter presented from
C. W. Wallace. The Hon. the Provincial Secretary also by like command, presented,
A letter from Charles W. Wallace, Esq. late Provincial Treasurer—claiming credit for certain sums of money paid by him from the Treasury, and not charged in his accounts against the Province—and the same was read by the Clerk.
- Ref. to Sel. Com. *Ordered*, That the said letter and claim be referred to the Hon. Mr. Huntington, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Mignowitz and Mr. Killam, to examine into the facts stated, and to report thereon to the House.
- Pet. from Egerton and
Maxwelton to be
made a County. A Petition of Inhabitants of the Townships of Egerton and Maxwelton, in the County of Pictou, was by special leave presented by the Hon. Mr. Young and read, praying that those Townships may be separated from that of Pictou and form a distinct County of themselves.
- Ordered*, That the Petition do lie on the Table.
- Com. on Bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.
Mr. Speaker left the Chair.
Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.
- Report Postage Bill. The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to enable the Governor in Council to make rules and regulations towards establishing an uniform rate of Postage throughout British America, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment, and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.
- Ordered*, That the Bill be engrossed.
- Kings County land-
ings Bill read 2nd
time and commit'd. A Bill additional to the Act to regulate certain landings in the County of King's County was read a second time.
- Ordered*;

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On motion the House again resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Com. of Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to a Resolution which they had directed him to report to the House, and he read the same in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table.

Report Res. for continuing liquor license and auction duties.

The Chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of ways and means, which the House agreed to.

The said Resolution was then read by the Clerk and is as followeth :

Resolved, That the several duties imposed upon licenses for Public Houses and Shops for the sale of liquors generally, and on sales by Auction in Halifax, be continued in the same manner and at the same rates as during the past year.

Res. agreed to.

Which Resolution upon the question put thereon was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Committee already appointed on the Revenue Acts do prepare and report Bills to carry into effect the foregoing Resolution.

Com. on Rev. laws to prepare Bills.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington from the Committee on the Revenue Laws, reported and presented the following Bills, viz :

A Bill to continue the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors—and

Bills reported to continue License Acts.

A Bill to continue the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors and Sales by Auction in Halifax.

And the said Bills were severally read a first time and *ordered* to be read a second time.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

Friday, 24th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

The following Bills were read a second time, viz :

Bills read 2d time, viz:

A Bill to enable the Sessions by and with the advice of the Grand Jury in each and every County to assess the Inhabitants thereof to relieve distress when prevailing in certain cases.

Assessment Bill to relieve distress.

A Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens within this Province.

Naturalization Bill.

A Bill to commute the Crown Revenues of Nova-Scotia, and to provide for the Civil List thereof.

Civil List Bill.

A Bill to continue the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Liquor License Bills

A Bill to continue the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors and Sales by Auction in Halifax.

Ordered, That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Committed.

Mr. Johnston reported from the Select Committee to whom on the 7th inst. was referred the Bill to empower the Presbyterian congregation at river John, in the County of Pictou, to appoint Trustees, &c., that the Committee had considered the Bill and recommended it to the House without any amendment; and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table, where the same was read a second time.

Report on River John Pres. Congregation Trustees Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House:

Committed.

Report on Halifax
Gaol Bill.

Mr. Mott reported from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill for the regulation of the County Gaol at Halifax, that the Committee had examined the Bill and approve of the same, with the exception of the fifth clause thereof; and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table, where the same was read a second time.

Committed.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Com. on Bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report River John
Bill.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to empower the Presbyterian Congregation at River John, in the County of Pictou, to appoint Trustees &c.—the Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens within this Province—and the Bill to continue the Acts for granting duties on licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, and sales by auction in Halifax—and had directed him to report the said Bills to the House without amendment—and that they had also gone through the Bill for the regulation of the County Gaol at Halifax, and had made an amendment thereto—and also the Bill to continue the Acts for granting duties on licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, and had made amendments thereto—and he thereupon delivered the said several Bills and amendments in at the Clerk's Table.

Naturalization Bill.

Halifax Liquor Li-
cense Bill.

Without Amendment.

And Halifax Gaol Bill.

And general liquor li-
quor license Bill.

With amend'ts.

Amend'ts agreed to.

The said amendments to the two last mentioned Bills were then read by the Clerk, and on the question severally put thereon were agreed to by the House.

Bills to be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Bills with the amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

Message from Coun.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

Agree to British N. A.
Trade Bill, and Bills
to continue Assess-
ment Acts.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act in relation to the trade between the British North American possessions—the Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act to direct and ascertain the mode of assessing County and District rates and for other purposes, and the Acts in amendment thereof—the Bill entitled An Act to continue the Acts now in force relating to Trespasses—the Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act relating to the Courts of Probate and to the settlement and distribution of the estates of deceased persons—the Bill entitled An Act to continue the Act to extend to the Town of Dartmouth the Act to amend the Act to regulate the Assize of Bread—the Bill entitled An Act to continue the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Halifax—and the Bill entitled An Act to continue the several Acts to provide for the accommodation and Billetting of Her Majesty's Troops or of the Militia when on their march from one part of the Province to another, severally without any amendment.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Trespasses.

Probate Court.

Dartmouth Bread
assize.

Halifax Pilotage, and

Billetting Acts.

Papers on subject of
Quebec Railway ex-
ploration presented.

The Hon. Mr. Young, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

A Copy of a letter from the Provincial Secretary to Major Robinson, Royal Engineers, dated 8th March, 1848, requesting information in regard to the Railway exploration between Halifax and Canada, with extracts from Major Robinson's answer thereto, dated 14th March, 1848—and the same were read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 79.)

Ordered, That the Papers do lie on the Table.

Also return of Act's
College.

Also, by like command,

A return of the state and affairs of Acadia College, Horton; and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See

(See Appendix, No. 73.)

Ordered, That the Return do lie on the table.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message from Coun.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to continue and amend certain Acts relating to the Colonial revenue without amendment.

Agree to Bill to continue Col. Rev. Acts.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Com. of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to several Resolutions which, together with the Resolutions the Committee had come to on former days, the report of which was by order postponed, they had now directed him to report to the House; and he thereupon delivered the said several Resolutions in at the Clerk's Table.

Report, Grants, viz :

The Chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the Supply, which the House agreed to.

The said Resolutions were then read by the Clerk a first and second time, and are as follow, viz :

1°. *Resolved*, That there shall be paid the sum of two hundred pounds to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, in full for his Salary as Speaker for the present year.

£200 Speaker of Assembly.

2°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and paid to the Clerk of the House of Assembly, for his services for the present year.

£200 to Clerk of Assembly.

3°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and paid to the Chaplain of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session.

£25 to Chaplain.

4°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and paid to the Clerk Assistant of the House of Assembly, for his services for the same Session.

£100 Clerk Assistant of Assembly.

5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to Peter Spearwater, for his services as Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly for the same Session.

£50 Sergeant-at-Arms.

6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and paid to Joseph W. Quinan, for his services as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly for the same Session.

£30 Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty pounds be granted and paid to the Messenger of the Governor, and the Executive and Legislative Councils for the present year.

£40 Messenger of Governor.

8°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and paid to John Fitzgerald, for his services as Messenger to the House of Assembly during the present Session.

£30 John Fitzgerald.

9°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds be granted and paid to the Cashier of the Savings Bank and First Clerk of the Treasury, for his services for the present year.

£250 First Clerk of Treasury.

10°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Sixty Pounds be granted and paid to the Clerk of the Board of Revenue, for his services for the present year.

£60 Clerk of Board of Revenue.

11°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Two Hundred Pounds be granted and paid to the Guager and Weigher for the Collector of Impost and Excise for the District of Halifax, for his services for the present year.

£200 Guager and Weigher.

12°. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Hundred Pounds be granted and paid to the Proof Officer at Halifax for his services in that capacity for the present year, and in lieu of all contingent expenses connected therewith.

£100 Proof Officer.

13°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and paid on the Certificate of the Board of Revenue, at the rate of Seven Shillings and Six Pence per day, to such persons as shall be employed, during the present year, by the Collector of Impost and Excise for the District of Halifax, as Extra Waiters for the Port of Halifax—Five Shillings per day to such Extra

Allowance to Extra Waiters.

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tra Waiters when unemployed, and at the rate of Five Shillings per day to temporary Waiters.

£50 Keeper of Assembly.

14^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Sixty Pounds be granted and paid to the Keeper of the Assembly House, and Council Chamber, and Law Library, for the present year.

£400 Sable Island.

15^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Four Hundred Pounds be granted and paid to the Commissioners of Sable Island, for the support of that Establishment for the present year.

£20 E. Crowell.

16^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted and paid to Edmund Crowell, to enable him to keep up his Establishment at Seal Island for the relief of Shipwrecked Mariners, for the present year.

£20 J. Wickins.

17^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted and paid to Joseph Wickins, of Mud Islands, to enable him to keep a suitable Boat and Man at that place to assist Shipwrecked Seamen.

£50 Guysborough Packet

18^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifty Pounds be granted and paid to such persons as will run a proper Packet between Guysborough and Arichat, touching occasionally at Fox Island and Canso, under the regulation of the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Guysborough—to be paid upon the Certificate of such Sessions that such Packet has been properly kept and run during the present year—provided that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be taken without charge (if required) from Guysborough to Arichat, and from Arichat to Guysborough, on their Circuit to Cape Breton; and that the said Packet shall also carry the Mail between Guysborough and Arichat, if required.

£20 W Weeks.

19^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted and paid to W. Weeks, or any person who will run a Packet Boat between the Bay of Verte and Prince Edward Island, when it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the Governor in Council that such Packet Boat has been run agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the Justices, in their Sessions for the County of Cumberland.

£20 Ferry Co. Hants

20^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted and paid to aid the Inhabitants of Douglas, at the mouth of the River Shubenacadie, in supporting a suitable Boat or Scow to run between Londonderry and that place—the said Boat or Scow to be run under the regulations of the General Sessions for the County of Hants—to be paid upon Certificate from three Justices of the Peace, residing in Douglas, that said Boat has been running at least twice a week for Six Months, to their satisfaction, under the regulations aforesaid.

£20 Ferry Co. Cape-Breton.

21^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted and paid to aid the Inhabitants of Cape Breton in supporting a suitable Boat or Scow to run between McMillan's Point in Cape-Breton, and Auld's Cove, in the County of Sydney—the said Boat or Scow to be placed under the regulation of the General Sessions for the County of Inverness

£20 Each Ferryman Co. Colchester.

22^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid, each, to the two Licensed Ferryman at the mouth of the Shubenacadie, in the Counties of Colchester and Hants, for the transportation of Horses and Carriages across that River—the same to be paid on the Certificate of the General or Special Sessions of each County, respectively, that such Ferry has been duly attended, and proper Boats procured and used.

£15 J. & C. Pernette.

23^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and paid to John Pernette and Charles Pernette, for keeping up the Ferry over LaHave River.

£20 C. Craig.

24^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid to Cornelius Craig, to enable him to keep up his Ferry, across the Narrows, at the entrance of Sable River, in the County of Shelburne.

£10 J. Carter.

25^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid to John Carter, to enable him to run a suitable Ferry Boat or Scow between his Landing, on the Western side of the Gut of Canso, and David McPherson's, on the Eastern side thereof—the said Ferry Boat or Scow to be run under the regulations of the General Sessions for the County of Guysborough.

£10 Ferryman at Gut Canso.

26^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid to the Ferryman on the Eastern side of the Gut of Canso, to enable him to run a suitable Ferry Boat or Scow.

Scow between John Carter's Landing, on the Western side of said Gut, and David McPherson's on the Eastern side thereof—the said Ferry Boat or Scow to be run under the regulations of the General Sessions for the County of Richmond.

27°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds each be granted and paid to such persons as shall respectively keep up a Ferry at the mouth of the Harbor of Port L'Herbert, provided a Boat be kept to convey Horses and Cattle across said Harbor—said sum to be paid upon the Certificate of two Justices of the Peace for the County of Shelburne residing nearest the said Ferry.

£20 Ferry Port L'Herbert.

28°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid to Duncan McPhee, to enable him to maintain a Ferry between Low Point and the Sydney Mines, at the mouth of Spanish River, in the County of Cape-Breton—to be paid on the Certificate of three Justices of the Peace for the County of Cape-Breton, that he has faithfully discharged the duties assigned to him by the General Sessions of the Peace for the said County.

£10 D. McPhee.

29°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and paid to William Cunningham and John Knowles, or such other persons as shall keep a Ferry across the Narrows of the Passage between Cape Sable Island and the Main—such persons being furnished with suitable Boats for the accommodation of Passengers—to be paid on the Certificate of two Justices of the Peace residing in the Township of Barrington, that the said services have been performed for the present year.

£15 Cunningham & Knowles.

30°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and paid to aid in maintaining a Ferry during the present year between Amherst and Minudie—such Ferry to be under the regulation of the General Sessions for the County of Cumberland, and the foregoing sum to be paid on their Certificate that the same has been conducted to their satisfaction.

£15 Ferry Amherst.

31°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds each be granted and paid to the two Licensed Ferrymen at the mouth of the Grandique River, in the County of Richmond—to be paid by Warrant from the Governor, upon certificate of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for that County that the work has been faithfully performed, and the public properly accommodated.

£20 Ferry Co. Richmond.

32°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty-five Pounds be granted and paid to the Commissioners of the Poor in Halifax, to defray the expense of continuing the School in the Poor House for the present year, for the benefit of orphans and poor children in that Establishment.

£25 School in Poor House.

33°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifty Pounds be granted and paid to Doctor Grigor and his Associate, in aid of the Halifax Dispensary for the present year—provided that they keep, during the year, a sufficient quantity of Vaccine Matter.

£50 Halifax Dispensary.

34°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, as will suffice to defray the additional expense which may be incurred by abolishing the present Mail Route from Terrry's to Maitland, and establishing instead thereof two lines, the first starting from Mr. Parker's Office, at Shubenacadie, and running thence to Maitland, and thence by Noel, Gore, and Nine Mile River, back to Mr. Parker's; the second commencing at the Scotch Village, in Newport, and running thence up the Kennebec Road to the Gore, in Douglas—thence by the Gore to Upper Rawdon—thence by Lower Rawdon to Woodruff's Corner, and thence back to Scotch Village—provided the additional expense do not exceed Fifteen Pounds.

£15 Mail Route Co. Hants.

35°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, as will suffice instead of keeping up the present Mail Route from Truro to Wallace, passing through Tatamagouche, to establish in lieu thereof two separate Routes, that is to say: one going direct from Truro to Tatamagouche, the Mail to be delivered on the North side of the French River; and the other commencing at Londonderry and going thence by the Wallace River and through Wallace to Pugwash—provided the whole expense of both Routes do not exceed Seventy-five Pounds.

£75 Mail Route Colchester and Cumberland.

36°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will suffice to cover any further expenditure which may be caused by the change of the route

£5 Mail Route Co. Shelburne.

route of the Courier from Dunlop's to Lock's Island in the County of Shelburne, whereby such Courier instead of following the road now pursued shall go into Lewis' Head or Little Harbor, both going to and returning from Lock's Island, provided the extra expense shall not exceed Five Pounds.

£30 Mail Route Co.
of Pictou.

37^o. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will suffice to establish a weekly Mail from New Glasgow by the Glen Road to Webster's, and thence by the Blue Mountains to the Garden of Eden, returning (as soon as the state of the road will permit) by the new road from William Ross', by the Marsh, provided the same do not exceed Twenty Pounds.

£10 Mail Route Co.
King's.

38^o. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will suffice to extend the Post at present running through Cornwallis from the Western part thereof along the North Mountain, and by the Back Road to the County Line—provided the same do not exceed Ten Pounds.

£20 Mail Route old
Chester Road.

39^o. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will suffice to establish a Weekly Mail on the old Post Line of Road lying between Chester and Windsor—provided the same do not exceed Twenty Pounds.

£15 Mail Route Co.
Pictou.

40^o. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will suffice to establish a Weekly Mail at Barny's River, in the County of Pictou, commencing at Donald Murray's, and proceeding thence up the West side of the River to some convenient place at the head thereof, thence running on to the East Branch and coming down the East side of the River to the place of beginning—provided that the same do not exceed Fifteen Pounds.

Way Office Mahone
Bay.

41^o. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will suffice to defray the expense of establishing and maintaining a Way Office at Mahone Bay.

£4 M. Walsh.

42^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Four Pounds be granted and paid to Maurice Walsh for carrying the Mails over the Ferry at Pugwash, during the last year.

£6 R. McNutt.

43^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Six Pounds be granted and paid to Robert McNutt, for carrying the Mails over the Ferry at River Philip during the last year.

Extension of Mail
Route Co. Pictou.

44^o. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will suffice in addition to the sum already paid to extend the Route of the Mail Courier, at present established between New Glasgow and Holmes' to Fraser's Mills—the whole of such Route having been first offered for Public competition.

£20 Mail L. Bedeque.
&c.

45^o. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will suffice to establish a Weekly Mail between Little Bedeque and Whycomagh—provided the same do not exceed Twenty Pounds.

£7 10s. Mail Route
Queen's Co.

46^o. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, as will suffice to establish and maintain a Weekly Mail from Brookfield to Caledonia Corner and Harmony—provided the same do not exceed Seven Pounds and Ten Shillings.

£10 Mail Route Co.
Richmond.

47^o. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will suffice to defray the expense of keeping up a Weekly Mail between L'Ardoise and Grand River—provided the same do not exceed Ten Pounds.

£2 10s. F. J. & W.
Whitman.

48^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Two Pounds and Ten Shillings be granted and paid to Edward J. Whitman and William Whitman, amount of Duties on Flour lost at sea—pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade.

£10 J. Keith.

49^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid to John Keith in full of his claim for return of Duties on two Puncheons of Rnm totally lost by leakage in the Warehouse—pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade.

£4 4s. 7d. Cornwallis
Ag. Society.

50^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds Four Shillings and Seven Pence be granted and paid to the Cornwallis Agricultural Society, return of Duties on Agricultural Implements imported by them—pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade.

£45 4s. 3d. J. R. Patillo.

51^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Forty-five Pounds Four Shillings and Three Pence be granted and paid to J. R. Patillo, drawback of Duties on Pork exported—pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade. 7

- 52^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Forty Five Pounds be granted and paid to Bowden B. Oxley, in full, in addition to his salary for past services as Clerk to the Board of Revenue—pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade. £45 B. B. Oxley.
- 53^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Sixty Pounds be granted and paid to Robert Stone for his services as Revenue Officer at Wilmot—pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade. £60 R. Stone.
- 54^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Forty Two Pounds Five Shillings and Two Pence be granted and paid to Joshua Newton, Esquire, Sub-Collector of Customs at Liverpool, being amount paid into Treasury on Flour seized by him and condemned and sold—such amount to be by him distributed amongst the several owners of the flour so seized, in rateable proportions according to the quantity owned by each individual, excepting Lothrop Dogget—pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade. £42 5s. 2d. J. Newton.
- 55^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Pound Eight Shillings and Nine Pence be granted and paid to George E. Jean, being amount overpaid by him into the Treasury in 1847—pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade. £1 8s. 9d. G. E. Jean.
- 56^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Five Pounds Twelve Shillings and Eight Pence be granted and paid to the Trustees of the Lunenburg Academy, being return of duties upon apparatus imported for the use of the said Academy—pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade. £5 12s. 8d. Lunenburg Academy.
- 57^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Eleven Pounds Twelve Shillings and One Penny be granted and paid to John L. Tremain, Esquire, Sub-Collector of Customs, at Port Hood, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade. £11 12s. 1d. J. L. Tremain.
- 58^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Seven Pounds and Ten Shillings be granted and paid to Dominique Boudreau, of Tusket Ledge, in full, for his services in securing a Foreign Vessel and Cargo subsequently condemned in the Vice Admiralty Court, at Halifax—pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Trade. £7 10s. D. Boudreau.
- 59^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fourteen Pounds and Sixteen Shillings be granted and paid to Mayhew Beckwith and John C. Hall, Esquires, being amount expended under their direction to prevent the destruction of the Hall's Harbor Breakwater. £14 16s. M. Beckwith and J. C. Hall.
- 60^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to aid in the erection of the Breakwater at Green Cove, Beaver River, County of Yarmouth—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the sum of Ninety Pounds has been subscribed by the Inhabitants and expended on such Breakwater, and that the site thereof has been conveyed for the use of the Public. £30 Breakwater Yarmouth.
- 61^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Sixty Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor to aid in the completion of the Breakwater at Aylesford, to be drawn and applied for that purpose, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the sum of One Hundred and Eighty Pounds has been subscribed by the Inhabitants and expended on such Breakwater, and that the site thereof has been conveyed for the use of the Public. £60 Breakwater Aylesford.
- 62^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to aid in the placing of Buoys in Arichat Harbor—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the Governor in Council that the Inhabitants have raised by subscription and expended a like sum in the undertaking. £15 Buoys, Arichat Harbor.
- 63^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and paid to Eunice Frost, of Argyle, for Damages sustained by her on account of a Road passing through her Lands, pursuant to the Report of Committee. £15 E. Frost.
- 64^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Thirty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings be granted and paid to Simon Donovan, Esquire, Twelve Pounds and Ten Shillings of this sum being in full for his services and expenses incurred as a Commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate the accounts connected with the "*Maria*;" and the remaining sum of

of Twenty Pounds in full for his expenses incurred in attending before a Committee of the House of Assembly—agreeably to the Report of the Committee.

£12 10s. C. F. Harrington
65^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twelve Pounds and Ten Shillings be granted and paid to C. F. Harrington, Esquire, in full for expenses incurred and services rendered by him as Commissioner, appointed by Government to investigate the accounts connected with the 'Maria'—agreeably to the report of the Committee.

£105 Dr. Madden and others.
66^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Hundred and Five Pounds, in equal proportions of Thirty Five Pounds each, be granted and paid to Doctors Madden and the Messrs. Fixott, of Arichat, in full for their Medical Attendance on the Passengers and Crew of the Barque 'Maria'; and the further sum of Fifty-eight Pounds Seven Shillings and Three Pence in full for medicines furnished to the said Passengers and Crew; making altogether One Hundred and Sixty-three Pounds Seven Shillings and Three Pence—agreeably to the Report of the Committee.

£10 Dr. Fixott.
67^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid to Doctor Charles Fixott, of Arichat, in full for his services in visiting wrecked Passengers at Framboise, in September last—agreeably to the Report of the Committee.

£1 10s. N. H. Martin.
68^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Three Pounds and Ten Shillings be granted and paid to N. H. Martin, Esquire, to reimburse him for expenses incurred in visiting the 'Maria,' wrecked at Framboise—agreeably to the Report of the Committee.

£1 H. McEachern.
69^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Four Pounds be granted and paid to Hugh McEachern, in full for the price of his Vessel, employed by N. H. Martin, Esquire, in visiting the wreck of the 'Maria'—agreeably to the Report of the Committee.

£318 16s. 1d. Transient Paupers
70^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Three Hundred and Eighteen Pounds Sixteen Shillings and One Penny be granted and paid to defray the several amounts following, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on the subject of expenses incurred for the support of Transient Paupers, that is to say:

To the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Granville,	£4 10 0
John D. Putnam, of Pugwash, for attendance and supplies to an Insane Pauper,	4 12 6
William Watt, for expenses incurred on a Transient Pauper in 1846,	6 7 11
The Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Granville, for a Transient Pauper more than 100 years of age,	13 0 0
The Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Argyle, for expenses incurred in confining and keeping a Lunatic who had escaped from the Halifax Poor Asylum,	15 0 0
The Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Falmouth—	£3 0 0
Dr. Fraser,	4 5 6
	7 5 6
The Overseers of the Poor of Saint Mary's, County of Guysboro',	4 2 0
Doctor Tupper for attendance on Paupers and Indians at Fort Laurence,	3 0 0
The Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Lunenburg,	£7 0 0
Dr. Culpepper,	4 17 6
	11 17 6
Doctor Forbes, of Liverpool,	4 0 0
The Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Horton—	
To pay Elijah Parker's Bill,	£4 2 6
" Joshua Reid's "	2 5 0
" Dr. Fitch's "	2 5 0
	8 12 6

To

To Doctor Tupper, Health Officer, Amherst, for support and Medical attendance to Paupers, in connection with the Board of Health,	£45 13 10
J. P. Watson, for support of a Transient Pauper at Annapolis,	7 0 0
The Overseers of the Poor for Dorchester, County of Sydney,	21 6 1
R. & J. Mulhall, for passage of Shipwrecked Seamen from the Island of Tobago to Liverpool, N. S.,	£17 10 0
For Governor of Tobago's Certificate,	2 6 11
	19 16 11
The Overseers of the Poor for the first section of the Township of Pictou,	52 15 0
“ “ “ Township of Guysborough,	21 4 6
“ “ “ “ Sydney, C. B.	5 9 0
“ “ “ “ Windsor—	
For Dr. Pyke's Bill,	£4 5 9
“ William Maxner,	2 13 0
“ E. MacNamara.	1 10 0
	8 8 9
Doctor Fox under direction of Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Guysboro',	£5 17 6
Do. Do. Board of Health,	7 0 0
	12 17 6
Doctor Carritt, for attendance on Transient Paupers, in Township of Melford, County of Guysborough,	12 10 0
William Smith, Overseer of Poor for Pugwash, for charges of an Insane Pauper,	3 0 0
The Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Melford—	
For James McNair's Bill,	£4 0 0
“ R. Pendergast,	4 0 0
“ Passage of two Passengers,	2 0 0
“ — Beck's Bill,	5 17 0
	15 17 0
The Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Truro,	10 9 7
	£318 16 1

The said several Resolutions were then, upon the question put thereon, respectively agreed to by the House. Resolutions agreed to and sent to Council

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry to the Council the said Resolutions, (except those annual votes which are not generally sent,) and desire their concurrence.

Then the House adjourned until eight of the clock this evening.

House adjourn to same day.

At eight o'clock the House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mect.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Com. of Sup.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to several Resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House.

The Chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the Supply, which the House agreed to.

Ordered, That the Chairman do report the said Resolutions at a future day.

Res. to be reported at future day.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington reported further from the Committee on the Revenue Laws, and presented Com. on Rev. laws.

Distillery Bill.

A Bill in relation to Distilleries and the exportation of distilled liquors; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

Saturday, 25th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Bill presented relative to Ferry Grand-digue.

Mr. Harrington, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill relating to the Grand-digue Ferry, in the County of Richmond; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Engrossed Bills read 3d time.
Halifax Gaol.

The following Bills being engrossed were read a third time:

A Bill for the regulation of the County Gaol at Halifax.

Passed.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act for the regulation of the County Gaol at Halifax.

Aliens Naturalization.

A Bill relative to the Naturalization of Aliens within this Province.

Passed.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens within this Province.

General Licenses.

A Bill to continue the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Passed, title to amend.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue and amend the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Halifax Licenses.

A Bill to continue the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors and sales by Auction in Halifax.

Passed.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to continue the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors and sales by Auction in Halifax.

Sent to Coun.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Distilleries Bill read 2d time and com.

A Bill in relation to Distilleries and the exportation of distilled liquors, was read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Com. as to transit and commerce on great West'n road.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser, the Hon. Mr. Doyle, the Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Creelman, be a Committee to examine and report upon the papers now before the House, relative to the traffic and transit of Passengers on the Great Western road.

Temp. Hall Incorp. Bill presented.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to incorporate a Temperance Hall Company in Halifax; and the same was read a first time.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to Mr. Hall, Mr. Creelman and Mr. Killam to examine and report thereon to the House.

List of Pictou Magistrates presented.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

A List of the names of the Magistrates of the County of Pictou, with the dates of their Commissions; and the same was read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the List do lie on the Table.

Pet. for opening Coal veins at Carriboo.

A Petition of Inhabitants of the Strait of Canso, was by special leave presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying that the Coal Mines at Cariboo River may be opened and worked.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Mines and Minerals.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

A Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 3rd May, 1847, relative to the Salary of His Excellency as Lieutenant Governor of Nova-Scotia—with a minute of the Executive Council of the Province, dated 1st April, 1847; and the same were read by the Clerk.

Papers presented relative to salary of Lt. Governor.

(See Appendix No. 80.)

Ordered, That the said papers be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Civil List Bill. Ref. to Com.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message from Coun.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act in relation to a certain road in Aylesford and appropriations therefor, without any amendment,—and to the Bill entitled An Act to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and Master of the Rolls independent of the Crown and to provide for their removal—with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this Honble. House.

Agree to Aylesford Road Bill without Amend't. And to Judges Bill. with amend'ts.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on the consideration of the Bill to commute the Crown Revenues of Nova-Scotia, &c. Com. on Civil List Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill referred to them, and had directed him to report the same to the House without amendment; and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

Report Bill without amend'ts.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at twelve of the clock.

Monday, 27th March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

An Engrossed Bill to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax, was read a third time. Engrossed Halifax Incorp. Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax. Passed.

An Engrossed Bill to empower the Presbyterian Congregation at River John, &c., was read a third time. Engrossed River John Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to empower the Presbyterian Congregation at River John in the County of Pictou to appoint Trustees for the purpose of holding lands for the use of the said Congregation. Passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

An Engrossed Bill to commute the Crown Revenues of Nova-Scotia and to provide for the Civil List thereof, was read a third time—and thereupon Engrossed Civil List Bills read 3d time.

Mr. Dickey moved that the Bill be amended by reducing therein the Salary of the present Lieutenant Governor from £3,500 to £2,500 per annum: which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion nine, against it thirty five. Motion to amend same salary of Lt. Governor.

For

For the Motion—
Mr. Ryder, *Mr. Dickey,*
 “ *Blackadar,* “ *Budd,*
 “ *Beckwith,* “ *Wier,*
 “ *Fulton,* “ *Whitman.*
 “ *Crowe,*

Against the Motion—
Mr. Johnston, *Mr. Taylor,*
 “ *Fraser,* “ *Comeau,*
 “ *Hall,* “ *Ernst,*
 “ *Henry,* “ *McDonald,*
Hon. Attorney General, “ *Archibald,*
Mr. Brown, “ *Card,*
 “ *Martell,* “ *Sangster,*
 “ *Homer,* “ *Harrington,*
 “ *Kedy,* “ *Robertson,*
 “ *Killam,* “ *McDougall,*
 “ *Moore,* *Hon. Mr. Huntington.*
 “ *McKenna,* “ *Solicitor General.*
 “ *Thorne,* *Mr. Bourneuf,*
 “ *Creelman,* “ *Dimock,*
Hon. Mr. Young, “ *Mott,*
 “ *Prov. Secretary,* *Hon. Mr. Doyle,*
Mr. Mignowitz, *Mr. McLeod.*
 “ *Smyth,*

Negatived

So it passed in the negative.

Like motion as to
amount of salary

Mr. Harrington moved that the Bill be amended by reducing the Salary of the present Lieutenant Governor from £3,500 to £3000 per annum—which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion fourteen, against it thirty.

For the Motion—
Mr. Ryder, *Mr. Dickey,*
 “ *Harrington,* “ *Taylor,*
 “ *Blackadar,* “ *Thorne,*
 “ *Johnston,* “ *Moore,*
 “ *Beckwith,* “ *Budd.*
 “ *Fulton,* “ *Wier,*
 “ *Crowe,* “ *Whitman.*

Against the Motion—
Mr. Henry, *Mr. Robertson,*
Hon. Attorney General, “ *McDougall,*
Mr. Brown, “ *Sangster,*
 “ *Fraser,* *Hon. Mr. Huntington.*
 “ *Hall,* “ *Solicitor General.*
 “ *Martell,* “ *Prov. Secretary.*
 “ *Homer,* *Mr. Bourneuf,*
 “ *Kedy,* “ *Dimock,*
 “ *Killam,* *Hon. Mr. Young.*
 “ *McKenna,* “ *Doyle,*
 “ *Comeau,* *Mr. Creelman,*
 “ *Ernst,* “ *Mott,*
 “ *McDonald,* “ *Mignowitz,*
 “ *Archibald,* “ *Smyth,*
 “ *Card,* “ *McLeod.*

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to reduce
salary of future Lt.
Governor.

Mr. Fulton then moved that the Bill be amended by reducing the Salary therein proposed for the future Lieutenant Governor, from £3,000 to £2,500 per annum; which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion eleven, against it thirty-four.

For

For the Motion—		Against the Motion—	
<i>Mr. Brown,</i>	<i>Mr. Crowe,</i>	<i>Mr. Martell,</i>	<i>Hon. Attorney General,</i>
<i>" Ryder,</i>	<i>" Dickey,</i>	<i>" Homer,</i>	<i>Mr. Fraser,</i>
<i>" Harrington,</i>	<i>" Budd,</i>	<i>" Campbell,</i>	<i>" Henry,</i>
<i>" Blackadar,</i>	<i>" Wier,</i>	<i>" Kedy,</i>	<i>" Robertson,</i>
<i>" Beckwith,</i>	<i>" Whitman.</i>	<i>" Killam,</i>	<i>" McDougall,</i>
<i>" Fulton,</i>		<i>" McKenna,</i>	<i>" Hall,</i>
		<i>" Thorne,</i>	<i>" Sangster,</i>
		<i>" Taylor,</i>	<i>" Bourneuf,</i>
		<i>" Comeau,</i>	<i>" Dimock,</i>
		<i>" Moore,</i>	<i>Hon. Solicitor General,</i>
		<i>" Ernst,</i>	<i>" Prov. Secretary,</i>
		<i>" McDonald,</i>	<i>" Mr. Huntington,</i>
		<i>" Archibald,</i>	<i>" " Doyle,</i>
		<i>" Card,</i>	<i>" " Young,</i>
		<i>" Johnston,</i>	<i>Mr. McLeod,</i>
		<i>" Creelman,</i>	<i>" Mott,</i>
		<i>" Mignowitz.</i>	<i>" Smyth,</i>

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

Mr. Fraser then moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of increasing there-
in the Salary of the present Chief Justice during his incumbency, from £880 as thereby
proposed, to £1000 sterling, per annum; which being seconded and put, and the House
dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion eight, against it thirty-seven.

Motion for increasing
salary of Chief
Justice.

For the Motion.—		Against the Motion.—	
<i>Mr. Blackadar,</i>	<i>Mr. Moore,</i>	<i>Mr. Ryder,</i>	<i>Mr. Card,</i>
<i>" Fraser,</i>	<i>" Taylor,</i>	<i>" Harrington,</i>	<i>" Creelman,</i>
<i>" Johnston,</i>	<i>" Thorne,</i>	<i>" Fulton,</i>	<i>" Mignowitz,</i>
<i>" Hall,</i>	<i>" Campbell,</i>	<i>" Brown,</i>	<i>" Henry,</i>
		<i>" Crowe,</i>	<i>" Robertson,</i>
		<i>" Beckwith,</i>	<i>" McDougall,</i>
		<i>" Dickey,</i>	<i>" Sangster,</i>
		<i>" Budd,</i>	<i>" Bourneuf,</i>
		<i>" Wier,</i>	<i>" Dimock,</i>
		<i>" Whitman,</i>	<i>Hon. Attorney General,</i>
		<i>" Martell,</i>	<i>" Solicitor General,</i>
		<i>" Homer,</i>	<i>" Prov. Secretary,</i>
		<i>" Kedy,</i>	<i>" Mr. Huntington,</i>
		<i>" Killam,</i>	<i>" " Doyle,</i>
		<i>" McKenna.</i>	<i>" " Young,</i>
		<i>" Comeau,</i>	<i>Mr. McLeod,</i>
		<i>" Ernst,</i>	<i>" Mott,</i>
		<i>" McDonald,</i>	<i>" Smyth,</i>
		<i>" Archibald,</i>	

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

Mr. Johnston then moved that the House do come to a Resolution as followeth :
Whereas, in pursuance of a proposal made to the Judges of the Supreme Court by Lord
Glenelg, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a Despatch dated
31st Oct., 1837, No. 101, addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province and ac-
cepted by the Chief Justice on behalf of the Judges, an increase chargeable on the Casual
and Territorial Revenues was made to their Salaries in lieu of fees—of which they were then
in the receipt, and from which the suitors have ever since been in consequence relieved—
and

Motion to recommit
Bill in relation to
Judges salaries.

and the said increase of salary having been since that time to the present continued to the Chief Justice and the two surviving Puisne Judges included in the arrangement under the Royal Authority, is by this Bill in great part withdrawn. And whereas, to defeat an agreement made by the Crown with its servants touching a fund constitutionally under the control of the Crown, cannot be consistently justified, either on the ground of a necessary economy of the Civil List Bill of 1844, or that this portion of the Judges Salaries is removed from a fluctuating to a certain revenue, inasmuch as this Bill provides for the present Lieutenant Governor a Salary of £3,500, of which £1500 are removed from the Casual and Territorial Revenues to the General Revenues of the Province, and being £1000 more than contemplated by the Bill of 1844.

Resolved, therefore, that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of raising the Salaries of the said Chief Justice and two surviving Puisne Judges during their incumbency of office to the amount so adjusted by Lord Glenelg, and thereby administering to them the same principle which in this Bill has been applied to the Lieutenant Governor.

Which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion six, against it thirty-four.

Negatived.

For the Motion—

<i>Mr. Blackadar,</i>	<i>Mr. Taylor,</i>
<i>" Hall,</i>	<i>" Thorne,</i>
<i>" Johnston,</i>	<i>" Campbell.</i>

Against the Motion—

<i>Hon. Mr. Doyle,</i>	<i>Mr. Archibald,</i>
<i>" Attorney General,</i>	<i>" Card,</i>
<i>" Mr. Huntington,</i>	<i>" Harrington,</i>
<i>Mr. Brown,</i>	<i>" Robertson,</i>
<i>" Comeau,</i>	<i>" Smyth,</i>
<i>" Henry,</i>	<i>" McDougall,</i>
<i>" Martell,</i>	<i>" Sangster,</i>
<i>" Whitman,</i>	<i>Hon. Solicitor General,</i>
<i>" Beckwith,</i>	<i>" Mr. Young,</i>
<i>" Killam,</i>	<i>Mr. Bourneuf,</i>
<i>" McKenna,</i>	<i>" Dimock,</i>
<i>" Budd,</i>	<i>" Homer,</i>
<i>" Kedy,</i>	<i>" McLeod.</i>
<i>" Dickey,</i>	<i>" Mignowitz,</i>
<i>" Ernst,</i>	<i>" Creelman,</i>
<i>" Fulton,</i>	<i>" Mott,</i>
<i>" McDonald,</i>	<i>" Fraser.</i>

So is passed in the negative.

Motion to amend Bill
by striking out al-
lowance to Sir R. D.
George.

Mr. Dickey then moved that the Bill be amended by striking therefrom the clause which grants a retiring allowance of £400 sterling per annum to Sir Rupert D. George; which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion five, against it thirty-five.

For

For the Motion—		Against the Motion—	
Mr. <i>Dickey</i> ,	Mr. <i>Wier</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Doyle</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Young</i> ,
" <i>Fulton</i> ,	" <i>Beckwith</i> .	" <i>Attorney General</i> ,	" " <i>Huntington</i> ,
" <i>Whitman</i> ,		Mr. <i>Johnston</i> ,	Mr. <i>Smyth</i> ,
		" <i>Blackadar</i> ,	" <i>Robertson</i> ,
		" <i>Comeau</i> ,	" <i>Harrington</i> ,
		" <i>Brown</i> ,	" <i>Card</i> ,
		" <i>Henry</i> ,	" <i>Archibald</i> ,
		" <i>Hull</i> ,	" <i>McDonald</i> ,
		Hon. <i>Prov. Secretary</i> ,	" <i>Ernst</i> ,
		" <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	" <i>Thorne</i> ,
		Mr. <i>Fraser</i> ,	" <i>Kedy</i> ,
		" <i>Mott</i> ,	" <i>Budd</i> ,
		" <i>Creelman</i> ,	" <i>McKenna</i> ,
		" <i>Mignowitz</i> ,	" <i>Killam</i> ,
		" <i>Homer</i> ,	" <i>Campbell</i> ,
		" <i>Dimock</i> ,	" <i>Martell</i> ,
		" <i>Bourneuf</i> ,	" <i>Taylor</i> .
		" <i>Sangster</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

Negative.

Mr. Johnston then moved that the House do come to a Resolution, as followeth, viz :
Whereas this Bill professes to provide for the arrears of Salary due to the Officers charged on the Casual and Territorial Revenues, but by calculating the salaries since 1844, on the amount specified in the Civil List Bill of that year, it in truth makes no provision for the greater part of these arrears. And whereas the Civil List Bill of 1844 never went into operation or obtained the authority of law, and the salaries previously charged on the Casual and Territorial Revenues have continued to the present time to be drawn from that fund on the same Royal authority as was previously the case, and subject to the fluctuations incident to the Crown Revenues in Nova Scotia,—and therefore this Bill violates one of the conditions declared by successive Secretaries of State as necessary to be inflexibly observed before the transfer of the Casual and Territorial Revenues to the Province, and which condition was emphatically described by Earl Grey, in his Despatch dated 17th Novr., 1846, No. 11, when in speaking on this subject he says—"Of those conditions the first and most indispensable is, that any debt for which the property to be surrendered is responsible should be fully satisfied before the transfer is made. Of those debts the arrears of the Salaries of the Public Officers of the Province constitute the most urgent. To give up the only means of satisfying them, without at the same time stipulating for previous payment, would be to commit a breach of the pledged faith and violation of the honor of the Crown, to which no imaginable consideration of convenience or interest would ever reconcile the Queen or Her Majesty's confidential advisers. This therefore you will understand as being the essential and indispensable preliminary to any such arrangement."

Motion to recommitt Bill to increase arrears granted.

And Whereas the assumption as to the amount due for the arrears thus drawn from the Bill of 1844 is not only unwarranted in law and in fact, but this Bill is therein inconsistent with itself, inasmuch as by providing £3,500 for the present Lieut. Governor it practically rejects the authority of the Bill of 1844, which provides but £2,500 for any future Lieut. Governor; and enacts that if on a vacancy occurring in the office of Lieut. Governor, another Lieut. Governor could be appointed before Her Majesty's assent should be signified to the said Act, such other Lieut. Governor should receive the salary thereby provided for any future Lieut. Governor.

Resolved therefore, that this Bill be recommitted for the purpose of providing for the arrears of the Salaries really due and chargeable at this time on the Casual and Territorial Revenues, agreeably to the aforesaid condition expressed by the Queen through Her Secretaries of State. Which

Negative

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion ten, against it thirty two.

For the Motion—		Against the Motion—	
Mr. <i>Ryder</i> ,	Mr. <i>Moore</i> ,	Mr. <i>Killam</i> ,	Mr. <i>Card</i> ,
“ <i>Hall</i> ,	“ <i>Thorne</i> ,	“ <i>Dickey</i> ,	“ <i>Mignowitz</i> ,
“ <i>Blackadar</i> ,	“ <i>Whitman</i> ,	Hon. <i>Attorney General</i> ,	“ <i>Brown</i> ,
“ <i>Johnston</i> ,	“ <i>Budd</i> ,	“ <i>Prov. Secretary</i> ,	“ <i>Smyth</i> ,
“ <i>Harrington</i> ,	“ <i>Wier</i> .	“ <i>Mr. Young</i> ,	“ <i>McDougall</i> ,
		Mr. <i>Beckwith</i> ,	“ <i>Fraser</i> ,
		“ <i>Crowe</i> ,	“ <i>McLeod</i> ,
		“ <i>Homer</i> ,	“ <i>Henry</i> ,
		“ <i>McKenna</i> ,	Hon. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,
		“ <i>Kedy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Bourneuf</i> ,
		“ <i>Sangster</i> ,	“ <i>Dimock</i> ,
		“ <i>Fulton</i> ,	“ <i>Martell</i> ,
		“ <i>Ernst</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Doyle</i> ,
		“ <i>McDonald</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mott</i> ,
		“ <i>Archibald</i> ,	“ <i>Creelman</i> ,
		Hon. Mr. <i>Huntington</i> ,	“ <i>Comeau</i> .

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to recommit
Bill to increase
amount of arrears
to Chief Justice.

Mr. Fraser then moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of increasing the amount of arrears to be paid to the Chief Justice from £328 currency to £927 1s. 8d. currency; which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion thirteen, against it thirty-two.

For the Motion—		Against the Motion—	
Mr. <i>Ryder</i> ,	Mr. <i>Whitman</i> ,	Mr. <i>Brown</i> ,	Mr. <i>Smyth</i> ,
“ <i>Hall</i> ,	“ <i>Moore</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Doyle</i> ,	“ <i>Mignowitz</i> ,
“ <i>Blackadar</i> ,	“ <i>Budd</i> ,	“ <i>Prov. Secretary</i> ,	“ <i>Card</i> ,
“ <i>Fraser</i> ,	“ <i>Taylor</i> .	Mr. <i>Comeau</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Huntington</i> ,
“ <i>Johnston</i> ,	“ <i>Beckwith</i> ,	“ <i>Creelman</i> ,	Mr. <i>Henry</i> ,
“ <i>Harrington</i> ,	“ <i>Campbell</i> .	“ <i>Mott</i> ,	“ <i>Archibald</i> ,
“ <i>Thorne</i> ,		Hon. <i>Attorney General</i> ,	“ <i>McDonald</i> ,
		Mr. <i>Martell</i> ,	“ <i>Fulton</i> ,
		“ <i>Dimock</i> ,	“ <i>Ernst</i> ,
		“ <i>Bourneuf</i> ,	“ <i>Sangster</i> ,
		Hon. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	“ <i>Kedy</i> ,
		“ <i>Mr. Young</i> ,	“ <i>McKenna</i> ,
		Mr. <i>McLeod</i> ,	“ <i>Wier</i> ,
		“ <i>Robertson</i> ,	“ <i>Homer</i> ,
		“ <i>McDougall</i> ,	“ <i>Crowe</i> ,
		“ <i>Dickey</i> ,	“ <i>Killam</i> .

Negative.

So it passed in the negative.

Bill passed and sent to
Council.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to commute the Crown Revenues of Nova-Scotia, and to provide for the Civil List thereof.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Engrossed Postage
Bill read 3d time
and passed.

An Engrossed Bill to enable the Governor in Council to make orders and regulations towards establishing an uniform rate of Postage, &c., was read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to enable the Governor in Council to make orders and regulations towards establishing an uniform rate of Postage throughout British America.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence. Sent to Coun.

The Hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to provide for the Collection of the Revenue; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Bill presented for Collection of Rev.

Mr. Mignowitz reported from the Select Committee on the Petition of Simon Donovan, and he report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read. Report on Pet. of S. Donovan.

(See Appendix No. 81.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and the part thereof recommending a grant of money be referred to the Committee of Supply. Adopted and ref. in part to Com. of Sup.

Mr. Mignowitz reported from the Select Committee on Public Printing; and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read. Report on Public Printing.

(See Appendix No. 82.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

Mr. Henry reported from the select Committee on the subject of expenses, &c., of the Provincial Stud Horse "Norfolk;" and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table where it was again read. Report on stud horse Norfolk's expenses, &c.

(See Appendix, No. 83.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the table.

A Petition of Inhabitants of the County of Sydney, was by special leave presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying the establishment of a Custom House at the Port of Antigonish in that County. Pet. from Co. Sydney for Custom House.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee to whom were referred on the 6th inst. the Bill for improving the Law of Evidence—the Bill for the amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice—and the Bill for altering and improving the Practice of the Supreme Court—reported that the Committee had examined said Bills and made amendments to the two last mentioned; which they recommend to the House with the several Bills; and he delivered the Bills and amendments in at the Clerk's table, where the said amendments were read. Report from Sel. Com. on Law Bills amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House with the amendments. Bills recommitted with the amend'ts

A Bill relating to the Grand-digue Ferry, in the County of Richmond, was read a second time. Grand-digue Ferry Bill read 2d time and committed.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills. Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had taken into consideration the Bill to regulate the survey of Timber and Lumber, and that the Committee recommend to the House to defer the further consideration thereof to this day three months; and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table. Recommend Survey of Timber Bill to be deferred 3 mos.

Consid. of report postponed.

Ordered, That the Report from the Committee be considered to-morrow.
Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Tuesday, 28th March. 1848.

PRAYERS.

Rev. Col. Bill read 2d time and com.

A Bill to provide for the Collection of the Revenue was read a second time.
Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Pet. from Tatamagouche for relief.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Tatamagouche was by special leave presented by Mr. Creelman and read, setting forth their destitution, in consequence of the failure of the Crops, and praying present relief and measures in regard to the future.

Ref. to Com. of whole on Destitution Bill.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Bills, to be considered with the Bill on the subject generally.

Pet. from Amherst for Quebec Railway &c.

A Petition of Joshua Chandler, Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, and others, Magistrates, Freeholders and Inhabitants of Amherst, was by special leave presented by Mr. Dickey and read, praying that measures may be adopted for bringing into operation the proposed Railway between Halifax and Quebec, and a sound system of Colonization in connection therewith.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

Com. on Bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into the Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report Bills, Law of Evidence, King's Co. Landings, Grand Digue ferry without amendment.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill for improving the Law of Evidence—the Bill additional to the Act to regulate certain Landings in the County of King's County—and the Bill relating to the Grand-digue Ferry, in the County of Richmond—and had directed him to report the said Bills to the House severally without any amendment. That they had also gone through the Bill for the amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice—the Bill for altering and improving the Practice of the Supreme Court—and the Bill to provide for the Collection of the Revenue—and had made sundry amendments to the said three last mentioned Bills respectively; which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bills;—and he afterwards delivered the said several Bills and amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Amendt. of Law.

Sup. Court Practice.

Collection of Revenue with amnts.

Amend'ts. agreed to.

The said amendments being then read by the Clerk, were upon the question severally put thereon, respectively agreed to by the House.

Bills to be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Bills with the amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

Order on report of Timber Survey Bill.

Pursuant to the order of yesterday, the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Bills in relation to the Bill to regulate the Survey of Timber and Lumber, was considered by the House; and thereupon

Motion not to receive Report.

Mr. Mignowitz moved that the report from the Committee recommending the deferring the consideration of the Bill for three months, be not received, and that the Bill be re-committed for further consideration: which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion eighteen, against it twenty-two.

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Bill def. 3 mons.

Ordered, That the report be received, and the further consideration of the Bill be deferred for three months pursuant thereto.

Report from Sel. Com. on Tem. Hall Bill read 2d time and Committed.

Mr. Hall, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill to Incorporate a Temperance

Temperance Hall Company in Halifax, reported the Bill without amendment; and the same was then read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The Hon. the Attorney General pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to provide for a more accurate audit and inspection of the Public Accounts and the Collection of the Revenue in this Province, and for the appointment of certain Public Officers therein; and the same was read a first time; and *Ordered* to be read a second time on Friday next, the 31st Instant.

Bill presented for Audit, &c., of Public Accounts.

Order of day for 2nd reading.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message from Council.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act concerning the Acts relating to Highways, Roads and Bridges, without amendment;—and to the Bill entitled An Act to continue and amend the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, with an amendment to which they desire the concurrence of this Honourable House.

Agree to Highways Bill without amndt. and to Liquor License gen. Bill with amendment.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Amendment of the Council to the said last mentioned Bill was then read, and is as followeth:

Amendt. of Council to License Bill read.

“ Between the first and second clauses insert the following clause—

“ And be it enacted that instead of the Penalties heretofore imposed, any person who may at any time hereafter be convicted of a breach of any of the Provisions of the Acts herein mentioned, shall forfeit for every offence a sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, and not less than One Pound.”

And thereupon

Resolved, That this House cannot consider the said proposed amendment, as it creates penalties, and is therefore contrary to the privileges of this House.

House refuse to consider same.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to continue and alter the Acts for granting duties on licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors,—and the same was read a first time, and *ordered* to be read a second time.

Bill to consider and alter License Acts.

The Hon. the Solicitor General by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

Copies of Despatches presented, viz.:

Two Copies of Despatches from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey,

One thereof dated 25th February, 1848, pointing out some objections to the Acts of last Session for granting duties of Impost, and for repealing certain duties of Customs—and

From Earl Grey, objections to impost Act and Act for repeal of Customs Duties.

The other dated 9th March, 1848, acknowledging the receipt of the Address of this House of the present Session, in relation to the foregoing Acts,—and

Acknowledge Address of House on foregoing Acts.

The said Copies of Despatches were read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 84.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Two Petitions—of Inhabitants of Amherst and of River Philip, were by special leave presented by Mr. Fulton and read, respectively praying that measures may be taken for the construction of the Rail Road between Halifax and Quebec, and for a sound system of Colonization.

Pet. from Co. Cum. for Quebec Rail Road, &c.

Ordered, That the Petitions be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Bills, to be considered with the Bill relating to said Railway.

Ref. to Com. on Bills.

A Petition of Inhabitants of Antigonishe was by special leave presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying that an Act may be passed to authorise an alteration of the limits of the Town of Antigonishe by the General Sessions of the Peace, and for the appropriation of the License fund to the purchase of a Fire Engine with proper regulations. *Ordered*,

Pet. from Antigonishe limits of town, &c.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Amendts. of Coun. to
Judges Bill read &c.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the Bill, entitled an Act to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls independent of the Crown, and to provide for their removal—were read a first and second time, and are as follow :

“ *First Clause.*

At the end of the Clause insert the following proviso :

1st as regards charges
agt. Judges and ap-
peal.

“ *Provided,* That no Judicial Officer, as aforesaid, shall be removed unless the Address of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, shall express in distinct terms the specific charges alleged against such officer ; and in the case of an appeal before the Privy Council as hereinbefore provided, the prosecution against the Judicial Officer charged, shall be confined to the allegation specified in the Address as aforesaid ; and the said officer shall not be required to answer any other charges than such as shall be so specified, and in support of which evidence shall have been offered.

2d Suspending clause.

At the end of the Bill add the following clause.

And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be of any force or effect until Her Majesty's assent shall be signified hereto.”

First amend. not agrd.
to

And thereupon the Hon. the Attorney General moved that the first proposed amendment be not agreed to by this House : which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion twenty-eight, against it seventeen.

For the Motion—

Against the Motion—

Hon. Attorney General, Mr. McKenna,
“ *Mr. Doyle,* “ *Ernst,*
“ *Prov. Secretary,* “ *Mignowitz,*
“ *Solicitor General,* “ *Creelman,*
“ *Mr. Young,* “ *Bourneuf,*
“ “ *Huntington,* “ *Sangster,*
Mr. Henry, “ *Kedy,*
“ *McLeod,* “ *Card,*
“ *Brown,* “ *McDonald,*
“ *Comeau,* “ *Archibald,*
“ *Martell,* “ *Homer,*
“ *Dimock,* “ *Smyth,*
“ *Robertson,* “ *Killam,*
“ *Mott,* “ *McDougall.*

Mr. Dickey, “ *Thorne,* “ *Mr. Crowe,*
“ *Budd,* “ *Whitman,*
“ *Wier,* “ *Moore,*
“ *Fulton,* “ *Harrington,*
“ *Beckwith,* “ *Hall,*
“ *Taylor,* “ *Johnston,*
“ *Blackadar,* “ *Fraser.*
“ *Ryder,*

So it passed in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the said first amendment be not agreed to by this House.

2d amendt. agreed to.

On motion, Resolved, That the second amendment proposed by the Council to said Bill, being a suspending clause, be agreed to.

Sent to Council.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them with the foregoing Resolutions.

Scale of division of
£7,500 road money
reported.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, from the Select Committee appointed for that purpose, reported and presented to the House a Scale of division of the sum of £7,500, granted for the Great Road service ; and he read the same in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where the same was again read.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table for consideration at a future day.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve of the clock.

Wednesday,

Wednesday, 29th March 1848.

PRAYERS.

The following Bills being engrossed, were read a third time, viz :	Engrossed Bills read 3d time, viz. : amdt. of law Bill.
A Bill for the amendment of the Law and the further advancement of Justice.	
<i>Resolved</i> , That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act for the amendment of the Law and the further advancement of Justice.	Passed.
A Bill additional to the Act to regulate certain Landings in the County of King's County.	King's County landings Bill.
<i>Resolved</i> , That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act additional to the Act to regulate certain landings in the County of King's County.	Passed.
A Bill relating to the Grand-digue ferry in the County of Richmond.	Grand Digue ferry Bill.
<i>Resolved</i> , That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act relating to the Grand-digue ferry in the County of Richmond.	Passed.
A Bill to provide for the collection of the Revenue.	Col. of Rev. B. M.
<i>Resolved</i> , That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenue.	Passed.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.	Bills sent to Council.
Mr. Fulton pursuant to leave given presented a Bill to provide for the building of Wallace Bridge, and the same was read a first time.	Wallace Bridge Bill presented.
The Hon. the Sol. General pursuant to leave given presented a Bill to postpone the next term and sittings for trial thereafter of the Supreme Court at Halifax, and the same was read a first time.	Bill to postpone Sup Court at Halifax presented.
<i>Ordered</i> , <i>Nem. Con.</i> that the said Bills be now read a second time.	Read 2d time <i>Nem. Con.</i>
And the same were respectively read a second time accordingly.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.	Committed.
A Bill to continue and alter the Acts for granting duties on licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, was read a second time.	Liquor License Bill read 2d time and Committed.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.	
On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.	Com. on Bills.
Mr. Speaker left the Chair.	
Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.	
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.	
The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to continue and alter the Acts for granting duties on licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, and had directed him to report the same to the House without amendment.	Report Liquor License Bill without amdt.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Bill be engrossed and <i>nem. con.</i> be read a third time this day.	Engrossed and read 3d time.
And accordingly the said Bill being engrossed was read a third time.	
<i>Resolved</i> , That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to continue and alter the Acts for granting duties on licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors.	Passed.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.	Sent to Council.
On motion the House again resolved itself into the Committee on Ways and Means.	Com. of Ways and Means.
Mr. Speaker left the Chair,	
Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee,	
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.	
The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the business referred to them and had come to a resolution thereupon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he thereupon delivered the same in at the Clerk's Table—where it was read and is as followeth,—	Com. closed with report of Resol. for duty on Confectionary, &c.
<i>Resolved</i> , That on and after the thirty-first day of March, in this present year, a duty	

of fifteen pounds for every hundred pounds of the value thereof, shall be levied, collected and paid, on all confectionary, syrups and articles manufactured from sugar, imported by any ways or means into this Province, in lieu of the duty of five pounds per centum which, by the Act passed in this present Session, entitled "An Act for granting duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province," will become due and payable thereon.

And the said Resolution being again read by the Clerk, was, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Committee heretofore appointed on the Revenue Laws, do prepare and report a Bill to carry into effect the foregoing Resolution.

Agreed to Com. to
Bring in Bill.

Com. on Bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report Distilleries
Bill without amendt.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill in relation to distilleries and the exportation of distilled liquors, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment; and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

Order for third read-
ing to day.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and *nem. con.* be read a third time this day.

Bill reported to amend
Impost Act.

Mr. Hon. Mr. Huntington, from the Committee on the Revenue Laws, reported further and presented, pursuant to resolution of this day, a Bill to amend the Act for granting duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province; and the same was read a first time and *nem. con.* a second time.

Read 1st and 2d time
and committed.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Com. on Bills.

On Motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report Bill for post-
ponement of Sup.
Court, and Bill to
amend Impost Act
without amendt.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to postpone the next term and sittings for trial thereafter of the Supreme Court at Halifax—and the Bill to amend the Act for granting duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province; and had directed him to report the said Bills to the House severally without amendment—and he thereupon delivered the Bills in at the Clerk's table.

Order for 3d reading
to day.

Ordered, That the Bills be engrossed, and *nem. con.* be read a third time to day.

Engrossed Bills read
3d time and passed
viz.:

The following Bills being engrossed were pursuant to order of this day, read a third time, viz:

Distillers Bill.

A Bill in relation to Distilleries, and the exportation of distilled liquors.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act in relation to Distilleries and the exportation of distilled liquors.

Sup. Court postpone-
ment Bill.

A Bill to postpone the next term and sittings for trial thereafter of the Supreme Court at Halifax.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to postpone the next term and sittings for trial thereafter of the Supreme Court at Halifax.

Amendt. of Impost
Bill.

A Bill to amend the Act for granting duties of Impost, &c.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to amend the Act for granting duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province.

Sent to Council.

Ordered. That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Message from Coun.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.
Mr. Speaker—

The Council have passed a Bill entitled An Act to amend the Act to facilitate proceedings before Justices of the Peace and others, to which Bill they desire the concurrence of this Honourable House.

Have passed Bill to amend Act to facilitate proceedings before Justices.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The said Bill from the Council was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Read 1st time.

The Honble. the Provincial Secretary by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House—

Papers presented as to claim of D. Urquhart, for surveying Electoral lines, Co. Colchester.

Certain papers relative to a claim of Donald Urquhart, a Land Surveyor, for running lines of Polling places in the County of Colchester, by direction of the Surveyor General upon the requisition of the late County Member, John Ross, Esquire, and the same were read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the Papers be referred to Mr. McKenna, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Henry, to examine and report thereon to the House.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

The Hon. the Solicitor General by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House,

List of Offices held by Mr. Nutting, Proth. presented.

A list of offices held by J. W. Nutting, Esquire, in conjunction with that of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and an account of Salaries and emoluments attached to the same.

Ordered, That the Papers do lie on the Table.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair,

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to enable the Sessions by and with the advice of the Grand Jury in each and every County, to assess the Inhabitants thereof to relieve distress when prevailing in certain cases; and had directed him to report the said Bill to the House without any amendment, and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's Table—and thereupon

Report Relief assmt. Bill without amdt.

Mr. McLeod moved that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred until this day three months; which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the Motion thirteen, against it twenty six.

Motion to defer Bill Negatived.

So it passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

On motion and pursuant to order the Scale of Division of the sum of £7,500 granted for the Great Road service reported from the Select Committee, was again read and considered, and is as followeth:

Division of £7,500 rd. Monies considered.

Resolved, That the Sum of Seven Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds for the service of the Great Roads in the present year, be applied as follows, that is to say:—

Read in detail.

County of Halifax, £1000—viz:

On the Main Road East from Dartmouth,	£250	0	0
“ “ “ towards Guysborough,	200	0	0
“ “ towards Chester,	100	0	0
“ “ “ Truro,	250	0	0
“ “ “ Windsor,	200	0	0

County of Colchester, £500—viz:

Hants County Line to Polly's, including repairs of Bridges,	75	0	0
Polly's to Truro, including Truro Bridge,	90	0	0
To build Salmon River Bridge, and to pay Archibald for securing Timber,	100	0	0
From J. Dickson's to the Pictou Line,	25	0	0
To repair Slack's Causeway,	35	0	0

To

To complete Folly Hill alteration, and to pay Morrison and Corbett for Timber when vouchers are produced,	£65	0	0
From J. N. Spencer's to Cumberland County Line,	10	0	0
To improve the new Tatamagouche Road, County of Cumberland, £450—viz :	100	0	0
Alteration at Birch Hill,	275	0	0
“ Wallace Bridge, County of Hants, £575—viz :	175	0	0
To complete alteration at Fitzmaurice's,	200	0	0
From County Line to Uniacke Gate,	60	0	0
“ Uniacke Gate to B. Sweet's,	80	0	0
“ Benoni Sweet's to Wm. Edwards', St. Croix,	75	0	0
“ Shaw's to Horton Line, New Road,	60	0	0
For Eastern Road through Hants County, towards Truro. County of King's County, £400—viz :	100	0	0
From Falmouth Line to Dimock's, Lower Horton,	150	0	0
To complete Bridge across the Gaspereaux,	75	0	0
From Dimock's to Kentville,	55	0	0
“ Kentville to Aylesford Line, Through Aylesford,	70	0	0
“ 50	0	0	
Annapolis County, £400—viz :			
For the Bridgetown Bridge,	300	0	0
“ Bridge between County Line and Bridgetown,	25	0	0
From Jacob Chipman's to Bruce's Bridge,	10	0	0
For Causeway near Court House, Annapolis,	15	0	0
“ Bridge at Cook's at Clement's,	12	10	0
“ the Deep Brook Bridge,	12	10	0
From Moose River to Guinea Bridge,	10	0	0
“ Guinea Bridge to Hessian Line,	10	0	0
For the Hill on the East side of Bear River, County of Digby, £300—viz. :	5	0	0
For Sissiboo Bridge,	200	0	0
For Montegan Bridge,	13	0	0
From Comeau's Cove to Cheticamp,	20	0	0
“ Gilbert's Cove to Church Hill,	15	0	0
For Hill West side of Smelt Brook,	12	0	0
From Bear River Ferry to Smith's Cove,	10	0	0
For Bear River Bridge, Yarmouth County, £300—viz. :	30	0	0
From Beaver River to Milton,	30	0	0
“ Moody's Corner to Gowen's Corner,	20	0	0
“ Vickary's to Ballam's,	20	0	0
“ Ballam's to Tusket Village, and to repair Tusket Bridge,	25	0	0
“ Lent's Corner to Joshua Porter's,	30	0	0
To repair Dike Road at Abram's River,	25	0	0
From Joshua Porter's to George Frost's, and to repair Argyle Bridge,	75	0	0
“ George Frost's to Head of Pubnico,	25	0	0
To repair Bridge at Pubnico Head, near Heslin's,	10	0	0
From Walter Larkins' to Barrington Line, Shelburne County, £300—viz :	40	0	0
From Sable River to Jordan River,	80	0	0
“ Jordan River to Shelburne,	30	0	0
“ Shelburne to Clyde,	90	0	0

For

For Barrington Bridge,	£50	0	0
From Barrington to Yarmouth Line, Pictou County, £550—viz. :	50	0	0
From County Line to Ten Mile House,	125	0	0
“ Ten Mile House to Town of Pictou, and to include the alteration,	225	0	0
Towards completing the Road from New Glasgow to Merigomishe,	100	0	0
For completing the Road at Merigomishe from R. Copeland's to Huggin's Gut—if the whole sum not required, then the over- plus to be expended on the Road at the Lower End of Meri- gomishe, from Henderson's,	100	0	0
Sydney County, £300—viz. :			
From Antigonishe to the Gut of Canso,	250	0	0
“ Ditto to County Line, Marshy Hope,	50	0	0
Guysborough County, £300—viz. :			
To complete the Section of New Eastern Road from Mallen's Cove to John Cook's,	200	0	0
“ aid in rebuilding Bridge at Forks, St. Mary's,	100	0	0
Richmond County, £300—viz. :			
From Line between Inverness and Richmond to Cape-Breton County Line,	250	0	0
“ Grandigue to Arichat,	50	0	0
Inverness County, £475—viz. :			
For Main Post Road from Ship Harbor to Margaree, County of Cape Breton, £475—viz. :	475	0	0
From the County Line, Gut of Canso, to Sydney—thence to Sydney Mines, and thence to Boularderie,	475	0	0
Lunenburg County, £575—viz. :			
From Herbert's Cove to Chester—thence to Lunenburgh—thence to La Have Ferry, and thence to Queen's County Line,	275	0	0
“ Mahone Bay to Bridgewater,	300	0	0
Queen's County, £300—viz. :			
From Mill's Village to Halfway Hill, near Herring Cove,	50	0	0
“ Herring Cove towards Halfway Hill,	50	0	0
“ Herring Cove to William Dean's,	20	0	0
“ Liverpool to first Beach Hill,	75	0	0
“ First Beach Hill to second Beach Hill,	15	0	0
“ Second Beach Hill to Broad River,	15	0	0
“ Broad River to Port Matoon,	25	0	0
“ Port Matoon to Port Jolly,	25	0	0
“ Port Jolly to Shelburne County Line,	25	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£7,500	0	0

And thereupon,

Ordered, That the said Resolution reported as the Scale of Division of said Sum of £7,500, for the Great Roads, be further considered to-morrow. Order for farther con.

An engrossed Bill for improving the Law of Evidence, was read a third time ; and con- sidered by the House. Engrossed Law of Evidence Bill, read 3d time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be further considered to-morrow. Order for farther con.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Thursday, 30th March. 1848.

PRAYERS.

- Engrossed Relief Bill read 3d time.
Passed, title altered. An Engrossed Bill to enable the Sessions, &c., was read a third time.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to authorise Assessments for the relief of distressed Settlers in certain cases.
- Engrossed Sup. Court Practice Bill read 3d time.
Passed. An Engrossed Bill for altering and improving the Practice of the Supreme Court, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act for altering and improving the Practice of the Supreme Court.
- Bills sent to Coun. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Council's engrossed Co-partners' Bill read 2d time and com. The Engrossed Bill from the Council entitled An Act to limit the responsibility of Co-partners in certain cases, was read a second time.
Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.
- Message from Coun. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.
Mr. Speaker—
- Agree to Bills. Licenses Halifax. Collection of Rev. Licenses generally. Without amend't. The Council have agreed to the Bills entitled as followeth, An Act to continue the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors and sales by Auction in Halifax—An Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenue—An Act to continue and alter the Acts for granting duties on Licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors—An Act to amend the Act for granting duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province, severally without any amendment.
- As to Distilleries Bill with amend't. The Council have also agreed to the Bill entitled An Act in relation to Distilleries and the exportation of distilled liquors, with an amendment to which they desire the concurrence of this Honourable House.
And then the Messenger withdrew.
- Amend't of Council to Distilleries Bill agreed to. The amendment proposed by the Council to the last mentioned Bill (Distilleries), was then read a first and second time and considered by the House, and is as followeth:
" *Second Clause.*
Leave out this Clause."
And thereupon
Resolved, That the said amendment be agreed to by this House.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendment back to the Council and acquaint them with the foregoing Resolution.
- Resolution for paying expenses of Quebec Railway exploration. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Young,
Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested, and is hereby authorized, to repay forthwith, out of the Treasury of this Province, to Her Majesty's Government, the proportion of the outlay and expenses incurred in the Exploration and Survey of a Line of Railroad leading from the Atlantic Shore of Nova-Scotia, by the Bend of the Peticodiac, to Quebec, to which the Province is liable, under and by virtue of the Resolution passed on the 14th March, 1846; and further, to open and conduct, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, a correspondence with the Right Honble. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor General, and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, in order to adjust the fair proportions which these Colonies ought to bear of the whole outlay and expenses incurred, or hereafter to be incurred, for such Exploration and Survey.
- As to future provision therefor. *Resolved*, That the House are deeply impressed with the importance of, and advantages to be derived from, this great colonial enterprise, and will be prepared, as soon as the final Survey is reported upon, and the costs and probable returns are ascertained, so as to satisfy this House that it can be prudentially entered upon, to pass and concur in such
Acts

Acts of Legislation to complete the same as may then appear expedient ; and will then further consider in what other way, and on what terms and conditions, and to what extent, it will be proper and within the means of this Province to grant Provincial assistance towards the completion of a scheme, the successful accomplishment of which promises to be fraught with results of no ordinary magnitude to this Province, and Her Majesty's other Dominions in British North America.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested to direct, by and with the concurrence of Her Majesty Government, the Surveyor-General hereafter to grant no Lands lying within half a mile of each side of the contemplated Line of Railroad, as now surveyed and marked off in this Province, until the end of the next ensuing Session of the General Assembly ; so that the said reserved tract of Land may remain in the hands of the Crown, to be appropriated to the use of such Railroad, if Her Majesty's Government and the Legislature of this Province, on the final Report of such Survey being made, may see fit so to do.

In regard to grants of land on line.

Resolved further, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary measures to aid in having such Survey, estimate of cost, and final Report, completed, with all convenient speed ; and also Tables of the Population, Resources, Trade, Crown Lands granted, and by whom held, and other statistical information essential to guide the House in arriving at a sound conclusion as to the probable returns which this Line of Railroad will yield—this House assuring his Excellency that they will make good the necessary expense attending the same.

And for address to Lt. Governor for completing of surv. &c.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act in relation to Distilleries and the exportation of distilled liquors, as amended.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Council agree to Dis. Bill as amended.

On motion the Resolution for division of the sum of £7,500, granted for the Great Road service, as reported from the Select Committee, was, pursuant to order, again read and considered by the House—and thereupon

Res. for division of £7,500 Road Money considered.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary moved that the same do pass ; which being seconded

Amendment moved and negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Young moved as an amendment to the question to leave out the words "the same do pass," and to substitute therefor the words following viz :

"One hundred Pounds be taken from the County of Halifax and added to the amount allowed to the County of Pictou ;" which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Then the question as originally moved being put.

Resolved, That the said Resolution as reported do pass.

Resol'n for div. passed Sent to Coun.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Com. on Bills.

Mr Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to provide for the building of Wallace Bridge, and the Bill to incorporate a Temperance Hall Company in Halifax, and had directed him to report the said Bills to the House severally without amendment ; and he delivered the Bills in at the Clerk's table.

Report Wallace Bridge Bill, and Temp. Hall Co. Bill.

Ordered, That the Bills be engrossed.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :

Gov. commands attendance of House.

Mr.

Mr. Speaker—

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor commands this Honourable House to attend His Excellency immediately in the Council Chamber.

House attend Gov.
who assents to Bills,
viz.:

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber—where His Excellency was pleased to give His assent to fifteen Bills, entitled as followeth:

Trade British Poss.

An Act in relation to the Trade between the British North American Possessions.

Bread. Dartmouth.

An Act to continue the Act to extend to the Town of Dartmouth, the Act to amend the Act to regulate the Assize of Bread.

Billeting Troops.

An Act to continue the several Acts for the Accommodation and Billeting of Her Majesty's Troops, or of the Militia, when on their march from one part of the Province to another.

County Rates.

An Act to continue the Act to direct and ascertain the mode of assessing County and District Rates, and for other purposes, and the Acts in amendment thereof.

Pilotage. Halifax.

An Act to continue the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Halifax.

Trespasses

An Act to continue the Acts now in force relating to Trespasses.

Courts of Probate.

An Act to continue the Acts relating to the Courts of Probate, and to the settlement and distribution of the Estates of Deceased Persons.

Colonial Revenue.

An Act to continue and amend certain Acts relating to the Colonial Revenue.

Road, Aylesford.

An Act in relation to a certain Road in Aylesford, and appropriations therefor.

Highways.

An Act concerning the Acts regulating Highways, Roads and Bridges.

Licenses. Halifax.

An Act to continue and alter the Acts for granting Duties on Licenses for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors, and Sales by Auction, in Halifax.

Licenses.

An Act to continue and alter the Acts for granting Duties on Licenses for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Duties of Impost.

An Act to amend the Act for granting Duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province.

Collection of Revenue.

An Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenue.

Distilleries.

An Act in relation to Distilleries and the Exportation of Distilled Liquors.

And the House having returned.

Council's Bill to
amend Justices pro-
ceedings Act read
2nd time and com-
mitted.

An Engrossed Bill from the Council entitled An Act to amend the Act to facilitate proceedings before Justices of the Peace, was read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Pet. from Counties of
Richmond and In-
verness for New
County.

A Petition of Inhabitants of the Counties of Richmond and Inverness was by special leave presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying that Ship Harbor with the adjacent Settlements, may be erected into and form a separate and distinct County from the two Counties aforesaid.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve of the clock.

Friday, 31st March, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Engrossed Bills read
3rd time, viz.:

The two following Engrossed Bills were read a third time, viz. :

A Bill to provide for the Building Wallace Bridge.

Wallace Bridge Bill
passed.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to provide for the building Wallace Bridge.

Tem. Hall Bill.

A Bill to Incorporate a Temperance Hall Company in Halifax.

Passed.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to Incorporate a Temperance Hall Company in Halifax.

Sent to Council.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

A Petition of James Wilson, a Distiller, was by special leave presented by the Hon. The Provincial Secretary and read, complaining of the operation of the Impost Act of this Session, by the increase of the Duties on Liquors Distilled within the Province, and praying relief in the premises.

Pet. of Jas. Wilson
Distiller.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House,

Papers presented re-
lative to Messrs.
Young and Quebec
Railway.

Sundry Copies of Despatches and other Papers, (in addition to those laid before the House on the 7th inst.) relating to certain strictures made upon the conduct of the Messrs. Young, in relation to the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec; and the same were read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 50.)

Ordered, That the said several papers so now presented do also lie on the Table.

The Hon. The Solicitor General by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House

List of Sheriffs nom-
inated laid before
House.

A list of persons nominated by the Honorable The Chief Justice to the Offices of Sheriff throughout the last preceding five years; And the same was read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That said List do lie on the Table.

A Petition of Christmas Toma an Indian Chief and other Indians, was by special leave presented by the Hon. The Attorney General and read, praying a supply of Seed for the present season, they being utterly destitute in that respect.

Petitions from Indian
Chief, praying seed

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Ref. to Indian Com.

A Petition of J. Steele and others, was also by special leave presented by the Hon. The Attorney General and read, praying a Grant of Money for the repair of the Road from Halifax towards Windsor by Bedford Basin and Sackville.

Pet. for aid to Sack-
ville Road.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the Table.

Ordered, That on Tuesday next, the 4th April, the several Scales of Subdivision of the sum of £20,000 granted for the service of Roads and Bridges, be reported and presented to this House pursuant to the order made on the 9th instant.

Order of day for bring-
ing in Road scales.

A Petition of Samuel Prescott Fairbanks, was by special leave presented by Mr. Fraser and read, setting forth the terms under which he accepted the Office of Provincial Treasurer now held by him, and the sacrifices he thereby made, and praying that he may not be removed from that office through any Act of Legislation or otherwise.

Pet. from Prov. Treas.

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

The Hon the Attorney General reported further from the Committee on Post Office affairs, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Report from Post
Office Com.

(See Appendix No. 85.)

On motion *Resolved,* that the report be received and adopted, and that such part thereof as recommends a grant of Money be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Adopted and ref. in
part to Com. of Sup.

Mr. Hall reported from the Committee on Agriculture, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

Report from Com. on
Agriculture.

(See Appendix, No. 86.)

Grant for Oat Mills
ref. to Com. of Sup.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the Table, and that such part thereof as recommends a Grant for Oatmills be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Report on Mines and
Minerals.

The Hon. Mr. Young reported from the Select Committee on the subject of the Mines and Minerals of the Province, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 87)

Consid. of report
made order of day.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table, and that this House proceed to the consideration thereof on Tuesday next, the 4th April.

Message from Coun.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

Do not adhere to 1st
amend't to Judges
Bill, but agree to
Bill with 2d amend't.

The Council do not adhere to the first amendment proposed by them to the Bill entitled An Act to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls independent of the Crown, and to provide for their removal; but agree to the Bill as amended by the second proposed Amendment, which was agreed to by this Honorable House.

Order of day.

The Order of the day being read,

Consid. of Financial
Bill.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on the consideration of the Bill to provide for a more accurate Audit of Public Accounts, &c.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Bill reported without
amend't.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without amendment; and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve of the clock.

Saturday, 1st April, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Engrossed Financial
Bill read 3d time.

An Engrossed Bill to provide for a more accurate Audit and Inspection of Public Accounts &c. was read a third time—and thereupon

Motion to recommit
for purpose of strik-
ing certain parts.

Mr. Johnston moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out the enactments abolishing the office of Provincial Treasurer and for the appointment of a Receiver General, and making the latter office a political one; which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon there appeared for the motion sixteen, against it twenty-eight.

For

For the Motion—

Mr. <i>Ryder,</i>	Mr. <i>Harrington,</i>
" <i>Fulton,</i>	" <i>Budd,</i>
" <i>Fraser,</i>	" <i>Wier,</i>
" <i>Johnston,</i>	" <i>Thorne,</i>
" <i>Dickey,</i>	" <i>Whitman,</i>
" <i>Campbell,</i>	" <i>Taylor,</i>
" <i>Moore,</i>	" <i>Hall,</i>
" <i>Crowe,</i>	" <i>Beckwith.</i>

Against the Motion—

Mr. <i>Mott,</i>	Mr. <i>Sangster,</i>
" <i>Bourneuf,</i>	" <i>Comeau,</i>
" <i>Martell,</i>	" <i>Smyth,</i>
" <i>Kedy,</i>	" <i>McLeod,</i>
" <i>McDonald,</i>	" <i>McDougall,</i>
" <i>McKenna,</i>	" <i>Dimock,</i>
" <i>Killam,</i>	" <i>Creelman,</i>
" <i>Card,</i>	Hon. <i>Attorney General,</i>
" <i>Brown,</i>	" <i>Mr. Young,</i>
Hon. <i>Mr. Huntington,</i>	Mr. <i>Homer,</i>
Mr. <i>Ernst,</i>	" <i>Archibald,</i>
" <i>Mignowitz,</i>	Hon. <i>Solicitor General,</i>
" <i>Robertson,</i>	" <i>Mr. Doyle,</i>
" <i>Henry.</i>	" <i>Prov. Secretary.</i>

Negated on division.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Dickey then moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out all the parts thereof relating to the appointment and offices of a Financial Secretary and his Clerk; which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon there appeared for the motion seven, against it thirty-seven.

Another motion to re-commit for striking out parts.

For the Motion—

Mr. <i>Ryder,</i>	Mr. <i>Wier,</i>
" <i>Dickey,</i>	" <i>Thorne,</i>
" <i>Moore,</i>	" <i>Whitman,</i>
" <i>Budd,</i>	

Against the Motion—

Hon. <i>Mr. Doyle,</i>	Mr. <i>Robertson,</i>
Mr. <i>Johnston,</i>	" <i>Martell,</i>
" <i>Henry,</i>	" <i>Mignowitz,</i>
" <i>Fraser,</i>	" <i>Ernst,</i>
" <i>Fulton,</i>	Hon. <i>Mr. Huntington,</i>
" <i>Mott,</i>	Mr. <i>Card,</i>
Hon. <i>Mr. Young,</i>	" <i>Harrington,</i>
" <i>Attorney General,</i>	" <i>Killam,</i>
" <i>Solicitor General,</i>	" <i>McKenna,</i>
Mr. <i>Archibald,</i>	" <i>McDonald,</i>
" <i>Homer,</i>	" <i>Kedy,</i>
" <i>Creelman,</i>	" <i>Brown,</i>
" <i>Dimock,</i>	" <i>Campbell,</i>
" <i>McDougall,</i>	" <i>Bourneuf,</i>
" <i>McLeod,</i>	" <i>Hall,</i>
" <i>Smyth,</i>	" <i>Crowe,</i>
" <i>Comeau,</i>	" <i>Beckwith.</i>
" <i>Taylor.</i>	Hon. <i>Prov. Secretary,</i>
" <i>Sangster,</i>	

Negated on division.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Dickey then moved that the Bill be amended by striking out that part thereof which provides that the office of Receiver General be a Parliamentary one; which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion sixteen, against it twenty-eight.

Motion to amend by striking out.

For

Negative division.

For the Motion—

Mr. <i>Ryder</i> ,	Mr. <i>Harrington</i> ,
" <i>Fullon</i> ,	" <i>Budd</i> ,
" <i>Fraser</i> ,	" <i>Wier</i> ,
" <i>Johnston</i> ,	" <i>Thorne</i> ,
" <i>Dickey</i> ,	" <i>Whitman</i> ,
" <i>Campbell</i> ,	" <i>Taylor</i> ,
" <i>Moore</i> ,	" <i>Hull</i> ,
" <i>Croze</i> .	" <i>Beckwith</i> .

Against the Motion—

Mr. <i>Mott</i> ,	Mr. <i>Sangster</i> ,
" <i>Bourneuf</i> ,	" <i>Comeau</i> ,
" <i>Martell</i> ,	" <i>Smyth</i> ,
" <i>Kedy</i> ,	" <i>McLeod</i> ,
" <i>McDonald</i> ,	" <i>McDougall</i> ,
" <i>McKenna</i> ,	" <i>Dimock</i> ,
" <i>Killam</i> ,	" <i>Creelman</i> ,
" <i>Card</i> ,	Hon. <i>Attorney General</i> ,
" <i>Brown</i> ,	" <i>Mr. Young</i> ,
Hon. Mr. <i>Huntington</i> ,	Mr. <i>Homer</i> ,
Mr. <i>Ernst</i> ,	" <i>Archibald</i> ,
" <i>Mignowitz</i> ,	Hon. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,
" <i>Robertson</i> ,	" <i>Mr. Doyle</i> ,
" <i>Henry</i> .	" <i>Prov. Secretary</i> .

So it passed in the negative.

Bill passed—title altered.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to provide for a more accurate Audit and Inspection of Public Accounts in this Province and for the appointment of certain Public Officers therein.

Sent to Council.

Ordered. That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Report from Com. on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Henry reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 88.)

Part ref. to Supply.

Ordered, That the report be received, and that the part thereof recommending a grant of money be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Change of appropriation Roads King's Co.

On motion of Mr. Hall, *Resolved*, That the Sum of Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, appropriated out of the Road Money for King's County, in 1845, to repair the Road from A. Coil's, on the Nictau Road, Easterly—and which was by the Resolution of this House in 1847 ordered to be applied to the building of a Bridge on the New Road from Trenholm's Mill to William Taylor's, and not expended and returned undrawn; and also the further Sum of Ten Pounds appropriated out of the Road money in 1847, for the new Road from William Taylor's to Trenholm's Mills, and undrawn: making together £17 10s. be appropriated for the new Road leading to Black River.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Appointment of Com. to enquire as to want of seed, &c.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to enquire and report to this House without delay, what parts of the Province are in circumstances to require that Seed should be provided from Public funds, and to what extent—and to suggest the best means of procuring and forwarding any such Seed to the places where required.

Com. named.

Ordered, That Mr. McLeod, Mr. Killam, Mr. Fraser, the Hon. Attorney General, and Mr. Johnston, be a Committee for the foregoing purpose.

Message from Coun.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

Request Com. on State of Province.

The Council request a conference by Committee on the general state of the Province. And then the Messenger withdrew.

Conf. agreed to.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this House do agree to said conference, and that the Clerk do acquaint the Council therewith.

Ordered, That Mr. Creelman, Mr. Wier and Mr. Harrington do manage the said conference.

So

So they went to the conference.

And being returned Mr. Creelman reported that the managers had been at the conference—and the Committee of conference on the part of the Council, having thereat suggested a Grant of money by this House; the managers had refused to receive the same, as being contrary to the privileges of this House.

Reported Suggestion of Money Grant agt. privilege of House.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair,

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had considered the Bill to enable the Halifax Water Company to construct a Reservoir on the Common of Halifax, and recommend to the House to refer the same to a Select Committee to examine and report upon to the House—that they had also gone through the Bill relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province, and had directed him to report the same to the House without amendment—that they had also gone through the Bills to naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Silas B. Wing and Charles P. Allen and John B. Fay, and had made amendments to the first of said Bills in such manner as to incorporate therewith the last mentioned Bill, and otherwise—which Bills and amendments the Committee had directed him to report to the House—And that they had also considered the Bill to increase the Representation in General Assembly from the Island of Cape Breton, and recommend to the House to defer the further consideration thereof until the next Session :—and he afterwards delivered the several Bills and amendments in at the Clerk's Table.

Report Halifax Water Reservoir Bill to Sel. Com.

Crown Lands' Department Bill without amend't.

Naturalization Bills with amend't.

Cape Breton representation Bill to be deferred to next Session.

The said amendments being then read were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Bill reported with the amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Bill reported without amendment be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Water Company Reservoir Bill be referred to Mr. Fraser, the Hon. Mr. Huntington and Mr. Creelman, to examine and report thereon to this House.

Com. on Water Reservoir Bill.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the Cape Breton Representation Bill be deferred until the next Session.

C. B. Representation Bill defrd.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton,

Message from Coun.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to postpone the next term and sittings for trial thereafter of the Supreme Court, with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this Honorable House.

Agree to Sup. Court postponement Bill with amend'ts.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The said amendments proposed by the Council to the said Supreme Court postponement Bill were then upon motion read a first and second time, and considered by the House, and are as followeth—

Amend'ts to Bill read and disagreed to.

In the Title,

2nd and 3rd lines—leave out the words “ and sittings for trial thereafter.”

First Clause.

6th line—After the word “ April” insert the words “ instead of the first Tuesday of April.” After the word “ Year,” insert the words “ and shall continue for one week only.”

8th line—Instead of the word “ fourth” insert the word “ third.”

10th line—Instead of the words “ instead of the times” insert the words “ as now.”

11th line—leave out the word “ heretofore.”

And thereupon

On motion of the Hon. the Attorney General, *Resolved,* that this House do not agree to the said amendments.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendments back to the Council and acquaint them with the foregoing Resolution.

- Pet. of Com'rs of Poor Halifax, for transfer to them of Gaol ground. A Petition of the Commissioners of the Poor for the City of Halifax, was by special leave presented by the Hon. the Attorney General and read, referring to the Bill for the erection of a new Gaol in Halifax, and the sale of the site of the old Gaol—and praying that the lands of such site should, as a matter of right, be transferred to Petitioners, in virtue of the original grant thereof—and that the expenses of erecting a new Gaol be borne by assessment on the County.
- Ref. to Com. on Bills. *Ordered*, That the Petition be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Bills to be considered with the Bill therein referred to.
- Com. to enquire as to starvation. On motion of the Hon. the Attorney General, *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the suffering from starvation now prevailing or about to prevail throughout the Province, and the means to be resorted to for relief thereof.
- Same Com. as on Seed, with addition. *Ordered*, That the subject be referred to the Committee appointed this day in regard to the want of Seed; and that the Honble. Mr. Huntington and Mr. Hall be added to the Committee.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at twelve of the clock.

Monday, 3rd April, 1848.

PRAYERS.

- Engrossed Bills read 3d time, viz: The following Bills were read a third time, as Engrossed, viz:
A Bill relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province.
- Crown Land department Bill. *Resolved*, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province.
- Juries Bill. A Bill for the regulation of Juries.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act for the regulation of Juries.
- Sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Resolution for sale of Timber for DeBurt Bridge, &c. On motion of Mr. Creelman, *Resolved*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested to cause sale to be made of the Timber procured by Robert Morrison and Robert Corbet for the De Burt Bridge; and to apply the proceeds thereof for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Colchester, in the present year—Provision having been made for the payment of such parties for the said Timber.
- Change of road appr. Co. Annapolis. On motion of Mr. Johnston, *Resolved*, That the sum of seven pounds, granted last year for the road on the West end of the road from the Handley Mountain road to the Widow Westlake's Corner, in the County of Annapolis, and remaining undrawn, be appropriated and applied for the repair of the road from the Phinney Mountain road to the Gates' Mountain road, past the Spa Springs.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Leave of absence to Mr. Fraser. *Ordered*, That Mr. Fraser have leave of absence from this House on and after Wednesday next, to return home on urgent private business.
- Report of Sel. Com. on Reservoir Bill. Mr. Fraser reported from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill to enable the Halifax Water Company to construct a Reservoir on the Common of Halifax;—that the Committee had examined the Bill and had made some amendments thereto, which they

they recommend to the House with the Bill—and he delivered said Bill and amendments in at the Clerk's Table, where the amendments were read.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with the amendments. Committed.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills. Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Engrossed Bill from the Council entitled An Act to amend the Act to facilitate proceedings before Justices of the Peace and others—and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment—and that the Committee had also gone through the Bill concerning the Salmon fishery, &c.—and the Bill to enable the Halifax Water Company to construct a Reservoir on the Common of Halifax, and had made amendments thereto respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bills, and he thereupon delivered the said Bills with the amendments to the two last mentioned Bills in at the Clerk's Table. Report Council's Justices Bill, without amend't.
And Salmon Fishery and Reservoir Bills, with amend'ts.
Bills to be engrossed.

The said amendments to the two last mentioned Bills were then read by the Clerk, and respectively agreed to by this House.

Ordered, That the Bills with the amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Engrossed Bill from the Council, reported from the Committee be now read a third time. And the same was read a third time accordingly. Council's Bill agreed to.

Resolved, That the Bill be agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry said Bill back to the Council, and inform them that this House have agreed thereto without any amendment. Sent to Council.

The Hon. the Attorney General reported from the Committee on the Fisheries, and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report from Com. on Fisheries.

(See Appendix, No. 89.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the table.

The Hon. the Solicitor General, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House— Account of affairs of Bank of Br. N. A. presented.

An Account, showing the whole amount of the Debts and assets of the Bank of British North America, at the close of the year 1846—also the amount of the notes of the Bank payable on demand, &c.; and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 90.)

Ordered, That the Account do lie on the table.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message from Coun.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens within this Province, and to the Bill entitled An Act for the regulation of the County Gaol at Halifax, severally without any amendment; and have also agreed to the Bill entitled An Act concerning the Electric Telegraph, with amendments—to which they desire the concurrence of this Honourable House. Agree to Nat. Bill and Halifax Co. Gaol Bill without amend't.
Agree to Electric Telegraph with amend'ts.

The Council have also agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls independent of the Crown, and to provide for their removal as now amended. Agreed to Judges Bill as amended.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The

Amendts to Judges
Bill read &c.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the Bill entitled An Act concerning the Electric Telegraph, were read a first and second time and considered by the House, and are as follow :

“ *Third Clause.*

116th and 117th lines.—Leave out the words “ Proprietors of the land,” and insert instead the word “ Commissioners.”

At the end of the Clause insert the following Proviso—

Provided always, That such trees and underwood, so cut down as aforesaid, shall continue the property of the Proprietor of the said lands, if not required for the said works.”

And thereupon,

On motion, Resolved. That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them with the foregoing Resolution.

Agreed to.

Sent back to Coun.

Engrossed Bill to Nat.
F. Mantovani and
others read 3d time,
passed.

An Engrossed Bill to Naturalize Frederick Mantovani, &c., was read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to Naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Silas Bliss Wing, Charles P. Allen and John B. Fay.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Report from Sel. Com.
on pets. of Tuckers
and Smith and
Blair.

The Honble, Mr. Young reported from the Select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions of Messrs. Tuckers and Smith, and of Samuel J. Blair, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 91.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by this House.

Message from Coun.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

Council do not adhere
to amendts to Sup.
Court postponem't
Bill.

The Council do not adhere to the amendments proposed by them to the Bill entitled An Act to postpone the next term and sittings thereafter of the Supreme Court at Halifax ; but agree to the Bill without amendment.

And the Messenger withdrew.

Com. of Supply.

On motion the House again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair,

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report that Resolu-
tions passed.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to several Resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House,—and he delivered the said Resolutions in at the Clerk's Table.

Leave to sit again.

The Chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the Supply, which the House agreed to.

Report at future day.

Ordered, That the report of said Resolutions be brought up and considered at a future day.

Message from Lieut.
Gov. for attendance
of House.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commands this Honorable House to attend His Excellency immediately in the Council Chamber.

Assent of Gov. to
Bills, viz:

Accordingly Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to five Bills, entitled as follow-
eth—

Amend't of Justices
proceedings Act.

An Act to amend the Act to facilitate proceedings before Justices of the Peace and others.

An

An Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens within this Province. Naturalization.
 An Act for the regulation of the County Gaol at Halifax. Halifax Gaol.
 An Act to render the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Master of the Rolls independent of the Crown, and to provide for their removal. Judges independence.
 An Act to postpone the next term and sittings for trial thereafter of the Supreme Court at Halifax. Postponement Sup. Court.

And the House being returned,

Mr. McLeod reported from the Select Committee on the subject of a supply of Seeds to those in want for the ensuing season, and the immediate necessity of a grant for Provisions to those suffering or likely to suffer by starvation in various parts of the Province; and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report on want of Seeds and provis.

(See Appendix No. 92.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and that so much thereof as recommends a grant of money be referred to the Committee of Supply. Adopted and ref. in part to Com. of Sup.

Ordered, That Mr. Beckwith have leave of absence from to-morrow, to return home on urgent private business.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington reported from the Select Committee on the letter and claim of Charles W. Wallace, late Provincial Treasurer, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read. Report from Com. on claim of late Prov. Treas.

(See Appendix No. 93.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the table.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill for taking the Census of this Province, and for collecting statistical returns; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Census Bill presented.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary also pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to authorize the appointment of a New Board of Governors for Dalhousie College,—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Bill presented for New Board of Dalhousie College.

Ordered, That Mr. Killam have leave of absence to return home after to-morrow, on urgent private business. Leave of absence to Mr. Killam.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve of the clock.

Tuesday, 4th April, 1848.

PRAYERS.

The two following Bills being Engrossed were read a third time, viz : Engrossed Bills read 3d time.
 A Bill to enable the Halifax Water Company, &c. Halifax Water Co. Reservoir—passed.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act to enable the Halifax Water Company to construct a Reservoir on the Common of Halifax.
 A Bill for the regulation of the Salmon Fishery, &c. Salmon Fishery.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act for the regulation of the Salmon Fishery in the Rivers of this Province. Passed—title altered.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Census and Dalhousie
College Bills read
2d time and com.

A Bill for taking the Census, &c., and
A Bill to authorize the appointment of a new Board of Governors for Dalhousie Col-
lege.

Were severally read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Change of appropria-
tion Co. Shelburne.

On motion of Mr. Homer,

Resolved, That the sum of Twelve Pounds, granted in the last Session for the repair of
the Road from Andrew Smith's to the Main Road, in the County of Shelburne, and re-
maining undrawn, be applied to the alteration of the Road from John Nickerson's to the
great Bend so called.

Sent to Council.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council and desire their con-
currence.

Sydney Assessment
Bill presented.

The Hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented a Bill to authorize
an assessment on the Township of Sydney; and the same was read a first time.

Read 1st and 2d time
and committed.

Ordered, Nem. con. That the said Bill be now read a second time.

And the same was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Returns of King's
College presented.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Gover-
nor, presented to the House—

Returns of the state and affairs of King's College, Windsor—and the same were read
by the Clerk.

(See Appendix, No. 73.)

Ordered, That the Returns do lie on the Table.

Com. of Supply.

On Motion the House again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Report passing of
Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to several Resolutions
which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the same in at the
Clerk's table.

Leave to sit again.

The Chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the Committee to
move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the Supply; which the House agreed to.

Report to be brought
up hereafter.

Ordered, That the report of said Resolutions be brought up and considered at a future
day.

Report from Sel. Com.
on Travelling, &c.
on Western road.

Mr. Fraser reported from the Select Committee on the subject and returns of travelling
and traffic on the Main Western Road to and from Halifax; and he read the report in his
place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 94.)

Adopted, and Gov. to
be requested to car-
ry it out.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and that His Excellency the Lieu-
tenant Governor be respectfully requested to give instructions for carrying into effect the
recommendations therein contained.

Report of amended
Address on Free
Ports.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington reported from the Select Committee to whom was again re-
ferred the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Free Ports; that the Committee had
reconsidered said Address, and had made some amendments thereto; and he thereupon
presented to the House a draft of the said Address as amended by the Committee, which
he read in his place; and the same was afterwards read by the Clerk at the table of the
House.

Ordered, That the said Draft of Address do lie on the table and be again read and con-
sidered at a future day.

Then

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Wednesday, 5th April 1848.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Killam reported from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of James Croucher and Henry Boutilier, and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as followeth—

Report from Sel. Cour.
on Pet. of Croucher
and Boutilier.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of James Croucher and Henry Boutilier, in relation to a Fishery at South West Cove, in the County of Lunenburg—Report respectfully, and beg leave to state, that they are not sufficiently informed of the merits of the complaints stated in the Petition or the objects sought by the Petitioners to enable them to recommend to the House the course that ought to be pursued, but suggest the propriety of the subject being continued over to the next Session.

THOMAS KILLAM, Chairman.
CHAS. F. HARRINGTON,
W. F. DESBARRES,
HENRY MARTELL,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

March 31, 1848.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

On motion the amended draft of Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Free Ports was again read, and considered by the House. And is as followeth—

Free Port address
considered.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY :

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

May it please Your Majesty :

We your Majesty's loyal subjects again approach Your Majesty humbly to request that a number more of the Ports of this Province may be opened to Foreign Trade.

In the Session of the Assembly held in the year 1846, the attention of Your Majesty was called to the necessity that existed for increasing the number of Free Ports, in connexion with the subject of appointing a number more of Customs Officers.

The recent assent of Your Majesty to an Act of this Province to repeal certain duties of Customs, and the changes in the management of the Customs in this Province consequent thereon, will vary to considerable extent the object sought to be obtained at that period, and will probably lead to a different arrangement for the accommodation of the Commercial classes, and securing the Revenue; Your Majesty's faithful subjects would respectfully suggest that the importance of an increased commercial intercourse with Foreign Countries to many of Your Majesty's subjects residing in the Outports, can scarcely be too strongly stated to Your Majesty.

The large Towns of the United States of America, lying contiguous to Nova Scotia, are the natural and almost the only markets for many of the bulky articles of export—such as Plaister of Paris, Grindstones, Coals, and Wood for fuel; and if persons in this trade have to resort to a different Port to enter and clear their vessels, the increased expense in many cases absorb all the profits of the voyage.

Your Majesty's faithful subjects feel the more confidence in again requesting attention to this subject, knowing that many of Your subjects in the Mother Country as well as a large proportion of Your Parliament, entertain the opinion that a free and open Market is more likely to advance the interests of Your Majesty's subjects, than that of a restricted policy that closes up their ports.

We

We would further respectfully state to Your Majesty that no increased expense will be required at any of the Ports now requested to be opened, as under the new arrangement of officers to enforce the laws of Trade and Navigation, as well as the old, Offices are stationed at all the Ports now desired to be made Free.

May it therefore please Your Majesty to direct that the Ports of Barrington, Argyle, Annapolis, Cornwallis, Guysborough and Wallace, be declared Free Ports.

Passed.

Lt. Gov. to transmit same.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Huntington, *Resolved*, That the said Address do pass and be engrossed—and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be requested to transmit the same for Her Majesty's consideration.

Address passed to Lt. Gov. on completion of Quebec Rail Road Survey.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Young, *Resolved*, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of the Resolution of this House, passed on the 30th March last, on the subject of the completion of the Railroad Survey to Quebec, do pass, and be presented to His Excellency—viz:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF NOVA-SCOTIA, NOW CONVENED IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We have lately passed unanimously certain Resolutions on the subject of the Exploration and Survey of a Line of Railroad from Halifax to the City of Quebec.

We humbly request Your Excellency's favourable consideration of the various subjects therein referred to, and Your Excellency's assistance to the completion of the important objects which the House has in view.

Change of Approp. road money, Co. Guysborough.

On motion of the Hon. the Solicitor General.

Resolved, That the sum of Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, granted during the Session of 1847, and not expended, to erect a Bridge over Ecum Secum River, be appropriated for the service of Roads in the County of Guysborough, in the present year, to be expended on the Road from Clay Head to Ecum Secum River.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Report from Com. on claims of D. Urquhart.

Mr. McKenna reported from the Select Committee on the claim of Donald Urquhart, for surveying lines of Polling districts in the County of Colchester, laid before the House on the 29th March last; and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 95.)

Ref. to Com. of Sup.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, *Resolved*, That the report and claim be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Further report on Public Printing.

Mr. Mignowitz reported further from the Committee on Public Printing; and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 82.)

Ordered,

Ordered, That this report, together with that made from the same Committee on the 27th March last, be referred to the Committee of Supply. Ref. to Com. of Sup. with former report.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message from Coun.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to thirty-nine Resolutions of this House for granting monies, and to four Resolutions for changing appropriations of money, for the following purposes Agree to money votes and changes of appropriations.

—viz:

£318	16	1	Expenses of Transient Paupers,
15	0	0	Mail Route, County of Hants,
75	0	0	“ “ Colchester and Cumberland,
5	0	0	“ “ Shelburne,
20	0	0	“ “ Pictou,
10	0	0	“ “ King’s County,
20	0	0	“ Windsor to Chester,
15	0	0	“ County of Pictou,
			Way Office, Mahone Bay,
4	0	0	M. Walsh,
6	0	0	Robert McNutt,
			Extension of Mail Route, County of Pictou,
20	0	0	Mail Route, Little Bedeque to Whycocomagh,
7	10	0	“ County of Queen’s County,
10	0	0	“ “ Richmond,
2	10	0	Drawback to E. & W. Whitman,
10	0	0	Return of Duties, John Keith,
4	4	7	Cornwallis Agricultural Society,
45	4	3	J. R. Patillo,
60	0	0	Clerk of Board of Revenue,
45	0	0	B. B. Oxley,
60	0	0	Robert Stone,
42	5	2	Joshua Newton,
1	8	9	George E. Jean,
5	12	8	Trustees of Lunenburg Academy,
11	12	1	John L. Tremain,
7	10	0	Dominique Boudreaux,
14	16	0	M. Beckwith and J. C. Hall.
30	0	0	Breakwater at Beaver River,
60	0	0	“ Aylesford,
15	0	0	Buoys, Arichat Harbor,
15	0	0	E. Frost,
32	10	0	S. Donovan,
12	10	0	C. F. Harrington,
105	0	0	Medical Attendance and Medicines for Passengers of Barque
58	7	3	“ Maria,”
10	0	0	D. Fixott,
3	10	0	N. H. Martin,
4	0	0	H. McEachern,
10	0	0	Each, Ferrymen, Grand-digue River,
17	10	0	Change of appropriation Road in King’s County,
12	0	0	“ “ “ County of Shelburne,
6	10	0	“ “ “ “ Colchester,
7	0	0	“ “ “ “ Annapolis.

The Council have also agreed to the Bill entitled An Act concerning the Electric Telegraph, as amended. Agree to Electric Tel. Bill as amended.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Com. on state of Province, Mines, &c.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Young, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the General State of the Province, in relation to its Mines and Minerals.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair,

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report Resolutions.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to several Resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the said Resolutions in at the Clerk's table, where they were read and are as followeth:

1^o. *Resolved*, That this House are of opinion that the pending controversy relative to the title of the G. M. Association, to the mines and minerals of this Province, is daily growing in importance—that they will constitute one of the main sources of the future industry and wealth of the people; and that their speedy emancipation from the injurious monopoly now existing, is essential to supply the increasing demand, to reduce the price of coal, to introduce manufactures, and to give a vigorous and steady impulse to provincial prosperity.

2^o. *Resolved*, That this House feel it to be their imperative duty to reiterate the opinion expressed by the last Assembly in the Session of 1845:—“ That the lease made to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, for the period of 60 years, from the 25th August, 1826, of all the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia, except those which had been opened and were then in course of working, coupled with the subsequent agreement entered into on behalf of the Crown, in 1828, for a Lease of the reserved mines at Pictou, and all the mines of Cape Breton, for a like period of 60 years, to the G. Mining Association, being seams of Gold, Silver, Iron, Iron Stone, Lime Stone, Slate Stone, Slate Rock, Tin, Clay, Copper, Lead, and other Mines, Minerals, and Ores, of every kind and description, belonging to the Crown, within this Province, and thus creating in their hands a close monopoly, was an improvident and unconstitutional exercise of the Royal Prerogative, injurious to the public interests, and tending to fetter the enterprise, limit the Foreign trade, and impede the introduction of local manufactures for the inhabitants of this Province.

3^o. *Resolved*, That this House have seen with surprise that the Agent of the G. M. Association, in his letter to C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., bearing date 26th June, 1847, and lately submitted, should have felt himself justified in making the following statement:

“ By a reference to the office of Surveyor General, at Halifax, it will be found that between the years of 1749 and 1782—968,190 acres of land were granted to individuals, in which the reservations were only of gold, silver, and precious stones—this large tract of land is known to contain valuable deposits of Iron, Coal and other mineral, and may be worked by the proprietors of the soil without the payment of any rent or royalty, but they remain unworked and unproductive to the Province—it cannot therefore be said that the grants alluded to, are a monopoly,”—this House being satisfied, from the most accurate information extant, that the large proportion of the said grants, lie on the Southern and Western coasts of this Province, where Iron and Coal in juxta-position do not exist; and that nearly all, if not all, the rich and workable beds of these minerals, are embraced by the grant and lease in question, so as practically to secure to the said G. M. Association a close and injurious monopoly,—the extent of which can be fully estimated by stating that the said lease to His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, contains the following comprehensive language:—“ All Mines of Gold and Silver, Coal, Iron, Iron Stone, Lime Stone, Slate Stone, Slate Rock, Tin, Copper, Lead and all other minerals and ores, and all Beds and seams of Gold, Silver, Coal, Iron, Iron Stone, Lime Stone, Slate Stone, Slate Rock, Tin, Clay, Copper, Lead and ores, of every kind and description belonging to His Majesty within the Province of Nova Scotia.”

4^o. *Resolved*, That the clause in the Lease to the late Duke of York, by which it is provided

provided that Her Majesty may lease and work any mine, if “after notice in writing has been given by the Governor to the said Duke of York or his Representatives of the discovery of any such Mines, and that the said Duke of York or his Representatives shall thereupon refuse or neglect within the space of twelve calendar months from the receipt of such notice, to work or proceed to work any such mine,” is, in the deliberate opinion of this House, of no practical benefit; for, if the mine promise to be profitable, the Association, after notice, will of course, open and work it for their own advantage, and exclude competition; but, if not, the undefined terms of the clause, leaving it free to them to sell 10, 100, or 1000 chaldrons in any one locality, at their option—coupled with the conditions suggested by Mr. Cunard in his late letter, and recommended by the Lords of the Treasury, compelling every applicant to give bonds, in large penalties, that he would work the mine applied for, before the notice is acted upon—completely secure an unrestrained power to the said General Mining Association over the mineral resources and enterprise of the Province.

5^o. *Resolved*, That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be respectfully requested to cause an enquiry to be made into the grants of land, passed from 1749 to 1782, and the reservation of mines made therein, so as to procure an authoritative and accurate return of the extent, position and value thereof; and of the coal measures at Carriboo Cove, in the Gut of Canso, which promise to afford a large supply, at a very convenient port for shipping, and at a moderate price, to be completed,—in order that both may be furnished to the Assembly at an early day next Session.

6^o. *Resolved*, That this House do not concur in the representation lately made by Mr. Cunard, “That the Treasury made a most advantageous bargain with the General Mining Association for the Province.” The royalty paid by the former lessees at Sydney being seven shillings and six pence per chaldron,—and at Pictou three shillings and eleven pence per chal.; while the royalty now paid by the Association of Three Thousand Pounds sterling, for the right of raising twenty-six thousand Newcastle, equal to fifty-two thousand chaldrons Winchester, yield only a royalty of one shilling and five pence half-penny currency, per chaldron—the royalty secured under the lease to the late Duke of York, of one shilling sterling per ton, is equal to one shilling and five pence currency, per chaldron,—and the royalty paid for all coals raised at Sydney and Pictou over the fifty-two thousand chaldrons, is only one shilling currency per chaldron; and therefore the bargain has not been advantageous to the Revenues of this Province.

7^o. *Resolved*, That it was proved before a Committee of this House in one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, that when the assignment of the said lease was obtained in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, by the said G. M. Association of the coal mines at Sydney and Pictou—a capitalist in Halifax offered to accept a lease of the Sydney mines alone at an annual rent of Seven Thousand Pounds currency, whereas the whole royalty paid by the General Mining Association for all the mines worked by them has been, in

1841, for	91,770	chaldrons	paid	£6184
1842, “	78,616	“	“	5487
1843, “	61,532	“	“	3473
1846, “	90,350	“	“	5475
1847, “	122,466	“	“	6142

8^o. *Resolved*, That the terms in the said lease, by which the said General Mining Association are made liable to pay (after raising the quantity of fifty-two thousand Chaldrons, Winchester measure, for which the royalty of three thousand pounds sterling is paid,) a royalty of two shillings currency, Newcastle measure, only containing double the quantity of Winchester—being the measure which regulated the contract of the former Lessees, and

and that which had been previously used in this province, were, as this House believe, not thoroughly understood at the time, and an *unintentional* surrender of the Revenues of the Crown to the extent of one shilling currency royalty, per chaldron, on the quantity raised over said 52,000 chaldrons.

9°. *Resolved*, That this House after due care, have estimated that if the General Mining Association had paid last year (1847,) for the Coals raised by them, the same royalties of seven shillings and sixpence, and three shillings and eleven pence per chaldron, as were paid by the former Lessees of the Mines at Sydney and at Pictou, before 1828, such royalties would have yielded the sum of £33,343, in place of £6142 actually paid, being a difference of £27,201 8s. as appears by the following table :

<i>Coals raised in the Province of Nova Scotia, by the G. M. Association, in 1847.</i>			
PICTOU,	35,104 2	Newcastle,	
	70,208	Winchester, at 3s 11d.	£13,747 2
SYDNEY,	26,129 2	Newcastle,	
	52,258	Winchester, at 7s. 6d.	19,596 15
			£33,343 17 cy.

Amount paid by the G. M. Association to the Treasurer of the Casual Revenue.

By Royalty,	£1666 13 4	
By premium on dollars,	49 7 10	
By Royalty,	1666 13 4	
By premium on dollars,	9 9 6	
By Royalty of 2s. per chaldron on coal raised above 26,000 chaldrons,	2670 5 1	
		£6,142 9
	Difference—	£27,201 8

10°. *Resolved*, That the price of coals at Pictou has been increased from thirteen shillings and six pence to sixteen shillings and six pence per chaldron ; that they are sold there at the pit mouth *unscreened*, and at the loading ground eight miles distant, *screened* ; so that when Three pounds six shillings is paid by the resident inhabitant for four chaldrons at the Albion Mines, the same *weight* of coals may be bought, after a transit of eight miles by railroad, at the loading ground, for Two pounds seventeen shillings—being a loss of nine shillings to the domestic consumer ; and entailing this oppressive consequence, that persons at a distance can purchase coal in one of our harbors, at a lower rate than a resident, perhaps living on and owning the soil under which the coal is extracted.

11°. *Resolved*, That this House are satisfied that, if the unopened Coal Mines situate in this Province, now held by the said G. M. Association, and which as this House believe they have no intention to open, were under the control of the Legislature, and open to fair competition, the price of coals in certain localities would be reduced and sold from eight shillings to ten shillings currency per chaldron, in place of the prices of eighteen shillings now paid at Sydney, and sixteen shillings and six pence per chaldron paid at Pictou ;

Pictou ; and further, that, if coal were permitted to be raised in adequate quantities, and sold at this reduced price, the market of New England would be secured, and the coal trade between this Province and the United States be largely increased.

12°. *Resolved*, That it has been satisfactorily proved to this House, that vessels engaged in the Coal Trade belonging to this Province, and to the United States, loading coals at Pictou, have been delayed last season, from the impossibility of supplying the increasing demand,—some of them as long as twenty-nine in place of four days, in procuring a cargo—a detention which must inevitably affect and limit the trade by raising the freight to, and the price of coals in, both the foreign and provincial markets.

13°. *Resolved*, That since 1843, every negotiation on this question with the Imperial Government has terminated unfavourably to the rights and interests of the people, and in opposition to the earnest remonstrances of this Legislature, and that in 1845 the Association, in lieu of the annual payment of Three thousand pounds sterling, secured the right of raising Fifty-two instead of Forty thousand chaldrons, without any adequate claim to such concession, and in opposition to the unequivocal declaration of this House, after a reference of such claim made to them.

14°. *Resolved*, therefore, that this House confiding in Her Majesty's gracious desire to protect the interests and rights of Her Majesty's loyal subjects of Nova Scotia, and in the faithful services of His Excellency's present Administration, trust that effective measures may be taken by the Imperial Government to obtain for this Legislature the possession and control of the UNOPENED Mines and Minerals situate in Nova Scotia Proper and Sydney, Cape Breton ; and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to use the influence of his high station to effect the objects this House has in view,—this House being most desirous, if it be possible, to avoid the necessity of contesting an act of the Crown, although regarded by them as unconstitutional and improvident, and of a hostile enquiry before Parliament or the Privy Council, into the validity of that title, under which the General Mining Association seek to protect their claim.

15°. *Resolved*, Lastly, that this House are satisfied that the people of this Province never will be as they never ought to be, content, until this question is satisfactorily settled ; and while disposed to protect the Association in their occupation of the two fields at Spanish River and Pictou, where their buildings and machinery have been erected, and which will afford annually during the continuance of their lease, a supply far greater than the extent of their past operations, they believe the true interests, and certainly the future stability of the Association, will be promoted, if these existing and growing causes of irritation and discontent are removed, and a just regard paid by them to the constitutional and unalienable rights of all Her Majesty's subjects in Nova Scotia.

16°. *Resolved*, That the above Resolutions and the report of the Select Committee on this important question, be recommended to the earnest attention of the Executive Government, in the hope that they will carry out the intentions and desire of this House by active correspondence with the Home Government during the recess, and the introduction of some practical measure founded thereon, in the early part of the next Session.

And the said Resolutions having been again read were upon the question put there- Resolutions agreed to
on respectively agreed to and adopted by the House.

Mr. Henry reported from the Select Committee on the claim of James Johnston, in regard to expenses incurred on the Battery at Pictou ; and he read the report in his place, Report on expenses of Pictou Battery.
and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table.

(See Appendix No. 96.)

Ordered, That the Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Leave of absence to
Mr. Kedy and Mr.
Moore.

Ordered, That Mr. Kedy, and Mr. Moore respectively have leave of absence after this day, to return home on urgent private business.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven of the clock.

Thursday, 6th April 1848.

PRAYERS.

Message from Coun.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

Agree to Civil List
Bill without amend't.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to commute the Crown Revenues of Nova Scotia, and to provide for the Civil List thereof, without amendment.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Com. of Supply.

On Motion the House again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Report finally.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the business referred to them, and had come to several Resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House,—and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's Table.

Resolutions brought
up &c. for granting
monies, viz:

Ordered, That the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply on former days and not yet brought up and considered, be now read with the Resolutions of this day :— and thereupon the said several Resolutions of this and the said former days were read by the Clerk, and are as followeth :

Sume borne on Civil
List.

1^o. *Resolved*, That in the event of a Bill, entitled, An Act to commute the Crown Revenues of Nova-Scotia and to provide for the Civil List thereof, receiving Her Majesty's assent, and passing into a Law, the sum of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, be granted and paid to the present Lieutenant-Governor for contingencies for the present year, it not being intended to renew such grant to any future Lieutenant-Governor.

And also in the like event, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Sterling, to the present Lieutenant-Governor, for a Private Secretary for the present year, it not being intended to renew such grant to any future Lieutenant-Governor.

And also in the like event, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, Sterling, to the Superintendent of Mines in Cape-Breton for the present year.

And also in the like event, the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Pounds, Sterling, for the Salaries of the Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's Office, to be applied and appropriated by the Provincial Secretary.

And also in the like event, a sum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, Sterling, for Stationery and other contingencies of the Provincial Secretary's Office for the present year ; the expenditure to be accounted for at the next Session of the General Assembly.

And also in the like event, the sum of Thirty Pounds, Sterling, to the Master of the Rolls, the Judge of the Vice Admiralty, and the Judge of Probate, at Halifax, for Fuel and Criers of their Courts for the present year.

£187 3s. 2d. advances
for wrecked passen-
gers.

2^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-seve. Pounds, Three Shillings and Two Pence, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to cover that amount advanced for certain expenses incurred for the transportation and relief of Shipwrecked Passengers.

£25 J. Gibbs, £25 J.
Jennings.

3^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty-five Pounds each be granted and paid to
John

John Gibbs, and John Jennings, as old and faithful Servants of the House of Assembly.

4°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds each, be granted and paid to O. S. Weeks, J. Willoughby, and James Belcher, in consideration of their services in Reporting the Debates of the House of Assembly during the present Session. £30 Reporters.

5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid to Donald Urquhart, in full for his services, and to pay all accounts connected with the running of the Lines of certain Electoral Districts in the County of Colchester, under the direction of the Surveyor General during the last year. £10 D. Urquhart.

6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Forty Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to enable him to continue a suitable Revenue Boat at Sydney, Cape-Breton. £40 Revenue Boat. Cape Breton.

7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and paid to Lemuel Morehouse, Mail Courier between Digby and Brier Island, to enable him to pay for the conveyance of the Mail across Petit and Grand Passage for the last year. £10 L. Morehouse.

8°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Seventeen Pounds Eight Shillings and Seven Pence be granted and paid to Gossip and Coade, being balance of their Account for Printing against the Provisional Committee of the Halifax and Quebec Railway. £17 8s. 7d. Gossip & Coade.

9°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Five Hundred Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, for the purpose of employing the Schooner "Daring," (when not employed in the Sable Island service), for the protection of the Fisheries on the Coasts of this Province. £500 Schr. Daring.

10°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Five Pounds be granted and Paid to the Overseers of the Poor for Upper Musquodoboit, pursuant to the prayer of their petition presented last Session. £5 Overseers Poor U. Musquodoboit.

11°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Nine Pounds be granted and paid to John Givan, as remuneration for his services as a Seizing Officer at Givan Wharf, Cornwallis, for the last two years. £9 J. Givan.

12°. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Thousand and Two Pounds and Seventeen Shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor to defray the following accounts and charges for Public Printing, that is to say : £1002 17s. Printing

To repay advance made from Treasury to Queen's Printer during the last year,

	£525 0 0
Pay John H Crosskill balance of his account as Queen's Printer,	456 18 3
Pay Ritchie & Nugent,	18 15 0
Pay William Annand,	2 3 9
	£1002 17 0

13°. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds be granted and paid to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries in Halifax, for his services for the present year, instead and in lieu of all other allowances whatever. £120 Inspector of Distilleries.

14°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Three Hundred Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor for the benefit of the Indians for the present year—to be expended agreeably to the Acts of the General Assembly to provide for the instruction and permanent settlement of the Indians. £300 Indians.

- £10 Post communication. Country Harbour to St. Mary's. 15°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor to extend the line of Post Communication at present established from Guysborough to Country Harbor, thence to the Forks of Saint Mary's.
- £30 Revenue Boat, Pictou. 16°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, for the purpose of continuing a suitable Boat to assist in the protection of the Revenue at the Port of Pictou for the present year, under the direction of the Collector of Excise at that Port.
- £20 16s. 9d. J. Johnson. 17°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Nine Pence be granted to James Johnson, to repay that amount expended in the support and preservation of the Battery at Pictou—to be paid when the accounts therefor are certified as correct by three Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou.
- Pay of Members. 18°. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Pound per day be granted and paid to each and every member of the House of Assembly, for his attendance in General Assembly for the present Session—to be paid on the certificate of the Speaker—also the travelling Charges as heretofore: *Provided*, that no Member shall receive pay for more than forty days attendance.
- £100 each. Clerks of H. A. 19°. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Hundred Pounds each be granted and paid to the Clerk and Clerk Assistant of the House of Assembly, for their extra services during the present Session.
- £500 Casualty vote. 20°. *Resolved*, That if any of the Bridges on the Main Post Roads of this Province shall give way during the recess, or any of such Roads shall be unexpectedly obstructed by any unforeseen obstacle or accident, it shall be lawful for the Governor to order a Commissioner to re-build such Bridges, or to remove such obstruction; and it shall be lawful further for the Governor to draw Warrants on account and in favor of such Commissioner: *Provided*, the sum so to be drawn shall not exceed for the year the sum of Five Hundred Pounds; and the respective sums so drawn shall be charged at the next Session of Assembly against the several Counties in which the same shall be respectively expended.
- £300 Drawback on Officers Wines. 21°. *Resolved*, That the Board of Revenue shall allow a Drawback upon all Wines imported for, or consumed by, the Commissioned Officers of the Army, composing the several Regimental Messes of the Garrison at Halifax, or shall relinquish the Duties upon all such Wines, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of the Board, that the Wines whereon Drawback or relinquishment of Duty is claimed, were imported for, or consumed by, such Officers of the Army: *Provided*, the whole amount do not exceed the sum of Three Hundred Pounds in the year.
- £132 10s. 5d. Stationery of H. A. 22°. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Hundred and Thirty-two Pounds Ten Shillings and Five Pence be granted and paid to the Clerk of the House of Assembly, to defray the expense of Stationery, and binding of Journals and Laws for the House of Assembly, during the last year.
- £10 each Chairman of H. A. 23°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds each be granted and paid to the two Chairmen of the Committees on Bills and of Supply, for their services for the present Session.
- £285 Contingencies of H. A. 24°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-five Pounds be granted and paid to defray the expense of extra Messengers and other services, and for Fuel and other articles for the House of Assembly, according to estimate—the said sum to be drawn and applied by the Clerk of the House of Assembly under the sanction of the Speaker.

- 25°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Eight Hundred and Nineteen Pounds Eleven Shillings and Two Pence be granted and paid to defray the expenses of the Legislative Council for the present year. £819 11s. 2d. Expenses of L. Council.
- 26°. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Thousand and Twenty-nine Pounds and Nine Shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to repay certain expenses incurred by the Board of Health at Halifax during the last year. £1029s. Board of Health, Halifax.
- 27°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Honorable the Speaker, to procure various Books and Publications necessary, for conducting the business of the Assembly—and the further sum of Fifty Pounds for the same purpose, for the present year. £65 Speaker, for Books.
- 28°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be applied towards defraying the expense of removing two deaf and dumb Boys, the children of John Campbell, of Saint Paul's, from an Asylum in the United States to their friends in this Country, pursuant to the Report of the Committee. £20 deaf and dumb children of J. Campbell.
- 29°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Six Hundred and Eighteen Pounds Six Shillings and Sixpence be granted and paid to the Commissioners of Public Buildings, to defray the balance of expenses incurred by them during the last year. £618 6s. 6d. Comrs. Public Buildings.
- 30°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be applied towards defraying the expense of removing a deaf and dumb Boy, the son of James Stephens, of Horton, from an Asylum in Scotland to his friends in this Country, pursuant to the Report of the Committee. £15 deaf and dumb boy of J. Stephens.
- 31°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Thirteen Hundred and Fifty-four Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Eight Pence be granted and paid to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, to defray the expense of Medical Attendance and Twenty-five Pounds for the Chaplain for the past year; and to defray the outlay and other expenses for the present year, pursuant to the Report of the Committee. £1354 16s. 8d. Provincial Penitentiary.
- 32°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be applied towards defraying the expense of removing a deaf and dumb Boy, the son of James Allison, of Windsor, from an Asylum in the United States to his friends in this Country, pursuant to the Report of the Committee. £10 deaf and dumb boy of J. Allison.
- 33°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ten Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be applied towards defraying the expense of removing Jane Bolman, a blind child, from an Asylum in the United States to her friends, pursuant to the Report of the Committee. £10 Jane Bolman.
- 34°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Seventy Five Pounds be granted and paid to Dr. Anderson, and the further sum of Seventy Five Pounds to Dr. Johnson, and the further sum of Twenty-five Pounds to Dr. W. Cooke, all of Pictou, for their attendance and services on, and connected with sick Emigrants during the past year. £75 Dr. Anderson.
£75 Dr. Johnson.
£25 Dr. W. Cooke.
- 35°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Two Hundred Pounds be granted and paid to Dr. Hoffman—and the further sum of One Hundred and Eighty Pounds to Dr. James C. Hume, for their services as Health Officers at Halifax during the last year. £200 Dr. Hoffman.
£180 J. C. Hume.
- 36°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Sixty Pounds be granted and paid to James Skinner, of Pictou, in full of his claim connected with the use of his House and Farm for certain persons infected with Small Pox. £60 James Skinner.
- 37°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifty Pounds be granted and paid to Jacob Miller, for his services as Quarantine Officer in the Harbor of Halifax during the past year. £50 Jacob Miller.

£589 1s. 3d. Board of
Health, Pictou.

38^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Five Hundred and Eighty-nine Pounds One Shilling and Three Pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to repay certain expenses incurred by the Board of Health at Pictou during the last year.

£1 10s. and £17 10s.
Dr. Hoffman.

39^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Five Pounds and Ten Shillings be granted and paid to Doctor Hoffman, for his attendance on sick Emigrants suffering under Small Pox, at the request of the Mayor of the City of Halifax—and also the further sum of Seventeen Pounds and Ten Shillings for his services as Health Officer going on board Ships of War last year.

£25 Overseers of Poor
Liverpool.

40^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty five Pounds be granted and paid to the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Liverpool, in full for expenses incurred under their direction in certain cases of Small Pox during the last year.

£35 10s. Board of
Health, Yarmouth.

41^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Thirty-five Pounds and Ten Pence be granted and paid to the Board of Health at Yarmouth, in full for expenses incurred in cases of Small Pox there, Twenty Pounds thereof to be paid by them to Dr. H. G. Farish.

£18 Dr. W. Dennison,

42^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Eighteen Pounds be granted and paid to Dr. William Dennison, of Newport, in full for his attendance on certain sick Emigrants during the last year.

£89 13s. 6d. advance
for Indians.

43^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Ninety-nine Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, for the purpose of defraying that amount over expended by the Government during the last year for the benefit of the Indians, pursuant to the Report of the Committee.

£18 7s. 10d. various
acct's. relative to
Indians.

44^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Eighteen Pounds Five Shillings and Ten Pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to pay the following amounts for attendance upon, and supplies furnished to Indians during the last year, pursuant to the Report of the Committee, viz :

To Dr. Willobischi, of Liverpool,	£5 0 0
“ Dr. Hamilton, of Cornwallis,	5 0 0
“ Dr. James Fraser Forbes, of Liverpool,	5 0 0
“ Overseers of Poor, Liverpool,	2 1 10
“ Wm. Scott & Co.,	1 4 0

£200 Steamboat An-
napolis, Digby, and
St. John.

45^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Two Hundred Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor to compensate some person for carrying the Mails between Annapolis, Digby, and Saint John, N. B., at least once in each week during the present year; *Provided*, the said Mails be conveyed in a good and sufficient Steamboat—the voyage to be extended at all times when practicable to Annapolis—the service to be performed at such times, and under such regulations, as may be established by the Deputy Post Master General—the said sum to be drawn quarterly, upon the certificate of the Deputy Post Master General, that the duty has been faithfully performed.

£50 Guysborough
Beacon Light.

46^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifty Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of Light Houses towards keeping a Light in the Beacon at Guysborough for the present year: *Provided*, that this Resolution shall not in any manner be considered as authorizing the erection of a Keeper's House.

£510 Oat Mills.

47^o. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five Hundred and Ten Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to aid in the erection of Oat Mills and Kilns in the different Counties during the present year: *Provided* that no greater amount than Thirty Pounds be allowed for any one County—that no person who has heretofore received aid for such purpose shall be entitled to any participation in the Grant—that no

more

more than Fifteen Pounds be applied in aid of any one Oat Mill or Kiln, and only to that amount in cases where the Kiln is at least fourteen feet in diameter—that no aid be granted where the Kiln shall not be eleven feet in diameter, and only Ten Pounds where such Kiln shall be eleven feet but not fourteen feet in diameter—and that no sum shall be paid hereunder until it shall appear by certificate, to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, that the Oat Mill and Kiln for which any such Grant may be claimed are ready to be put in operation—which certificate shall also state the diameter of the Kiln, and that the person claiming has never before received any Grant for that purpose.

48°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Twenty-seven Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Eleven Pence be granted and paid to John C. Hall, Esquire, to defray the following charges connected with the Provincial Horse Norfolk, viz:

Messrs. Wilkins, Hall, and Thorne, for excess of expense of keeping Horse,	£22 9 8
Do. for expenses of articles for Horse,	4 7 9
To pay A. Knight's Bill,	0 17 6

£27 14 11

49°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Eighteen Pounds Two Shillings and Nine Pence be granted and paid to Reginald B. Porter, Esquire, in full of his account for charges connected with the Provincial Horse Norfolk.

50°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Six Pounds and Three Shillings be granted and paid to Hiram Hyde, for keeping the Provincial Horse Norfolk up to the Tenth of April, 1848, in compliance with the Orders of the House.

51°. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Thousand and Seven Hundred Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be placed in sums of One Hundred Pounds for each County, in the hands of Commissioners in the County, to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and which sums shall be by them laid out in the purchase of Seed, where absolutely required, for distribution among the poorer classes: *Provided always*, that if such Commissioners, so appointed in any County, shall report that no sum, or a less amount is required for such purpose than the said sum of One Hundred Pounds, or any balance thereof not so required, shall be applied by the Governor in Council for the service of Roads and Bridges in such County.

52°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Three Pounds Three Shillings and Seven Pence be granted and paid to David LeBlanc, being amount paid into the Treasury from a seizure of Rum made by Simon Donovan, Seizing Officer at Arichat, from said LeBlanc.

53°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifty Pounds be granted and paid to James Campbell, formerly Teacher in the Arichat Academy, in full for his services in that capacity, pursuant to the report of the Committee on Education.

54°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, as will enable him to transmit to the Colonial Office Nine Pounds and Nine Shillings Sterling, in payment of Reports of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—it being however the opinion of this House, that only two copies of such Work should be taken in future.

55°. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Hundred Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to defray the expense incurred in the execution of the Commission issued by the Governor-General, on the subject of adopting an uniform Postal arrangement throughout British America.

56°. *Resolved*, That the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Three Pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to defray that

that amount advanced from the Treasury to maintain the Post Office Establishment in this Province during the last year.

£15 S. Donovan.

57^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and paid to Simon Donovan, Seizing Officer at Arichat, for his services and expenses incurred in proceeding from Arichat to Guysborough in relation to sundry Goods irregularly imported during the last year, pursuant to the Report of the Committee.

£15 Widow Moon.

58^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be paid to the Widow of Donald Moon, late Light House Keeper at St. Paul's Island, who lost his life in attempting to save two men who had drifted from the Island in a Boat, pursuant to the Report of the Committee.

£572 Customs Department.

59^o. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-two Pounds, Currency, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to enable him to defray the expense of the Customs Establishment up to the time when their Accounts can be finally closed with the Province.

£500 advance to Comrs. Public Buildings.

60^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Five Hundred Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be from time to time paid to the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in order to the more economical expenditure of the Funds required to be expended thereon, by payment of ready money and otherwise.

£600 Light House Black Rock Point.

61^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Six Hundred Pounds, part of the Grant of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Pounds appropriated to erect a Light House on the Isle Haute, be appropriated to the erection of a Light House on Black Rock Point, on the South Shore of the Bay of Fundy, and that so much of the balance of the said sum as may be necessary therefor be applied towards the erection of a Light House at Apple River: *Provided* an equal amount be granted by New Brunswick towards the same object, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Appropriation of Agricultural monies to purchase seed.

62^o. *Resolved*, That all monies from Grants heretofore made for the encouragement of Agriculture, now remaining in the Treasury, and not liable to be drawn, as reported by the Central Board of Agriculture; and also, all monies now in the hands of the Central Board of Agriculture, and not required to meet expenditures already incurred, or the necessary expenses and services of such Board, be respectively placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be at once expended in the purchase of Seed, to be distributed among distressed settlers in the Counties most imperatively requiring the same.

£700 Prov. Treasurer.

63^o. *Resolved*, That there be granted and paid to the Treasurer of the Province at the rate, during his continuance in office, of Six Hundred Pounds for his Salary and as Comptroller and Auditor of Public Accounts, and in lieu of all contingent expenses for the present year.

£1250 Trans. Poor.

64^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of One Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds be granted for the support of the Transient Poor for the present year, to be paid to the Commissioners of the Poor at Halifax.

£15 Geo. R. Grassie.

65^o. *Resolved*, That the sum of Fifteen Pounds be granted and paid to George R. Grassie, Esquire, for his expenses in attending as Sergeant-at-Arms, at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature.

And the said several Resolutions being again read.

Motion agt. Lt. Gov's contingencies.

Mr. Dickey moved that the first Resolution be amended by striking out that part which grants £200 to the Lieutenant Governor, for contingencies; which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion eleven, against it twenty-five.

Negatived.

For

For the Motion—		Against the Motion—	
Mr. <i>Whitman</i> ,	Mr. <i>Crowe</i> ,	Mr. <i>Bourneuf</i> ,	Mr. <i>Martell</i> ,
" <i>Ryder</i> ,	" <i>Ernst</i> ,	" <i>Taylor</i> ,	" <i>McKenna</i> ,
" <i>Dickey</i> ,	" <i>Thorne</i> ,	" <i>Mott</i> ,	" <i>Dimock</i> ,
" <i>Wier</i> ,	" <i>Fulton</i> ,	" <i>Archibald</i> ,	" <i>Sangster</i> ,
" <i>Budd</i> ,	" <i>Harrington</i> .	" <i>Card</i> ,	" <i>McLeod</i> ,
" <i>Beckwith</i> ,		Hon. Mr. <i>Huntington</i> ,	" <i>Blackadar</i> ,
		Mr. <i>McDonald</i> ,	" <i>Comeau</i> ,
		" <i>Johnston</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Young</i> ,
		" <i>Smyth</i> ,	" <i>Proc. Secretary</i> ,
		" <i>Robertson</i> ,	" <i>Attorney General</i> ,
		Hon. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Mr. <i>Campbell</i> ,
		Mr. <i>Creelman</i> ,	" <i>Hall</i> .
		" <i>Mignowitz</i> ,	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Dickey then moved that said first Resolution be amended by striking out that part which grants £250 to the Lieutenant Governor for a Private Secretary; which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon there appeared for the motion twelve, against it twenty-three.

Vote against Private Sec'y for Lt. Gov.

For the Motion—		Against the Motion—		
Mr. <i>Ryder</i> ,	Mr. <i>Budd</i> ,	Mr. <i>Bourneuf</i> ,	Hon. <i>Solicitor General</i> ,	Negatived.
" <i>Whitman</i> ,	" <i>Beckwith</i> ,	" <i>Taylor</i> ,	" <i>Proc. Secretary</i> ,	
" <i>Hall</i> ,	" <i>Crowe</i> ,	" <i>Mott</i> ,	Mr. <i>Mignowitz</i> ,	
" <i>Dickey</i> ,	" <i>Ernst</i> ,	" <i>Campbell</i> ,	" <i>Martell</i> ,	
" <i>Johnston</i> ,	" <i>Thorne</i> ,	" <i>Harrington</i> ,	" <i>McKenna</i> ,	
" <i>Wier</i> ,	" <i>Fulton</i> .	" <i>Archibald</i> ,	" <i>Dimock</i> ,	
		" <i>Card</i> ,	" <i>Blackadar</i> ,	
		Hon. Mr. <i>Huntington</i> ,	" <i>Comeau</i> ,	
		Mr. <i>McDonald</i> ,	Hon. Mr. <i>Young</i> ,	
		" <i>Smyth</i> ,	Mr. <i>Creelman</i> ,	
		" <i>Robertson</i> ,	" <i>McLeod</i> .	
		" <i>Sangster</i> ,		

So it passed in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington moved that the thirty-first Resolution granting the expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary be amended by striking out the sum of £25 for the Chaplain for the past year; which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

Motion to amend Penitentiary Vote.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington then moved that said Resolution be amended by striking out of the sum granted, £25, being for the Chaplain for the present year; which being seconded and put passed in the negative.

Negatived.

The question being then put that the Resolution be received by the House; the House divided thereon—when there appeared, for receiving it twenty-three against it thirteen.

Division on receiving Vote.

For receiving the Resolution—		Against it—
Hon. Mr. Young,	Mr. Budd,	Mr. Bourneuf,
“ Solicitor General,	“ Archibald,	“ McDougall,
“ Attorney General,	“ Mott,	“ Fulton,
Mr. Wier,	“ Harrington,	“ Sangster,
“ McKenna,	“ Crowe,	“ Card,
“ Dimock,	“ Blackadar,	“ Beckwith,
“ Whitman,	“ Campbell,	“ Smyth,
“ Hall,	“ Ernst,	
“ Mignowitz,	“ Taylor,	
“ Johnston,	“ Ryder,	
“ McLeod,	“ Thorne.	
“ Creelman,		

Passed. So it passed in the affirmative.

Motion to reduce sums on 34th Res. to Pictou Doctors.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington moved that the thirty-fourth Resolution be amended by reducing the sums therein respectively granted to Drs. Anderson and Johnston, of Pictou, from £75 each to £60 each;—which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.

Carried.

Res. amended.

And the said Resolution was amended accordingly.

Motion agt. 47th res. for Oatmills.

The Hon. Mr. Huntington then moved that the forty-seventh Resolution, granting the sum of £510 for Oat Mills be not received; which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion seventeen, against it nineteen.

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Motion agt. 53d res. Grant to J. Campbell—negatived.

Mr. Dickey moved that the fifty-third Resolution, granting £50 to James Campbell, be not received;—which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

Motion agt. 65th res. Grant to G. R. Grassie—carried.

Mr. Archibald moved that the sixty-fifth Resolution, for granting £15 to George R. Grassie, be not received;—which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion eighteen, against it fourteen.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The said several Resolutions, with the exception of the last-mentioned, being the sixty-fifth—and including the thirty-fourth, as amended, were then upon the question put thereon, respectively agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry to the Council the said several Resolutions so agreed to, (with the exception of ordinary votes not usually sent to the Council,) and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Dickey,

Change of approp. School Money. Parrsboro'.

Resolved, That the sum of £20, granted in aid of a Superior Common School at Parrsborough, be placed at the disposal of the Board of School Commissioners for that district, to be applied in aid of Common Schools therein, during the continuance of the present School Act.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

On Motion of the Hon. Mr. Huntington,

Cape Forchu Light House Ground—use of to be procured from E. Baker.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Light Houses be authorized to make the best arrangement they can with Ezekiel Baker on Cape Forchu, at the entrance of Yarmouth Harbor, for the use made of his land by the Keeper of the Light House, to obtain water or otherwise: *Provided* the same do not exceed One Pound annually, agreeably to the report of the Committee.

Com. on Bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Mr.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to authorize the appointment of a new Board of Governors for Dalhousie College, and the Bill to authorize an assessment on the township of Sydney; and had directed him to report the said Bills to the House without amendment;—that they had also gone through the engrossed Bill from the Council entitled An Act to limit the responsibility of Co-partners in certain cases, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the Bill; and he afterwards delivered the three Bills with the amendments to the last-mentioned, in at the Clerk's table.

Report Dalhousie College Bill, and Sydney Assessment Bill without amend't.

And Council's Co-partner Bill with amendments.

The said amendments being then read by the Clerk were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendments to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to the said Bill with said amendments.

Co-partner Bill sent to Coun. with amend'ts.

Ordered, That the Bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

On motion of the Hon. the Solicitor General,

Resolved, That the Counties of Inverness, Richmond, and Guysborough, be allowed to provide for the payment of the Monies advanced for the relief of distressed Settlers since the commencement of the present year in each of said Counties, by four yearly instalments out of the road monies to be granted for the road service in said Counties.

Res. to repay monies advanced for distressed settlers out of road monies.

On motion of Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That instead of the sum of £100 appropriated by the Act passed in the eighth year of Her present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Schools" for the support of Grammar Schools in the County of Sydney, the said sum of £100 be appropriated for an Academy in Antigonishe, under the provisions of that Act.

Change of Approp. School Money, Co. Sydney.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Provincial Stud Horse "Norfolk" be placed for the season in the Counties of Halifax, Colchester, and East Hants, under the superintendance and charge of the Hon. the Attorney General.

Horse Norfolk's stations for season.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.

Friday, 7th April, 1848.

PRAYERS.

The two following Bills being engrossed, were read a third time, viz. :

A Bill to authorize the appointment of a new Board of Governors for Dalhousie College.

Engrossed Bills read 3d time. Dalhousie College.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to authorize the appointment of a new Board of Governors for Dalhousie College.

Passed.

A Bill to authorize an Assessment on the Township of Sydney.

Sydney Assessment

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to authorize an Assessment on the Township of Sydney.

Passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message from Coun.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council desire a conference by Committee on the general state of the Province. And then the Messenger withdrew.

Desire conf. on state of Province.

On motion, *Resolved*, That said conference desired by the Council be agreed to, and that the Clerk do acquaint the Council therewith.

Conf. agreed to.

Ordered,

- Com. of Conference. *Ordered*, That the Hon the Solicitor General, Mr. Creelman, and Mr. Mignowitz do manage said conference.
So they went to the Conference.
And being returned—
- Report of Conf. Com. from Council contrary to privileges of House. The Hon. Solicitor General reported that the Managers had been at the conference, and that the Committee of Conference on the part of the Council had handed to them a paper suggesting a money grant, which the Committee of this House do not conceive themselves at liberty to report to this House, as being contrary to its privileges.
- Message from Coun. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.
Mr. Speaker—
- Agree to Financial Bill with amend. The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for a more accurate Audit and inspection of Public Accounts in this Province, and for the appointment of certain Public Officers therein," with an amendment to which they desire the concurrence of this Honorable House.
And then the Messenger withdrew.
- Amend't considered. The said amendment was then read a first and second time and considered by the House, and is as followeth,
- Suspending Clause. "At the end of the Bill add the following clause,
And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be of any force or effect until Her Majesty's assent shall be signified hereto."
- Agreed to and returned to Coun. On motion of the Hon. the Attorney General, *Resolved*, that this House do agree to said amendment.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendment back to the Council and acquaint them with the foregoing Resolution.
- Bill presented for sale of site of Port Hood Academy. Mr. Smyth, pursuant to leave given presented a Bill to authorize the sale of the land on which the Port Hood Academy stands, and the purchase of a new site therefor; and the same was read a first time and *Ordered* to be read a second time.
- Despatch presented announcing Birth of Princess. The Hon. the Provincial Secretary by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House,
A Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honble Earl Grey, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey; which was read by the Clerk, and is as followeth—
- "Circular,
Downing Street, 23rd March, 1848.
Sir,
I have the honor to announce to you that at eight o'clock on the morning of the 18th instant, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess.
It is very satisfactory to me to be able to add that Her Majesty and the infant Princess have continued to do well up to the present time.
I have, &c.
(Signed) GREY.
Lieut. Governor, Sir John Harvey, &c., Nova Scotia.
- Com. to prepare Address thereon to Her Majesty. *Ordered*, That the same be referred to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Johnston, and the Hon. the Solicitor General, as a Committee to prepare and report an Address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the subject of said Despatch.
- Address reported. The Hon. the Provincial Secretary reported from said Committee an Address accordingly; and he read the same in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as followeth:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA NOW CONVENED AT HALIFAX.

May it please Your Majesty :

We Your Majesty's dutiful subjects the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with the assurance of our devout affection for Your Majesty's Royal person and Government, and to offer our cordial congratulations for the recent auspicious event of the birth of another Royal Princess.

That Your Majesty reigning in the hearts of Your loyal people may long continue to realize the highest prosperity and happiness, is our sincere and fervent prayer.

Resolved unanimously, that the said Address do pass and be engrossed—and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to transmit the same to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be presented to Her Majesty.

Passed unanimously.
L. Gov. to transmit same

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor presented to the House—

Papers presented on subject of Immigrant Hospital.

A Memorial of the Board of Health and the Commissioners of the Poor for the City of Halifax to His Excellency, representing the necessity of a Hospital at Halifax for Emigrants ; and also a Communication dated 8th April, 1848, from the City Clerk to the Secretary of the Province on the same subject ; and the same were read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the Papers do lie on the Table.

Ordered, That Mr. Bourneuf, Mr. Comeau, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Budd, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Smyth and Mr. Brown, respectively have leave of absence after this day to return home on urgent private business.

Leave of absence to Members.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Young the House came to the following Resolution.

Whereas, the sum of £200 has been annually granted for several years past to support a weekly communication from the Port of Digby to St. John, *and whereas*, this is a service in which the two Provinces have a common interest—*Resolved*, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to ascertain whether any and what contribution is made by the Legislature of New Brunswick for the same ; it being the intention of this Province to grant only its fair proportion of any annual allowance therefor.

Res. as to Steam-boat between Annapolis and St. John, N. B.

On motion of Mr. Mignowitz, the House came to the following Resolutions—

Whereas, the charges from time to time made for advertising in the Royal Gazette, have given to various Committees appointed by this House to investigate the accounts for Public Printing much trouble and annoyance, in consequence of overcharges made. Be it therefore

Resolution as to printing in Gazette.

Resolved, That in future the Queen's Printer be allowed for the ordinary advertizing of the Government in the Royal Gazette, including Proclamations, Bills, Treaties, Titles of Acts, Acts, Notices of Appointments, and for Sheriffs' and Chancery Sales advertisements, at the rate of Five Shillings per Square the first insertion, for every square of 190 words (in Brevier Type 22 lines,—in Bourgeois Type 24 lines) and 1s. 3d. per square for every square for each continuance, not including the Laws as published in pamphlet form, which shall be charged as heretofore allowed by the number of pages.

Resolved, That the Queen's Printer be in future allowed for Printing all Blanks, taking one with another, for the Public Departments 5s. per quire, for every quire under ten quires, and all above ten quires of the same description of Blanks, at the rate of 60s. per Ream or 3s. per quire.

Mr. Henry moved that the House do come to a Resolution as followeth, viz. :

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements during the recess, for reporting the debates of this House at its next and subsequent Sessions, and for having

Res. for Com. on reporting Debates

the same published for the information of the Country, and this House will provide for the expense.

Carried on division.

Which being seconded and put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion twenty-two, against it four.

For the Motion—		Against the Motion—	
Mr. Henry,	Mr. Hall,	Mr. Beckwith,	Mr. Sangster,
“ McLeod,	“ Smyth,	“ Budd,	“ Dimock,
“ Archibald,	“ Johnston,		
“ Martell,	“ Felton,		
Hon. Solicitor General,	“ Mignowitz,		
“ Mr. Huntington,	“ Blackadar,		
“ “ Young,	“ Ernst,		
“ Prov. Secretary,	“ Card,		
Mr. McDougall,	“ Campbell,		
“ Creelman,	“ Wier,		
“ Harrington,	“ McDonald.		

So it passed in the affirmative.

Com. thereon.

Ordered, That the Hon. Provincial Secretary, Mr. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Hall, be a Committee for the foregoing purpose.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve of the clock.

Saturday, 8th April, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Order for presentation of scales of sub-division of road monies.

The order for presentation of Scales of sub-division of the sum of £20,000, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges, being read—

Resolution as to Counties of Inverness and Pictou.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the sum of One Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty Pounds, allotted for Roads and Bridges in the County of Inverness—and the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty Pounds, allotted for Roads and Bridges in the County of Pictou, out of the sum of £20,000, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the present year—be respectively placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be expended in that service in said Counties, respectively as heretofore.

Scales for other Counties presented.

The members from the several other Counties then presented to the House Scales of sub-division of the several sums allotted to the several Counties of the Province respectively, (excepting the Counties of Inverness and Pictou,) out of the said sum of £20,000, so granted as aforesaid for the service of Roads and Bridges; and the same were read by the Clerk.

And thereupon—

Passed.

Resolved, That the same be agreed to, and do pass as separate Resolutions for each of the said Counties respectively, and be engrossed; and the same were again read as engrossed.

(See Appendix No. 97.)

Sent to Coun. with the divisions of road monies.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry to the Council the Resolution passed on a former day for the general division of the sum of £20,000, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges, with the foregoing Resolutions—and also the Resolution likewise passed on a former day, sub-dividing the sum of £7,500, granted for the service of the Great Roads—and desire the concurrence of the Council to the same respectively.

Pet. from Dartmouth

A Petition of Inhabitants of Dartmouth was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Mott, and

and read, complaining of the erection in that village of a Hospital for Emigrants, in which were a large number sick ; from whom fever is spreading throughout the community there ; said Hospital having been established by the City Council of Halifax, acting as a Central Board of Health ; the Petitioners thereupon praying a remedy of the evil by the appointment of a Local Board of Health at Dartmouth, by means of Legislative enactments for that purpose.

relating to Emigrant Hospital.

Ordered, That the said Petition, together with the papers yesterday laid before the House on the subject of a Hospital for Immigrants, be referred to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Huntington, Mr. Mott, The Hon. Mr. Young and Mr. Johnston, to examine into the subject matter thereof respectively, and to report thereon to the House.

Ref. to Sel. Com. with other papers.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton,
Mr. Speaker,

Message from Coun

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to provide for a more accurate audit and inspection of Public accounts in this Province, and for the appointment of certain public officers therein, as amended.

Agree to Financial Bill as amended.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this Honorable House.

Agree to Bill.

Halifax City Incorp. with amendments.

The Council have also agreed to sixty-four Resolutions for granting and changing the appropriations of monies, viz. :

Also to 64 Resolutions for granting and changing approp. of monies.

Various sums borne on the Civil List,

£187	3	2	Advances for Wrecked Passengers,
25	0	0	J. Gibbs,
25	0	0	J. Jennings.
30	0	0	Reporters of H. A.
10	0	0	D. Urquhart,
40	0	0	Revenue Boat, Cape Breton,
10	0	0	L. Morehouse,
17	S	7	Gossip & Coade,
500	0	0	Schr. Daring,
5	0	0	Overseers of Poor, Upper Musquodoboit,
9	0	0	J. Givan,
1002	17	0	Printing,
120	0	0	Inspector of Distilleries,
300	0	0	Indians,
10	0	0	Post Communication, Country Harbour,
30	0	0	Revenue Boat, Pictou,
20	16	9	J. Johnson, expenses on Pictou Battery,
100	0	0	Each, Clerks of H. A.
560	0	0	Casualty Vote,
300	0	0	Drawback on Officers Wines,
132	10	5	Stationery of H. A.
10	0	0	Each, Chairmen of H. A.
265	0	0	Contingencies of H. A.
819	11	2	Expenses of Legislative Council,
1029	9	0	Board of Health, Halifax,
15	0	0	} Speaker of H. A., for Books,
50	0	0	
20	0	0	Deaf and Dumb Children of J. Campbell,
618	6	6	Commissioners of Public Buildings,
15	0	0	Deaf and Dumb Boy of J. Stephens,
1354	16	8	Provincial Penitentiary, £25 to Chaplain, past year,

£10	0	0	Deaf and Dumb Boy of James Allison,
10	0	0	Jane Bolman,
60	0	0	Dr. Anderson, }
60	0	0	“ Johnston, }
25	0	0	& W. Cook, }
200	0	0	Drs. Hoffman & }
180	0	0	J. C. Hume, }
60	0	0	James Skinner,
50	0	0	Jacob Miller,
589	1	3	Board of Health, Pictou,
5	10	0	} Dr. Hoffman,
17	10	0	
25	0	0	Overseers Poor, Liverpool,
25	0	10	“ “ Yarmouth,
18	0	0	Dr. W. Dennison,
99	13	6	Advances for Indians,
18	5	10	Various Accounts relative to Indians,
200	0	0	Steamboat Annapolis, Digby, and St. John's.
50	0	0	Guysborough Beacon Light,
510	0	0	Oat Mills,
27	14	11	J. C. Hall, for Horse Norfolk,
18	2	9	R. B. Porter, “
6	3	0	H. Hyde, “
1700	0	0	Seed,
3	3	7	D. LeBlanc,
50	0	0	J. Campbell, late Teacher, Arichat Academy,
9	9	0	Sterling, Reports of Privy Council,
100	0	0	Post Office Commission,
255	14	3	Post Office advances,
15	0	0	S. Donovan,
15	0	0	Widow Moon,
3572	0	0	Customs Department,
500	0	0	Advances to Commissioners of Public Buildings,
7	0	0	Change of appropriation, Guysborough,
			Change of appropriation Light House, Isle Haute.
			“ “ of Agricultural Monies.
£20	“	“	Parrsborough School Money.
£100	“	“	for Academy at Antigonishe.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Amendts to Halifax
Incorporation Act
considered

The amendments proposed by the Council to the Bill entitled “An Act to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax,” were read a first and second time and considered by the House, and are as followeth :

“*Seventeenth Clause.*

14th line—after the words “Chief Justice” insert the words “or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.”

Last Clause,

3rd line—after the word “force” leave out the remainder of the Clause and insert instead the following words “until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Nine, and no longer.”

Agreed to

On motion, *Resolved*, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendments back to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to the said amendments.

On

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Huntington the House resolved itself into a Committee on the general state of the Province in regard to the destitution prevailing for want of provisions and seed, and that the report of the Select Committee made on the 13th March last, on that subject, be referred to this Committee. Com. of whole on destitution.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair,

Mr. Dimock took the Chair of the Committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had come to a Resolution which they had directed him to report to the House, and he read the same in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read and is as followeth. Report resolution.

Resolved, That the House declines for the present to adopt the report of the Select Committee on the subject of destitution, but will consider the same at the next Session of the Assembly. Not to adopt report of Select Com.

And the said Resolution having been again read was, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House. Agreed to.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message from Coun.

Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled "An Act relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province," without amendment. The Council have also agreed to the Bill entitled "An Act for the regulation of Juries," with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this Honorable House. Agree to Crown Land Department Bill, without amend't— and to Juries' Bill with amend'ts.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the above mentioned Juries Bill, were read a first and second time and considered by the House, and are as followeth: Amend'ts to Juries' Bill considered.

First Clause.

28th line—Leave out the word "said"—after the word "County" insert the words "of Halifax."

29th line—After the word "Pounds" insert the words "and within any other County of this Province of the value of One Hundred Pounds."

Seventh Clause.

17th line—After the word "lists" insert the words "so folded as to conceal the names therein."

Twelfth Clause.

At the end of the Clause add the following Proviso: *Provided*, that no *Tales de circumstantibus* shall be awarded, unless at least Seven persons named in the regular Panel shall have first answered to their names.'

And thereupon—

On motion of the Hon. the Attorney General, *Resolved*, That the amendment proposed by the Council to the first clause of said Bill, be not agreed to. 1st amnd't not agreed to.

Resolved, That the amendment proposed by the Council to the 7th clause, be agreed to. 2d amnd't agreed to.

And further, *Resolved*, That the amendment proposed by the Council to the 12th clause, be agreed to with the following amendment. 3d amnd't amended.

"At the end of the said proposed amendment of the Council, add the following words, "except in cases where such *Tales* shall be assented to by both parties or their Counsel."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bills and the several amendments to the Council, and acquaint them with the foregoing Resolutions. Sent to Coun.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at one of the clock.

Monday, 10th April, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Message from Coun.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

Agree to the several
res. for dividing
road monies.

The Council have agreed to the several Resolutions of this Honorable House for dividing, sub-dividing and appropriating the respective sums of £20,000 and £7,500, granted in this Session for the service of Roads and Bridges.

Agree to amend'ts to
Co-partner's Bill.

The Council have also agreed to the amendments proposed by this Honorable House to the Bill sent from the Council, entitled An Act to limit the responsibility of Co-partners in certain cases.

Agree without amend'ts
to several Bills, viz:
Inspection of Pickled
Fish.

Grand-digue Ferry.

Assessment Sydney.
Salmon Fishery.

Postage.

Water Co's. Reservoir.

Temp. Hall.

Kings Co. Landings.

River John Trustees.

Wallace Bridge.

Assessments distress-
ed Settlers.

And to Amherst Court
Grounds Bill. with
amendments.

The Council have agreed to the several Bills entitled as followeth, viz: An Act to continue the Acts in relation to the Inspection of Pickled Fish;—An Act relating to the Grand-digue Ferry, in the County of Richmond;—An Act to authorize an Assessment on the Township of Sydney;—An Act for the regulation of the Salmon Fishery in the Rivers of this Province;—An Act to enable the Governor in Council to make orders and regulations for establishing a Uniform rate of Postage throughout British America;—An Act to enable the Halifax Water Company to construct a Reservoir on the Common of Halifax;—An Act to Incorporate a Temperance Hall Company in Halifax;—An Act additional to the Act to regulate certain landings in the County of King's County;—An Act to empower the Presbyterian Congregation at River John, in the County of Pictou, to appoint Trustees for the purpose of holding Lands for the use of the said Congregation;—An Act to provide for the building of Wallace Bridge,—and An Act to authorize assessments for the relief of distressed Settlers in certain cases—severally without any amendment.

The Council have also agreed to the Bill entitled An Act for regulating the Court-house Ground at Amherst, in the County of Cumberland, with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this Honorable House.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Council's Co-partner's
Bill sent to Coun.
as amended.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry to the Council the Engrossed Bill entitled An Act to limit the responsibility of Co-partners, in certain cases, and acquaint them that this House agree to the said Bill as amended.

Amend'ts to Amherst
Court Grounds Bill
considered.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the Amherst Court-house Grounds Bill, were then read a first and second time and considered by the House, and are as followeth:—

First Clause.

6th line—After the word “persons” insert the words “residing within the County.”

Third Clause.

2nd line—After the word “vacancy” insert the words “or vacancies.”

4th line—After the word “office” insert the words “or permanent removal from the said County.”

6th line—After the word “removal” insert the words “from office.”

12th line—After the word “two” insert the words “or more”—after the word “persons” insert the words “as may be necessary, being double the number of Trustees required.”

14th line—After the word “one” insert the words “or more person or persons”—after the word “vacancy” insert the words “or vacancies.”

Fourth Clause.

2nd line—After the word “Trustees” insert the words “or any two of them.”

Fifth Clause.

2nd & 19th lines—Instead of the word “Justices” insert the word “Trustees.”

Seventh

Seventh Clause.

3th line—After the word "Jail" insert the words "or other Public Buildings."

Last line—After the word "in" insert the words "their General"—after the word "Sessions" insert the words "of the Peace."

On motion, *Resolved*, That the said several amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendments back to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to the said amendments. Agreed to.
Sent to Council.

The Hon. Mr. Young reported from the Select Committee on the subject of Emigrant Hospitals at Halifax and Pictou; and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table where it was again read. Report from Sel. Com.
on Emigrant Hos-
pitals, Halifax and
Pictou.

(See Appendix No. 98.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the table.

On motion of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, *Resolved*, That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be respectfully requested to take measures for the erection of Hospitals in Halifax and Pictou, for the relief of sick and destitute Emigrants and Seamen, and that this House will at its next Session grant two fifths of the cost thereof respectively; not to exceed £600 for Halifax and £200 for Pictou; provided the other third fifths be assessed respectively off the City and County of Halifax and the County of Pictou. Res. as regards Hos-
pitals, Halifax and
Pictou.

The Hon. Mr. Young pursuant to leave given presented a Bill to authorize the Grand Juries in the Counties of Halifax and Pictou to Assess said Counties for the erection of Emigrant and Fever Hospitals therein; and the same was read a first time—And *Nem. Con.* a second time. Bill presented relating
to Hospitals, Hal-
ifax and Pictou.
Read 1st & 2d time
and committed.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, *Resolved*, as followeth—

Whereas, Charles W. Wallace, late Treasurer of the Province, having represented that certain sums of money of which he has rendered an account to this House, were paid by him on account of the Province without having been charged by him against the Province while he held the office of Treasurer, and which sums he omitted to bring under the consideration of the Commissioners appointed to investigate his accounts. Res. in regard to claim
of Mr. Wallace, late
Prov. Treasurer.

Resolved, That if after due investigation to be ordered by the Lieut. Governor, it shall appear that the said sums of money or any of them were paid by Mr. Wallace, and have never been credited to him in account with the Province, and ought equitably to be so credited—then that His Excellency be authorized to give Mr. Wallace credit for the same against the balance now due from him to the Province, and if the same shall exceed such balance, that His Excellency be authorized to pay the excess, and this House will provide for the same at the next Session.

And *Resolved*, That no further application of any similar nature shall ever be again received on behalf of Mr. Wallace.

On motion of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Resolved, That the following sums granted in One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Halifax, and undrawn from the Treasury, that is to say— Res. for change of
approp. Halifax
road monies.

£59	16	0	Out of the Main Shore Road Vote,
	10	0	From Musquodoboit to Gourley's Mills,
	10	0	For the Road through Lawrence Town,
	10	19	To open Cross Road in Preston,
	10	0	From Cole Harbor to Dartmouth,
	10	0	From Sheet Harbor towards Pope's Harbor,

£10 0 0

£10 0 0 For Cross Road Surveys at Preston,
9 0 0 From Philips' to Thomas Preston's,

£129 15 10

be appropriated and applied as follows:

To pay Thomas W. Orman for repairs of Porter's Lake Bridge,	£2 18 5
“ Daniel Hattie over-expenditure in 1846,	15 0 0
“ Antoine Fouchette for repairs of Chizetcook Bridge,	3 10 0
“ Toler for damage done by Road through his Land,	10 0 0
“ this amount advanced out of the Casualty Fund in 1846, 1847, and 1848,	98 7 4
	<hr/>
	£129 15 10

Ordered, That the Resolution be sent to the Council for concurrence.

Report of Bill for
Commr's. to revise
laws.

The Hon. Mr. Young, from the Committee on the revision and consolidation of the Laws, reported and presented,

A Bill for appointing Commissioners to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws of this Province; and the same was read a first time and *ordered* to be read a second time.

Res. for advance of
£500 for Public
Printing.

On motion of Mr. Mignowitz,

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized and respectfully requested to direct advances from the Treasury of such sums as may be required, towards defraying the expenses of Public Printing: *Provided*, that no greater sum be advanced in the whole than Five Hundred Pounds, and this House will provide for the same at its next Session.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Gazettes to be sent to
Clerks of Peace.

On motion of the Hon. the Solicitor General,

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to direct copies of the Gazette to continue to be sent for the present year, to the several Clerks of the Peace for the use of the Courts of Sessions to be filed and preserved by them,—and that the Postage thereof be charged in the account of Postage against the Legislature.

Res. for Post Office
advances.

On motion of the Hon. the Solicitor General,

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized and respectfully requested to direct such advances of monies from the Treasury as may be necessary to keep up the Post Office Communication throughout the Province for the current year, and that this House will provide for the same at its next Session.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Message from Coun.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Mr. Speaker—

Agree to Dalhousie
College Bill, with-
out amend't.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to amend the Act to authorize the appointment of a new Board of Governors for Dalhousie College, without amendment.

And to Amherst Court
Ground Bill as
amended.

The Council have also agreed to the Bill entitled An Act for regulating the Court House ground at Amherst, as amended.

Agree to Bill to Nat.
certain persons,
with an amend't.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to Naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Silas Bliss Wing, Charles P. Allen and John B. Fay, with an amendment to which they desire the concurrence of this Honorable House.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Am'd't agreed to.

The amendment to the last mentioned Bill was read a first and second time and agreed to by the House.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendment back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to said amendment.

The Hon. the Attorney General moved that the House do come to a Resolution as followeth :

Res. moved for grant to Cath. School.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be respectfully requested to set apart from the School grant for the County of Halifax the sum of Fifty Pounds, to defray the expense of the School established in Ward No. 5, in connection with St Mary's and St Patrick's Church—which being seconded

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary moved that the proposed Resolution be amended by leaving out all the words thereof after the words "*Resolved that*" and inserting instead the words following "the sum of Fifty Pounds be charged in equal proportions on the six schools in Halifax which draw £100 each from the Treasury under the Act of 1844; and that the same be applied to the support of the school attached to St. Patrick's Church, Dutchtown, for the present year.

Amend't moved.

Which amendment being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative, and the Resolution as amended was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution as amended to the Council and desire their concurrence.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton,
Mr. Speaker,

Message from Coun.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax as amended.

Agree to Halifax Incorporation Act as amended.

The Council do not adhere to the amendments proposed by them to the Juries' Bill—And agree to the amendment proposed by this Honorable House to the amendments of the Council to the 12th Clause of said Bill.

Do not adhere to amend't to Juries' Bill, &c.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to Naturalize Frederick Mantovani, &c. as amended.

Agree to Bill to Nat. individuals.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act for altering and improving the Practice of the Supreme Court with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this Honorable House.

Agree to Sup. Court Practice Bill with an amend't.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendment proposed by the Council to the Supreme Court Practice Bill was read a first and second time and considered by the House—and thereupon

Amend't to Sup. Court Practice Bill agreed to.

Resolved, That said amendment be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill and amendment back to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to their said amendment.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills.

Com. on Bills.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair,

Mr. Thorne took the Chair of the Committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had gone through the Bill to authorize the Grand Juries in the Counties of Halifax and Pictou to assess said Counties, &c. and had directed him to report the same to the House without amendment—and he delivered the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

Report Bill for assess. for Hospitals. Halifax and Pictou.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed and be read a third time this day.

Pursuant to the foregoing order the said Bill being engrossed was read a third time.

Bill read 3d time and passed.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and that the title be An Act to authorize the Grand Juries in the Counties of Halifax and Pictou to assess said Counties for the erection of Hospitals therein.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Mignowitz—

Res. as to Hadley,
Excise Officer,
Canso.

Resolved, That the attention of the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully called to the report of the Committee lately made in relation to a seizure effected last summer, by Mr. Simon Donovan, Excise Officer, on the premises of James B. Hadley, Esq., at the Gut of Canso—the House being of opinion that effective measures ought to be taken to place the collection of the Revenue at that place on a more efficient officer.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Young,

Res. to pay H. G.
Hill, for Reporters'
Gallery.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Public Buildings be authorized to pay to Henry G. Hill the sum of Thirty Seven Pounds, in full of his account for the erection of the Reporter's Gallery, in the House of Assembly Room, this Session.

On motion of the Hon. the Solicitor General,

Res. as to Stud Horse
Bell Founder.

Resolved, That the Provincial Stud Horse Bellfounder Morgan, be stationed and kept in the district of St. Mary's, in the County of Guysborough, for the present year.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House,

Despatches presented
as to late Prov. Sec-
retary's retiring
allowance.

Extracts of Despatches relative to the retiring allowance to Sir Rupert D. George, late Provincial Secretary, from the Right Hon. the Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor; and the same were read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 99.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

And as to office of
Advocate General
in Court of Admir-
alty.

Also a Copy of Despatch, dated 24th March, 1848, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, relative to the office of Advocate General in the Court of Admiralty for this Province—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix No. 100.)

Ordered, That the said Copy of Despatch do lie on the table.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve of the clock.

Tuesday, 11th April, 1848.

PRAYERS.

Report from Com. on
Canal at St. Peter's,
C. B.

Mr. Harrington reported from the Select Committee on the Petitions relative to a proposed Canal at St. Peter's, in the County of Richmond,—and he read the same in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix No. 101.)

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the table.

Message from Coun.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton,
Mr. Speaker,

Agree to Vote for
Member's pay.

The Council have agreed to the Resolution of this Honorable House, granting the sum of £40 each to members of Assembly, for their attendance in General Assembly, with travelling allowances—and to the Resolution for changing the appropriation of £120 15s. 10d, road monies in the County of Halifax. The Council do not agree to the Resolution for granting the sum of £50 for the Catholic School in Dutchtown.

And change of appro-
priating Road Mo-
ney Co. of Halifax.
Disagree to Vote for
Catholic School.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the Clerk do prepare and present an Engrossed Bill for appropriating such part of the supplies granted in the present Session as are not already appropriated by the Acts of the General Assembly. Order for Approp. Bill.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton, Message from Coun.
Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act to authorize the Grand Juries in the Counties of Halifax and Pictou, to assess said Counties for the erection of Hospitals therein, without amendment. Agree to Bill for Hospitals, without amendment.

The Council have agreed to the Bill entitled An Act for the regulation of Juries as now amended, and to the Bill entitled An Act for altering and improving the Practice of the Supreme Court, as amended. And to Juries' Bill and Sup. Court Justice Bill, as amd.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Clerk, pursuant to order, presented an Engrossed Bill for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-eight, and for other purposes; and the same was read a first time. Approp. Bill prest'd.

Ordered, *Nem. con.*, that the same be now read a second time. Read 1st and 2d time and passed.

And accordingly the said Bill was read a second time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-eight, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Council and desire their concurrence. Sent to Council.

On motion of Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Public Buildings be authorized to order such changes in the Assembly Room, during the recess, as they and the Hon. the Speaker may deem most convenient for the transaction of the Public business, and the accommodation of Members. Res. for changes in Assembly room.

A Message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton, Message from Coun.
Mr. Speaker—

The Council have agreed to the several Resolutions of this Honorable House authorizing advances from the Treasury, for the erection of Hospitals at Halifax and Pictou— for Public Printing, and the keeping up of the Post Office Communication. Agree to Votes for advances for Hospitals, Printing and Post Office.

The Council have also agreed to the Bill entitled An Act for applying certain Monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-eight, and for other purposes. And to Approp. Bill.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Message from Gov

Mr. Speaker—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commands this Honorable House to attend His Excellency immediately in the Council Chamber. For attendance of House.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the several Bills entitled House attend.
as followeth: Assent of Gov. to Bills.

An Act concerning the Electric Telegraph. Electric Telegraph.

An Act to commute the Crown Revenues of Nova Scotia, and to provide for the Civil List thereof. Civil List.

An Act to provide for a more accurate Audit and Inspection of Public Accounts in this Province, and for the appointment of certain Officers therein. Audit Public Accts.

An Act relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province. Crown Land Department.

An Act to provide for the building of Wallace Bridge. Wallace Bridge.

An Act to continue the Acts in force relative to the Inspection of Pickled Fish. Pickled Fish.

An Act to empower the Presbyterian Congregation at River John, in the County of Pictou, to appoint Trustees for the purpose of holding Lands for the use of the said Congregation. Meeting House, River John.

An Act relating to the Grandigue Ferry, in the County of Richmond. Grandigue Ferry.

Landings King's Co.	An Act additional to the Act to regulate certain Landings in the County of King's County.
Temp. Hall Com.	An Act to Incorporate a Temperance Hall Company at Halifax.
Water Company.	An Act to enable the Halifax Water Company to construct a Reservoir on the Common of Halifax.
Postage.	An Act to enable the Governor in Council to make orders and regulations for the establishing an uniform rate of Postage throughout British America.
Salmon Fishery.	An Act for the regulation of the Salmon Fishery in the Rivers of this Province.
Assessment, Sydney.	An Act to authorize an Assessment in the Township of Sydney.
Distressed Settlers.	An Act to authorize Assessments for the relief of Distressed Settlers in certain cases.
Dalhousie College.	An Act to amend the Act to authorize the appointment of a new Board of Governors for Dalhousie College.
Halifax Incorporation.	An Act to consolidate the Acts respecting the Incorporation of the City of Halifax.
Co-partners.	An Act to limit the responsibility of Co-partners in certain cases.
Naturalizing Mantovani & al.	An Act to naturalize Frederick Mantovani, Silas Bliss Wing, Charles P. Allen, and John B. Fay.
Court House, Amherst.	An Act for regulating the Court House Ground at Amherst, in the County of Cumberland.
Hospitals, Halifax & Pictou.	An Act to authorize the Grand Juries in the Counties of Halifax and Pictou, to Assess said Counties for the erection of Hospitals therein.
Juries.	An Act for the regulation of Juries.
Practice, Sup. Court.	An Act for altering and improving the practice of the Supreme Court.
Speaker presents Appropriation Bill.	After which Mr. Speaker spake as followeth :

May it please Your Excellency,

Your Excellency having been graciously pleased to give your assent to all the Bills passed in this present Session, it becomes my agreeable duty on behalf of Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects Her faithful Commons of Nova Scotia, to present to your Excellency a Bill for appropriating the Supplies granted in this present Session for the support of Her Majesty's Government during the present year, and to request your Excellency's assent to the same.

Governor assents to Appropriation Bill.
Appropriation.

His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the Bill following, viz :
An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-eight, and for other purposes.
His Excellency was then pleased to make the following

S P E E C H :

Speech

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

It becomes my pleasing duty to release you from the labours of a Session, which may be regarded without parallel in the history of this old and loyal Colony, as respects the number and importance of the measures which have been matured.

In referring to these results, I will remark, that nearly half my professional life having been passed in British North America, either in the discharge of Military Duties, or in the Administration of Colonial Government, I have watched with deep interest the introduction and progress of those principles of Administration which are interwoven in the political changes that have been recently extended in practice to this Colony. The concession of Constitutional Government presupposed, on the part of the Crown, a firm reliance upon the intelligence and moderation of the people of Nova-Scotia, in Parliament assembled ; and I earnestly hope that, while these measures will increase that confidence in your discretion, and tend to develop more rapidly the varied interests of this fine Province, the system, now happily established, will also have a tendency to perpetuate, in the breasts of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Nova Scotia, respect for Imperial policy, and reverent attachment to the Throne, deepening with the growth of our population, and with the lapse of years.

I trust I need not assure you that, during the recess, every exertion on my part shall be used to give effect to your wishes, and to bring into practical operation, as speedily as circumstances

circumstances will permit, the provisions of those Laws to which I have felt myself at liberty to give an unqualified assent.

The Act to commute the Crown Revenues, and provide for a Civil List, I regard as a measure honorable to the Legislature, as I trust it may be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government. I shall regret if the expectations which individuals have been induced to form are not fully realized by its provisions; but a regard for the quiet of the Country, and the strong opinions of the Constituencies, so recently expressed, constrain me to regard it as my duty to use my legitimate influence to obtain Her Majesty's sanction to an Act, by which, should it pass into a Law, so many sources of controversy and angry discontent will be closed.

The Act to provide for a more accurate audit and inspection of the Public Accounts, and the Act relating to the Crown Land Department, are essential to the practical working of the new and improved system of Administration. They will give to the Government the security, without which there would be waste of the Public Funds, and very inadequate control over important branches of the Public Service.

I shall regard it as my duty to call the attention of Her Majesty to the Bill passed to render the Judges independent of the Crown, and to provide for their removal, as a proof of your anxiety to introduce the necessary guarantees for the due Administration of the Law.

The Act to regulate Immigrant Vessels and Passengers has been forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for circulation in the Mother Country. I sincerely regret that provisions so stringent should have been forced upon the Colonial Legislatures by the distressing scenes which were presented, last year, in all these Provinces. The discretionary powers conferred under this Law shall be exercised, not only with due regard for the public health, but with a view to what should be our true policy, the settlement of our Waste Lands with the hardy and redundant population of Europe.

In providing (out of the Provincial Funds, and without seeking to be reimbursed from the Imperial Treasury), for the heavy expenses incurred during the past year for the relief of sick and destitute Emigrants from the Mother Country, you have displayed a liberality honorable to the Colony, and that cannot fail to be appreciated at Home. I trust that your resources may not, during the current year, be taxed so heavily with casualties of that description, and that a people who, while sympathizing with others, have borne their own trials with steadiness and patience, may be blest by Providence, in the coming season, with an abundant harvest.

In the Act for constructing an Electric Telegraph from the Capital to the Northern Frontier of Nova-Scotia, inviting the adjoining Colonies to an instantaneous inter-communication of intelligence and interchange of thought—in that which invests me with powers to co-operate with the Imperial and Colonial Governments for the establishment of a cheap and uniform rate of Postage—and in your action in relation to the great Colonial enterprise, of connecting the Atlantic and Quebec by Railroad—Her Majesty's Government will not fail to perceive, and your fellow subjects to recognize, a desire to elevate the latter in the scale of civilization, and to unite and strengthen this most important portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

The Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenues has been rendered indispensable by the repeal of the Imperial Duties. The powers it confers upon the Lieutenant-Governor, to be called into exercise when the Lords of the Treasury shall have completed the contemplated arrangements, are gratifying proofs of the confidence you repose in my government, and I shall take care that the policy upon which that measure is based, is steadily kept in view.

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

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the liberal supplies you have granted, and I trust

trust I need not assure you that they will be carefully applied, with a due regard to the public service.

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

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

The intelligence, just received, of the birth of a Princess, has called forth a renewed expression of your solicitude for the happiness of the Royal Parent, and the permanence of her Dominion, which it will give me unmixed pleasure to forward to the foot of the Throne.

In returning to your homes, permit me to assure you, that the manner in which your Legislative duties have been discharged, has impressed me with the gratifying conviction, that it will be your aim to strengthen, in the districts where you reside, those feelings of loyalty for which this Province has ever been distinguished ; while you endeavour to soften and obliterate the traces of past political conflicts, which, I confidently anticipate, upon many important points, there will be no future occasion to renew.

In delegation of Assembly.

After which the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, by His Excellency's command, said—

GENTLEMEN—

It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor that this General Assembly be prorogued to Thursday, the First day of June next ; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the First day of June next, to be then here held.

JOHN WHIDDEN, }
Clerk of the House of Assembly. }





APPENDIX.

No. 1.

(See Page 18.)

[COPY.]

No. 17.

Government House, Halifax,
February 2nd, 1847.

My LORD—

At the request of the Executive Council, I enclose the copy of a Letter which they have addressed to me for the purpose of being forwarded to Your Lordship, as well as a printed copy of a previous communication I had received from that body, being in reply to a paper signed by certain leading Members of the Opposition—which, together with other communications connected with it, I not long since had the honor to transmit to Your Lordship, with a private and confidential Despatch.

Concurring entirely in the representations made by the Council with respect to the circumstances of the Colony—its political condition, and the nature of its principal Offices, I feel it to be of the greatest moment to the welfare of the Country, that the very important subjects thus brought to Your Lordship's notice, should receive the earliest and most careful consideration that may be consistent with your Lordship's convenience.

I know not that I can afford to Your Lordship a proof less equivocal of my earnest desire to continue to act with sincerity and cordiality with the gentlemen composing the present Council, than by abstaining from any other observation upon their comments upon my partial disclosure to them of the contents of my private, separate, and confidential correspondence with Your Lordship, than that *that course has been prescribed to me by a sense of public duty.*

I send herewith the copy of a Letter from the Attorney General to me, dated 5th September, 1846, and referred to in the Letter of the Council, with a printed copy of the Resolutions of the Assembly, referred to by the Attorney General.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY.

Halifax, 30th January, 1847.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

Your Excellency has communicated to us, since the termination of the efforts made for introducing into the Executive Council Members from the party in opposition, some extracts from a Despatch to Your Excellency, from the Right Honorable

able the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, touching the mode of filing up the Council, and some general principles of Provincial Administration.

Your Excellency not having seen it proper to communicate to us the whole of that Despatch, nor any portion of that part of it which you mentioned to the Attorney General and Mr. Dodd two days ago, related to the Legislative Council, we can form but such imperfect idea of the views of His Lordship, as can be derived from the two short extracts in writing, furnished on the 6th instant to Sir Rupert D. George for our information, and from the recollection retained by the Attorney General and Mr. Dodd of some passages read to them by Your Excellency, on the occasion referred to.

From one of these latter passages, it appeared that Your Excellency had conveyed to the Secretary of State a written paper furnished to you by some of the leading Members of the Opposition.

Your Excellency is aware that we are entirely unacquainted, as well with the contents of that paper, as with the nature and purport of Your Excellency's communication to Earl Grey; and that we are also ignorant of the information Your Excellency may yourself have possessed, or views you may have entertained, on the past history or present prospects of the Province, when corresponding with His Lordship, Your Excellency not having seen it necessary to procure our representation of facts or statements of opinion, on any of the subjects which may have been touched in that correspondence.

Your Excellency will very naturally understand that we are unwilling to be judged by the statements, whether of facts or principles, that our opponents may furnish. How wide the difference between us is, in this respect, the correspondence through Your Excellency, just closed, evinces.

Our solicitude, however, does not so much concern the impressions affecting ourselves that may be received from the past, as it is directed to the influences by which the future prospects of this Country may be determined.

As to the former, we solicit the attention of Earl Grey to the paper addressed by us to Your Excellency, dated the 28th instant, in answer to a paper addressed to Your Excellency by several Members of the Opposition, dated 17th December last.

Understanding from Your Excellency that a copy of the latter paper was some time ago transmitted to His Lordship, and totally differing, as we do, from every important statement of that document, it would be highly satisfactory to us that His Lordship should be furnished with a copy of our reply, and of the documents annexed to it.

Beyond this, we think it would be improper to say more, than that we are prepared to explain and to vindicate the policy and conduct of the Provincial Government in all its particulars, from the dissolution of the House, in 1843, until Your Excellency's assumption of the Government, should it have been impugned, or should His Lordship desire to be acquainted with our views.

As to the future prospects of the Country, we think our duty to address the Secretary of State is more certain and pressing. From the general tenor of His Lordship's observations, as far as communicated to us, we gather that His Lordship not improbably looks upon the condition of this Province as different from what it really is in some essential particulars.

Deeply interested in the welfare of the Province, we earnestly desire that it may be saved from the mischiefs of partial change, calculated to promote individual objects, but unsuited to its existing circumstances, and fraught with evils to its social and political interests: and, therefore, we seize the occasion presented to us of engaging the attention of Her Majesty's Government, in the hope that His Lordship at the head of Colonial affairs, dealing with the matters as a *whole*, and giving to the Province the benefit of his knowledge, experience, and ability, may determine what

what changes are necessary in our Provincial Government, and the modes of conducting the Administrative and Legislative business of the Country, before the British system of Government can be perfected here ; how far, and in what manner, the concurrence of the people in such changes should be obtained ; the manner in which the changes should be effected, supposing such concurrence should be given ; and the general adaptation of an Administration by Heads of Departments to so small a Colony.

It is a necessary preliminary that His Lordship should be acquainted, with some minuteness, with the nature of our Public Offices and modes of business, and even with the meaning attached here to some terms in common use ; and we regret that the pressure of our daily and unavoidable engagements precludes our offering the necessary information in the manner which would be satisfactory, before the departure of the next Mail.

The only Public Officers in the Executive Council are the Attorney General and Solicitor General, and the Provincial Secretary, being the Clerk of the Council. Of these the Attorney General and Solicitor General are in the Legislature. The Council has consisted, since 1840, for considerable periods, of nine, ten, eight, and six Members ; and it will be apparent, that, as regards the conduct of the Public Business, its numbers are unimportant. Here is a controlling distinction : Were the Council formed of Heads of Departments, a vacancy in the Council would infer a vacancy in some Public Office, and a consequent detriment to the Public Service : at present it affects merely the *number* of advisers.

The Provincial Treasurer and the Collector of Excise are Officers excluded from the Legislature by Law, or the Despatch of the Secretary of State, and for reasons the most conclusive, as we conceive.

The first of these Officers receives and pays the whole Revenue, standing at the counter, in his own person ; he keeps his own books, and, in the same office, conducts the Provincial Savings' Bank, of which he is a Director, and also acts as Auditor of Public Accounts. For the whole of these services, (and this brief enumeration but imperfectly conveys an idea of them,) he receives a Salary of £600 Currency, equal to £480 Sterling, and has the assistance of one Clerk, who receives £250 Currency, equal to £200 Sterling. The Collector of Excise at Halifax, (an inappropriate term,) secures and receives all Provincial Duties there—receives the entries of Importations—superintends the body of Provincial water-side Officers, and is, in fact, the Collector of Provincial Customs at Halifax, at a Salary of £700 Currency, equal to £560 Sterling, out of which he pays his own Clerks.

To reason on the case of Officers like these, seems unnecessary. It is only to imagine them in the Government and Legislature, dependent on the returns of a General Election every four years, to perceive the neglect of daily office duty, the almost unavoidable subserviency to political supporters, and the perilous temptations which would ensue, unless important changes, requiring a largely increased expense, were made ; and, indeed, it is difficult to imagine any particular change that would not leave some of the worst mischiefs unremoved.

The Secretary of the Province, the Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands at Halifax, for Nova-Scotia Proper, and a similar Officer at Sydney, for Cape-Breton, conduct the remaining Public Offices, under circumstances that would require, in a greater or less degree, increased assistance and modifications.

But all these gentlemen have held their Offices for many years, and in the exercise of their official duties, to which they have devoted themselves, have acquired habits unsuited for Legislative pursuits ; their Salaries, unlike those of the Treasurer, and Collector of Excise, have been adjusted by arrangements with the Imperial Government, and are paid out of the Crown Revenues.

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The Attorney and Solicitor Generals are the only Officers who are in a situation to come under the operation of the system.

The initiative in Money Grants may be said, in the most emphatic manner, to be *not* with the Government.

The qualification of Members of the Assembly is Forty Shillings per annum, from freehold Estate.

The tenure of the Legislative Council for life, depends on a Despatch of the Secretary of State.

There is no Pension Fund, or any approach to it, and a very decided repugnance exists in this Country to its establishment.

The extravagant comparisons and illustrations used in relations to this Province, and the style in which a spirit and feeling is assumed to exist throughout the Country, very different from the pervading sentiments of the people, may well mislead a distant party.

Nova-Scotia numbers about 250,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of them occupying the shores, or contending with the hardships of rugged situations and new cultivation, are poor, and destitute of the means of education, except the most limited.

In the oldest and more favoured parts of the country, the capital and labour so essential to the improvement of Agriculture are wanting; the Commerce of the Province is limited, and its Manufactures still more so. The annual Revenue averages about £80,000.

It is a young Country, having many elements of future promise—but not yet sufficiently matured to bear the full weight of a system of Administration, that hereafter would be calculated to promote its welfare. We have no class born to fortune and leisure. Every man at twenty-one years of age has his livelihood to acquire, and, as a general rule, those who receive Office are dependent on its Salary for a subsistence.

In the present system the Public Offices are under a strict supervision. It is the interest of both Government and the Opposition to see that the duties are well performed, and the interest of none to screen malversation; and the Officer, fulfilling his duties with integrity and ability, is removed above the temptation either of unworthy subserviency or pecuniary delinquencies that would assail him, were the subsistence of his family dependent on party support, in a Country where politics *must* turn on considerations referable to persons, not principles.

We desire in no degree to weaken the responsibility of the Provincial Government to the Legislature.

Hence, one of the first Acts of the Attorney General after Your Excellency's arrival, was to inform Your Excellency, in his Letter dated the 5th September, 1846, of the Resolutions passed by the Assembly on the 5th March, 1844, (Journals, pages 66—71) to which we invite His Lordship's attention—and of the acknowledged principles of action by which he held himself governed while one of Your Excellency's advisers.

What we do desire is, that it may not be left to accident or individual interest to enforce those changes which suit personal views, on the erroneous idea that they are but the incidents of a system already introduced, or for which the Country has been prepared.

His Lordship will perceive that one object, which, amongst other things, we have had prominently in view in this communication, has been to make His Lordship acquainted with the peculiar circumstances distinguishing our Colonial condition and polity in a very striking degree, not only from that of the Imperial State, but of Canada also; and whilst referring to the past, we feel that much evil has arisen from protracted and exciting discussion in the Legislature respecting abstract theories of Government, concerning the *application* of which alone it is that a difference

ference exists. We would respectfully suggest, in reference to the future, that an authoritative declaration should be made of the extent to which it is the design of Her Majesty's Government that the mode and principles of English Administration, with their incidents, as respects the tenure of Offices as dependent on the changes of political parties, shall henceforth be held to be in practical operation in Nova-Scotia.

We beg Your Excellency to forward this Letter to the Secretary of State by the present Mail, and we trust His Lordship will excuse the hasty manner in which we have been compelled by the pressure of our Legislative and other duties to prepare it, and that he will accept it as evidence of our desire that the Government and Institutions of this Country should be subjected to a comprehensive, enlightened, and disinterested review.

We have the honor, &c. &c.
 (Signed) S. B. ROBIE,
 R. D. GEORGE,
 J. W. JOHNSTON,
 EDMUND M. DODD,
 M. B. ALMON,
 LEWIS M. WILKINS, JR.

[COPY.]

Halifax, 5th September, 1846.

SIR—

In relation to the communication Your Excellency did me the honor to make to me in conversation on Thursday, I think it is my duty to bring to Your Excellency's knowledge existing facts connected with the Provincial Government, and which I was prevented by absence from doing yesterday.

I shall probably adopt the most authentic and satisfactory mode in my power, if Your Excellency will permit me to request your perusal of the Resolution which passed the Assembly on the 5th March, 1844, as embodying certain acknowledged principles of Colonial Government

This Resolution was concurred in by the Members of the Executive Council in the House, (Mr. Dodd, myself, and I may add, Mr. Wilkins,) with the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and has since been recognized and acted upon in the Administration of the Government of the Colony; and Your Excellency will not fail to perceive the relations in which the Members composing the Executive Council stand, and the contingencies which may arise, demanding Your Excellency's action.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON.

His Excellency Major-General Sir JOHN HARVEY.

[COPY.]

Downing Street, 2d March, 1847.

SIR—

I have received your Despatch of the 2d February, inclosing various papers, of which the most important are two Letters to you from your Executive Council. These appear to close the correspondence between Your Excellency and the lead-

ers of the two parties, with a view to some arrangement whereby both might be enabled to co-operate in assisting you to carry on the Government of the Province.

Viewing these Letters in conjunction with that from the leaders of the Opposition, which you transmitted with your Despatch of the 17th December, I think I may regard the negotiation to which they belong, as terminated, and the proposed arrangement as abandoned.

There is much to admire in the ability with which the Representatives of both parties have argued in favour of their respective conclusions. It is therefore the more to be regretted that precautions were not taken to prevent these communications from exhibiting that tone of acrimony that unfortunately disfigures them.

Indeed it would have been far better, and more in accordance with our own practice in similar cases, had the communication of each party been addressed to you in strict confidence, and withheld from the other. Your efforts to moderate the animosities of party, and strengthen your Government, were rather exertions of personal influence than part of the ordinary duties of Administration; and as such, they, like other exertions of such influence, should have been the subject of confidential communication, rather than of a kind of public discussion.

While I regret your want of success in efforts prompted by your anxiety for the efficiency of the Public Service, I must add that I am not surprised at the result.

The experience of free Countries shews that it but rarely happens that that coalition of political leaders, which often appears the easiest solution of many political difficulties, can be arranged to the honor and satisfaction of those who are included in it, or can form any permanent foundation for an efficient Government. And however injurious party animosities may often be to those small communities which can ill afford the exclusion from their affairs of any of the practical ability which is contained within their limits, experience has taught that those animosities exhibit themselves at least as keenly, in small, as in large societies; and that the public necessities are as little effectual there as elsewhere, in inducing those who are separated by personal and political repugnances to unite their counsels for the common good. The letters which constitute the correspondence in the present case must have convinced you, as they have convinced me, that the personal and political differences which separate those who bore a part in it are so wide as to render it impossible for the two parties, in the present state of their political feelings, to act together honorably or usefully.

It is very problematical whether any lapse of time, or any change of circumstances, will ever bring these parties into a state of feeling more favourable to the arrangement which you contemplated. I am therefore of opinion that the present negotiation being at an end, no attempt should be made to renew it. Your present advisers will naturally continue to constitute your Executive Council. The question, whether the vacancies in that body shall be filled up may best be left to the Council itself to determine; though I wish to state my very decided opinion that six is a quite sufficient number for the Executive Council of Nova-Scotia.

The two contending parties will have to decide their quarrel at present in the Assembly, and ultimately at the Hustings, and, until a decision adverse to your present advisers shall be pronounced in one way or the other, the composition of your Council will require no further interposition on your part.

What I have now said will suffice for your guidance on such matters as call for an immediate decision. The last Letter from the Executive Council raises some points with respect to the question of Responsible Government, which undoubtedly require more detailed instruction than I have yet given. These I must postpone till the next Packet, when I hope to have had time to consider them with the attention which they demand.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

GREY.

[COPY.]

[COPY.]

No. 25.

Downing Street, 31st March, 1847.

SIR—

I have already acknowledged the receipt of your Despatch of the 2d February, enclosing two Letters to yourself, from your Executive Council; and I now propose to communicate the conclusions at which I have arrived, after that attentive consideration which I have felt due, as well to the intrinsic merits of the views stated by your advisers, as to the respectable source from which the statement emanates.

In doing so, it will be convenient that I should, at the same time, advert to the correspondence, which, soon after your assumption of the Government of Nova-Scotia, you had with Mr. Howe and his friends.

Upon a careful comparison of these very able papers, in which the Members of your Council and their political opponents have stated their respective views as to the manner in which the Executive Government of Nova-Scotia ought to be conducted, I am led to the conclusion that there is not, in reality, so wide a difference of principle between the conflicting parties as would at first sight appear to exist; and that it may not be impossible to chalk out a system of Administration to be hereafter adopted—to which, without the slightest sacrifice of consistency, both might assent.

On the one hand, I find that the Members of your Council declare, that they “desire in no degree to weaken the responsibility of the Provincial Government to the Legislature”; and I gather from the general tenor of their papers of the 28th and 30th of January, that they are aware that in the present state of affairs, and of public opinion in Nova-Scotia, it is necessary that the Governor of the Province should, in administering its affairs, have the advice and assistance of those who can command the confidence of the Legislature, and more especially of that Branch of the Legislature which directly represents the people.

On the other hand, I can hardly doubt that the gentlemen of the opposite party, who have insisted so strongly upon the necessity of what is termed “Responsible Government,” would admit the justness and importance of many of the arguments which have been used, in order to show the danger and inconvenience of making the general tenure of Offices in the Colonial Service to depend upon the fluctuations of political contests in the Assembly. I am the more convinced that the gentlemen of the Opposition will recognise the force of these arguments, because I observe in the various papers in which they have stated their views, frequent references, either direct or implied, to the practice of this Country, as that which affords the best model for imitation in laying down rules as to the manner in which the Government of Nova-Scotia should be carried on.

Now, there is scarcely any part of the system of Government in this Country, which I consider of greater value than that, which, though not enforced by any written law, but deriving its authority from usage and public opinion, makes the tenure of the great majority of Offices in the Public Service to depend upon good behaviour. Although, with the exception of those who hold the higher judicial situations, or situations in which judicial independence has been considered to be necessary, the whole body of Public Servants in the United Kingdom hold their Offices technically during the pleasure of the Crown—in practice, all but the very small proportion of Offices which are distinguished as political, are held independently of party changes; nor are those who have once been appointed to them, ever, in point of fact, removed, except in consequence of any obvious misconduct or unfitness. Thus, in fact, though the legal tenure “during good behaviour” is rare, tenure during good behaviour, in the popular sense of the term, may be said to be the general rule of our Public Service.

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The exception is in the case of those high Public Servants, whom it is necessary to invest with such discretion as really to leave in their hands the whole direction of the policy of the Empire in all its various departments. Such power must, with a Representative Government, be subject to constant control by Parliament, and is, therefore, administered only by such persons as from time to time enjoy the confidence of Parliament as well as of the Crown. These heads of Departments, or Ministers, together with their immediate subordinates, who are required to represent or support them in Parliament, are almost invariably Members of one or the other House, and hold their offices only as long as they enjoy the confidence of Parliament.

Though it is not without some inconveniences, I regard this system as possessing, upon the whole, very great advantages. We owe to it that the Public Servants of this Country, as a body, are remarkable for their experience and knowledge of Public affairs, and honorably distinguished by the zeal and integrity with which they discharge their duties without reference to party feeling; we owe to it also, that, as the transfer of power from one party in the State to another is followed by no change in the holders of any but a few of the highest Offices, political animosities are not, in general, carried to the same height, and do not so deeply agitate the whole frame of society, as in those Countries in which a different practice prevails. The system, with regard to the tenure of Office, which has been found to work so well here, seems, therefore, well worthy of imitation in the British American Colonies; and the small population and limited Revenue of Nova-Scotia, as well as the general occupation and social state of the community, are, in my opinion, additional reasons for abstaining, so far as regards that Province, from going further than can be avoided, without giving up the principle of Executive responsibility, in making the tenure of Offices in the Public Service dependent upon the result of party contests. In order to keep the Executive Government in harmony with the Legislature, it is doubtless necessary that the direction of the internal policy of the Colony should be entrusted to those who enjoy the confidence of the Provincial Parliament; but it is of great moment not to carry the practice of changing Public Officers further than is absolutely necessary for the attainment of that end, lest the Administration of Public Affairs should be deranged by increasing the bitterness of party spirit, and subjecting the whole machinery of Government to perpetual change and uncertainty.

In the practical application of those views, there will, I am aware, be room for considerable difference of opinion. In this case, as in all questions of classification, varying circumstances, and the various views taken by different men, will give rise to discussions and occasional alterations with respect to particular Offices. Your acquaintance with what has passed, and is passing in the Mother Country, will suggest to you instances in which the question has been raised, whether a particular Office should, or should not, be a Parliamentary Office; and some in which different Offices have been deliberately removed from the one into the other class.

The question, how many of the Public Officers in Nova-Scotia ought to be regarded as political, is one to be determined on the general principles I have before laid down; and with reference to various considerations arising from the peculiar exigencies of the Public Service, and the finances, and social state of the Colony. The practical end of Responsible Government would be satisfied by the removability of a single Public Officer, provided that, through him, public opinion could influence the general administration of affairs. Without quite assenting to the too modest estimate which your present Council have given of the resources of the Province, I admit that the smallness of the community, its want of wealth, and the comparative deficiency of a class possessing leisure and independent incomes, preclude it from, at present, enjoying a very perfect division of public employments.

Small and poor communities must be content to have their work cheaply and somewhat

somewhat roughly done. Of the present Members of your Council, the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary, to whom the Solicitor General should perhaps be added, appear to me sufficient to constitute the responsible advisers of the Governor. The holders of these Offices should henceforth regard them as held on a political tenure; and, with a view to that end, the Provincial Secretary should be prepared, in the event of any change, to disconnect from his office that of the Clerkship of the Council, which seems to be one that should, on every account, be held on a more permanent tenure.

It is possible that in the event of any change being rendered necessary by the course of events in the Provincial Parliament, the party succeeding to power might insist on increasing this number of political Offices, by adding to the list of those to be so regarded. In case such a question should arise, I must leave it to your discretion, on a view of various local and temporary circumstances, which I am unable at present to appreciate, to form your own decision with respect to any such demand.

I should feel no objection to somewhat increasing the number of political Offices (for instance, by appointing a Financial Secretary, and a Responsible Chief of the Department of Public Lands and Works), should the expense of doing so, without injustice to those now in the Public Service, be found to be not more than the Colonial Revenue would conveniently bear. But I rely on your using your influence to resist that disposition, which a party succeeding to power often exhibits, to throw open the various Offices of emolument to their friends, without sufficient regard to the mischiefs thereby permanently entailed on the Public Service. And it is but due to what I have seen of the conduct of the principal advocates of Responsible Government in Nova-Scotia, to express my reliance on their public spirit, and sober estimate of their Country's position and interests, as the most effectual safeguard against any abuse of power.

There is another safeguard, which, even with the less considerate Members of any party, you will, I think, find sufficient to protect the Public Interests against any great disposition unnecessarily to place Offices hitherto held on what has practically been a tenure of good behaviour, on one of a more precarious nature.—However desirous the people of Nova-Scotia may be to establish the principle of Responsible Government, they would, I feel assured, shrink from effecting any reform, however just or necessary, at the cost of injustice to individuals. Now, when individuals have engaged in the Public Service under a belief, sanctioned by custom, that they obtained a tenure of their Offices during good behaviour, it would be most unjust to change that tenure to one of dependence on a Parliamentary majority, without ensuring them a provision that would make up for the loss of official income. I think that the consideration that the improvident grasping at any particular Office would necessitate the provision of an adequate pension for its occupant, will be a salutary check on any disposition to carry Party Government beyond its just limit.

This condition must be applied to the removal of those Public Officers who now have seats in your Executive Council, unless where they have clearly accepted Office on an understanding to the contrary effect. I cannot suppose that the necessity of providing the requisite pensions, will be deemed by the Assembly an unreasonable accompaniment of the establishment of Parliamentary Government. And hereafter I think it would be proper to recognize as an invariable rule, that no person should, without such provision, be deprived of any Office, (except upon the ground of unfitness or misconduct), unless he had accepted it on the distinct understanding that it was to be held virtually, as well as nominally, during pleasure.

I entertain a strong conviction that the adoption of such a rule will be found conducive, not only to the interests of the holders of Offices, but also to those of the public, and to a true economy of the public money. As I have already ob-

served, it is impossible to expect that men of superior capacity will devote themselves to the Public Service, unless they are assured that their employment will be permanent, or are offered emoluments so large as to make up for the uncertainty of the tenure by which they are enjoyed.

If the emoluments of public employment are small, and its tenure at the same time uncertain, a strong temptation is given to the holders to endeavour to make up for these disadvantages by irregular gains, and thus to give rise to practices equally injurious to the community in a pecuniary, and in a moral point of view.

You will observe that in the preceding observations, I have assumed that those only of the Public Servants who are to be regarded as removable on losing the confidence of the Legislature, are to be Members of the Executive Council.

This I consider to follow from the principles I have laid down. Those Public Servants who hold their Offices permanently, must, upon that very ground, be regarded as subordinate, and ought not to be Members of either House of the Legislature, by which they would necessarily be more or less mixed up in party struggles; and, on the other hand, those who are to have the general direction of affairs, exercise that function by virtue of their responsibility to the Legislature, which implies their being removable from Office, and also that they should be Members either of the Assembly or the Legislative Council. But this general direction of affairs, and the control of all subordinate Officers, it is the duty of the Governor to exercise through the Executive Council; hence the seats in that Council must be considered as in the nature of political Offices, and if held in connection with other Offices, must give to these also a political character. This, however, leads me to observe that, if only two or three of the principal Offices are to be regarded as political, it may very probably be advisable to assign Salaries to two or three of the Executive Councillors, as such. The Executive Council has duties of a very important character to perform; those duties, and the defects in the manner in which they had then, generally, been discharged, I find thus described in a confidential Despatch which the late Lord Sydenham, then Mr. P. Thompson, addressed to Lord J. Russell from Halifax, in the year 1840:

“The functions of the Executive Council, on the other hand, are, it is perfectly clear, of a totally different character. They are a body upon whom the Governor must be able to call at any or at all times for advice—with whom he can consult upon the measures to be submitted to the Legislature, and in whom he may find instruments, within its walls, to introduce such amendments in the Laws as he may think necessary, or to defend his acts and his policy.

“It is obvious, therefore, that those who compose this body must be persons whose constant attendance on the Governor can be secured, principally, therefore, Officers of the Government itself; but when it may be expedient to introduce others, men holding seats in one or other House, taking a leading part in political life, and, above all, exercising influence over the Assembly.

“The last, and, in my opinion, by far the most serious defect in the Government, is the utter absence of power in the Executive, and its total want of energy to attempt to occupy the attention of the Country upon real improvements, or to lead the Legislature in the preparation and adoption of measures for the benefit of the Colony. It does not appear to have occurred to any one that it is one of the first duties of the Government to suggest improvements where they are wanted. That the Constitution having placed the power of legislation in the hands of an Assembly and a Council, it is only by acting through these bodies that this duty can be performed, and that if these proper and legitimate functions of Government are neglected, the necessary result must be, not only that the improvements which the people have a right to expect, will be neglected, and the prosperity of the Country checked, but that the popular branch of the Legislature will misuse its power, and the public mind

mind be easily led into excitement upon mere abstract theories of Government, to which their attention is directed as the remedy for the uneasiness they feel."

In this view of the proper functions of the Executive Council I entirely concur ; but I greatly doubt whether they could be adequately discharged by a Council composed of only two or three persons holding Offices in the Public Service, and of gentlemen serving gratuitously. It is hardly possible to expect that those so serving should devote any large portion of their time to their public duties ; and it therefore appears to me highly desirable that Salaries should be assigned to at least one or two seats in the Executive Council.

On such terms as these, which I have thus detailed, it appears to me that the peculiar circumstances of Nova-Scotia present no insuperable obstacle to the immediate adoption of that system of Parliamentary Government which has long prevailed in the Mother Country, and which seems to be a necessary part of Representative Institutions in a certain stage of their progress.

I have thought it due to you to enter thus fully into the practical difficulties to be encountered in giving effect to those general principles which, in my Despatch of the 3d of November, I laid down for your guidance in the selection of your responsible advisers. I am in hopes that the present Despatch will leave you in no doubt as to the course to be pursued by you in the event of any change, of which you may anticipate the contingency.

I owed it to you to make myself clearly understood on this point—and I trust that what I have now said will be regarded by your Council as amounting to such a declaration of my views as was requested by them in their Letter of the 30th of January.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c.

[COPY.]

No. 26.

Downing Street, 31st March, 1847.

SIR—

Referring to my Despatch of this date, on the subject of the composition of the Executive Council of Nova-Scotia, I have to call your attention to the effect, which, adopting the suggestions it contains, would have upon the interests of Sir Rupert George. I am of opinion that the Office of Colonial Secretary is that, which, of all others, ought most properly to be considered as of a political character, and also, one which ought not to be united with any other Office ; but, at the same time, I am most anxious that in acting upon these views, the strong claims which Sir Rupert has upon Her Majesty, and upon the Province, owing to his long and useful Public Service, should not be overlooked ; and that if he should decide upon retaining the one of his present Offices which is not of a political character, ample compensation should be made to him for the surrender of the emoluments of his Office of Colonial Secretary.

I have to desire that you will strongly recommend this claim to the consideration of the Legislature, if circumstances should render it necessary so to do.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

No. 2.

(See Page .)

The Committee appointed to enquire what additional accomodation (if any) could be given to Gentlemen of the Press engaged in the business of Reporting, and as to the expediency of appointing a Reporter to the Assembly—beg leave to report as follows :

That they are of opinion that no adequate accomodation can be afforded, either for the Reporters to the Press or to the Public, until a more general arrangement is made than can be done while the Legislature is in Session, and therefore they have determined to submit to the consideration of the House only a temporary change. They recommend, therefore, that a Gallery be put up on the North wall of the Room, and as near the centre as may be between the present Gallery and the Speaker's Chair—containing as many seats as may be required by persons *actually* engaged in the business of Reporting for the Press, with a communication from the Gallery now used by the public. At the end of the Session they intend it to be removed, as they hope that in a subsequent Report they will be able to submit a plan, by which, before the House is again convened, such alterations may be made, as will afford the better accomodation now absolutely wanted for the comfort of Members, the progress of the Public Business, for the Reporters for the Press, and for the Public. No seats are now available for the better classes, or for Ladies, who wish to attend the Debates, and even the upper Gallery is so constructed that but few there can hear what is going on.

As to the employment of a paid Reporter, your Committee, after due deliberation, have come to the conclusion that the same would be inexpedient. No such Officer is employed either in the British House of Commons, or by the Parliament of Canada. Although Reports were prepared by a Gentleman disconnected with the Press, and with the utmost impartiality, there would be a difficulty in having them published—the system of Reporting is affected by the tone of party feeling, the means and circulation of the Press; and although sensible that some advantages would result from the employment of an Officer, responsible to the House, for the diligent and faithful performance of his duty, it is clear that the Country could not be informed, unless a further arrangement was made with the Press for the publication of such Reports; and in this your Committee are inclined to think, that, at present, there are insuperable difficulties.

Your Committee will report subsequently, after the duty imposed upon them has been more adequately performed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. YOUNG,
W. A. HENRY,
JOHN C. HALL.

Committee Room, January 29th, 1848.

[PART 2d.]

The Committee appointed to consider the question of Reporting the Debates, in obedience to the request of the House, beg leave to report further :

That they have seen several, if not all the Gentlemen now engaged in the business of Reporting for the Press, and they have come to the conclusion that the best place for the erection of a temporary Gallery is on the South side of the Room, about as high as the top of the pillars at the door, with a door either above the main entrance, or from the Grand Jury Room, as may be deemed best by the Architect employed to construct the same.

As

As to the employment of a paid Reporter, after having before them the Editors of most of the Newspapers, and read the written communications addressed to them, they beg to state that their opinion remains unchanged; and that in the present divided state of the public mind, and of the Press, they still think that it would be inexpedient to incur the expense which the employment of such an Officer would entail upon the Treasury.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. YOUNG.
W. A. HENRY.
JOHN C. HALL.

Halifax, 3rd February, 1848.

No. 3.

(See Page .)

DR. THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

For Payments made by the Treasurer, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1847, inclusive.

To paid sundry Warrants, in full, of the Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor,	£2500	0	0
Sundry Warrants, in full, of the Grant for support of H. M. Customs,	7144	18	8
Sundry Warrants for Salaries to the Officers of Government, per Abstract,	5695	0	0
	<u>£15339</u>	18	8
Sundry Warrants for Legislative Expenses, including pay of Members, per Abstract,		4241	19 9
Sundry Warrants for support of Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools, as per Vouchers and Abstract,		13978	7 3
On account of sundry Warrants for encouragement of Agriculture, as per Vouchers and Abstract,		1035	16 8
Sundry Warrants for allowance to Excise Waiters, Revenue Boats, and other expenses in aid of Revenue, as per Abstract,		1989	10 7
Sundry Warrants for Drawbacks, as per Abstract,		460	18 6
Sundry Warrants for Bounty for killing Wolves, as per Abstract,		25	0 0
Sundry Warrants to Commissioners of Poor, Halifax, as per Abstract,		1900	0 0
Sundry Warrants to Commissioners of Penitentiary, as per Abstract,		1450	0 0
Sundry Warrants for compensation to proprietors of Lands taken for Road alterations, as per Abstract,		664	11 8
			To

To paid sundry Warrants for advances from the
Casualty Vote, as per Abstract, viz :

Halifax County,	£41	10	7
Hants County,	39	0	0
King's County,	21	4	6
Cumberland County,	9	19	6
Pictou County,	50	0	4
Inverness County,	14	0	11
Richmond County,	12	0	0
Lunenburg County,	13	1	9
Colchester County,	51	15	6
Sydney County,	90	19	0
Annapolis County,	60	3	0
Queen's County,	34	17	0

£429 12 1

Sundry Warrants for improvement of
Roads and Bridges, and for advances
for relief of destitute in several Coun-
ties, directed to be charged to this ser-
vice, as per General Abstract, viz :

County of Halifax,	£3057	18	5
“ Hants,	2451	7	7
“ King's,	1851	18	0
“ Annapolis,	1652	12	0
“ Digby,	1470	5	3
“ Yarmouth,	1590	0	0
“ Shelburne,	1547	4	0
“ Queen's,	1725	0	0
“ Lunenburg,	2170	5	8
“ Cumberland,	1813	15	10
“ Sydney,	1854	5	0
“ Guysboro',	1210	15	8
“ Cape-Breton,	3751	7	0
“ Pictou,	2600	11	10
“ Inverness,	3879	12	9
“ Colchester,	2041	12	4
“ Richmond,	2021	11	2

36690 2 6

Sundry Warrants for expenditure on
Roads and Bridges, granted in former
years, and then undrawn, as per Ab-
stract,

976 3 3

Sundry Warrants for support of Light
Houses, as per Abstract,

5719 10 8

Sundry Warrants to Commissioners of
Sable Island, as per Abstract,

2695 19 10

Sundry Warrants for expense cleaning
Militia Arms,

151 13 8

Sundry Warrants holding Coroners' In-
quests, as per Abstract,

292 10 0

Sundry Warrants for Rations to Troops,
as per Abstract,

119 0 6

Sundry Warrants for Grants in aid of
Transient Poor, per Abstract,

339 14 0

To

To paid sundry Warrants for cost of Criminal
Prosecutions, viz :

J. C. Hall,	£14	4	8
J. Creighton,	68	14	6
L. M. Wilkins,	66	2	8
C. Twining,	17	16	10
J. T. Hill,	54	7	2
C. F. Harrington,	6	0	0

£227 5 10

Sundry Warrants for Grants in aid of
Steam Boats, Packets, and Ferries :

James Whitney,	£750	0	0
Ditto.	50	0	0
George Handley,	150	0	0
William Weeks,	20	0	0
John Copeland,	10	0	0
William Horton,	50	0	0
Eliphalet Reid,	15	0	0
Richard Carter,	10	0	0
Lemuel Morehouse,	10	0	0
Duncan McPhee,	10	0	0
James Whitney,	50	0	0
John and Charles Pernette,	15	0	0
Cornelius Craig,	10	0	0
Alexander McPherson,	20	0	0
James Whitney,	50	0	0
Edmund Crowell,	20	0	0
Joseph Vickers,	20	0	0
Richardson & McDonald,	20	0	0
John Whitney,	50	0	0
Cunningham & Knowles,	15	0	0
McMillan & Forrestall,	30	0	0
W. H. Scovil,	250	0	0
Isaiah Smith,	30	0	0
John Copeland,	10	0	0

1665 0 0

Sundry Warrants for Grants in aid of
Piers and Breakwaters, per Abstract,
viz :

King's County,	£3	14	2
Yarmouth County,	30	0	0
Givan's Harbour, King's County,	46	5	10
Annapolis County,	100	0	0
Givan's Wharf, King's County,	25	0	0

205 0 0

Sundry Warrants for Travelling Expenses
of Judges, per Abstract, viz :

Judge Haliburton,	£40	16	8
Judge Hill,	33	16	8
Judge Haliburton,	24	10	0
Judge Bliss,	49	0	0
Chief Justice Halliburton,	9	6	8
Ditto,	37	6	8

Judge

Judge Bliss,	£39	13	4	
Judge Haliburton,	50	3	4	
Ditto.	17	10	0	
	<hr/>			£334 16 8
To paid sundry Warrants on account of the General Grant in aid of the Indians, per Abstract,				385 0 0
Warrant for payment of sums granted in payment of relief afforded destitute Indians,				549 14 2
Sundry Warrants and Orders for Postages, and extension of Mail Routes, per Abstract,				1451 9 4
Warrants for Principal and Interest of Funded Debt, as per Abstract,				12202 16 5
Sundry Orders for advances to Savings' Bank,				1150 0 0
Sundry Warrants and Orders on account of charges for Public Printing, as per Abstract,				1423 5 3
Sundry Warrants to adjutants of Militia, as per Abstract,				598 12 7
On account of Warrant to Commissioners of Public Buildings,				1992 1 5
Sundry Warrants and Orders on account of Passenger Fund,				2539 13 4
Sundry Warrants for Miscellaneous Services, as per Abstract, viz :				
John Fuller,	£1	10	0	
The Treasurer, in aid of destitute in Ireland and Scotland,	1250	0	0	
Donald McKay,	10	0	0	
Coloured Population,	500	0	0	
Commissioners of Lunatic Asylum,	10	0	0	
Daniel Farrel,	25	0	0	
Francis Bourneuf,	10	18	9	
Fraser & Tremain,	150	0	0	
Commissioners of Sable Island,	67	15	4	
John Chamberlain,	40	0	0	
Robert Stone,	50	0	0	
Hon. T. N. Jeffery,	20	0	0	
James Blair,	4	0	0	
John Romans,	28	15	0	
Doctor Desbrisay,	25	0	0	
Joseph Langley,	15	0	0	
George Grassie,	10	10	0	
Commissioners of Lunatic Asylum,	100	0	0	
Overseers of Poor, Horton,	22	3	3	
David Chute,	15	0	0	
Thomas Bolton,	15	15	0	
Clerk of Assembly,	62	9	6	
Adam McNutt,	20	0	0	
Sawyer & Kaulback,	50	0	0	
Henry Horton,	3	0	0	

Joseph

Joseph Oxley,	£2 10 0	
John Givan,	5 10 0	
Diadem McNeil,	5 0 0	
Richard Starr,	3 0 0	
James Cain,	10 0 0	
Secretary of the Province,	1 3 4	
Commrs. for issuing Treasury Notes,	175 0 0	
Overseers of Poor, Wilmot,	8 5 0	
Philip Weybrant,	4 17 6	
Margaret Nickerson,	12 0 0	
Joseph Stoneman,	7 7 6	
Collector of Colonial Duty,	62 14 0	
John Hannah,	15 0 0	
James Sentell,	50 0 0	
Alexander Fraser,	13 5 2	
Lemuel Morehouse,	10 0 0	
J. J. Sawyer and others,	61 10 0	
Mark Amiro,	15 0 0	
Agricultural Society, Clare,	2 0 0	
Wilkins & Porter,	56 18 4	
J. J. Sawyer and others,	207 16 7	
Dr. Gregor,	50 0 0	
Dominique Boudreau,	30 0 0	
Donald McDonald,	15 0 0	
Overseers of Poor, Cornwallis,	4 2 2	
Peter Dawson,	1 10 0	
		£3336 6 5
To paid Provincial Secretary, from deposit made by H. W. Crawley, Esq., Fees of Grants, Sundry advances made by order of Go- vernment, as per Abstract, viz :		45 7 3
William McGuire,	£17 10 0	
Relief to Magdalen Islands,	215 1 0	
Ditto, ditto,	34 8 0	
Wm. McGuire,	25 0 0	
		291 19 0
		£116898 17 6
Balance,		10923 18 7
		£127822 16 1

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, TREASURER. Cr.

By Balance in hand 31st December, 1846,		£24349 19 9
Cash from Collector of Impost and Excise, Halifax :		
March Quarter,	£8150 0 0	
June do.	14750 0 0	
September do.	12100 0 0	
December do.	13050 0 0	
		48050 0 0
		By

By Cash from Collectors of Impost and Excise at
the Out Ports, as follows :

Lunenburg,	£282	6	10
Amherst,	364	10	4
Pugwash,	31	0	0
Guysboro',	16	18	9
Yarmouth,	740	11	4
Pictou,	1617	4	7
Digby,	411	13	7
Annapolis,	493	11	2
Windsor,	155	4	0
Maitland,	147	15	3
Westport,	36	10	9
Weymouth,	28	15	9
Cornwallis,	83	0	6
Liverpool,	171	2	6
Shelburne,	95	0	0
Port Hood,	17	0	0
Londonderry,	165	17	6
Parrsborough,	20	8	5
Cape Breton,	342	14	2
Antigonishe,	0	7	9
Givan's Wharf, King's County,	23	0	0
Gut of Canso,	20	0	0
Arichat, Estate of Turnbull,	56	0	0
Do. Jean, Acting Collector,	46	10	0
Do. Donovan,	259	4	4
Argyle,	23	0	0
Barrington,	229	5	2
Truro,	194	7	8
Wilmot,	291	2	7

£6364 2 11

Cash received from Collectors of Light Duty, viz :

Halifax,	£1075	8	5
New Edinburgh,	85	10	0
Annapolis,	21	6	1
Digby,	52	5	10
Canso, (Bigelow)	373	16	4
Do. (Carre)	32	10	0
Liverpool,	114	14	4
Guysboro',	0	3	6
Barrington,	36	18	3
Westport,	28	19	3
Argyle,	54	18	6
Sydney, Cape-Breton,	458	17	5
Cumberland,	16	19	6
Pictou,	1024	1	6
Wallace,	159	3	3
Shelburne,	6	11	1
Yarmouth,	241	15	0
Arichat,	103	19	5
Lunenburg,	34	4	5
Londonderry,	15	12	6
Windsor,	140	13	6

Maitland,

Maitland,	£34 14 9	
Cornwallis,	17 15 4	
Antigonishe,	8 16 8	
Wilmot,	8 3 10	
	<hr/>	£4147 18 8
By Amount received from the Collector of H. M. Customs,		36564 13 7
Amount from Province of Canada, towards St. Paul's and Scattarie Light Houses,	£616 9 11	
Ditto from New-Brunswick,	250 0 0	
Ditto from Prince Edward's Island,	36 19 6	
	<hr/>	903 9 5
Cash from Collector of Impost and Excise, Halifax, proceeds of 10 per cent. Duties,		212 8 11
Received from Collector of Customs, on account of Head Money, under Passenger Act, as per Abstract,		366 3 0
Received from the Attorney General on account of balance due by C. Wallace, Esq., late Treasurer,		46 19 0
Received from Board of Revenue on account of Fines and Forfeitures,		50 0 0
Received from Collector of Excise, Halifax, on account of Seizures,		5 7 8
Received by draft on Lords of Treasury, in re-payment of advances on account of Shipwrecked Seamen,		28 4 6
Amount repaid by Counties, being advances on account of Casualty Vote,		287 17 7
Amount received from Savings' Bank,		5950 0 0
Amount of Bill of Exchange on Lords of Treasury, in aid of Sable Island expenses,		495 11 1
		<hr/>
		£127822 16 1

[Errors Excepted.]

Treasurer's Office, Halifax, N. S., 31st December, 1847.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Treasurer.

No. 4.

(See Page .)

Account of Paupers remaining in on the 1st January, and received into the Poors' Asylum during the Year 1847.

Men, Halifax,	41
“ Transient,	395
	<hr/> 436
Women, Halifax,	53
“ Transient,	234
	<hr/> 287
Children, Halifax,	111
“ Transient,	86
	<hr/> 197
	<hr/> —920 Total.

Deaths

Deaths in the Poors' Asylum for the Year 1847.

Men,	58
Women,	37
Children,	26
	—121 Total.

Number of Paupers in the Poors' Asylum 31st Decr., 1847.

Men,	131 of which 22 are Lunatic.
Women,	111 " " 22 " "
Children,	66 " " 1 is a "
	—308 —45

Febry. 7th—Number of Paupers in the Poors' Asylum, 332 Men, Women, and Children.

Aggregate List of Articles purchased for the use of the Halifax Asylum for the Poor, during the year 1847.

Arrow Root, 43 lbs.,	£2 13 2	
Barley, 30 cwt. 2 qrs. 15lbs.	27 2 4	
Beer, 6464 gallons,	51 2 9	
Beef and Mutton, 19905 lbs.	255 7 8	
Butter, 808 lbs.,	31 14 2	
		£367 19 4
Bread, 5 cwt.,	£5 0 0	
Coals, 78½ chaldrons,	101 15 0	
Contingencies expended by the Matron, whose Account is audited monthly by the acting Commr.,	118 7 8	
Candles, 41½ lbs.,	1 8 8	
Clothing, Blankets, Sheets, Bedticking, &c.,	191 12 5	
		418 3 9
Chocolate, 896 lbs.,	£26 2 8	
Coffee, 147 lbs.,	4 2 8	
Flour, 344 bbls. and 11 bags,	673 0 3	
Molasses, 1013 gallons,	79 11 6	
Oatmeal, 93 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.,	105 7 5	
		889 4 6
Oil, 159 gallons,	£23 11 8	
Pork, 3145 lbs.,	53 5 11	
Potatoes, 1280 bushels,	251 15 10	
Peas and Beans, 81¼ bushels,	30 11 3	
Rice, 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.,	13 3 11	
		372 8 7
Sugar, 21 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.,	£41 0 1	
Salt, 11 hhds.,	6 11 6	
Tea, 796 lbs.,	58 1 2	
Vinegar, 50 gallons,	3 16 3	
Wine for the sick, 115 gallons,	30 16 0	
Wood, 99 cords,	68 10 0	
		208 15 0
Wool, 151 lbs.,	£9 0 3	
Fish—6 qtls. Codfish, and 3 bbls. Herring,	7 7 0	
Ironmongery, Nails, &c.,	8 10 1½	
		Glazing,

Glazing, Painting, &c.,	£8 10 0		
Leather for Shoes, and repairing ditto,	39 2 9		
Miscellaneous Expenses—Articles required for the Establishment not of ordinary consumption, purchased by the Commissioners, which do not come under other heads,	63 10 1		
	<hr/>	£136	0 2½
Stationery and Printing,	£10 11 6½		
Straw, 143 cwt.,	11 14 6½		
Soap, 308 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs. Soft, and 462 lbs. Hard,	83 11 5½		
Salaries, including Medicine and Medical attendance— Dr. Almon, £90—Matron, £50—Keeper, £50— School Mistress, £30—Clerk, £50,	270 0 0		
	<hr/>	375	17 6½
Tinware, and repairing ditto,	£23 2 2		
Truckages,	13 0 1		
Old Junk,	39 10 8		
Turnips, 25 bushels,	1 17 6		
	<hr/>	77	10 5
Horse and Cows :			
Paid for 250 bushels Bran, £16 11 3—Shoeing Horse, £2 16 2—Cow and Calf, £8,	27 7 5		
Lots on the Common :			
Paid for Ploughing, £8—Manure, 1,	9 0 0		
	<hr/>	36	7 5
Waterloo Farm and Hospital.			
Paid Rent, £55—Keeper for attendance, £10, Dr. Almon for Medical attendance,	65 0 0		
	20 0 0		
	<hr/>	85	0 0
Lumber for Coffins, and Repairing, 16903 feet,	38 12 7		
Bakery :			
Paid Baker's Salary,	36 0 0		
For 14½ Cords Wood,	7 11 0		
Gas Light Company :			
Paid for Gas Light,	38 4 6		
	<hr/>	120	8 1
Hat Manufactory :			
Paid for Palm Leaf, Oil Cloth, Leather, &c.,	118 4 2		
Removal of Paupers,	12 2 3		
Repairs to Building,	94 14 0		
Milk, 120 qts.,	2 0 0		
	<hr/>	227	0 5
Balance in Bank of Nova-Scotia,		103	13 0
		<hr/>	
		£3418	8 3

Account of the Funds received for the use of the Halifax Asylum for the Poor, during the Year 1847, and from whence received.

1847.	Commissioners.	Treasury Transient Poor.	Treasury 10 per cent.	City and County Treasurer.	Casual.	Gross Amount.
		Balance remaining in the Bank 31st December, 1846,				
Jan.,	Hon. Hugh Bell,				£8 17 5	£245 9 9
Feb.,	T. R. Grassie, Esquire,			£100 0 0	66 16 0	8 17 5
March,	Hon. E. Kenny,	£150 0 0	200 0 0	80 0 0	18 1 7	166 16 0
April,	W. Lawson, Jr.	500 0 0		100 0 0	12 18 6	448 1 7
May,	J. W. Nutting,				27 8 9	612 18 6
June,	Henry Pryor,	250 0 0			28 1 3	27 8 9
July,	Hon. M. B. Almon,	250 0 0			13 8 0	278 1 3
August,	Geo. N. Russell,				75 7 0	263 8 0
Sept.,	W. M. Allan,	200 0 0		200 0 0	3 5 0	75 7 0
Oct.,	Thos. S. Tobin,			300 0 0	31 5 0	403 5 0
Novr.,	Henry Pryor,			200 0 0	62 0 0	331 5 0
Decr.,	Chas. Twining,			240 0 0	55 10 0	262 0 0
		£1350 0 0	£200 0 0	£1220 0 0	£402 18 6	£3418 8 3
Dec. 31,	By Balance remaining in the Bank,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£103 13 0

[Errors excepted.]

Halifax, 31st December, 1847.

Examined—CHARLES TWINING, } Committee.
HENRY PRYOR, }

THOMAS R. GRASSIE, Chairman.

No. 5.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

Halifax, N. S., 27th January, 1848.

SIR—

We beg to state for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Light Houses throughout the Province are in an efficient state; well supplied with Oil, and all other necessaries.

With respect to the contemplated Light on Isle Haute, we beg to state that not having received any communication from His Excellency subsequent to the Third of June last, we took no further steps towards erecting the Light House; but our opinion still remains the same as stated in our Letter of the Second of June last, and which has been rather strengthened than otherwise by subsequent enquiry and experience.

In compliance with His Excellency's Letter of the 18th November last, we again put ourselves in communication with the Commissioners of New Brunswick on the subject adverted to in that Letter, and we have now the honor to enclose a copy of the reply, in which you will observe they do not anticipate that the Province of New Brunswick will be willing to incur any additional expense for better lighting the Bay of Fundy. But they seem to overlook a Resolution of the Legislature of New Brunswick, passed last Session, appropriating "Two Hundred Pounds for a Light House at Apple River, to be drawn for that purpose when the Legislature of Nova-Scotia shall have provided a like sum." The erection of which, as we have before reported, will be equally beneficial to the trade of both Provinces.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. CUNARD,

PER HENRY BOGGS.

THOS. MAYNARD,

J. P. MILLER,

} Commissioners
Light Houses,
Nova-Scotia.

The Hon. SIR RUPERT D. GEORGE, Bart., Provincial Secretary, &c.

[COPY.]

St. John, New Brunswick, 15th January, 1848.

GENTLEMEN—

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22nd ultimo, advising us of your attention having been called to a Report of Capt. Owen, on the Light Houses in, and the Navigation of, the Bay of Fundy, by His Excellency Sir John Harvey, and of making it a subject of communication to us, preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia and this Province.

We beg leave to say, in answer to the first paragraph, in which you state that Capt. Owen recommends "pulling down Brier Island Light House, and erecting it at the North Entrance of Westport; also the erection of a new Light House at Gull Rock, which he states has met with our full concurrence."

This subject was brought forward by Capt. Owen, in a conversation with two of the Commissioners here, Mr. Ward and Mr. Woodward, in October last. It was conceded by them, that a Light at the North entrance of Grand Passage, and one at Gull Rock, might be an improvement, as they would be good guides to the Grand Passage, as a Harbour for Vessels bound into and out of the Bay of Fundy,

dy, also as the bearings of two Lights on these two points, or a pyramid or beacon of wood made white, on the North Entrance, with the present Light House as it now stands, would enable Vessels to ascertain their position exactly with regard to the danger in that vicinity, the North-west and South-west Ledges, &c. &c. But this was only conversation, and no action was contemplated by us in the matter, believing, with you, that the present site of the Light House on Brier Island is the best selection that could be made for one Light House only; and also concurring with you, that a Light on Peters' Island, at the Southern Entrance of Westport, would be of great importance to the Navigation in that quarter, as it would be a guide to Vessels bound into or making a Harbour in the Grand Passage, for both the South and North Entrances—from the Southward it would be seen when near enough, and from the Northward, so soon as the Passage was opened, it would be a guide into or through it. This view of a Light on Peters' Island was confirmed by us when on a tour of inspection to the Light Stations in the Bay last September, at which time we visited the Brier Island Light House, and have much pleasure in saying that we found every thing at the Station in an efficient state, and the Keeper an intelligent person, and appeared to feel a great interest in his charge. Without referring to the Accounts of the disbursements of the Light House Fund, we cannot say whether this Province contributed any amount towards the erection of the Light House at Brier Island in 1832, but it has contributed towards the support of it annually ever since. Although we believe that the Legislature of this Province would be willing to meet fairly any claim upon it, for the benefit of its Navigation, we think that upon a fair review of the outlay of this Province for Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, it will be found that more has been done by New Brunswick, in which the Navigation of Nova-Scotia is benefited, than has been reciprocated. The Light Houses at Machin's, Seal Islands, Gannet Rock, Head Harbour, Point Lepreaux, Partridge Island, Quaco, and Cape Enrage, are all important to the large and increasing tonnage owned in Nova-Scotia, and employed in the trade of wood, plaister, &c., from Ports in Nova-Scotia and the Bay of Fundy to Ports in the United States, from Eastport Westward. These were all erected, and are maintained at the sole cost of this Province; and we should not expect, under these circumstances, that New Brunswick would be called upon to contribute any money towards the erection of a Light House on Peters' Island, which we hope may be established.

With respect to your remarks on the Isle Haute, as a site for a Light House, we regret to say we cannot agree with you, as we are of opinion that a Light at that place, as a leading Light, would be of great importance, for the reasons set forth by Capt. Owen, in which we perfectly agree. With respect to the erection of two Establishments on the South Shore of Bay of Fundy, alluded to by you, we are not prepared to give an opinion; but we cannot agree that the contemplated Light on Isle Haute should be superseded by any Light on Cape D'or, or on the South Shore. The fact of the South Shore being generally clear of fog when it is thick in the Bay, will only apply to the day time, as in foggy nights it is usually as thick over the land as in any other part, consequently Lights on these points would be comparatively useless; and as a mark as Pyramid or Beacon, painted white, would answer all the purposes of Light Houses in the day time.

Your communication would have been replied to at an earlier moment, but the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Ward, was unable from indisposition to attend to business.

(Signed)	ROBT. W. CROOKSHANK,	} Commissioners of Light Houses.
"	JOHN WARD,	
"	CHARLES HARE,	
"	L. WOODWARD,	

To the Commissioners of Light Houses for Nova-Scotia, Halifax.

[COPY.]

[COPY.]

Halifax, N. S., June 2d, 1847.

SIR—

In pursuance of your Letter of the 7th May last, we advertised and received Tenders for erecting a Light House on the Isle of Haute, and in the meantime one of us visited the Island, which we found presented so many difficulties, and created doubts as to the utility of a Light on the *top* of the Island, (the site selected by Captain Robb being inaccessible,) which is very high, and generally covered with fog when other parts of the Coast are partially clear.

We therefore beg leave respectfully to suggest, that Cape D'or would, in our opinion, as well as in the opinion of many disinterested and skilful persons, be a more suitable site, both as regards the erection, as well as the public convenience.

We will wait His Excellency's direction whether to adopt this suggestion, or go on with the works contemplated.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

THOS. MAYNARD,
J. P. MILLER.

SIR RUPERT D. GEORGE, Bart., &c.

[COPY.]

Objections to "Isle Haute" as a site for a Light House.

Its great height (from which it takes its name) would be considered, in all parts of the world where they have had experience in such matters, a great objection.

Scientific experiments lately made in Great Britain, by authority, have put the subject beyond dispute, and advice sent to this Country to that effect; and it accords with practical experience here, as Sambro Light, not one-third as high, was cut down in 1833, and is much improved.

It is known that summits of high lands in this climate, particularly Promontories and Islands, are covered with vapour more or less dense, according to the wind, which, in the Bay of Fundy, prevails from the S. W., the worst for fog on our Coast, and Isle Haute must, from its situation and peculiarities, be enveloped when the Coast and Head-lands are frequently clear.

The difficulty and expense of conveyance to the summit, over half a mile, and from the best information I can obtain, 200 feet above the highest *site* in England.

Two Gentlemen of experience in Nautical matters, lately stated that a Light House erected on a high situation, within their knowledge, was not seen at night more than once in twenty times of passing, by one, and by the other was never seen at all, owing to the continued *haze*.

The Island is not *directly* in the track of Vessels bound up either Bay, and divides the flood tide, which runs with great velocity, and is said to carry all Vessels clear of the Island when under its *sole* influence. On frequent enquiries, only heard of *one* Vessel ever ashore on it, and many doubt that event being *accidental*.

It has not the advantage of leading a Vessel in distress to anchorage; a most important object in selecting a *site*.

If erected on the summit and centre, which is nearly a flat surface, the sight would be obscured by the Island itself for a good distance, particularly when approaching either end.

It would not answer so well for a leading Light into and out of the Narrows or Basin of Mines, as one placed on the extreme point of Cape Do'r, (which is visible from Partridge Island,) and would materially assist Vessels in making the anchorage

chorage at *Spencer Island*, and would enable Vessels to come to *outside Cape D'or*, and wait for the next tide, a very important object with a heavy head wind; would also guide Vessels over Advocate Bay to and from *Cape Chignecto*, (which occurred twice on one tide during the recent survey of *Isle Haute*,) and in fine weather might be seen nearly to *Quaco Ledges*, and is open to all parts of *Scotch Bay* and *South Shore*.

About one mile of forest must be cut down, or the tower made so much higher than contemplated.

The uncertainty of a supply of water in dry weather.

An additional and substantial Store House must be built at the landing, to secure the supplies when first landed.

The average height of 109 Lights on the Coast of Great Britain, is 105 feet.

Do. do. 122 do. on the Coast of America, is 75 "

Do. do. 3 Principal Lights on the Coast of France, is 155 "

Do. do. 18 Lights on Coast of Nova-Scotia, 98 "

Isle Haute is about 200 feet higher than the highest site in Great Britain, from the best information I am at present in possession of.

The *Bell Rock Light*, one of the finest in the world, except the *Corderan Light*, is only 90 feet high, and cost £61,331.

The *Eddystone Light* is but 72 feet high.

The *Corderan Light* is about 187 feet, and cost less than the *Bell Rock*.

From fifteen years practical experience, and ten years on the *Light House* service, have invariably found the low *Light* the brightest.

(Signed)

J. P. MILLER.

Halifax, June 7th, 1847.

[COPY.]

H. M. S. V. Columbia, Halifax, 31st August, 1847.

SIR—

Her Majesty's Steam Vessel "*Columbia*" has now been employed nearly five years in the Survey of the Bay of Fundy, and on the Coasts of Nova-Scotia, during which time she has visited and examined all the most prominent dangers in the approach to and within the Bay of Fundy, as will be reported on herein.

The Commercial interests of these Colonies, which prompted Her Majesty's Government to direct me to perform this service, and completely to survey the Bay of Fundy, to facilitate its safe Navigation, render it a duty incumbent on me to offer to the Government and Local Authorities such observations as may conduce in any way to the end desired; therefore, Sir, I presume now to address you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Executive Government of Nova-Scotia, and to suggest such practicable arrangements as may much facilitate Commercial intercourse, and improve the Navigation in these parts.

FIRST—OF BUOYS.

1. The first natural obstacle to the convenience and safe approach of the Bay of Fundy from the Eastward, is the *Brazil Rock*, near *Cape Sable*, which, having only eight feet at low water on it, has frequently been struck upon by Ships. It is very small, and is the most prominent danger to the South-westward of Nova-Scotia, and the fear of it carries European Ships, bound to the Bay of Fundy, frequently out of their way. It is also much in the way of our Packets to and from Boston, and, if well marked, would give facility and great confidence to all Ships passing that way.

The

The best and most certain mode of marking its situation, not only as a mark for the danger, but also as an important guide to Navigators, would be a floating Light there. This, however, would, perhaps, also demand an expensive establishment, and is, so far, inconvenient; I would therefore recommend for that spot, in the first instance, a floating Buoy, with a pole, such as those used for the approach to this Port. In day-light this would always be sufficient to mark the danger, and would give great confidence to Ships passing there.

2. The Blonde Rock—being only two miles off Cape Sable—Seal Island may be considered as sufficiently marked by the Light House, but I have, within these three or four years, known three Ships to be wrecked within one mile of that Light House, in fogs. I would, therefore, recommend a similar Buoy for that place also. This rock is small, and not dangerous in clear weather; but in fogs and thick weather it is so.

The Lurcher is a considerable Ledge, dangerous only in one small spot, (which, at low water, has only ten feet on it,) so far as I have yet been able to discover. Such a Buoy as above mentioned would render this Bank, which is now anxiously avoided by Ships entering the Bay of Fundy, very advantageous as a convenient mark for the actual place of a Ship, and even as a practicable anchorage.

4. There is also the Trinity Ledge, of which the part that is dangerous is very limited, with a considerable space of good anchorage, from fifteen to seven fathoms around the danger, which, by being well marked with a Buoy, would be converted into a great convenience for all Vessels passing that way, which are numerous.

5. The North-west Ledge of Brier's Island is also a very small spot of danger, having ten feet only at low water.

A Buoy, such as described, would convert a very considerable space (hitherto much dreaded, because unknown, and its dangers much exaggerated), into an exceedingly great convenience, where safe anchorage might at least be found in any but very extreme weather.

6. And lastly, the South-west Ledge, off Brier's Island, is reported to have one small spot on it that is dangerous at low water only. I have passed over this part to seek the danger, but never found less than five fathom on it. A Buoy on the shoalest spot of this Ledge, would serve much to allay the apprehension of this exaggerated danger, which, however, at times, and during strong tides, is terrific in appearance, from its race.

7. Thus, Sir, I have taken leave to suggest, that six places where the dangers are diminutive, and which at present are greater obstructions to Navigation by the apprehensions they excite, owing to the vagueness and uncertainty of their position, than from their natural danger, might, by the application of the most simple and least expensive of all the means usually resorted to to facilitate precise Navigation, be converted into great conveniences, very advantageous to the Navigation and Commerce of the sister Provinces, requiring, however, some care to ensure fixedness in the appropriate positions, wherefore I would, with humble deference, suggest that the duty of inspection, and placing and maintaining the Buoys recommended, should be attached to the Commissioners of Light Houses.

8. Of all the dangers herein recommended to be marked by Buoys, there is not one subject to ice at any, even the most severe, season of the year.

SECOND—OF LIGHT HOUSES.

1. The Legislature of Nova-Scotia, in their last Session, were very judiciously pleased to appropriate a sum for the erection of a Light House on Isle Haute, in the Bay of Fundy—on which subject I had the honor to address a communication about four years since to His Excellency Lord Falkland. It appears, however, that the execution of this very important arrangement has been deferred in consequence of some difference of opinion among practical men.

1st—As to the actual benefit to Navigators of a Light House situated so high as between three and four hundred feet, as this Light House, by estimation, (not by actual measurement), it is presumed would be; and 2ndly—as to the benefit to Commerce of a Light House on Isle Haute, instead of at Cape D'or, or some other site.

My individual judgment in recommending that site was founded on the following considerations.

1st—The height, placing the Light House in a rarer atmosphere, would render it more visible than if it were situated lower or nearer to the horizon.

2nd—The only known damage in the Bay of Fundy, Northward of Grand Manan, is the Quaco Ledge, and this evil is so serious as to cause the loss of numerous small Traders almost every year. As some remedy, the Legislature of New Brunswick have placed a Light House on an advanced point of the Coast, at the nearest point to the said Ledge, but between eight and nine miles distant. In thick and foggy weather this would be useless as a mark for the danger to avoid it; and even in clear weather it is too distant, or its elevation too small, to be certainly discernible at ten miles distance: its height above the sea at high water not being so much as fifty feet, hence disasters by wreck are still too numerous, and additional precautionary measures necessary.

3rd—Isle Haute is the nearest point of land on the Nova-Scotia side of Quaco Ledge, and distant from it about sixteen sea miles. A Light from an elevation of three hundred and sixty feet would be visible at a distance of more than twenty miles to the smallest Vessel, and consequently would, under ordinary circumstances, be at most times available.

4th—A Light on Isle Haute would be advantageous as a mark for entering Chignecto Channel, and also to avoid Cape Split at the entrance of the Basin of Mines. If a Light House were erected on Cape D'or, it would, of course, be partially useful as a mark in the absence of any other Light.—But this would be totally useless for Quaco Ledge—the only danger being distant nearly thirty miles from it, and would be of no advantage to the Navigation of the Basin of Mines.—I beg to refer to my Report on this subject, and on Windsor, (presuming it is in the Colonial Secretary's Office).

I have also had the honour of calling the attention of the Government of New Brunswick to the better marking of Quaco Ledge—a subject of the greatest importance to the Commerce and intercourse of both Provinces.

2. I beg to transcribe a copy of the Report of a deputation of the Commissioners of Light Houses for New Brunswick, and my own opinion on the subject of a Light House at Apple River, in Chignecto Channel, of the Bay of Fundy.

“The said Commissioners, viz: Messrs. Owen, Captain R. N., and Lieutenant Hare, R. N., visited Apple River and its outer anchorage on Friday, 16th July, 1847, and afterwards inspected the approaches to that spot, and sought all attainable information as to a proper site for a Light House there, and its necessity and utility.

“They report—“We ascertained that Apple River is a place of considerable traffic—that although situated in Nova-Scotia, its Commercial Regulations are principally with New Brunswick—and that it is important, as almost the only refuge for Coasters, on the exposed Coasts of either shore of Chignecto Bay, below Grindstone Island, being also a point (in that Channel) which all Coasters endeavour to make, to assure their navigation in bad or thick weather, both when entering and departing from the said Channel.

“We also ascertained that the North-eastern point of Apple River, which is called by various names, and by us Cape Capstan, furnishes a very proper site for a Light House, and, in our opinion, it is highly important to the Coasting Trade of both Provinces that the said point should be marked by a Light House, which, however,

however, need not be on so large a scale as the principal ones, and may be tinged or coloured red to distinguish it from others, to which it should be considered as subsidiary.”

“ We consider that as an important point to secure the safe Navigation of Coasting Vessels, we ought not to delay the erection, even for the co-operation of Nova-Scotia, but commence the erection and equipment immediately, requesting our Government to communicate on the subject with that of Nova-Scotia.”

It is a question for the future, whether the Light House at Apple River, being made sufficiently powerful, might not be substituted for that on Cape Enrage, distant scarcely ten miles from it, and on a point which has some dangerous Ledges near it; more particularly if a Light House be hereafter erected on Cape Maranguin, as is also contemplated in the same Report. In this last Session, the Legislature of New Brunswick appropriated Two Hundred Pounds for a Light House at Apple River, to be drawn for that purpose, when the Legislature of Nova-Scotia shall have provided a like sum.

3. On the side of Nova-Scotia, it may now be right to consider the position of the Light House on Brier's Island, it is even now a most important Light, but answers no other specific purpose than as a mere mark for the spot, (which, indeed, in that part is very important), but the Harbour of Westport or Grand Passage, between Brier's Island and Long Island, would become most valuable as a Port of refuge if properly marked by a Light House on Peter's Island, which would serve for almost all of St. Mary's Bay, and make that fine piece of water wholly available as a safe refuge, especially if a Light on the Gull Rock* were substituted for one on Brier Island, not one league South of it. For the Gull Rock Light, being seen from the N. W. and Westward, would assure any Ship that she was clear of the N. W. Ledges, and the one on Peter's Island would always be a sure guide to enter Westport, either from the Bay of Fundy or that of St. Mary's, and would at all times be visible as soon as a Vessel had attained so far as Gull Rock, which Light would thus become a mark to avoid the N. W. Ledges, or a tolerable anchorage found on them if required.

I would therefore humbly recommend a Conference of the Commissioners of both Provinces on the subject of so lighting St. Mary's Bay, as to render it an available refuge for Ships in any season or extremity.

For this purpose an actual visitation, by a deputation from both bodies, would be requisite. The Little Passage itself would also, if appropriately lighted, furnish another available channel to Ships for attaining the fine Bay of St. Mary's, and finding there a secure asylum in extreme weather—a matter of great importance to the Commerce of the Bay of Fundy, more particularly in the winter season.

THIRD—OF BUOYS AND BEACONS.

There now only remains for me to offer a very general observation on the Southern and Eastern Coasts of Nova-Scotia.

Perhaps no Coast in the world is blest with so many and such fine Ports: the very circumstance which makes it intricate and difficult for general and precise Navigation, furnishes good Ports and safe refuge for Ships almost everywhere from Cape Canso to the Seal Islands, at Cape Sable.

To render these available, however, for any useful or Commercial purpose, it is highly necessary that the dangers, and certain distinguishable points, be well marked by Buoys or Beacons; and I have no hesitation in offering, for the consideration of His Excellency and the Government, my conviction that the appropriation of even a small sum annually, for the specific purpose of the general improvement of Navigation on the Coast, by proper Buoys and Beacons, would have the effect of causing great and immediate improvement, and giving confidence to Mariners.

This

* The Gull Rock is the Southern limit or danger of St. Mary's Bay and Brier Island.

This suggestion is not merely speculative, for H. M. S. V. "Columbia" has several times struck on sunken dangers on these Coasts, which could not have occurred had the commonplace precautions of proper Beacons and Buoys been provided.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) W. F. W. OWEN, Capt. R. N.,
And Naval Surveyor.

Approved—

(Signed) FRANCIS W. AUSTEN,
Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief.

The Colonial Secretary for Nova-Scotia, Halifax.

[COPY.]

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 7th August, 1847.

SIR—

I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a Letter from Mr. Isaac Woodward, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Light Houses, together with an extract from the Minutes of the Commissioners of that Board, and also the extract of the Report of Captain Owen and Lieutenant Hare, on the subject of Light Houses on Cape Maranguin and at Apple River, therein referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN J. SAUNDERS.

Sir RUPERT D. GEORGE, Bart.

[COPY.]

St. John, 2d August, 1847.

SIR—

I am directed by the Commissioners of Light Houses to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the enclosed extract from the Minutes of the Board—also the extract from the Report of the Honorable Captain Owen and Lieutenant Hare, on the subject of Light Houses on Cape Maranguin and at Apple River.

Respectfully, &c.

(Signed) I. WOODWARD.

To the Hon. JOHN S. SAUNDERS, Prov. Sec., Fredericton.

*Commissioners of Light Houses,
St. John, 2d August, 1847.*

Read—A Report from Captain Owen and Lieutenant Hare, of their examination of Apple River, in Nova-Scotia, and Cape Maranguin, in New Brunswick, as sites for Light Houses, in accordance with the wishes of this Board, as per their order of the 13th July last, and also in carrying out the recommendation of the Select

Select Committee of the House of Assembly of the 1st April last, in regard to the subject.

Ordered, That the said Report be recorded, and that a copy of that part relating to the erection of a Light House at Apple River be forwarded to the Executive Government, with a request that His Excellency will be pleased to bring the same under the notice of the Government of Nova-Scotia, and that the Members of this Board, being aware of the importance of a Light House at that point to the Coasting Trade, both of New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, in the Bay of Fundy, recommend that it be immediately proceeded with to the erection, on the conditions of the appropriation for this purpose, made by the Legislature of this Province* at the last Session, being complied with, or otherwise, as may hereafter be deemed expedient.

They are of opinion that such a building as would be required at that place may be erected for about £300, and that the annual expense of keeping about £100; and further, so much of the Report as relates to the erection of a Light House on Cape Maranguin, be requested to be laid before the Legislature at its next Session, in accordance with the wishes of the Committee on Light Houses, as per their Report to the House of Assembly on 1st April, 1847.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

(Signed)

I. WOODWARD.

Extract from the Report of Commissioners Owen and Hare, to the Board of Commissioners for Light Houses at Saint John, as per order of the said Board, made on the 2d August instant, so far as relates to Apple River, in Nova-Scotia, and Cape Maranguin, in New Brunswick.

APPLE RIVER.—The said Commissioners quitted St. John on Thursday, the 15th instant, and the next morning visited Apple River and its outer anchorage, and then and afterwards inspected the approaches to that spot, and sought all attainable information as to a proper site for a Light House there, and also as to its necessity and utility.

We ascertained that Apple River is a place of considerable traffic, and that, although it is situated in Nova-Scotia, its Commercial relations are principally with New Brunswick; that it is very important, as almost the only refuge for Coasters on the exposed Coasts on either shore of Chignecto Bay, below Grindstone Island; and that is the point which all Coasting Vessels endeavour to see to assure their navigation in bad or thick weather, both entering and departing from the said Bay.

We ascertained that the North-eastern point of Apple River, which is called by various names, and by us Cape Capstan, furnishes a very proper site for a Light House; and that, in our opinion, it is very important to the Coasting Trade of both Provinces that the said point should be marked by a Light House, which, however, need not be on so large a scale as the principal Light Houses, and should be coloured or tinged red to distinguish it from the others, to which it should be considered subsidiary.

We consider that as an important point for assuring safe navigation to Coasters, that we ought not to delay the erection even for the co-operation of Nova-Scotia, but commence the erection and equipment immediately, requesting our Government to communicate on the subject with that of Nova-Scotia.

We are decidedly of opinion that a Light House on Cape Maranguin would very much facilitate, and give reasonable safety and confidence to the navigation of

both

* £200 towards the expense of erecting a Light House at Apple River, in Nova-Scotia—the same not to be drawn until a similar Grant be made for this purpose by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia.

both branches of Cumberland Basin, as before said, if of sufficient height to be visible in both arms, which we believe would be the case if erected on the highest point of land over the Squaw's Cap and Cape Maranguin; but if it should be considered more advisable to confine its utility to the Forks of the Bay, to Memramcook, Pettescodiac, Shepody, and both shores at Jogins, then a point on Maranguin, about its S. W. entrance, near Bare Cape of Maranguin, may be chosen very advantageously.

We notice these particulars, leaving to the Board of Commissioners to recommend the site of the Light House on Cape Maranguin, if they recommend one, as they may judge most expedient.

(Extract from the Report, by order of the Board,)

(Signed)

I. WOODWARD.

St. John, N. B., 2d August, 1847.

Halifax, 28th August, 1847.

SIR—

We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 13th inst., enclosing copy of the Report from the Commissioners of Light Houses in New Brunswick, on the subject of a proposed Light House at Apple River, in this Province.

In reply, we beg leave to enclose copy of a Report we made to you on this subject, dated the 3d December, 1838, to which we have to add, that a Light House has since been erected at Yarmouth, in this Province, and one at Cape Enrage, in New Brunswick; and further, that the Legislature of this Province has passed a Grant for a Light House at Isle Haute, the erection of which has only been delayed in consequence of some difference of opinion as to the precise site, which will be determined at the next Session of the Legislature, when a Light House will be erected at Isle Haute, or in its vicinity.

We think it right to make these observations, that due care may be taken to distinguish the Lights from each other, as there will be several within a short distance.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

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S. CUNARD,

THOS. MAYNARD,

J. P. MILLER,

} Commissioners
} Light Houses,
} Nova-Scotia.

The Hon. SIR RUPERT D. GEORGE, Bart., Provincial Secretary,

[COPY.]

Halifax, 3d December, 1838.

SIR—

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from His Excellency Sir John Harvey, relative to the erection of a Light House on Apple River Head. We have also received from the Commissioners of Light Houses in New Brunswick their Report on the same subject.

There is no doubt that a Light House at the entrance of Apple River would be of service to the Navigation of that part of the Bay of Fundy; but as the Light House on Cape Enrage will be only ten miles from the proposed site at Apple River

River Head, we do not think the Legislature of this Province would be disposed to erect a Light House at that place, more especially as it is in contemplation to build a Light House next year at the entrance of Yarmouth Harbour, which will very much benefit the Navigation of the Bay of Fundy.

We are, &c.,

(Signed)

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S. CUNARD,

THOS. MAYNARD,

J. P. MILLER,

} Commissioners
} Light Houses,
} Nova-Scotia.

SIR R. D. GEORGE, Bart.

Halifax, N. S., September 20th, 1847.

SIR—

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 6th instant, with a copy of a Letter from Captain Owen, R. N., on the subject of Buoys and Light Houses on this Coast, and on the Shores of the Bay of Fundy.

The fixing of Buoys, as stated by Captain Owen, would certainly add to the security of Vessels approaching the Coast.

If such Buoys are established, they should be frequently visited, to ascertain that they are in their proper places, and to replace them when out of order, otherwise they may lead Vessels astray, and do injury instead of benefit. This duty will be attended with considerable expense.

It may be proper here to add, that we have placed Buoys on several parts of this Coast during the last few years, but they are not in very exposed situations.— Captain Owen recommends the erection of Light Houses at the following places, viz :

Peter's Island, at the entrance of Westport—Gull Rock—Apple River—Isle Haute.

These Lights would be of great benefit to the Navigation of the Bay of Fundy ; but we hardly think the Legislature would be disposed to incur so great an expense at one time. And it may not be improper here to state, that Mr. Miller, who has visited Isle Haute, and taken much pains to obtain information, is of opinion that Cape D'or, or some other contiguous point on the Main Land, would be preferable to Isle Haute ; but Captain Owen, and his Pilot, Mr. Card, are decidedly in favor of Isle Haute.

These Lights will be equally beneficial to the Navigation and Trade of New-Brunswick, and that Province should bear half the cost of building the Light Houses, and of maintaining them afterwards.

As we have had frequent opportunities of consulting with Captain Owen, who is one of the Commissioners of Lights, and who is so well acquainted with the Bay of Fundy, and from whom we have received much valuable information, we do not think it will be necessary that we should proceed to New Brunswick to consult with the other Commissioners in that Province.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

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S. CUNARD,

THOS. MAYNARD,

J. P. MILLER,

} Commissioners
} Light Houses,
} Nova-Scotia.

The Hon. Sir RUPERT D. GEORGE, Bart., Prov. Secretary.

Halifax, N. S., December 22d, 1847.

SIR—

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 18th November last, enclosing a Report of the Honourable Captain Owen, on the subject of Lights and Beacons in the Bay of Fundy, and to which we have given due consideration, and regret we cannot fully coincide with him in all the suggestions submitted in said Report, and beg to call the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to our Report on Light Houses and Beacons last year; also a Letter addressed subsequently to the Chairman of the Committee on Navigation Securities, (a copy of which we annex), on the necessity of erecting Light Houses and Beacons on other parts of the Coast of Nova-Scotia, which, in our opinion, would prove much more beneficial to the Trade and Navigation of the Province, as well as benefitting the Trade of New Brunswick and other Countries, (but not to the extent that the suggestions of the Commissioners of New Brunswick, if carried out, would attach to that Province alone).

The reasons given for the change of site and erection of Lights at certain places, we freely admit are very strong, and for similar but stronger reasons do we recommend the attention of the Legislature to localities named by us, as decidedly of greater importance to the interests of this Province, (which we conceive it to be our duty to promote), as well as that of all stranger and adjoining Colonies; and we respectfully but earnestly suggest, that the removal of an old and well established Light, or Beacons, should only be attempted after the most mature and deliberate consideration, more particularly when the trifling distance (about three miles) proposed in this instance would not act as a warning to strangers, who, for years to come, might not be aware of the change, and be led into the danger, which, by this proposal, it is intended to avoid; and we are strengthened in our opinion by that of many old and experienced Masters and Pilots of both Provinces, at present in Halifax—one of whom was Pilot of the Revenue or Government Cruizer more than forty years ago, and previous to the erection of many of the Lights in the Bay, and has continued to navigate the Bay of Fundy successfully ever since, in all classes of Her Majesty's Ships—and from our own experience for the last ten years, and at times during the winter months, we regret we cannot concur with the Commissioners of New Brunswick and Captain Owen, on whose scientific attainments we place great reliance, and for whom, personally, we have the greatest respect.

It may not be irrelevant here to remark, that from enquiries and references we believe that about the year 1809 a deputation of both Provinces met at Brier Island, and, in conjunction, selected the site where the Light now stands, and caused one to be erected and put in operation that year; that the building became defective, and unfit for service; and, about twenty years afterwards, the Commissioners of both Provinces, or a deputation of them, again met and decided on not repairing the old Tower—made a re-survey of the Island, and determined, with the advice and assistance of some of the leading inhabitants of the Island, to erect the present Light House, and, at the same time, could not pitch upon so eligible a site as where the old one stood, which had to be pulled down—the expense of erection being borne by this Province; and the loss of the Neptune is attributed to the present building in open day, and not to an improper position of the Light at night.—We, therefore, in lieu of the alteration, beg leave again to recommend what we think will more readily meet the views of our Legislature, namely, to erect an economical distinguishing Light on Peter's Island, on the South or Seaward entrance of Grand Passage, which will answer nearly as well to guide Vessels in the North entrance, (a secondary consideration), and will, in a great measure, answer the purpose of the one proposed about three or four miles off, on Gull Rock, which we freely admit is a very good position for a Light, (but can name sites of greater importance);

importance); and may add, it is the most desolate and exposed spot yet selected in the Province for the residence of a family, affording neither wood, water, and, we believe, not shelter for a boat, whereas a man with a moderate salary, on Peter's Island, would be comfortable.

In again alluding to the proposed site on Isle Haute, we are still of opinion the cost of Light, and requisite expenditure in clearing the Island of the extensive forest which covers it, would prove much more beneficial to the general interests of the public, and that part of the Province, if appropriated to the building of two Lights on the South shore of the Bay, (which has so often been the scene of numerous and fatal disasters, exceeding, we believe, in extent and calamity any that have taken place on Quaco Ledge—as a supposed means of avoiding which we believe to be the chief inducement the Commissioners of New Brunswick have for strongly adhering to the proposed site on Isle Haute, which we are informed, and believe, is entirely free, in itself, from disaster), should our present suggestion to adopt Cape D'or not meet the approbation of the Legislature.

And we are strengthened on this point by the recollection of some of the most calamitous shipwrecks on record, long previous to the commencement of Captain Owen's practical acquaintance with the peculiarities of the winter navigation of the Bay of Fundy, it is our belief, that during a gale and heavy sea, when the navigation of that extensive and inhospitable Coast (affording very few contrasted, and, at present, *undistinguishable* spots where a crew in distress would hope to save themselves), is mostly to be dreaded, the dangers about Quaco Ledges are comparatively lessened—let a Vessel be in whatever position or bearing you please from an *isolated shoal*, either side of which is perfectly safe with plenty of sea room; but not so on an iron bound and precipitous lea shore, nearly eighty miles in extent, without a Beacon of any note to guide by day, or Light by night, to one of the few spots, when, as we have before said, there would be any chance of saving life.

The next proposal of Captain Owen is the placing and erecting a Beacon on the dangerous and extensive Ledges off Gannet Rock, in which measure we most cordially concur; and respectfully suggest that the expense of it, with the erection and keeping the Light on Peter's Island, (if adopted), should be equally borne by New Brunswick.

With respect to the Light proposed at the entrance of Pubnico Harbour, we admit that much benefit would result to the Coasting Trade of both Provinces, but we do not consider it would benefit Navigation generally in the Bay, and therefore beg leave to decline recommending it at present to the notice of the Legislature, while so many more important positions are unprovided for.

It must be borne in mind that the Legislature of Nova-Scotia has of late years contributed most liberally for the erection and maintenance of several efficient and useful Lights on various parts of the Coast and Bay of Fundy, as well as sanctioning the expense of improving and rendering the old Establishments equally beneficial.

In conclusion, we beg to assure His Excellency that we will take steps to obtain the co-operation of the Commissioners of New Brunswick, and, at the same time, bestow that attention to a subject of such great importance to the prosperity of this Province, as well as the safety of the seafaring portion of its inhabitants, and feel that both Provinces are indebted to Captain Owen for the interest he has taken in these matters.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. CUNARD,
PER HENRY BOGGS.
THOS. MAYNARD,
J. P. MILLER,

} Commissioners
Light Houses,
Nova-Scotia.

The Hon. Sir RUPERT D. GEORGE, Bart., Prov. Secretary.

[COPY.]

[COPY.]

Halifax, March 3, 1847.

SIR—

The attention of the Commissioners of Light Houses has again been drawn to the important subject of improving the Eastern approach to the Harbour of Halifax, by Commander Judkins of the Steamer Cambria, who, in common with his brother Commanders, have been long advocating the erection of a distinguishing Light East of the Harbour, near that dangerous vicinity Jedore, with the numerous Ledges around it, on one of which a Steamer lately struck, and narrowly escaped destruction. Commander Judkins gives, as additional reasons for this object, the increased number of Steamers building for the Line and additional trips, thereby increasing the risks. The Commanders of the Steamers also acknowledge the gratification and benefit they, in common with others, have experienced in the newly erected Light on Beaver Harbour Island.

The Commissioners deeming the subject of great public importance, consider it their duty to bring it to your notice.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOS. MAYNARD, } Commrs. Light
J. P. MILLER, } Houses, N. S.

The Chairman of the Committee on Navigation Securities.

H. M. S. V. Columbia, Halifax, 25th September, 1847.

SIR—

I have the honor to forward to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, an extract from a Letter this day received by me from Lieutenant Kortright, R. N., who is now engaged in surveying St. Mary's Bay, bearing upon the subject of my communication of the 1st instant, relative to Buoys, &c. on the Coast of Nova-Scotia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. F. W. OWEN,
Captain, Naval Surveyor.

The Colonial Secretary for Nova-Scotia.

Extract from Lieutenant Kortright's Letter.

“During our sounding operations of last week we fell in with a small Shoal having only six feet water on it, with from three to five fathoms all round. It lies N. E. of Sissiboo about three miles, and N. W. of Gilbert's Point about two miles. There is plenty of water both inside and outside of the Shoal. As there is a great deal of traffic up the Bay, in Coasters, it would be very desirable to place a Buoy on the spot.”

I have, &c.

A. KORTRIGHT, Lt. R. N.

H. M. S. V. "Columbia."

SIR—

In the transcription of my Letter of the 11th inst., I perceive some trifling errors in the geographical sites mentioned for Brier Island, therefore I have the honor to transmit a rectified list of them,

And am,
Sir,

Your humble servant,

W. F. W. OWEN, Captain.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, Halifax, N. S.

Tables of Latitudes and Longitudes.

BRIER ISLAND, FROM PLAN.				Latitude.	Longitude.
Episcopal Church,	-	-	-	44d. 15m. 23s.	66d. 20m. 20s.
N. E. point proposed Light House,	-	-	-	44 17 05	66 19 50
Light as now,	-	-	-	44 14 51	66 23 2
Gull Rock,	-	-	-	44 12 38	66 23 8
North-west Ledge,	-	-	-	44 18 45	66 23 18
South-west Ledge,	-	-	-	44 11 15	66 24 0
Peters' Island, (centre)	-	-	-	44 15 23	66 19 47
Haines', Long Island,	-	-	-	44 16 40	66 19 0
Variation of the Compass, 15d. 20m. W.					
SEAL ISLAND OF CAPE SABLE.				Latitude.	Longitude.
Light House,	-	-	-	43 23 50	66 00 20
Blonde Rock,	-	-	-	43 21 45	65 58 10
North extreme,	-	-	-	43 26 10	66 00 56
Pubnico, the Port, Beach at entrance,	-	-	-	43 35 50	65 46 50

W. F. W. OWEN, Captain.

17th November, 1847.

H. M. S. V. Columbia, Halifax, 11th November, 1847.

SIR—

H. M. S. "Columbia," under my command, having been ordered to England before the completion of the Survey of the Bay of Fundy, and since I last had the honor to address His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of Buoys, Beacons, and Light Houses, on 31st August last, I have since seen and conferred with the Commissioners of Light Houses of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, and beg leave to report (for record, if deemed worthy of it), some notices which seem essential to the Commerce of both Provinces, rendered more evidently so by the recent loss of the "Neptunus," and valuable cargo, on the N. W. Ledges of Brier Island, in open day, (as reported to me,) and of the "Java," on Seal Island of Cape Sable.

There is now one Light House on the South-west part of Brier Island, in Latitude 44d. 15m. 10s., Longitude 66d. 22m. 36s. W., or 2d. 49m. 05s. W. of Halifax Dockyard, (the Ogle Tablet.) The variation of the Compass being 15d. 20m. W. in Westport. This Light House is now in sufficiently evident mark to lead a Ship clear of danger, as so recently proved.

Therefore, with the confidence resulting from careful examination, I take leave to recommend, first, that the Light be removed from its present site to the North-eastern point of the same, (Brier Island,) which would involve but little expense for a new wooden structure only.

The advantages which would result from this change would be, first, the Light House would be on the point nearest the danger, and with the other Light to be proposed on Gull Rock, would furnish at all times a definite mark to avoid the danger of the Ledges, precisely one league to the N. W. of the site proposed, by the angle subtended between the two Lights. Secondly, the Light House, so removed, would render Westport always available as a Port of Refuge by night or day, whereas now, without such aid, Westport (presenting such numerous advantages,) is by night dangerous to enter without an experienced local Pilot. Thirdly, in the proposed site on the N. E. point of Brier Island, it will be more advantageously placed for Ships both from and to St. John, New Brunswick. In this recommendation the Commissioners of Lights for N. B. do decidedly concur.

Secondly—I also beg leave to propose (as I have before done) an additional Light House on Gull Rock, the abrupt and safely approachable Southern extremity of Brier Island—because, when this Light would not be visible, a Ship would be too near Brier Island; that is, the Light House on Gull Rock being seen, would always by night or day carry a Ship outside of the N. W. Ledges, and by the means of the subtended angle and compass, a Ship might always measure her precise place; and Ships, at all times, when such a structure would be visible, might find refuge and safety in St. Mary's Bay. The past history of wrecks near Brier Island is the strongest certificate of the necessity of this Light on the Gull Rock, and for the removal of the one last mentioned.

It has been, and I believe is in contemplation to recommend a Light House to be placed on Peters' Island, in St. Mary's Bay, at the Southern entrances to Westport, and the Commissioners of New Brunswick do concur that such a Light would have some partial advantage; but if the arrangement of the two Lights mentioned, viz., to remove the present Light to the N. E. Point of Brier Island, at the N. W. entrance of Westport, and to place a new Light on Gull Rock, a Light House on Peters' Island would not be immediately essential to safe navigation, nor at all to the Bay of Fundy, its use being limited to Westport itself, and St. Mary's Bay, for which its advantage must be acknowledged.

Since I last addressed you, the "Columbia" has visited Isle Haute, and I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Report from Lieutenant Shortland, omitting the sketch, and again beg leave to state, on my own judgment, and the testimony of many trading masters, that there is no spot so eminently advantageous for a Light House in that extremity of the Bay of Fundy, but that it would be useless for the entrance of the Avon, or Windsor.

There is but one point more not mentioned in my Letter of August 31st last, which requires notice immediately, viz: There should be a Beacon on the Dry Ledge, which lies about two miles Westward of the Gannet Rock, between Cape Forchu and Cape Sable, Seal Island.

Bearings of the Gannet Ledge, from the highest part of Gannet Rock or Island, bears S. 51d. W., nearly about 2 miles the course from Cape Forchu Light; S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. by Compass, will lead about half a mile clear of the Ledge, to the Westward of it.

I have also recently examined the state of Cape Sable, Seal Island, and regret that several charts have misplaced the South point, and of the Blonde Rock near it, in Latitude—therefore I have the honor to note its true site according to our observations.

Seal Island Light House, off Cape Sable, Latitude 43d. 23m. 50s. N., Longitude 66d. 00m. 20s. W.

Seal

Seal Island, the North extremity, Latitude 43d. 26s. N., Longitude 66d. 00m. 56s.

The Blonde Rock, the Southern danger of Nova-Scotia, about two miles and a quarter Southward of the Light House, is in Latitude 43d. 21m. 45s. N., Longitude 65d. 58m. 10s. W.

This very dangerous point to the approach of the Bay of Fundy, has in its vicinity the beautiful and safely approachable Port of Pubnico, presenting most easy and safe refuge to Ships; this Port should be marked with a Light on the Beach at its entrance, in Latitude 43d. 35m. 50s. N., Longitude 65d. 46m. 50s. W.

The variation in this region is now 7d. W., nearly.

The Geographical site of the new Light House to be erected on Isle Haute, will be Latitude 44d. 15m. 10s. N., Longitude 65d. 1m. 20s. W. Var. Compass 18d. 6m. W.

The most proper place for the Light House on Brier Island, is on the extremity of the North-east point of Brier Island, to mark the North-western entrance of Grand Passage on Westport, in Latitude 44d. 18m. 00s., Longitude 66d. 20m. 50s. Var. of the Compass 15d. 20m. W.

The Gull Rock is in Latitude 44d. 14m. 30s., Longitude 66d. 23m. 15s.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Plan of Brier Island for reference; and am,

Sir, &c. &c.,

W. F. W. OWEN, Captain.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for Nova-Scotia, &c.

H. M. S. V. "Columbia," St. John, 22d October, 1847.

SIR—

In compliance with your order of the 19th instant, I weighed in H. M. S. V. "Columbia" at 6 P. M.—on the 20th proceeded to Isle Haute, landed Lieutenant Ross, Messrs. Swanson and Ketchum, and anchored the "Columbia" off Black Rock Point at 7h. 50m. A. M.—landed myself, Messrs. Forbes and Carey to observe, the day being very favorable: at 6 P. M. it clouded in so as to prevent my observing the Pole Star. We weighed and proceeded at 7 P. M., picked up Mr. Ross off Isle Haute at 10h. 40m. P. M., and arrived in St. John at 6 A. M. on the 22d—since which the weather has been such that we have not been able to get observations.

We have arrived at the following results:

ISLE HAUTE.

Latitude,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45d. 15m. 6s. N.
Longitude in T.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 20 0-1 W.
Or,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 0 2 W.
Variation of Com.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 18 1 W.

BLACK ROCK POINT.

Latitude,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 10 47 N.
Longitude,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 48 5 W.
Variation of Com.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 1 0 W.
Isle Haute, } By T. N.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 40 40
Pullins, } Dist. 9 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

High W. 21 8 35 A. M.—Range 34ft.—Rate of Chron. 3 5 miles per

CAPE SPLIT.

Latitude,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45d. 18m. 95s. N.
Longitude,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 34 8 W.
True bearing from Isle Haute, N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76 50 0 E.

Dist. 18 1 miles.

CAPE D'OR

Latitude,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 16 9 N.
Longitude,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 48 75 W.
Tr. Bg. from Isle Haute, N.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 56 0 E.

Dist. 8 1 miles.

CHIGNECTO HEAD.

Latitude,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 18 96 N.
Longitude,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 57 6 W.
True bearing from Isle Haute, N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 41 0 E.

Dist. 4 25 miles.

I have made a rough Mercators projection of the whole, which accompanies this.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

P. FREDK. SHORTLAND, Lt.

To the Hon. Capt. W. F. W. OWEN, H. M. S. V. Columbia.

No. 6.

(See Page .)

Copy of a Despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir John Harvey to the Right Honorable Earl Grey, dated April 1st, 1847, No. 22.

MY LORD—

There being reason to apprehend that a large body of Emigrants will be induced to seek refuge in Nova-Scotia during the present year, owing to the existing distress in Ireland and parts of Scotland, and to the groundless reports which, as I understand, have been industriously circulated that the proposed Rail Road between Halifax and Quebec will soon afford work and high wages to thousands, I consider it my duty to inform Your Lordship that this Province is in no respect prepared for the reception of poor people of this description, and that the landing of even a small number in the Colony, suffering as it is under the scarcity produced by the failure in the Potatoe and Grain Crops in the last two seasons, would be seriously injurious to the Province itself: while those resorting to it in the expectation of ameliorating their condition would be grievously disappointed.

I therefore earnestly request Your Lordship to cause instructions to be given to the Emigrant Agents at the principal Ports in the United Kingdom to discourage, in the present year, all Pauper Emigration to Nova-Scotia, including Cape-Breton, where distress is greater than elsewhere, especially among those who, within the last few years, have arrived from the Islands and Highlands of Scotland.—There is no demand for unskilled labor in any part of the Province; and the means of remunerating Agricultural labor of any kind are greatly diminished—the Farmer in many of the best portions of the Country being compelled to purchase many of those articles he had been accustomed in former years to sell. Extreme privation and misery would therefore necessarily be the lot of those who should come hither in search of any kind of employment, without the means of self subsistence for at least two years; nor should they rely, as the practice has been, on obtain-
ing

ing assistance at the outset from their friends who have preceded them, for they would assuredly be found as much in need of aid as themselves. Since the autumn numerous representations have been made to me of the destitution which pervades many of the more recently settled districts; and as the spring advances, and the scanty stock which, with frugality, it was hoped might last through the summer, becomes exhausted, appeals for relief are constantly coming in even from the older and more fertile Townships, so that I look with extreme anxiety for the result of the next harvest; for should it please the Almighty to visit us again, and for the third time, with an insufficient return from the soil, the destitution in Nova-Scotia will be as general and appalling as that which now prevails in Ireland.

After this explanation, Your Lordship will not be surprised at my solicitude to guard against the disembarkation on our shores of any portion of the numerous unhappy beings, whom want at home, and the hope to better their fortunes in America, will shortly drive across the Atlantic.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The Right Honble. the EARL GREY.

[COPY.]

No. 30.

Downing Street, 29th April, 1847.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 22, of 1st April, in which you apprise me that the resort to Nova-Scotia, in the present state of the Colony, of any number of the poor Emigrants who may leave the United Kingdom during this season, would be productive of serious injury to the Province, and of great disappointment to the Emigrants themselves.

Upon the receipt of your Despatch I directed the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to cause it to be printed in a cheap form, with a few words, stating that they had been instructed to do so for the information of parties proposing to emigrate. I further directed the Commissioners to forward copies for general distribution to all their Emigrant Agents at the Ports of Embarkation, and to the Officers of Customs at those Ports where no Emigrant Agents are stationed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

[COPY.]

No. 33.

Downing Street, 14th May, 1847.

SIR—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 30, of the 29th ultimo, I transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a Letter from the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, reporting the measures which have been adopted for discouraging the Emigration of Labourers to Nova-Scotia.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

[COPY.]

*Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
7th May, 1847.*

SIR—

With reference to your Letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting a Despatch received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, on the inexpediency of Emigrants proceeding to that Province, we have the honor to state that this Despatch has been published in the Newspapers, and been annexed to our Annual Report; and also that, in compliance with the directions conveyed to us, we have furnished the Government Emigration Agents with printed copies of it, and desired them to do their best to discourage any emigration of labouring people to Nova-Scotia in hopes of employment.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

T. FREDK. ELLIOTT,
C. ALEXR. WOOD.

JAMES STEPHEN, Esq.

[COPY.]

Downing Street, 1st December, 1847.

MY LORD—

I have purposely deferred answering your Despatches of the 28th June, and of the 13th of July, transmitting Addresses to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, and from the Corporation of Montreal, on the subject of the Immigration into Canada of the present year, until the termination of the season for Emigration had enabled me carefully to review all that has taken place during its progress.

I have now to inform Your Lordship that I have had the honor of laying these Addresses before the Queen, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive them very graciously; and I have further to instruct Your Lordship to acquaint the Public Bodies from which these Addresses proceed, that, in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, Her confidential servants have most anxiously applied themselves to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt in order to meet the just wishes therein expressed, by guarding, so far as human precautions may avail to do so, against the recurrence of calamities so deeply to be deplored as those, which, during the year now about to close, have befallen, not only the Emigrants who have left our shores, but, through them, the Inhabitants of the British North American Colonies.

I need scarcely assure Your Lordship that these calamities, as described in your Despatches, and in the Public Journals of the Colony, have caused to us most sincere and lively sorrow; but, upon looking back at the melancholy history of these sufferings, it is at least some consolation to us to reflect that they do not appear to have been produced or aggravated by our measures, or by our having neglected any precautions it was in our power to adopt. It is no slight gratification to us now to remember, that strongly as we were urged in the beginning of the present year to take measures for carrying Emigration from Ireland to a much greater extent than that to which it could naturally attain, and to add to the multitudes who flocked unaided to America, by providing at the public expense for the conveyance across the Atlantic of a large additional number of those who were anxious thus to fly from distress in Ireland, we steadily refused to do this, and abstained from giving any artificial stimulus to the tide of Emigration, while, at the same time, we took such

such precautions as were in our power to mitigate, as far as possible, the sufferings to which we foresaw that even this spontaneous Emigration would most probably give rise.

As it is highly important that the people of Canada should clearly understand both what were the measures which Her Majesty's Government really adopted in order to meet the difficulties which were anticipated from the emigration of so large a body of persons from Ireland, and also why those measures were not carried further, I have called upon the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to draw up a Report, (not for my own information, but for that of Your Lordship, and of the public both at home and in the Colonies), explaining fully the policy which had been pursued, and the obstacles which stood in the way of any more effectual interference on the part of Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of averting those calamities which have unfortunately occurred.

I have now the honor of forwarding to Your Lordship a copy of the Report, which, in compliance with the instructions I had conveyed to them, has been furnished to me by the Commissioners. In this very able document Your Lordship will find it to be shown that it would have been practically impossible, and that if possible, it would have been inhuman and unjust, to have interfered by any exercise of the authority of the Legislature, or of the Executive Government, to detain at home the multitudes who, during the past year, have endeavoured to escape from misery and starvation by emigrating from Ireland to America; and also, that the emigration of so large a number of persons who had previously suffered so severely from the consequences of that visitation with which it had pleased Providence to afflict us, inevitably led to the breaking out of disease, which could not be prevented from spreading itself from the Emigrants to the Inhabitants of the Colonies to which they flocked. The latter, have, however, in this respect, only suffered in common with Liverpool, and various other places in Great Britain, to which the natives of Ireland have brought the fever which raged in that Country. I need scarcely inform you that the evils to which these Towns have been exposed from the Immigration from Ireland of vast numbers of persons suffering from destitution and disease have been the most serious, and have been the subject of very great complaint. It has been beyond the power of either the Executive Government, or of Parliament, to prevent the effects of the calamity by which Ireland has been visited, from being severely felt in other parts of the British Empire, on both sides of the Atlantic.

I must refer you to the Report itself for the facts and reasonings upon which we founded these conclusions as to the past; and I now proceed to the more important question, as to what are the measures which, from the experience of the present year, may be considered best adapted to improve the mode of conducting Emigration for the future? Upon this subject, after having maturely considered the different suggestions of the Commissioners, I am not of opinion that it would be sufficient to accomplish the object in view, that Parliament should pass a new Passengers' Act enforcing the various additional regulations which they have proposed.—It may be expedient that the Passengers' Act should be thus amended, and Her Majesty's Government will not fail very carefully to consider whether any proposal to that effect should be submitted to Parliament; but I am of opinion, that even if this should be done, it would not supersede the necessity of other measures which may best be adopted in the Colonies. Looking to the results of the Emigration not only of the present, but of former years, it will be found that the health and comfort of Emigrants, during their voyage, depend less upon the regulations established by Law, than upon the care and humanity of those by whom their conveyance is undertaken. When the Owners and Masters of Ships, and the Brokers to whom Emigrants apply for passages, have exerted themselves to perform their several duties effectively, and in the spirit of the existing Law, the regulations of that

that Law have proved sufficient to protect Emigrants from any serious amount of suffering, except that arising from the attacks of disease, against which it was impossible to guard. On the other hand it is equally proved by experience, that it is extremely difficult to ensure by detailed regulations, enforced by penalties, that treatment of Emigrants which is necessary in crowded Ships, in order to prevent their health from being injured. The most perfect rules which could be devised, with regard to the maintenance on board of Emigrant Ships of proper ventilation, cleanliness, and regularity, would be of little avail, unless in each Ship there were placed some Public Officer to see that they were obeyed; and this, I need hardly observe, the very large number of Ships employed in this trade would render practically impossible. Hence it seems to follow, that while some general regulations, the breach of which can easily be detected and punished, may, with great advantage, be established by Law, the requisite attention to the health and comfort of Emigrants may best be secured by making it the obvious pecuniary interest of those by whom their conveyance to the Colonies is undertaken, that they should arrive without having suffered from sickness. Nor does it appear difficult to devise the means by which this may be accomplished: a very simple alteration of the Colonial Law, under the authority of which the Emigration Tax is levied, would answer the purpose.

I would suggest, for the consideration of yourself and of your Council, that the Provincial Legislature might, with great advantage, be invited to enact, that in case a Ship is placed in Quarantine for more than such a brief specified period as would merely suffice for observation or cleansing, the tax on every Emigrant on board should be doubled; and that if detained so long that the double tax would not cover the consequent expenditure, the surplus shall also be charged to the Ship, provided that the whole amount is not to exceed the rate of One Pound per head.

The enactment of a Law of this kind would render it so manifestly the interest of the Owners and Masters of Ships to avoid receiving on board Passengers labouring under infectious diseases, and to enforce the cleanliness, ventilation, and attention to diet, on which the health of large bodies of persons at sea so entirely depends; and so much is in the power of those whose interests would thus be engaged in preventing abuse, that such a measure would supersede the necessity of a multitude of minute regulations, which it would be extremely difficult to enforce. The same principle might also be applied in attempting to check another evil which has been the subject of much and of just complaint. I observe it is stated in the Reports now before me, that there have arrived both in Canada and in New Brunswick, during the present season, a large number of persons totally destitute, and at the same time incapable of labour, and that a considerable burthen is likely to be thrown upon both Provinces by the maintenance of Emigrants of this description, consisting of widows and children, and of the aged and infirm.

It is impossible to deny the justice with which the Colonies complain of this burthen; and in order that they may not in future be exposed to it, I am of opinion that it would form a very proper provision in any new Law to be enacted by the Provincial Legislatures, that in every case in which the Local Authorities of the Port at which an Emigrant Ship arrived, saw reason to apprehend that any of the Emigrants might become a burthen upon the Colony, they should be empowered to require from the Captain, before the Vessel should be permitted to clear out on her return voyage, security for the repayment of any expense which might thus become necessary on account of such Emigrants within one year after their arrival.

This would be a provision somewhat similar to that which exists in the Law of New York on this subject; but that Law requires the Master of a Ship to give security for all his Passengers, at the same time giving him the option of avoiding this obligation by paying One Dollar a head as commutation money, and, practically,

cally, this payment is always preferred. The effect, consequently, of this arrangement is merely to impose an additional Emigrant Tax of a Dollar a head, without giving to the Ship-owner any motive for preferring Passengers likely to be able to maintain themselves by their own labor to those who are not so. It would be advisable, in order to discourage the introduction of helpless paupers into Canada, that the Ship-owner should be required to give security only for those of his Passengers who might obviously come under this description; but that, on the other hand, he should only be entitled to avoid this obligation by the payment of Ten Shillings a head on all such Emigrants. Should it be considered that it would be found practically difficult for the Local Authorities to determine in what cases to call for this security from the Masters of Ships, the object in view might be partially attained by imposing an additional tax of Five Shillings upon women and children, and men appearing to be sixty years of age and upwards. I am aware that an indiscriminate increase of the tax upon women and children would be less directly calculated to attain the end in view than the regulation I have first suggested, and it might not be altogether free from objection; still, I am of opinion, that such an increase of tax without at all preventing able bodied Emigrants from carrying with them their wives and children, would tend to discourage the arrival of too large a proportion of the class of Emigrants most likely to become chargeable to the Province, while looking to the purposes to which the money raised by the tax is applied, it would be only reasonable that, as being the most likely to become chargeable, such Emigrants should pay more than others.

With a similar object, I should suggest that the tax otherwise payable should further be doubled in respect of all Emigrants who should arrive later in the season than the 1st September, and should be trebled on those arriving later than the 1st of October in each year.

There is no doubt that the arrival of Emigrants so late in the season greatly increases the probability of their becoming a burthen on the Province during the winter, and the tax to which they are liable should be augmented in proportion.

It might also be expedient to add a clause imposing a penalty upon the Ship, if it should appear that during the voyage the Passengers had not been supplied with a proper amount of provisions. You will find it explained in the enclosed Report that the Ration of Bread which the Act of Parliament requires to be applied to Emigrants by the Master of the Ship was not intended to be their only food, but that in the scarcity of last year many of those who embarked for America were induced to trust entirely to the Ship's provisions, which afford by no means a sufficient allowance for the maintenance of health, it would therefore seem highly expedient, that in any Provincial Act which may be passed, the Masters of Emigrant Ships should be required to take care that their Passengers should either put on board a stock of provisions for themselves, or that such addition should be made from the Ship's Stores to the Ration of Bread now required by Law, as to guard against the consequences of an inadequate allowance of food.

The enactment of such a Law as I have now described, would be calculated to relieve the Province, both by diminishing the expenses which would be likely to be thrown upon it on account of the Emigrants who arrived, and also by increasing the amount of the tax now levied upon them and applicable to these expenses.

To such a measure, therefore, not carrying the restrictions to be imposed upon Vessels to be engaged in this trade further than I have suggested, Her confidential servants would be prepared to advise that Her Majesty should assent; but I must remind you, that while it is proper for the reasons I have stated, that some such regulations as I have recommended should be enforced, the true interest of the Province, no less than that of this Country, requires that these regulations should not, by their own severity, throw needless obstructions in the way of an intercourse

between the Queen's Dominions on this and on the opposite side of the Atlantic, which is of the utmost importance to both.

Not only has Emigration been the means of adding largely, in the last twenty years to the industrious population, and, therefore, to the wealth of Canada, but also it is to be recollected that the profit derived from the conveyance of Emigrants on the outward voyage, enables the Ships which carry them to bring back the produce of Canada at a much cheaper rate than would otherwise be possible. With regard, therefore, to any Bill for the regulation of Emigrant Ships, which may be tendered for your acceptance by the other branches of the Provincial Legislature, it will be your duty carefully to consider its provisions before you assent to it, and to decline doing so if you shall judge that it is of too rigorous a character. It is the more indispensable that you should perform this duty with caution, and with firmness, on account of the obvious inconvenience which would arise from its being necessary that Her Majesty should disallow an Act upon this subject, to which your own assent had been given, while at the same time it would be impossible that Her Majesty should be advised to permit an Act, imposing needless or improper restrictions upon so important a trade, to remain in force. I should further recommend that the operation of any Act of this description should be limited to two years; this would remove much of the difficulty of permitting it to continue in force, if it should contain any provisions of a questionable character.

I have also to instruct you, if any such Act shall be passed, to forward it to me by the very earliest opportunity, in order that Her Majesty's final decision may be pronounced upon it with the least possible delay.

Before I close this Despatch, I have only further to direct your Lordship, in bringing this most important subject under the consideration of your Council, and of the Legislature, to remind them that although the enactment of such a Law as I have suggested might be of great service in checking abuses, and preventing the recurrence, with the same intensity as before, of the evils which have just been so seriously felt as arising from Emigration, it would do nothing towards the accomplishment of such an improvement as I believe to be no less practicable, than it is desirable, in the existing mode of settling upon the soil of Canada the host of Emigrants which annually land in her Ports. Upon this subject I have, in former Despatches, so fully stated my views, that it is only necessary for me now to repeat my firm conviction, that there is nothing in the situation of Canada which renders it impossible, by judicious regulations, to provide for the occupation of her vacant territory in a regular and systematic manner, instead of leaving this to be effected, as heretofore, by the desultory, and too often ill directed efforts of individuals.

The saving of labour and of capital which would result from such a system, would cause the increase of the numbers of her inhabitants by Emigration to be the means of advancing the Province yet more rapidly in wealth and in civilization. The persons necessary for establishing such a system, are, by the Constitution of Canada, vested in her own Legislature and People; to them, therefore, I must commit the consideration of the subject, only assuring them, through your Lordship, that any measure they may adopt for this purpose will meet with the best encouragement which it is in Her Majesty's power to afford.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, &c.

[COPY.]

No. 51.

Downing Street, 2d December, 1847.

SIR—

With reference to the unfortunate sickness and distress which occurred amongst the Emigrants from Ireland last year, I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the enclosed copy of a Despatch addressed by me to the Earl of Elgin, containing the views of Her Majesty's Government on that subject.

You will see that I have instructed His Lordship to propose the enactment of a Provincial Law for affording some additional security against the occurrence of such misfortunes; and in order that Vessels may not be diverted by that Law to other Ports to which it will not extend, I have to direct you to suggest the enactment of a similar measure to the Legislature of Nova-Scotia.

As, however, it will, for obvious reasons, be desirable that there shall be as little difference as may be in the regulations on this subject, in the several British Provinces in North America, I have requested Lord Elgin to take the first opportunity of communicating to you the heads of any measure which may be introduced by the Government of Canada, in order that so far as you see no reason to suppose that any objection will be felt at the seat of your Government, you may cause similar provisions to be submitted to the Legislature of Nova-Scotia.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY.

[COPY.]

No. 53.

Downing Street, 16th December, 1847.

SIR—

With reference to the question which has been so frequently suggested, whether every Ship conveying One Hundred Passengers to North America should be required by Law to be provided with a Surgeon, I have the honor to acquaint you, that with a view to obtain some authentic evidence on the point whether or not such a rule could be carried out in practice, I applied to the principal Medical Institutions in the United Kingdom to favor me with their opinion—whether the required number of duly qualified Surgeons could be found, at a moderate charge to the Ship-owners. The enclosed Return of the number of Surgeons who would have been required in the first three quarters of this year, was transmitted to those Institutions for their information, but with a statement that it was not probable, that, in future years, Emigration would be carried on to the same extent as in the season just concluded.

I now send you the replies received from the principal Colleges in England, Scotland, and Ireland, with a Report made to me respecting them by the Emigration Commissioners. It seems to me apparent from these documents that it would not be practicable, without often arresting Emigration, and entailing great confusion, to render the employment of a Surgeon in Passenger Ships to North America compulsory by Law.

I trust also that the enactment, by the Provincial Legislature, of a Law in accordance with the suggestions contained in my Despatch to you of may give to the Owners and Masters of Emigrant Ships so strong an interest in adopting all the precautions in their power for preserving the health of the Passengers, that

that no practicable evil may result from not enforcing the employment of a Surgeon on board such Ships.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c.

[COPY.]

Number of Vessels from the undermentioned Ports between January and June, 1847, which carried One Hundred Statute Adults and upwards, and which, therefore, would have required a Surgeon, if the Law on that subject had extended to North America.

	Jany.	Feby.	Mar.	1st qr.	April.	May.	June.	2d. qr.
London,			2	2	5	9	9	23
Liverpool,	15	30	69	114	78	73	38	189
Plymouth,	1		2	3	1	1	1	3
Glasgow & Greenock,			4	4	6	5	5	16
Dublin,			3	3	7	10	8	25
Belfast,		3	5	8	13	11	6	30
Londonderry,			5	5	14	11	7	32
Sligo and Out Ports,			2	2	11	14	9	34
Limerick,					12	19	3	34
Cork,			4	4	20	16	10	46
Waterford & N. Ross,		1		1	6	16	4	26
Baltimore,					2	1		3
Galway,		1	4	5	5	3	2	10
	16	35	100	151	180	189	102	471
					First three months,			151
					Total,			622

*College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
18th November, 1847.*

In reply to the enquiry addressed by the Honorable the Secretary for the Colonies to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in reference to the expediency of an amendment in the Passengers' Act, so as to compel every Ship carrying One Hundred Passengers to British North America to be provided with a Surgeon, "whether an adequate number of duly qualified Surgeons could be found to undertake this duty at a moderate charge to the Ship-owners."

The President having submitted the same to the Council of the College, together with a Table shewing the number of Vessels which sailed from the principal Ports of the United Kingdom during the present year, is desired to express their doubt whether the entire number of duly qualified Surgeons required could be obtained for the year 1848; but as regards the contingent required for English Ports, viz—334, the Council are of opinion that for the service of the year 1849, (if not for

for that next ensuing), the required number might be found of Surgeons competent to undertake this duty, provided the return of the Surgeon to this Country were guaranteed without delay and free of cost, and what the Council would deem a sufficient remuneration were secured to him.

(Signed) **BENJ. TRAVERS,**

President Royal College of Surgeons of England.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., &c.

[COPY.]

Apothecaries' Hall, 5th November, 1847.

I have conferred with my colleagues on the subject of your Letter of the 27th ultimo, and I am enabled to report to you for Lord Grey's information, that it is our unanimous opinion, that as respects Ships leaving the Ports of England for British North America, and carrying 100 Passengers, an adequate number of duly qualified Medical Practitioners would be found to serve on board such Ships at a moderate charge to Ship-owners.

In submitting this opinion to Lord Grey, I am requested by my colleagues to state, that having regard to the nature of the duties which the Medical Practitioner, serving on board such Ships, will be called upon to discharge, it is essential for the protection of the Passengers, many of whom are women and children, that such Practitioner should have given evidence of his competency to practice Medicine, as well as Surgery; and we are satisfied that an adequate number of Practitioners, possessing both a Medical and Surgical qualification, would be found without difficulty, who would undertake the duty at a moderate charge to Ship-owners.

The Society have no reason whatever to doubt that an adequate number of Medical Practitioners would be found to undertake the duty in question on board of Ships leaving the Ports of Scotland and Ireland, but the Society's experience does not enable them to express a decided opinion with regard to those parts of the United Kingdom.

(Signed)

EDWARD BUN, Master.

BENJN. HAWES, Esq., &c.

[COPY.]

Edinburgh, 30th October, 1847.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 27th instant, requesting, on the part of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, my opinion whether an adequate number of duly qualified Medical men could be found to undertake, at a moderate charge to the Ship-owners, the duty of Surgeons to the Emigrant Ships between this Country and North America.

In reply, I beg to state to his Lordship my fears that an adequate number of Surgeons could not be obtained for this purpose, at the present time.

It is, I apprehend, in a very great measure to the youngest members of the Profession, that the Ship-owners would have to look for Medical Officers. But during the last fifteen years the number of Medical Students in Great Britain and Ireland have rapidly decreased, so much that minor situations, in private as well as pub-

lic professional practice, are now filled up with far greater difficulty than only a few years ago; and this difficulty, which I have myself experienced when referred to from parties in Country Districts on several late occasions, must, in my opinion, go on increasing still further for some time to come.

My position as Professor in the University, enables me at all events to say, that the Medical Students of this City, including both those attached to the extra Academic Medical School, consist, in a very great measure, of young men to whom, at the conclusion of their studies, the appointment of Surgeon to an Emigrant Ship bound for North America, would be no object of desire, both by reason of the low pay which could be afforded, and because the appointment would very seldom lead to anything better. Indeed, I really do not know any Medical appointment which I should find it more difficult to fill up, were I referred to.

This state of things, so different from what was the case only fifteen years ago, depends on several circumstances, which it would be out of place to mention here, and which could not be removed for a considerable period.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. R. CHRISTISON,

President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., &c., &c.

Merion Square, 2nd November, 1847.

In reply to your Letter of the 22nd October, I beg to state for the information of Earl Grey, that I am decidedly of opinion an adequate number of duly qualified Physicians (or Surgeons, with the Medical education essentially necessary,) could not be found at a moderate charge to Ship-owners, to enable them to provide one for each Ship carrying 100 Passengers to British North America, and that any Act of Parliament to compel them to do so must greatly *interfere* with *Emigration*, which, in the present alarming state of Ireland more especially, is absolutely essential to the existence of very many thousands of our fellow creatures.

It appears to me the competition amongst Ship-owners for Passengers, is likely to induce them, voluntarily, to provide Medical attendance where it can be done with advantage.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBT. COLLINS,

President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

BENJ. HAWES, Esq., &c.

P. S. If Government were to pay a fixed and *permanent* salary for the performance of such a duty, the required number of duly qualified Medical men could, I have no doubt, be found; but so long as the remuneration depended upon the *occasional* and *uncertain* engagements of Ship-owners, the measure would be impracticable.

[COPY.]

*Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
26th November, 1847.*

We have the honor to acknowledge your Letters of the 11th and 23rd instant, accompanied by replies from some of the principal Medical Institutions of the Kingdom, to Lord Grey's inquiries, whether it is probable that a sufficient supply
of

of Surgeons could be procured by Ship-owners for all Vessels carrying 100 Passengers to America.

Before reporting on these, it may be proper briefly to point out that, in one respect, an enactment that a Surgeon must be carried, would differ from almost all other requirements of the Law. When it is stated that a particular supply of provisions must be carried, or that there must be a given height between decks, the condition is one of which the fulfilment can be reduced to a certainty beforehand. The Ship-owner can either assure himself that he is able to satisfy the requirement, or else abstain from entering into the business.

But if he do take Emigrants at all, he must enter upon his preliminary proceedings long before the time for engaging a Surgeon, and then supposing that when that time arrives he cannot procure a Surgeon, or that the Surgeon he has procured becomes, for any reason, unavailable at the last moment, it is difficult to exaggerate the perplexity which must ensue.

A Ship-owner willing to perform his contract, and having committed no fault, would find himself liable to an indefinite detention of his Vessel, at charges which certainly cannot be supposed to be less than from £10 to £12 per day; his outlay having been made, and his agreements with the Passengers in force, he could not throw up the business; and it is difficult to say how long, at a remote place, both he and his Passengers might have to remain in this dilemma.

We mention the Passengers, for they would experience their full share of the difficulty. They would see their means wasting away at a distance from the homes they had finally quitted, and the enactment intended for their benefit, might inflict on them a serious injury; whilst, therefore, it would in itself be desirable that Surgeons should be carried, yet, unless there is good reason to suppose that they would be procurable in such numbers as to avoid the occurrence of such difficulty as above described, it would hardly seem expedient to enact, by Law, that no Ship whatever, with 100 Passengers or upwards, should sail for North America.

Such being the question, the following appears to be the substance of the answers received by Lord Grey's inquiries.

The President of the College of Physicians at Dublin, gives his opinion that an adequate number of duly qualified Physicians or Surgeons could not be found, at a moderate charge to Ship-owners. He adds, in a Postscript, that if indeed Government were to create a fixed and permanent service for that purpose, Medical men would doubtless offer themselves in sufficient numbers; but that they could not be procured in the ordinary course of Commerce.

The President of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, likewise expresses his apprehension that an adequate number of Surgeons could not be obtained in Scotland.

The President of the College of Surgeons in London expresses the opinion of the College, that for the year 1849, (if not for next year,) the required number of Surgeons for English Ports might be found, provided they were to be allowed a free passage back to this Country, and were to be secured a sufficient remuneration.

The Society of Apothecaries, whilst stating that they have not sufficient experience out of England to offer a decided opinion in respect to the other parts of the United Kingdom, expresses their conviction that for Vessels sailing from English Ports, an adequate number of duly qualified Practitioners could be supplied at a moderate cost.

The real question, however, is necessarily whether Surgeons enough could be procured by the whole United Kingdom. If an enactment were made, imposing a charge on Ships sailing from England, which would not apply to Vessels sailing from Scotland or Ireland, the tendency would obviously be only to drive business away to the more favored Ports; and, in fact, it would obviously be inconsistent with

with all established principles to make a distinction in shipping regulations between one part of the United Kingdom and another.

Considering, therefore, that it is evident from the Letters above received, that after consulting the best authorities, none of them are found prepared to express an anticipation that the requisite number of Medical men could not be found for the Emigration Ships which sail to North America from the United Kingdom.— We fear no other conclusion can be arrived at than that this is not an object which can, under present circumstances, be compulsorily provided for by Law. We trust, however, that an inducement to do all that is practicable will be supplied by the measures which Lord Grey has in contemplation, for giving to Ship-owners additional motives to take every security in their power for effecting the conveyance of Emigrants in good health.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT,
FREDERICK ROGERS.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., &c.

No. 7.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

No. 38.

Downing Street, 30th September, 1847.

SIR—

I have had under my consideration the two undermentioned Acts, passed by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, in the month of March last, entitled, "An Act in addition to, and altering the Acts for, establishing Regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands within the Province," and "An Act relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province."

I have not failed to lay before the Queen the Address transmitted in your Despatch, No. 23, of the 1st April, from the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, praying Her Majesty to pass the former of these Laws; but it has not been in my power to advise Her Majesty to comply with that Address of the Assembly, for the following reasons:

It is proposed by this Act to reduce the price to be paid for Ungranted or Escheated and Wilderness Lands in Nova-Scotia from 1s. 9d. to 1s. Sterling, per acre, the former price having been fixed as the maximum upset price by an Act passed in the Session of 1843, and continued for three years by an Act passed in the course of last year.

I have reason to believe that much inconvenience has resulted from frequent changes in the price of Crown Lands in the North American Colonies, and I consider that it would not be advisable to sanction the repeal of a Law passed so recently as last year to continue provisions which the present Act would necessarily alter. But, independently of those objections, I am far from being satisfied that any reduction in the price of Crown Lands would facilitate the objects contemplated by the Act, of promoting the settlement and improvement of the Country, or substantially assisting the Emigrant.

It has, on a former occasion, been considered by Her Majesty's Government, that the rate of 1s. 9d. per acre for Land in Nova-Scotia, was too low when it is a maximum as well as a minimum price; but in deference to the superior local knowledge of the Lieutenant-Governor, and adverting to the inferiority of the soil
of

of Nova-Scotia, as compared with that of the adjoining Provinces, the objections of Her Majesty's Government to that low valuation were not, at the time, insisted on.

Under these circumstances, to reduce now to 1s. per acre, the price actually established by Law, is a proposal, which, if carried into effect, would, in my judgment, prove the reverse of advantageous to the real interests of the Colony. It would not only tend to diminish the value of landed property, and be unjust in its operation towards those persons who have been required to pay a higher price for the Lands which they obtained from the Crown, but it is also more than questionable whether any real advantage would accrue to those who were enabled to obtain Land at so cheap a rate.

What is requisite for the benefit of the purchasers of Waste Land, and more especially of Emigrants who wish to settle upon the hitherto unoccupied territory of the Province, is not that Land should be sold at a lower price, but that the price paid for it should be so laid out as to facilitate its profitable occupation.

Upon this point, I have to call your attention to the following observations, which I lately had occasion to make to the Governor General of British North America, in regard to a plan of systematic colonization which was projected in Canada. I stated, that "what seems to be most required, is to carry further than has yet been done the principle of making all who obtain Land pay for it such a price as at once to afford the means of effecting those improvements by the construction of Roads and Bridges, and by erecting Schools and other Public Buildings, which are necessary for its regular and systematic occupation.

"If no Public Lands were alienated, but at a price sufficient to pay for such improvements, and if the money obtained from their sale were so expended, Land would only be purchased where the improvements were already in progress, while the settler receiving in return for the enhanced price he paid for Land, but the advantage of those works by which its profitable occupation is facilitated, would not, in reality, pay more, perhaps not so much, for the mere Land, as when it is disposed of at a very low and almost nominal rate."

With regard to the Act making alterations in the Crown Land Department in Nova-Scotia, I have to state, that I have no reason to suppose that the measure which the Legislature has thought proper to pass on this subject is defective in point of detail; but it is open to the objection that it makes provision for the regulation of Offices which cannot, at present, be regarded as other than provisional—whilst the question relating to the surrender of the Crown Revenues in Nova-Scotia, in exchange for a Civil List, continues unadjusted.

Until that question be determined on a complete and satisfactory basis, it would be premature to sanction such arrangements as are provided for in this Act. You will communicate this Despatch to the House of Assembly, in answer to their Addresses to you of the 30th and 31st of March, at the same time assuring them of Her Majesty's readiness to assent to any measures which may appear to be really calculated to promote the settlement of the territory of Nova-Scotia, and place so important a department of the Provincial Administration, as the management of the Waste Lands, upon a permanent and economical footing.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

(See Page .)

At the Court at Windsor, the 22d day of November, 1847.

PRESENT—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

&c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the Month of March, 1847, pass seventy-six Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :

No. 2717. An Act to improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.

No. 2718. An Act further to improve the Administration of the Law.

No. 2719. An Act for applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the service of the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven, and for other purposes.

No. 2720. An Act to prevent the fraudulent making of false and pretended Conveyances of Lands, or of interests therein.

No. 2721. An Act relating to the Burial Ground near the Town Plot of Cornwallis.

No. 2722. An Act relative to the Sittings of the Supreme Court and General Sessions of the Peace in the County of Shelburne.

No. 2723. An Act relating to the Laws of the Province.

No. 2724. An Act to provide for the drawing of Juries in the County of Yarmouth, for the present year.

No. 2725. An Act to amend the Act for the Summary Trial of Actions before Justices of the Peace.

No. 2731. An Act to continue and alter the Acts to amend the Act concerning Duties on Liquors distilled within this Province.

No. 2734. An Act to continue and amend the Acts for granting Duties on Licenses for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors.

No. 2735. An Act concerning Loans for the relief of Distressed Settlers.

No. 2736. An Act to exclude incompetent persons from the practice of Physic and Surgery.

No. 2737. An Act in addition to an Act for the regulation of Juries, so far as relates to certain Counties therein named.

No. 2738. An Act to provide for the drawing of Petit Juries for the Supreme Court in Halifax, for the present year.

No. 2740. An Act relative to the General Sessions of the Peace in the County of Cape-Breton.

No. 2741. An Act to alter the Sittings of the General Sessions of the Peace for Queen's County.

No. 2744. An Act in relation to an Assessment for a Fire Engine at Dartmouth.

No. 2745. An Act in relation to the admission of certain persons as Attorneys and Barristers.

No. 2746. An Act to enable the Nova-Scotia Marine Insurance Company to compensate their Directors and Auditors.

No. 2747. An Act in further addition to the Act relating to Highways, Roads, and Bridges.

No. 2748. An Act for appointing Trustees for Public Property in the County of Colchester.

No. 2750. An Act to prevent Coasting on the Highways.

No.

- No. 2752. An Act to authorize the appointment of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Tatamagouche.
- No. 2753. An Act to provide for the opening of a new Line of Road from Dartmouth to the Settlements on the Eastern Shores.
- No. 2754. An Act further to alter the Acts respecting the collection of Poores' Rates in the Township of Pictou.
- No. 2755. An Act respecting the collection of Poores' Rates in the third section of the Township of Pictou.
- No. 2756. An Act to establish the Toll to be taken at Grist Mills.
- No. 2757. An Act in relation to the support of the Poor in certain parts of the Township of Egerton.
- No. 2758. An Act for regulating the Common of the Township of Lunenburg.
- No. 2759. An Act for regulating the Common of the Township of Clare.
- No. 2760. An Act relating to Streets and Highways in certain Towns and Places therein mentioned.
- No. 2761. An Act to shut up a certain Line of Road in the Township of Pictou.
- No. 2762. An Act in relation to the New Road from Malignant Cove to Antigonishe.
- No. 2763. An Act to provide for the partition of certain Lands in the Township of Barrington.
- No. 2764. An Act to Incorporate the Londonderry Mining Company of Nova Scotia.
- No. 2765. An Act to Incorporate the Nova-Scotia Fire Insurance Company.
- No. 2766. An Act to Incorporate the Alumni of King's College, Windsor.
- No. 2767. An Act to Incorporate the Nova-Scotia Horticultural Society.
- No. 2768. An Act to Incorporate the Givan Wharf Company.
- No. 2769. An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Water Company.
- No. 2772. An Act relative to the Sitting of the General Sessions of the Peace in the County of Digby.
- No. 2773. An Act for establishing separate Boards of School Commissioners in the County of Cumberland.
- No. 2774. An Act for regulating the Commons at Sydney, in the County of Cape-Breton.
- No. 2775. An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Trustees of St Matthew's Church in Halifax.
- No. 2776. An Act to establish the Boundary Line between the Counties of Cape-Breton and Richmond.
- No. 2778. An Act to repeal the Acts to prevent the Forestalling, Regrating and Monopolizing of Cord Wood in Halifax.
- No. 2779. An Act to make perpetual the Act concerning Malicious Injuries to Property.
- No. 2780. An Act to repeal the Act to empower the Supreme Court, at their stated Sittings in the Town of Halifax, to try Offenders who may be guilty of Felonies in other Counties in this Province.
- No. 2781. An Act to make perpetual the Act for making regulations to prevent Dogs going at large in certain cases.
- No. 2782. An Act to make perpetual the Act to amend the Act for determining differences by Arbitration, and to render references to Arbitration more effectual.
- No. 2783. An Act to continue the several Acts for the prevention of Smuggling.
- No. 2784. An Act to continue the Acts for the regulation of Juries.
- No. 2785. An Act to continue the Acts for granting Duties on Licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, and Sales by Auction in Halifax.
- No. 2787. An Act to continue the Act concerning the support and regulation of Light Houses.

No. 2788. An Act to continue the Acts in force relative to the inspection of Pickled Fish.

No. 2789. An Act to continue the Acts for regulating the Militia.

No. 2790. An Act to continue the Act for regulating the exportation of Red or Smoked Herrings.

No. 2791. An Act to continue the Acts now in force relating to Trespasses.

No. 2792. An Act to continue the Act to direct and ascertain the mode of assessing County and District Rates, and for other purposes, and the Acts in amendment thereof.

No. 2793. An Act to continue the Act relating to the Courts of Probate, and to the settlement and distribution of the Estates of deceased persons.

No. 2794. An Act to continue the Act for dividing the Township of Douglas into separate Districts for the support of the Poor.

No. 2796. An Act to continue the Act to extend to the Town of Dartmouth the Act to amend the Act to regulate the Assize of Bread.

No. 2797. An Act to continue the Act to prevent damage to the Nets of Fishermen in Chedabucto Bay.

No. 2798. An Act to continue the Act to enable the Union Marine Insurance Company of Nova-Scotia to compensate their Directors and Auditors.

No. 2799. An Act to continue the Act in relation to the gathering of Sea Manure in Queen's County.

No. 2800. An Act to continue the Acts to divide the Township of Maxwelton into separate Districts for the support of the Poor.

No. 2801. An Act to continue the Acts for dividing the Township of Pictou into separate Districts for the support of the Poor.

No. 2802. An Act to continue the Act relating to the gathering of Sea Manure in the County of Halifax.

No. 2804. An Act to continue the Act in relation to the expenditure of Public Monies on Highways.

No. 2805. An Act to continue the Act to prevent damage to the Nets of Fishermen by Coasting Vessels.

No. 2806. An Act to continue the Act to enable the Proprietors of Land, in the rear blocks or divisions of Lands in the Township of Guysborough, to open Roads through the same.

No. 2807. An Act to continue the Act to revive the Act to amend the Act to regulate the Assize of Bread.

No. 2808. An Act to continue the Act to provide against the occurrence of diseases from the Bite of Animals.

No. 2809. An Act to continue the several Acts to provide for the accommodation and billeting of Her Majesty's Troops, or of the Militia, when on their march from one part of the Province to another.

No. 2810. An Act to continue the Act to encourage the killing of Bears, Loup-Cerviers, and Wild Cats.

And whereas, the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported, as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should be left to their operation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said Report: whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

At the Court at Windsor, the 22nd day of November, 1847.

PRESENT—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

&c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the month of March, 1847, pass two Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :

No. 2727. An Act to amend the Act relating to Marriage Licenses.

No. 2749. An Act authorizing the Committee of the Estate and Person of Robert W. Crookshank, the younger, found lunatic in the Province of New Brunswick, to sell Real Estate within this Province.

And whereas, the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation. Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare Her special confirmation of the said Acts, and the same are hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly.

Whereof, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 9.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

No. 52.

Downing Street, 11th December, 1847.

SIR—

I have had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, in the month of March last, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Importation of Books, and to protect the British Author."

I transmit for your information, the copy of a Minute, addressed to me by the President of the Board of Trade, upon the provisions contained in a similar Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, which will place you in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject.

Altho' I concur in the opinion expressed in this Minute, that the Act is, in its main features, entitled to receive the confirmation of Her Majesty, I have refrained from tendering to the Queen any advice on the subject, deeming it the more convenient course that you should first submit the points adverted to in the inclosures, to the consideration of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, with a view to the adoption of the amendments which Her Majesty's Government deem advisable.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

[COPY.]

NEW BRUNSWICK ACT, No. 1721.

This Act was transmitted to this Department some months ago, before any measure had been adopted by Parliament for empowering the Queen to give effect to such provisions on the part of the Provincial Legislatures.

The first step that appeared necessary, therefore, was to submit a Bill for the purpose to the consideration of Parliament, a step which was taken without delay. Since the passing of the Act 10 and 11 Victoria, c. 95, it has been thought advisable, before coming to any decision on the subject of this New Brunswick Act, to communicate with some of the parties who have taken the greatest interest in the questions of Copyright, whether as Publishers or Authors, and also privately to consult the Board of Customs upon its provisions.

From the result of these communications, I am of opinion that the Act is, in its main feature, entitled to receive the confirmation of Her Majesty, but I consider that some of its details will first require amendment.

Together with the Act which I herewith return, I transmit a copy of its enactments which have been sent to the Customs, and on which some notes have been made by Mr. Hamel, the Assistant Solicitor of that Department.

To these I would invite attention :

1st. Mr. Hamel's notes on the first Section of the Act, are mere criticisms upon the inaccuracy of its wording, which only requires to be pointed out in order to secure its amendment.

2nd. It would of course be impossible for the Customs' Officers in the Colonies to distinguish Books under Copyright from others, unless lists of such Books are furnished to them ; but such lists are at present supplied, and the prohibition now in force only applies to Reprints of the Books inserted in such lists. It might be well to provide more particularly that the duty imposed by this Section should be levied only on Reprints of such Books.

3rd. I feel the force of the difficulty which Mr. Hamel anticipates in arriving at the price of the publication of Foreign Reprints, but I apprehend there would be still more difficulty in adjusting the duty according to the published price of the original. Many editions are often published of the class of Works most exposed to piracy, and some of those editions are much cheaper than others. It would be therefore unjust to impose a duty governed by the price of the dearest published edition, while it would be difficult to compel the substitution of a lower price on the occasion of each reduction in England.

I would here suggest that the interests of the proprietors of Copyright would probably be better protected if the Provincial Treasury had some interest in the duty thus imposed ; for instance, if the duty on pirated goods were £25 instead of £20 per cent., and the additional £5 per cent. applied to the Revenue of the Colony. I think it would be well to convey this suggestion to the Lieutenant-Governor, to be dealt with as may be thought advisable, and think Mr. Hamel's remarks should also be communicated with the same view.

With regard to the exception which the Act makes for the case of Newspapers and Periodicals, I presume care will be taken that fraudulent Reprints of popular Works shall not be introduced under the garb of Newspapers, without paying the duty. I allude to such Reprints as those of Mr. James' Novels in the columns of the "New World," where the re-publication of the Novel forms the sole or principal object of the so called Newspaper. Perhaps a definition of the term "Book" would be found useful.

4th. It would be proper in this place that for the term "Author" should be substituted "Registered Proprietor of Copyright." The duty ought always to be paid

paid to the person entered on the notice as the proprietor of the Copyright; and the claims of other parties must be adjusted inter se afterwards.

5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th. These observations call for no comment on my part.

9th. If the plan suggested above (see note 4) be adopted, I do not see that there will be intricacy in the accounts. The Officers of Customs will place the duties received to the credit of the person registered as proprietor of the Copyright of the pirated work. They may transmit their accounts periodically (say once a year) to the Board of Customs in London, who will direct their Officers to pay to the several proprietors the sums placed to their credit, on the demand of the proprietor; and the receipt of the proprietor will be a sufficient discharge.

Mr. Hamel's proposed plan of stamping Books on which the duty has been paid, appears to me a desirable one, and should be incorporated in the Act.

In conclusion, I have only to express my opinion that it will be well to transmit these remarks to the Lieutenant-Governor, and to recommend that an amended Bill be passed in the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, which will probably receive the Queen's confirmation.

(Signed)

H. LABOUCHERE.

Board of Trade, Whitehall, 10th Novr., 1847.

The Act is herewith returned.

[COPY.]

I. Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, That it shall be lawful to import all Books of whatever nature or kind, and from whatever Country the same shall be imported, ¹ save and except Books first composed, written, or published, in Great Britain, and protected by the Laws of Copyright, passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, now in force, and as hereafter provided, and that * the same shall be admitted into the Province duty free.

All Books, save those protected by the Copyright, under Acts of Parliament may be imported from any Country duty free.

II. And be it enacted, That on the importation of all Books and Reviews of whatever nature or kind, when the same may be first composed, written or published, in Great Britain or Ireland, and protected by the Acts of the Imperial Parliament to enforce the Law of Copyright, coming in the shapes ² of Reprint bound or unbound, whether from the United States or other Foreign Countries, there shall be paid an advalorem duty ³ on the bona fide price of the publication of such Reprints of Twenty Pounds per centum: Provided always, that said duty is not to be paid on *Newspapers or other regular Weekly Periodicals*, nor upon the copies of the said Works, if published bona fide and not fraudulently in any part of Great Britain or Ireland—such duty to be collected under the same regulations and restrictions as are now in force, to extend the said Imperial Acts for the regulation of the Laws of Copyright to this Province; and after collection by the proper Officers the said duties shall be remitted by the Governor in such way and manner as Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to order and direct, in order that the same advalorem duty may be duly secured and paid over to the ⁴ Author of said Books or Publications respectively, as they may be entitled thereto.

An advalorem duty of 20 per cent. imposed on Reprints of Books & Reviews protected by the Copyright Acts, imported from Foreign Countries—to be collected by the proper Officer, and remitted by the Lieutenant-Governor, to be paid over to the Author.

III.

¹ Does not this mean save and except Foreign Reprints and pirated copies of Books first composed, &c. Books protected by Copyright are now duty free, and it cannot be intended to except them.

* "The same" may be understood to apply either to the enumerated Books, or to the excepted ones; but according to the usual rule of construction, it applies to the latter, in which case there are no words to give effect to the intentions of the Marginal Notes.

² How is this to be ascertained unless notice shall have been given by the Author or Proprietor of the Copyright. [Vide Possessions Act, Sec. 9.]

³ Will it not be difficult, tedious, and in many cases impossible to arrive at the price of publication of Foreign Reprints? Would it not be better if this duty were governed by the published price of the Original Work in this Country, which price should be stated in the notice of Copyright by the Proprietor.

⁴ Without notice, how is this to be known? and again the Author may not be the proper party, but the Proprietor, if, as in most cases, the Copyright is sold.

Forfeitures and Penalties for selling, &c., Reprints, contrary to the meaning of this Act

Application

III. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person to import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, into this Province, for use, sale, or hire, any Reprint hereinbefore referred to, and thereby made liable to duty, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act; and if any person shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale, or let to hire, or have in his possession for sale or hire, any such Reprint, then any such ⁵ Book or Reprint shall be forfeited, and shall be duly sold—one half of the proceeds thereof to be applied to the use of the Officers of the Revenue signing the same, and the other half to the Author or Proprietor; and further, any person so offending, being duly convicted thereof before ⁶ any two Justices of the Peace in the County where such seizure is made, shall also, for any such offence, forfeit the sum of Five Pounds, and double the ⁷ value of any copy of such Book or Reprint which he shall so import, or cause to be imported into this Province, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale, or let to hire, or shall have in his possession for sale or hire, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, Two Pounds, to the use of such Officers of the Revenue, and the remainder of the penalty to the use of the proprietor of the Copywright; and the said double value of such ⁸ Book or Reprint, and the said respective ⁹ proportions of the proceeds of the sale of such Book or Reprint, and of such penalty, shall be paid over and remitted in the way and manner as in the second foregoing Clause of this Act is provided.

Act suspended until H. M. Royal approbation be declared

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation, or be in force, until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be first had and declared.

⁵ 1st.—Liable to seizure, and be seized by any Officer of Customs, &c.

⁶ A Clause should be inserted, empowering Justices to summon parties, and proceed thereon; that power is only inferential as that Clause stands

⁷ Does this mean double the actual value, or double the price obtained on sale of seized Books? or double the value of the Book or Copy as for published price? And is the double value to be taken on each and every Book? "Any Book" is vague.

⁸ On the other side the words "Copy of such Book" are used. [See Note 7.]

⁹ Will not this create an intricate account between the Crown and the Authors, Proprietors of Copyrights, Publishers, &c., and open the door to disputes and trouble in ascertaining who may be entitled.

In order to distinguish Books, duty paid, from smuggled ones, a Stamp may be impressed on the former, to give effect to which a Clause should be inserted.

Pirated Books already imported can only be dealt with according to the existing Law, under or against which they were imported, which subjects them to forfeiture and disposal of Commissioners.

(Signed)

T. J. H.

No. 10.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

No. 41.

Downing Street, 13th October, 1847.

SIR—

I have laid before the Queen the Address to Her Majesty, enclosed in your Despatch of the 2nd June, 1847, (No. 27) from the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia to Her Majesty, on the subject of the appropriation of the surplus Revenue of the Provincial Post Office. Her Majesty having been pleased to command that the necessary enquiries should be instituted to ascertain the exact state of the case. A Correspondence accordingly took place between this Department and the Department of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the result of which has been to ascertain that, after deducting the gross Revenue of the Nova-Scotia Post Office, the amount of Packet Postage due to the Revenue of the United Kingdom, upon the Correspondence transmitted between this Country and Nova-Scotia, and also deducting the cost of the stores supplied from the General Post Office in England to the Post Office in Nova-Scotia, there has been no surplus Revenue in favor of that

that Province, but that, on the contrary, there has been a deficiency of more than £2,000 in each year.

Under such circumstances it is, of course, impossible that Her Majesty should be advised to accede to the request of the House of Assembly.

I enclose copies of the Correspondence from which the preceding conclusion is drawn. You will communicate to the House of Assembly a copy of this Despatch, and of those enclosures, as comprising the only answer which it is in Her Majesty's power to return to the Address of that House.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

[COPY.]

Downing Street, 9th July, 1847.

SIR—

I am directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you, for the consideration and decision of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the accompanying copy of an Address to the Queen, from the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, praying, for the reasons therein stated, that the Deputy Post Master General in the Province may be instructed to pay into the Local Treasury at the end of each future quarter, the net produce of the General Post Office Revenue, if any shall exist, as well as the sum of £921 1s. 6½d. which has already accrued on that account; and I am to request that you will move their Lordships to cause Lord Grey to be informed whether there exists any objection to a compliance with the prayer of the Address.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

BENJN. HAWES.

C. E. TREVELYAN, Esq., &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Treasury Chambers, 10th September, 1846.

SIR—

With reference to your Letters of the 27th June, and 3rd and 23rd July, and to the previous correspondence relating to the Postal arrangements in the American Colonies, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a communication from the Post Master General, dated the 18th ultimo, upon that subject, and I am to request that you will lay the same before Earl Grey, and observe to his Lordship, that, with the view of facilitating arrangements for a compliance with the wishes urged at various times for a reduction of Colonial Postage, the Post Master General proposes to abandon the central control of this Country over the Establishments in the various Provinces of British North America; and it is needless to point out to Lord Grey the important considerations involved in this proposition.

You will also state to His Lordship, that before my Lords would entertain this project, they would wish to be favoured with the opinion which he may form upon it after such communication as he may deem necessary with the different Colonies which would be affected by the proposed arrangement.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

C. E. TREVELYAN.

JAS. STEPHEN, Esq., &c.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

MY LORDS—

I have the honor to acknowledge the various communications from Canada and New Brunswick, which have been forwarded to this Office on the 3rd, 14th, and 31st ultimo, respectively.

During the last two or three years, propositions of a similar nature from the North American Provinces, for the reduction of Postage, have reached this Country, and have been referred to this Department; but my predecessors, from an apprehension that any considerable diminution in the Rates of Postage must occasion such a loss of Revenue as would leave an amount insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Department, have not felt themselves justified in recommending the adoption of any of the measures suggested. That there were reasonable grounds for this apprehension, I have no doubt, especially as the Commissioners of the Post Office enquiry in British North America, in the Report which they made in December 1841, unequivocally expressed the opinion that a great reduction in existing Rates "must necessarily bring the receipts far below the expenditure of the Department."

Looking, however, to the anxiety which is so generally felt throughout the North American Colonies, for a reduction in the present Rates of Postage chargeable upon Inland Letters, I do not think it advisable longer to withhold the measures so strongly urged by the several Legislatures, especially as the Colonists express a disposition to make up the deficiency of the Post Office Revenue from the general taxation of the Provinces.

Whether the higher Rates mentioned in the Address from the Canadian Legislature, or such as are at present in force in the United Kingdom, and which Sir William Colebrooke thinks ought to be extended to New Brunswick, shall be adopted—in either case the reduction will be very large; and as it must inevitably occasion a serious deficiency in the Postage Revenue, I deem it my duty to point out to Your Lordships the conclusion at which I have arrived, that under the existence of such a deficiency the attempt to retain, by this Department, the control of the Post Office in the North American Provinces, would be productive of much inconvenience, and of irritation, and that it would be preferable to place the management of the Postal arrangements at once in the hands of the Local Governments.

It is true that in one case the Provincial Legislature has offered to guarantee the payment of the sum required to meet the expenditure of the Department, and it is not improbable that a similar undertaking might be obtained from the other Provinces; but however excellent and sincere may be the disposition of the Colonial Assemblies to carry such guarantee into execution, I cannot shut my eyes to the probable consequences of a dependence upon them by this Office.

In a Department like the Post Office, differences of opinion must necessarily arise between the Colonies and the authorities at Home, as to the regulations upon which it should be conducted, the extent of accommodation to be given, the amount of the salaries to be paid, and above all, (in a new Country in which the Post Office is expected to afford the means of extending civilization, instead of as at home, following in its train,) as to the principle upon which new, and frequently expensive, Posts should be established.

There is no more fertile source of contention in the North American Assemblies than the establishment of new Posts, and if the means of extending such Posts throughout the Colonies were provided by funds, not of the Post Office, but granted from the General Colonial Revenue, however well administered the Department might be, I fear it would constantly be subjected to accusations of favoritism and of undue influences.

Even now, the disposition to call in question every arrangement made by the Post Office in the North American Provinces is so strong, that virulent terms of abuse

abuse are employed against the Deputy Post Master General for carrying out measures which have been expressly authorized by this Department. But with a deficiency of Revenue, this feeling would be much strengthened. It would be only reasonable to expect that the Legislative Assemblies would endeavour to ascertain whether by a re-arrangement of the Posts, and other alterations in the administration, the deficiency would not be diminished, and whether greater economy could not be introduced with respect to salaries. Under the influence of the same feeling, the emoluments of one Post Master might be raised, those of another diminished, and the whole administration of the Post Office would practically be made dependent on the annual scrutiny and vote of Assemblies, jealous of the powers of a Department nominally exempted from their control; nor should it be overlooked that each Member would have the strongest local interest as regarded the extension of the Post in his own County or Township, as well as the amounts to be expended for Post Office purposes in his own section of the Province.

I entertain, therefore, the conviction that any measure producing such a deficiency in the Post Office Revenue as would need to be provided for by a vote in a Colonial Legislature, would be tantamount to a surrender of the administration of the Department by the Post Master General; and, as I think that a large reduction of Rates ought to be granted, I am of opinion that it is better the Post Master General should resign his control over the Post Offices in those Colonies at once. I deem it, however, practicable and very expedient to accompany this surrender by certain conditions, and by a demand that the Colonial Post Offices shall be conducted on such principles as will still retain, in effect, a great portion of the advantages of a Central Government.

I beg leave to suggest that the North American Post Offices should be administered on the following principles, and that no Bills of the Provincial Legislature, which are not conformable with them, should receive the assent of the Imperial Government.

First.—That no transit Postage shall be chargeable on Letters forwarded between any of the North American Provinces, for the cost of conveyance through any one of those Provinces.

Secondly.—That the uniform Internal Colonial Rate of Two Pence the half ounce shall remain in operation, as regards Letters transmitted in the British Mails, between the United Kingdom and the North American Provinces, and that the same uniform Rate shall be extended to the correspondence of those Countries with which we have Postal conventions, in case such Countries should establish Packets of their own, and Her Majesty's Government should demand, in their favor, concession of such a privilege. Of course, in the event of an uniform internal Rate of less amount than Two Pence being adopted for Provincial Letters, the benefit should be given to the correspondence of the United Kingdom, and the foreign Countries alluded to.

This Rate should be collected according to the British Scale.

Thirdly.—That the prepayment or payment on delivery of Postage, shall still remain optional with respect to the correspondence transmitted between each of the Provinces respectively, but that each Province shall keep, as now, the amount it collects, in order to avoid complicated accounts and heavy expenses for exchanging offices, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual Revenue to which each is entitled, for the *unpaid* Letters which it transmits to either of the other Provinces, and for the *paid* Letters received from those Provinces for delivery. With respect to the correspondence transmitted between the North American Provinces and the United Kingdom, and that forwarded through the United Kingdom, a similar optional payment shall still remain wherever it is practicable; but the existing modes of account shall be retained both with respect to the British Packet Postage and the uniform Internal Colonial Rate of Two Pence.

These

These three are, in my opinion, the main conditions which should be insisted upon, if the control of the Mother Country over the North American Post Offices is surrendered. I take leave also to suggest, that the maintenance of an uniform system and Rate of Postage, throughout the North American Provinces, is highly desirable. Under the present arrangements this great advantage is enjoyed in those Colonies, and great inconvenience may result from the introduction of different systems, although upon this point we can hardly expect unanimity on the part of the different Provinces. As regards the Rates, it is obvious that an uniform Rate throughout the four Provinces must be the most equitable, and by far the most convenient that could be adopted.

It will be for Her Majesty's Government to determine whether these questions shall be decided at home, and at once, or shall be left to the discretion of the Colonial Governments. I hope, however, that the British principle of weight, and the scale by which additional Rates are calculated, will in no case be abandoned.

Under the arrangements which I have proposed, the Packet Postage belonging to the United Kingdom, and which in the Lower Provinces has been applied towards the general expenditure of the Department, will, of course, be remitted to the Mother Country; and it will become necessary to settle with Canada the principle upon which the transit Postage due to the United States for the conveyance of the British Mails through that territory, should be defrayed, although it seems to me the most eligible course would be, that it should be paid in equal portions by Canada and the United Kingdom, as I am not prepared to recommend that an additional Rate should be levied upon the correspondence, to cover the charge for transit.

Arguments may be adduced to show that the administration of the Colonial Post Offices by the Department at Home, is that best calculated for the interests of the Colonies, and for those of the Mother Country; but for the reasons I have ventured to state to Your Lordships, I am of opinion that, with a large deficiency of Revenue, it would be difficult to continue the control of the Post Offices of the North American Provinces in the hands of the Post Master General of the United Kingdom, and I take leave to recommend the subject to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government as being of very great importance.

(Signed)

CLANRICARDE.

General Post Office, 18th August, 1846.

[COPY.]

Treasury Chambers, 24th Sept., 1847.

SIR—

With reference to Mr. Hawes' Letter of 9th July last, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to transmit to you copies of a Letter from the Post Master General, and of a Statement of Surplus Postage Revenue of Nova-Scotia, for the years ending 5th July, 1845, and 5th July, 1846; and I am to request that, in laying the same before Earl Grey, you will observe to his Lordship that the Address of the House of Assembly of that Province of 29th March last, would appear to have been framed under a mistaken impression regarding the amount of the disbursements for which the Post Office Revenue in the Province is liable.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

C. E. TREVELYAN.

JAMES STEPHEN, Esq., &c.

[COPY.]

[COPY.]

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

MY LORDS—

I have the honor to return to Your Lordships Mr. Hawes' Letter of 9th July last, referred to me by Mr. Brande on the 18th of the same month, enclosing the copy of an Address to the Queen, from the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, praying that the Deputy Post Master General of that Province may be instructed to pay into the Local Treasury, at the end of each future quarter, the net produce of the General Post Office Revenue, if any should exist, as well as the sum of £921 1s. 6½d., which has already accrued on that account.

I beg leave to refer Your Lordships to my Letter of 19th February last, in which was transmitted a statement showing the amount of Revenue collected in the North American Provinces, and in Jamaica, during each of the two years ended 5th July, 1846, together with the balance in favor of the United Kingdom or of the Colony—from which Your Lordships perceive, that after deducting from the gross Revenue of Nova-Scotia the amount of Packet Postage due to the United Kingdom upon the correspondence transmitted between this Country and Nova-Scotia, and the cost of the Stores supplied from this Office to the Department in Nova-Scotia, there has been no surplus Revenue in favor of that Colony; but that, on the contrary, there has been a deficiency of upwards of £2000 in each year.

I must add, that if, at any future time, there should remain a surplus in favor of Nova-Scotia, after deducting the amount of Packet Postage, and of the Stores supplied from this Country, the amount of such surplus will remain to be applied to the Public Service of the Colony, and the support of the Government thereof, in such manner as Your Lordships may direct, under the provisions of the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 96.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

CLANRICARDE.

General Post Office, 16th September, 1847.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Year ending 5th July, 1845.

Gross amount of Postage collected,		£8605	5	7
Less expenditure,	£7559	1	4	
Dead Letters,	1642	2	5	
		9201	3	9
Deficiency,		£595	18	2
Cash remitted to the United Kingdom,		Nil.		
Gross amount of Packet Postage collected in the Colony, including the Internal Colonial Rate,		£2578	19	9
Inter-Colonial Packet Postage collected in the Colony,		413	5	5
		£2992	5	2
Deduct Dead Letters returned to London,		262	14	7
Total amount of Postage due to the United Kingdom,		£2729	10	7

United Kingdom Dr. to Nova-Scotia.

To Postage remitted,	£0	0	0
To Inter-Colonial Rate collected in the United Kingdom and Nova-Scotia on Letters to and from Nova-Scotia, estimated according to the mode sanctioned by the Treasury in September, 1845,	258	15	0
Balance due from Nova-Scotia,	2586	15	1
	<hr/>		£2845 10 1

Nova-Scotia Dr. to United Kingdom.

To amount of Packet Postage collected in Nova-Scotia,	£2729	10	7
To cost of Bags, Stationery, Stamps, &c., supplied from the United Kingdom,	115	19	6
	<hr/>		£2845 10 1

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Year ending 5th July, 1846.

Gross amount of Postage collected,		£7939	2	5
Less expenditure,	£7048	18	8	
Dead Letters,	1241	0	3	
		<hr/>		8289 18 11

Deficiency,	£350	16	6
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Cash remitted to the United Kingdom,	Nil.
Gross amount of Packet Postage collected in the Colony, including the Inter-Colonial Rate,	£1918 18 2
Inter-Colonial Packet Postage collected in the Colony,	461 4 11
	<hr/>

Deduct Dead Letters returned to London,	£2443 3 1
	137 11 5
	<hr/>

Total amount of Packet Postage due to the United Kingdom,	£2305 11 8
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United Kingdom Dr. to Nova-Scotia.

To Postage remitted,	£0	0	0
To Internal Colonial Rate collected in the United Kingdom and Nova-Scotia, on Letters to and from Nova-Scotia, estimated according to the mode sanctioned by the Treasurer in September, 1845,	185	19	4
Balance due from Nova-Scotia,	2209	15	2
	<hr/>		£2395 14 6

Nova-Scotia Dr. to United Kingdom.

To amount of Packet Postage collected in Nova-Scotia,	£2305	11	8
To cost of Stationery, Bags, Stamps, &c., supplied from the United Kingdom,	90	2	10
	<hr/>		£2395 14 6

(Signed) CHAS. COMPTON, Acct. General.
[copy.]

[COPY.]

*Government House, Montreal,
28th August, 1847.*

SIR—

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the copy of a Despatch, with an enclosure, addressed to me by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date 31st December, 1846.

This communication treats of several matters which have a very important bearing on the existing and prospective interests of British North America; but I am induced to bring it under Your Excellency's notice at the present time, chiefly with the view of calling your attention to the suggestions which it contains with reference to the future management of the Post Office in these Provinces.

You will observe from the tenor of the documents herewith enclosed, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial Authorities the control of this Department so soon, as by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post Office System.

With a view to the more speedy attainment of an object to which the Inhabitants of these Provinces attach much importance, it appears to me to be desirable that one or two Members of each of the Executive Councils of Canada, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, should meet at Montreal, where the subject may be fully discussed, and a plan matured for submission to the several Legislatures at their next Session.

Should it be in the power of Your Excellency, and of the Lieutenant-Governors of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, to act on this suggestion, I shall be prepared to appoint one or two Commissioners on behalf of the Council of Canada, to confer with those from the other Provinces, on the arrival of the latter in this place.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c.

No. 11.

(See Page .)

(Circular.)

Downing Street, 27th September, 1847.

SIR—

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed in 1845 to examine into the Accounts of Colonial Receipt and Expenditure, and to report as to the mode in which it would be desirable to frame the future Accounts, in order to introduce uniformity, regularity, correctness, and completeness, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying copies of the Resolutions to which that Committee agreed, and to direct you to take an early opportunity of submitting the same to the Legislature of the Colony under your Government, as containing the suggestions of the Select Committee for the general improvement of Colonial Accounts.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient humble Servant,

GREY.

Lt.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

REPORT.

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to examine into the Accounts of Colonial Receipt and Expenditure, laid on the Table of this House, and to report their opinion as to the mode in which it may be desirable to frame the same for the future, in order to introduce uniformity, regularity, correctness, and completeness, and who were empowered to report the Minutes of Evidence—have considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following Resolutions, which they recommend should be conveyed to the Crown Colonies for prompt adoption, in all cases in which they may not have been already adopted and complied with under the instructions that have been issued for the guidance of Colonial Accountants, and to the Colonies having Representative Assemblies, as suggestions for the general improvement of the Colonial Accounts, and for carrying out the objects recommended to the attention of your Select Committee :

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, it is desirable that a uniform plan of Colonial Estimates be adopted.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that such Estimates be prepared (wherever it is possible) in time to receive the sanction of the Treasury Board and Secretary of State, before the commencement of the service to which the Estimates apply.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such Estimates be accompanied by a comparative statement of the Receipts and Expenditure, made up to the close of the year previous to that in which the Estimates are prepared.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such Estimates, as regards the Colonial Receipts, shall represent the gross Revenues under their several and distinct heads.

5. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, as regards the Colonial Expenditure, the different charges, including the charges of collecting the Revenue, be classed separately under their different heads, and that the same order of arrangement be universally adopted.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the fixed charges for Salaries, and other personal services, be kept distinct from all other charges.

7. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, in case of extraordinary or unanticipated expenditure, a Supplementary Estimate, in the same form as the Yearly Estimate, be prepared in the Colony, and forwarded without delay to the Colonial Office.

8. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, immediately after the local examination in each Colony of the Annual Account has been completed, a comparative statement of the estimated and actual Receipts and Disbursements of the year should be prepared by the Auditors, or other Officers by whom the Accounts are examined, showing, under each head of Revenue and Expenditure, any difference that may have occurred between the estimated and actual Receipts and Disbursements of the year, and explaining the cause of any such differences.

9. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, as all the evidence taken before the Committee proves the superiority of the double-entry system of book-keeping—its success wherever introduced into the Public Departments, and its general adaptation to the Public Service—it is expedient that the said system be adopted for keeping the Accounts of Colonial Revenue and Expenditure.

10. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Cash Book, Journal, and Ledger, be kept in all the Colonies, and that the Ledger distinctly represent the various heads of Receipt and Expenditure, as exhibited in the Estimates.

11. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, with a view to the prompt examination of the Colonial Accounts, in all cases where a local Auditor has

has not been appointed, provision should be made for a speedy and efficient local examination of the Accounts ; and the auditor, or other officer to whom such local examination is entrusted, should be empowered at any and all reasonable times to compare the cash or other balances of the Treasurer, or any other officer entrusted with public money, with the balances represented in the cash accounts of their respective departments ; but such inspection and comparison are not to supersede the periodical verification of public balances by Committees or otherwise, which the Governors of Colonies have heretofore been instructed to institute.

12. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the accounts of receipt and expenditure, when sent to the Audit Board in London, be accompanied by the Estimates for the year to which the accounts belong.

13. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Colonial Accountants be required to make up and forward their accounts to the Audit Board in London within three months after the close of the financial year to which the accounts refer, or specially to report the causes of any greater delay.

14. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that, in addition to the accounts sent home after audit in the Colonies, copies of the colonial cash book and journals be forwarded to the Audit Board.

15. *Resolved*, That is the opinion of this Committee that, where any inquiries or questions necessary for the elucidation and prompt audit of the Colonial Accounts are suggested by the Board of Audit, the Colonial Accountant be required to reply to the same within one month after their receipt, or to send a special report as to the causes of delay, stating the period at which the explanations may be expected.

16. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that, in case such replies or explanations shall not be received by the Audit Board within a reasonable time (to be estimated according to the distance of the Colonies and the facilities of communication with the same), the Audit Board shall call the attention of the Lords of the Treasury to the neglect of the Colonial Accountant.

17. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that a quarterly report be made by the Audit Board to the Lords of the Treasury on the state of the Colonial Accounts, showing the arrears and the causes of the arrears, and calling the attention of the Treasury Board to every case of irregularity and delay.

18. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that abstracts of the accounts of the various Colonies, after being examined by the Audit Board, be annually presented to Parliament ; and that they be accompanied with copies of the Estimates for the years to which they refer.

19. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that it is desirable that steps should be taken for ensuring the more punctual transmission of the periodical Returns of Revenue and Expenditure, provided for in the 7th chapter of the " Rules and Regulations for the Colonial Service ;" and that it is also desirable that a systematic record should be kept at the Audit-office, in a complete and concentrated shape, of the results of all the Colonial Accounts rendered to and examined in that department, in such manner as at all times would afford the means, so far as regards the Crown Colonies, of giving to Government and Parliament specific information on all points relating to the Colonial Receipt and Expenditure ; and likewise that the Board of Audit should, from time to time, suggest the introduction of such improvements in the existing modes of keeping or rendering the Colonial Accounts as would remove the present anomalies, and secure a uniform, regular, and correct system of colonial book-keeping ; and should also suggest the needful instructions to the colonial officers for that purpose, and prepare such forms and models as may be useful to give effect to these instructions.

No. 12.

(See Page .)

*Downing Street 31st December, 1846.***MY LORD—**

Your Lordship is about to assume the Government of British North America, at a time when a change of policy is in progress, which is of no ordinary importance to the interests of every part of the British Empire, and perhaps of none more than of that large portion of the Queen's Dominions in which Her Majesty has been pleased to select you to act as Her Representative. I need scarcely say, that I refer to those Commercial changes which, in the last Session, after long and anxious deliberation, received the sanction of Parliament. By the Acts then passed, it has been provided that with respect to some of the chief articles of national consumption, there should be a considerable immediate reduction, and an eventual abolition of those duties upon imports from Foreign Countries which have hitherto been imposed, not for the purpose of raising Revenue, but with the avowed object of giving an advantage in the markets of this Country, to the domestic or Colonial producer over his Foreign competitor.

It has been enacted, that after a brief interval, the Canadian, in common with the British Farmer, (and in common also with the Sugar Planters of the British Colonies), must encounter in the sale of his produce in this Country the unrestricted competition of the Foreign grower. The same relief from the burthen of differential duties, which has thus been granted to the British consumer, one of the Statutes to which I have alluded, (the 8th & 9th Vic., ch. 90) has enabled their respective Legislatures to extend to the British Colonies, by empowering them to repeal the differential duties in favor of British produce imposed in these Colonies by former Imperial Acts.

This is not an occasion upon which I could with propriety enter into any discussion of the grounds upon which this change of policy has been adopted, but without doing so, I may express my firm conviction, that eventually the welfare of the Colonies, even more than that of the Mother Country, will be promoted by the abandonment of a system of artificial restrictions upon Trade. Looking to the great natural advantages possessed by the British Colonies, and especially by the fine Provinces of North America, I cannot doubt that adopting a policy of which the object is to render industry productive, by leaving it to follow its natural channels of employment, and by affording every possible facility to commerce, must lead to their rapid advancement in wealth and prosperity: but with a view to this result, it is of the utmost importance that the Provincial Legislatures should strenuously co-operate with the Imperial Parliament. So far as the repeal of the differential duties hitherto imposed upon Imports into the Colonies from Foreign Countries, for the purpose of favouring the British producer, I can have no doubt that the Colonial Legislatures will gladly avail themselves of the power conferred upon them, by at once putting an end to these duties; indeed so obvious does it appear that this measure ought to be the consequence of repealing differential duties imposed in this Country to favour the importation of Colonial produce, that Parliament, instead of merely enabling the Colonial Legislatures to abolish the duties alluded to, would probably have at once proceeded to do so, by its own authority, had it not been for the late period of the Session, at which alone it was possible that the subject should be considered, and the difficulty of determining, without more information than could at the time be procured, how far the simple repeal of these duties, unaccompanied by any precautions, might have affected the finances of some of the Colonies.

I assume, therefore, that these duties will be speedily put an end to; but it does not appear to me that this is, by any means, the whole of what is required, in order to

to give to the Commerce of British America all the facilities it ought to enjoy. At present each of the Colonies has its distinct scale of Custom House Duties, and its distinct establishment of officers for levying them—the trade between one Province and another being burthened by duties like that between Countries entirely unconnected with each other. From their Geographical position relative to each other, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova-Scotia, being divided only by arbitrary, and in some points unsettled lines of boundary, and Prince Edward Island being separated from them only by a narrow strait, it is obvious that this state of things must be attended with very great inconvenience—while different rates of duty are levied upon the same articles in Provinces thus bordering upon, and closely connected with each other; and while one Province imposes duties upon the produce of another, it is obvious that a considerable expense must be incurred in maintaining inter-Colonial lines of Custom Houses—that much encouragement must be given to smuggling; and what is still of more importance, that great difficulties must be thrown in the way of the mutual intercourse of Provinces so well fitted by nature for carrying on with each other an active and beneficial commerce. The correspondence recorded in this office, proves this to be not merely a speculative inconvenience, but one which has been practically and very severely felt, nor can any reasonable doubt be entertained, that if the duties levied in the different Provinces of British America could be assimilated—if the establishments for collecting them could be consolidated, and the net produce of the duties, after defraying the cost of collection, then divided upon some equitable principle, and placed at the disposal of the several Legislatures, the result would be in the highest degree advantageous to these Colonies, and materially contribute to enable them successfully to meet the difficulties, which for a time are not unlikely to arise from the removal of commercial restrictions hitherto maintained in this Country for their supposed advantage. Your Lordship will not fail to perceive that the original idea of the policy I have now suggested, is derived from the German Customs Union or Zollverein. It is true that in many very important particulars the circumstances of the German States which formed this Union, were altogether unlike those of the British North American Provinces; and that therefore what was done in the one case, forms no precedent for the other; but still the example of Germany proves, that there is no insuperable difficulty in effecting an arrangement, by which not merely different Provinces of the same Empire, but a large number of independent States may combine together for the purpose of establishing a common system of Custom House Duties, and dividing the Revenue which these duties produce.—And further, this example also proves, that in spite of no inconsiderable faults in the mode of effecting such an arrangement, and above all, the great one of having adopted a scale of duties far higher than is consistent with sound commercial and financial views, this union is admitted to have exercised highly beneficial influence upon the trade and industry of the States which belong to it. Information, with respect to this remarkable institution, will not therefore be without its value to your Lordship, and I have accordingly the honor of transmitting to you with this Despatch, a copy of a Report upon the subject, which was a few years ago laid before the Parliament by Her Majesty's command.

I do not anticipate that the intelligent inhabitants of British America will differ from me as to the advantages which would arise from the adoption of such a measure.

They will readily perceive that by moderate duties upon imports, thus levied, the revenue required for the public service in the several Provinces might be raised at a less cost for collection, and with infinitely less of obstruction to commercial enterprise, than by the existing system; and I am convinced that they will fully appreciate the importance at this particular time of giving such a stimulus to industry and trade. But though the importance of the object to be effected will,

no

no doubt, be universally recognized, I fear there will be much practical difficulty in accomplishing it. Such a change can only be carried into operation by the authority of the Provincial Legislatures, since that of the Imperial Parliament could not be made use of for this purpose without an amount of interference with matters of purely internal concern in the several Provinces, which would be utterly inconsistent with the principles upon which they are now governed.

But to obtain the concurrence of four separate Legislatures in passing a Law involving the arrangement of many details, upon which, no doubt, great diversities of opinion will arise, and upon which a complete agreement of these different authorities would be indispensable for the success of the measure, seems hardly to be looked for. Even though persons should be appointed by each Province to meet and consider the arrangement it would be proper to make, and should agree upon a Report containing a draft of a Bill, which should be recommended to the several Legislatures, it seems to me rather to be hoped, than expected, that they would all concur in passing such a Bill without amendment—and unless they did so, the whole labor which had been incurred would be fruitless.

In considering how this difficulty may be surmounted, it has occurred to me that the best course which could be adopted would be for the different Legislatures to pass Acts, recognizing the principle of consolidating their Custom House Establishments, but which, instead of entering into detail as to the arrangement to be for that purpose adopted, should give by anticipation the force of Law to such arrangement as might be agreed upon by persons empowered to act for them in that behalf.

I purposely avoid expressing any opinion as to the manner in which the persons empowered to represent and act for the different Provinces should be appointed—whether they should be Committees from the two branches of the several Legislatures, or Commissioners named in the Acts which would require to be passed—since these are questions upon which, if the suggestions I have made should be entertained by the Legislatures, they are more able to form a judgment than myself; but I think it right to point out, that in whatever manner they may be appointed, the Representatives of the several Provinces should meet together at Montreal, where their deliberations could be conducted with the benefit of your Lordship's advice and assistance; and that it would be indispensable to provide in the Acts, from which they would derive their authority, that no arrangements to which they might agree should come into force without the previous confirmation of Her Majesty in Council.

In what manner this important subject should be brought under the consideration of the different Provincial Legislatures, and how it would be expedient to submit to them the question of delegating to some central authority a portion of their constitutional powers, I must leave it to your Lordship's judgment to determine upon the spot. I may, however, remark, that should such an authority be created, its functions need not be confined to the single subject to which I have already referred. There are two other subjects at this moment requiring attention, and with regard to which, the co-operation with each other of the different Provinces is highly desirable. Of these, the first is that relating to the service of the Post in the North American Provinces.

From the various Despatches and other Documents enumerated in the margin, your Lordship will learn how extreme, and in fact insuperable, is the difficulty of placing the affairs of the Post Office in the British portion of that continent on any secure and convenient footing, without the aid of some central body competent to arbitrate between the various Provinces, and to establish regulations extending over and throughout them all. I especially refer to the Report of the Post Master General to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, dated on the 18th August last, and the Letter which, on the 10th September last, communicated to this Department the views of their Lordships on that Report.

Sir W. Colebrooke,
26th April, 1845,
Lord Stanley, 1st
Octr., 1848.
Sir W. Colebrooke,
27th April, 1846.
Mr. Gladstone, 23d
June.
Lord Cathcart, 8th
June.
P. O. 3d July, to
Treasury.
Treasury, 10th Sept.
Post Office, 18th
August.

You will thence perceive how willing Her Majesty's Government are to abdicate the powers of the Post Master General in British North America, in favor of any competent local authority to be legally constituted for that purpose. But your Lordship will also perceive, that the creation of any such authority by the separate Act of any one Province, or by separate and unconnected Acts of the several Provinces, is virtually impossible. We have no solicitude to retain any control over the details and management of this service, but the reverse. A body of the kind I have already described, representing and acting for all the Provinces, might make an arrangement for the future which would relieve the Post Master General of this inappropriate function. Without such aid, I do not see how he could be exempted from the duty to which, from inevitable and insuperable causes, his Department must be unequal.

The other subject to which I have referred, as requiring the co-operation of the different Provinces, is that of the formation of a great line of Railway Communication from the seat of the Government of Canada to the Atlantic.

The execution of such a work would, I am persuaded, be of the greatest advantage to the whole of British America—but the difficulties to be surmounted in so vast an undertaking are of no ordinary kind, and are only likely, I think, to be overcome by the united and energetic exertions of all the Provinces. Should the delegation of authority by the different Legislatures to some central Body, representing them all, be assented to, I should consider it highly desirable that advantage should be taken of this to arrange the mode in which the Provinces should co-operate with each other, and with Her Majesty's Government, in promoting the construction of the proposed Railway.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) **GREY.**

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

*Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
26th March, 1847.*

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 17th instant, transmitting a copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, and to assure Your Excellency that the subject to which it refers shall be brought under the consideration of the Legislature of this Colony when again in Session.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) **ROBERT LAW.**

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN HARVEY,
K.C.B. & K.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia.

[COPY.]

*Government House, Montreal,
31st March, 1847.*

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 17th instant, enclosing a copy of an Act to which Your Excellency has assented, relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General SIR JOHN HARVEY,
K.C.B. & K.C.H., &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Fredericton, 16th April, 1847.

SIR—

In reference to Your Excellency's communication of the 17th ultimo, I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Legislature of this Province has passed an Act for the removal of restrictions upon the Trade between the Provinces, which will come into operation on receiving Her Majesty's confirmation.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. COLEBROOKE.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN HARVEY,
K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

*Government House, Prince Edward Island,
May 4, 1847.*

SIR—

I took the earliest opportunity of submitting to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Island copies of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 17th March last, and of the Act relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions, passed by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, which accompanied it.

I have now the honor to transmit to Your Excellency a copy of the Resolution passed in the House of Assembly upon that important question.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.,

(Signed) H. V. HUNTLEY.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN HARVEY,
K.C.B., &c. &c.

[COPY.]

[COPY.]

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the House of Assembly, April 3d, 1847.

Resolved, That this House will, in its next Session, take into consideration the expediency of allowing articles—the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the British North American Colonies—to be imported duty free into this Island, when such Colonies shall allow articles—the growth, produce, or manufacture, of this Island—to be imported free of duty into any such British North American Colonies.

A true extract.

(Signed) WILLIAM CULLEN, Clerk H. A.

[COPY.]

*Government House, Montreal,
26th May, 1847.*

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 11th instant, enclosing copies of the replies from the Lieutenant-Governors of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, to your communications in reference to the Act of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, relating to the Trade between the British North American Provinces.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN HARVEY,
K.C.B. & K.C.H.

[COPY.]

Fredericton, June 19, 1847.

SIR—

I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's letter of the 15th instant, enclosing a series of Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, which will be communicated to the Legislature of New Brunswick when they next meet.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. COLEBROOKE.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN HARVEY.

No. 23.

Copy of a Despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir John Harvey to the Right Honorable Earl Grey, dated Halifax, 2nd April, 1847, No. 23.

MY LORD—

By my accompanying Despatch, No. 21, Your Lordship will perceive that the Legislature was prorogued on the 31st March.

As

As a month will elapse before the departure of the next Mail, I hasten to bring under Your Lordship's notice such measures as require early attention.

These are—

First—The General Trade Bill, a copy of which is enclosed—enacted under the authority of the Act of Parliament of last Session, passed to “enable the Legislatures of certain British Possessions to reduce or repeal certain duties of Customs.”

The above Bill, subject to Her Majesty's confirmation, repeals the duties imposed by the Act of Parliament 8 & 9 Victoria, passed “to regulate the Trade of British possessions abroad” on the importation of goods into Nova-Scotia, and substitutes a Consolidated Tariff for the existing duties now payable under the last mentioned Act of Parliament, and under Provincial Enactments.

This Law is to go into operation on the 5th July next, or as soon thereafter as Her Majesty's assent shall authorise.

The Consolidated Tariff does not essentially alter the existing duties, although, while in the aggregate, these are reduced in some particulars, the abolishing of the differential principle has necessarily increased the rate heretofore payable on articles of British production. Should the present Legislation meet the assent of the Crown, it is probable the Tariff will undergo a comprehensive and satisfactory revision at the next Session, aided by the experience furnished by several months practice under this Act. The effect of the Law will be to render unnecessary the Customs Establishment as far as the collection of duties is concerned, and to withdraw the principal source from which the payment of the Establishment is derived under an Act of the Provincial Legislature passed in 1829,—by which £6430 stg., is secured to the Crown for this purpose out of the duties now contemplated to be repealed.

It is my duty to inform Your Lordship that the removal from the trade of the country of the burden of the Customs Establishment is an object of deep interest with the Legislature and the Commercial Community, and that such a relief will be received and gratefully acknowledged as a boon of no ordinary magnitude. In return for which the House of Assembly tenders its assurance of a readiness to employ as many of the Customs Officers as possible in the collection of the Provincial Revenue, and to meet any further claims of Her Majesty's Government in a spirit of fairness and liberality.

I enclose to Your Lordship an Address to the Queen on these subjects from the House of Assembly, and call the attention of Your Lordship to the views of the Assembly as regards the advantages of bringing these North American Colonies under some uniform system for the imposition, and the collection and payment of duties.

I also enclose the Resolutions of the Legislative Council to the same effect, and the copy of an Act passed for removing restrictions on the Trade between the Colonies and Nova-Scotia, in interchange for similar exemptions.

Your Lordship will perceive the importance of an early consideration of this subject as many arrangements will necessarily be consequent both in England and Nova Scotia on the adoption of the new system.

Secondly—Two Acts, each with a suspending Clause, also inclosed, relating to the Crown Lands, with an Address to the Queen from the House of Assembly as respects one of them, and the copy of an Address to myself as regards the other, together with a Memorial from Mr. Morris, the Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands in Nova-Scotia proper.

I hasten to forward these Papers, because Your Lordship's early answer is important, as there will, I presume, necessarily ensue a suspension of purchases of Crown Lands, so long as it is uncertain whether Her Majesty's assent shall be given to the Act for reducing the price of Crown Lands.

I am happy that the objects in view are so well explained by the papers transmitted, that detailed observations on my part are hardly demanded, which the shortness of the time would have prevented my making. I may, however, say to Your Lordship, that the expenses attendant on the Crown Land Department, which have gone near to absorb the proceeds of the sales of the Crown Lands, are justly looked upon as much beyond what the public service demanded, and that Her Majesty would perform an act of grace that would be highly appreciated by the Legislature and People of this Province, by the reduction of the price of the Waste Lands of the Crown, and of the expenses of the Department.

Although Mr. Morris' emoluments are much reduced in comparison with the receipts of last year, when the sales of Land were very extensive, yet they are in their nature to a considerable extent fluctuating, and have in some years sunk much below the amount of last year, as will appear by the tabular statement I send herewith, which was called for and laid before the Assembly in the last Session.

I should deem the limitation of this Act to five years, to which Mr. Morris calls your attention as affording ground of objection on his part, did I not believe that the Legislature of Nova-Scotia were and would continue to be prepared to do entire justice to Mr. Morris in that particular. I regret extremely having felt myself constrained to delay the Legislative consideration of the Civil List and Crown Revenue question, which are so closely connected with the immediately preceding subject. My reasons will appear from the inclosed copy of a Message I sent to the House of Assembly on the subject; and Your Lordship will learn the action of the House in relation to these questions from the copy of a Resolution laid on the table, and afterwards altered and moved by a Member of the Opposition, and a copy of an Amendment introduced by the Attorney General, and adopted, which I transmit herewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY.

To the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Petition of John Spry Morris, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Surveyor General of Nova-Scotia,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

That your Petitioner was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands on the 4th of May, 1827, and Surveyor General on the 6th of April, 1831.

That under and by virtue of the instructions from Lord Bathurst, dated the 1st March, 1827, addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands in Nova-Scotia, your Petitioner was entitled to receive out of the proceeds of the Sales of Crown Lands in said Province, an annual Salary of £500, with an additional reward of five per cent. upon the surplus monies paid by him into the Casual Revenue, to the extent of £500 more, thus providing (in the event of the Sales being large enough to admit of it), an annual income for the Commissioner of Crown Lands of £1000 Sterling.

That, as Surveyor General, his Salary was £150, with certain Fees upon all Grants of Land, the latter forming the chief source of his income; that at the date of his appointment, the Salary was paid, half yearly, out of the Parliamentary Grant for this Province, and when that ceased, it was placed upon the List with others which were directed to be paid thenceforth out of the Crown Revenues of the Province, and the Fees referred to were abolished in 1834.

That, although your Petitioner was entitled to receive annually the sum of £1150 from the united offices of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General, yet it happened, in consequence of the Sales of Lands being of small extent, comparatively, that the full amount to which he was entitled was never realized by him ; but the average for the last fifteen years has exceeded £600 Sterling, and for the last two years has reached to £720 Sterling.

That an Act has lately passed the Legislature, by which it is provided, that the Department in the Island of Cape-Breton shall be abolished, and that henceforth the duties thereof shall attach to the office at Halifax ; at the same time it increases the duties and responsibility of the Officer here to a serious extent—it proposes to fix his emoluments upon a scale far below what he has hitherto been accustomed to receive, viz : £480, Sterling, and this limited reduced allowance is only made payable for five years.

Now, my Lord, as an Officer appointed by the Crown, and hitherto paid out of the Crown Revenues, and one of the incumbents referred to in your Lordship's late Despatch upon the Civil List, I beg leave respectfully to submit, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, whether it be fair to make such a reduction as that contemplated by the Act, and at the same time to increase, vastly, the duties of the Officer, and that, too, without making the Salary permanent.

With a confident reliance upon the justice and good faith of Her Majesty's Government, I beg leave humbly to submit my case for your Lordship's consideration.

And as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

2d April, 1847.

JOHN SPRY MORRIS.

No. 13.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

No. 25.

Government House, Halifax, 2nd June, 1847.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, to be laid at the foot the Throne, the accompanying Petition and Address to Her Majesty, of the House of Assembly, humbly praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to institute an enquiry into the legality of the claim preferred therein, of the People of Nova-Scotia, to all Mines in this Province, except those now actually worked by the General Mining Association.

This Address so fully explains the views which it is intended to advocate, that it merely remains for me to express my hope that, as the important Constitutional questions involved in it have for some years past excited great interest in the Assembly, your Lordship will give them your early consideration, and be prepared to communicate to me the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the claims advanced by the House, before the next meeting of the Legislature.

I also inclose a Letter which Mr. Hugh Bell has addressed to your Lordship, in connexion with this subject. As the interests of the General Mining Association may be materially affected by Mr. Bell's proposition, I deemed it right to furnish their acting resident Agent with a copy of it ; and he having sent it to the Association, they doubtless will communicate with your Lordship on the subject.

I have the honor, &c. &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN HARVEY.

The Right Honorable the EARL GREY.

Halifax,

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 15th April, 1847.

MY LORD—

By the documents in reference to the Mines of Nova-Scotia, transmitted by your Lordship, for furnishing the information sought by me when in London, it appears that the Mining Association, by the directions of Her Majesty, has had confirmed the unexpired part of the Lease now held by them, subject only to the reservation therein contained—viz: that if after twelve months notice having been given to the Association, they refuse to work any Mine or Mines, that then any such Mine or Mines may be granted to other persons. From this wise provision of Her Majesty's Government, it is apparent that the impolicy and injustice of sealing up the Mineral wealth of the Colony under a close monopoly, were clearly perceived and carefully guarded against. But this judicious precautionary measure is altogether inoperative, and must remain entirely nugatory, unless it can be *absolutely and unequivocally* applied, so as to prevent the possibility of evasion.

Without imputing worse motives to the gentlemen of the Association and their Agents, than to other men, it is reasonable to suppose that they will use all their influence and interest to counteract any interference with their exclusive privileges—and that this has frequently been done in times past is too demonstrable to be refuted. How, then, shall the reservation, so wisely interposed for the benefit of the Colony, and for rendering it a more valuable appendage to the Crown, be carried into effect? Could not, and ought not, my Lord, a power be given to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, on such notice as is mentioned in the reservation being given, absolutely, without any reference to the Home Government, to grant, in the same way as other grants are here given, any Mine or Mines that may be found, subject, of course, to forfeiture, if not worked within a certain time? To say that it might impose on the Company the inconvenience of working Mines that would not repay the outlay, does not appear to me a valid objection, because the Company would have the first choice, and could judge by their Scientific Agents, as to the probable results; and the inconvenience to the Association ought not, I respectfully submit to your Lordship, to be considered of more weight than the interests of the whole people of the Province, and the prosperity of the Colony.

Your Lordship will perceive that the subject has occupied much of the attention of the Legislature during the last Session. Whatever course may be adopted in reference thereto, the mode which I have taken the liberty to suggest, is in strict accordance with the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, as expressed in the reservation herein alluded to, and may do much towards obviating the difficulties so long and so loudly here complained of. This mode of procedure need not interfere with any arrangement that may be made between the Parent Government and the Colony respecting the Mines, and requires only that specific instructions should be given to the Lieutenant-Governor, for fairly and fully securing to Her Majesty's subjects in the Province the benefits which the paternal care of the Imperial Government has preserved to them, and designed they should enjoy.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

Very humble Servant,

(Signed)

H. BELL.

The Right Honorable EARL GREY, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

[COPY.]

22 Duke Street, St. James', 26th June, 1847.

SIR—

Understanding that an Address from the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, and a Memorial from Mr. H. Bell, on the subject of the Grants to the Duke of York and the General Mining Association, of the Mines in Nova-Scotia, have been received by the last Packet, I beg to take the liberty, as the Agent and Manager in Nova-Scotia of the General Mining Association, to submit to you, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, the following statement :

The House of Assembly complains that the Grants in question constitute a monopoly, and that it was an improvident arrangement on the part of the Treasury.

By a reference to the office of the Surveyor General of Land at Halifax, it will be found that between the years of 1749 and 1782, 968,190 acres of Land were granted to individuals in which the reservations were only of Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones—this large tract of Land is known to contain valuable deposits of Iron, Coal, and other Minerals, and may be worked by the Proprietors of the Soil without the payment of any Rent or Royalty, but they remain unworked and unproductive to the Province—it cannot therefore be said that the Grants alluded to are a monopoly.

From the first settlement of the Province up to the time when the Grants to the Duke of York and the General Mining Association were made, comprising a period of more than 70 years, no efforts were made by individuals to work the Mines, with the exception of a sufficient quantity of Coal for the use of the Town of Halifax, consisting of about 6 or 7000 Chaldrons. This quantity was annually raised, or rather dug out of the hills in a rough and prejudicial manner to the Seams of Coal, without the assistance of machinery. The General Mining Association have raised from 80 to 100,000 Chaldrons annually, of a superior quality, and at a reduced selling price ; and would extend the production, if consumption could be found, and they are using every possible means to push their trade. They have introduced Steam Engines and other machinery.—They have disbursed about £1,500,000 in the Province, which must have benefitted every individual within the Colony ; and they have paid £90,000 for Rent and Royalty into the Provincial Treasury. It cannot, therefore, with justice be said that the Government made an imprudent bargain.

As all the Minerals remained unproductive for upwards of 70 years before the granting of the Leases complained of, and the unreserved Mines remain to this day unworked, although they are not subject to Rent or Royalty, it may be inferred that all the Mines would have continued untouched to this day if the Government had not made the arrangement with the Duke of York and the General Mining Association.—The Province has thus received this large amount for Rent and Royalty, besides the advantage arising from the expenditure of such vast sums of money, and the location of the numerous workmen and their families, who have been brought into the Colony, without contributing in any way to the aid or assistance of the Lessees.

It may not be out of place here to observe, that the Legislature have at all times directly encouraged new undertakings in the Province, such as the Whale Fishery, Seal and other Fisheries, raising Wheat, erecting Mills, and many other objects, by granting large bounties, and levying duties on the importation of Foreign Articles coming into competition with the productions of the Province, but they have never given the least aid or assistance to the General Mining Association, who have expended more money in the Province than all the other undertakings put together. No opposition was made to the Association for many years—they were quietly allowed to form large Establishments in the Province ; but when they had a prospect

pect of getting some return for their great outlay, an application was made to the Treasury not to complete the agreement which their Lordships had previously engaged to fulfil, and solemnly recorded by their Lordships; but, more especially so, under their Minute of the 27th June, 1845, laid before the House of Assembly, and your Letter of 2nd July, of that year.

It must be very evident that the Treasury made a most advantageous bargain for the Province, and for which the House of Assembly have not shown much gratitude; but it must be equally clear that the General Mining Association made a most unfortunate arrangement—they have expended their whole Capital, extending over a period of more than 20 years, without receiving interest or dividend until last year, when, for the first time, they had a small return.

It is, therefore, not right on the part of the Assembly to endeavour to injure the Association, from whom the Province has received, and still is receiving, such substantial benefits, by seeking, however ineffectually, to disturb arrangements deliberately entered into, and long since settled.

With reference to the Memorial of Mr. Bell, I beg to say that the Association do not object to the clause in the Lease, authorising the Government to call upon them to open New Mines, or allow others to do so; but they think it would not be just to attend to any application for opening Mines in a district where the Association are already working—the House of Assembly took this view of the subject some years ago, when Alexander Fraser, and others, petitioned that body to be allowed to open Mines in the district of Pictou.

I send, herewith, the Report of the Committee on that Petition, and as applications have frequently been made for Leases by persons who have no means of their own, but make the application entirely on speculation, I would beg to submit that such applicants be called upon to give good security to the Government that they will open and work the Mines applied for forthwith, and pay the Rent and Royalty (which should not be at a less rate than we pay,) before their application is entertained. This may not be considered an unreasonable request, as it will protect the Association from the expense of opening Mines that are valueless, because they have been applied for by adventurers, who merely wish to extort money, or induce the Association to give them employment.

I have been induced, at different times, to expend large sums of money on account of the Association in explorations for Minerals, upon representations that have been found to be totally incorrect. We have had a scientific Engineer and a party of Men employed for more than a year, in exploring the eastern part of the Province, with a view to open a Colliery in that district; and while the Association are doing so much in the Province, and at such a heavy yearly outlay, by which the whole community are benefitted, it does not appear right that those who are receiving these solid advantages should be forward in trying to injure and embarrass the Association. I do not make these statements under the impression that the Lords of the Treasury would be disposed to do any act of injustice to the General Mining Association. I am quite confident their Lordships will fulfil and protect the engagements that were entered into with the Company, who have, on their part, carried out to the letter the spirit of those engagements, notwithstanding the often repeated applications of the House of Assembly not to perfect these recorded arrangements; but I think it only right that their Lordships should be in possession of these important facts, and I hope and trust such an answer may be given as will put an end to these applications in future, which tend to harass and annoy the Association, and greatly to discourage the extension of their operations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. CUNARD.

C. E. TREVELYAN, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

No. 56.

Downing Street, 9th January, 1848.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 25, of 2d June last, transmitting a Petition to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to institute an enquiry into the legality of the claim preferred by the people of Nova-Scotia to all Mines in that Province, except those now actually worked by the General Mining Association.

I have laid this Petition before the Queen, and Her Majesty has been pleased to receive it very graciously.

I transmit for your information the copy of a Letter addressed to this Department by desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to whom I have referred the subject; and I have to instruct you to acquaint the House of Assembly that I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by their Lordships as to the legal validity of the original Grant from the Crown to the late Duke of York, and therefore have not seen reason to advise Her Majesty to accede to the prayer of the Petition.

With reference to the Letter from Mr. Hugh Bell, transmitted in your Despatch, respecting the right vested in the Crown of delegating to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia the power of making Grants to other parties of Mines, which the General Mining Association may decline to work, I have, in accordance with the legal opinion given by the Law Officers of the Crown, to convey to you the necessary authority for granting, on behalf of Her Majesty, permission to work Mines comprised in the Lease to the General Mining Association, subject to the conditions and limitations adverted to in the Letter from the Board of Treasury, to which I have referred.

You will communicate the decision of Her Majesty's Government in this respect to Mr. Bell.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Treasury Chambers, 28th December, 1847.

SIR—

With reference to your communication dated 2d July last, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to request you will observe to Earl Grey, that my Lords have not omitted to pay all due attention to the representations in the Petition and Address to Her Majesty, from the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, and the prayer of that Petition, and likewise to the application addressed to His Lordship by Mr. Bell.

As regards in the first place the prayer of the Petition of the House of Assembly, you will state to Lord Grey, that upon a careful consideration of all the proceedings relating to the Lease of Mines in Nova-Scotia, granted to His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the year 1826, and to the demise of the Lease to the General Mining Association, and the agreement subsequently arranged with that Association by the Secretary of State in the year 1828, it has appeared to my Lords that the full recognition by judicial authority in this country, and likewise in the Act passed by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, in the year 1841, for giving corporate

porate power to the General Mining Association of the Grant to the late Duke of York, precludes, in the opinion of my Lords, any doubt as to the legal validity of that Grant. My Lords therefore do not see any necessity for enquiry on the part of Her Majesty's Government into the subject.

In the second place, as regards the application by Mr. Bell to Lord Grey, I am to request you will acquaint His Lordship, that my Lords having adverted to the communication made by direction of this Board to the Secretary of State in June, 1839, with reference to the somewhat analogous application of Dr. Gesner, have caused further enquiry to be made of Her Majesty's Law Officers, whether consistently with the Grant to the late Duke of York, and with the engagements with the Mining Association, the power of making Grants to other parties of Mines which the Association may decline to work, may be delegated to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, and as to any peculiar conditions that should attach to such Grants; and my Lords have been advised that "the Crown may delegate to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia the power of granting, in the name and on the behalf of the Crown, Leases of Mines which, after notice, the Association may refuse to work; that before such Lease can be granted, the situation of the proposed Mine must be clearly indicated to the Association, in order that they may exercise their right of refusal; but after the Association has refused to work the proposed Mine, the Crown may insist upon any stipulations which may be deemed proper for the security of the Crown against the applicant for the Lease of such Mine."

Under these circumstances, my Lords see no objection to authority being conveyed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, to grant, on behalf of Her Majesty, permission and due authority for working Mines comprised in the Lease to the General Mining Association, with the limitation above adverted to, as regards previous indication to the Association of the precise situation of the Mine, and their refusal to work it. But you will observe to Lord Grey, that my Lords conceive it will be for the benefit of the Province, that such permission should be only granted, subject to payments to the Government, equivalent to the Rents and Royalties payable by the Association, and to such further conditions in regard to the period for opening the Mine, or otherwise, as will ensure the Grants not being made to parties without the means of carrying out the objects of them, and of working the Mines to which they relate.

I am further directed to transmit, for the information of Lord Grey, the accompanying copy of a Letter addressed to this Department, by the Agent of the Association in Nova-Scotia, in consequence, as my Lords presume, of the communication stated in Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Harvey's Despatch of 2d June, to have been made to him.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. E. TREVELYAN.

B. HAWES, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

No. 14.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

No 35.

Downing Street, 18th June, 1847.

SIR—

The importance of establishing an uniformity of Gauge on the Railways about to be constructed in British North America, has led me to address the Despatch, of which the accompanying is a copy, to the Earl of Elgin. The probability

lity that the Railways in the United States will eventually communicate with those which are on the eve of formation in the British Provinces, together with the fact that in those Provinces the extent of Line which has yet been laid down is extremely limited, renders it most desirable that the present opportunity should not be lost of determining this question.

I have therefore to instruct you to communicate immediately with the Governor General of Canada upon the subject, to furnish His Lordship with all the information in your power in reference to any Lines which have been decided upon in the Province under your Government, and be guided by the advice which His Lordship may think proper to give you in the matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lientenant-Governor, Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

No. 89.

Downing Street, 18th June, 1847.

MY LORD—

Having received information that the works of the projected Railways in New Brunswick, for which Acts have been passed by the Colonial Legislature, are likely to be commenced forthwith, and carried on in such a manner as to render it necessary that the Guage of the Line should be determined at a very early period, I consider it to be of the very highest importance to secure from the outset the adoption of an uniform Guage, not only in New Brunswick, but throughout the whole of British North America.

I have accordingly to instruct your Lordship to communicate with the Lieutenant-Governors of New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, for the purpose of ascertaining what steps it would be expedient to adopt to secure this advantage.

I can express no preference of one Guage over another, as I do not consider myself qualified to form a judgment upon a question of that description; but I am of opinion that the decision must rest in a considerable degree not merely what is in itself the best Guage, but upon what Guage has already been adopted in existing Lines, with which those about to be constructed will eventually communicate. The extent of Railroad as yet constructed in the British Provinces is too inconsiderable to occasion any difficulty in adopting any Guage that may be preferred; but the Guage in use on Railways in the United States, which are likely to become connected with the Railways in the British Provinces, should not be overlooked.

The course which it appears to me that it would be desirable to take, is to endeavour to determine what, upon the whole, will be the best and most convenient Guage, and then to recommend the Colonial Legislature to prescribe its adoption.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Governor General the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

[COPY.]

Government House, Halifax, July 5th, 1847.

MY LORD—

In complying with the instructions which I have just received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to communicate with your Lordship upon the great importance of uniformity of 'Gauge' in the Railway about to be established in the British North American Colonies, it may be proper for me to acquaint your Lordship that no other action has, as yet, been adopted by the Legislature of this Province, with respect to the projected Railroad, beyond an Address to the Home Government suggesting an exploration, with a view to ascertain the best Line through which it should pass from hence, as the Trans-Atlantic terminus, towards Quebec, and pledging itself to defray the expenses of such Survey as regards the portion of Nova-Scotia through which it may pass. This Survey is now in progress, but will probably not be so far advanced towards completion as to enable the Officers conducting it to report before the close of the present season.

Deeply impressed as both the Legislature and People of Nova-Scotia are known to be with the vast benefits to its interests, in common with all the Sister Colonies, which must result from the formation of this great work, they would, I am convinced, be found ready willingly to conform to such general principles, whether as respects 'Gauge' or otherwise, as may be agreed upon in inter-communication with the Sister Colonies, and be propounded through your Lordship—for example, that of such primary importance as the manner in which this great work should be constructed. That its foundation as well as its superstructure should be solid and durable, would appear to be essential, in order to render the undertaking ultimately and certainly remunerative, and thereby to protect the interests of those who may be induced to embark capital in it. To this conclusion I am led, as well by the publicly declared opinion of perhaps the highest British authority on the subject, (Mr. Hudson), as by the fact which has been stated to me by what I regard as equally high authority, that owing to the flimsy materials of which some of the cheap Railways in the United States are formed, several of them have proved in a great degree failures, whether as respects celerity of locomotion, or a due degree of security to the persons and property of travellers—too frail to bear the transport of heavy goods: I am assured that these are found to require such frequent repairs as to be wholly unprofitable as a speculative outlay, and to have even determined the proprietors, in some instances, to encounter the expense of causing their re-construction upon a more solid plan.

I earnestly trust, therefore, that the people of these Colonies will not allow themselves to be induced by plausible or designing persons to connect themselves with undertakings of so unstable a description, and therefore, also do I hope, that this great undertaking, whenever it may be commenced, may have not only the sanction and encouragement of H. M. Government, but also its superintendance and control as respects its constructions, firmly believing as I do that not only are the future Commercial interests of the Colonies closely united with this great work, but that by incalculably increasing the power of the Parent State to fly to the aid of their loyal population in repelling foreign invasion, it is destined to become the most powerful means which were ever devised for perpetuating the connexion and drawing more closely the ties by which they are bound to the glorious Country of their origin and pride.

In a word, the main object of the foregoing remarks has been to record my impression, that as the benefits to be derived from this stupendous undertaking will, it is hoped, be great and permanent, so should the work itself be of the most enduring character.

With these observations, I recur to the important subject of uniformity of 'Guage,' (which, speaking militarily, may be regarded as indispensable as the adaptation of the shot to the calibre of the gun), only for the purpose of repeating the expression of my opinion, that any suggestion in connexion with it proceeding from the central and leading Province, (Canada), and conveyed through your Lordship, would not fail in receiving the most respectful consideration from the Government, Legislature, and People of Nova-Scotia, with an earnest desire to meet it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

His Excellency the EARL OF ELGIN, & KINCARDINE, &c., Gov.-General.

[COPY.]

No. 36.

Downing Street, 17th November, 1847.

SIR—

Having, in compliance with the request contained in your Letter of the 8th July, requested Viscount Palmerston to communicate to Mr. Pakenham the copy which you sent to me of your Despatch to the Governor-General of British North America, on the subject of establishing uniformity of Guage in the Railways about to be established in the British Provinces on that Continent, I have received from Mr. Addington the copy of a Memorandum which Mr. Pakenham has written upon the subject. I enclose a copy of that paper to you, for your information, although the statement contained in it does not apply to the wooden Railways of the description of those which are now projected in New Brunswick.

I have, &c. &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

MEMORANDUM.

I am enabled, from personal observation, to bear testimony to the entire correctness of what is stated in Sir John Harvey's Despatch to Lord Elgin of 5th July, 1847, respecting Railroads in the United States, constructed upon the cheap principle, that is to say, of which the Rail is composed of a flat plate of iron laid upon a bed or sleeper of timber. I can with confidence assert, that wherever the experiment has been tried of constructing Railroads upon that principle, it has ended in total failure in as far as relates to speed, safety, and efficiency. So much so, that wherever the circumstances of the Railroad have been such as to afford it, the weak rails have been removed, and been replaced by solid iron rails of the same description as those in use in England. Witness the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore to Cumberland, on which it was found necessary to discontinue to a great extent the carriage of coal, in consequence of the constant dislocation of the rails under the pressure of heavy weights; and the Great Western Railway of New York, from Albany and Troy to Buffalo, on which important line the average rate of travelling, owing to the same cause, does not exceed fifteen miles an hour. In short, wherever speed and endurance of heavy pressure are required, it may safely be said that the cost of laying down Rails of the description in question, has been money thrown away, as they have invariably been replaced by solid T or fish-belly Rail.

In the New England States, where everything is directed on the wisest calculation, the cheap Rail has never been used.

(Signed)

R. PAKENHAM.

26th August, 1847.

No. 15.

(See Page .)

DR. *Account of Receipts and Payments of Her Majesty's Casual Revenue in Nova-Scotia, for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1847.*

1847.	Sterling.	Currency.
Jan'y. 26—To Balance due the Treasurer,	£1 18 9	£2 8 6
Paid the Crier and Fuel of the Rolls Court, for half year ended 31st December, 1846,	15 0 0	18 15 0
His Excellency Sir John Harvey, * back pay up to 31st Decr., 1846,	224 19 9 ³ / ₄	281 4 9
June 30—To paid His Excellency Sir John Harvey Contingencies for half year ended 30th June, 1847,	150 0 0	187 10 0
Private Secretary, do.,	125 0 0	156 5 0
Solicitor General, for same period,	50 0 0	62 10 0
Surveyor General, C. B.,	50 0 0	62 10 0
Do. do. Office Rent,	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. '46,	8 0 0	10 0 0
Superintendent of Mines, for half year ended 30th June, 1847,	50 0 0	62 10 0
Crier and Fuel of Rolls Court, do.,	15 0 0	18 15 0
Messenger of Secretary's Office,	5 5 5 ³ / ₄	6 11 10
Miss Cox's Pension to 30th June, 1847,	50 4 4 ³ / ₄	62 15 6
Mr. James, 1st Clerk in Secretary's Office, for Quarter ended 31st March,	62 10 0	78 2 6
Mr. Keating, 2d do. do. do.,	40 0 0	50 0 0
Mr. Pyke, 3d do. do. do.,	25 0 0	31 5 0
Mr. LeBlanc, for assistance, copying in Office to 20th February,	14 11 4 ³ / ₄	18 4 3
Do. do., 20th February to 31st March,	16 5 0	20 6 3
Mr. Keating, for Quarter ended 30th June, 1847,	62 10 0	78 2 6
Mr. Pyke and Mr. LeBlanc do. each £30 Sterling,	60 0 0	75 0 0
Mr. Keating, for extra services from 16th October to 30th June, 1847,	8 5 7 ¹ / ₂	10 7 0
Laws for New Brunswick	1 12 0	2 0 0
E. Young, copying,	1 12 0	2 0 0
His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor 2-5th Salary for Half Year ended 30th June, 1847,	300 0 0	375 0 0
The Chief Justice, do. do.	200 0 0	250 0 0
Three Puisne Judges, do. do.	102 0 0	127 10 0
Master of the Rolls, do. do.	34 0 0	42 10 0
Provincial Secretary, do. do.	200 0 0	250 0 0
		June

* NOTE.—The Lieutenant-Governor's allowance from this Revenue was fixed, since the close of the Account for the preceding half year, at £1500 Stg. instead of £1000 Stg. towards salary; and £300 Stg. instead of £200 Stg. for contingencies per annum—making the amount due for additional Salary, £187 9 11

Contingencies, 37 9 11

£224 19 10 Sterling, or
281 4 9 Currency.

June 30—To Attorney General,	do.	do.	£120	0	0	£150	0	0	
Clerk of the Crown,	do.	do.	20	0	0	25	0	0	
Surveyor General,	do.	do.	30	0	0	37	10	0	
			£2051			14	5	£2564 13 1	

1847.	CR.		Sterling.		Currency.				
June.—Received of James Soy		Rent of Grindstone							
Quarry, Cumberland,			£4	0	0				
Fees received at Secretary's Office,			249	6	9 ³ / ₄				
Rent of Mines under Duke of York's Lease for									
year ended same day,			1	0	0				
Rent of Reserved Mines for half year,			1333	6	8				
Premium on Dollars, being payable in do.,			55	11	10 ¹ / ₂				
Sales of Crown Lands for half year,			400	0	0				
Balance due to the Treasurer,			8	9	1				
			£2051			14	5	£2564 13 1	

Halifax, July 2d, 1847.

R. D. GEORGE.

DR. Account of Receipts and Payments of Her Majesty's Casual Revenue in Nova-Scotia, for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1847.

1848.		Sterling.		Currency.
Jan. 3.—To Balance due to the Treasurer by the last half year by	Account,	£8	9	1 ³ / ₄
	To paid His Excellency Sir John Harvey's Salary, for half			
	year ending 31st December, 1847,	750	0	0
	His Excellency Sir John Harvey, contingencies, do.	150	0	0
	Do. do. Private Secretary, do.	125	0	0
	Chief Justice's Salary, for half year ended 31st Decr.,			
	1847,	500	0	0
	Judge Wilkins, do. do. do.	85	0	0
	Judge Hill, do. do. do.	85	0	0
	Judge Bliss, do. do. do.	85	0	0
	Master of the Rolls, do. do.	85	0	0
	Do. Contingencies, Fuel, and Crier of Court,	15	0	0
	Attorney-General's Salary, for half year ended 31st De-			
	cember, 1847,	300	0	0
	Solicitor-General's do. do.	50	0	0
	Clerk of the Crown, do. do.	50	0	0
	Surveyor-General of N. S., do. do.	75	0	0
	Surveyor-General of C. B., do. do.	50	0	0
	Do. do. do. Office Rent, do.	8	0	0
	Provincial Secretary, for half year ended 31st Decr.,			
	1847,	500	0	0
	Mr. Keating, 1st Clerk in Secretary's Office, do.	125	0	0
	Mr. Pyke and Mr. LeBlanc, £75 each, do.	120	0	0
	Miss Cox's Pension to 31st Decr., 1847, do.	50	4	4 ⁴ / ₈
	Superintendent of Mines, for half year ending 31st Decr.,			
	1847,	50	0	0
	Commissioner of Crown Lands for N. S., Commission			
	on £2253 9 11, amount paid in by him from Sales			
	of Crown Lands in 1847,	90	2	8 ⁴ / ₈
				112 13 5
				Jany.

Jany. 3—To paid His Excellency Sir John Harvey, balance of Salary for half year ended 30th June, 1847,	£450	0	0	£562	10	0	
10—To paid Chief Justice, balance for do. do.,	300	0	0	375	0	0	
Judge Hill, do. do.,	51	0	0	63	15	0	
Judge Bliss, do. do.,	51	0	0	63	15	0	
The late Judge Wilkins, do. do.,	51	0	0	63	15	0	
Master of the Rolls, do. do.,	51	0	0	63	15	0	
Attorney General, do. do.,	180	0	0	225	0	0	
Clerk of the Crown, do. do.,	30	0	0	37	10	0	
Surveyor General, do. do.,	45	0	0	56	5	0	
Provincial Secretary, do. do.,	300	0	0	375	0	0	
19—The following Officers, on account of arrears of their respective Salaries, as explained in the annexed paper, viz :							
To paid the Chief Justice,	275	0	0	343	15	0	
The late Judge Wilkins, Hill & Bliss, £58 8s. 9d.,	140	5	0	175	6	3	
The Attorney General,	165	0	0	206	5	0	
The Executrix of late Master of the Rolls,	50	10	0	63	2	6	
The Surveyor General of N. S.,	41	5	0	51	11	3	
James B. Uniacke, late Solicitor General,	12	10	0	15	12	6	
The Clerk of the Crown,	27	10	0	34	7	6	
The Surveyor General and Superint'dt. of Mines, C.B.,	25	0	0	31	5	0	
The Provincial Secretary,	275	0	0	343	15	0	
Stationery of Lt. Governor, (McKenzie),	£9	3	11				
“ Prov. Sec’y., do.,	36	9	1				
“ do. (Belcher),	8	1	9				
“ do. (McKinlay),	2	16	9				
19—To Stationery of Prov. Sec’y. (Graham),	£1	5	8				
Fuel of Secretary’s Office,	11	14	2				
Messenger do. do.,	6	0	0				
		60	9	0 ⁴ / ₅	79	11	4
		£5938	5	4	£7422	16	8

1847.	CR.	Sterling.	Currency.
Dec. 31—Received from Commissioner of Crown Lands on acc’t. of Sales of Crown Lands in Nova-Scotia,		£1200	0 0 £1500 0 0
1848.			
Jany. 2—Rent of H. M. Mines in Nova-Scotia and Cape-Breton, received for half year ending 31st December, 1847,		1333	6 8 1666 13 4
Received Premium on Dollars do., being payable in do.,		55	11 0 ⁴ / ₅ 69 8 10
“ on account of Royalty on Coals,		800	0 0 1000 0 0
“ for Crown Timber seized by A. McPhee,		0	7 2 ² / ₅ 0 9 0
“ for Fees at Secretary’s Office,		299	19 7 ¹ / ₅ 374 19 6
8—Received on account of Royalty on Coals,		1200	0 0 1500 0 0
18—Received on account of do. for the year 1847,		936	2 5 ³ / ₅ 1170 3 1
20—Received from Commissioner of Crown Lands for N. S., being balance due on Sales,		93	8 2 ³ / ₅ 116 15 3
Balance due to the Treasurer,		19	10 1 ³ / ₅ 24 7 8
		£5938	5 4 £7422 16 8

R. D. GEORGE.

Halifax, 3d February, 1848.

[COPY.]

Statement of Coal raised and sold by the General Mining Association, from Her Majesty's Coal Mines in Nova-Scotia and Cape-Breton, for the year 1847.

From Pictou Mines, - - - -	Chaldrons, 35104	0	
Sydney Mines, - - - -	"	26061	19
Bridgeport Mines, - - - -	"	68	18
Bras d'Or, - - - -	"	0	0
	Total Chaldrons,	61233	37
Less, - - - -		26000	0
Newcastle Chaldrons, - - - -		35233	37
At 2s. Currency, per Chaldron, - - - -			£3523 7 0
Premium on £3523 7s. payable in Dollars at 2½d. each, as compared with Provincial Money, - - - -			146 16 1
			£3670 3 1

Halifax, N. S., December 31, 1847.

[E. E.]

(Signed)

S. CUNARD,

Agent Gen. Mining Association.

Per HENRY BOGGS.

Statement of sums paid on account of arrears of Salaries or Allowances of the undermentioned Officers of Government, charged on the Crown Revenue in Nova-Scotia, 19th January, 1848.

	Balances due on account of half year ended 30th June, 1844.	One Quarter of Salaries for half year ended 30th Decr., 1843.	Total.
The Chief Justice,	£187 10 0	£156 5 0	£343 15 0
Judge Wilkins,	31 17 6	26 11 3	58 8 9
“ Hill,	31 17 6	26 11 3	58 8 9
“ Bliss,	31 17 6	26 11 3	58 8 9
Executors of late Master of the Rolls,	31 17 6	26 11 3	58 8 9
Do. Fuel and Crier,		4 13 9	4 13 9
Attorney General,	112 10 0	93 15 0	206 5 0
Ex Solicitor General,		15 12 6	15 12 6
Clerk of the Crown,	18 15 0	15 12 6	34 7 6
Surveyor General,	28 2 6	23 8 9	51 11 3
Do. do., C. B., and Superintdt. Mines,		31 5 0	31 5 0
Provincial Secretary,	187 10 0	156 5 0	343 15 0
	£661 17 6	£603 2 6	£1265 0 0

Statement

Statement of sums due to the undermentioned Officers of Government, for arrears of their Salaries or Allowances charged on the Crown Revenue in Nova-Scotia, 19th January, 1848.

	Amount due 2d February, 1847.	Portion thereof paid 19th January, 1848.	Amount unpaid 19th January, 1848.
	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.
Late Lieutenant-Governor,	£2375 0 0		£2375 0 0
Chief Justice,	1270 16 8	£343 15 0	927 1 8
Judge Wilkins,	216 0 10	58 8 9	157 12 1
Judge Hill,	216 0 10	58 8 9	157 12 1
Judge Bliss,	216 0 10	58 8 9	157 12 1
Extr. of late Master of the Rolls,	216 0 10	63 2 6	185 8 4
Do. Fuel and Crier of Court,	32 10 0		
Attorney General,	762 10 0	206 5 0	556 5 0
Ex Solicitor General Uniacke,	108 6 8	15 12 6	92 14 2
Clerk of the Crown,	127 1 8	34 7 6	92 14 2
Provincial Secretary,	812 10 0	343 15 0	468 15 0
Surveyor General N. S.,	190 12 6	51 11 3	139 1 3
Do. do. C. B.,	108 6 8	15 12 6	92 14 2
Superintendent of Mines,	108 6 8	15 12 6	92 14 2
	£6760 4 2	£1265 0 0	£5495 4 2

No. 16.

(See Page .)

The Commissioners appointed to issue Province Notes, and to carry into effect the provisions of the Act passed during the Session of the General Assembly, in 1846, entitled, "An Act relating to the Treasury Notes, the Funded Debt, and the Halifax Savings' Bank," beg leave respectfully to Report to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for the information of the Legislature—That since their last Report they have received from the Treasurer of the Province, Sixteen Thousand Pounds of old Notes which they have cancelled, and given him in exchange therefor Sixteen Thousand Pounds of new Notes, duly numbered, dated, and signed, pursuant to the said Act, at the times specified in the Record kept by them pursuant to the said Act, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, marked A, to which they beg leave to refer. And they have delivered the cancelled Notes to the Secretary of the Province as prescribed by the said Act, at the several times specified in the receipts given therefor by the said Secretary, of which copies are also hereunto annexed, marked B, and to which they also beg leave to refer.

And the Commissioners further Report, that they have Three Thousand of new Notes executed and ready to be exchanged with the Treasurer, when the same may be required.

And they further Report, that the Province Notes now in circulation, amount to £59,864 10s., including £23,864 10s. old Notes, and £36,000 of the new Notes issued by the present Commissioners, and that they have reason to believe that great gain will result to the Province from the loss of the notes in circulation.

All which they respectfully Report.

L. HARTSHORNE.
W. A. BLACK.
CHARLES TWINING.

Halifax, Feb'y. 4, 1848.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE A.

Provincial One Pound Notes of the Impression procured under the Act of the 9th Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act relating to the Treasury Notes, the Funded Debt, and the Halifax Savings' Bank," signed by the Commissioners, and delivered to the Treasurer, in lieu of the old Notes previously in circulation, and of defaced Notes of the new Impression; also, Memo. of the Notes cancelled and lodged with the Secretary of the Province.

Date.	By whom signed.	Numbers.	Am't.	Date of cancel-ling.	£5 Notes.	£1 old Notes.	£1 Notes of impr'n of 1838.	Total am't.
1846.			£					£
	Brought forward,		20,000	1847.	5	341	19654	20,000
Oct. 1.	C. Twining, & L. Hartshorne,	3,1	1000	March 10				
	L. Hartshorne, & W. A. Black,	to 3,1000	1000					
	W. A. Black, & C. Twining,	3,1001 to 3,2000	1000					3000
	C. Twining, & L. Hartshorne,	3,2001 to 3,3000	1000					S. P. Fairbanks.
	L. Hartshorne, & L. Hartshorne,	3,3001 to 3,4000	1000					
	L. Hartshorne, & W. A. Black,	3,4001 to 3,5000	1000	April 24	5	32	2963	3000
	W. A. Black, & C. Twining,	3,5001 to 3,6000	1000					S. P. Fairbanks.
	C. Twining, & L. Hartshorne,	3,6001 to 3,7000	1000	May 7		53	947	1000
	L. Hartshorne, & W. A. Black,	3,7001 to 3,8000	1000	May 28		4	996	1000
	W. A. Black, & C. Twining,	3,8001 to 3,9000	1000	June 10		11	989	1000
	C. Twining, & L. Hartshorne,	3,9001 to 3,10000	1000	"	15	17	968	1000
1847.	L. Hartshorne, & W. A. Black,	4,1	1000	July 24		5	995	1000
April 1	W. A. Black, & C. Twining,	to 4,1000	1000	Aug. 14		14	986	1000
	C. Twining, & L. Hartshorne,	4,1001 to 4,2000	1000	Sept. 21		13	987	1000
	L. Hartshorne, & W. A. Black,	4,2001 to 4,3000	1000	Nov. 3		10	990	1000
	W. A. Black, & C. Twining,	4,3001 to 4,4000	1000	Decr. 7		22	978	1000
	C. Twining, & W. A. Black,	4,4001 to 4,5000	1000	Decr. 31		8	992	1000
		4,5001 to 4,6000	1000					S. P. Fairbanks.

L. HARTSHORNE,
W. A. BLACK,
C. TWING.

SCHEDULE B.

Halifax, 10th March, 1847.

Received from the Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes, a parcel Sealed, marked as follows: "3000 £1 Notes, cancelled 10th March, 1847. L. H., W. A. B., C. T."

(Signed)

R. D. GEORGE.

24th April, 1847.

Received from the Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes, a parcel Sealed, marked "992 new Notes, 8 old, £1000, cancelled 25th March, 1847. L. H., C. T.;" also one marked "14 old £1 Notes, 965 new do. 970, cancelled 8th April, 1847. 30 defaced Notes from C. W. Wallace, 1000, L. H.;" also one marked 950 in £1 notes ⁵1000 in £5 Notes, cancelled 24th April, 1847. L. H., W. A. B., C. T."

(Signed)

R. D. GEORGE.

14th August, 1847.

Received from the Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes, a Sealed parcel, marked "3000 Prov. Notes, cancelled, L. H.;" also another marked "3000 Provincial Notes, cancelled, L. H."

(Signed)

R. D. GEORGE.

7th December, 1847.

Received from the Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes, three parcels Sealed, endorsed as follows: "£1000 One Pound Notes, cancelled 21st Sept., 1847. W. A. B., C. T." "£1000 One Pound Notes, cancelled 3rd Nov., 1847. W. A. B., C. T." "£1000 One Pound Notes, cancelled Dec. 7, 1847. L. H., W. A. B., C. T."

(Signed)

R. D. GEORGE.

5th January, 1848.

Received from the Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes, a parcel Sealed, indorsed as follows: "£1000 One Pound Notes, cancelled 31 Dec., 1847. L. H., W. A. B., C. T."

(Signed)

R. D. GEORGE.

L. HARTSHORNE.
W. A. BLACK.

No. 17.

(See Page .)

Excise Office, Sydney, Cape-Breton, 3d February, 1848.

SIR—

In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honor to report the services of the Revenue Boat placed under my directions for the past year.

In the course of the season I visited several of the Settlements on the shores of the Bras d'Or Lake, from whence the principal trade is carried on, and found that it had become more concentrated, particularly at Baddeck, where several establishments have lately been added to those engaged in the annually increasing traffic with the French Island of St. Pierre—that Island being now the best market for the Live Stock from this part of Cape-Breton, as well as where low priced articles of French and American manufacture are to be had in return, particularly suitable to the Settlers of the Bras d'Or Lake. The vessels thus engaged pass out at the two entrances of the Bras d'Or, where it would be very desirable to have Officers established, but it would be necessary for each to be furnished with a boat.

The boat was stationed for some time at the entrance of the Great Bras d'Or for the purpose of boarding vessels coming from St. Pierre, which make a practice of landing goods previous to their entering at this place, (as if in ballast), but when detected by the boat they produce a French Clearance, specifying what they have on board, and intimate their intention of proceeding hence for the purpose of making an entry. This stationary check soon became known, consequently, the services of the boat were transferred to other parts of the extensive shores of the Lake, comprehending a distance of more than 200 miles, where her unexpected appearance, added to her fast sailing qualities, increased the risk of detection. If an increased allowance could be given to retain the services of the boat to a later period of the season, the duty could be more effectually performed.

The Trade of St. Ann's, and the Settlements about that extensive Bay, is similar to that of the Bras d'Or Lake, and has also had the supervision of the boat.—Previously to her visiting that quarter, St. Ann's was a great resort for American Fishermen, who carried on a certain amount of Trade on the way to, and return from, the Labrador Coast—only one has been there for two years past.

The Accounts and Vouchers showing the expenditure of the boat and crew, have been forwarded to the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

C. E. LEONARD, Collector.

The Hon. Sir RUPERT D. GEORGE, Bart., &c. &c.

No. 18.

(See Page .)

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1848.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Four Assistant Justices of Supreme Court,	£2500	0	0
Travelling Expenses of ditto on Circuit,			
Hire of Vessels to convey Judges to Cape-Breton,			
Master of the Rolls,	600	0	0
Counsel conducting Criminal Prosecutions,			
Allowance to Coroners,			
Keeper of Law Library,	10	0	0
Pensions to late Judges of Common Pleas.			

LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATURE.

Speaker of House of Assembly,
 Pay and Travelling Expenses of Members,
 Clerk of Legislative Council,
 Law Clerk,
 Chaplain of ditto,
 Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,
 Clerk of House of Assembly,
 Clerk Assistant of ditto,
 Chaplain of ditto,
 Sergeant at Arms ditto,
 Assistant ditto,
 Messenger of Legislative Council,
 Assistant ditto of ditto,
 Messengers, &c. of Assembly,
 Stationery, Fuel, Contingencies of Legislative Council and Assembly.

REVENUE.

Custom House Establishment,	£7144	18	9
Guager and Weigher,	235	0	0
Excise Waiters,	500	0	0
Clerk to Commissioners of Revenue,	45	0	0
Revenue Boats.			

MILITIA.

Adjutant General,
 Quarter Master General,
 Adjutants of Battalions,
 Cleaning Militia Arms.

EDUCATION.

Common and Combined Common and Grammar Schools.	11170	0	0
King's College,	444	8	8
Pictou Academy,	250	0	0
Halifax Grammar School,	150	0	0
Baptist Education Society,	250	0	0
Other Academies in various parts of the Province,	1200	0	0
National, Acadian, Catholic, African, and the Reverend Mr. Uni- acke's Schools, Halifax, included above; Infant and Poor House Schools.			

MISCELLANEOUS.

For maintaining Light Houses,	400	0	0
For establishment on Sable Island,			
Expense of keeping up Post Communication,			
Encouragement of Steam Boats, Sailing Packets, and Ferries,	600	0	0
Commissioners for Poor Asylum,			
Towards support of Bridewell and Penitentiary,			
Interest of Funded Debt,			
Interest of Deposits in Savings' Bank,			
For improving Main Lines of Communication between Halifax and Pictou—between Truro and the New Brunswick boundary—and between Halifax and Digby,			
For opening and repairing other Roads, and building and repairing Bridges,			
For Casualties to Roads and Bridges,			

To

To Clerks of the Peace, for distributing Road Commissions,	
Drawback on Wine imported for the Army,	£300 0 0
Repairs of Public Buildings,	
For assisting Indians,	
For purchasing Seed Potatoes for Blacks at Preston and Hammond Plains,	
Towards support of Halifax Dispensary,	50 0 0
Rations of Troops en route,	
Drawbacks,	
Keeping of Gunpowder at Halifax Magazine,	
Hire of Vessels to protect Fisheries,	
Supplies of Provisions for Distressed Settlers,	
For Freight of Provisions sent to various parts of the Province.	

J. HARVEY, Lt.-Governor.

Government House, Halifax, 14th February, 1848.

No. 19.

(See Page .)

An Account of the Gross and Nett Produce of the Post Office Revenue of Nova-Scotia, for the Quarter ended the 5th day of April, 1847.

	Sterling, \$ 4s. 2d.
Amount of Unpaid Letters received from England,	£321 17 0
Paid Letters sent to England from Halifax,	126 9 0
Unpaid Letters received from, and Paid Letters sent to Boston, Bermuda, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c.,	94 9 11
Postage of Towns in Nova-Scotia,	820 3 5
Postage collected at the General Post Office, Halifax,	1054 7 0
Redirected Letters received from other Colonies,	7 7 5½
Way Letters,	15 6 10½
Ship Letters,	22 13 1½
Surcharges established against Deputies,	2 18 6
Letters returned from Dead Letter Office, Halifax, to the Sorting Office, for delivery,	1 0 11
Fees from Merchant's Private Boxes,	4 19 6½
Postage on Letters sent to St. Pierre,	0 0 7½
Detained Forward Letters,	2 14 2
Sums drawn from Provincial Treasury in aid of Post Communications,	72 16 3
	£2547 3 9½
Deduct amount of Dead Letters,	257 11 3½
	£2289 12 6
Deduct Expenditure,	1576 12 2½
	£713 0 3½
Overplus on the Quarter,	855 12 4
	Or Currency,

[E. E.]

JNO. ADAMS, Clerk, Account Branch.

An

An Account of the Charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue of Nova-Scotia, for the Quarter ended the 5th day of April, 1847.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

	Currency \$ 5s.	Stg. \$ 4s. 2d.
Establishment at Halifax,	£378 2 6	
Salaries or Commission to Postmasters,	203 5 9	
	£581 8 3	£484 10 2½
Allowance to Surveyor for Travelling Expenses,		88 2 6
Amount paid for Conveyance of Mails by Couriers, Foot Messengers, &c. &c.,		568 2 5
Do. by Stage Coaches,		285 14 5½
Ship Letter Payments,		24 0 0½
Office Rent, Fuel, and Light,		32 5 10
Tradesmen's Bills,		5 3 9
Law Expenses,		7 18 10½
Printing and Advertising,		8 0 8½
Nova-Scotia portion of United States Postage,		26 1 10
Loss by Exchange on remitting do. to St. John, New Brunswick,		1 3 6
Compensation for loss of Franking Privilege—		
To Postmasters,		25 16 8
To Way Office Keepers,		12 10 0
Additional Salary to Surveyor from 10th September to 5th Octr., 1846—authorized by Colonel Maberly's Letter of the 18th January, 1847,		3 10 8½
Miscellaneous Expenses,		3 10 8½
		£1576 12 2½

A. WOODGATE, D. P. M. G.

An Account of the Gross and Net Produce of the Post Office Revenue in Nova-Scotia, for the Quarter ended the 5th day of July, 1847.

PACKET POSTAGE.

	Sterling \$ 4s. 2d.
To amount of unpaid Letters received from England,	£505 14 6½
Paid Letters sent to England from the Halifax Office,	101 14 0½
Unpaid Letters received from, and paid Letters sent to, Bermuda, Newfoundland, Boston, and the West Indies,	139 6 3½
Re-directed Letters received from other Colonies,	12 0 9

INLAND POSTAGE.

Account of Postage of Towns in Nova-Scotia,	945 10 0
Postage collected at the General Post Office, Halifax,	746 10 6½
Amount received from Provincial Treasury in aid of Post Communications,	51 19 7
Of Way Letters and Undercharges,	19 6 9
Ship Letters,	27 5 5
Dead Letters returned for Halifax delivery,	0 16 0
	Amount

Amount of Merchants Private Boxes,	£5 7 10
Letters sent to St. Pierre,	0 13 1½
Detained Forward Letters,	1 17 6
	£2,558 2 4½
Deduct amount of Dead, &c. Letters,	372 17 3
	£2,185 5 1½
Net Revenue,	£2,185 5 1½
Expenditure,	1,577 5 11½
	£607 19 2
Overplus on the Quarter,	£607 19 2
	Or Currency, 729 11 0
[E. E.]	
JNO. ADAMS, Clerk, Account Branch.	

*An Account of the Charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue in Nova-
Scotia, for the Quarter ended the 5th day of July, 1847.*

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

	Currency \$ 5s.	Sterling \$ 4s. 2d.
Dy. Postmaster General,	£156 5 0	
Surveyor,	62 10 0	
Clerks,	140 12 6	
Messenger,	18 15 0	
Postmasters,	227 8 6½	
	£605 11 0½	
Travelling Expenses of Surveyor,		£504 12 6½
Conveyance of Mails,		85 17 0½
Ditto by Coaches,		548 17 8
Ship Letter Gratuities,		285 14 5½
United States Postage remitted to N. Brunswick,		43 19 2
Rents, Fuel, and Light,		28 8 1½
Loss by Exchange on remitting U. S. Postage,		32 5 10
Printing and Advertising,		1 8 5
Compensations to Postmasters and Way Office Keepers—Franking Privilege,		4 13 9
Miscellaneous Expenses.		38 6 8
		3 2 3½
		£1,577 5 11½

A. WOODGATE, D. P. M. G.

*An Account of the Gross and Net Produce of the Post Office Revenue in Nova-
Scotia, for the Quarter ended the 5th day of October, 1847.*

PACKET POSTAGE.

	Army Sterling \$ 4s. 2d.
Amount of Unpaid Letters received from England,	£399 16 4
Paid Letters sent to England from Halifax,	111 9 9
Unpaid Letters received from, and Paid Letters sent to Newfoundland and Bermuda, West Indies, and Boston,	143 19 3
Re-directed Letters received from other Colonies.	16 16 0½
	INLAND

INLAND POSTAGE.

Amount of Postage collected at the Several Post Towns in Nova- Scotia,	£917 12 4
Postage collected at the General Post Office, Halifax,	746 3 4
Way Letters and Undercharges,	17 0 9½
Ship Letters,	23 0 5
Letters returned from Dead Letter Office, Halifax, to the Sorting Office, for Halifax delivery,	1 0 9
Fees from Merchant's Private Boxes,	5 11 1½
Postage on Letters sent to Saint Pierre,	0 10 8
Detained Forward Letters,	1 5 0
Overclaim on Letters sent to Bermuda,	1 14 7
Amount drawn from Provincial Treasury in aid of Post Com- munications,	51 19 7
	<hr/>
	£2,437 19 11½
Deduct amount of Dead and Re-directed Letters,	344 11 3
	<hr/>
	£2,093 8 8½
Less Expenditure,	1,571 7 11
	<hr/>
Surplus on the Quarter,	£522 0 9½
Or Currency,	626 8 11

[E. E.]

FREDERICK PASSOW, Clerk, Account Branch.

*An Account of the Charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue of Nova-
Scotia, for the Quarter ended the 5th day of October, 1847.*

SALARIES.

	Currency \$ 5s.	Sterling \$ 4s. 2d.
Deputy Postmaster General,	£156 5 0	
Surveyor,	62 10 0	
Clerks and Messenger at Halifax,	159 7 6	
Commission to Postmasters.	224 12 10½	
	<hr/>	
	£602 15 4½	£502 6 2

ALLOWANCES.

Allowance to Surveyor for Travelling Expenses.	112 12 5½
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CONVEYANCE OF MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

Amount paid to Couriers, and for Riding Work, &c.,	551 4 11
For Carriage of Mails by Stage Coaches,	273 19 2
To Ship Masters for Ship Letters.	23 17 9½

RENTS, &c.

Office Rent at Halifax, Fuel and Gas at General Post Office,	32 5 10
--	---------

TRADESMEN'S BILLS.

Amount paid to Messrs. Crawford & Son, for regulating the Post Office Clock for one year,	1 0 10
--	--------

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Amount paid at Halifax, Pictou, and Yarmouth,	5 6 3
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UNITED

UNITED STATES POSTAGE.

Amount paid to Dy. P. M. General of New Brunswick, being Nova-Scotia portion,	£27 0 11
Loss by Exchange on remitting do.,	1 1 7½
COMPENSATIONS.	
Amount paid to Postmasters and Way Office Keepers, for loss of Franking privilege,	38 6 8
Miscellaneous Expenses,	2 5 3½
	£1571 7 11

A. WOODGATE, Deputy Post Master General.

An Account of the Gross and Net Produce of the Post Office Revenue of Nova-Scotia, for Quarter ended 5th January, 1848.

PACKET POSTAGE.

	Army Sterling \$ 4s. 2d.
Amount of unpaid Letters from England,	£283 19 3
Paid Letters sent to England from Halifax,	101 3 9
Unpaid Letters received from, and Paid Letters sent to, Newfoundland, Boston, Bermuda, the West Indies, &c. &c.,	176 8 1
Mis-sent, and Re-directed Letters received from other Islands or Colonies,	8 15 9
Letters sent to St. Pierre, Miquelon,	0 8 1
	£570 14 11

INLAND POSTAGE.

Postage of Towns in Nova-Scotia,	879 4 4
Unpaid Letters received at, and Paid Letters sent from, Halifax,	731 1 3
Way Letter Postage and Undercharges,	23 0 5½
Sums received for Ship Letters,	25 17 7
Letters returned from Offices in the Interior, and deli- vered at Halifax,	0 10 4½
Fees collected upon Letters addressed to Towns in Nova-Scotia, and delivered in Halifax,	2 1 8
Fees collected for Merchants Private Boxes,	5 12 6
Amount received from Provincial Treasury in aid of Post Com- munications,	58 18 10
	£2297 1 11
Less amount Dead, &c. Letters,	254 3 0
	£2,042 18 0
Deduct Expenditure,	1777 9 0
	£265 9 0
Surplus on the Quarter,	£265 9 0
Or Currency,	318 10 0

[E. E.]

FREDERICK PASSOW, Clerk, Account Branch.

An

*An Account of the Charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue of Nova-
Scotia, for the Quarter ended the 5th January, 1848.*

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

	Currency \$ 5s. each.	Sterling \$ 4s. 2d.
Arthur Woodgate, D. P. M. G.,	£156 5 0	
Henry M. Watson, Surveyor,	62 10 0	
Clerks and Messenger at the General Post Office, Halifax,	138 8 0	
Commission to Postmasters,	220 18 4	
	<hr/>	
	£578 1 4	£481 14 5½

ALLOWANCES FOR SPECIAL SERVICES AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Allowance to Surveyor for Travelling Charges,	86 14 9
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CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

Sums paid for Riding Work, Couriers, &c.,	£417 16 10½	
Carrying Mails by Stage Coaches,	421 17 6	
Sums paid to H. Hyde for Express English Mails,	220 0 0	
	<hr/>	
	£1059 14 4½	1059 14 4½
Ship Letter Gratuities,		23 6 6

RENT, &c.

Rent of Apartments in Dalhousie College,	26 0 10
Gas, Coals, &c., for Halifax Office,	6 5 0
Tradesmens' Bills,	7 2 11
Printing and Advertising at Halifax, Pictou, and Yarmouth,	26 19 0½

UNITED STATES POSTAGE.

Amount of Nova-Scotia portion remitted to Deputy Master General of New Brunswick,	15 16 6½
Loss by Exchange on remitting do.,	0 12 8

COMPENSATIONS.

Compensations to Postmasters and Way Office Keepers for loss of Franking privilege,	37 18 4
Miscellaneous Expenses,	5 4 4
	<hr/>
	£1777 9 9

A. WOODGATE, Deputy Post Master General.

*An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Office Department in
Nova-Scotia, year ended 5th January, 1848.*

RECEIPTS.

PACKET POSTAGE.

	Sterling \$ 4s. 2d.
To Amount of Unpaid Letters received from England,	£1511 7 1½
Paid Letters sent to England from Halifax,	440 16 6½
	<hr/>
	To

To amount of unpaid Letters received from, and Paid Letters sent to, Newfoundland, Boston, Bermuda, the West Indies, &c. &c.	£554 11 7½
Re-directed Letters received from other Islands or Colonies,	45 0 0
	£2551 15 3½
INLAND POSTAGE.	
Postage of Towns in Nova-Scotia,	3562 10 1
Postage on Unpaid Letters received at, and Paid Letters sent from, the General Post Office, Halifax,	3278 2 1½
Way Letter Postage and Surcharges,	77 13 5
Ship Letters,	98 16 6½
Letters returned from Offices in the Interior, and delivered in Halifax,	3 8 1
Fees received for Merchants Private Boxes,	21 11 0½
Postage on Letters addressed to Towns in Nova-Scotia, but delivered in Halifax,	9 2 9
Overclaim on Letters sent to Bermuda,	1 14 7
To amount drawn from Provincial Treasury,	235 14 3
	£9840 8 2
Less Dead and Re-directed Letters,	1229 2 11½
	£8611 5 2½
Deduct Expenditure,	6502 15 10
	£2108 9 4½

DISBURSEMENTS.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

	Sterling	\$	4s.	2d.
Amount of expenses of Establishment at Halifax,	£1242	18	9	
Commission to Postmasters,	730	4	7½	
ALLOWANCE FOR SPECIAL SERVICES AND TRAVELLING CHARGES.				
Allowance for Travelling Expenses,	373	6	9	
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS AND PAYMENTS FOR SHIP LETTERS, &c. &c.				
Amount of sums paid for Riding Work and Couriers,	2086	1	10½	
Conveyance of Mails by Stage Coaches,	1267	5	7	
Express English Mails,	220	6	0	
Ship Letters,	115	3	6	
RENT, FUEL, GAS, TRADESMENS' BILLS, LAW EXPENSES, PRINTING, AND ADVERTISING.				
Amount paid for Rent of Apartments in Dalhousie College for G.				
P. Office, Fuel and Gas for do.,	129	3	4	
Tradesmens' Bills,	13	7	6	
Law Expenses,	7	18	10½	
Printing and Advertising,	44	19	9	

UNITED STATES POSTAGE AND COMPENSATIONS.

Amount paid to Deputy Post Master General of New Brunswick, being Nova-Scotia portion of United States Postage, &c.,	£101 13 7½
Postmasters and Way Office Keepers for loss of Franking privilege,	152 18 4
Miscellaneous Expenses,	17 13 4
	£6502 15 10

[E. E.]

FREDERICK PASSOW, Clerk, Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE, Deputy Post Master General.

No. 20.

(See Page .)

*Abstract of Returns and Accounts of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for
Nova-Scotia Proper, for the Year ending 31st December, 1847.*

Number of Lots sold, 237.

Acres sold in 1847, 27,836.

Amount received on Sales in 1847,	£3472 17 9
Do. Sales previous years,	112 19 1
	£3585 16 10

Total Receipts,

Amount paid as follows:			
Deputy Surveyors,	£463	12	5½
Returned to Purchasers,	113	4	1
Commissioner's Salary,	625	0	0
Clerks and Expenses,	267	5	1
Paid to Treasurer of Crown Revenue, 29th June,	500	0	0
Ditto ditto 31st Dec'r.	1500	0	0
	3469	1	7½
	£116	15	2½

Balance,

£116 15 2½

*Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 16th Feb'y., 1848.**Abstract of Returns and Accounts of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Cape-
Breton, for the Year ending 31st December, 1847.*

Number of Lots, 63.

Acres sold in 1847, 6620.

Amount received on Sales in 1847,	£468 9 5
Do. Sales in former years,	207 11 7½
	£676 1 0½

Total Receipts,

Amount

Amount deducted as paid, as follows :

Returned to Purchasers,	£152	6	7½	
Surveys,	176	19	5	
Clerk,	55	15	3½	
Printing and Stationery,	20	15	6	
Postage.	4	8	7½	
				£410 5 5½
				£265 15 7

CROWN LAND OFFICE, CAPE-BRETON.

Gross Receipts,	£676	1	0½
Deduct Surveys,	176	19	5
Net Receipts remaining,	£499	1	7½
5-6th of which for Commissioner's Salary,	£415	18	0¼
To which add the Year's Expenses,	410	5	5½
	£826	3	5¼
From which take the Receipts,	676	1	0½
Deficiency remaining,	£150	2	5¼

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 16th Feb'y., 1848.

No. 21.

(See Page .)

The Committee appointed in reference to the Stud Horse "Norfolk," beg leave to report in part as follows :

The Committee have ascertained that the "Horse" is now in charge of William Campbell, (the Groom that attended him last season), at Douglas, under an agreement to keep him from the end of the past season to the 31st day of next month, for the sum of Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings.

The Committee have not yet received the Accounts and other papers in reference to him, to enable them to make a final Report ; but having ascertained that he can be kept at the stables of Mr. Hyde at the expense of Twenty-one Shillings a week, to include the services of a sufficient Groom, recommend that he be immediately sent for, and placed in Mr. Hyde's charge, until he is disposed of by the House, either for the season, or otherwise.

The Committee recommend this course in order that the Horse may be put in a proper condition to be sold, or for service for the ensuing season, as may be agreed upon.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY,
J. SANGSTER,
J. C. HALL,
E. M. DODD,

Committee Room, 17th February, 1848,

No. 22.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

Office of Commissioners of Railways,
Whitehall, 4th December, 1847.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 27th ult., inclosing a copy of the Nova-Scotia Act, No. 2771, for "Incorporating the Nova-Scotia Electric Telegraph Company," and I am directed by the Commissioners of Railways to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that agreeably to their Lordships request, the Commissioners have taken this Act into their consideration, and have made the following observations with reference to its provisions.

The part of the Act which appears to the Commissioners especially to call for remark, is the enactment in Section 11, relating to the prior right of use of the Telegraph by the Governor of the Province.—The Commissioners would suggest that it might probably be found advantageous if the right were reserved, not only for the Governor, but also to any Civil or Military authorities, who should be authorized by him to exercise it. And to meet the case of a temporary vacancy in the office of Governor, it seems proper that the privilege should be extended expressly to the person for the time being invested with the administration of the Government.

The Proviso attached to the same Section, restricting the Governor to the transmission of messages of a public nature only, is considered by the Commissioners to be open to objection. In order to ensure the efficient use of the Telegraph for the Public Service, it appears necessary that it should rest entirely with the authorities themselves to judge of the kind of intelligence they may think proper to convey by it; and it ought not to be presumed that they would make use of it for any other purpose. No restriction of this sort occurs in the analagous provisions of the Imperial Act 7 & 8 Vic., Cap. 85, Sec. 14, relative to Electric Telegraphs laid down on the lines of Railways.

The Commissioners have also to observe, on the absence in the Act of any clause like that contained in the Act just referred to, providing that the Telegraph shall (subject to the prior right of use by the Government) be open to all persons, without favor or preference, and at equal charges. The extensive powers conferred on this Company for the purposes of their undertaking, are such as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, would justify Her Majesty's Government in requiring the insertion in a Supplemental Act (if any such is contemplated), of a provision to that effect.

If such an opportunity should be afforded of making further stipulation with the Company on behalf of the Public, it may be worthy of consideration whether a provision might not be introduced for the purpose of empowering the Government to add wires on the line of the Telegraph, or make connections with those of the Company—provided this was done in such a manner as not to interfere with the use of the Telegraph by the Company. By these means the Government would be enabled to carry the line of communication into the interior of Forts, or other posts of importance, where independent Telegraph Stations might be established.

The Commissioners have only to add an observation on the provision in Section 32 of the Act, that when the annual profits of the Company shall exceed 16 per cent., the surplus shall be at the disposal of the Legislature.

It appears to the Commissioners to be extremely doubtful whether a provision made dependent in this manner on the rate of the Company's divisible profits, is

likely to have any practical effect, beyond the intimation on the part of the Legislature of the possibility of such future control, and that reliance can be placed on such a provision as a probable source of revenue.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. D. HARNESS,
Capt. Royal Engineers.

G. R. PORTER, Esquire, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

No 55.

Downing Street, 6th January, 1848.

SIR—

I have had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, in the month of March last, entitled, (No. 2771) "An Act to Incorporate the Nova-Scotia Electric Telegraph Company."

I transmit, for your information, the accompanying copy of a Report of the Commissioners of Railways in this Country, who Her Majesty's Government have deemed it advisable to consult upon the provisions contained in this Act. The objections which they have raised appear to me so important, as to induce me to postpone advising Her Majesty to confirm this Act, until I shall learn from you that the recommendations of the Commissioners have been adopted by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c., Nova-Scotia.

No. 23.

(See Page .)

(Circular.)

Downing Street, 25th September, 1847.

SIR—

In the last Session of Parliament an Act was passed "for the Naturalization of Aliens," 10th & 11th Vic., ch. 83. I herewith enclose a copy of it.

The Preamble of that Act explains briefly the circumstances in which it originated. In almost all of the British Colonies Laws had, of late years, been enacted, the object of which was to impart the privileges of Natural-born British Subjects to Aliens inhabiting the Colonies in which those enactments were made. On referring those Acts to the successive Law Officers of the Crown, it appeared from their answers to such references, to be a matter of great doubt whether they were valid and effectual for their purpose, and whether the Queen could properly be advised to confirm them. The principal ground of this doubt was the existence in the British Statute Book of various general Acts respecting the Naturalization of Aliens, some of which Acts of Parliament, and especially the Statute 7th & 8th Vic., ch. 66, were supposed by Her Majesty's legal Advisers to extend to, and to be in force throughout the British Colonies. But the Colonial Acts in question being found to be in several respects at variance with, and repugnant to those Acts of Parliament, it was inferred that such Colonial enactments were null and void either in whole or in part.

To

To obviate a conclusion replete with so much inconvenience, and recommended by no assignable advantage, Her Majesty's Government recommended to Parliament in their last Session, the passing of the Act which I now enclose.

The result of that Act is, first, to give validity to all Colonial Naturalization Acts formerly passed, and to declare that they shall be taken to have been valid from the time of their enactment. Secondly, the Act then proceeds to provide that all Naturalization Acts which shall hereafter be passed by any Colonial Legislature, shall, within the limits of the Colony, have the force of Law—any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding. But thirdly, both the retrospective and prospective operation of the 10th & 11th Vic., ch. 83, is confined to Colonial Acts which authorise the enjoyment of the privileges of Naturalization within the limits of the Colony within which such Act shall have been, or shall be made. It also declares, fourthly, that all such Naturalization Laws shall be subject to the Rules which regulate the enactment and disallowance of Colonial Laws on any other subject. And, finally, it declares that the 7th & 8th Vic., ch. 66, does not extend to the British Colonies.

The result of these enactments will be to remove all doubts which have hitherto prevented the confirmation of various Naturalization Acts of the different British Colonies, and to ascertain the competency of the Colonial Legislatures to confer on Aliens the privileges of Natural-born British Subjects, if the exercise of those privileges be limited to the particular Colony in which the enactment may be made.

It may obviate a possible misconception to add, that inasmuch as that part of the Navigation Act which confines to British Subjects the ownership of British Registered Shipping is not repealed, but continues in full force, the disability of an Alien naturalized under a Colonial Act to own such Shipping, is not removed by the accompanying Statute 10th & 11th Vic., ch. 83.

It would, indeed, be at variance with the terms of that Act to claim such a privilege in pursuance of it, inasmuch as the privileges which it authorises the Colonial Legislatures to confer, are expressly restricted to the limits of the Colony within which they may be so conferred.

I propose, in a series of separate Despatches, to advert to, and dispose of, the particular questions of this kind which have hitherto been pending—those separate Despatches being, of course, addressed to the Governors of those Colonies only in which any such questions have arisen.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

ANNO DECIMO ET UNDECIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LXXXIII.

An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens.

(22d Juy, 1847.)

WHEREAS, by divers Acts, Statutes, or Ordinances, enacted by the Legislatures of divers of Her Majesty's Colonies or Possessions abroad, provision hath been made for imparting to divers Aliens there resident the privileges, or some of the privileges of Naturalization, to be exercised and enjoyed within the respective limits of such Colonies and Possessions respectively.

And whereas, doubts have arisen as to the competency of the said Legislatures to enact any such Laws, Statutes, or Ordinances, and as to the validity of the same when so enacted, and it is expedient that such doubts be removed :

Be

Be it therefore, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all Acts, Statutes, and Ordinances, heretofore made and enacted by the Legislatures of any of Her Majesty's Colonies and Possessions abroad, for imparting to any person or persons the privileges, or any of the privileges of Naturalization, to be by such person or persons exercised and enjoyed within the respective limits of such Colonies or Possessions respectively, shall, within such limits, have and be taken and reputed to have had from the time of the enactment thereof respectively, all such and the same force and effect as doth by Law belong to any other Law, Statute, or Ordinance, made or enacted by any such respective Legislatures.

II. And be it, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That all Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, which shall hereafter be made and enacted by the Legislatures of any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Possessions abroad, for imparting to any person or persons the privileges, or any of the privileges of Naturalization, to be by any such person or persons exercised and enjoyed within the limits of any such Colonies and Possessions respectively, shall, within such limits, have the force and authority of Law—any Law, Statute, or usage, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding: Provided nevertheless, that all such Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, shall be made and enacted in such manner and form, and subject to, and in conformity with, all such Rules as now are, or hereafter shall be in force in respect of other Laws, Statutes, or Ordinances, enacted or to be enacted by any such Legislatures respectively, and shall and may be confirmed or disallowed by Her Majesty in such and the same manner, and subject to the same Rules and Regulations as extend, or shall hereafter extend, to the confirmation or disallowance of any other such Laws, Statutes, or Ordinances.

III. And whereas, a certain Act was made and enacted in the Seventh and Eighth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, An Act to amend the Laws relating to Aliens; And whereas, doubts have arisen whether the said recited Act of the Seventh and Eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign extends to, and is in force in Her Majesty's Colonies or Possessions abroad: Now it is hereby further enacted and declared, That the said recited Act of the Seventh and Eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, or any part of it, doth not extend to the said Colonies or Possessions, or to any of them.

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any other Act of this present Session of Parliament.

No. 24.

(See Page .)

Cornwallis, 7th June, 1847.

SIR—

I have the honor to inform you that I have completed my mission to the Indians in the Western Counties of the Province, agreeably to the directions contained in your Letter of the 14th of May, and I now beg leave to submit some of the facts that will be fully embraced in my general Report at the end of the year.

I have visited every Settlement, and almost every family, in the Counties of King's, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's, and Lunenburg, and have taken correct census of the population, male and female, and also made myself acquainted with their condition and pursuits. Several cases of sickness have been carefully attended to—a few cases of extreme necessity have been relieved—

and

and measures adopted for the support of the aged and infirm. A moderate but perhaps sufficient quantity of Seed Potatoes, Grain, &c., has been supplied to those who had land prepared for planting, and I am happy to state that little further aid will be required by those people this season, unless for some clothing for the aged and crippled at the commencement of winter. Several families, who had left their plantations, were induced to return, and the encouragement given by the Government has stimulated a number to industry.

The following particulars are taken from my Note Book :

Indians of King's County.

3 Families, 19 Souls—live by Basket-making, Hunting, and Begging.

Indians of Annapolis County.

19 Families, 74 Souls—Begging, Basket-making, Fishing, Hunting, 1 Cooper, 1 Farmer.—The Cooper, Joseph Gloade, has acquired £50 in cash.

Indians of the County of Digby, at Bear River and Digby Gut.

20 Families, 85 Souls—Farming, Porpoise Shooting, Lumbering and Begging. 10 industrious men have land prepared, and a few bushels of potatoes (all they could procure) planted. I supplied them with seed.

At Township of Clare.

4 Families, 25 Souls—Fishing, Basket-making, Begging.

Indians of the County of Yarmouth, Clyde River, and Lake Popingo.

15 Families, 69 Souls—2 Farmers, 1 Lumberman, Hunting, Fishing, &c., one family found in a state of starvation.

Indians in the County of Liverpool—Falls, Ponhook, Kedgum Coodie, or Fairy Lake, and Mills Village.

33 Families, 124 Souls—15 of the men are industrious, and have begun to cultivate farms at Kedgum Coodie and Ponhook—they had planted a few potatoes, some wheat, beans, &c.—supplied them with seeds—several families are fishing at Mills Village.

Indians of the County of Shelburne, at Sable and Jordan Rivers.

10 Families, 34 Souls—Fishing, Hunting, Begging.

Indians of Lunenburg County—at Mahone Bay, Gold River, and Sherbrooke.

6 Families, 32 Souls—3 have lands cleared, 2 wandering families were found in a state of starvation, these were relieved, and some seeds were supplied to those who had lands prepared.

Total number of Families	- - - - -	110
Total number of Souls	- - - - -	462
Deaths in 1846	- - - - -	29
Births only in 1846	- - - - -	21
Average number of Children in each Family only	- - - - -	3

The time has evidently arrived when it is necessary for these unfortunate people to cultivate the soil; and in compliance with your directions, it has been my chief object to induce them to habits of steady industry. I have offered small bounties on the best crops, best fences, &c., and certainly a number of them deserve encouragement. I have consulted with members of the Legislature and other gentlemen, who have kindly promised their aid in furtherance of the plan.

Money placed in the hands of the Indians is almost always thrown away, and even clothing and provisions afford but very limited relief; but to establish them upon

upon their lands, and to aid them in acquiring useful knowledge, habits of temperance and industry, are objects worthy of the Government—and such as cannot fail to ameliorate the condition of the Indians, and to relieve the Province at last of an unpleasant burden. To lay the necessary plans for these objects, the Indians will hold a “Grand Council” this autumn, and I have promised to be present at their deliberations.

Having advanced thus far in the work, I should like to inquire into the condition and take the census of every family in the Province, especially of those Counties that I may consider under my charge, and I am fully of the opinion that the return would give much satisfaction to the Government. The actual cost of this undertaking would be trifling compared with the benefits that would arise from it, and it would revive the spirits of the Indians, who, since the resignation of Mr. Howe, had supposed their cause had been given up.

In my General Report I shall feel myself bound to make an earnest appeal on behalf of the Aboriginal Micmacs, who are at present fast fading away; for unless the progress of their annihilation is soon arrested, the time is close at hand, when, like the natives of Newfoundland, the last of their race, to use their own idea, will sleep with the bones of their Fathers.

A strict economy has been observed during my tour, and I have travelled from place to place with my own horse and waggon, or on foot—yet the scarcity of provisions and the high price of potatoes (from 3s. to 5s.) per bushel, have augmented the outlay.

There are several complaints of trespasses made upon Indian Lands and Timber, and I have suffered some inconvenience for the want of the Plan of the Surveys. To those and various other matters I shall attend when I am at Halifax, which I purpose to visit soon.

By the request of the Indians, I beg to return their most grateful thanks for the aid opportunely granted to them, as they were expressed by John Jeremy, after my address to the people of Kedgum Coodie or Fairy Lake, and of which I have given the best translation I am capable of.

Wegeagadick, Keel Resandam taanal teleboogwaanal Moyauattam Keechenoo Ellagawush, Mayauattam, montaanul umed lawnustow Ellagaelchd-Cootooswaanal welduse, lelleopohodoo, Kesolt, Cuamlamoon waahala espool teekeh, sachamach.

TRANSLATION.

Brother we like your speech—we thank our Mother the Queen—we thank our Governor, who speaks her words (or thoughts,) and we rejoice that God has put it in the hearts of great men to help us.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

A. GESNER,

Actg. Com. for Indian Affairs.

Hon. Sir Rupert D. GEORGE, Bart., Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Cornwallis, 29th September, 1847.

SIR—

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that I have now completed the examination of all the Indian Settlements in my District, and a Census of all the Micmacs belonging to Nova-Scotia proper.—I have also obtained, from official and other documents, statements that are

are probably nearly correct in regard to the number of the whole Nation. They are as follows:—

Micmac Indians of Nova-Scotia,	- - - - -	961 Souls.
“ “ Cape-Breton,	- - - - -	500 “
“ “ New-Brunswick,	- - - - -	935 “
“ “ District of Gaspé, Canada,	- - - - -	444 “
“ “ St. Pierre's and Miquelon, Newfoundland,	- - - - -	200 “
“ “ Prince Edward's Island,	- - - - -	250 “
Total of Micmac Nation,		3290 “

According to the old French historical accounts of Acadia, the total number of the Micmac Nation in 1745, was 15000. Among the 961 souls of Nova-Scotia proper, there were, in 1846, births 79, deaths 106, leaving a difference against the Tribe in one year of 27. At this rate of decrease, the whole Tribe will be annihilated in 36 years, and this most melancholy result will inevitably take place unless effectual measures are taken to ameliorate the condition of these unfortunate people.

From the increasing industry displayed by the Indians under my charge in the cultivation of Land, since the encouragement given to them by the Government during the last Spring, I am convinced that judicious means would finally succeed in making them Farmers and Mechanics, checking the progress of decrease, and bring them into a state of civilization.

The total number of acres of Land cleared upon the Indian Reserves in my District is 239; of this quantity, there were planted last Spring, in Potatoes, 19 acres; Wheat, 14½ acres; Oats, 8½ acres; Buckwheat, 3 acres; Beans, ½ acre. 42 tons Hay have been secured, and the Indians own 32 head of Horned Cattle.

I lament that the Potatoe is again affected with the disease, and the Wheat has been chiefly destroyed by an Insect. These circumstances will greatly add to the misery and destruction of the poor Indians during the ensuing Winter. Several of the Chiefs and Captains have called upon me to attend meetings of their people to devise timely means for their relief. No charge has been made by me for my own services, and I have ordered £15 to be advanced on my own account to aid in building a Barn at Bear River. This sum I should be glad to receive whenever there are funds at the disposal of the Government.

I have taken an account of the aged and infirm, for whom clothing may be required; and by judicious management, I am of opinion a saving may be made in the distribution of such bounties, to dispose of which my correspondents have kindly promised their aid in different quarters.

A serious obstacle to the settlement of the Indians arises from the fact, that they have been deprived of Lands which the Tribe had occupied during past centuries; and the places where their fathers are buried, and the tracts which had been reserved for them, have since been alienated. The fear of being again driven away checks their desire to establish themselves as Farmers. Several families have promised to settle themselves upon the Reserves on the Shenennicash River, and in the rear of Horton, and it is very desirable that those tracts should be surveyed; but I forbear to make such surveys until I am directed by the Government.

In conclusion, I beg to add that my General Report will give a full account of the Indian Statistics, their condition and wants, with a plan of their improvement.

In the annual grant made by Parliament of £15,000 to the Indians of Canada, these Micmacs do not participate, and I shall rejoice if their condition hereafter shall meet with deeper consideration.

I have, &c. &c.,

(Signed)

A. GESNER,
Comr. for Indian Affairs.

Sir RUPERT D. GEORGE, Bart., Prov. Secy.

REPORT

REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

In accepting the commission your Excellency has been pleased to honor me with, and in complying with the instructions of the Government, in reference to the Indians who have been intrusted to my charge, I find it necessary, in order to meet as far as possible Your Excellency's humane and benevolent objects, to bring forward in my first Report, a brief account of the origin, present condition, and wants of this unfortunate people.

Besides the motives associated with my duty, my own feelings have not allowed me to withstand the appeal made by the Aboriginal Micmacs to the justice and philanthropy of their fellow subjects in this Province, who, if they were fully acquainted with the actual state and sufferings of the Tribe, would I am certain cheerfully administer the required relief. If then the following Report is extended beyond ordinary limits, I doubt not that Your Excellency will give me all the indulgence the circumstances may require. As the miseries, the rapid decline, and the threatened annihilation of a whole Tribe of human beings, conquered by British Arms, have been the cause of Your Excellency's solicitude, and that of the Government that surrounds you, so may they form my apology for those details, which will be given to arrest the attention necessary for their relief.

With the onerous duties of my office, none can be acquainted except those that are engaged in them. To be a mediator between a civilized and a semi-barbarous people, to bring to untutored minds in a language highly figurative, the noble features of justice displayed by our Laws, and to reconcile them to improper acts committed by themselves, without giving any sanction to retaliation, requires no ordinary degree of ability, and an ingenuity and firmness few can obtain without long experience.

However imperfect my labours of a few months past may be, they have afforded me much satisfaction in elevating a belief that the Aborigines of Nova-Scotia may yet be brought into a state of civilization, and taught to enjoy all the blessings of modern society. If to this cheering view I shall hereafter be able to add some amelioration in their condition, and Your Excellency's approval of my labours I shall indeed rejoice.

When Canada and Acadia were first discovered by Cabot and other Europeans, they were found to be inhabited by three principal Indian Nations—the Hurons, Algonkins and the Iriquois. The Iriquois claimed a vast tract of country on the Southern side of the St. Lawrence, and also a part of Acadia. According to a map published by L'Escarbot in 1609, the whole of Nova-Scotia was occupied by the Iriquois (Iriquois), and the ancient French maps all agree in giving a Tribe called by some the Etchmins Possession of the Southern coast of New Brunswick. Baron La Houtan has mentioned no less than Seven Tribes who were called Abenekies (men of the East) as belonging to Acadia. These Tribes occupied the principal Rivers of the now American State of Maine. Some of them were only inferior branches of the parent stock which were multiplied under the patriarchal form of Government peculiar to the native savages, and which forms one of the arguments in favor of their being descended from the Tyrians and ancient Israelites.

The Micmacs have descended from the Iriquois (originally Algonkins) and speak a dialect of that once powerful nation. The Marachites, or Melicetes who still occupy the banks of the St. John, and the Norridgewoaks of Penobscot River are from the Delaware stock, and speak a dialect scarcely understood by the Iriquois, or Micmacs. The Micmac Tribe are now scattered along the South side of the District of Gaspé, the Northern side of New Brunswick, over the whole of Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Cape-Breton and a part of Newfoundland. This latter place they seldom visited until the ferocious natives of that Island had disappeared.

The

The Micmacs were once a numerous and very warlike people, and notwithstanding their conflicts with neighbouring Tribes, they increased in numbers. Their most powerful enemies were the Mohawks of Canada. By several desperate battles that were fought on the confines of New Brunswick, prior to 1638, the Micmacs were partially subdued. Since the last decisive conflict they have annually despatched delegates to the St. Lawrence, to pay tribute to a handful of their former adversaries: this custom prevails up to the present day. They also had wars with the Etchmins, who intruded upon their hunting grounds, and the Armouchequois of the West.

When the French first began to visit Canada, the Esquimeaux Indians had possession of the Seaboard as far West as the Island of Anticosti; but they were afterwards driven from these shores by the Micmacs of Nova-Scotia, the Iriquois of Canada, and the Knisteneau of the mountains of the interior of Labrador. Of these northern Tribes little has been said by American writers.

The number of the Micmac Tribe at that period when the country was finally conquered by the British, cannot now be accurately ascertained. In 1606 the Annapolis River contributed 400 warriors for an expedition to Cape Cod. In 1723 they captured 17 sail of Vessels at Canseau. In 1750 La Come, the French Commandant on the Isthmus of Cumberland, was reinforced by 500 Indian Warriors. They were numerous and hostile at every point where British Settlers attempted a landing upon their birthright—the Soil. In my Geological Explorations in these Provinces, I have frequently observed the ancient Cemeteries of the Aborigines, where they have been opened by the encroachments of the Sea and the currents of Rivers. From the number and extent of these depositories of their dead, it is evident that the Micmacs were formerly numerous.

In 1746, a part of the French Fleet commanded by the Duke D'Anoille, reached Chebucto, now Halifax, and amidst its disasters communicated a contagious disease to the natives, by which one third of the Tribe in Nova-Scotia was destroyed. In 1750, at the capture of Prince Edward's Island, Lard Rollo found 4000 Indians. The evidences of their former strength might be much extended were it necessary. The rapid decrease of the Indians is attested by the old inhabitants, and the natives themselves, who state that their Tribe has decreased one half within the last 40 years; but there are no Records by which the annual rate of decrease can be ascertained. From the forgoing and other historical testimony, I have assumed the population of the Micmacs of Nova-Scotia to have been—

				Souls.
In 1745,	Warriors,	3000	; average, 4 children and 1 female to each family,	15,000
1761,	“	2000	“ “ “	10,000
1838,	“	350	“ “ “	1,750
1847,	“	292 (by census),		1,461

According to Indian Statistics collected in 1838,* there were in 1789, 800 Indians in the County of Pictou. I completed the Census of that County on the 25th Sept., 1847, and found the total number of souls to be only 122. In 1838 there were 70 souls in the County of King's; at present there are only 43. Other Counties exhibit a similar decline in this apparently doomed race.

* Paper on the Indians, by Sir R. D. George, Bart.

Census of the Indians of Nova-Scotia Proper, 25th September, 1847.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Annapolis,	33	33	66
Digby,	46	58	104
Yarmouth,	32	24	56
Shelburne,	23	24	47
Queen's,	66	57	123
Lunenburg,	18	14	32
King's,	24	19	43
Cumberland,	16	15	31
Pictou,	63	59	122
Sydney,	61	58	119
Hants,	54	57	111
Halifax,	58	49	107*
Totals—	494	467	961
Indians of Nova-Scotia Proper,	-	-	961
“ Cape-Breton,	-	-	500
Total of Nova-Scotia,	-	-	1461
Micmacs of New Brunswick, in 1841,	-	-	935
“ Gaspé (Canada), 1841,	-	-	444
“ Prince Edward's Island, 1847,	-	-	250
“ St. Pierre, Newfoundland, 1847,	-	-	200
Total number of the Tribe,	-	-	3290

The average number of children to each family is now only $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Among the 961 of Nova-Scotia Proper, there were in 1846, births, 79, deaths, 106. At this rate of decrease the whole race will be extinct in 36 years, and that result is certain unless measures are immediately adopted to prevent it.

Melancholy, indeed, is the reflection arising from these details, and still more painful is the consideration that the destruction of the whole Micmac race, the ejected owners of the country, is still advancing with fearful rapidity, for they are falling like the leaves of their native forests before the withering autumnal frost.—If Her Majesty's and the Provincial Governments desire to save the small remnant of the Aborigines, the work of justice and humanity must be commenced immediately. Unless the vices and diseases of civilization are speedily arrested, the Indians of these Provinces will soon be as the Red Men of Newfoundland, or other Tribes of the West, whose existence is forever blotted out from the face of the earth. If, like the beaver of the lakes they are to become extinct, may the page that registers the event to posterity also record the noble efforts of a christian nation—a christian province to smoothe the path trodden by the devoted race.

The efforts of the Micmacs to resist the invaders of their lands and liberties, were just and natural. Without religion or civilization they practised their peculiar mode of warfare, and its barbarities were increased by the merciless and wanton cruelties of the early European *Voyageurs*. They were exposed to the most vindictive ferocity. In Nova-Scotia, the Soldiers were ordered to spare the disaffected Acadians, but to give the Indians no quarter—they were hunted like the wild animals of the forest, and the *Caughnawaga* (the place where christians lived), was to them the place of destruction. To these painful scenes the inhabitants now never

* The Indians who fish at Canseau belong to Cape-Breton.

never advert but in sorrow ; and all rejoice that the last Treaty has been faithfully observed by the surviving Micmacs of Nova-Scotia.

On the 1st of July, 1761, and after Acadia or Nova-Scotia had been conquered and secured to the British Crown, a Treaty was entered into with the Indians, and Argimautt, the Chief, ratified that Treaty at Halifax with great ceremony. Having obtained every submission from the Chief, "the Commander in Chief took Argimautt by the hand, in token that His Majesty received him into his favor and protection." That favor and protection is what these people still claim. Since the Treaty, the Aborigines have always considered themselves under the immediate care of the Crown ; but their hopes and the promises held out to them when they tendered their submission, have never been realized. The gifts made to them from time to time have increased their indulgence in idleness and vagrancy, and no improvement whatever has been made in their condition.

In the correspondence between the late Secretaries of State for the Colonies, and the Governors of Canada, published by order of the House of Commons, it has been established that all the affairs of these Indians shall be under the immediate direction of the Crown. The Micmacs of Nova-Scotia have always claimed that privilege under their Treaty. It is difficult to convince some of them that their Gracious Sovereign has not a large sum of money reserved for their sole use and benefit. This idea has been confirmed by the mischievous statements of some of the whites. In their complaints they compare their treatment with that of the Indians of Canada, who receive large annual presents from the Government ; but who are not more loyal than the natives of these lower Provinces.

These views and opinions have had a tendency to check their industry and enterprise. Naturally jealous, they look to the fulfilment of the Treaty, the terms of which are stamped upon the minds of each succeeding generation. The small presents made to them from the grants of the Legislature, they consider as testimonies of respect, and they pride themselves upon such bounties rather than consider them in any way humiliating. For the lands, forests, and fisheries, long since taken from them, they are of the opinion the Government should make a far greater compensation than they have ever received, or the permanent protection contemplated by the Chief at the time when they laid down their arms and "smoked the pipe of peace."

The Micmacs were never rebels nor traitors : they are the original inhabitants of a conquered country. Nearly ninety years have passed away since they became British subjects. In that period nothing has been done to civilize the race, now brought to the lowest depth of misery and despair.

Diminution of number and the final extinction of a savage race, yielding their territory up to civilized occupants, is a feature not peculiar to America. It might be supposed that after their mutual wars had ceased, and their encounters with the whites had terminated, the Aborigines would multiply, yet experience has proved directly the reverse. Among the most prominent causes of the decrease of the natives, has been the introduction of European diseases. Exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and destitute of the proper diet and treatment required by contagious diseases, numbers are swept off annually by complaints unknown to them in their original state.

During my tour of inspection, I prescribed for several cases of hopeless consumption. The venereal disease, the scourge of vice contracted by the visits of the dissolute to the towns, is by no means rare, and I have seen its direful effects upon children at the breast. Infant mortality is very great. Intemperance also has done its fatal work. Pulmonary consumption is frequently induced by intoxication, and exposure to severe cold. The law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians is almost disregarded, and thus the morals and health of these people are undermined. Of late many have taken the Temperance Pledge, and general sobriety, with increased industry, begin to prevail.

The

The erection of dams across the rivers have destroyed some of the best salmon and alewife fisheries in the Province. The best shore fisheries are occupied by the white inhabitants, from which the Indian is some times driven by force. From the clearing and occupation of the forests, the wild domain of the Moose and Cariboo has been narrowed. Being hunted by the dogs of the back settlers, those animals have become scarce—thus the Indian has been deprived of his principal subsistence, as well as the warm furs that in olden times lined his wigwam. Indigenous roots once highly prized for food, have been destroyed by domestic animals. Herds of swine have consumed the shell-fish upon the shores. To these may be added the actual driving back of the Indians into the interior woods, whither the food, obtained by the prices of their baskets, or by begging, must be carried upon their backs. These united causes have operated fearfully, and at last reduced the whole Tribe to the extreme of misery and wretchedness.

The Micmacs are naturally full of humour, and very contented. They are now a discouraged and spirit-broken people. In many instances the lands reserved for, and occupied by them, have been encroached upon—they have been forcibly driven away from their old camping grounds, and therefore, a number of families are seen wandering over the country, often almost destitute of decent clothing, or a *chantier* to shelter them from the storm. Many have perished. In their primitive state, the government of these people was patriarchal. Due restraint was put upon society by their Chiefs or Fathers. Buying and selling were unknown. Every transfer of property was a bona fide gift. Their negligence in the payment of debts at the present time, arises from that custom. They worshipped *Kesoult* the great spirit, in which they still believe, rather than the doctrine of the trinity. They were kind to the aged and infirm, and their priests administered decoctions of the roots to the sick under strange incantations. Their attachment to their Tribe, their patriotism for its honor and welfare, were not exceeded by the Greeks or Romans. They had their priests, their chiefs, their councillors, orators and warriors. Their wants were few, and they were happy. Painful indeed has been their lot since they were conquered—conquered “not to redeem, but to destroy.” The scattered remnant of this once brave and patriotic people is now utterly degraded and overwhelmed in misery. They have been supplanted by civilized inhabitants, and in return for the lands of which they were the rightful owners, they have received loathsome diseases, alcoholic drinks, the destruction of their game, and threatened extermination. More than once have I seen the tears trickle down the furrowed cheeks of aged Indians as they recounted the losses of their Tribe by what they always call an impolitic Treaty.

When France laid claim to the great Continent, the natives were found to be numerous and warlike—she therefore sought peace with these Tribes who soon became her allies. Jesuit Priests were sent among them, and who, by adopting their modes of living, converted them in some degree to the Roman Catholic faith. Although the system pursued by the Jesuit Missionaries was successful in converting them to Christianity, it was not calculated to make them acquainted with the arts and industry of civilized life; and it is a fact worthy of consideration, that with all the labour devoted to their spiritual welfare their moral condition and comforts have not been improved; they are now more licentious and miserable than when Cabot first landed upon the shores of the new world.

The late Abbe Segogne, who had the spiritual charge of the Indians throughout the western part of Nova-Scotia upwards of forty-five years, has stated that, “in general they are in so much distress—their depravity and ignorance are such—the bodily infirmities of many so great, that in “his” opinion there is but faint hope of success in trying to bring them to civilized life. Their habits for the most part are irregular and licentious. Drunkenness is too common, especially among the young—the female sex even is not free from that vice, which is one of the principal

cial causes of their infirmities and poverty. The young generation is quite ignorant, and not disposed for information. The old heads of families have not been careful to instruct their children in what they knew themselves, so that the knowledge of religion is much on the decline among them."

A gentleman at Pictou writes that, "formerly the Indian's word might be relied on, and his honesty was proverbial; but they have been so abused and maltreated by the white inhabitants, and so scandalously taken advantage of in all their dealings, that they have at length learned to cheat and deceive."

The Indians sustained great losses in the deaths of the Abbe Segogne and Judge Wiswell. The late William Campbell, of Cornwallis, was also their friend; and the kindness of Sir Rupert D. George and Judge Wilkins are spoken of in terms of gratitude. Under a series of misfortunes the morals of the Micmacs have declined, and the whole race has degenerated. The manly pride and honesty of their forefathers have been succeeded by intrigue and artifice. I have observed that the most depraved are among those who wander about, while those who remain stationary and cultivate land are regular in their habits and honorable in their dealings.

The inhabitants in general are kind to the Indians; but the wigwam is seldom visited except from curiosity, and little is known of the misery existing there. The half famished mother with her squalid infant and naked children, the emaciated bodies of the aged, and frightful distortions of the infirm, with the unrelieved sufferings of the sick, concealed in the forest beneath a few pieces of bark or a thin shelter of boughs, have a real but almost an unknown existence. The novelty of the Indians condition has ceased to excite compassion, and by the gift of a piece of bread the conscience of the provincial settler is satisfied. The erroneous opinion that the Indian can never be tamed and civilized has become general, and forms a ready excuse for treating him with neglect, encroaching upon his lands, and "driving him back"—back from his ancient haunts and fisheries—back from the reach of compassion and the exercise of humanity.

Almost the whole Micmac population are now vagrants, who wander from place to place, and door to door, seeking alms. The aged and infirm are supplied with written briefs upon which they place much reliance. They are clad in filthy rags. Necessity often compels them to consume putrid and unwholesome food. The offal of the slaughter-house is their portion. Their camps or wigwams are seldom comfortable, and in winter, at places where they are not permitted to cut wood, they suffer from the cold. The sufferings of the sick and infirm surpass description, and from the lack of a humble degree of accommodation, almost every case of disease proves fatal. In almost every encampment are seen the crippled, the deaf, and blind, the helpless orphan, with individuals lingering in consumption, which spares neither young nor old. During my inquiries into the actual state of these people in June last, I found four orphan children who were unable to rise for the want of food—whole families were subsisting upon wild roots and eels, and the withered features of others told too plainly to be misunderstood, that they had nearly approached starvation. In one camp I found one lunatic, one blind, one deaf man, with two persons, each over ninety years of age. Scenes equally unpleasant are not rare.

The chief occupations of the Indians are hunting, fishing, and basket-making. Among them there are several coopers. Occasionally a young man embarks in lumbering. A number have recently commenced farming upon the lands reserved for their use. Excepting only a part of the most active and able bodied, the remaining part of the population are common beggars. Their children grow up in idleness and the grossest ignorance. During the fine months of summer I found strong and healthy lads playing in the woods and on the banks of rivers, almost entirely naked. Many of the females are very industrious, and employ themselves constantly in making quill barks and baskets, which find a ready market.

The Indians display much skill and ingenuity, and they are quite equal to the whites in natural understanding and ability. Their powers of endurance and patience under the greatest trials are truly remarkable. They are still disposed to change their places of abode. In winter they erect their wigwams in some sheltered wood—in June they move to the shores and fishing grounds—in autumn they retire to their favorite retreats. Some families are constantly in motion, and in the space of a few hours, a whole encampment will disappear, and nothing remain at the site but the naked poles of their tents, and the ashes of their camp fires.

The Micmacs have a written language which consists of hieroglyphics, resembling Chinese characters. Manuscript books of prayers, and portions of Scripture, introduced by the Jesuit Priests, are common among them. Their sacred music is also written. A few individuals can read English, and several children have been taught in the common schools of the country. Since their submission to the Crown, they have, as a body, retrograded, and the present generation is extremely ignorant. They display excellent capacities for learning, and are submissive to discipline. Their minds are strong, and their powers of imagination extremely fertile. Their language is full, bold and figurative, and their words are readily multiplied according to the ideas required to be expressed.

The Government has very judiciously reserved tracts of land in different parts of the Province for the Indians; they are in the

	Acres.
County of Halifax, - - - - -	1300
“ Hants, - - - - -	1750
“ Cumberland, - - - - -	1000
“ Lunenburg, - - - - -	2000
“ Queen’s, - - - - -	1000
“ Digby, - - - - -	1000
“ Sydney, - - - - -	1000
“ Annapolis, - - - - -	1000
“ Cape-Breton, - - - - -	12000

Total, 22050

800 acres at Margaret’s Bay, and a lot at the mouth of the River Philip, formerly reserved, have been alienated. My predecessor, Mr. Howe, had a lot of 1000 acres surveyed for the Indians at *Kedgum Coogie* or Fairy Lake, in the County of Liverpool, and upon which he succeeded in settling several industrious families. It is desirable that this lot should be reserved with as little delay as possible. The reserve in Cumberland, and 1000 acres in the County of Lunenburg, have never been surveyed. A few families have commenced clearings upon ungranted lands at Argyle. A reserve of 1000 acres, at a proper situation in this quarter, would probably collect the wandering families in this district. It is necessary that the lines of the Indian lands at Gold River should be run and marked, to prevent altercation that has already arisen upon them. A small tract upon the Cornwallis River, and another at the Gaspereau Lake, in King’s County, have been resorted to by the Indians for centuries past—on them are burying grounds and small orchards. These lands, unfortunately, were never reserved, and they cannot be obtained without purchase or expensive law-suits. The Indians have been deprived of the lands they formerly occupied at many other places. This is much to be regretted on account of the injustice done to them, and the discouragement they have fallen into on that account.

The quantity of land reserved for the Micmacs of Nova-Scotia Proper, is about ten acres for each soul. At the present period this a sufficient supply, especially if the tribe shall be allowed to become extinct. Some of these lands are almost worthless for agriculture, and very unfavorably situated. The propriety of setting apart

apart for the uses of the Tribe a few more tracts at proper sites, is worthy of consideration.

Trespasses are committed upon the Indian reserves with the most daring impunity. I have made efforts to check the removal of timber from these lands; but the remoteness of their situations renders the task almost unavailing. As the soil must be the foundation of every improvement, and the civilization of the Tribe, it is necessary that these lands, and the timber upon them, should be carefully protected.

The number of acres of cleared land upon the reserves in my district is as follows :

	Acres.
At Bear River, (Digby), - - - - -	80
Kedgum Coogie, (Queen's County), - - - - -	89
Shubenacadie, (Hants), - - - - -	70
	<hr/>
Total,	239
Of this quantity there were planted in the season of 1847—	
Potatoes, - - - - -	19
Wheat, - - - - -	14 ³ / ₄
Oats, - - - - -	8 ³ / ₄
Buckwheat, - - - - -	3
Beans, - - - - -	1 ¹ / ₂
	<hr/>
Total,	46

42 tons of hay were secured, and the Indians own 30 head of horned cattle.—They have 1 chapel, 5 framed houses and 5 barns. A new barn has been built at Bear River and another at Shubenacadie; the latter was commenced by subscription, on the site of one that was unfortunately consumed by fire.

Agreeably to my instructions from the Government, I commenced my tour of inspection and relief early in June last. The object of my mission was to supply seeds to the poor Indians, who had engaged in Agriculture, and to afford some relief to those who, from the failure of the potato crop, were in a state of destitution. During this tour, I visited all the settlements and almost every family of the western Counties, purchased seeds for them to plant, administered to the wants of the sick, took the Census, and inquired into their condition.

My second tour was commenced on the 4th of September, and extended to the Indians of Cumberland, Hants, and Halifax. For the Census and other information of these people at Pictou—I am indebted to Doctor Anderson of that place. The names and numbers of the remaining part of the population of Nova-Scotia Proper, I received from Francis Paul, (chief), Goreham Paul, and other intelligent individuals. During these tours I established a correspondence with a number of gentlemen who are interested in the welfare of the Aborigines, so that hereafter many of their affairs may be managed without my attendance. I feel myself indebted to William Nichols, Esq., of Bear River, and a number of other gentlemen throughout the country, for their aid in accomplishing the objects of my mission. The Surveyor General politely supplied me with plans of the Indian reserves. Several families who had been discouraged, and were about to leave their lands, were induced to remain, others were brought to farming operations, and the chief part of all the men under my charge, have promised to settle themselves upon the reserves, if they can obtain seeds to plant, and a few farming utensils.

I have deemed the success of the settlements already formed of the first importance to the final civilization of the Tribe; and to encourage Agriculture I have offered bounties upon the best crops. I also authorised the erection of another barn at Bear River, and have promised two sums of £5 each to redeem land that had been unwarrantably disposed of.

By

By reports from my correspondants, the planted crops yielded well; but the wheat insect, and the decay of the potatoes, have been discouraging. Goreham Paul, at the Shubenacadie, had as fine a field of wheat as I have seen in the country: it was quite free from the insect. Stephen Charles, a young man of the same place, has devoted all his energies to farming, and raised an excellent crop: he has two cows and two calves, with sufficient hay for fodder.—This young man maintains himself and his father's family in comparative comfort; and I trust his example, which I am anxious to reward, will be followed by others. The settlers at Kedgum Coogie, or Fairy Lake, in Queen's County, deserve much praise.—At this place there are eleven families, which remain stationary on the side of a beautiful lake. Their industry and appearance are superior to any I have seen in the Province. They were encouraged by Mr. Howe, and well deserve further assistance. It is very desirable that a road should be opened from the lake to the neighbouring settlement.

In reference to education, little progress has been made during the past year.—The settlement of these people in villages, and the reclaiming them from a wandering life, must precede the establishment of schools. Such as now reside within the reach of tuition may be instructed; but the very limited means placed at my disposal, in consequence of the pressing necessities for food, have not permitted me to embark in the education of the young.

In all my communications with the Micmacs, I have received the kindest marks of their attention. In answer to my message from the Government, a grave assemblage of these persons replied through their chief: "Wigeagadeek, keel kesadam taanal tella bougwaanal, moyawattam keecheenoo Ellagaweesk, Moyawattam mowlaanaal wened lawweestaw Ellagawelechel, Cootoos waanal weldaasee telle opchedoo Kcsoult caamlamoon waakala espoul tchechik saackamaak." Brother, we like your speech—we thank our mother the Queen—we thank our Governor, who speaks her words (or thoughts), and we rejoice that God has put it into the hearts of great men to help us.

From a steady acquaintance I have had with them for a number of years, and the observations I have made during the past season, I am convinced that by judicious management and active measures, they may be brought to a state of perfect civilization, without which they will finally dissappear, and nothing will remain of them, save the unhappy remembrance of their fate.

An opinion has prevailed that the Indians can never be civilized. It is remarkable that this belief is most common in places where no effort has ever been made to bring them within the pale of society. It is, therefore, an apt excuse for evading a christian duty. If the prospects of the civilization of the Aborigines are to be estimated by what has been accomplished, they are by no means encouraging. But the change that has now taken place in the condition of the natives, presents a new feature for consideration. They are now deprived of almost all their original sources of maintenance, and compelled, by absolute necessity, to adopt the habits and industry of the Colonists, without which they cannot subsist. It has been maintained that christianization must precede civilization—if so, the first work has in some degree been completed. No attempt has ever been made to bring the wandering Micmac from his wild pursuits to sober industry. Whatever has been gained towards this point has been accomplished by the unaided efforts of the Indians themselves, directed by the power of imitation and necessity. That their conversion to christianity has tended to this result is by no means certain. At the rate of decrease these people are now advancing, the day of their arrival at civilization will be that of their final extinction.

We have here a people of active capacity, having a voluminous written language, and who are well known to acquire learning with great facility, already half civilized by their own efforts. Surely this desirable work can be completed—and the

time has arrived when justice and philanthropy call loudly for its accomplishment. We can no longer trust to theory, for experience has proved that Tribes in a deeper shade of barbarity have been redeemed from their natural state to all the enjoyments of religion and the comforts of refined society.

With the exception of about 300 Hurons, all the native Tribes of Upper Canada have, within a few years past, been converted to the christian faith. They have received instruction in reading, writing, and the common branches of learning, and adopted the habits of civilized life. This work of conversion and civilization has been carried on by the New York Missionaries. As long ago as 1828, the Methodist Society had a School at the River of Credit, containing 35 boys and 36 girls, all natives; and the adults were taught to get by heart the most essential doctrines of the christian religion. This salutary work has been extended in all directions, and the Aborigines now occupy whole villages, where they cultivate the soil and dwell in comfortable abodes.

The New England Company was incorporated in the Reign of Charles II., for the purpose of civilizing the native Tribes of North America. They have sent out Missionaries and Schoolmasters, and amidst numerous discouragements have brought races of the fiercest characters into a state of independence and comfort. At a Mohawk village in Upper Canada they have established a Mechanics' Institute, a sufficient proof of the capabilities of the Indians. It may here be inquired, what has ever been done for the poor Micmacs of the Lower Provinces? who, unlike the natives of Mexico, are still unmingled with the British Provincials, and still remain as much apart from them as the swarthy natives of New Zealand.

It is not only a responsible but a very difficult task to propose a sound system of improvement for the civilization and relief of the Indians. There are, however, some objects set forward in such bold relief, that they deserve notice. It is necessary in the first place, that all the lands required for them, and such as they have held by occupation, should be secured to their use. The success of those who have already begun to till the soil, and moderate aid afforded by the Government, will induce many others to reside permanently upon the Reserves. By supplying seeds, a few farming utensils, and in some instances a cow, and a yoke of oxen for labor, may be necessary. Bounties* may be offered on the best crops, buildings, fences, &c., by which every individual will be stimulated to exertion—these aids will be necessary until each family becomes able to draw its maintenance from the soil by labor. The invitation of the Government to cultivate land should be general, and her bounties should be given to those who accept of it, and in no instance to others. I am of the opinion, that nearly all the heads of families would, by careful management, soon begin to cultivate land upon these most favorable terms. There are a few who are so dissolute and idle that little hope of their improvement can be entertained, and upon them every kind of bounty is thrown away.

In the commencement of a settlement it would be injudicious to restrain altogether at first young and active persons from hunting and fishing. In the depth of winter they may pursue one, and after their crops are planted and secured by fences in the spring, the other of these occupations for short periods, until they are gradually weaned from them by the increased comforts of their homes. I have found the greatest obstacle to the settlement of these persons to arise from their fears. Many of them having been heretofore deprived of their lands: by a firm and steady course on the part of their superintendent, this impediment may be overcome.

It will be desirable to establish these people together in as large settlements as possible, and also induce them to retire from the neighborhood of the towns, where their intercourse with the inhabitants is extremely injurious. Among the farmers

* Bounties to be paid in seeds to plant.

in the country they are in little danger of being corrupted, and frequently they are treated with great kindness.

As soon as a moderate number have been collected together upon any of the Reserves, and fairly commenced Agricultural pursuits, a workshop, with a supply of carpenter's tools, should be introduced. For the good keeping of those tools they should be responsible. In unfavorable weather the workshop would be a place of industry and amusement. The Indians are remarkably ingenious; but the lack of proper implements has always retarded their improvement in the mechanical arts. Ingenious lads may be apprenticed to carpenters until they acquire some knowledge of their trade. In such work-shops, farming utensils, cooper's work, &c., may be made, and a knowledge gained of the construction of wooden buildings.

At the same time I would introduce schools, which, if possible, should contain a mixture of the children of the colonial settler and the natives. Schools composed altogether of the latter, should be taught by persons who are acquainted with the Indian dialect—a knowledge of which is sure to win the esteem of these people. Under such circumstances, religious instruction could be imparted to them by the Church to which they are attached. Each settlement should be visited by the superintendent or commissioner twice a year, and no pains should be spared to reclaim the wandering and intemperate.

The only way that the bounty of the Government can be of any benefit to the Indians, is by applying it to objects that will finally enable them to take care of themselves. It is their permanent, and not their temporary relief that is required. The sums annually applied in donations, the purchase of blankets, &c., for the Aborigines, are lost to the highest objects of their welfare; this fact is acknowledged by their chiefs and captains. In some instances, they produce jealousies and contentions. In others the gift is wasted in intemperance, and it is only in extreme cases, under very judicious management, they at all alleviate suffering. The whole sum granted by the Legislature at present, for the benefit of the Indians, amounts to 4s. 1d. per head, and every individual claims a share in the donation.

To civilize the Micmacs, and finally bring them into a condition that would require no further public aid, the present grant of the Legislature is altogether inadequate; and I believe that a larger allowance economically and properly applied, would ultimately prove a saving to the Province, by hastening the period of their independance.

The Indians of Canada during the last war, cost the British Government £150,000 a year. Since the peace their allowance was reduced to £20,000 per annum, and recently the Parliamentary Grant has been reduced to £15,000. This saving has been effected by their civilization. In these grants the Indians of Nova-Scotia do not participate. To civilize the Aborigines of Australia up to 1845, £105,375 had been expended, and the natives of other British Colonies have shared deeply in British philanthropy, while the Micmacs of Nova-Scotia have wasted away under the small relief afforded them. The consideration that now presents itself is of deep importance—namely, whether these people are to become extinct, and their last descendant disappear for ever, or by increased exertions on the part of their fellow men, they are to be redeemed from the destruction that awaits them, and brought to enjoy all the blessings of their colonial brethren.

In bringing this Report to a close, and in adverting to the accounts connected therewith, I beg to add that the expenses of my mission, the cost of examining some of the Indian Reserves, taking the Census, &c., added to the small donations I should have found it painful to withhold, have with every economy exceeded the amount I had anticipated. I am nevertheless satisfied, that the work performed has been of much advantage to the Indians under my charge, and as there is no salary attached to my office, no motive can attach to my views and opinions, except such as have arisen from a most anxious desire to serve your Excellency, and

and as far as Providence will permit me, to alleviate the hapless condition of the natives.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient, and
Very humble Servant,

A. GESNER,
Com. for Indian Affairs.

Cornwallis, 21st Dec., 1847.

ACCOUNT INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1847.

	AGRICULTURE.	Vo. No.				
May—Cash paid for potatoes for Indians of Annapolis Co.,		33	£1	4	3	
A. Whitman, Esq., for C. Gloade,		34	0	10	0	
W. Nichol, Esq., for seeds for Bear River settlement,		35	3	10	0	
Indians at Yarmouth,		36	0	11	8	
Potatoes and seeds for settlement at Kedgum Coogie, Liverpool,		38	5	0	0	
Do. settlement, Ponhook,		39	1	18	0	
Do. do. oats, buckwheat, &c.,		40	2	14	0	
Potatoes for families at Clare,		41	1	0	0	
One axe, 7s. 6d., two hacks, 7s. 6d., for do.,			0	14	0	
Seeds for families at Gold River and Mahone Bay,				1	15	0
Peter Paul, to purchase seed,		46	0	10	0	
June—Cash paid Indians of King's County,		47	0	14	0	
Peter Paul, and other guides to Reserves, Barn at Bear River, by Francis Gloade, (the amount has been withheld until the proper vouchers are received,			15	0	0	
Fees of Registrar's Office, little P. Paul's land,			0	2	0	
			<u>£36</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	
	PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.					
May—Cash paid bread and meal, sick family, Annapolis County,			0	10	3	
Sick family and aged persons, Yarmouth County,			0	12	6	
Meal, fish, and blanket, old and sick persons, Liverpool County,			0	17	6	
Malti Paul and wife, do.,			0	11	6	
Cloth and leather, deserted female,			0	8	6	
June—Cash paid J. Penault, lame, 3s. 6d., A. Bonus, sick, 3s. 9d.,			0	7	3	
Sept.—Cash paid Indians of Cumberland,			0	10	5	
Sick woman, Waterford,			0	2	6	
Sick and infirm people of Colchester and Halifax Counties,			1	11	6	
Decr.—Cash paid one pair blankets, A. Bonus, sick,			0	12	6	
			<u>£42</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>	
			EXPENSES			

**EXPENSES OF TOUR OF INSPECTION, EXAMINING RESERVES,
AND TAKING THE CENSUS.**

May, June—Western Counties, 18 days, per voucher book,	£16	7	7½
Sept.—Middle and Eastern Counties, 20 days, as per voucher book,	22	1	1½
Cash on hand,	8	14	2
Paid for Stationery, 26s., Postage, 11s. 9d.,	1	17	9
	Total,		
Received from Government,	£92	0	0
	92	0	0

AUTHORISED BUT NOT PAID.

Bounties on crops raised, (not yet adjudged),	£2	15	0
To Francis Penault, paid by him for land,	5	0	0
	£7		
	15	0	0

Cornwallis, 21st Decr., 1847.

ABRAHAM GESNER.

No. 25.

(See Page .)

No. 42.

Downing Street, 23d October, 1847.

SIR—

A favorable report having reached Her Majesty's Government as to the practicability of constructing one good line of Railway between Halifax and Quebec, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the proper time has arrived for recalling the attention of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia to the Resolution passed by the House of Assembly on the 14th March, 1846, pledging the House to defray its fair proportion of the expense of the preliminary Survey for the projected Railway.

Instructions have been given to Major Robinson to transmit to you, and to the Governor General of Canada, and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, precise statements of the amount of expenditure incurred on this service for each Province; and on receiving the Account for Nova-Scotia, you will communicate it to the House of Assembly, and recommend that provision be made for repaying to the British Treasury the amount advanced for the exploration in question, either to the late Captain Pison, or to Major Robinson, up to the date mentioned in the statement which will be submitted to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

[COPY.]

No. 61.

Downing Street, 9th February, 1848.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a Letter from Major Robinson, dated Halifax, 16th December, requesting instruction as to the proportion of the expense which should be charged in the Accounts of the Expenditure for the Railway Exploration

ploration in British North America, to the Provinces severally interested in that undertaking, and I have to direct you to inform Major Robinson that, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the most equitable arrangement will be to charge each of the Colonies with one third of the whole expense of the Survey.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

No. 26.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

(Circular.)

Downing Street, 20th November, 1847.

SIR—

My attention has been lately called by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the fact, that the Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in the British Colonies have not, hitherto, in their official correspondence with the Governor and authorities, been usually addressed by the title to which their rank, in their own Church, would appear to give a just claim. Formerly there were obvious reasons for this practice; but as Parliament has, by a recent Act, (that relating to charitable Bequests in Ireland), formally recognized the rank of the Irish Roman Catholic Prelates, by giving them precedence immediately after the Prelates of the Established Church of the same degree—the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops taking rank immediately after the Protestant Archbishops and Bishops respectively—it has appeared to Her Majesty's Government that it is their duty to conform to the rule thus laid down by the Legislature, and I have accordingly to instruct you, hereafter, officially, to address the Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in your government by the title of "Your Grace," or "Your Lordship," as the case may be.

Parliament not having thought proper to sanction the assumption by the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, of titles derived from the Sees which they hold, a similar rule will be followed in the Colonies—thus for example: the Roman Catholic Prelate in New South Wales, will be addressed as the Most Reverend Archbishop Polding; and in Van Dieman's Land, as the Right Reverend Bishop Wilson.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c., Nova-Scotia.

No. 27.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

No. 39.

Downing Street, 4th October, 1847.

SIR—

Adverting to a Despatch addressed to my predecessor in this office by Lord Falkland, on 16th May, 1846, respecting the claim of Mr. W. Gray to a compensation for certain property in Halifax, Nova-Scotia, formerly belonging to his

his family, which was appropriated in 1815 to the service of the Naval Dock Yard in that city, without any equivalent being given for it, I have to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty considering Mr. Gray's claim to be well founded, have instructed the Commander in Chief on the North American Station to cause payment to be made to that gentleman of the sum of £1000, as compensation for the property in question.

I have, &c. &c. &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

No. 28.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

No. 57.

Downing Street, 14th January, 1848.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge your Despatch of 2d December, 1847, No. 45, respecting the case of William McGuire, enclosing a Letter from the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Halifax, together with certain Bills of Costs, and Accounts of expenses attendant upon his trial and custody, and also of further sums which it was necessary to lay out in reference to him.

It appears that William McGuire was brought up for trial on a charge of murder committed on the High Seas, before a Court, sitting under a commission at Halifax, and that on his arraignment he was found insane and unable to plead, and has consequently been since confined in the Gaol at Halifax, in which, as you inform me, means of proper care and discipline do not exist, and there is no suitable situation for his safe keeping and judicious care.

I have to instruct you to cause the removal of William McGuire from Halifax to England, in the same manner as Distressed British Seamen are removed under the Provisions of 11th Geo. the 4th, and 1st Wm. 4, Cap. 20, S. 85, and other Acts. In sending him by the first Ship bound for England which may be able to take him, you are authorized to give orders and make provision for his safe custody on the voyage, in such manner as you may find most conveniently practicable; and the parties having custody of him should be instructed, when the vessel on board which he is placed shall arrive in Halifax, to bring him immediately before Magistrates, applying to such Magistrates to take immediate charge of him, and to communicate respecting him with the Lords of the Admiralty, who will ascertain in what manner he is finally to be disposed of.

The Admiralty will be at the expense of his removal from Nova-Scotia and conveyance to England.

With reference to the costs of his trial, and the subsequent expenses of his confinement, I am in communication with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury; but as it appears desirable that this unfortunate man should be removed from the Colony without any unnecessary delay, I have judged it best to send instructions for this purpose by this Mail, without waiting for the result of such communication.

In the same Despatch is enclosed a memorial from two witnesses who were detained nearly six months to give evidence on the trial of McGuire, and who pray for compensation. This also I have submitted to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c. &c. &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Lieut.-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

No. 29.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

Downing Street, 8th July, 1847.

SIR—

With reference to Lord John Russell's Despatch of 4th September, 1840, and to Lord Stanley's Despatches of the 12th June, 1843, and 28th November, 1844, I transmit to you herewith, six copies of the 4th volume of the published Reports of the cases heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in continuation of the series of Reports which accompanied the Despatches above mentioned.

I have to desire that you will deliver this volume to the same Officers in the Colony under your government as received the previous volumes, and that you will obtain from the Colonial Revenue, and remit to P. S. Smith, Esquire, the Chief Clerk of this office, the sum of £9 9s., Sterling, being the price of this Work.

I have, &c. &c. &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c., Nova-Scotia.

No. 30.

(See Page .)

To the Honorable the House of Assembly.

The Committee appointed by your Honorable House to consider the Petition of John Fraser, of Boularderie Island, in the County of Cape-Breton, report as follows :

That the aforesaid Petitioner was called upon to assist in the arrest of two Criminals in January, 1847, who, as he states, are now lodged in the Penitentiary, and was obliged in the month of May following to attend as a witness on their trial at Sydney, Cape-Breton, and therefore requires remuneration for loss of time, inasmuch as he was thereby prevented at the time from leaving the Province, and prosecuting his own engagements, and estimates his loss at Twenty-five Pounds.—Your Committee conceive that the public have the right of requiring from every person their time and their attendance in bringing offenders to justice; and that only in such cases when the circumstances of a witness is such that his attendance would not only be inconvenient, but injurious to himself, has the Legislature directed that remuneration should be afforded.

The Petitioner's services, if any, were confined to the County in which he resides; and if he fall within that class of witnesses the Law refers to, the Supreme Court have the power to order him remuneration.

Your Committee cannot therefore recommend the Petitioner's case to the favorable consideration of your Honorable House.

JOHN C. HALL,
JAMES McLEOD,
JOSHUA SNOW.

18th February, 1848.

No. 31.

(See Page .)

To the Honorable the House of Assembly.

The Committee appointed to consider the Petition of Thomas Browne, Crier of the Supreme Court, report as follows :

That the said Petitioner was appointed Crier of the Supreme Court in the month of July, 1840, and that since the year 1841, and up to the present time, his duties have been largely increased by the abolition of the Inferior Courts, and the operation of the present Judiciary Act, by which a large amount of the business of the Province was transferred to the Supreme Court.

That these duties have still been further increased by the operation of the Act of the General Assembly, passed this last year, in consequence of which, the Petitioners services are not only required in matters and suits connected with the County of Halifax, but also in reference to the arguments arising upon questions of Law reserved at trials on the different Circuits throughout the Province. That up to the last year, the Salary of the Petitioner received from the County, was only Fifteen Pounds per year, which has now been increased by the Grand Jury to the sum of Twenty-five Pounds—which latter sum your Committee think a sufficient remuneration for all his services. But inasmuch as the Petitioner was not properly remunerated during the former years, which fact is self evident by the increase of Ten Pounds added this last year to his former Salary, your Committee recommend to your Honorable House, that a sum not exceeding Fifteen Pounds be granted to the Petitioner as a full compensation for all former services.

JOHN C. HALL,
W. A. HENRY,
E. M. DODD.

21st February, 1848.

No. 32.

(See Page .)

The Committee to whom the Dispatch of Earl Grey to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the Eleventh day of December last, with the papers annexed, on the question of the Copyright, beg to report as follows :

That your Committee deem it incumbent on them to state, that the thanks of this House are justly due to the Right Honorable Earl Grey, and the Right Honorable Mr. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade, for the very favorable consideration they have given to the wishes of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, and of the Sister Colonies, in obtaining a modification of the Law of Copyright, so as to enable the people of British North America to procure reprints of the works of British authors on terms and at prices within their means, and particularly for the Act on this subject, 10 & 11 Victoria, chap. 95, introduced and passed in the Imperial Parliament at its last Session.

That your Committee have given their best attention to the observations of Mr. Hamel, the assistant Solicitor of the Board of Customs at London, and beg respectfully to state that they are unable to concur in all of the criticisms which that learned gentleman has made on the clauses of the Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick ; and have been obliged, for the reasons hereafter stated, to reject some of the suggestions which he has tendered. The first clause of the New Brunswick Act, although in some expressions different, was evidently drawn with the

the same view, and to adopt the same policy, as delineated in the first clause of the Act passed by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia last Session on the same subject : it was intended to prohibit the importation from foreign countries of any British books whatever, subject at the time to the Law of Copyright, even if purporting on their title page to be printed in England—the importation of them was kept free, of course, from Great Britain ; but they were positively excluded from other countries ; and the distinction was obviously made to protect the English author, or registered owner of the copyright, and to prevent the introduction of *pirated* copies—with this explanation the purview of the clause is clear. The exception refers to books which are *not* to be imported at all, and therefore the last sentence of the clause, said to be ambiguous, can only refer to the books allowed to be imported, not surely to those which are positively prohibited.

Your Committee, after full enquiry, are satisfied that in imposing the duties on the *bona fide* price of the publication of the reprints of books, first composed and published in Great Britain, as contemplated by the second clause of the Act, the Legislature have adopted the best and the safest standard. The object of the Law was to protect the author—to secure to him a recompense for his intellectual labours ; but this compensation must have reference here to the *real* cost or value of the book itself. Dickens' "American Notes," for example, were published in London at Twenty-one Shillings, sterling, equal to Twenty-six and Three Pence, currency ; Warren's late novel of "Now and Then" is published at the same price ; Bulwer's novels were published in London at Thirty-one Shillings and Six Pence, sterling, for three volumes, equal to Thirty-nine Shillings and Four Pence Half-penny, currency,—to charge twenty per cent. duty at these prices upon reprints which can be bought at New York or Boston for One Shilling and Three Pence to Two Shillings and Six Pence for the entire work, would be a practical anomaly, and render the Law inoperative. The people in these Provinces cannot afford to give to the British author the same rate of compensation as he derives from the more costly and luxurious style of publication, which the aristocratic and wealthy classes of an older country demand ; and if Her Majesty in Council will not require him to accept the compensation which the Legislature is willing to secure, and solely applicable to the circumstances of our population, the present system of smuggling will be continued, and the people will supply themselves,—as fully explained by the reports on this subject laid before the Assembly in former years, and to be found on our Journals, by an evasion of the Law. The question is simply this—is it not better for the author to accept the protection proposed, or to derive no compensation whatever, or but a trifling compensation from the sale of five or ten copyright copies, as is the fact at the present time ? The moderate duty will yield more than the higher one. Your Committee see no practical difficulty in ascertaining the true price or value of the reprint ; it may be enforced by the production of the invoice, as in other cases of entry ; and the fact is, that the selling price is usually printed on each copy of the reprint, published in the United States. Mr. Hamel's observations are open to other remarks ; but the Act passed by our Legislature is different from the one passed in New Brunswick ; and your Committee being satisfied that it is the sincere desire of the Colonial Secretary, and the President of the Board of Trade, to modify the Law, so as to afford to those Colonies the command of the reprints of the works of British Authors on the most beneficial terms, which can be done with a due regard to the rights of the author, and the very peculiar circumstances in which our population is placed, have deemed it prudent to avoid, if possible, any collision of opinion—they have therefore determined to alter the Bill of last Session, and meet as far as is expedient the suggestions which have been made. They recommend, therefore, this modified Bill now reported to the favourable attention of the House ; and trust that if it pass the Legislature, it may be transmitted for Her Majesty's gracious assent without further delay,

delay, and by thus enabling the population of these Provinces to obtain the command of modern Literature, and the best productions of the English press, at prices suited to their means, will afford them opportunity of increasing their knowledge, and refining their tastes, as is enjoyed by the citizens of the neighbouring Republic.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. YOUNG, *Chairman.*
J. C. HALL,
E. M. DODD.

Halifax, February 16th, 1848.

No. 33.

(See Page .)

Halifax, N. S., January 27th, 1848.

SIR—

We beg to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the Light Houses throughout the Province are in an efficient state, well supplied with Oil, and all other necessaries.

With respect to the contemplated Light on Isle Haute, we beg to state, that not having received any communication from His Excellency, subsequent to the third of June last, we took no further steps towards erecting the Light House; but our opinion still remains the same, as stated in our letter of the second of June last, and which has been rather strengthened than otherwise, by subsequent enquiry and experience.

In compliance with His Excellency's letter, of the 18th November last, we again put ourselves in communication with the Commissioners of New Brunswick, on the subject adverted to in that letter, and we have now the honor, to enclose a copy of their reply—in which, you will observe, they do not anticipate that the Province of New Brunswick will be willing to incur any additional expense for better lighting the Bay of Fundy. But they seem to overlook a resolution of the Legislature of New Brunswick, passed last Session, appropriating "Two Hundred Pounds for a Light House at Apple River, to be drawn for that purpose, when the Legislature of Nova-Scotia shall have provided a like sum." The erection of which, as we have before reported, will be equally beneficial to the trade of both Provinces.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient Servants,

S. CUNARD,
PER HENRY BOGGS.
THOS. MAYNARD,
J. P. MILLER.

} Commissioners of
Light Houses,
Nova-Scotia.

The Hon. Sir RUPERT D. GEORGE, Bart., Prov. Secy., &c.

[COPY.]

St. John, New Brunswick, January 15th, 1848.

GENTLEMEN—

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d ultimo, advising us of your attention having been called to a Report of Capt. Owen, on the Light Houses in, and the Navigation of, the Bay of Fundy, by His Excellency

Excellency Sir John Harvey, and of making it a subject of communication to us, preparatory to the meeting of the Legislatures of Nova-Scotia and this Province.

We beg leave to say, in answer to the first paragraph, in which you state that Capt Owen recommends "pulling down Brier Island Light House, and erecting it at the North entrance of Westport; also the erection of a new Light House at Gull Rock, which he states has met with our full concurrence."

This subject was brought forward by Capt. Owen, in a conversation with two of the Commissioners here, Mr. Ward and Mr. Woodward, in October last; it was conceded by them that a Light at the North entrance of Grand Passage, and one at Gull Rock, might be an improvement, as they would be good guides to the Grand Passage, as a harbour for Vessels bound into, and out of the Bay of Fundy; also as the bearings of two Lights on these Points, or a Pyramid or Beacon of wood made white on the North entrance, with the present Light House as it now stands, would enable Vessels to ascertain their position exactly with regard to the dangers in that vicinity, the North West and South West Ledges, &c. &c.; but this was only conversation, and no action was contemplated by us in the matter, believing with you that the present site of the Light House on Brier Island, is the best selection that could be made for one Light House only, and also concurring with you, that a Light on Peter's Island, at the Southern entrance of Westport, would be of great importance to the Navigation in that quarter, as it would be a guide to Vessels bound into, or making a harbour in the Grand Passage—for both the South and North entrances from the Southward, it would be seen when near enough, and from the Northward so soon as the Passage was opened, it would be a guide into or through it. This view of a Light on Peter's Island was confirmed by us, when on a tour of inspection to the Light Station in the Bay last September, at which time we visited the Brier Island Light House, and have much pleasure in saying that we found every thing at the Station in an efficient state, and the keeper an intelligent person, and appeared to feel a great interest in his charge. Without referring to the accounts of the disbursements of the Light House fund, we cannot say whether this Province contributed any amount towards the erection of the Light House at Brier Island in 1832; but it has contributed towards the support of it annually ever since. Although, we believe, that the Legislature of this Province would be willing to meet fairly any claim upon it, for the benefit of its Navigation. We think that on a fair review of the outlay of this Province, for Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, it will be found that more has been done by New Brunswick, in which the Navigation of Nova-Scotia is benefitted, than has been reciprocated. The Light Houses at Machius, Seal Islands, Gannet Rock, Head Harbour, Point LePreaux, Partridge Island, Quaco, and Cape Enrage, are all important to the large and increasing tonnage owned in Nova-Scotia, and employed in the trade of Wood, Plaister, &c., from Ports in Nova-Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, to ports in the United States, from Eastport, Westward. These were all erected, and are maintained at the sole cost of this Province, and we should not expect under these circumstances, that New Brunswick would be called upon to contribute any money towards the erection of a Light House on Peter's Island, which we hope may be established.

With respect to your remarks on the Isle Haute, as a Site for a Light House, we regret to say we cannot agree with you, as we are of opinion, that a Light at that place, as a leading Light, would be of great importance for the reasons set forth by Capt. Owen, in which we perfectly agree. With respect to the erection of two establishments on the South shore of the Bay of Fundy, alluded to by you, we are not prepared to give an opinion; but we cannot agree that the contemplated Light on Isle Haute should be superseded by any Light on Cape D'Or, or on the South shore. The fact of the South shore being generally clear of fog, when it is thick in the Bay, will only apply to the day time, as in foggy nights it is usually
as

as thick over the land as in any other part; consequently, Lights at these Points would be comparatively useless, and as a mark as Pyramid or Beacon painted white, would answer all the purposes of Light Houses in the day time.

Your communication would have been replied to at an earlier moment, but the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Ward, was unable from indisposition to attend to business.

Respectfully,

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed)	ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,	} Commissioners of Light Houses.
"	JOHN WARD,	
"	CHAS. HARE,	
"	J. WOODWARD.	

To the Commissioners of Light Houses for Nova-Scotia, Halifax.

No. 34.

(See Page .)

A Report of the Halifax Savings' Bank between 1st January and 31st December, 1847.

Number of Depositors on the 31st December, 1846,		927
Accounts opened during the year 1847,		360
Accounts closed,		278
Increase of Accounts between 1st January and 31st Dec., 1847,		82
Total number on 31st December, 1847, is		<u>1009</u>
Amount of Deposits with Interests on the 31st December, 1846,		£34997 5 5
Deposits received to 31st Dec., 1847,	£15067 11 2	
Deposits withdrawn, do.,	11611 9 10	
	<u>£3456 1 4</u>	
Interest added to Capital,	1422 12 2	
		<u>4878 13 6</u>
To balance on hand 31st December, 1846, surplus fund,		£39875 18 11
Ditto, 31st December, 1847,	£99 15 2	£155 9 0
Less expense of management,	14 3 10	
		<u>85 11 4</u>
Balance in favor of the Bank on the 31st Dec., 1847,		£241 0 4

Savings' Bank Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1847.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Director.

N. B.—The General Abstract shews the amount due Depositors £38 7s. 4d. less than the above result—this no doubt arises from some error in the addition or subtraction of the Accounts in the Ledger, which can only be discovered and rectified on the production of the Deposit Books.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Director.
Annual

Annual Abstract of the Accounts of the Halifax Savings' Bank between 1st January and 31st December, 1847.

1846.				
Dec. 31.—To balance at this date,			£124	12 10
Surplus Fund,			155	9 0
1847.				
Dec. 31.—To this sum received from Depositors between the 1st				
January and this date,			15067	11 2
Withdrawn from the Treasury,			1150	0 0
This sum being one year's interest on £35,000, at				
4 per cent.,			1400	0 0
This sum being interest on £4800, on broken periods,			122	7 4
			<u>£18020</u>	<u>0 4</u>
1847.				
Dec. 31.—By this sum repaid to Depositors between 1st January				
and this date,			£11477	14 6
Interest paid thereon,			133	15 4
This sum paid into Provincial Treasury,			5950	0 0
This sum paid for sundry articles for the use of the				
Savings' Bank, and expenses of management,			14	3 10
Cash, being Surplus Fund for 1846,	£155	9 0		
Ditto, " 1847,	85	11 4		
Cash on hand,	203	6 4		
			<u>444</u>	<u>6 8</u>
			<u>£18020</u>	<u>0 4</u>

Savings' Bank Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1847.

[Approved]

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Director.

E. DUCKETT, Cashier.

Abstract of expenses incurred in the management of the Savings' Bank between 1st January and 31st December, 1847.

Albro & Co.'s Account,	£1	17 6
C. McKenzie & Co.'s do.,	4	19 1
Cash for Messenger and Fuel,	7	7 3
	<u>£14</u>	<u>3 10</u>

Savings' Bank Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1847.

E. DUCKETT, Cashier.

[Approved]

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Director.

*General Statement of the Funds of the Halifax Savings' Bank between 1st
January and 31st December, 1847.*

1847.

Dec. 31.—To Deposits, being the amount due to 1009 Depositors, with interest thereon to date,	£39838 11 7
Balance of Surplus Fund in Cashier's hands, 1846,	£155 9 0
Ditto, ditto, 1847,	85 11 4
	241 0 4
Balance of Cash in hand after deducting Surplus Fund, 1846,	126 1 0
Ditto, ditto, 1847,	38 13 9
	£40244 6 8

1847.

Dec. 31.—By this sum paid into the Province Funds,	£39800 0 0
Balance of Cash in the hands of Cashier,	444 6 8
	£40244 6 8

Savings' Bank Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1847.

[Approved]

SAMUEL P. FAIRBAKS, Director.

E. DUCKETT, Cashier.

No. 35.

(See Page .)

*Extract of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Falkland, to the Right Hon.
W. E. Gladstone, dated 2d April, 1846. No. 19.*

I have made Mr. Stewart acquainted with the Resolution and Address on the subject of Salaries, passed by the House of Assembly during the late Session, in regard to which, I shall communicate with you in another Despatch forwarded by this Mail; and Mr. Stewart accepts the post of Master of the Rolls, dependant, as regards the amount of Salary, on the decision which may be come to by Her Majesty's Government on the questions raised by the House.

*Extract of a copy of a Despatch from Lord Lyttleton, dated Downing Street,
24th April, 1846, to Alexander Stewart, Esq.*

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Gladstone, to inform you, in answer to your letter of the 18th inst., that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve, and to confirm the provisional appointment which you have received from the Lieut.-Governor of Nova-Scotia, as Master of the Rolls in that Province.

The amount of the Salary to be attached to the Office must depend entirely on the decision of the Local Legislature. But Mr. Gladstone will do whatever in him lies to prevent any fluctuation in the amount of it, or any insecurity in the Fund to be charged with the payment of it.

[COPY.]

[COPY.]

No. 19.

Government House, Halifax, 2nd April, 1846.

SIR—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 3, date 31st January, 1846, communicating the death of Dr. Archibald, Master of the Rolls, and Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty of Nova-Scotia, and my further Despatch, No. 11, date 2d ult., apprizing you of the causes which had up to that time prevented my filling up the offices rendered vacant by his demise :

I have now the honor to acquaint you that I have appointed, provisionally, to both those offices, Mr. Alexander Stewart, who has been a Member of the Executive Council for six years, and of the Legislative Council of this Province since its first formation, having previously held a seat in the House of Assembly for twelve years anterior to that epoch.

As I have on several occasions expressed the very high sense I entertain of Mr. Stewart's public services, particularly in my Despatch No 35, of date 17th Dec., 1845, addressed to Lord Stanley, in which I requested that a Silk Gown might be conferred on that gentleman, I will not now recapitulate the reasons which have induced me (the Attorney and Solicitor General having both declined the office), to promote Mr. Stewart to the Bench.

I have made Mr. Stewart acquainted with the Resolution and Address on the subject of Salaries, passed by the House of Assembly during the late Session, in regard to which I shall communicate with you in another Despatch forwarded by this Mail, and Mr. Stewart accepts the post of Master of the Rolls, dependent, as regards the amount of Salary, on the decision which may be come to by Her Majesty's Government on the questions raised by the House.

I herewith transmit a Letter to the first Lord of the Admiralty on the subject of Mr. Stewart's appointment as Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty in this Colony, and I shall feel gratified, should you deem it right, to recommend Lord Ellenborough to confirm my nomination. As I have formerly stated no Salary is attached to this office in time of Peace, and Mr. Stewart's legal experience and ability very well qualify him to perform the duties of the situation.

I have the honor, &c. &c. &c.,

(Signed)

FALKLAND.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE.

[COPY.]

Downing Street, 24th April, 1846.

SIR—

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Gladstone to inform you, in answer to your letter of the 18th inst., that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve, and to confirm the provisional appointment which you have received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, as Master of the Rolls in that Province. The amount of the Salary to be attached to this Office must depend entirely on the decision of the Local Legislature. But Mr. Gladstone will do whatever in him lies to prevent any fluctuation in the amount of it, or any insecurity in the Fund to be charged with the payment of it.

Mr. Gladstone will advise the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to confirm your appointment, as Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Halifax ; but he will think it is his duty to suggest to their Lordships, that an express stipulation should be made for revoking that appointment in the contingency of a War ; because

cause in that Court, it would probably become necessary to recur to the practice observed in the last War, of appointing to that place some person who had made inter-national Law his peculiar study and profession, and who would probably be maintained in that Office by a Parliamentary vote.

I have, &c. &c.,
(Signed) **LYTTELTON.**

ALEXANDER STEWART, Esquire.

[COPY.]

No. 30.

Downing Street, 24th August, 1846.

MY LORD—

I transmit for your Lordship's information the copy of a Letter, which, by my direction, has been written to Mr. Alexander Stewart, now in this country, on the subject of his appointment to the Offices of Master of the Rolls, in Nova-Scotia, and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Halifax, as recommended in your Lordship's Despatch of the 2d March, No. 11, and of the 2d instant, No. 19.

I have the honor, &c. &c. &c.,
(Signed) **W. E. GLADSTONE.**

Lieutenant Governor The VISCOUNT FAULKLAND.

[COPY.]

Downing Street, 24th April, 1846.

MY LORD—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 30, of the 23d instant, I transmit herewith a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, authorising your Lordship to cause Letters Patent to be passed under the Public Seal of the Province of Nova-Scotia, appointing Mr. Alexander Stewart to be the Master of the Rolls for that Province.

I have, &c. &c. &c.,
(Signed) **W. E. GLADSTONE.**

The Right Honorable VISCOUNT FAULKLAND.

[COPY.]

No. 45.

Downing Street, 26th October, 1847.

SIR—

The Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty in Nova-Scotia has addressed a Letter to me, (dated 18th September), requesting, that if the existing commission for the trial at Halifax of offences committed on the High Seas be renewed, measures may be taken for executing the intention of Lord Stanley whilst Secretary of State for War and Colonies, of granting to the Judge of that Court precedence therein over the other Members composing the Court. I regret that it is impossible for me to take this question into consideration. Mr. Stewart has failed

to

to observe the regulation requiring that all communications to the Secretary of State on official subjects should be sent to him through the Governor, and until he shall have complied with that rule, my decision on the subject must be postponed.

I have, &c. &c. &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

No. 43.

Downing Street, 26th October, 1847.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 37, of the 2d instant, transmitting a Letter, with several enclosures, from Mr. Alexander Stewart, the Master of the Rolls, and Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty in Nova-Scotia, on the subject of the inadequacy of his emoluments in the latter capacity.

You will acquaint Mr. Stewart that I regret that it is not in my power at present to recommend the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to withdraw the condition on which he was appointed to the Judicial Office in the Court of Vice Admiralty at Halifax. Before I take any such step it would be necessary that I should enquire into the condition of the Vice Admiralty Courts in other Colonies, in order to judge whether any change in the existing arrangements should be made generally.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

3, Jermyn Street, 18th April, 1846.

SIR—

In obedience to your commands, communicated to me by Mr. Northcote, in his note of yesterday, I have the honor to state, that in asking an interview, my object was to personally solicit the confirmation of Lord Falkland's appointment of me as Master of the Rolls in Nova-Scotia—to ascertain the amount of Salary which you might be pleased to allow me if my suit be successful, and to ask from you a recommendation to the Earl of Ellenborough, in reference to the office of Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty of that Colony, which the Lieutenant Governor is desirous I should also hold. Lord Falkland gave me to understand that he had announced my provisional appointment to you, and likewise that I was to seek an interview with you; and for this purpose he gave me the letter, which I had the honor to enclose in my note of the 16th instant, and another to officially introduce me to Lord Ellenborough, should it become necessary for me to seek an interview with the first Lord of the Admiralty. This letter I have not yet delivered.

I am aware from my recent connexion with the Government, that the circumstances of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of that Colony have from time to time been communicated to Her Majesty's Government here. Out of this Revenue has hitherto been payable to the Master of the Rolls the sum of £170 Sterling, and there is provided by a permanent Colonial Law the sum of £480 Sterling, making the income of that officer in all £650 Sterling. By a Resolution which the

House of Assembly passed shortly before the termination of our late Legislative Session, the Lieutenant-Governor is requested to apply to Her Majesty's Government for instructions to pay the incumbents of office appointed in future, the sums provided by the Civil List Bill—and this gives to the Master of the Rolls £560 Sterling only, leaving that officer to stand as a claimant on the Casual and Territorial Revenues for such portion as they may afford to pay him annually; but not to, in the whole, exceed £560 Sterling.

The office of Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty is without Salary or other income, except some small fee, which never, in the whole, have exceeded in any one year more than £10 or £15; but I am not sure, and in this particular the blue book will correct me. It was held by Mr. Archibald with an understanding that in the event of a War he should succeed to the prize Court, or rather that in such an event he should not be superseded by an appointment from this country. The duties of this office have sometimes been done by the Chief Justice, more recently in the cases of Mr. Archibald and Mr. Fairbanks, Master of the Rolls, by them; but Mr. Robie who held the latter office, was not the Judge of the Admiralty. It is Lord Falkland's wish that I shall take charge of this Court, and it were disingenuous in me to withhold from you, Sir, that (although he very kindly put me under no condition in respect of it,) I shall feel myself bound in honor to His Lordship to preside in that Court for the present, even if my income should be limited to the amount whatever it may be, (for it will vary with the fluctuations of the Casual Revenue,) that the Resolution of the Assembly indicates; and although I shall obtain no such promise as encouraged Mr. Archibald in the able and efficient discharge of his duty. It occurred to me, however, that as the duties of the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty are arduous and important, especially in the present state of our inter-national relations with the United States of America, as its decisions frequently induce momentous appeals to this country by the Government of that Republic, in fine, that as it is an Imperial and not a Provincial Court, it was not likely that the Secretary of State would permit me to perform its duties without some sort of remuneration, and still less so, that he would reduce the income of the Master of the Rolls below that of the Puisne Judges, to whom he is superior in rank, at a time when he was performing in addition to the duties of his own office, those of another, equally important and laborious, and requiring learning, knowledge, and ability, of a peculiar description.

It was to press these views upon yourself, Sir, and if, need be on the first Lord of the Admiralty, that I thought a visit to this country on my part desirable. During my absence, (the Chief Justice was good enough to tell me he would attend to the Admiralty Court; and also advise the Chancellor, should there be any business which required him to preside in the Court of Chancery. It is very unlikely, however, that there will be much business in Chancery until I return, as the Supreme Court at bar and on the Circuit, will occupy the attention of the leading members of the profession for some weeks to come.

Your commands will, I hope, sufficiently excuse me for dealing with this matter as if I were the person legally entitled to speak of the income of the Master of the Rolls—whereas one of the objects for which I have sought an interview, is to respectfully ask that office at your hands. I know not if the Lieutenant-Governor has apprised you that both the Attorney and Solicitor General declined to accept the offer, the latter especially—and to me most kindly declaring that he conceived me to be eminently qualified for the office, and to have the best claims to it.

Should you desire any references in this country, I think Lord John Russell, with whom I had some communication on the Canada Union Act while it was passing through Parliament, would speak well of me, and your immediate official predecessor is also aware that I have for a long time been an active member of the Government, and of the Legislature.

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My private character you can learn from the Earl of Dalhousie, with whom I have the honor of being personally acquainted. This nobleman does not, I am sure, know that I am in England, and I have made these references without apprising any of these distinguished persons that I have done so, because confiding in your character I have preferred to rest my chance of success upon my long public services and professional standing, rather than to seek by private influence to mislead your judgment.

If these details shall be sufficient, I am far from wishing to trespass upon your time by asking an interview at the present moment. And I am sure you will pardon the expression of my very natural anxiety, that your decision should be communicated to me so soon as other more important matters may permit you to do so. If my appointment of Master of the Rolls be confirmed, I shall have to make a considerable addition to my library, and a still larger addition to enable me to perform the duties of Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, should I be appointed to that office by the Right Hon. The Earl of Ellenborough.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 With very great respect,
 Your most obedient,
 Humble Servant,
ALEX. STEWART.

The Right Hon. Mr. Secretary GLADSTONE.

[COPY.]

Downing Street, 23d April, 1846.

SIR—

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Gladstone to inform you, in answer to your Letter of the 18th instant, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve and to confirm the provisional appointment which you have received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, as Master of the Rolls in that Province.

The amount of the Salary to be attached to the office must depend entirely on the decision of the Local Legislature; but Mr. Gladstone will do whatever in him lies to prevent any fluctuation in the amount of it, or any insecurity in the fund to be charged with the payment of it.

Mr. Gladstone will advise the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to confirm your appointment as Judge of the Vice Admiralty at Halifax; but he will think it his duty to suggest to their Lordships, that an express stipulation should be made for making that appointment in the contingency of a War, because, in that event, it would probably become necessary to recur to the practice observed in the last War, of appointing to that place some person who had made international Law his peculiar study and profession, and who would probably be maintained in that office by a Parliamentary vote.

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
LYTTLETON.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq., &c. &c.

3, Jermyn Street, 24th April, 1846.

SIR—

I beg to repeat my grateful acknowledgments for my appointment officially announced to me yesterday, and I am well content that the Salary to be attached to my office shall (as Lord Lyttleton states), depend entirely on the decision of the Local Legislature, remaining till then in the position, and receiving the income my predecessor did, and from the same sources. I am more than thankful for your assurance, that when that decision is arrived at, you will not permit fluctuation in its amount, or insecurity in the fund whereon it is charged, to exist. I can conceive nothing much more injurious to the pure administration of justice in a Colony, than that its Judges should have anything in the shape of money to hope or fear from its Legislature. Their tenure of office, unlike that by which the wise jealousy of this country has protected its high judicial functionaries, leaves those of the North American Colonies more than sufficiently insecure. Even in the adjoining Republic, where everything else is subject to the pernicious influence of incessant changes, its Judges hold their offices quamdiu se bini gesserint; and during their incumbency their incomes can neither be increased nor diminished. From what you intimated, Sir, I was in a great measure prepared for the decision, as to the Admiralty which places me, as compared with Doctor Archibald, in a disadvantageous position. It gives me, however, the less concern, because you have permitted me to prefer a claim for compensation, (which is herewith), and to know that if it be founded in justice, it will receive from you effectual support.

My long political connexion with the Colony has now ceased, and I shall in a few weeks return to Nova-Scotia for the purpose of assuming my judicial duties, but while I remain in this country, it will give me the greatest pleasure to afford you any information in my power, which may be your pleasure to command.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ALEX. STEWART.

The Right Hon. Mr. Secretary GLADSTONE.

No. 36.

(See Page .)

Sydney, Cape-Breton, 12th February, 1848.

SIR—

We have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Accounts and Vouchers showing the expenditure of the Legislative Grant for the benefit of the Indians in Cape-Breton during the year 1847.

We regret to state, as a consequence of the continuance of unpropitious seasons, that a severe, altho' we hope, only a temporary check, has been given to the progress of the Indians in agricultural occupations; and that the gradual transition taking place among them from the unsettled habits of their ancestors to those of permanent residents on their lands, has suffered a disadvantageous interruption.

During the three last years the potatoe crop has been a failure. In the second year the crop of hay also was so deficient as to occasion, in the absence of the usual supply of potatoes, a great loss of live stock, and much additional distress from the scarcity of grain—a large proportion of that crop being consumed as provender for the cattle. In the last year the prevalence of unusually wet weather prevented, in a great measure, the saving of the hay that promised to be abundant; and the same weather caused extensive destruction in the grain crops after ripening.

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From the pressure of these accumulated failures in the crops, the Indians have been forced to desert their agricultural settlements, and disperse over the Country in search of subsistence.

The greater part of the sum destined for their benefit, has been necessarily laid out in the purchase of food to guard against the destitution in prospect throughout the winter that is now commenced. One hundred bags of Indian Corn have been provided, as the most economical article that can be obtained, and to the use of which these people are much attached. The bags contain two bushels and a half in each—the whole supply being 250 bushels, and a considerable part is yet in store.

In the purchase of provisions—in affording medical attendance to the sick, and in the other services stated in the Accounts, the sum granted has been expended, and somewhat exceeded; and it is obvious that a further amount must be given for securing the requisite supply of seed on the approach of spring; otherwise, however favorable the ensuing summer may prove, a continuation of the destitution and distress cannot fail to be experienced.

It is believed that the Tribe has not been diminished in number during the late disastrous years; and it is a satisfactory consideration that the aid afforded by the Legislature has mainly contributed, under Providence, to their preservation.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

E. M. DODD,
H. W. CRAWLEY.

Provincial Secretary, &c.

Province of Nova-Scotia in account with the Indian Commissioners for the Island of Cape-Breton.

1847.	DR.	CR.
Jan. 1.—By balance due as per account rendered, &c.,		£1 19 7½
This sum advanced by Treasurer by order of Lieut.-Governor,		105 0 0
To this sum paid Geo. Hill for Corn Meal de- livered at Mira,	£3 15 0	
John Lorroway for freight of Corn Meal from Halifax,	1 15 0	
Archibald & Co. for Indian Corn delivered to Indians,	20 0 0	
4.—Paid truckage, 1s. 3d., do. Jno. Bourinot sto- rage, 6s. 3d.,	0 7 6	
Dr. Foreman for attendance upon Indians,	1 4 10	
7.—Paid John McLean for Corn Meal delivered to Indians at Whycommah,	9 15 0	
9.—Paid John O'Callaghan for truckage of Corn Meal to East Bay,	1 4 10	
John Handley freight of Corn Meal,	0 6 10	
25.—Messrs. DeBlois & Merkel for Corn Meal,	32 0 4	
March 9.—Paid a sick Indian 5s. ; 12th April, Dr. Inglis for attendance upon Indians, £5 10s.,	5 15 0	
John Hill for Oat Meal delivered to Idians,	0 15 0	
April 14.—Keynoch do. for Oat Meal,	18 2 0	
22.—Jane Gouge, sick Squaw, for medicine,	0 5 2½	
May 7.—Ann Christmas, for sick father to purchase medicine,	0 5 2½	

May 27.—John Campbell for Seed to Escasonie Indians,	£2	1	0			
Do. do. for Middle River Indians,	20	0	0			
June 2.—Allen McDonald for Seed as per receipt,		1	19	0		
By this sum paid into Bank of Nova-Scotia by Provincial Secretary, on account of Cape-Breton Indians,					£100	0 0
3.—William Jones for Seed to Escasonie Indians,	10	2	0			
4.—To River Dennis Indians for Seed, 62s. 6d;						
do. Cash, 1s. 3d.,		3	3	9		
9.—Noel Gremo and others for Seed,		3	2	6		
16.—Patrick Keating for Seed to Gabriel,		1	0	0		
19.—Michael McLennon for Seed,		0	12	0		
30.—John McLearn as per receipt for Seed,		4	3	6		
July 6.—John McKenzie, do. 21s. ; Dr. Inglis for at- tendance upon sick, 16s. 1d.,		1	17	1		
10.—Dugald Campbell for Seed,		4	5	0		
Duncan McPhee for Seed, 12s. ; sick Squaw, 5s. 2½d.,		0	17	2½		
Aug. 9.—Gibbs H. Gesner for Surveys,		5	17	7½		
Dec. 17.—To this sum paid for Great Coats,		2	16	3		
31.—Archibald & Co. for Indian Corn as per acct.,	61	9	6			
Paid D. Foreman as per account,		0	15	0		
Balance due E. M. Dodd,					12	13 6½
					£219	13 2
					£219	13 2

No. 37.

(See Page .)

The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions of persons claiming remuneration for damages sustained on account of Roads passing through their Lands, beg leave to report :

The Committee have had under their consideration the Petition of Eunice Frost, of Argyle, in the County of Yarmouth, and from information obtained as well from other sources as by the Petition, they are of opinion that the said Eunice Frost is justly entitled to the sum of Fifteen Pounds—which sum they recommend should be granted out of the Provincial Funds.

The Committee have also considered the Petition of Donald Murray, of St. George's Channel, County of Richmond—the Committee are of opinion that the said Donald Murry is justly entitled to receive the sum of Nine Pounds, but cannot recommend that the said sum should be paid out of the General Funds. The Committee, however, see no objection that this sum should be paid out of the Road Money allotted to that County ; they therefore recommend that the Members for said County be allowed to pay the said Donald Murry the sum of Nine Pounds out of such sum as may be granted to that County for the present year.

The Committee have also considered the Petition of Perez. M. Cunningham, of Windsor—but inasmuch as said Petitioner states no reason why he did not make application in the proper time and manner for remuneration, they cannot recommend the prayer of the said Petitioner to the favourable consideration of this Honorable House. All of which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN FULTON,
JOHN C. HALL,
E. M. DODD.

Committee Room, Halifax, 26th February, 1847.

No. 38.

(See Page .)

The Committee to whom the Petition of Dr. Gesner was referred, praying for aid to enable him to publish a Work he has now in preparation upon the Industrial Resources of Nova-Scotia, beg leave to report as follows :

That they are fully sensible of the value of such a Work as the Petitioner states he designs to complete—being of opinion that, in a young Country like this, where the resources are so boundless, and yet comparatively so little known, a popular Work, written in an attractive style, and likely to obtain general circulation, might engage the attention of capitalists, and thus have a tendency to develop these resources and ensure the share of prosperity and wealth. They therefore wish the Petitioner all success in the literary enterprize in which he has engaged. They fear however, that they are unable to recommend any public grant to aid in the publication of the Work upon any general principle which they could be able to defend. In the first place, they have yet seen only part of the Work ; before they could advise the House to give it any sanction by a grant, the opportunity should have been afforded of judging of it as a whole. Besides, of late years, since the law of copyright has been introduced into this Province, the Legislature have declined to recompence authors by any contribution from the Treasury. The last House was urgently appealed to, but refused to give aid either to Mr. Wightman or to Mr. Munro, altho' both had published Works avowedly useful, and upon scientific subjects, which, of necessity, commanded a very narrow circulation. They are not aware, in addition, that the Legislature in other Countries devote the general funds to appropriations of this kind. Lastly, the prospect of a deficiency in the Revenue for the coming year, enforces upon your Committee a more than usual regard to care and economy in this, as in every other item of the public expenditure. They have thus set out at large the reasons which have guided them, in order that, while reluctantly compelled to decline recommending a grant to Petitioner, no inference may be drawn that they have either entertained an unfavourable opinion of the Work, or do not, individually, wish well to the undertaking. All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE R. YOUNG, Chairman,
SAMUEL CREELMAN,
R. M. G. DICKEY.

House of Assembly, 24th Feby., 1848.

No. 39.

(See Page .)

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN HARVEY,
&c. &c. &c., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander
in Chief in and over the Province of Nova-Scotia.

THE REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

That the Board has, during the year that has passed, kept up its connexion with the Agricultural Societies throughout the Country, and has paid to such of them as fulfilled the conditions of the Law, the money to which they were entitled.—The Board transmits, herewith, its Accounts, with abstracts of the Societies' Reports that have been received. By these documents it will be seen that there is in
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the hands of the Treasurer of the Board the sum of £141 7s. of the money annually placed at the disposal of the Board—from which, deducting £59 2s. 6d. for liabilities of the past year, not yet paid, the sum of £82 4s. 6d. remain available for the purposes of the Board, in addition to the annual allowance of £200 for 1848. The annual ordinary expense of the Board, including printer's accounts, will probably be about £143, leaving about £140 for appropriation by the Board this year.

Of the sums appropriated for the Societies, there remain undrawn last year—part of which will yet be called for and paid—the sum of

	£191 13 4
Undrawn, 1846,	87 10 0
Undrawn, 1845,	125 0 0
	£404 3 4

In the preceding year the Board offered to assist in the exhibition of a Cattle Show in the Eastern part of the Province, but it did not then meet the convenience of the local Societies. The renewal of such an offer would probably be now accepted; and the Board has reason to believe that a like proposal would be entertained by Western Societies.

It is the opinion of the Board that a Cattle Show in both the Eastern and Western portions of the Province could advantageously be adopted in the present year, and would be an appropriate mode of expending a large part of the money in hand.—For this purpose the Board has determined to allot £100 of the money at its disposal; and it would respectfully recommend that at least an equal sum should be appropriated by the Legislature for the same object, from the accumulated undrawn Societies' fund.

During the past year the Board has continued to aid in the diffusion of Agricultural knowledge through the Provincial press, and by imported publications. It has also devoted a part of the monies at its disposal in the purchase and importation of improved implements of husbandry, which have been sold at auction, and dispersed through the country.

While the Board regrets the failures more or less extensive in different parts of the Province; which have attended the crops for several years, arising from causes beyond control, it is happy to record the opinion that a majority of the Societies appears to be making progress in Agricultural improvement with that persevering spirit that rarely fails to command success.

The Board entertain the sanguine hope and assurance that the necessity of increased frugality and industry which has been imposed on the farmer by the late providential checks, will leave a permanent benefit when the temporary evils shall have passed away; and that the consequent improvements that have been introduced in the practical husbandry of the Province, and the attention which has been compelled to be given to the cultivation of greater varieties of crops, owing to the failure of the potato, will ultimately prove of great and lasting advantage to the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JOHN MORTON,
M. RICHARDSON,
J. N. SHANNON,
JOHN KING,
WILLIAM CLARK,
ALEXR. FARQUHARSON.

Halifax, 29th February, 1848.

Statement

Statement shewing the sums appropriated by the Central Board to the Agricultural Societies in the different Counties, for the year 1847.

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.—Halifax, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Dartmouth, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Musquodoboit, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF HANTS.—Windsor, 25*l.* ; Newport, 25*l.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF KING'S.—Horton, 20*l.* ; Cornwallis, 17*l.* 10*s.* ; West Cornwallis, 12*l.* 10*s.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.—Annapolis Royal, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Wilmot, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Bridgetown, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF DIGBY.—Clare, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Weymouth, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Digby, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.—Sable River, 25*l.* ; Barrington, 25*l.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.—Brookfield, Central County Society, 50*l.*

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.—Chester, 25*l.* ; Lunenburg, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for 1846 ; Mahone Bay, 25*l.*—50*l.* for 1847, and 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for 1846.

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.—Stewiacke, 25*l.* ; Londonderry, 25*l.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF PICTOU.—Pictou, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; New Glasgow, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; River John, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Maxwellton, 10*l.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—Parrsboro', 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Wallace, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; River Philip, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—50*l.* for 1847, and 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for Wallace for 1846.

COUNTY OF SYDNEY.—Central County Society, 50*l.*

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.—Guysborough, 25*l.* ; St. Mary's, 25*l.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.—Margaree, 25*l.* ; Gut of Canso, 25*l.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF CAPE-BRETON.—Sydney, 25*l.* ; Middle River, 25*l.*—50*l.*

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.—Yarmouth, 25*l.* ; Argyle, 25*l.*—50*l.*

The County of Richmond, altho' repeatedly invited, has never entered into correspondence with this Board, and has drawn no part of the Funds. Of the other sixteen Counties, the following Societies have not sent in certificates, and consequently have not drawn their proportions—viz : Wilmot, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Sable River, 25*l.* ; Barrington, 25*l.* ; Mahone Bay, 25*l.* ; Yarmouth, 25*l.* ; Argyle, 25*l.* ; making 141*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and with Richmond 50*l.*—make in the whole, undrawn this year, the sum of 191*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Abstract of the Reports of the Local Societies in correspondence with the Central Board of Agriculture, at Halifax, with the amount of their Subscriptions, and the sums appropriated by the Board to each Society.

WINDSOR.—Funds of the Society—Grant, 25*l.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* 10*s.* ; Balance remaining from last year, 27*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* ; Debt from R. Brown, 4*s.* ; Expended in premiums on stock, agricultural produce, domestic manufactures, and ploughing match, 23*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* ; printing, 7*s.* 6*d.* ; J. Fuller's account, 2*l.* 8*s.* ; repairs of threshing machine, 5*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.* ; Balance remaining, 31*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*

The Society regret that they are again compelled to make an unfavorable report of the crops. All the wheat sowed before the last week in May was destroyed by the fly ; the white bearded, sown in the last week of May received little injury from the fly, but was reduced to half a crop by the rust. A small quantity of black sea wheat which had been imported from the United States, escaped both fly and rust. The whole of the wheat harvested in the township does not exceed what has formerly been sowed in a single season. Oats and barley were sown more extensively, and the quantity grown may be larger than usual, but the produce per acre was below average, these crops being injured by the great quantity of rain that fell in the latter end of summer. There is a great crop of hay, but owing to the wet season, a large proportion is of inferior quality. Buckwheat and

Indian corn were very productive, especially the latter, and as they are the best substitutes for wheat flour, it must be advisable to cultivate them more extensively 'till there appears a better prospect of succeeding with wheat. The early potatoes were so nearly ripe as to be of good quality, but finally the greater part rotted, leaving only a few small unripe roots sound. Turnips, mangel wurtzel, carrots and parsnips, gave good crops, but though more cultivated than formerly, are still less extensively grown than the uncertainty of the potatoe crop seems to require.

The Society had, however, the gratification of witnessing a marked improvement for two or three years past, both in the stock and in the system of cultivation, and trust that a steady perseverance will before long be rewarded with better returns.

NEWPORT.—Grant, 25*l.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* 5*s.* ; Balance from last year, 2*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* ; Received from Charles Shaw, 3*l.* 13*s.* ; Expended for wintering two bulls, 6*l.* 10*s.* ; premiums on agricultural produce, domestic manufactures, stock and ploughing match, 33*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* ; postage, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Balance remaining, 3*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

But little wheat was sowed, and less than the usual quantity of potatoes planted, but more corn and oats were put into the ground, and some tried barley, buckwheat, turnips, and mangel wurtzel ; hay was an average crop, but greatly injured by the wet weather ; all the early sowed wheat was destroyed by the insect ; that sowed the last of May escaped, but was injured by rust ; oats and barley were damaged by the wet, and did not produce plump grain ; Indian corn succeeded well, and a considerable quantity of buckwheat was raised, which will help to make up for the deficiency of the wheat crop ; turnips and mangel wurtzel have succeeded wherever they were tried ; potatoes are greatly injured by the rot—they have never had so scanty a crop of this vegetable.

At their cattle show the animals were more numerous, and rather superior in quality to those exhibited on former occasions. There were twelve competitors at their ploughing match, and their work was admitted to be well performed by skilful ploughmen from Europe.

HORTON.—Grant 20*l.* ; Subscripton, 10*l.* 10*s.* ; Balance from last year, 39*l.* 8½*d.* ; Received from sales of implements, 7*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* ; from Jonathan Borden, 8*s.* 5*d.* ; for service of boar, 6*s.* 6*d.* ; Expended in the importation of various useful implements, agricultural papers, premiums, defraying the expense of keeping their stock, and toward importing a ram and boar from New York, postage, stationery, &c., 50*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* ; Balance remaining, 11*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, (exclusive of Grant).

The affairs of the Society are in a prosperous condition, and they have exerted themselves more than usual to advance the interests of agriculture. The ploughing match was well contested. The interest felt in these annual competitions is increasing, and they observed with pleasure some of their youths rivalling and excelling older competitors.

The crop of wheat has entirely failed ; oats an average quantity, but of inferior quality ; hay a middling crop, but much injured by the rains in the haying season ; potatoes about one third of an average crop—they have been much affected by the disease since they were taken into the cellars ; the crop of Indian corn is excellent, but unfortunately the coldness of the spring deterred many from planting any considerable quantity. Considerable quantities of beats, carrots, and turnips was sowed as substitutes for potatoes, with much advantage, yet even these roots were much injured by the wet on heavy grounds.

CORNWALLIS.—Grant, 17*l.* 10*s.* ; Subscriptions, quarterly dues 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* ; Balances due last year, 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* ; Entrance fee, 10*s.* ; Received—drawback on duties, 3*l.* ; from sales of implements, 28*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* ; for use of cornsheller, 10*s.* 9*d.* ; services of bull and boar, 6*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* ; Expended for Secretary's fee, stationery, postage, &c., 6*l.* 10*s.* ; for keeping bull and boar, 6*l.* 15*s.* ; implements from Boston, with expenses, 49*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* ; four sheep from New Brunswick, with expenses, 12*l.* 1*s.*

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The wheat crop is a total failure, being destroyed by the wheat midge, which has also destroyed half the rye; the oats are of inferior quality, and not more than two-thirds of the average quantity; potatoes mostly destroyed by the rot; turnips and garden vegetables generally inferior; Indian corn and buckwheat remarkably good; hay abundant, but injured in the curing; fruit almost a total failure, and the trees much injured by the caterpillars and canker worms.

The Society have sold their imported implements at a considerable loss, but think, notwithstanding, that their introduction will prove an advantage to the district. They have procured four Leicester sheep which are very superior animals.

They have resolved to request the other Societies in the County to join with them in raising the sum of 25*l.* for a cattle show, to be paid, provided the Central Board will contribute 50*l.* from their funds to the same object; and in case of a refusal on the part of the other Societies, then this Society will pay the 25*l.* if the Board will grant the 50*l.*

They have also passed a Resolution stating, in substance, that in their opinion, the Central Board have not, for the two past years, expended their funds according to the intention of the Legislature, in cattle shows, and importation of stock, and that they confidently expect, that the remissness of the past will produce redoubled exertions for the future on the part of the Board.

WEST CORNWALLIS.—Grant, 12*l.* 10*s.*; Subscription, 13*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; Expended for improved implements imported from Boston, 11*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*; appropriated for more implements, 12*l.* 10*s.*; Balance left, 2*l.* 1*s.* 8½*d.* The existence of this Society has excited their neighbours who did not approve of Societies, to endeavour to outdo them, so that both parties have improved their culture as well as their stock.

The breed of the Montreal horse are highly esteemed for the saddle and light carriages.

Grass was a fair average, but much hay was materially injured by the wet weather; wheat was almost a total failure; spring rye much injured; winter rye, oats, peas, beans, and buckwheat, an average crop; Indian corn very good; potatoes much injured by rust in quantity, and somewhat in quality; some kinds are affected with the rot, but the calicoes are all sound. On the whole, more than half a good average crop of good sound potatoes has been housed; turnips an average crop; apples much inferior both in quantity and quality.

The Society gratefully acknowledges the impartial conduct of the Board toward them, and still solicits a fair share of the Provincial Bounty.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.—Grant, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Subscription, 10*l.* 5*s.*; Balance on hand from last year, 19*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.*; Expended for keeping two bulls, 8*l.*; purchase of six rams and freight, 12*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; purchase of two bulls, 16*l.*; advertising, 1*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; Balance remaining, 8*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.*

They expect that the thorough bred rams they have imported will make an improvement in their sheep; they have some promising young stock from the bulls owned by the Society.

The crop of wheat is a complete failure, affected by rust as well as the wheat midge; potatoes are much inferior to last year's crop; hay a light crop, and much injured by the wet hay time; the crop of fruit, an important one in that district, is very small; oats and buckwheat average crops, and Indian corn remarkably good.

They regret that so few of the farmers appear to take an interest in their Society, which is as yet supported by a small number of active individuals.

BRIDGETOWN.—Grant, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Subscription, 10*l.*; Received from Robert Parker, 1*l.* 5*s.*; S. Dimock Chute, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Annapolis Society for a bull, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Balance from last year, 30*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*; Expended for premiums,

21*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* ; paid to R. James, Esq., 1*s.*, for attesting account ; seeds purchased in Boston, 7*l.* 10*s.* ; for use of a room, 15*s.* ; postage, 3*s.* 9*d.* ; Balance remaining, 35*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* ; (about 20*l.* of this balance is appropriated for premiums.)

The spring was late and cold, and a drought set in about the tenth of May, and continued till August, with only a few slight showers, by which the crops were injured. The wheat has been destroyed by the larvæ of the wheat midge, and in most places has not yielded the seed that was sowed—some has been cut green for fodder ; potatoes are very deficient both in quantity and quality, and the disease is still spreading in the cellars ; oats and barley are average crops, although the straw was small ; Indian corn and buckwheat are above average ; hay on the marshes a fair crop—very light on the upland—all much damaged by rain in curing ; peas, beans, and carrots, below average ; mangel wurtzel and pumpkins have given extraordinary crops.

WILMOT.—Grant, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* ; Balance from last year, 69*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* ; Expended for agricultural implements, 10*l.* ; Balance remaining, 85*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

Wheat crop destroyed by the fly ; potatoes almost a total failure ; oats, barley, Indian corn, and buckwheat a good crop.

PICTOU.—Grant, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Subscriptions, 13*l.* 15*s.* ; Balance from last year, 11*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* ; Received Subscriptions for 1846, and old debts, 7*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* ; for sales of clover seed, 6*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* ; newspapers, 4*l.* 14*s.* ; water cask, 10*s.* ; Expended for premiums on stock, produce, and domestic manufactures, 24*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* ; ploughing match, 3*l.* ; three rams imported from Britain, with expenses, 20*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* ; light and coal, 2*l.* ; printing, 2*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* ; postage of Toronto Cultivator and Advertiser, 3*l.* 15*s.* ; fitting up store for exhibition, 5*s.* ; Balance remaining in cash, 16*l.* ; Subscriptions due, 7*l.* ; Debts due, 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* ; also on hand—1 bull, 3 rams, 100 lbs. clover seed, and 26 copies Cultivator and Advertiser.—The Society now numbers 80 members.

Hay is an average crop, but much of it was got in in poor condition ; the wheat is of inferior quality, and not equal in quantity to half the last year's crop ; oats light, and below average in quantity ; potatoes a complete failure.

RIVER JOHN.—Grant, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* ; Balance from last year, 9*l.* 9½*d.* ; Expended for B. A. Cultivator, 16*s.* 0½*d.* ; keep of bull, 5*l.* ; Secretaries services, postage, sundries, &c., 4*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* ; premiums, 17*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* ; Balance remaining, 5*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

At their exhibitions it was manifest that a considerable improvement had been effected in every kind of stock by their imported animals. There was also a perceptible improvement in homespuns. Some of the fulled cloths and tartans, though home-dyed, showed beautiful colors, and the greater part of the cloth was of very good quality. Very good samples of timothy and clover seeds were produced, but those of grain were generally inferior.

The crops are far below average. Wheat affected by rust as well as by the insect, is of inferior quality, and not more than half a crop for quantity ; the oat straw grew so tall that it was beat down by the rain, which prevented the grain from ripening well ; barley poor, and turnips a very poor crop ; potatoes almost an entire failure ; hay rather below average. This district, last year, sold a large quantity of grain, but have not now sufficient for their own consumption ; but as they carry on ship-building to some extent, that will furnish them with the means of procuring a supply in the spring, so that they expect to have sufficient food for their population.

NEW GLASGOW.—Grant, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Subscription, 15*l.* ; Balance from last year, 16*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* ; Received for clover seed, 9*l.* 3*s.* ; Expended for clover seed, 18*l.*

18*l.* 17*s.* ; premiums on farming produce, stock and ploughing match, 18*l.* 14*s.* ; and for printing and other expenses, 4*l.* ; Balance remaining, 12*l.* 18*s.*

Crops of hay and oats a full average, but a considerable portion was somewhat damaged before it was got in ; wheat reduced by the worm to half a crop ; potatoes one fourth of a crop, of inferior quality ; barley and peas below average—still it is believed that there will be abundance of provisions for one year's consumption.

MAXWELTON.—Grant, 10*l.* 10*s.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* ; the Balance from last year of 12*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* has been expended for seven rams from P. E. Island ; their remaining funds, (20*l.*) are reserved to purchase implements from Boston, and a Durham bull.

Crops of wheat average—will have a quantity to sell, as they have more than is needed for their own consumption ; oats a fair crop ; barley and potatoes a failure, scarcely enough saved for seed ; swedish turnips and mangel wurtzel have been introduced by the Society, and have produced very great crops.

GUYSBOROUGH.—Grant, 25*l.* ; Subscriptions, 14*l.* 10*s.* ; Balance from last year, 33*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.* Expended in premiums on wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, turnips, butter, and the yearling colts of the Morgan Horse, 21*l.* The Society has imported from the U. States a quantity of farming implements and seeds, which have been sold to members at three months credit, and to the public at cost and charges for cash ; they have also imported six rams, which they design to sell at three months credit. [The sums paid for these articles are not stated.] Balance remaining, 51*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, besides the sum of 17*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* due by members for seeds and implements sold on credit.

There is a decided improvement in the Agriculture of the County ; notwithstanding the unfavorable season, larger quantities of grain and turnips have been raised than usual, a much greater quantity having been sowed. The butter exhibited might compete with any in the Province, and the Morgan colts were remarkable for symmetry and action, and much larger than their common breed. They design in the spring to import a supply of farming implements and seeds, and a pair of Chinese hogs, to be disposed of on credit, that their funds may at the end of three months again be available for such purposes as the committee shall think advisable.

Hay was a large crop, but injured by the wet weather ; potatoes have generally failed ; beans, which have been tried to some extent, have yielded large crops.

ST. MARY'S.—Grant, 25*l.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* 5*s.* ; Balance from last year, 51*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Expended for clover, turnip, beet, and other seeds, 4*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* ; wintering two bulls, 2*l.* ; postage, 3*s.* ; appropriated for farming implements, 15*l.* ; seed oats, 13*l.* ; Agricultural publications, 15*s.* ; Balance remaining, 51*l.* 8*s.*

This Society has given some impulse to their neglected Agriculture, though they cannot as yet boast of much improvement. Theirs was originally a lumbering district, and but few can be induced to pay proper attention to their farms. They have also suffered for want of a market, the road having been too bad to go to Halifax ; but this difficulty is gradually passing away. They have sent a small cargo of cattle to Newfoundland, which paid tolerably well, and may prove the commencement of a trade that will be continued.

The wheat has been injured by the insect, and will not yield more than five times the seed ; potatoes are a total failure ; oats are their best crop ; barley is not much cultivated, but what was sowed has yielded well, as has also buckwheat, which has lately come into general use, and will prove a considerable addition to their breadstuffs. Upon the whole they think they have not much cause of complaint, although it is certain that they have not a supply of bread sufficient to last till they can raise another crop.

PARRSBORO'.—Grant, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Subscriptions paid in cash, 17*l.* 0*s.* 0½*d.* ; also 18*s.* 7½*d.* arrears of former years ; 6*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.*, remitted on account of bounties due for raising wheat, and 6*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* is still due. Expended in bounties on

wheat and compost, 30*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.* ; Secretary's services, postage and stationery, 11*l.* 3*s.* ; Balance remaining, 24*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* This numerous Society continues its usual practice of giving bounties on wheat and compost, and have offered premiums to be paid in 1849, for planting orchards.

Grass gave a large crop, but a considerable quantity of hay was lost by the floods, and a larger proportion damaged by the wet weather ; there were great crops of buckwheat and oats, but the latter were unusually light. Wheat, on the shore, was a little injured by rust ; but inland it has scarcely returned the seed, being affected both by the rust and wheat midge ; potatoes have generally yielded not more than the fourth of a crop, but on some very dry ground they have given about half a crop, and of these a part are only fit for present use, being touched with the rot ; the turnip crop is inferior, barley, peas, beans and garden vegetables good.

WALLACE.—Grant, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Subscription, 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* ; Balance on hand from last year, 13*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* ; Received—from sales of implements, 14*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* ; for arrears, 3*l.* 15*s.* Expended for implements, 39*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* ; rams, 12*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.* ; prizes, 6*l.* ; rent and storage, 10*s.* ; Secretary's services, stationery, and postage, 11*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* ; Balance remaining, 15*l.* 5*s.*

The greater part of the imported implements were sold at auction, realizing 14*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* cash, and 10*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* credited, leaving unsold the amount of 6*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* ; the dozen rams imported from P. E. Island, are still on hand ; have had two ploughing matches, at one of which nine, and at the other eighteen, ploughs competed.

Wheat is of inferior quality, and scarcely half an average crop, owing in many instances to the weevil, but most generally to the rust, which has also reduced the crops of oats and barley one-third ; potatoes a total failure ; hay is an average crop.

STEWIACKE.—Grant, 25*l.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* 10*s.* ; Balance from last year in notes and securities, 25*l.* 13*s.* ; Received for wool, 7*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* ; service of bull, 5*s.* 6*d.* Expended for wheat, 18*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* ; clover and grass seeds, 4*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.* ; keeping the Society's sheep, 5*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* ; Secretaries fees, postage, and stationery, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* ; Balance remaining, 38*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*

The Society purchased 45 bushels of wheat, and distributed it among its members gratis,—and also a quantity of timothy and clover seeds, of which they gave each member a peck. At their annual meeting in October they agreed to buy more seed wheat, and to sell their sheep at the next annual meeting. [N. B.—At their annual meeting in 1846, they had resolved to buy seed wheat and sell it to members at 6*s.* per bushel ; and to keep their sheep as they had done the preceding year, by distributing them in small parcels to persons who were willing to keep them without charge, for the sake of getting the breed.]

Crops of potatoes nearly a failure ; wheat but little better—there are many who have not raised their seed ; oats an average crop ; grass a very large crop, but much injured by rain in making, and a great deal carried away by the freshet ; barley and buckwheat have generally succeeded.

LONDONDERRY.—Grant, 25*l.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* ; Balance from last year, 2*l.* Report that the whole of their funds are placed in the hands of one of their members to purchase seed oats in Pictou, or P. E. Island—(do not state the amount of those funds).

Crops of wheat a total failure ; potatoes nearly the same ; oats a little below average ; buckwheat good ; hay a large growth, but much injured in making by rains ; provender has not been so scarce for many years.

CHESTER.—Grant, 25*l.* ; Subscription, 14*l.* ; Balance on hand, 32*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* ; Received for bull, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; implements sold, 4*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.* Expended for 8 copies Jackson's Agriculture, 11*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* ; 24 bushels potatoes, and 9½ bushels of barley, for poor settlers, 6*l.* 4*s.* ; postage, 4½*d.* ; agricultural implements and seeds, 39*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.*

Inquiries respecting the crops have been made in various sections of the township, and at their annual meeting the Society came to the conclusion, that the wheat was not more than $\frac{1}{2}$, barley $\frac{1}{2}$, oats $\frac{2}{3}$, and potatoes $\frac{1}{2}$ of an average crop; hay a full crop; the little buckwheat that was sowed here gave an average crop. The Society has been a great benefit to this place. The desire to improve their agriculture is still kept up among the farmers, notwithstanding so many discouraging failures; they now intend to cultivate other roots for their cattle as substitutes for potatoes.

LUNENBURG.—Grant, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for 1846; Subscription, 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Received from Provincial Treasurer, the Grant for 1846, (16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*); Expended for farming implements, 17*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; postage and Stationery, 5*s.* 7*d.*; Balance remaining, (exclusive of Grant for '47), 9*l.* 9*s.* They have imported some ploughs for the purpose of introducing their use into this district, where the German plough is used almost exclusively. They reserve their balance for a Threshing machine. About half an average crop of wheat and barley; a fair crop of hay and oats; potatoes almost an entire failure—a few are saved from patches on burnt land, and on a dry sandy soil.

MUSQUODOBIT.—Grant, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Subscription, 10*l.*; Balance on hand, 10*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; Expended for clover seed, 10*l.*; oats from Scotland, 5*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; sheep from P. E. Island, 21*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; Balance remaining 17*s.* 7*d.* Express their gratitude to the Board for their attention, and hope they shall still be permitted to share the bounty of the Legislature, as their Society has been very useful.

The crops of the past season have failed to such an extent, that it may altogether be pronounced the most severe depression on the farmers that has been experienced for many years. Wheat attacked both by rust and the insect, is nearly a total failure; oats were beaten down by rain, and are consequently below average, and light; potatoes nearly a total failure; turnips generally a light crop—on wet land a failure; buckwheat below average; hay would have been an average crop could it have been secured, but owing to the excessive rains and floods much was lost, and a large proportion of the remainder greatly damaged.

HALIFAX.—Grant, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Subscription, 13*l.* 5*s.*; Balance on hand, 21*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; Expended in prizes for ploughing match, 11*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; grain, 4*l.*; green crops, 4*l.*; Balance remaining, 16*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, (exclusive of Grant).

The season has been peculiarly discouraging to the farmer. In addition to the failure of the potatoe crop, the wheat has been seriously injured by the wheat worm, and many fields of yellow turnips have been affected by a disease resembling the potatoe rot, and in some places the leaves of the carrots were blighted in the latter part of August. There was a very good crop of hay, and as it was generally mowed early, it was housed in very good condition. The Society had no drilling match, as no person ventured to plant a field of potatoes large enough to accommodate the usual number of competitors; but an interesting ploughing match was held at Dartmouth, the Dartmouth ploughmen being invited to join in the competition, and the work was pronounced by competent judges to be very good.

CLARE.—Grant, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Subscription, 10*l.*; cash from last year, 26*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; duties returned, 2*l.*; amount received for seeds and implements unsold, or not paid for, at the end of the last year, 19*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.*; Expended for farming implements and freight, 28*l.* 9*s.* 6½*d.*; Secretaries fee and postage, 1*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; Balance remaining, cash 35*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; debts due Society, 9*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

Crops of hay about average; potatoes none; they were struck with the blight about the 20th August, at which time the potatoes in the hills were large for the time of year, but they all rotted in a short time; oats below average; barley very light; wheat none.

WEYMOUTH.—Grant, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Subscription, 12*l.* 10*s.*; Expended for clover and grass seeds, and a drill barrow, 12*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; Balance remaining for spring operations, 16*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The

The potatoe crop must at present be given up and other roots substituted. The cattle beet, and the field carrot have been tried by some persons, and found to answer much beyond their expectations; but as the process of sowing them by hand has been found too tedious, they are thinking of procuring three drill barrows, one for each district of their Society. Mr. John Brown has tried the beets on a pretty large scale, and reports that it is a very profitable crop, suitable for feeding swine as well as cattle, and he intends next spring to sow a larger quantity. Could the farmers be induced to raise large quantities of beets and carrots, potatoes would soon be considered necessary only for the use of man and poultry. Crops of potatoes a complete failure; wheat more than half destroyed by the weevil; barley and oats inferior to last year; hay below average; the lower districts have not raised sufficient food for three months, and there will not be fodder to winter the cattle, unless a large number are disposed of this fall.

MARGAREE.—Grant, 25*l.*; Subscription, 10*l.* 5*s.*; Balance from last year, 11*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*; Expended for implements from Boston, 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; postage, and other incidental expenses, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Balance remaining, 36*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.*, reserved to buy seed potatoes and grain in the spring.

The improvement in their cattle, by the introduction of the Durham breed, is progressing; and the practises of forming composts with swamp muck, stable manure, and lime, and of top-dressing grass-land, are increasing.

Hay is a fair average crop; wheat and oats have yielded only about three-fourths of an average crop, and the potatoe crop has suffered greatly. They have exported (chiefly to Newfoundland) 340 head of cattle, 400 sheep, 520 firkins of butter, and a larger quantity than usual of beef and pork in barrels.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Grant, 25*l.*; Subscription, 17*l.*; Balance from last year 35*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; cash sent for threshing machine, but not expended, 20*l.*; Expended for two threshing machines, and expenses of bringing them from Baddeck, 38*l.* 10*s.*; three American winnowing machines, 10*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; a straw cutter, 1*l.* 15*s.*; a cask anhydrous gypsum, 1*l.*; repairing machines, 5*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; one barrel clover seed, 6*l.* 14*s.*; postage, 3*s.* 3*d.*; Subscriptions omitted in 1846, 1*l.*

The potatoe crop has failed as it did last year, with the exception of a very few places on new burnt land, where they escaped the rot; wheat was much injured by the rains near harvest time—would otherwise have been an average crop; oats are very light, and barley nearly a failure.

Their Society is increasing. To encourage their own mechanics, they procured two threshing machines from Baddeck, but they have proved far inferior to the Pictou machines.—They have also imported three winnowing machines; as they previously purchased one made in the County, which was found on trial to be a very inferior implement.

ANTIGONISH.—(Central Branch of Sydney County Society).—Grant, 50*l.*; Subscriptions of the Society and the other three branches, 22*l.* 15*s.*; Received from sales of winnowing machines, 18*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; other implements, 39*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*; bull sold, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Balance from last year, 40*l.* 3*s.* 3½*d.*—Expended, paid J. P. Christie to purchase implements, 25*l.*; paid do. for Tracadie Branch, 27*l.* 10*s.*; for wintering bull and Morgan horse, 15*l.* 15*s.*; to A. W. Godfrey for implements, 26*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; W. A. Henry, Esq., to settle A. W. Godfrey's claim, 5*l.*; debt due for wintering bulls in 1845, 5*l.*; freight of implements, and sundry small accounts, 9*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.*; premiums awarded at cattle show, 8*l.* 1*s.*; for attending and feeding bull in summer, 12*l.* 15*s.*; to Treasurers of Arisaig, Tracadie, and St. Andrew's Branches, 17*l.* 10*s.* each—52*l.* 10*s.*

The grain crops are inferior to those of the two past years; wheat injured by the fly, and all kinds of grain damaged by the violent storms of rain and wind; hay an average crop; turnips in some places a good crop; potatoes a total failure. [N. B.—This does not contain the Reports of the three Branch Societies].

SABLE RIVER.—Grant, 25*l.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* ; Balance on hand, 18*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* ; Expended for 35 bushels potatoes, distributed and planted, at 3*s.* 11*d.*—6*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* ; 100 bushels do. at 2*s.* 6*d.*—12*l.* ; paid Harris Arnold for pasturing and attending a bull, 5*l.* 10*s.* ; Henry Hemmian, for wintering a bull, 5*l.* ; George Giffin, for wintering a bull, 3*l.* ; Balance remaining, 21*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Hay is an average crop ; the small quantities of oats and barley that were sowed yielded good crops ; potatoes failed—there are not enough saved for seed—they failed least on new turfy land.

MAHONE BAY.—Grant, 25*l.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* 10*s.* ; Balance from last year, 38*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.*, (including some arrears that will not all be recovered) ; Received for a plough, 2*l.* 8*s.* ; Expended for seeds, 8*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* ; a plough, 4*l.* ; wintering three bulls, 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* ; pasturing bulls, 2*l.* ; Balance remaining, 29*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*

The Society has made but little progress during the past year. They have resolved to expend their balance, and the Provincial grant, (not yet drawn), for improved implements, and for seed potatoes, if not too high priced.

Hay was a good crop ; potatoes almost a total failure ; wheat and barley not more than half a crop ; oats in the Settlement of New Germany a fair crop. The farmers are turning their attention more to the cultivation of Indian corn and buckwheat, which have yielded bountifully these two last years.

MIDDLE RIVER.—Grant, 25*l.* ; Subscription, 13*l.* 5*s.* ; Balance from last year, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Expended for farming implements and clover, and other seeds, 25*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* ; Balance remaining, 26*l.*, which is to be expended in the spring for seed oats and wheat.

The crop of potatoes is far below average, and the rot continues to affect them since they were housed—there will not be a sufficient quantity to last till the spring opens. Wheat and oats are about two thirds of an average crop ; hay is a very large crop.

The Society have lately exerted themselves in forming composts with muck, lime, and stable manure, which has much improved their farms. Their imported implements have effected a great saving both of time and labor.

They have exported, chiefly to Newfoundland, 300 head of cattle, 500 sheep, and 400 firkins of butter, besides a considerable quantity of pork sent to Newfoundland and Halifax.

BRANCH SOCIETIES OF SYDNEY COUNTY.—TRACADIE.—Share of Grant, 12*l.* 10*s.* ; Subscription, 5*l.* ; Balance from last year, 44*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* ; Received from sales of farming implements, 11*l.* 5*s.* ; of a bull, 4*l.* 10*s.* ; Expended for imported implements, 27*l.* 10*s.* ; sundry expenses on stock, 13*l.* ; Balance remaining, 24*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

ST. ANDREW'S.—Share of Grant, 12*l.* 10*s.* ; Subscription, 5*l.* ; have sold implements imported from the United States for 18*l.*, and of course have a balance of 18*l.*

ARISAIG.—This Society met with some disappointment in procuring the articles they wished to obtain, in consequence of which, their funds are not yet expended.

The Provincial Grant has, in this County, produced a very beneficial effect, by stimulating the activity even of those farmers who have not joined the Societies.

RIVER PHILIP.—Grant, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Subscription, 10*l.* ; Balance in hands from last year, 9*l.* 8*d.* ; Received from sale of clover, 7*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* ; Expended for premiums, 25*l.* 10*s.* ; appropriated for the purchase of clover seed, 10*l.* ; Balance remaining, 7*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

The wheat crop has been almost a total failure from the ravages of the weevil, which in some cases destroyed whole fields of grain on the old and fertile intervals ;

potatoes nearly a total failure ; oats a fair average ; buckwheat not an average crop ; hay an abundant crop—the heaviest burthen had for many years, but not housed in good order on account of the heavy rains during the hay-making season.

The following seven Societies have not yet reported, viz : Dartmouth, Digby, Barrington, Brookfield, Gut of Canso, Yarmouth, Argyle.

No. 40.

(See Page .)

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Adam G. Archibald, M. D. McNutt, Charles Blanchard, and E. F. Munro, praying to be remunerated for services performed, and expenses incurred by them, in attending at Halifax before the Executive Council in June 1846, by order of the Provincial Secretary, to give evidence in the matter of a complaint preferred by John Wier, Esquire, against Jonathan Masters, Esquire, as Judge of Probate,

Beg leave to report as follows : viz.—that they have taken the prayer of Petitioners into consideration, and are of opinion, that they are entitled to be paid for their trouble and expenses in the matter aforesaid ; but are not disposed that the same should be paid to them out of the general funds of the Province.

Your Committee therefore would suggest, that an Act be passed by the Legislature during the present Session, empowering the General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Colchester, to assess said County for the expenses and trouble of said Petitioners, in attending the Executive Council as aforesaid—the same to be levied and collected as other County Assessments are now by Law levied and collected.

JAMES McLEOD, *Chairman.*
STEPHEN FULTON,
THOMAS KILLAM.

Committee Room, 28th Feb'y., 1848.

No. 41.

(See Page .)

The Committee to whom has been referred certain Accounts of Furniture in the office of the Provincial Secretary, report that the said furniture was purchased with the monies of the late Secretary, and that the articles of furniture necessary for his office were generally so obtained—that those mentioned in the Accounts now referred to your Committee are required for the use of the office ; and as the terms upon which the present Secretary may be considered as holding his office are more fluctuating and uncertain than those of his predecessor, we are of opinion that the furniture necessary for his office should be paid for by the Province, and therefore, recommend, that the Commissioners of Public Buildings be authorized to pay the late Secretary the sum of Eighty-six Pounds Six Shillings and Seven Pence, being the valuation of the furniture in the Accounts referred, and charge the same in the Account against the Province.

E. M. DODD.
SAMUEL CREELMAN,
ALFRED WHITMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 29th February, 1848.

No. 42.

(See Page .)

The Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to examine the Public Accounts, beg leave to report as follows :

THE TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE.

The Accounts of this Office to 31st Decr., 1847, exhibit a balance in hand to that date of £10923 18 7

COLLECTORS OF IMPOST AND EXCISE.

Rec'd since 31st Decr.

HALIFAX.

£5350 0 0 Bonds in hands of Collector, £27096 10 1

LUNENBURG.

Bonds in hand, 535 16 9

Amount over-due on the above, £400 0 0

Error in Acc't to credit of Coll'r, 20s.

LIVERPOOL.

Balance due on Securities in this Office, 72 6 10

The return of Bonds on hand only show £54 9s. 3d.

The Tide Waiter, in addition to a Salary of £60 per annum, charges 5s. per day when actually employed.—This over-charge, amounting to £13, not allowed, and to be accounted for by the Collector.

SHELburne.

72 18 1 Balance due per Account, 90 1 4

BARRINGTON.

14 16 0 Balance due per Account, £47 13 0

Add error in charging Commission, and

Waiter's Fees disallowed, 10 0 3

Unpaid balance of 1846, 1 15 10

59 9 1

ARGYLE.

2 0 2 Balance due per Account, 2 0 2

YARMOUTH.

Balance in Bonds, 129 12 6

WEYMOUTH.

12 15 2 Balance per Account, 12 15 2

WESTPORT.

Balance due, 4 16 6

DIGBY.

168 0 0 Balance per Account, £169 2 8

Unpaid of Balance due 1846, 180 2 4

349 5 0

Accounts prior to 1846 still unsettled.

PARRSBOROUGH.

Balance per Account, 54 11 11

The Balance of £34 14s. 4d. acknowledged last year, has been increased £20 7s. 7d. His Commission charged on amount secured, but not paid over.

ANNAPOLIS.

			ANNAPOLIS.		
£130	5	9	Balance per Account,		£242 10 6
			WILMOT.		
66	4	4	Balance per Account,		66 4 4
			CORNWALLIS.		
16	2	5	Balance per Account,		16 2 5
			WINDSOR.		
			Balance due in Bonds,		55 4 1
			MAITLAND.		
			No Account Current.		
			Two half yearly Returns shew Duties collected, 1847,	£228 11 5	
			Balance of Account, 1846, due,	13 16 10	
				<hr/>	
				242 8 3	
			Cash received by Treasurer,	147 15 3	
				<hr/>	94 13 0
			LONDONDERRY.		
			Balance per Account,	£95 10 7½	
			Error in former year's Account not credited,	2 8 10	
			Error in charge of Commission, 1847,	1 15 1½	
				<hr/>	99 14 7
			AMHERST.		
41	0	0	Balance due per Account,	£105 10 11	
			Error in Commission in favor of Col'r.,	3 17 0	
				<hr/>	101 13 11
			PUGWASH.		
			Balance due per Account in Bonds,	£69 18 2	
			Overcharge of Commission,	0 9 6	
			Error in Quarterly Returns,	1 0 0	
				<hr/>	71 7 8
			TATAMAGOUCHE.		
			Balance due per Account,		150 13 8
			No Return of Bonds.		
			ANTIGONISHE.		Nil.
			Balance per Account,		
			GUYSBOROUGH.		
			Balance per Account,	£2 6 9	
			The balance of 1845 unpaid,	4 19 8	
				<hr/>	7 6 5
			ARICHAT.		
			Balance per Account,	£118 13 5	
			Deduct short charge of Commission,	4 0 2	
				<hr/>	114 13 3
			The Accounts of late Collector, Mr. Turnbull, are still unsettled, and the Committee recommend that immediate steps be taken to bring them to a close, the balance due appearing to be £522 9s. 10d.		
			PORT HOOD.		
6	0	0	Balance due,		7 8 3
			CAPE-BRETON.		
63	16	4	Balance due,		63 16 4
			PICTOU.		

		PICTOU.			
£52	10 0	Bonds in hand,	£767	5 4	
		Due on Judgment,	1485	9 4	
			<hr/>		£2252 14 8
Nothing received on Account of Judgment.					
		TRURO.			
		Balance per Account,	£21	18 0	
		Commission overcharged last year,	8	13 8	
			<hr/>		30 11 8
		GUT OF CANSO.			
		Balance per Account,	£47	2 1	
		Overcharge of Commission,	7	9 5	
			<hr/>		54 11 7
			<hr/>		£31836 11 8

COLLECTORS OF LIGHT DUTIES.

		HALIFAX.		Amt. received.	Due.
84	1 7	Col'd to 31st Dec. 1847, £1159 10 0	£1075	8 5	£84 1 7
		LIVERPOOL.			
15	14 0	Col'd to 31st Dec. 1847, 96 18 9	81	4 9	15 14 0
		Balance of 1846, £1 Ss., paid since 31st Decr.			
		CORNWALLIS.			
1	17 0	Collected,	19	12 4	17 15 4
		PICTOU.			
		Col'd to 30th Sept.,	828	9 4	828 9 4
		Quarterly Return to 31st Decr. not received, supposed collection,	120	0 0	120 0 0
		BARRINGTON.			
42	13 4	Collected,	42	13 4	42 13 4
		WEYMOUTH.			
		Collected,	45	1 0	44 12 7
		No Return for last Quarter.			0 8 5
		PARRSBOROUGH.			
		Collected,	20	14 6	20 14 6
		Balance of 1846 unpaid, £22 12s. 11d.			
		YARMOUTH.			
38	13 2	Collected,	247	12 8	208 12 0
		WESTPORT.			
15	0 0	No return, supposed, Overcharge former Account, £1 1s.	25	2 3	10 2 3
		SYDNEY.			
79	2 8	Collected,	428	16 8	349 14 0
		CUMBERLAND.			
9	0 0	Collected,	19	5 3	9 10 9
		CANSO.—(Currie.)			
68	6 8	Collected,	227	0 0	
		Less expense of collection,	158	13 4	
			<hr/>		68 6 8
			<hr/>		40
					ANNAPOLIS.

£10 17 1	Collected,	ANNAPOLIS.	£27 12 11	£16 15 10	£10 17 1
16 8 11	Collected,	CANSO, (<i>Bigelow</i>).	225 6 9	208 17 10	16 8 11
	Collected to 31st Dec.,	ARICHAT.	121 8 9	99 7 0	22 1 9
16 1 8	Collected,	GUYSBOROUGH.	16 8 8		16 8 8
	Collected,	WINDSOR.	137 9 0	137 9 0	
61 10 3	Collected,	WALLACE.	199 0 7	137 10 4	61 10 3
9 16 2	Collected,	DIGBY.	53 16 5	45 0 3	9 16 2
21 15 2	Collected,	ARGYLE.	54 18 2	33 2 6	21 15 8
34 18 3	Collected,	SHELBURNE.	34 18 3		34 18 3
	Collected,	ANTIGONISH.	8 16 8	8 16 8	
	Collected,	LUNENBURG.	34 4 5	34 4 5	
	Collected,	LONDONDERRY.	16 0 8	15 12 6	0 8 2
	No Return.	PORT HOOD.			
	Collected,	MAITLAND.	34 14 9	34 14 9	
7 7 3	Collected,	WILMOT, (<i>Stone</i>).	7 7 3		7 7 3
<u>£533 3 2</u>			<u>£4094 6 0</u>	<u>£3516 0 6</u>	<u>£578 5 6</u>

Of the balance due, £578 5s. 6d., 31st Dec., the sum of £533 3s. 2d. has been paid since that date, as noted in the margin.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF LIGHT HOUSES.

The expenditure for the Service, to 31st Dec., £5243 16 11

CR.

By amount received from Treasury,	£3853 8 8	
“ received from New Brunswick for half ex- pense Seal Island, 1846,	153 12 0	
“ received ditto Brier Island, 1846,	100 0 0	
“ received Sale of Oil Casks,	35 12 0	
	<u>4142 12 8</u>	

Balance due Commissioners—since paid, £1101 4 3

In the above Account there is an overcharge of 25s. in Voucher No. 4—and this sum, £19 10s. for Master of Schr. “Lady Harvey,” not allowed; which the Commissioners will credit in the Account for 1848 these two items, £20 15s.

LIGHT

LIGHT HOUSES.

To amount annual expense, per Account of Commsrs., for 1847, **£5243 16 11**
CR.

By amount received for Light Duties, 1847,	£3516	0	6	
“ due by Collectors for 1847,	578	15	6	
“ due from New Brunswick for Seal Island, 1847,	141	9	4	
“ due from ditto, for Brier Island, 1847,	100	0	0	
“ contribution for St. Paul's Lights, 1847,	250	0	0	
“ “ from Canada for ditto, 1847,	500	0	0	
“ proportion from ditto for over-expenditure,	101	4	10	
“ contribution from P. E. Island for St. Paul's,	30	0	0	
“ proportion for ditto for over-expenditure,	6	1	6	
“ received for Oil Casks, &c.	35	12	0	
				5258 13 8
Balance in favor of Province,				£14 16 9

CUSTOM HOUSE.

	Sterling.	Currency.
Collected at Halifax to 5th January, 1848,	£24091 17 3	£30114 16 6
“ Outports to ditto,	5805 18 7	7257 8 3
	£29897 15 10	£37372 4 9
Balance due 5th January, 1847, former Account,		2400 17 9
		£39773 2 6
Cash paid into the Treasury from Her Majesty's Customs, to 31st December, 1847,		36564 13 7
		£3208 8 11
Of this sum, £3208 8s. 11d., there has been paid into the Treas- ury since 31st Dec.,		£2625 0 0

COMMISSIONERS OF SABLE ISLAND.

Their Accounts to 31st December last, show a balance due by the Commissioners of	£291	11	6
To which add over-charge of Commission on Sales by Auction of wrecked property $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., disallowed by Report of Com- mittee of House of Assembly, 1847, £284 9s. 5d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,		7	3 3
			£298 14 9

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

By the Commissioners Accounts the expenditure for the past year has been—			
On Government House,	£1798	5	0
On the Province Building,	320	1	6
			£2118 6 6
Less appropriated for this service, 1847,			1500 0 0
			£618 6 6
Due the Commissioners,			MARSHAL'S

MARSHAL'S JUSTICE.

Balance due, as reported last year, £59 17 4

FUNDED DEBT.

Amount of Stock Certificates at 5 per cent. interest,	£10000	0	0
“ Monies funded in Savings' Bank at 4 per cent.,	39800	0	0
	£49800 0 0		

PROVINCE NOTES.

Amount in circulation 31st Decr., 1847, £59846 10 0

DR. PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA, 31st DECR., 1847.

To this sum undrawn on account of Roads and Bridges, as per Abstract,	£3063	13	8
This sum due for other services, undrawn, per Abstract,	10570	7	2
Amount Funded Debt,	49800	0	0
This sum due Commissioners Public Buildings,	618	6	6
Province Notes in circulation,	59846	10	0
The following sums included in the Treasurer's Balance, as Cash, viz :			
Brig "Joseph," and owners,	£400	0	0
Surveyor General, Cape-Breton,	571	2	11
Fines and Forfeitures Account,	335	13	10
St. Paul and Scatarie Light House Account,	92	3	3
Clerk of License Account,	159	1	1
Passengers' Fund (Nil),	0	0	0
	1558 1 1		
	£125456 18 5		

CR.

Cash, balance Treasurer's Acct., Dec. 31, '47,	£10923	18	7
Balance due by Collectors Light Duty,	578	5	6
“ “ “ “ former years,	121	19	10
Amount of Bonds in Excise Office,			
Halifax,	£27096	10	1
Amount of Bonds, Outports,	4740	1	7
	£31836 11 8		
Deduct probable Drawbacks,	2836	11	8
	29000 0 0		
By due from Canada Light Houses, 1847,	601	4	10
Due from N. Bruns'wk do. do.	491	9	4
Due from P. E. Island, do. do.	36	1	6
Due from Marshal's Justice,	59	17	4
Loan to Dalhousie College,	5000	0	0
Due from Customs 5th Jany., 1848,	3208	8	11
	50021 5 10		
	£75435 12 7		
Balance due 31st Decr., 1847,	The		

The Committee have given their attention to the Accounts submitted to them, and find those of the Treasury satisfactorily arranged.

The Excise Accounts for the Outports are (with some exceptions, which have been already noted in the Report,) accurately stated. Those from the Office at Halifax are also satisfactory.

The Returns from the Collectors of Light Duty are, in general, correct. From the Collector of Parrsborough no remittance has been received on account balance due for 1846, or for the sums paid him during 1847.

The Committee beg again to call the attention of the Legislature to the very expensive mode of collecting the Light Duty at Canso, and would recommend, unless some other course can be adopted, the present system be discontinued.

Committee Room, Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 1st March, 1848.

MICHL. TOBIN, STALEY BROWN, A. KEITH,	} Com. of L. Council.	JAMES D. FRASER, JOHN CAMPBELL, HENRY MIGNOWITZ, THOMAS KILLAM,	} Com. of the House of Assembly.

Undrawn Monies for Roads and Bridges, appropriated.

COUNTY OF HALIFAX, 1847.

23	Samuel Horton,	£10	0	0
28	— McMonagle,	10	0	0
39	To open Cross Road in Preston,	10	19	10
45 & 44	William Anderson,	30	0	0
51	John Robinson,	10	0	0
52	Samuel Caldwell,	10	0	0
60	Matthew Thomas,	9	0	0
62	John Allen,	10	0	0
68	Lauchlin McQuary,	20	0	0
69	William Faulkner,	200	0	0
83	Forbes Black,	35	0	0
87	Thomas Potts,	10	0	0

Undrawn Monies for former years.

47	1846, George Wightman,	£3	2	9
49	William Fanthin,	20	0	0
		<hr/>		
		23	2	9

COUNTY OF HANTS, 1847.

124	William Church,	7	10	0
129	Wier, Lockart, & Sweet, Great Road Grant,	20	11	0

Undrawn Monies for former years.

46	Master & Sandford, 1846,	£32	8	5
113	George Wightman, 1846,	3	0	0
		<hr/>		
		35	8	5

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

43	James Urquhart,	7	10	5
84	James Moore, Esq.,	12	10	0
161	James McCulloch, to repay Wm. McKim for money expended in 1845,	1	17	9

Undrawn Monies for former years.

647	McDormant, 1843,	£5	8	8	
481	Simon Blair, 1844,	1	14	11	
499	George McKay,	6	10	0	
33	William Campbell,	2	0	3	
					£15 13 10

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, 1847.

22	John McIver,		5	0	0
23	Angus Morrison,		6	0	0
37	Daniel McAnley,		7	0	0
38	William Hurd,		5	0	0
42	Robert McNutt,		5	0	0
43	Galnel Purdy,		7	10	0
47	James Higgins,		6	0	0
52	George King,		5	0	0
64	Archibald McDongal,		5	0	0
69	Roderick Nicolson,		5	0	0
77	Isaac Stonehouse,		5	0	0
84	Henry Smith.		18	0	0
93	Ronald Chappel,		10	0	0
98	Anthony Taylor,		5	0	0
102	Patrick Hannan,		6	0	0
109	Alexander Tate,		6	0	0
128	Thomas Hoeg,		5	0	0
136	James Wason & Joseph Bany,		73	6	8
141	Dow D. Roop,		9	0	0
142	William Elderkin,		10	0	0
146	William Fullertin,		10	0	0
152	George Atkinson,		14	0	0
155	William Elderkin,		5	0	0
157	Wallace Bridge, out of Great Road Grant,		100	0	0
159	To pay Caleb Pipes, repairing Bridge, 1846.		4	7	6
<i>Undrawn Monies previous to 31st Decr., 1846, (Nothing).</i>					

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

72	Joseph Parke, over-expenditure, 1846,		1	17	6
<i>Undrawn Monies previous to 31st Decr., 1846, (Nothing).</i>					

COUNTY OF KING'S, 1847.

9	The new Road from W. Taylor's towards Trenholm's Mill,		10	0	0
30	P. M. Benjamin,		7	10	0
31	Colin Martin,		7	10	0
69	John Vauhn,		8	0	0
116	John McMullin,		5	0	0
149	Charles Patterson,		10	0	0
<i>Undrawn Monies previous to 31st Decr., 1846.</i>					

200	David Vauhn,	£35	0	0	
92	J. H. Allison,	7	10	0	
139	" "	25	16	8	
					68 6 8

COUNTY OF DIGBY, 1847.

10	James Thomas,		7	10	0
16	Georges Nickols,		10	0	0

21	Charles Van Buskirk,	£10	0	0
50	Robert McKay,	10	0	0
79	Francis Robishaw,	20	0	0
118	To pay over-expenditure last year,	2	0	0
121	Main Road from Bear River to Digby, out of G. R. Grant,	70	0	0

Undrawn Monies to 31st December, 1846.

803		£300	0	0	
833	Robert McKay,	10	0	0	
839	William Aymmer,	10	0	0	
	Main Post Road,	250	0	0	
			570	0	0

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS, 1847.

35	Enoch Dodge,	15	0	0
36	Jacob Bogart,	10	0	0
39	Henry F. Vroom,	25	0	0
90	James Mery,	5	0	0
134	William Slocum,	15	0	0
137	James Charlton,	7	0	0
144	Bridgetown Bridge,	25	0	0
145	Timothy Rice,	5	0	0

Undrawn Monies previous to 31st December, 1846, (Nothing).

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE, 1847.

12	John Lyle,	100	0	0
34	John Lyons, senr.,	8	0	0
49	Stephen Banks,	12	0	0
73 & 100	Randal McDonald and Samuel McQuade,	7	0	0

Undrawn Monies to 31st December, 1846.

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH, 1847.

24	Richard Sanders,	20	0	0
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Undrawn Monies to 31st December, 1847.

11	Harvey Spiney,	10	0	0
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COUNTY OF PICTOU, 1847.

36	John Gray,	30	0	0
37	Simon Thompson,	10	0	0
58	Alexander Fraser,	17	10	0
64	Archibald McLean,	5	0	0
74	John Munroe,	20	0	0
76	Matthew Patterson,	60	0	0
77	Thomas Fraser,	1	10	0
97	John Sunderland,	5	0	0
106	Robert Campbell,	7	10	0
120	Alexander McKay,	5	0	0
122	Thomas Horn,	12	17	8
127	John Stromberg,	30	0	0
145	George Morrison,	15	0	0
146	John McKay,	5	0	0
154	James Blackie,	7	10	0
190	Peter Crerar,	100	0	0
192	"	66	13	4

Undrawn

Undrawn Monies to 31st December, 1846.

1170	John Munroe,	£7 10 0	
64	Simon Thompson,	5 0 0	
166	Matthew Patterson,	20 0 0	
182	“ “	7 10 0	
201	John Munroe,	20 0 0	
		<hr/>	£60 0 0

COUNTY OF CAPE-BRETON, 1847.

47	Duncan McRae,		10 0 0
84	James & McRae,		0 10 7
98	W. McIntosh,		5 0 0
101	C. Sullivan,		3 0 0

Undrawn Monies to 31st December, 1846.

3	Duncan Curry,	£1 10 8	
6	A. McDonald,	20 0 0	
52	A. W. Ray,	30 0 0	
70	Joseph Statting,	4 16 6	
71	R. Gillis,	1 12 0	
72	A. Grant,	1 5 0	
		<hr/>	59 4 2

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH, 1847.

1	Wentworth Taylor,		12 14 2
6	Patrick Barney,		5 0 0
7	John Jameson,		5 0 0
15	A. Songster,		2 10 0
25	Michael Kenedy,		3 0 0
36	John Grady,		7 10 0
37	John Grady,		6 7 0
38	Joseph G. Handley,		10 0 0
39	William Grant,		10 0 0
40	Michael Man,		53 6 8
41	Andrew Robertson,		15 0 0
46	Henry Cummingier,		100 0 0
48	Samuel Archibald,		10 0 0
51	Joseph Langille,		7 10 0

Undrawn Monies to 31st Decr., 1846.

750	A. Boudrot,	£15 0 0	
754	Michael Kennedy,	3 0 0	
	Alexander Martin,	7 10 0	
15	James Hurst,	5 0 0	
25	Joseph Handley,	5 0 0	
31	Edward Landonn,	10 0 0	
		<hr/>	45 10 0

COUNTY OF SYDNEY, 1847.

33	Stephen McDonald,		20 0 0
35	A. D. Harrington,		20 0 0
65	Peter McPhalane,		0 5 0

Undrawn Monies to 31st Decr., 1846.

664	Harrington & McDonald,	£37 11 6	
45	R. McDonald,	1 10 0	
		<hr/>	39 1 6

COUNTY

COUNTY OF RICHMOND, 1847.

Undrawn Monies to 31st Decr., 1846.

1045	Lauchlin McLean,	£25	0	0	
2	Thomas P. Wood,	10	0	0	
16	Simon Richards,	5	0	0	
33	A. Oliver,	1	3	3	
					£41 3 3

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

	Donald Allan, 1843,	£7	10	0	
	J. G. McLean,	7	10	0	
	Duncan McDonald,	5	0	0	
	D. Ferguson, 1844,	20	0	0	
	W. McKean £5, D. & A. McLean £75,	80	0	0	
	Archibald Cameron,	10	0	0	
	D. & A. McLean,	133	6	8	
19	Archibald Beatin,	7	10	0	
74	Masters & Crew,	1	11	4	
79	James McLeod,	9	0	0	
	Surveys,	25	0	0	
					306 8 0
					£3063 13 8

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 1st March, 1848.

**JAMES D. FRASER,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
HENRY MIGNOWITZ,
THOMAS KILLAM.**

Account of Monies drawn from the Treasury out of the Casualty Vote, and for supplies to distressed persons, since the Session of 1847, and to be deducted from the Road Appropriation for the several Counties to be made at the present Session of the Legislature.

Date.	No.	Counties.	Amount.	Total.
HALIFAX COUNTY.				
1847.		Due since 1846,	£60	7 3
August 24.	1.	Charles Reeves,	9	6 7
Sept. 18.	2.	John Steel,	10	12 6
Novr. 25.	3.	Thomas Hosterman,	2	5 0
Decr. 17.	4.	To John L. Sweet,	9	1 6
	5.	Thomas Hamilton,	9	15 0
	6.	Philip Hiltz,	0	10 0
1848.		H. Hyde,	5	11 0
				£98 7 4
COUNTY OF HANTS.				
1847.			£20	0 0
July 22.	7.	James Cauty,	10	0 0
Decr. 22.	8.	Curry & Johnston,	9	9 0
		Overdrawn on Filsmann Road,	15	0 0
1848.		D. Wier,	36	19 1
		H. Hyde,		
				100 9 7
				KING'S

KING'S COUNTY.			
1847.			
Novr. 7.	9.	George A. Best,	£7 10 3
	26.	10. Taylor & Kelly,	13 14 3
1848.			7 19 0
			£29 3 6
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.			
1847.			
Novr. 10.	11.	Michael Gordon,	£9 19 6
1848.		— O'Brian,	20 0 0
			9 19 0
PICTOU COUNTY.			
1847.			
June 29.	12.	Peter Crerar,	13 0 0
July 12.	13.	Ditto.	15 0 0
Novr.	17.	John McKay,	22 4 0
		Over-expenditure, being an amount ap- propriated in Road Scale, 1847, be- yond the Legislative Grant,	211 19 6
			262 3 6
COUNTY OF INVERNESS.			
		1846.	£30 0 0
1847.			
Octr. 26.	15.	Wilson and Crow,	14 0 11
		Over-expenditure per statement,	2106 19 7
			2151 0 6
RICHMOND COUNTY.			
1847.			
Augt. 10.	16.	John Cash,	£12 0 0
		Over-expenditure per statement,	513 8 11
			525 8 11
LUNENBURG COUNTY.			
1847.			
Augt. 13.	17.	Gasper Eiserhausen,	£6 9 9
Novr. 23.	18.	Francis Walker,	6 12 0
		Relief to destitute,	112 10 0
			125 11 9
COLCHESTER COUNTY.			
1847.			
Feby. 16.	19.	John Clifford,	£2 15 0
Novr. 12.	20.	James M. Spence,	8 19 6
Decr. 10.	21.	Mark Mattatall,	10 1 0
	24.	22. James Blair,	30 0 0
1848.		Hyde,	41 10 5
		Cook and others,	38 13 2
		Vance.	8 0 0
			139 19 1
SYDNEY COUNTY.			
Novr. 10.	23.	Archibald Campbell,	£40 19 0
	24.	Adam McKenzie,	50 0 0
			90 19 0
ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.			
Augt. 23.	25.	George Brown,	£30 2 0
Decr.	26.	James LeCain,	30 1 0
			60 3 0
			COUNTY

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.		
Due per Statement,		£191 11 9
COUNTY OF CAPE-BRETON.		
Due per Statement,		1222 7 3
	Total,	£5129 10 8
Deduct,		22 6 6
		£5107 4 2

JAMES D. FRASER,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
HENRY MIGNOWITZ,
THOMAS KILLAM.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 1st March, 1848.

GUYSBOROUGH ROAD SERVICE.

Advances in 1846,	£23 0 0
Do. do.	24 3 9
Do. in 1848,	185 14 6
	£232 18 3
Deduct provided for in Roads,	41 6 6
To be provided for, 1848,	£191 11 9

CAPE BRETON, ROAD SERVICE.

Amount, supplies advanced 23d Novr., 1846,	£238 6 8
“ freight paid C. E. Leonard, Esq.,	6 5 0
	£244 11 8
Add Road Scale, 1848.	3769 17 7
Jany. 7.—Advances,	175 11 6
29.—Do.	150 0 0
	£4340 0 9

Off—

General Road Grant,	£2190 0 0
“ Great Roads,	300 0 0
“ Relief Destitute,	600 0 0
“ Change of appropriations,	27 13 6
	3117 13 6
To be provided for, in 1848,	£1222 7 3

RICHMOND ROAD SERVICE.

1846.	
Decr.—100 Bbls. Corn Meal, at 22s. 11d.,	£114 11 8
Freight,	5 7 1
1848.	
Jany. 11.—Supplies,	370 4 0
Freight, Cowley,	1 15 0
Amount as per Road Scale,	2021 11 2
	£2513 8 11
	General

General Road Grant,	£1500	0	0	
Great Roads,	200	0	0	
Relief Destitute,	300	0	0	
				£2000 0 0
				£513 8 11

INVERNESS ROAD SERVICE.

1848.				
Sundry advances,		£183	5	7
Do.		764	1	3
Amount as per Road Scale,		3879	12	9
				£4826 19 7
General Road Vote,	£2070	0	0	
Great Road “	300	0	0	
Grant for relief Destitute,	350	0	0	
				2720 0 0
To be provided for,				£2106 19 7

Probable Assets for the year 1848, Province of Nova Scotia.

Cash in the Treasurer's hands 31st Decr., 1847,				£10923	18	7
“ and Bonds Excise Office, Halifax,	£27096	10	1			
Less probable drawbacks,	2836	10	1			
				24260	0	0
“ received from outport Collectors, on account of Duties secured, 1847,				646	8	8
“ due from the Customs to 5th January, 1848,				3208	8	11
Probable Receipts from Customs, in 1848,	£25000	0	0			
“ “ “ Excise, Halifax, 1848,	20000	0	0			
				45000	0	0
“ “ “ “ Outports, 1848,				4500	0	0
Due from Collectors of Light Money, in 1847,				578	5	6
Supposed increased Deposit in Savings' Bank,				200	0	0
Amount repaid by the Government of Canada, for advances made to Magdalen Island, charged in Treasurer's acct., 1847,				249	9	0
				£89566	10	8
Deduct—						
Sums due 31st Decr., 1847, undrawn per Abstract,	£10570	7	2			
“ “ “ “ Roads, &c., “	3063	13	8			
				13634	0	10
				£75932	9	10
Also Deduct—						
Annual and usual appropriations, Government Salaries, Interest Public Debt, &c., as per Estimate, 1847, Journal Appendix, No. 35—say,				50000	0	0
Balance to be appropriated,				£25932	9	10

JAMES D. FRASER, *Chairman.**Committee Room, House of Assembly, 29th Feb'y., 1848.*

No. 43.

(See Page .)

The Committee to whom were referred the Petitions for aid to establish and keep up Houses of Entertainment in remote situations, beg leave respectfully to report :

That they have had under their consideration the Petitions of Joseph Smyth and Edward Neale, of Guysboro', Margaret Nickerson, of Shelburne, and James Cain and Abner Taylor, of Annapolis, and after inquiring into their respective claims, have come to the conclusion, that the practice of appropriating the Provincial Funds to the support of such objects will, if not seasonably checked, ere long become very burthensome to the Revenue ; and as from the information the Committee were able to obtain on the subject, they could not perceive that any one petitioner had any claim superior to another ; they cannot, therefore, recommend the prayer of any to your Honorable House.

The Committee, however, being fully sensible that individuals situated on un-frequented roads between settlements often suffer inconvenience and loss by lodging poor travellers, are of the opinion that some relief should be provided in such cases, would therefore recommend to your Honorable House that a Bill be passed giving the Grand Jury and Sessions of each County power to provide the necessary relief for such purposes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANGSTER,
R. M. G. DICKEY,
SAML. CREELMAN.

Halifax, 1st March, 1848.

No. 44.

(See Page .)

General Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Nova-Scotia, 31st January, 1848.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, - - - - -	£140000	0	0
Notes in circulation, - - - - -	71457	10	0
Deposits, - - - - -	68698	18	11
Agency drafts on the Bank in transitu, - - - - -	698	4	0
Balances due to other Banks, - - - - -	93	17	10
Unclaimed Dividends - - - - -	617	1	9
Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock, - - - - -	4200	0	0
Rest, - - - - -	6742	9	11
	<u>£292508</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

RESOURCES.

Debts due to the Bank, - - - - -	£228116	19	3
Due by Banks and Agents abroad, - - - - -	17264	17	8
Agency remittances in transitu, - - - - -	72	17	8
Real Estate, - - - - -	3151	17	5
Bank Furniture, - - - - -	158	10	0

Bills of Exchange on hand, and Promissory on do.,	-	-	-	£480	0	0
Gold and Silver,	-	-	-	35693	17	5
Treasury Notes,	-	-	-	2226	0	0
Notes of, and Balances due by other Banks,	-	-	-	5343	3	0
				<hr/>		
				£292508	2	5
				<hr/>		
Amount of over due Notes bad and doubtful,	-	-	-	£473	14	1

J. FORMAN, Cashier.

M. B. ALMON,
 J. H. ANDERSON,
 EDWD. BILLING,
 JAMES DONALDSON,
 A. KEITH,
 WILLIAM MURDOCH,
 THOMAS MAYNARD,
 DANIEL STARR,
 F. H. SNELLING,
 JAMES TREMAIN,
 JAMES B. UNIACKE,
 A. M. UNIACKE.

No.

No. 45.

(See Page .)

Statement of the Lands that have been granted or reserved for the support of Religion and Schools, in the several Districts of the Province of Nova-Scotia Proper, up to the 26th February, 1848.

Date of Grant.	County.	Situation.	Dean & Chapter, Acres.	Church.	Acres.	Glebe.	Acres.	School.	Acres.	Minister.	Acres.	College.	Acres.
1793	Halifax.	Halifax Township.		St. Paul's.	1 1/2			National.					
1749	"	"		St. Matthew's.	"		580	Acadian.					
1785	"	"		St. George's.	"		24						
1816	"	"					500						
1822	"	"											
1813	"	"		St. Paul's.			544						
1750	"	"		St. Matthew's.			500						
1840	"	"		St. Paul's.			500						
1832	"	"					500						
1813	"	"					500						
1765	"	"					500						
1813	Colchester.	St. Margaret's Bay.	3500				500						
1765	"	Dartmouth Township.					500						
1769	"	Preston Township.					500						
1813	"	Jeddore Harbour.					500						
1765	"	Musquodoboit, Upper.					500						
1765	Colchester.	Londonderry Township.					500						
1815	"	Onalow Township.					500						
1813	Pictou.	Pictou, E. River.					500						
1815	"	" River John.					500						
1761	Hants.	Falmouth Township.					500						
"	"	Newport Township.					500						
1813	"	Douglas Township.					500						
1761	King's.	Horton Township.					500						
"	"	" Township Line.					500						
"	"	"					500						
1813	"	Cornwallis Township.					500						
"	"	"					500						
"	Cumberland.	Ratchford Harbour.					500						
"	"	Parrboro, Part'e. Ind. R'r.					500						
1763	"	Cumberland.					500						
"	"	Wilmot Township.					500						
1803	Annapolis.	"					500						
1810	"	"					500						
1765	"	"					500						
"	"	Granville Township.					500						
1763	"	Annapolis Township.					500						
1765	"	"					500						
1772	"	"					500						
1813	"	Clements Township.					500						
1787	Digby.	Digby Township.					500						
1813	"	"					500						
1803	"	Weymouth Township					500						
1813	"	Sisiboo Township.					500						

D

Date of Grant.	County.	Situation.	Dean & Chapter.	Acres.	Church.	Acres.	Glebe.	Acres.	School.	Acres.	Minister.	Acres.	College.	Acres.
1810	Yarmouth.	Yarmouth Township.			Meeting House.	600	"	600	"	500	"	500		
1767	Shelburne.	Barrington Township.			"	500	"	500	"	500	"	500		
1806	"	Shelburne Township.			"	1004	"	344	"					
1784	"	"			Presby'n. Church.		"		"					
1764	Queen's.	Liverpool Township.			"	450	"	500	"	500	"	500		
1813	Lunenburg.	Lunenburg Township.			"		"		"					
1831	"	"			"		"		"					
1820	"	"			Church.		"	450	"	450	"	500		
1789	"	"			"		"		"					
1813	Sydney.	Chester Township.			"		"	600	"	600	"	500		
1827	"	{ Antigonish Township, & St. Andrew's } Township.			"		"	400	"	400	"	500		
1813	"	"			Presby'n. Church.	200	"	400	"	400	"	500		5000
"	Guyaboro'.	Arising Township.		3000	"		"	600	"	600	"	500		
1784	"	Guyaboro' Township.		3500	"		"	600	"	600	"	500		
	"	College Lake.			"		"		"					
	"	Country Harbour.			"		"		"					
Date of Licence.	The following	are held under Licences of occupation:												
1801	Guyaboro' Township.													
1810	King's.	Aylesford Township.						41		600		600		
Date of Reserve.	The following	Lots are reserved:												
1813	Cumberland.	Amherst Township.						600		400		400		
"	Pictou.	Merigomish, Maxwellton Township.						600		400		400		
"	"	Colchester Bay.						600		400		400		
"	Shelburne.	Ragged Islands.						300		200		200		
"	"	Sable River.						500		500		500		
"	Hants.	Windsor Township.												
				20000				31214		16046		10700		20000

Department of Crown Lands, 2d March, 1848.

JOHN SPRY MORRIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

Where they are not otherwise described, the Lands contained in this list for Glebes, Schools, and Ministers, belong to the Church of England.

No. 46.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

Nova-Scotia, No. 58.

Downing Street, 4th February, 1848.

SIR—

I have received your Despatches Nos. 42 and 44, of the 2nd November, and 1st December last, with enclosures from Mr. Stewart, on the subject of the precedence of the members of the Court of Vice Admiralty in Nova-Scotia.

You will acquaint Mr. Stewart that I have carefully considered the question he has brought under my notice—that I fully admit the justice of his pretensions to take precedence of the other members of the Court, and that his position, in point of rank, shall be authoritatively determined if it should be thought at any time advisable to issue a fresh Commission for the trial of offences on the High Seas, which depends in part on considerations of a general nature respecting the trial of this class of offences, now receiving the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government.

And that the further suggestion which he has made respecting the insertion of the words "Sheriff and other Deputies," will not be lost sight of on the same occasion, should it occur. You will further inform Mr. Stewart that the opinion of Her Majesty's legal advisers, delivered on this subject in 1814, did reach this office, and was duly considered, but that it was not at that time thought necessary to issue a new Commission on the single ground urged against its constitution.

I am happy to observe that no discussion arose as the precedence of the members of the Commission at the late trial of Macguire, and I hope that on future similar occasions the gentlemen composing that Court will not feel that it is any compromise of their public duty to waive their claims to Mr. Stewart, considering that the question is virtually set at rest in his favor, and that the delay in carrying the decision into formal execution arises from general considerations only.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c. &c., Nova-Scotia.

No. 47.

(See Page .)

The Committee to whom were referred the Accounts of expenses incurred in managing and sustaining the Provincial Penitentiary, beg leave to report :

That they have carefully examined the Accounts, and compared them with the Vouchers submitted, and find them all correct, with the single exception of an error of 1s. 3d. in the extension of a charge in Bill No. 9, for the month of July.

The expense of sustaining the Institution and procuring materials for forwarding the works in the building and on the premises, for the last year, has been £1634 3s. 11d.

At the close of last year the sum of £104 7s. 3d. was due the Commissioners ; upon this sum and other monies advanced by the Bank, interest to the amount of £8 1s. 3d. was incurred ; these sums, with the expenditure before mentioned deducted from £1825 15s. 10d., the sum granted last year by the House for the support of the establishment, left a balance in the hands of the Commissioners on the 31st December last, of £104 3s. 3d.

The expense of sustaining the Institution for the present year, and providing materials for carrying on the work according to an estimate furnished, and herewith submitted, will be £1279 16s. 8d. In this estimate £10 are added to the Messenger's Salary. To this sum should be added £50 for the payment of the

Surgeon's Salary for 1847, which is yet unpaid ; and a further sum to remunerate the Rev. William Bennett, a Methodist Clergyman, for his services in imparting religious instruction to the convicts during the past year.

The estimated expense of a day's rations in the Penitentiary is 8d., and for clothing a prisoner a year it is 60s. ; but your Committee find that the actual expense for the former has, during the past year, exceeded that estimate by the sum of £141, and the expenditure for clothing has exceeded £5 for each prisoner, thereby increasing the expense in the clothing department to a considerable extent beyond the estimate.

The Committee deem it necessary to bring these facts to the notice of your Honorable House, because it appears obvious, if the expenditure this year exceeds the estimate in the same ratio as it did for the last, it must lead to embarrassment and difficulty in the management of the Institution.

Your Committee have noticed, that during the past year, a soldier under sentence of Court Martial has been confined in the building for the term of 192 days, and as in cases of this nature a provision of 6d. per day should be made from the military chest, and as no such provision has in this instance been made, they would recommend that the necessary steps be taken for securing it.

Your Committee have likewise noticed that the prices charged for some articles purchased for the Institution are irregular, and appear in some instances to be high, and would therefore recommend, that in future, as far as practicable, articles required for the establishment be supplied by contract.

Considerable improvements have been made on the premises and in the building during the past year, as will appear by a statement herewith submitted. Four cells are now erected in the third story, making in all, 44 stone cells, and nine for females, now completed and fit for the reception of prisoners.

Twelve prisoners have been discharged on account of the expiration of their time, three pardoned, two removed, and one has died during the year, while the whole number admitted during the same period is 16, leaving at the commencement of this year, 30 males, and 4 females, in confinement—22 of whom will, according to their respective sentences, be discharged during the present year.

The following is an extract from the Medical Report of Dr. Black :—"The prisoners, generally, during the last year have enjoyed better health than usual.—No disease either of an endemic or epidemic character has prevailed among them. Indeed, the small mortality as compared with that existing in the City and Suburbs, argues well for the sanitary state of the prison ; and another year's experience serves to show that the system of diet and discipline carried out in the establishment is conducive to the health of the prisoners."

Your Committee visited the establishment and felt much pleasure in noticing the cleanliness, order, and apparent industry of the prisoners, and feel much pleasure in recording their opinion, that the present mode of discipline in the Institution is quite creditable and worthy of approval.

Your Committee likewise express their satisfaction with regard to the manner in which the Accounts of the Expenditures for the last year appear to have been kept.

The Committee recommend that a Record be kept at the Penitentiary of the daily conduct of each prisoner ; and when punishment is necessary, the nature of the same, and the fault for which it is inflicted—this also to be recorded daily.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAML. CREELMAN, Chairman.
ALFRED WHITMAN,
WILLIAM CARD,
HENRY Y. MOTT,
JAMES D. FRASER.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 6th March, 1848.

No. 48.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

(Circular.)

Downing Street, 8th February, 1847.

SIR—

I have lately had occasion to address a Despatch to the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the West Indian Colonies, on the subject of the establishment of Industrial Day and Normal Schools. This communication originated in the desire which I feel to promote to the utmost of my means the extension of education among the colored races, being well convinced, that by such means the welfare of the labouring population, and, indeed, of the whole community, would be largely increased. For this purpose, I addressed a letter to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, on Education, in November last, stating my views on the subject; and their Lordships, in consequence, caused a statement to be prepared for my information, explaining the points which it was material to keep in view in establishing Industrial and other Schools. On perusing that statement it has appeared to me that so many of the suggestions therein made are applicable to, and might be beneficial to all the communities of the British Colonies, that I have determined not to restrict the information thus submitted to those Colonies only where slavery existed, but to communicate it to the whole of the British Colonies. In the hope, then, that the suggestions offered on this subject, by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, on Education, may be found susceptible of adoption, and prove of service in the Colony under your government. I transmit to you several copies of their Paper, and beg that you will circulate them among the Members of the Legislature, the Bishop of the Diocese, and Ministers of the Gospel, and other influential persons, to whom you may think it desirable to send them.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c., Nova-Scotia.

Brief Practical Suggestions on the mode of organizing and conducting Day-Schools of Industry, Model Farm Schools, and Normal Schools, as part of a System of Education for the Coloured Races of the British Colonies.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
January 6, 1847.

SIR—

The letter which, by the direction of Earl Grey, was transmitted to this office on the 30th of November, together with the despatches from Governors of the West Indian Colonies which accompanied it, have been under the consideration of the Lord President of the Council.

Under his Lordship's directions a short and simple account is now submitted of the mode in which the Committee of Council on Education consider that Industrial Schools for the colored races may be conducted in the Colonies, so as to combine intellectual and industrial education, and to render the labor of the children available towards meeting some part of the expense of their education.

From this account will be purposely excluded any description of *the methods* of intellectual instruction, and all minute details of the organization of schools.—

Whatever

Whatever suggestions respecting discipline may be offered, will be condensed into brief hints, or confined to those general indications which are universally applicable.

It would be presumptuous to attempt to describe those varieties in discipline which might be suggested by a better knowledge of the peculiarities of a race which readily abandons itself to excitement, and perhaps needs amusements which would seem unsuitable for the peasantry of a civilized community.

While endeavouring to suggest the mode by which the labour of negro children may be mingled with instruction fitted to develop their intelligence, it would be advantageous to know more of the details of Colonial culture, and of the peculiarities of household life in this class, and thus to descend from the general description into a closer adaptation of the plans of the school to the wants of the colored races. This, however, cannot now be attempted.

In describing the mode in which the instruction may be interwoven with the labour of the school, so as to render their connection as intimate as possible, it will, however, be necessary to repeat the illustrations in various forms, which may appear trivial. But this mutual dependence of the moral and physical training; of the intellectual and industrial teaching; and even of the religious education, and the instruction of the scholars in the practical duties of life, require a detailed illustration. Christian civilization comprehends this complex development of all the faculties, and the school of a semi-barbarous class should be established on the conviction that these several forms of training and instruction mutually assist each other.

Instead of setting forth this principle more fully, it is considered expedient to furnish numerous though brief practical details of its application, which may, with local knowledge, be easily expanded into a manual for schools of industry for the coloured races.

Even within the limits which will be assigned to the instruction of the children of these races in this paper, it may be conceived that, bearing in the mind the present state of the negro population, and taking into account the means at present at the disposal of the Colonial Legislatures in the different Dependencies, a too sanguine view has been adopted of the amount of instruction which may be hoped to be imparted.

Certainly it is true that some time must elapse before the limits assigned in this paper to such instruction, even the day-schools, can be reached. But less, that what is described could not be regarded as a transforming agency, by which the negro could be led, within a generation, materially to improve his habits. If we would have him rest satisfied with the meagre subsistence and privation of comfort consequent on his habits of listless contentment with the almost spontaneous gifts of a tropical climate, a less efficient system may be adopted; but if the native labour of the West Indian Colonies is to be made generally available for the cultivation of the soil by a settled and industrious peasantry, no agent can be so surely depended upon as the influence of a system of combined intellectual and industrial instruction, carried to a higher degree of efficiency than any example which now exists in the Colonies.

Nor will a wise Colonial Government neglect any means which affords even a remote prospect of gradually creating a native middle class among the negro population, and thus, ultimately, of completing the institutions of freedom, by rearing a body of men interested in the protection of property, and with intelligence enough to take part in that humbler machinery of local affairs which ministers to social order.

With these remarks, I proceed at once to enter on the practical suggestions which I am directed to offer.

The objects of education for the coloured races of the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain may be thus described.

To

To inculcate the principles and promote the influences of Christianity, by such instruction as can be given in elementary schools.

To accustom the children of these races to habits of self-control and moral discipline.

To diffuse a grammatical knowledge of the English language, as the most important agent of civilization, for the coloured population of the Colonies.

To make the school the means of improving the condition of the peasantry, by teaching them how health may be preserved by proper diet, cleanliness, ventilation, and clothing, and by the structure of their dwellings.

To give them a practical training in household economy, and in the cultivation of a cottage garden, as well as in those common handicrafts by which a labourer may improve his domestic comfort.

To communicate such a knowledge of writing and arithmetic, and of their application to his wants and duties, as may enable a peasant to economize his means, and give the small farmer the power to enter into calculations and agreements.

An improved agriculture is required in certain of the Colonies to replace the system of exhausting the virgin soils, and then leaving to natural influences alone the work of reparation. The education of the coloured races would not, therefore, be complete, for the children of small farmers, unless it included this object.

The lesson books of Colonial schools should also teach the mutual interests of the mother-country and her dependencies; the rational basis of their connection, and the domestic and social duties of the coloured races.

These lesson books should also simply set forth the relation of wages, capital, labor, and the influence of local and general government on personal security, independence, and order.

For the attainment of these objects, the following classes of institutions are required.

Day-schools of industry and model farm-schools.

A training school for the instruction of the masters and mistresses of day-schools.

The order in which these institutions are enumerated is that in which they may be most conveniently described.

A day-school of industry might, in the tropical climates, with the exception of a moderate salary for the schoolmaster, be made self-supporting. The school should be regarded as a large Christian family, assembled for mutual benefit, and conducted by a well-ordered domestic economy.

For this purpose, the children having breakfasted, should be at school at a very early period after sun-rise.

At this hour, they should be assembled for morning prayer. The utmost reverence should pervade this religious exercise.

The work of the day would then commence. The scholars would have their dinner at the school, and in the evening would return to their homes immediately before sunset. The school would close, as it began, with prayer.

From sunrise until sunset their life would be under the training and instruction of the master and mistress of the school. Their labor would be principally devoted to the business of the household and of the school garden. The instruction would be such as would prepare them for the duties of their station in life.

To this end the school premises should comprise—

1. A house for the master and for the mistress.
2. A school-room for the boys, and another for the girls, each convertible into a dining-room.
3. A class-room for undisturbed religious instruction.
4. A large garden plot, sufficient to provide garden stuff for the dinners of the school during the whole year.
5. A tool-house and carpenter's shop.

6. A kitchen, store-room, larder, and scullery.

7. A wash-house and laundry.

The training of the scholars in industry and in cottage economy would, under these arrangements, be regarded as second only to their instruction from the Holy Scriptures, and their training in the duties of a religious life.

In a race emerging from barbarism, the training of children in obedience and cheerful industry, in mutual forbearance and good will, and in that respect for property and care to use the blessings of Providence without abusing them, for which a school of industry affords an opportunity closely resembling the training of children in a Christian family, would greatly promote the success of the religious instruction.

Immediately after prayers the master would divide the boys into working parties, under the charge of apprenticed monitors or pupil teachers. The schedule of the school routine would describe the duty of each party, and the time allotted to it.

The garden should be divided into two principal plots. The school plot should be cultivated by the whole school, in common, for the production of all those vegetables which would be required in considerable quantities for the school kitchen.

These crops should be so adapted to the seasons as to afford a constant supply, either in store or to be daily gathered from the ground.

In the labour and practical instruction of the garden they would learn the theory and practice of its culture, and the use of the crops of the different seasons in supplying the wants of a family.

The scholars' plot should be divided into allotments proportioned to the strength of the scholars. The sense of personal interest and responsibility would here be developed, and the pupil would cultivate habits of self-reliance, neatness, and perseverance.

In the large school plot the combination of individual efforts, for a common object, and the advantages of order, method, harmony, and subordination, would be exemplified.

For the management of the garden two or three parties could therefore be detached, according to the work appropriated to the season.

The repairs of the tool-house and of the implements of gardening, as well as the fencing of the garden, would sometimes employ a party in the carpenter's shop.

In the Colonies in which the slave population has recently been emancipated, and in those very recently settled, it might also be desirable to have at hand, as a part of the school stock, a quantity of the rough material of which labourers' dwellings are constructed. With this material a cottage might be built on an improved plan, with a due regard to ventilation, to drainage, to the means provided for the escape of smoke, to the nature of the floor, the provision of rude but substantial furniture, and the most healthy bedding, together with the out-buildings required for domestic animals and the family.

Such a cottage, when built, might be again altered, enlarged, or pulled down and rebuilt, as a part of the industrial instruction, important in its civilizing influences.

The master would superintend, direct, and explain the garden operations.

While in the field or workshed, he would have an opportunity of improving the manners and habits of his scholars, not by the rigidity of a military discipline, exacting an enforced order, but by the cheerful acquiescence of a sense of duty and convenience arising from his patient superintendence. The harmony, industry, and skill of his scholars should be promoted by his vigilance, and encouraged by his example.

The garden operations of the month would form a subject of oral instruction in the school.

In these oral lessons would be explained the reasons for the succession of crops ;
for

for the breadth sown ; for the nature of the manure selected ; for the mode of managing the crop ; and the uses to which it was to be devoted.

The accidents to which the crop is liable, and the means of providing against them, might even lead the teacher into a familiar account of the habits of various insects ; their mode of propagation ; the peculiarities of season which favour their developement ; and the mode of detecting and destroying them, before their ravages are extensively injurious or fatal to the crop.

Familiar lessons on the effects of night and day, of heat and light, of dew and rain, of drainage and irrigation, and the various kinds of manure, and of the succession of the seasons on vegetation, would not only inform the minds of the scholars, but give them a more intelligent interest in the common events of the natural world.

In the school also would be kept an account of the expenses incurred on the garden. To this end the reception of all articles on which outlay had been incurred, as for example, tools, manure, wood, seeds, &c., should be attended with some formality ; and the boys should be practised in examining or weighing them, and entering them in the account. In like manner the garden produce should be weighed before delivered at the kitchen, and an account kept of the quantity gathered daily, and of its market value.

The objects of outlay and the results of labour should be brought into one balance sheet, showing the profits of the garden at the close of the year.

As a preparation for this general account keeping, each boy might also enter, in a subordinate account, the outlay and produce of his own allotment.

In both cases the amount of labour should be daily registered, and its value fixed, as an element to be ultimately entered in the balance sheet.

Once or twice in the week the girls and boys would bring from home early in the morning a bundle of clothes to be washed at the school.

The wash-house should be fitted up with the utensils commonly found in the best labourers' cottages, or which, with frugality and industry, could be purchased by a field workman ; and the girls should be employed in successive parties in washing, drying, and ironing their clothes.

They should likewise bring from home clothes requiring to be mended, and cloth to be made into shirts and dresses for their families, and the mistress should teach them to cut it out, and make it up, and to mend their clothes.

The employments of the girls would co-operate with those of the boys as respects instruction in cottage economy, by the connection of the garden with the kitchen.

In the kitchen, the vegetables received from the garden would be prepared for cooking, and the girls would be instructed in the preparation of the cheap food which a labourer could afford to purchase, or could grow in his own garden.

For the sake of convenience and dispatch, a large part of this cooking must be conducted in a wholesale manner for the school dinner, but in order to give instruction in the preparation of a cottage meal, a separate dinner should daily be provided for the superintendents of working parties. This should be cooked with the utensils commonly found in cottages.

The employments of the girls should be accompanied by suitable instruction in the school. Thus an account should be kept of the clothes received from each scholar's family to be washed, and of their return to the boy or girl by whom they were brought.

The amount of garden stuff and stores daily consumed in the school dinner should be entered, and the value estimated.

The purchase of utensils, stores, &c., should be recorded by the scholars.

Among the topics of oral instruction, cottage economy should be second only to religious instruction. The duties of a skilful housewife would be exemplified in the training in industry, but these practical arts should be accompanied with familiar

liar lessons on the best mode of husbanding the means of the family ; on the prices and comparative nutritious qualities of various articles of food ; and on simple recipes for preparing them. Each girl should write in a book, to be taken with her from the school, the recipes of the cottage meals she had learned to prepare ; and the familiar maxims of domestic economy which had been inculcated at school.

Such instruction might profitably extend to domestic and personal cleanliness.—The management of children in infancy, and general rules as to the preservation of health.

On the subject of cottage economy, it would be well that a class book should be prepared, containing at least the following heads :—

1. *Means of preserving Health.*

A. Cleanliness. B. Ventilation. C. Drainage. D. Clothing. E. Exercise. F. Management of children.

2. *Means of procuring Comfort.*

A. The cottage garden. B. The piggery. C. The cottage kitchen. D. The dairy. E. The market. F. Household maxims.

The various industrial employment of the scholars would curtail the ordinary hours of school. Certainly, all that has been described might be accomplished, and at least two or three hours daily reserved for religious and other instruction.

The Holy Scriptures should be used only as a medium of religious teaching.—They should not be employed as a hornbook, associated in the mind of the child with the drudgery of mastering the almost mechanical difficulty of learning to read, at an age when it cannot understand language, too often left unexplained.—On the contrary, the Holy Scriptures should only be put into the hands of those children who have learned to read with fluency.

To the younger children a short portion of the Scripture should be daily read, and made the subject of an oral lesson.

Those of riper age should be taught to receive and read the Scriptures with reverence.

The art of reading should be acquired from class books appropriated to an industrial school. Besides the class book for the more advanced scholars on cottage economy, the earlier reading lessons might contribute instruction adapted to the condition of a class emerging from slavery or barbarism.

The lessons on writing and arithmetic, as has been before observed, ought to be brought into daily practical use in the employment of the scholars. Nothing is learned so soon or retained so surely as knowledge the practical relation of which is perceived.

The scholar should *thus* be taught to write from dictation, as an exercise of memory, and of spelling and punctuation, as well as of writing.

They should be gradually trained in the composition of simple letters on the business of the school, the garden, or kitchen ; and exercised in writing abstracts of oral lessons from memory. The power of writing on the actual events and business of their future lives would thus be acquired.

Within these limits the instruction of the colored races, combined with a systematic training in industry, cannot fail to raise the population to a condition of improved comfort ; but it will also give such habits of steady industry to a settled and thriving peasantry, as may in time develop the elements of a native middle class. This would probably be a consequence of an education within these limits ; but if this were accomplished, and time permitted further instruction, an acquaintance might be sought with the art of drawing plans, and those of land-surveying and levelling. Some instruction in geography also would enable them better to understand the Scriptures, and the connection of the Colony with the mother country.

The master and mistress should be assisted by apprentices, whose number should be

be proportioned to the size of the schools. These apprentices should be chosen from the most proficient and best conducted scholars, who are also likely to have an example set them by their parents in harmony with their education. At the age of thirteen, they should be bound by agreement for six years, and might receive in lieu of stipend a quantity of the garden produce, sufficient to induce their parents cheerfully to consent to their employment in the school. Careful separate instruction should be given them by the master, at a period daily set apart for the purpose, and they should be furnished with books, as means of self-education.

With the aid of such apprenticed assistants, the school might be divided into classes varying in size, according to the skill and age of the apprentices, and the number of the scholars. In the early stage of their apprenticeship, it may not be expedient to entrust these youths with the management of a class containing more than twelve children. At the age of sixteen, they might teach sixteen children; and at the age of eighteen, probably twenty children. The master would instruct twenty-four, or thirty, or more children in a class, according to the circumstances.

The school, therefore, will be divided into classes of twelve, sixteen, twenty, and twenty-four children.

The Model Farm School may be described with greater brevity, because much that has been said respecting the *Day School of Industry* is applicable to it.

The Model Farm School is intended for the class of labourers who have accumulated sufficient money to become small farmers, and for the small farmers, who with more knowledge and skill, would be enabled to employ their capital to greater advantage. Its object is to create a thriving, loyal, and religious middle class among the agricultural population. As the process of culture must differ in the various Colonies, it is not possible to give more than general indications respecting it.

As it would be improbable that a sufficient number of scholars could be collected from one neighbourhood, they should be boarders, and the cost of their lodging, maintenance, and in some Colonies, also of their instruction, should be defrayed by their parents. The buildings therefore should provide

A lofty dormitory divided by partitions, six feet high, into separate compartments, each containing one bed, and affording the master the means of overlooking the room from his own apartment.

A refectory.

Class-rooms.

A kitchen, &c. &c.

Store-rooms.

Apartments for the master and his assistants.

To these school buildings should be added—

Farm buildings, comprising all the arrangements necessary in each climate for the shelter of the produce of the farm, and when necessary for its preparation for exportation; for the housing of stock; for the dairy; for the preparation of manures, and of food for the cattle; and for the shelter of agricultural machines and implements.

The industrial occupations of the scholars would be those of farms servants.

In the field, the draining or irrigation of the land; ploughing, harrowing, and the preparation of the soil by various manures adapted to its chemical character; the sowing of the different crops with machines or by the hand; the expedients for preserving the seed thus sown; the weeding, hoeing, or drill-ploughing of the growing crop. The gathering in of the harvest would either be done solely by the labour of the scholars, or with such assistance as might be required by the climate.

In the homestead, with a similar reservation, they would conduct the management of the stock; of the manures and composts; the housing of the crop, and its preparation for exportation, and the economy of the dairy.

Besides these purely farm occupations, it would be well to have on the premises

a wheelwright's and blacksmith's shop, in which they might learn to mend the carts, waggons, and farming machines and implements, to repair the farming premises, and to shoe the horses.

The domestic services of the household should have in view the establishment of religious exercises, such as could be properly continued in a farmer's family.

Besides a thorough instruction in the Holy Scriptures, the course of teaching would comprise the following subjects.

Probably the scholars on their admission into the school would be able to read and write with ease. They should also learn English grammar, as previously explained in relation to the day-school.

They would proceed to acquire arithmetic, in connexion with keeping accounts of the management of a farm, and with practice in all farming calculations. Mensuration, land surveying, and levelling, and plan-drawing would be taught, and their practical application constantly exemplified in the measurement of timber or of labourers' work; in estimates for drainage, irrigation, and other agricultural purposes; and in preparing plans from actual survey.

As soon as the rudiments of chemical knowledge were acquired, further instruction should proceed, in connection with the practical application of these elements to the actual operations of the farm (all of which should be explained with their aid), and afterwards to practical illustrations which the farm itself did not afford.

The pupils should, by frequent practice, acquire expertness in the use of tests of the quality of soils.

The chief characteristics of soils should be understood, and their relation to different forms of vegetation, together with the expedients by which, under varying circumstances, soils naturally of a low degree of fertility may be cultivated, so as to produce abundant crops.

In like manner practical lessons should be given on the influence of various soils; of different kinds of manure; of the natural influences of light, heat, rain, dew, night and day, and of the seasons on vegetable life; on the effects of drainage, and of the various modes of working and of cultivating the soil, and managing different crops.

On such knowledge should be grounded instruction in the most improved methods of cropping a farm; the use of the best implements and machines; on composts and manures; and the best mode of procuring seeds.

Time would also probably be found to impart some acquaintance with veterinary medicine, as far, at least, as a general knowledge of the structure of the horse, cow, sheep, and other common domestic animals; of the methods of preparing their food; of the best means of preserving them in health by appropriate food, warmth, ventilation, and cleanliness; the precautions to be employed in peculiar localities, and under special circumstances of climate.

Under the head of *arts of construction*, falls the mode of planning farm buildings, so as to ensure an economy of labour with the utmost convenience and security; and with arrangements for promoting the health of the stock; the best plans for constructing roofs; the proper strength required for timbers of different bearings, and the best method of economising materials, with a due regard to permanence of structure.

Wherever peculiar processes are required for the preparation of the crop for exportation, the object of them, whether mechanical or chemical, should be explained to the pupils.

Some knowledge of the laws of natural phenomena would enable them to comprehend the use of the thermometer, barometer, and other common instruments, and would free them from vulgar errors and popular superstitions.

The head master of the farming school should be competent by experience and skill to superintend the farm, as well as to give the combined practical and theoretical agricultural knowledge of the course proposed to be taught.

He would require assistant masters, according to the size of the school, to teach the rudiments, and thus prepare every class for his instruction.

Each class should be taught in a separate room. The assistant masters would probably be promoted to these offices, from the charge of day-schools of industry, and might there be deemed to be in training, as candidates for the head mastership of farm-schools.

A matron or house-steward would manage all the domestic duties, with the aid of some servants.

It is not necessary here to repeat the general indications given, respecting discipline, which have been set forth in relation to the day-school. The same principles are applicable to the model farm-school.

The course of study should extend, if possible, from the age of 14 or 15 to that of 18 or 19. There would not be the same need of apprentices in these schools as in the day-schools, because the scholars would be of a riper age, and might be more fitly intrusted, as monitors, with the superintendence of working parties.—The whole of the instruction in classes would be conducted by the head master and his assistants.

The *day school of industry*, and the *model farm-school*, having thus been described, it is now convenient to set forth the arrangements for the *training of the masters of such schools*.

The apprenticeship of scholars from 13 to 19 years of age in the day-school of industry must be regarded as a preliminary training in all the duties of the masters of such a school. It would be expedient that the pupil teacher should be the child of parents who would set him a good example; that he should be bound by indentures which should specify his work, his remuneration, the knowledge he was to gain in each year under the instruction of the master; the nature of the annual examination which he should pass before some competent officer; the persons from whom certificates of conduct should be annually required; the test of his practical skill in gardening and field-work, and in the art of teaching and governing a class.

When the indenture was fulfilled, the pupil teacher should be admitted to a competition of bursaries or exhibitions to the normal school, to be held annually. The most proficient, skilful, and best conducted, should be selected for these rewards, and sent with a bursary, which would defray the chief part of the expense of their further training, to the *normal school*.

If the day-schools of industry were efficient, the residence in the normal school might be limited to a year or a year and a half; but if these schools were not in an efficient state, the period of training in the normal school would have to be proportionately extended.

The *normal school* would adjoin a *model day-school of industry*. The students of the normal school would thus have an opportunity of witnessing a good example of the management of such a day-school, and of acquiring the art of teaching.—They would here improve the processes of instruction, and the modes of discipline which they had acquired in schools of inferior efficiency, and make practical trial of the principles of school management, which would be taught in the normal school.

A principal master and assistant-masters, in the proportion of one master to every 30 or 40 candidate teachers, would be required in the normal school.

All the subjects of instruction pursued, either in the model farm-schools or in the day-schools of industry, should be here resumed.

The masters should here lead the candidates through a systematic course of instruction on each subject, revising their previous acquirements; rendering them more precise, accurate, and rational; and developing them beyond the limits within which their future duties as teachers would be confined.

The group of subjects from which the pursuits of the candidates in the normal school might be selected can be more properly described than the exact limits to be placed on such studies in each Colony.

The course of the normal school would comprise certain of the following subjects :—

1. Biblical instruction and the Evidences of Christianity.
2. English Grammar and Composition.
3. English History.
4. Geography.
5. Chemistry and its applications to Agriculture.
6. The Theory of Natural Phenomena in their relation to Agriculture.
7. The rudiments of Mechanics.
8. Arithmetic and Book-keeping.
9. The art of Land Surveying and Levelling, and practical Mensuration.
10. Drawing for Models, and plan drawing.
11. The Theory and Practice of Agriculture and Gardening.
12. The management of farming Stock, including the treatment of their diseases.
13. The art of organizing, and conducting an elementary school.
14. Vocal Music.

It is unnecessary to enter into minute details, as to the daily routine of the normal school : some general indication of principles only is required.

The principal object to be kept in view throughout the training of the apprentice and candidate teacher is the *formation of character*.

The prolonged training in the day school, followed by the residence in the normal school, cannot fail to make them acquainted with the details of the school keeping ; with the management of a garden, and the art of teaching a class.

As only the most advanced of the pupil teachers would be selected for the normal school, the revision of their studies in that school would give them a considerable command of the elementary knowledge required in schools of industry. In these respects, much confidence may be expressed as to the results of their training. The disposition with which they approach their duties as schoolmasters and mistresses are still more important.

The discipline of the apprentice and student should afford no encouragement to the presumption and pedantry, which often accompany an education, necessarily incomplete, yet raised above the level of the class from which the pupil teachers are taken ; yet it should not be such, as to weaken the spring of the natural energies, or to subdue the force of individual character. No form of training is less capable of establishing sound moral sentiments, than that which exacts an unreasoning obedience. The discipline which thus subdues the will, makes the pupil feeble for all virtuous actions.

To train the student in simplicity, humility, and truth ; and at the same time to strengthen his mental powers, to inform his intelligence, to elevate his principles, and to invigorate his intellect, are the objects of his education.

On this account, the domestic life of the apprentice with his own parents, under the best influences of his own class in society, might, if his family were a religious household, usefully alternate with the discipline and duties of the day school. He would understand, from experience, the wants, the cares, and hopes of the labouring class whose children he would have to educate. Instead of being repelled by their coarseness and poverty, and thus unfitted for daily contact with them, he would have a sympathy with their condition, which the training of the school would direct to proper objects.

He ought to enter and to leave the training school, attracted by preference to the education of the labouring poor.

While

While in the day school, the pupil teacher would partake the common work of the garden, &c. This labour should be during some hours daily continued in the normal school. He should still feel that his origin and his future employment were in harmony.

With this view, his dress should have no distinction but that of greater simplicity and cleanliness. Any pretension beyond the ordinary peasant's dress, which his parents could provide, should be discouraged. He should strive to teach by his example how that common dress could be worn with frugality and neatness.

In like manner, in the normal school a peculiar dress is undesirable. The candidate teacher should continue, during three hours daily, to partake the rudest toils of the field and garden. Out-door labour should alternate with mental cultivation, both to enable the student to conduct a school of industry with success, and also to build all his intellectual acquirements on the experience of the life of those supported by manual industry. No alteration in the dress of the student should appear to suggest, that, with his entrance into the normal school, commences the separation between the candidate and his own class in society. Few things could be more injurious than to do anything which might tend to sever such sympathies, or to take the example of an educated peasant out of his own sphere in life.

The apprentice should not exchange the fare of the peasant's cottage and the simple dinner of the day school, for a better diet in the normal school. His meals should be such only as he might certainly hope to procure by his vocation as school-master. In like manner, while, in his bedroom, provision was made for privacy, every arrangement should be marked by a severe simplicity. More abundant comfort, approaching to luxury, would make it difficult to the candidate in after life to encounter the inevitable privations of his profession, as a teacher of the poor.

The household life of the normal school should be marked by reverential attention to religious exercises and duties.

At an early period in the morning, the school should be assembled for prayers. After prayers, the principal would speak to the students on subjects connected with the moral discipline of the school. He would endeavour to lead them to feel under what influences their life could enable them to fulfil the highest aims of their calling. Whatever had happened incompatible with such a view of their duties, and which was not rather a subject for private personal admonition, might become, after prayers, a source of instruction, in which should mingle no element of rebuke. In like manner the pursuits of the day should close.

No part of the discipline of the establishment should contradict such instruction. In everything an appeal should be made to the reason and the conscience. Vigilance, to be wisely exerted, should wear no appearance of distrust or suspicion, but it should also be incessant.

The intercourse between the principal and the candidate teachers should be frank and confiding.

Whenever concealment and evasion commence, even in slight matters, the authority and influence of the principal are in danger. It would become him then to reflect on the grounds of his regulations; to explain them fully to his students, and to endeavour to establish in their minds a conviction of their value. On some occasions it may be wise to make some relaxations in his rules, in a matter not essential to principle, and which is found to be galling in practice. In this way, and not by any system of "espionage" the whole life of the students should constantly pass in review before him. The advice of the principal should be open to his scholars as that of a friend.

Their time should be as fully occupied as possible. Relaxation should be found in change of employment and exercise in the duties of the field and garden. If the sense of life in a family were maintained, and a filial subordination characterised the discipline, the most wholesome results would ensue.

With these brief indications, I am directed to solicit your attention to those portions of the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education which relate to the establishment and support of Normal Schools, and to the Reports presented by Her Majesty's inspectors on the condition of the Normal and Model Schools now existing in Great Britain, in which will be found further details of the principles on which these institutions are conducted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

B. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH.

BENJ. HAWES, jun., Esq., M. P.

Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 49.

(See Page .)

The Committee to whom were referred the petitions of William M. Brown, of Halifax, and others in various parts of the Province, numbering in all about 1400 subscribers; and other petitions against the reduction of duties on spirituous liquors; and also a petition from the Bridgetown Total Abstinence Society, praying for the suppression of means of intemperance, beg leave to report:

That among all the various public questions which engage the mind of all classes of society, there are few of greater importance to the one which your Committee has had their attention directed by the petitions which they have had under their consideration, and although fully sensible of the difficulty of legislating on the subject, yet, when taking a view of the experience of other Countries, they are led to believe that the vice of intemperance is as much under the control of legislative action as is any other. No axiom is more generally acknowledged than that a diminution in price leads to an increase in consumption, and if this be true, it will apply to a much greater extent to the consumption of spirituous liquors than to any other article of commerce, inasmuch as their use is of a seductive character, and in a lamentable number of instances, creates and increases a vitiated appetite which knows no bounds but the destruction of its victim by his own excess. It is, therefore, very obvious that any legislative action which may have a tendency to increase the consumption of an article so dangerous to the best interests of society should be most cautiously guarded against; and on the other hand, any measure tending to suppress the use of intoxicating liquors in the community, will as certainly have a powerful influence not only in ameliorating the moral condition, but in elevating the standing, and promoting the morals of all classes in society, and is consequently entitled to the most favorable consideration of every Legislative Body, and should be adopted and urged to as great an extent as prudence will allow.

Holding these sentiments, and believing that the manufacture of spirits is a manufacture tending to deprave the morals of the people—that distilleries are the fountain-head of misery and crime, and that the capital employed for such a purpose is worse than wasted, your Committee are of the opinion that no Legislative encouragement should be given to place the home manufacturer in a more advantageous position than the foreign one, and would therefore recommend the prayer of the petitions to the favorable consideration of your Honorable House.

Your Committee could produce abundant testimony to prove the correctness of their views on this subject, but they deem it unnecessary. They beg, however, the liberty of calling one witness to give evidence in the cause. It is an extract from

from a celebrated speech delivered by Mr. Buckingham in the House of Commons when he moved for a Committee of inquiry into the subject of drunkenness, and is as follows :—

“ The Government too, instead of checking the evil, added only fresh fuel to the already too rapidly devouring flame ; and the reduction of the duty on ardent spirits on the one hand, and the increased facilities given to the sale of beer on the other, spread a flood of desolation over the whole surface of the country, which, departing from the mighty heart of the metropolis, was circulated in all the arteries and veins to the utmost extremities of the frame, and has been thence rolled back again in a torrent of such wide spreading devastation, that it has scarcely left a single spot uninundated by its overwhelming waves. Let us seriously ask ourselves what have been the effects of all this. Alas ! Sir, the answer is indeed a melancholy one. Deterioration of the public health to such a degree, that our hospitals and asylums are filled with the victims of intemperance. Increase of pauperism in every parish, so that the poor rates bid fair to exceed the rental of the land. Destruction of public morals by the brutalization of the old, and the prostitution of the young—the extinction of all honest pride of independence in the men, and annihilation of all sense of decency in the women—the neglect of wives by their husbands, of children by their parents—and breaking in sunder all those soft and endearing ties which heretofore were recognized as sacred among the humblest classes of society. These are but the outlines of the great chart of misery and degradation, which drunkenness has traced for our survey, the details are too full of sickening horror to be painted by any pen, or uttered by any tongue, they must be *seen* to be *credited* and witnessed before they can be felt in all their force. As a matter of public economy—the lowest and narrowest light in which it can be viewed—let a calculation be made of the national cost of this evil, and it will be seen that if the revenue derived from it, were ten times its present amount it would be far outbalanced by the tremendous loss which it inflicts on the nation.”

Your Committee being of the opinion, that any duties laid on the manufacture or importation of Spirituous Liquors, should be levied with a view to the ultimate prohibition of the use of the article, do recommend to your Honorable House when Legislating on the subject to augment the duties to the highest rate possible, not to hold out too great encouragement to illicit distillation and unlawful importation.

Your Committee therefore would recommend that Molasses required by distillers in the Province for the purpose of manufacturing spirits, be allowed to be taken out of bond, duty free, and that the same duty be levied on spirits manufactured in the Province, as upon those imported from any of the British Colonies.

Your Committee having reason to believe from information obtained from credible sources that unlawful importation in Spirituous Liquors is carried on to a considerable extent in the Province—recommend that no means be left untried to prevent a traffic so fraught with evils to the Province.

The Committee beg leave further to add, that they are firmly convinced that if the time has not already arrived, it is not far distant when the Legislature of this Province will be much wanting in its duty to the country, if it fail to enact some law which will effect a radical change in the importation, manufacture, vending and drinking of Intoxicating Liquors in the Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAML. CREELMAN, *Chairman.*
 THOMAS KILLAM.
 ALFRED WHITMAN.
 CHAS. F. HARRINGTON.
 STEPHEN FULTON.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, March 7th, 1848.

No. 50.

(See Page .)

[COPY.]

Halifax, March 2d, 1846.

SIR—

Referring to my last letter of the 3d ultimo, on the subject of the Railway from Halifax to Quebec, I have to state that, in consequence of not having received a reply to some letters of enquiry sent to Canada, I am not yet able to submit to Her Majesty's Government the Memorial promised, with a full detail of the statistics.—It will be sent by next boat, together with the decision of our House on the subject. I placed the scheme before the Assembly, at great length, on Thursday last, and the whole question is now before a Committee.

My brother and I cannot but regret that His Excellency My Lord Falkland should have been advised to write the Despatch of the 17th November last. I beg, with profound respect, to send a paper shewing the course we have pursued in the Assembly. We trust our motives will be appreciated in withdrawing it from the consideration of the House. They are fully set out in my brother's letter to his constituents, of which a copy is also enclosed. Considering the course taken by the Local Administration in sending down the Despatch to the House, we will feel it necessary to submit to Her Majesty's Government a Memorial containing a full history of the whole case. Satisfied alike that we can vindicate our course in every step,—that we have acted consistently in promoting a great public object,—that this Despatch will appear to be the movement of a Colonial clique,—and that from Her Majesty's Government we will receive that justice of which every subject is certain when an appeal is made to the Crown.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

G. R. YOUNG.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, H. M. Sec'y, &c. for the Colonies.

[COPY.]

Halifax, April 2, 1846.

SIR—

We feel it due to ourselves to address you, from the high situation you now occupy as Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in consequence of the statements contained in His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Falkland's Despatch, dated the 17th November last, and submitted at the late Session of the Assembly.

By a Despatch from the Colonial Office to His Excellency, dated the 5th January, we are informed that you had thought it necessary to refer the subject to the Register of Railways, but what further steps may have been advised or taken has not yet been communicated to us.

So far as our conduct is concerned with the contemplated enterprize of a Railway between Halifax and Quebec, or the influence we employed with the projectors in London, we do not shrink from enquiry—we court it. We have nothing to conceal; and in looking back to the past, could not, if a similar project were now projected, guide ourselves with more caution, or a more unfeigned desire to promote, under every requisite guarantee, a scheme involving the best interests of British North America.

True

True it is, after the Despatch came down, and the feelings it had excited in our breasts, and that of our friends were developed, the Solicitor General said that His Lordship did not intend to convey any personal reflection upon us.

From the determination we entertain to promote this scheme, if practicable, and from the application which we may require to press upon Her Majesty's Government before long in relation to it—we wish to go a step further—to put *all* the facts before Her Majesty's Government, and to satisfy you that we have acted not only with integrity but discretion.

We beg to inclose the copy of a public letter which our senior, the Speaker, has addressed to his constituents. We are prepared to substantiate every statement there made, and by this Mail have requested Mr. Bridges to submit the originals or copies of the correspondence conducted, and referred to in the Speaker's letter, before our junior, Mr. G. R. Young, when in London, had agreed to act with the projectors.

The opposition here has originated purely in party motives. In agreeing to act with the projectors, we interfered with no one's claims,—we accepted of no office before tendered to another; and if designs of personal advantage, of agencies, directorships, and legal management, were formed here, as it is now believed they were, to us they were wholly unknown. We have not been unsuccessful in our past and professional life, but we have never sought success, and would despise to enjoy it, if procured by doing injury to others.

In conclusion let us state, that this duty is far from agreeable to us. Although we have been obliged to differ with His Excellency in his views of public policy, we knew too well the respect due to Her Majesty's Representative, and the obedience of faithful subjects, ever to do any act, or utter an expression, which could be interpreted into personal offence to the Lieutenant-Governor. True it is, that all personal intercourse, and the exchange of those courtesies which it is gracious in Her Majesty's Representative to offer, and dutiful in the subject to preserve, have for the last two years been interrupted; but we are conscious that nothing has been done or said intentionally by us to give personal offence; and if any has been taken, it is entirely the effect of misconception and misrepresentation.

With these explanations calmly and respectfully submitted, we trust that our conduct will appear in its true light, and satisfy Her Majesty's Government that we neither united ourselves with a body of reckless schemers, nor permitted any project to be put before the British public, with the view of raising funds under the sanction of our names, until every inquiry had been made, and every guard created, to make it safe and honorable.

With sentiments of deep and unfeigned respect,

We are, &c.,

(Signed)

WM. YOUNG,
G. R. YOUNG.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, H. M. Sec'y of State for the Colonies.

[COPY.]

No. 37.

Downing Street, 5th May, 1846.

MY LORD—

I inclose to your Lordship the accompanying copy of a letter which I have received by the last packet from Messrs. W. & G. R. Young, in which those gentlemen seek to rescue their characters from the imputations to which they consider themselves to have been exposed by the publication of the Correspondence
between

between your Lordship and Lord Stanley, on the subject of their connection with the proposed Railway between Halifax and Quebec.

In the reference made from this office to the office of the Lords of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, it was of course assumed, that the statements of facts which had reached your Lordship, and which had by you been transmitted to this office were precisely accurate. If the result of that reference had been to show that any prosecution could be sustained on that statement, the accuracy of it in point of fact would have become the subject of careful enquiry before any such prosecution had been instituted. But the result being to shew that even on that assumption, the accused parties could not be successfully proceeded against any such investigation of the facts became not only useless but improper. The question had been considered hypothetically, and the truth or falsehood of the hypothesis had been shewn to be, for any practical purpose, unimportant.

The publication in such a state of the case of the statement itself, was perhaps an inadvertence. But as it has been published, and is now peremptorily contradicted by the gentlemen to whom it refers, they are of course entitled to ample apology for such a publication and also a full disavowal of all belief in the charge, if it should be your Lordship's opinion, that such a disavowal could be truly made, and consequently, that the gentlemen have been wronged by such publication.

You will have the goodness to satisfy yourself on these points, (I have no means of enquiring into them) and if the required reparation appears to you to be due to the Messrs. Young, you will make it to them in as ample terms as the occasion may require, assuring them in that case, on my own part, though of course I was no party to the publication of the statements, I sincerely regret that it did not occur to me to caution your Lordship against it. If, on the other hand, you shall be of opinion that the statement of which the Messrs. Young complain, is well founded in point of fact, your Lordship will report that opinion to me with the grounds of it.

On either supposition a copy of this Despatch should be communicated to the Messrs. Young.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.,

(Signed)

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieut.-Governor, The VISCOUNT FALKLAND, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

No. 42.

Government House, Halifax, 2nd June, 1846.

SIR—

I have had the honor to receive your Despatch, No. 37, date May 5th, 1846, accompanying a copy of a Letter which you have received from Messrs. Wm. & G. R. Young, in which you state that those gentlemen seek to rescue their characters from the imputations to which they consider themselves to have been exposed, by the publication of the Correspondence between Lord Stanley and myself, on the subject of the proposed Railway between Halifax and Quebec.

It will be impossible for me from the shortness of the time, and the pressure of public business to give my attention to the subject previous to the departure of the Packet which will convey this; but by the following boat, I trust I shall be able to establish to your entire satisfaction, the *precise accuracy* of every statement I have made with regard to it, as well as to justify the course I pursued in submitting to the Provincial Legislature the Despatch of the publication of which the Messrs. Young complain.

I cannot but feel that your communication has been written under entire misapprehension induced by the representations of the Messrs. Young: *as this is a matter in which my personal honor is involved, and I have as yet had no opportunity of conveying to you my view of their statements*, I trust you will think I am only doing justice to myself in delaying to furnish them with a copy of it, as well as in requesting that its contents may not be imparted until I shall have been enabled to address you fully on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

FALKLAND.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

No. 44.

Government House, Halifax, June 17, 1846.

SIR—

In accordance with the promise I made in my Despatch, No. 42, date 2nd inst., I will now, (having first answered yours of the 15th May), enter on the examination of the representations which have been made to you by the Messrs. Young, with regard to my Despatch, 353, addressed to your predecessor, and proceed to establish, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the precise accuracy of every statement I have made in that paper.

Beginning, then, with your Letter of the 5th May, I would remark at the commencement, that I cannot allow that mine of the 17th Octr., 1845, addressed to Lord Stanley, is correctly described as being on the subject of their (the Messrs. Young's) connexion with the proposed Railway between Halifax and Quebec, the subject of the Letter being the Railway itself and not the conduct of the Attorneys of the Company by whom the formation of the work was proposed to be undertaken, and the Messrs. Young being merely incidentally, slightly, and as I think, (on account of their connexion with it), unavoidably mentioned in the necessary detail of circumstances with which it was requisite that the Secretary of State should be made acquainted, as having reference to a project, regarding which I had already been in communication with him, and on which it was, in every point of view, most important that the clearest understanding should be obtained. In order to render perfectly apparent to you the absolute necessity, which in my opinion, existed for the observations I deemed myself called upon to address to Lord Stanley, I quote an extract from the Letter to which mine was an answer, and which it seems to me can never have been brought under your notice.

Extract from Lord Stanley's Despatch, No. 249, date 21st September, 1845.

“ It does not appear to have been ascertained what will be the exact line of this Railroad, nor whether the undertaking be really a practicable one. It is not stated who are the promoters of it, nor what Capital they have at their command, nor within what period of time it is estimated that the Railway would be made; and no estimate seems to have been formed of the probable returns of the investment necessarily required in the undertaking. Without information on these and many other similar points, and without the aid of the most unexceptionable local authorities for the guidance of Her Majesty's Government, I could not on their part countenance this scheme, except at the most eminent risk of encouraging a speculation, the failure of which might involve numerous persons in losses the most ruinous and irreparable. But I will not hesitate at the same time to say, that if solvent parties were willing to undertake the construction of a Railway from
Halifax

Halifax to Quebec on the River St. Lawrence, through the heart of the Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, the project would be one deserving of every consideration from the Local Legislature.”—(*End of Extract*).

I entirely concur in the propriety of its having been assumed in the reference to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, that the statements of *facts* which had reached me, and which were by me transmitted to the Colonial Office, were precisely accurate. I was bound to ascertain that they were so before I transmitted them, and that I did this I shall, I trust, convince you before I conclude. I also freely admit, that if the result of the above reference had been to show that a prosecution could be sustained against the Messrs. Young, or their employers, the accuracy of my narration ought to have become the subject of careful inquiry before such prosecution could have been instituted, and that all would have depended on the exactness of my statements, into the correctness of which I do not shrink from the most searching investigation.

But I cannot assent to your opinion that “the question having been considered hypothetically, and the truth or falsehood of the hypothesis proved to be for any practical purpose (that is as far as regarded the prosecution) unimportant, the publication of the statement itself (by communicating it to the Legislature) was an inadvertence;” for in it I not only recounted *facts* which I conceived it to be my imperative duty to make known to your predecessor, in answer to his Despatch already quoted; but I expressed a strong opinion as to the conduct in one particular of the proposed company of the projected Railway; and it would be as repugnant to my feelings to make a statement, and afterwards to shrink from the consequences of having made it as it would be to make it at all without being assured of its truth.

I conceive it was due to the Railway Company as well as to the Public, (deeply concerned in the whole matter), not to withhold what I had written—it was especially due to the Legislature of the Province, in the Representative branch of which, then impatiently waiting for the information I might have to convey to them, the Crown Officers were almost daily pressed for its production, that I should send down the Correspondence, and I could not reconcile it to myself to abstract from that Correspondence a statement which might indeed put the public and Province on their guard, if the scheme so far as that Company was concerned, were an ill directed one; but could do no possible harm if it were judiciously conceived and honorably intended.

I have already intimated to you that the Messrs. Young’s representations appear to have induced you to conceive that in this matter they occupied in my mind a far more prominent position than was really the case; but had it been otherwise, I cannot perceive how either my sense of public duty or of what was owing to myself could have permitted me under all the circumstances either to have withheld or to have mutilated those Despatches.

You, Sir, are under the impression that the Messrs. Young have peremptorily contradicted the truth of my statement, and suggest an apology for my having made it, in case they have good grounds for their contradiction. I am at a loss to discover where the facts contained in it are denied by them in any document I have seen, while on the contrary, almost every particular stated in my Despatch to Lord Stanley is (as I shall presently show), clearly admitted in Mr W. Young’s letter, and endeavoured to be excused; and altho’ I frankly acknowledge, that if a charge had been made against these parties militating against their character, and such charge being denied by them could not be fully substantiated, they would be entitled to an ample apology and a full disavowal of all belief in its truth; I contend without fear of refutation, that I at least have made no charge against them, if recounting the fact that they made the prospectuses public (which I will prove they did) be not looked on as such; and if the mere statement of that fact convey any thing

thing derogatory to their character, there must, it appears to me, be something criminal in the act itself. As therefore I am decidedly of opinion, that the statement of which the Messrs. Young complain is founded in truth, I will now, in obedience to your commands, proceed to state the grounds on which that opinion is based. The facts recited by me in the portion of my Despatch against the publication of which the complaint of the Messrs. Young is directed, are—

1st.—“That certain prospectuses marked ‘private,’ and said to have been so in England, were made public in this city by Messrs. Wm. & Geo. Young, who are named in them as Solicitors in Nova-Scotia, to both Companies.”

Of the accuracy of this assertion no doubt can be entertained.

These identical papers furnished to the principal Reading Room in the city, I have seen. They are still in existence, marked “Keefer’s Reading Room,” in the hand-writing of Mr. Wm. Young; and when I am convinced that the furnishing these documents to a Public Reading Room for the avowed purpose of gratifying public curiosity be not making them public, I shall consider the Messrs. Young entitled to a retraction of my statement in this particular.

2nd.—“That a public meeting was subsequently held, at which, as I am informed, much suspicion was thrown on the origin and management of the contemplated scheme in London.”

The fact is notorious, and I send two newspapers—the Nova-Scotian, and Halifax Morning Post, of the 10th Novr., 1845—giving accounts of the proceedings which have been more particularly narrated to me by gentlemen of the highest respectability inhabiting this city.

3rdly.—“That the Hon. James Johnston, Attorney General of Nova-Scotia, found his name on the prospectus of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, as Standing Counsel to the Company—without, as he assured me, having been in any manner consulted on the subject either before or after his alledged appointment.”

I derived my knowledge of this circumstance from the Attorney General himself. That gentleman I have seen this day, and he repeats his assertion.

4thly.—“That I had read in the newspapers a letter from Mr. T. C. Haliburton, of Windsor, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province, whose name was put forth on the prospectus of the Railway between Halifax and Windsor, as a Member of the Provisional Committee, indignantly repudiating all connexion with the Company.”

I have asked Mr. Justice T. C. Haliburton, whether he is the author of the letter appearing under his signature, in the Halifax Morning Post, of 20th Nov., 1845, and afterwards republished in England; and he has informed me that he is so.

5thly.—“That Mr. Robie, the Senior Member of the Executive, and President of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Jeffery, the Collector of Customs, who has been twice the Administrator of the Government of the Colony, during the absence of the Lieut.-Governor for the time being—both of whose names appear in the same prospectus, had written me a letter stating, that their names had been introduced into it without their consent or knowledge, and without any communication having been made to them on the matter, and that they therefore declined serving.”

A copy of the letter addressed to me by these two gentlemen, accompanied my Despatch to Lord Stanley, and I now inclose a copy to you.

The last assertion made by me is, “that I had likewise learned that other influential gentlemen here, whose names are inserted in these prospectuses as being connected with one or other scheme, had denied having sanctioned such insertion.”

Of these it may be sufficient that I mention Mr. Samuel Cunard, the Steam-Boat Proprietor, and formerly a Member of the Executive Council, who at the time complained to me of the unwarrantable use made of his name: as he being now in England, and to be heard of at the Admiralty, can give his testimony to you as to his own share in the transaction.

I then go on to express my opinion, that such reckless conduct in the unauthorized use of the names of some of the most respectable gentlemen in Nova-Scotia, might very naturally inspire distrust, and deprive the Company, who profess themselves ready to achieve this vast enterprize, of the confidence of the community.

This opinion I still retain, and I moreover believe it is one very generally held in this Province.

Having now, I trust, redeemed my pledge conveyed in my Despatch, No. 42, date 2nd inst., and established to your entire satisfaction the precise accuracy of every statement I have ever made on the subject of the Messrs. Young, and the Railway Company, I will pass on to the two letters they have addressed to you, and will make a few observations on the mode in which they have sought to throw discredit upon my assertions.

It is especially remarkable that in neither of the two letters above referred to, do the Messrs. Young invalidate or seek to invalidate any statement of mine—each of those letters being in truth, in as far as relates to this matter, but the cover of a copy of that of Mr. W. Young to his constituents: beyond this, they are made up of assertions of the purity of the character and conduct of the writers, and imputations on the conduct and character of others.

On topics of this nature which appear to me to be totally beside the question at issue, whether the statement made by me so often alluded to was precisely accurate, or whether the publication of it was an inadvertence, I must decline entering; nor can I suppose it to have been your intention to require that I should account for my distaste for the society of the Messrs. Young, or defend the characters of persons whose names are not mentioned from unsupported charges, conveyed in obscure hints and insinuations.

With regard to the letter of Mr. W. Young to his constituents, if it be especially remarkable that he and his brother have in their joint letters to you abstained from contradicting any allegation of mine, it is yet more singular that in this paper Mr. W. Young distinctly admits at the same time that he tries to excuse every material fact stated by me.

He admits that he made public the prospectuses by handing them to individuals here, and placing them in the public Reading Rooms to gratify public curiosity.—He admits that the name of the Attorney General was used without authority; but he excuses it on the ground, that the nomination of the Crown Officer as Counsel was intended as a compliment to his official station.

He admits that the names of other influential persons were likewise used in the same manner, with a view to gather names and influence in favor of the scheme.

Having pointed out these admissions, and deeming all reference to the assertions of Mr. Wm. Young, with regard to the feelings of the majority of the House of Assembly, as well as with regard to his own motives, for not pressing the consideration of his case on that body totally useless for any practical purpose; (though in respect to the first, I could meet it by counter assertions of at least equal weight, and in respect of the latter, am convinced that no apprehension need have been entertained of any disrespect being shown by the House of Assembly towards me,) I should not have troubled you with any further comments on the paper in which they are contained, had not Mr. Young asserted

1st.—That Mr. Mather Almon, a Member of the Executive Council, wrote to Mr. Bridges at my request, which is not true. Next, that I had myself addressed that individual—the literal truth being, that I merely acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Mr. Bridges, he having requested that I would acknowledge it. *And* had he not in the seventh paragraph of his letter made a foul insinuation against the Administration of my Government, of which I shall only say it is as unfounded as it is indecent.

Mr. W. Young gives it to be understood, that as a matter of justice I ought to have

have sent with my Despatch to Lord Stanley two letters which were published in the Halifax Morning Chronicle, under the signature of Mr. George R. Young, a few days previous to its transmission. These letters which I have never yet seen, I had then never heard of.

The Messrs. Young in their several letters appear to lay much stress on what they term the explanation of the Solicitor General in the House of Assembly, where that gentleman is represented to have denied that either I or my advisers designed to convey the slightest personal reflexion on them.

What the Solicitor General said, I have at this moment no means of ascertaining, because that gentleman is absent from Halifax, and the Attorney General was not present on the occasion; but whatever it may have been, it was said without any previous instruction or authority from me; and I explicitly declare that if any thing uttered by him in any way tended to soften any expression of mine, I deeply regret it. The Messrs. Young and the Company with whom they are connected, are answerable for their own acts. I am answerable for the correctness of the detail I have given of their proceedings; and if the bare recital of those proceedings affects their characters injuriously, as they conceive and complain it has done, the fault is theirs not mine, and such injurious consequences must be attributed solely to the acts recorded, not to the writer of the narrative in which they were succinctly and most accurately set forth.

Having now had the honor to reply at length to your letter of the 5th May, and having, I trust, satisfied you that the writing the Despatch, No. 353, was a necessity resulting from the correspondence which had previously taken place, and that the publication of it was not an inadvertence—having proved the precise accuracy of every assertion it contained, and clearly established the admission of the truth of those assertions by Mr. Wm. Young himself in his letter to his constituents, I feel that it is not necessary that I should occupy your time in examining the reasons given by the Messrs. Young in vindication of conduct which they do not pretend to deny; it is sufficient for me that the prospectuses to which they gave circulation were false in a most essential and important particular; and if much mischief has not ensued from what I characterized as a reckless mode of proceeding, it is, I think, to be imputed to the immediate and indignant repudiation of all connexion with the scheme by the influential persons here, with whose names an unwarrantable liberty had been used, and to the official notice taken of it by the reference to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Such being my opinion, I am confident that you will not be surprised that I have arrived at the conclusion, that there is nothing I ought to retract, explain away, or apologize for, in all that I have ever written of the Messrs. Young, or the Railway Company with whom they are connected.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

FALKLAND.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, H. M. Secy. of State, &c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

No. 51.

Government House, Halifax, 2d July, 1846.

SIR—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 44, date 17th June last, having relation to certain statements made to you by the Messrs. Young, I now inclose a letter from the Attorney General of Nova-Scotia, containing an extract from a note addressed to him by the Solicitor General, the Honorable E. M. Dodd, and

I

I cannot but think that that extract, together with Mr. Johnston's communication, will prove at once conclusive and satisfactory with regard to the position occupied by the Government and Crown Officers in the House of Assembly during the last Session, with respect to a matter which has already given you so much trouble.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

FALKLAND.

The Right Honorable W. E. GLADSTONE.

[COPY.]

Halifax, 1st July, 1846.

MY LORD—

For reasons which your Lordship will readily understand, I abstained from giving to your Excellency, officially, my sense of Mr. Young's statements respecting the Solicitor General's observations on your Despatch on the Railroad, until after that gentleman should have communicated his own sentiments on the occasion. Since the departure of the last Mail for England I received the enclosed note from Mr. Dodd, addressed to myself, from which I beg to transcribe all that relates to this matter. It is as follows :

“ I hope before this you are in possession of my opinion sent by the Steamer from hence on Monday last, respecting the Messrs. Youngs, and my observations in the House on the Railway Despatch. There was no apology made by me, or intended to be made. My sole object was to remove the impression that Lord Falkland had been pursuing a personal course against the Speaker and his brother. The Despatch was stated by me to contain facts, any one of which I defied the Member for Pictou to contradict, and that I approved of it, and was prepared to defend it; and I think if you refer to my speech, you will find this was in effect what I said : And upon more occasions than one I have a perfect recollection of *your* saying you were ready to vindicate every line of the Despatch, and that you would take an opportunity of doing so before the House closed.

The subject was several times referred to, and you never allowed it to pass without, in a forcible manner, approving of and vindicating the Government respecting His Lordship's Despatch, which you invariably contended he was justified in writing; and I think the Speaker in his letter to his constituents does not presume to say my observations were in the nature of an apology. I have not the paper to refer to, but I am nearly certain such is the case.”

Such being Mr. Dodd's own explanation of what he said in the House when I was not present, and which is coincident with my learned colleagues statements to me, and his expressed opinions during the currency of the transaction, I have only to add my testimony to the accuracy of his recollection of the course pursued by me. I kept myself ready in the House at any moment with the prospectuses and papers proper in case the subject should be brought on, and the Session was allowed to pass away without any discussion on the propriety of Your Excellency's Despatch, owing to the apparent inappropriateness of forcing a formal vindication of an Executive act, which not only no one ventured to impugn in such a form as could elicit the opinion of the House, but which the Messrs. Young had themselves formally withdrawn from its consideration.

To distinctly avow the readiness of the Members of the Government there at any moment to justify and maintain what Your Excellency had written in every particular seemed called for by the circumstances; but (against the expressed desire of Messrs. Young) to have compelled a discussion either for arraigning their conduct, or for vindicating the Government, was certainly unnecessary, and of doubtful propriety,

priety, and by an appearance of hostility to Messrs. Young unnecessarily exhibited might have afforded color to the construction which my official intercourse with Your Excellency enabled me to know was falsely given to the object of the Despatch.

It is true Mr. Wm. Young's published letter might have justified such a course, but being aware how perfectly the whole matter was understood, I can assure Your Excellency that that publication at the time scarcely excited my passing notice. I saw it exposed by the Editor of the Morning Post before the public, and I did not apprehend any effect it could produce in the House, whose Members could well estimate the opinions attributed to them, and were not likely to be misled by the motives assumed by the Messrs. Young for themselves.

Had I imagined indeed the publication of that letter in Halifax was designed to be the occasion for assuming an unmerited sanction for its statements with Her Majesty's Government in England, I would have allowed no feeling to have withheld me from such steps in the House as would have left nothing equivocal in the matter. For if a majority of the Members viewed Your Lordship's Despatch as Mr. Young represents, or Messrs. Young were not influenced in withdrawing the discussion from the House through dread of failure, then, my Lord, I fell into a very singular misapprehension of what was passing daily around me. Your Lordship can understand the little consideration Mr. Young's letter excited in my mind, better than one at a distance, and necessarily ignorant of what an intimate local acquaintance can only impart.

I might ask Your Lordship's permission to repel the insinuations which Messrs. Young, in their letters to the Colonial Office have attempted, in a form incapable of distinct refutation, to cast upon persons they have not ventured to name. But I feel it is unnecessary: the secret and unfair style in which these aspersions are conveyed, and the palpable object for which they are introduced, afford but small assurance of their truth, and I am convinced in the mind of Her Majesty's Secretary of State will disarm them of the power to hurt.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON.

His Excellency LORD FALKLAND, Lieut.-Governor, &c., &c., &c.

London, Morley's Hotel, 3d August, 1846.

MY LORD—

Having left London for Scotland on the morning of the 4th July, Lord Littleton's letter of that date, covering an extract of a Despatch from Lord Falkland, dated 18th June, did not reach me until a few days ago at Glasgow; and Mr. Hawes' letter of the 20th July, inclosing the copy of a further Despatch from Lord Falkland, dated the 2nd July, was put into my hands since my return on the first instant. Not having been honored by your Lordship's predecessor with any reply to the letters addressed to him by my brother and myself previous to my departure from Halifax on the 3rd of June, and conceiving that such reply when made would be addressed to us there, I left all the documents touching our complaint against Lord Falkland, at Halifax, and find in reference to my papers, that I have not even in my possession copies of his Despatch of 17th November, nor of the Resolution of the Assembly, passed in my vindication as Speaker during the last Session. Finding then, in these recent Despatches, on whose tone and manner I purposely abstain at present from commenting, among other things which excite my astonishment, a disclaimer of Mr. Dodd's authority to deny, as he explicitly did on the floor of the House, any intention of His Excellency to convey

vey a personal reflection on my brother or myself in the Despatch of 17th November. Your Lordship, I trust, will perceive the propriety, or rather the absolute necessity, of postponing a full reply to the more recent Despatches, either till my return, or until I can procure the necessary information or evidence from home.

In the meanwhile, however, I have obtained from Mr. Bridges, and now inclose copies, which I have myself compared with the originals of the correspondence referred to in our letter of 2nd April to Mr. Gladstone. Your Lordship will not fail to observe, that the only charges insinuated or advanced against us are, our having connected ourselves with the Provisional Committee of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, by accepting from them the office of Solicitors for the Colonies, and the making public of their prospectuses at Halifax. The injury to our professional or political reputation, (if injury there be), can proceed only from one or other of these acts. As respects the second, my letter to my Constituents affords, what appears to me, a sufficient explanation. The printing of the prospectuses, in the first instance, was not approved by my brother, because he apprehended some of the evils it in fact occasioned; but the prospectuses having been printed and addressed by the Committee to various gentlemen in our Province, though all of them were marked private, I conceived that the public curiosity, then naturally at its height, might safely be gratified by a perusal of them. If I was wrong in the opinion, then I alone am responsible for it—the fact I have never for a moment denied, nor do I account it at all material.

But as regards the first and far more important charge, it appears from the documents now inclosed, that before my brother consented to act with the Committee in London, Lord Falkland had written to Mr. Bridges, not a mere acknowledgement of the receipt of a letter, but a promise, to use His Lordship's own words, "that he would most willingly do everything in his power to forward the views of the projectors." It appears, secondly, that Mr. Almon, a Member of His Lordship's Council, "had given publicity in accordance with His Lordship's desire, to the undertaking," as detailed in the Memorial of the promoters and Provisional Board, and in Mr. Bridge's letter of 18th July, 1845, addressed to His Excellency; Lord Falkland put Mr. Almon in possession of these documents, and it is surely an irresistible inference, that he requested or wished Mr. Almon to write to Mr. Bridges what he had done, in accordance with his own desire. It appears, thirdly, that Mr. Almon did write on four several occasions to Mr. Bridges, tendering his own services to the Board and those of the Bank of Nova-Scotia, and expressing himself warmly in favor of the project. Lord Falkland's letter, one from Sir William Colebrooke, the three first from Mr. Almon, and other demonstrations from the Colonies, were in the hands of Mr. Bridges and the provisional Board, before my brother agreed to act with them; and if he had then declined, on the ground that they were reckless speculators and unworthy of his confidence, he would not only have done violence to his own convictions, but would have been justly chargeable with hostility or indifference to the whole scheme.

Why it was that so sudden a revulsion took place in the opinion entertained of Mr. Bridges and his associates, is a matter well understood at Halifax. In the London list there may have been one or two objectionable names, which have been since removed; but I regret to be under the necessity of repeating my conviction, that the opposition to the Board at Halifax was mainly traceable to the effects of party spirit, which it has been the misfortune of Lord Falkland's administration to foster to an extraordinary degree.

His Excellency having been furnished with a copy of our letter of 2d April, and of my public letter of March 3d, leaves most of the material allegations in them uncontradicted. It is not denied that the Committee first organized at Halifax, and other influential persons were in correspondence with the London Board and with Mr. Bridges as its recognized organ,—that the projectors had offered none of

the Stock, and had issued no prospectuses in England—that the printing of the prospectuses, and giving them a certain degree of publicity in the Colonies, had done no injury to any one—and that a vote of thanks to the projectors was passed at the Halifax Meeting after the prospectuses had been so printed and published, and was conveyed to them through Mr. Bridges. These admitted facts are an ample vindication of our conduct in connecting ourselves with a body of gentlemen, who were advancing a great public object, interesting in the highest degree to every Colonist.

But His Excellency charges me in no measured terms with having made in my public letter an unfounded insinuation against the Administration of his Government. Supposing this were true, it is a most singular circumstance, and reveals a state of feeling without precedent in the Colonies, that when this very letter came under the review of the Assembly, a majority of whom have supported Lord Falkland's Administration, I was nevertheless sustained by a majority, who declared their unabated confidence in me as Speaker. Here is an evidence that cannot be mistaken, of the sense entertained by the Assembly; while the efforts made by the Attorney General in the House, and the deep mortification he shewed at the result, plainly indicated the importance which the Government attached to it. I know, My Lord, that I am well warranted in reiterating the assertion, that the introduction of my brother's name and my own into the Despatch of 17th November, and the submitting of that Despatch to the Assembly, were almost universally condemned.

But this was not the only feeling which affected Lord Falkland and his Administration. It was distinguished by another characteristic of a more permanent and more extraordinary kind, to which I had reference in the seventh paragraph of my letter. Lord Falkland shortly after his rupture with the Liberal party, with the leaders of whom he had previously been in the closest connection, appointed to the office of Queen's Printer a person who published at the same time the Royal Gazette and the Morning Post. This latter paper was immediately converted into a vehicle for the most unsparing abuse of almost every man who was opposed to Lord Falkland's Government. It would be impossible to convey by any description the extent to which this license was carried; but Your Lordship will easily understand the irritation it occasioned, and how much that irritation was aggravated by its proceeding from an officer of the Government, presumed to enjoy their confidence and to represent their opinions, and holding office during pleasure. A very large portion of the ill-feeling that unhappily prevails in Nova-Scotia is attributable to this cause.

I assure Your Lordship that my brother and myself exerted ourselves to the utmost to preserve the project of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, separate from every manifestation or trace of party spirit. We did not succeed in Nova-Scotia, but it is gratifying to know, that while my brother, who has taken the chief interest in this matter, was thwarted and opposed by a small body in our own Province, his efforts were more justly appreciated in the adjoining Colonies. He has twice visited New Brunswick and Canada on the business of the Railroad, has devoted several months of his time, and spent a very large sum in the preparatory inquiries, and collected a vast store of information, which will hereafter be of the greatest use. I brought with me to London letters addressed to him by men of the first distinction in New Brunswick and Canada, copies of which I think it right to inclose, and which will satisfy Your Lordship that neither his standing nor my own have been much affected in British America, by the attempts to injure us on account of our political opinions. Travelling as I now am for health and pleasure, and on the point of proceeding for a few weeks to the Continent, I sincerely regret that I have found it necessary to revert to the differences in Nova-Scotia, which I had consigned for a time to the oblivion they deserve, and must apologize
also

also for having occupied with this letter and its inclosures so much of Your Lordship's time, which I am well aware is consecrated to higher and more important uses.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most

Obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

WM. YOUNG.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

NO. I.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, August 16th, 1845.

SIR—

I have received your letter dated the 18th July, accompanied by a Memorial from the provisional Committee of the projected Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal Railway Company, inviting my attention to the propositions therein contained, and likewise asking that I will support the prayer of the Memorial in my Despatches to the Secretary of State.

In reply, I beg to assure you that I conceive the contemplated Railroad would, if carried into effect, be productive of so much benefit to the Province of Nova-Scotia, that I will most willingly do everything in my power to forward the views of the projectors.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

FALKLAND.

W. BRIDGES, Esq., 5 New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

P. s.—It is right that I should inform you that it would be irregular were I to communicate with the Provincial Legislature on a subject of this kind without the sanction of the Secretary of State; I shall therefore bring the matter under his Lordship's notice by the first opportunity, and will *then* officially answer the Memorial of the *Company*.

NO. II.

Duplicate.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 16th August, 1845.

SIR—

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor having very kindly obliged me by the perusal of your note to him of the 18th July last, and likewise of the Memorial of the promoters and provisional Board of the Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal Railway Company, I have been enabled to give publicity in accordance with his Lordship's desire, to an undertaking, in which from the stake I hold in this my native Province, I cannot but feel the deepest interest.

I beg to inclose two newspapers which will shew to you its announcement, copies of these papers I have sent into the country, and also to my correspondents in Canada; in this city it has caused much excitement, and an earnest desire is manifest to learn the further progress of a work, which must not only in its completion be so important to the welfare of this Colony, but essentially promote the best interests of British North America.

I trust you will have in your directory merchants resident in London connected with the Provinces, as their countenance will increase the confidence of parties

on

on this side the water, who may by their influence aid the operations of the Company.

If I can in any way assist in the promotion of the views which your Board may entertain, allow me through you to assure them, that my best services are at their command.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

M. B. ALMON.

W. BRIDGES, Esq., Secy., New Bridge Street, London.

P. s.—It may perhaps be more proper for me to say that Lord Falkland has put me in possession of the documents I have named, in my capacities as Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

(Signed)

M. B. A.

NO. III.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 27th August, 1845.

SIR—

Annexed you have copy of my respects of the 16th instant.

I omitted when expressing my own desire to be useful to your Board, to offer likewise the services of the Bank of Nova-Scotia located in this city, and of which I am the President.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

M. B. ALMON.

W. BRIDGES, Esq., London.

NO. IV.

Sir Wm. Colebrooke presents his compliments to the gentlemen composing the Provincial Board of the Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal Railway Company, and in reply to their application for support from the Provincial Government, he has the satisfaction of being able to inform them that there is a very general disposition to facilitate and promote the undertaking in this Province, and that he hopes by the next Packet to forward to them some information of the proceedings of local Associations taking an interest in the subject.

Sir Wm. Colebrooke, in compliance with their request, has communicated with Her Majesty's Government on the subject by the present Mail.

Fredericton, New-Brunswick, August 29th, 1845.

NO. V.

Duplicate.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 17th September, 1845.

SIR—

By the arrival to-day of the Steamer Britannia, I am favored with your letter of the 30th ultimo.

I have great pleasure in learning that the advantages of the undertaking you are so active to promote, are recommending it to the attention of gentlemen of influ-

ence in England—a distant prospect of success is sufficient to cheer us on now, and it may be well to have a public demonstration here of this feeling.

Some days since Mr. Gesner (who is not aware of my being in correspondence with you) called upon me to request my permission to allow him to transmit my name to the Board as a provisional Director, stating that he had been authorized by you to put the names of three gentlemen in nomination for the situations. I did not object, and I understand that he returns my name with those of two others by this Steamer—the proposal coming as it does to me in your letter directly from the Board is of course a source of higher gratification. I am now so circumstanced as to render the close attention to mercantile pursuits in which I have been long engaged not further necessary, and I have therefore the more leisure to devote to the business in which you may wish to interest me.

Although I shall be gratified to hear that your insertion of my letter in the Colonial Gazette produced in any degree the result you desired, still I would prefer that this letter and my subsequent communications should be for the eye only of the Board, I shall write then with the greater freedom.

I observe you had written to His Excellency, and Mr. Robie, the President of the Councils; and I feel assured that every attention will be paid by the Executive Government to the subject of your request.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

M. B. ALMON.

W. BRIDGES, Esquire, London.

NO. VI.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 2nd October, 1845.

SIR—

Since addressing you as by annexed duplicate of my letter of 17th September, I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you.

The public demonstration of sympathy and co-operation, which in my last letter I hinted might be productive of good, has taken place to-day, and I have just returned from a public meeting at which the High Sheriff presided; the proceedings were such as to afford much gratification to your Board.

The Chair was ably addressed by Mr. Jas. Uniacke, Mr. Young and Mr. Attorney General Johnston, the paper of to-morrow morning will probably publish an account of the meeting in time for me to forward a copy to you; and I call your attention also to some able writings on the proposed Railway undertaking, in the Times Newspaper of this city, which I transmit by the present Steamer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

M. B. ALMON.

W. BRIDGES, Esquire, London.

P. S.—You will receive a letter from the honorary Secretary, by which you will learn that the countenance and support of the Home Government have been sought through His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor by this Packet.

NO. VII.

Fredericton, April 9th, 1846.

SIR—

In reply to the enquiries put, we beg to state that, in passing the Resolutions entered on our Journals relative to the Railway from the Atlantic to Canada, our House intends to go quite as far as the Assembly of Nova-Scotia, and to provide if required for the expense of a survey within the limits of this Province. In addition, we feel satisfied, (although of course we can only express our opinions as private individuals), that if the Mother Government takes this project up as a National undertaking, and gives a Grant of One Million, and the balance of Capital be raised in London and the Colonies, so as to insure its completion, that our House would readily co-operate with the Legislatures of Canada and Nova-Scotia to give free Grants of land, the materials required, and to secure the payment of a rateable proportion of Interest for a term of years. There is a sincere anxiety felt in our Province to see the enterprise completed ; but the opinion is, that the initiative ought to be taken by the Imperial Government and the Legislature of Canada, for the larger interests they have at stake.

We are,

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed)

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ED. B. CHANDLER,

J. R. PARTELOW,

L. A. WILMOT,

ALEXR. RANKIN,

W. SCOLEAR,

J. W. WELDON,

ROBERT PAGAN,

A. E. BOTSFORD,

CHARLES SIMONDS,

CHARLES FISHER,

DAVID WARK,

W. H. BOTSFORD,

W. McLEOD,

D. HARRINGTON,

JAMES BOYD.

GEORGE R. YOUNG, Esq., M. P. P.

NO. VIII.

Quebec, 5th May, 1846.

SIR—

Before you leave Quebec, we consider it due to you to assure you, that the Committee of the Halifax and Quebec Railway here feel sensible of the value of your exertions before the Legislature, to carry the measures essential to the success of this undertaking.

They entirely approve of the tone of your letter to Mr. Draper, of the line of action it suggests, and especially of its prudence, in avoiding all those debatable questions likely to create party feeling, or opposed to our common views.

If the steps we wish to see taken during this Session should be delayed until the succeeding one, through the embarrassments of Canada, we are satisfied that your present exertions will not be unimportant to the ultimate success of this great project.

Wishing,

Wishing, however, that success may crown our joint endeavors, and that our petition may induce the Government to grant the aid required.

We have, honor to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient,
Humble Servants,

(Signed) A. W. COCHRAN,
“ H. BLACK,
“ F. GARNEUY,
“ J. CHARLTON FISHER, L.L.D.
“ W. STEVENSON,
“ J. BELL FORSYTH,

} Committee
of Correspondence.

GEO. R. YOUNG, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

NO. IX.

Montreal, 10th May, 1846.

SIR—

The undersigned, Chairman and Members of the Halifax and Quebec Railway Committee, appointed at a General Meeting of the Citizens of Quebec, fully concur with the members of the Committee at Quebec in the appreciation of your services both in England and the British North American Provinces, in forwarding the object for which the Committee was appointed.

Those of us who have been attending our Legislative duties in Montreal, have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with your increasing and judicious exertions here to obtain an expression of the Provincial Government, and the two Branches of the Legislature favorable to the undertaking, and should that expression be further delayed, or not to the full extent of your wishes, you certainly will have nothing to reproach yourself with.

We, however, hope that the delay which has already occurred may be remedied : at all events we are warranted from the knowledge we have acquired of your perseverance, character, and abilities, that you will continue your exertions in promoting a scheme which we conceive to be necessary for the preservation of the North American Colonies as a part of the British Empire, and the prosperity of all their inhabitants.

We remain,
Sir,

Your very obedient,
Humble Servants,

(Signed) WM. WALKER, *Chairman.*
“ HO. CARON.
“ JO. NEILSON.
“ L. MASSUE.

TO GEORGE R. YOUNG, Esqr., M. P. P.

NO. X.

Montreal, 12th May, 1846.

SIR—

We entirely concur in the views and sentiments of the letters addressed to you by the gentlemen of the Quebec Committee, both at Quebec and here, relative to the value and policy of your exertions while in Canada, in promoting that
great

great national enterprise—the Railroad, projected between Halifax and Quebec. We think you have been very successful in further enlisting public opinion in its favour, both in Lower and Upper Canada ; it has certainly gained ground largely in the Legislature. We have no doubt, that if the Government would assume the responsibility of bringing forward, with all the guards suggested by prudence, the necessary measures to perfect the plan proposed by you, they would be supported by a large majority from all sections. You have omitted no efforts to render the project successful, and if it is now delayed, the responsibility does not certainly rest with you. We still hope that the combined exertions of the Imperial Government, and of the Provincial Legislatures, will induce sufficient additional Capital to be embarked in this great Colonial improvement, so as to have it achieved at no distant time.

We remain truly,
Sir,

Your obedient humble Servants,

(Signed)

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A. N. MORIN.

H. AYLWIN.

BEN. OCHEREAUX.

JOSEPH CAUCHON.

JOS. LAURIN.

A. P. MULLOCK.

ROB. CHRISTIE.

S. P. LAWHER.

T. CHABOT.

W. DE SALES LAZENIERE.

E. T. TACHI.

LEWIS BERTRAND.

GEO. R. YOUNG, Esq., M. P. P., &c., &c., &c.

No. 51.

(See Page .)

The Committee appointed to consider the Petition of Thomas W. Winters, praying to be relieved from his liability as surety for Duties, beg leave to report :

That under the circumstances, as stated in the Petition, and from evidence adduced before your Committee, they are induced to recommend to the House that the Government be requested not to enforce for the present the payment of Mr. Wilson's deficiencies from the Petitioner : at the same time your Committee have heard no sufficient reason to induce them to suggest the ultimate release of Mr. Winters from his liabilities.

Your Committee would respectfully suggest, for the serious consideration of the House, whether it is not most desirable that instead of the present system of credit and bonding now in use at the Excise Office in this Province, it would not be better to cause the Provincial Duties to be collected and paid as at the Customs, either in cash at the time of entry of the articles liable to the same, or when they are withdrawn from the Warehouse. This mode would facilitate payments into the Treasury, ensure correctness in the outport returns, and put an end to applications of a nature similar to the one now considered. All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. FRASER,
THOMAS KILLAM,
JAMES SANGSTER.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 7th March, 1848.

No. 52.

(See Page .)

The Committee appointed to consider the Petition of James Stephens, James C. Cochran, and others, praying the aid of the Legislature towards the support and education of certain deaf and dumb and blind persons, beg leave to report :

That the House at its last Session having adopted the Report of the Committee on this subject, recommending the propriety of withholding any further grants for the support and education of these afflicted persons, until some satisfactory evidence was afforded to the country of the benefit conferred on these individuals who were then receiving public aid, your Committee see no reason to induce them to recommend to the House to depart from that Report. As, however, the recipients of the Provincial bounty may still be at the Asylums in which they had been placed by their friends, your Committee recommend a grant of £15 to defray the expense of bringing James Stephens' son from Scotland to his friends in this country ; and of £10 each for the two children of John Campbell ; and £10 for the son of James Allison—to be expended in bringing them also to their friends. And as it is probable that Jane Bolman, the blind child, may have been sent from her friends under the expectation that Legislative aid would be afforded towards her education, your Committee also recommend that the like sum of £10 be paid to her friends, to defray the expense of her return to Nova-Scotia. All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. FRASER,
G. McKENNA,
STEPHEN FULTON,
CHARLES BUDD.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 7th March, 1848.

No. 53.

(See Page .)

REPORT OF YOUR COMMISSIONER ON THE WESTERN POST ROAD.

I beg leave to make the following Report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, of my proceedings as Road Commissioner during the last year :

The £130 granted to complete the new line of Road near Pentz's, and also to pay an over-expenditure of the previous year, was laid out by me in the following manner, after paying said over-expenditure : I gravelled completely the above new line of Road, and a balance being still in my hands, I expended it in repairing the old Road from the Halifax County line to Mount Uniacke gate.

The second commission jointly with John L. Sweet, of £250, granted to open the new line of Road from Fitzmaurice's to Pentz's, of one mile three quarters and fifty rods, was let by tender and contract at a low rate : this line of alteration has been formed into a Turnpike Road of the usual width of 24 feet, and will be, when completed, one of the best improvements that has been made on the Western Post Road.

I beg leave further to suggest for your consideration a plan, which I have found (in my long experience in road making) to be the best for making a permanent, solid, and smooth Road for any class of waggons, and at *all seasons of the year*.

I would take up fourteen feet of the centre of the Road two feet deep, and fill it nearly level with the top with unbroken stone, (there being plenty of them quite near)

near)—the top to be rounded with broken stone, and covered with earth, (as there is no gravel near this alteration). I do not approve of the customary plan of putting broken stone and gravel on the top of the Road, (where plenty of stone can be had to lay a foundation with), as the wheels are sure to cut through when the frost is coming out, and also in wet weather. This alteration is so peculiarly situated, and so beneficial to the travelling public, that it would be a waste of money to complete it in any other way than I have suggested.

I would further beg to suggest, for your consideration, that should you deem the above plan expedient, to employ a number of the poor people, particularly the colored people, to break stone,—this would be a great help to them in this severe season, besides the advantage of having the stones prepared to put on early in the spring, and thus have the alteration completed for the summer travelling. I would also observe that the stones are very plenty in piles at the west end of this alteration, but very few at the south-east end, consequently they would require to be hauled; and if this could be accomplished this winter while there is snow, it could be done for much less expense than to cart them in summer.

The probable expense to complete the alteration as above stated, would cost about Ten Shillings per rod; and as there is 610 rods, would cost £305 to make a complete and permanent Road.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WIER, Commr.

Windsor Road, February 5th, 1848.

No. 54.

(See Page .)

The Committee to whom was referred the accounts of the Halifax Poor Asylum, beg leave to report:

That they have carefully examined the same, and found them correct. They have also had under consideration a Memorial signed by the Commissioners of the Poor for the City of Halifax, by which it appears that the number of Paupers received and maintained from time to time in the Poor Asylum at Halifax, during the past year, was nine hundred and twenty, of which number the larger proportion of seven hundred and fifteen were transient poor, and the comparatively small number of two hundred and five comprised these only who had a settlement in or were considered as belonging to the City of Halifax; that there are at present in this Asylum, in addition to the large number of Paupers, forty eight Lunatics admitted from different parts of the Province. The Memorialists further state, that the buildings of the establishment are unfit and insufficient for the reception of so large a number of insane persons, in addition to the present extensive number of Paupers, and consequently, that there is urgent necessity for erecting at the expense of the Province an Asylum for the sole reception of Lunatics. Your Committee in reference to this Memorial, beg leave to state, that however desirable it might be to many of them to see an Asylum erected in some part of the Province, to be solely appropriated to the reception of unfortunate Lunatics, yet in the present state of the Provincial funds they feel it would be improper at this time to recommend any appropriation of the public monies which would require so great an expenditure. If, however, the House should see fit, it might perhaps be desirable to vote a small sum to be expended in the erection of an additional building to accommodate the sane Paupers, so as to leave to the insane that portion of the buildings

ings which was first apportioned to them exclusively, but which is now of necessity (as stated by the Memorialists) partly occupied by sane Paupers. It is worthy of notice, that a great number of the insane inmates are natives of other countries. Only 26 out of 48, (the number at present in the Asylum) being from different Counties in this Province, and some of these not natives of Nova-Scotia.

Your Committee beg further to report, that notwithstanding the large number of Paupers which was received into the Asylum during the past year, only 320 now remain therein, which, together with 48 Lunatics, make the whole number now supported in the establishment 368.

Some of your Committee have visited the Poor Asylum, and are happy to bear testimony to the cleanliness of the establishment, and the good order of its unfortunate inmates.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES McLEOD, Chairman.
JOSHUA SNOW,
STEPHEN FULTON,
JOHN McDOUGALL,
PETER SYMTH.

Committee Room, 8th March, 1848.

No. 55.

(*See Page .*)

The Committee appointed to consider the Petition of Jasper Miller, and others, inhabitants of the County of Lunenburg, concerning a certain portion of land called the Blue Rocks, and also the Petition of John Heckman, and others, Trustees of the Lunenburg Common in answer thereto, beg leave to report :

That having found it necessary to require the attendance of one of the Trustees, Mr. Ernst appeared before your Committee with all the grants and plans of the Common ; and after having carefully examined into the subject matter of the petition ; your Committee are of opinion, that the lots in question form a part of the land contained in the Common grant, and that the rents to be derived from the same are of right payable to the Trustees ; but that certain lands are now occupied as fishing lots from which the Trustees claim no rent, and over which they exercise no authority ; and that the same are occupied by about twenty families ; but these fishing lots are not those referred to in Mr. Miller's Petition. The Law has given the power to the Trustees to make leases of the common lands, and to expend the rents for the improvement of the same—this they appear to have done, and the petitioner, Miller, is one of the lessees ; but it also directs that the accounts of receipts and expenditures should be yearly exhibited to the Sessions. This latter requirement, your Committee have reason to believe, has not been hitherto observed, and suggest that such an omission should not occur in future. The balance in the hands of the Trustees appears to be £1 16s. 3d., and a large sum due for arrears of rent, about £40, has been received and expended since 1835 ; but your Committee have no means of deciding as to the correctness of this account.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. FRASER,
SNOW P. FREEMAN,
SAML. CREELMAN.

Committee Room, 8th March, 1848.

No. 56.

(See Page 100.)

To His Excellency The Right Honorable JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency—

We, the undersigned, in obedience to the instructions of your Excellency, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, to enquire into, and report upon, the practicability of establishing an uniform and efficient Post Office System throughout the British North American Colonies, based upon the views entertained by their Lordships Earl Grey and Lord Clanricarde, and communicated to your Excellency by Despatch, dated the 31st December, 1846, have given our best consideration to the various important points embraced in the subject of enquiry, and have now the honor to submit our Report :

On entering upon the duties assigned to us, we directed our attention to the representations and Addresses which had from time to time been presented to the Imperial Government by the several Colonial Legislatures, in reference to the subject of the Post Office, as well for the reason assigned by Lord Clanricarde, that these appeals had induced His Lordship to make the suggestions contained in his letter of the 18th of August, 1846, as from the fact that these representations set forth in a prominent light the various disadvantages under which the British North American Colonies labored, and for which a remedy is now to be sought. A very cursory examination was sufficient to satisfy us that the Provinces, in their remonstrances against the transfer of assumed surplus receipts to the credit of the Imperial Government, were not actuated by any desire to convert the postal imposts into a source of revenue, or to call in question the prudent management of the Imperial Government, but were prompted by a growing conviction that the social and commercial interests of the Colonies were intimately connected with the extension of their postal intercourse, and that they truly regarded it, as Lord Clanricarde has justly observed, as the means in a new country of extending civilization. The elaborate Report drawn up by the Canadian Commissioners in 1841—the Address from the Legislature of that Province, dated the 2d of June, 1846, in which it is prayed that if a reduction of the rate of postage to the extent enjoyed by the Mother Country could not be conceded, at least the rates now obtaining in the United States might be adopted—the joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of New Brunswick, dated 11th April, 1845—the Report of a select committee of the latter, dated 11th April, 1846—and more recently still the Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, of the 29th March, 1847, in which are contained pledges for defraying any deficiency that might be created in the Post Office Revenues from the establishment of a low and uniform rate of Colonial and Inter-colonial Postage : these and the several representations from the other Provinces clearly indicate the unanimous desire entertained by the British Possessions in North America to have extended to them a share of those benefits, intellectual, social, and commercial, which have in so large a measure been conferred upon the Mother Country by the establishment of the penny postage. Each day's increasing experience has collected the wisdom that prompted the adoption of a measure which was not at the time more characterized by its

boldness than it has subsequently been by its success. The example of cheap postage thus set in Great Britain has recently been followed in the United States, in a modified form, adapted to a more widely scattered population and extended limits. The success which has attended these reductions has relieved the experiment of much that appeared hazardous in a financial point of view, and promises to support the Commissioners in the assumption that any serious diminution in the Provincial Post Office Revenues, arising from an effective reduction in rates, would prove but of short duration, and would be more than balanced by the attainment of the many advantages so ardently sought for by the Provinces, and which such reduction would confessedly confer.

In this view we have more particularly directed our attention to that branch of the subject adverted to in the Post Master General's letter, which refers to the establishment of an independent management within the Provinces, and the several conditions considered by His Lordship, as essential to the efficient working of any well digested scheme; and we have engaged in the duties committed to us, under a deep sense of the importance as well as the delicacy of the task of presenting to your Excellency a plan which it may be hoped will meet the approval of the Legislatures of the four Provinces. Hence we have aimed to adapt our suggestions to the attainment of that concurring legislative agreement through which alone the people of these Colonies can hope to enjoy the great benefits of cheap and extended postal communication, rather than to frame an organization, which, however promising in theory, should contain elements of uncertainty, hesitation, or disagreement, endangering its adoption by any of the Provinces.

At the threshold of our enquiry lay the consideration of the relative advantages of a system of united revenue and management for the four Provinces, or of one that would leave the management of the postal arrangements in the hands of the Local Government of each Province, as suggested by Lord Clanricarde, with no greater central control than shall be necessary for securing the Imperial and Inter-colonial postal interests.

We have decided on recommending the latter system, although we have not been insensible to arguments that might be urged in favor of the former. The objections that His Lordship the Post Master General has anticipated, would result from the control being continued in England, after the Provinces shall have assumed the pecuniary responsibilities of the department, may, in great part, be applied against a control of equally extended authority and functions established in any one of the Colonies. To these may be added the fact, that the most efficient practical security against an imprudent excess in postal accommodation, will be found in the consideration that undue encroachments on the general revenue for that service would abridge the means of other and not less valued benefits: but this motive, powerful when confined within the limits of a single Province, might lose much of its force were the postal revenues of the four Provinces gathered into one fund, and the post accommodations dispensed from one common centre, subjecting the Provinces to a rateable contribution for making good the general excess of the expenditures over the receipts. Such an arrangement would afford room for jealous comparisons; and in the apprehension that might arise in one Province that economical forbearance on its part would not find kindred practice in others, new incentives would not unnaturally be presented for seeking the utmost benefit out of the common fund, by urging an excessive extension of postal accommodation, and the most effectual check against extravagant expenditures be thus repressed, by weakening the inducement for economy to which we have alluded.

Independently, however, of the arguments to be advanced on the merits of either side of the question, we believe the scheme by which each Province will be left to the disposition of its own revenues, and the extension of its own postal benefits, to be that which is most likely to secure the acquiescence of all the Provinces. It presents,

presents, especially to the smaller Colonies, the aspect of less hazard as regards finance, and less uncertainty as regards postal accommodations—and therefore, as a first step, we conceive it will prove the more practicable and attainable measure; nor will it close the future against a more enlarged and combined system, should experience warrant the extension.

The conditions and usages suggested by His Lordship the Post Master General, in his letter of the 18th August, 1846, as necessary and valuable under any system of Provincial management, next demanded, and have received our careful consideration.

The following propositions comprise every thing His Lordship has deemed necessary:

Concurring in their appropriateness, and believing they will meet the approval of the Provincial Legislatures; we adopt them as part of the scheme we have the honor to recommend in this Report, subject to some explanations, which we have subjoined.

1st.—That the British principle of weight, and the scale by which additional rates are calculated, should in no case be abandoned. We also recommend that the system of accounts, checks, and audits, as now used, should be preserved unaltered as far as practicable.

2nd.—That there should be maintained throughout the British North American Provinces one uniform system and rate of postage, with no greater modification than their circumstances may demand.

3rd.—That no transit postage should be chargeable on letters forwarded between these Provinces for the cost of conveyance through any of them.

4th.—That the uniform internal Colonial rate of Two-pence sterling, the half ounce, should remain in operation as regards letters transmitted in the British mails between the United Kingdom and North American Provinces, to be extended to countries having postal conventions with Great Britain, as suggested by Lord Clarendon.

5th.—That the prepayment of postage, as well between the Provinces, as between the United Kingdom and the Provinces, shall remain optional.

6th.—That to avoid complicated accounts, each Province shall retain the amount of postage it collects. A stipulation that involves the understanding of unrestricted freedom and uniformity of principle, in respect to the prepayment of postage.

7th.—The packet postage of One Shilling sterling, per half ounce, we understand will be collected in the four enumerated Provinces, and be remitted to the Post Master General in England after the deduction of any just claim on behalf of the Provincial Postal Departments. The internal Colonial rate of Two-pence sterling, chargeable on letters by the British or other packet mails stands on a different footing, and will, we assume, remain at the credit of the respective Provinces where it may be collected; while in the case of prepayment in England, it will be passed to the credit of the Province to which the letters shall be addressed for delivery. It is also understood that Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick are not chargeable out of their several postal funds for the transmission through either of those Provinces of the packet mails passing to Colonies lying beyond them respectively. While this stipulation is advanced by those Provinces, as just in itself, it is not calculated to induce practical difficulties, as the packet mails referred to, are not required to be opened while in transit to their destination, and the service may be (and is understood to be now chiefly if not solely) performed under distinct contracts, leading to no complication of accounts. This service, we assume, will be provided for out of the shilling sterling packet postage, and that Her Majesty's Government out of that fund will continue to transport the packet mails to the Provinces for which they are destined, as formerly done by the "Unicorn" to Quebec, and subsequently through the territory of the United States.

To select the rate of postage best adapted to promote the objects in view, with a proper regard to the effect of the change on the resources of the Colonies, was not the least important part of our duty. We are happily, however, not without guides for our direction in its performance. We have agreed to recommend Three-pence currency, per half ounce, as the primary rate; and in suggesting its restriction to distance of 300 miles, and an additional rate to be superadded for distances beyond that limit. We have been alone actuated by considerations of revenue as influencing the probable concurrence of the several Legislatures.

Your Excellency will perceive that we have followed the scale adopted in the United States of America, to which reference was made in the Address of the Canadian Legislature, 2nd June, 1846, (quoted in an earlier part of this Report), and which, while it strictly coincides with the rates selected by the Assembly of Nova-Scotia, promises to meet the views expressed on the 11th April, 1845, by New Brunswick. Much that now complicates the Post Office system would be removed, and the benefit of postal intercourse more widely diffused, were this single rate made applicable to *all* distances, within the four Provinces.

Lest, however, any of the Colonial Legislatures should conceive a higher charge for greater distances to be necessary for the increase of the postal revenue; we would suggest that the scale we have quoted should again be followed, and the rate of Six-pence per half ounce imposed for all distances over three hundred miles.

It only remains that we should state the leading provisions, which we think may be requisite or convenient in preparing a system under which the management of the Post Office Departments may be transferred from the Post Master General to the Provincial Authorities.

These are comprised in the following suggestions, which (subject to our previous explanations) we offer for your Excellency's consideration :

1st.—That there should be an Office of Central Audit in Canada, of which the Post Master General of that Province shall be the head. The duties of this office shall be to audit the accounts quarterly of the several Provinces: returns of which shall be annually presented to the different Legislatures; to collect and transmit to England the balance due from the four Provinces on the packet postage, and in concert with the chief officer of the Post Office Department in each Province, to enter into contracts, and make all necessary arrangements for the transmission of the Mails along the chief or central route from Canada to Halifax, and between Nova-Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The expenses of this office, with the exception of the salary of the Chief Officer, from which the three lower Colonies are to be free, shall be borne by the several Provinces in proportion to their gross collections, exclusive of packet postage.

2d.—That the Post Office Departments in the several Provinces shall be separate and distinct, subject to the authority and control of, and bound to account to, their respective Governments, in which shall be vested the power to appoint the chief and subordinate Officers, and to extend or contract (subject to the reservation in the preceding clause) the various postal routes, offices, &c., within their own limits: and that each Province shall defray the cost of its own Post Office management and Postal Routes, Stations, Couriers, &c., &c.; and shall retain all its collections, including prepaid letters. The balance due on packet postage to be excepted, which shall be transmitted quarterly to the central office.

3d.—That One shilling sterling, per half ounce, be accounted for to Great Britain for British packet letters, to cover all charges of transport by sea and by land between Great Britain and the limits of the several Provinces for which the mails may be carried; and that Two-pence sterling, per half ounce, be the Provincial charge on packet letters for all distances within the Province receiving or mailing such letters—as has been explained in considering Lord Clanricarde's suggestions.

4th.

4th.—That one uniform rate of Three-pence currency, per half ounce, for all distances under 300 miles, and if thought necessary for the purpose of revenue—Six pence currency for all distances over 300 miles, be established throughout the four Provinces, and that no transit charge for letters be made. The four Provinces in the operation of this clause are considered as one ; and no reference is made in it to packet mail letters.

5th.—That Newspapers, Parliamentary Documents, and other printed paper, be transmitted at present rates. But in each Province the Government, on application of the Legislature, may direct that Newspapers, and other printed matter, shall be sent through the Post Office within such Province free of charge.

6th.—That the pre-payment of letters, as already explained, shall be optional in all cases, when not interfered with by Foreign Regulations.

7th.—That all franking privileges be abolished.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

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W. CALEY,
J. W. JOHNSTON,
R. L. HAZEN.

October, 1847.

The Deputy Post Master General of Canada has estimated the number of letters sent through the Post Office during the last year, for distances over 300 miles, at 210,000, which, at 3d. per letter, would yield a revenue of £2625; or at the increased rate of 6d., would yield £5250.

Taking the Postal Revenue of Nova-Scotia, the next in point of amount, at one-seventh of the Revenue of Canada, and estimating its postage for distance over 300 miles, in the same proportion, which may be considered an over estimate, her Revenue would, by the double rate, be improved £375. If, however, it may be assumed, that correspondence will increase with every reduction of charge, the above calculation will be naturally affected by maintaining throughout the rate of 3d. ; and the apparent advantages in favor of a second, or increased rate, proportionately diminished.

No. 57.

(See Page 101.)

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the several applications for aid towards the security of Navigation, report as follows :

That on the Petition of James and Rinaldo Chapel, for assistance towards running a Packet between the Bay Verte, Bedeque, and Charlotte Town, P. E. Island ;

And on the Petition of C. J. Fox, Keeper of the Light House at Yarmouth, requesting the Legislature to purchase the farm of Ezekiel Baker, to be held as public property, be attached to the Light House ; or to advance him the money by way of loan, to purchase it for himself ;

And on the Petitions from Richmond, praying for the erection of a Light House at L'Ardoise, and another at or near the South entrance of Arichat Harbour ;

And on the Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Digby, praying for the erection of a Light House on Peters' Island, at the Grand Passage ;

And on the Petition for aid to a Ferry from Shunicady to Bedeque ;

And on the Petition from the Inhabitants of the County of Sydney, for aid to a Pier at Ballantyne's Cove ;

And on the Petition from New Glasgow, for aid to place a Bell Buoy on a ledge near Canso ;

And on the Petition from Pomquet, for aid towards forming a Harbour at that place ;

And on the Petition from Ketch Harbour, for aid to Ferry at that place ;

And on the Petitions for aid to a ferry at Sheet Harbour—

That they do not feel justified in recommending grants for these services in the present Session, for want of funds.

That on the Petition of Ezekiel Baker, of Yarmouth, claiming a yearly rent for the use of his premises, by the keeper of the Light House and his family passing over to obtain water—the Committee recommend that the Commissioners of Light Houses be authorised to agree with him on as favourable terms as they can obtain, the probable rent would be about 10s. a year.

That the Petition of Wm. Hicks for aid to his Packet, and the Petition of Joseph Wickins for aid to assist Shipwrecked Mariners at Mud Island, have been considered by this House, and already granted.

The Committee recommend on the Petition from Arichat for aid to Buoy the Harbour, that there be granted £15, on condition that the inhabitants raise by subscription and expend an equal sum—the money to be drawn when the above condition shall be certified to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council.

The Committee recommended that the undermentioned sums be granted in aid of Breakwaters, subject to the conditions formerly adopted by the House, that the sites be conveyed to the public, and the monies not drawn from the Treasury until it has been certified to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council, that the respective amounts hereinafter specified have been subscribed and faithfully expended.

To the inhabitants of Aylesford, to aid in extending or repairing the Breakwater at that place, when they shall have subscribed and expended £60, £180.

To the inhabitants of Green Cove and Beaver River, County Yarmouth, when they shall have subscribed and expended £90, £30.

That on the two Petitions praying for aid to Breakwaters at Port Hood, the Committee recommend that the grant of £125 made last year to a Breakwater at Port Hood, be applied to these objects on the same terms as was recommended by the Committee of last year—if the members from that County consider it will be more benefit to the public, £125.

That on the Petition of Mayhew Beckwith and John C. Hall, praying to be reimbursed the sum of £14 16s., expended on Hall's Harbour Breakwater, to prevent its destruction, the Committee recommend that it be granted to them.

The Committee have again had under their consideration the Petitions for Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy ; and after a careful examination of the correspondence between the Commissioners of Light Houses, and the authorities in New Brunswick, and heard the evidence and opinions of the Members from Hants County and the County of Cumberland, have agreed to recommend that £600 of the grant of £1000 to erect a Light House on the Isle Haute, should be appropriated to the erection of a Light House on Black Rock Point, on the South shore of the Bay of Fundy ; and that the remaining £400 should be applied to the erection of a Light House at Apple River, provided the £200 granted by New Brunswick for that purpose a short time ago, can be still obtained. It appears from the Report of the Commissioners that the Isle Haute is an unsuitable site for a Light House.

The Committee recommend that as soon after the present year as the funds of the Province can be spared for the purpose, and before any more Light Houses be erected, that a Light House be erected either on Cape Sable or Baccaro Point, in the County of Shelburne.

The report of the employment of the Revenue Boat at Sydney, C. B., appears to be satisfactory—and the Committee recommend the continuance of the usual grant for that service.

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The Committee cannot recommend the grant prayed for to aid in erecting a Wharf at Truro—the same being within a Harbour, and private property.

H. HUNTINGTON,
G. McKENNA,
THOMAS KILLAM,
JAMES D. FRASER,
H. BLACKADAR.

Halifax, 7th March, 1848.

No. 58.

(See Page 101.)

The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions from the County of Richmond, praying aid towards improving the Ferry across the Lennox Passage, for the erection of Wharves on each side of the said passage, report respectfully—

That the Ferry is one of considerable importance, being the main communication with the Town of Arichat from the surrounding country, and over which the mails pass from Halifax and Sydney.

The Committee, however, do not feel justified in recommending the prayer of the Petitions, but would suggest that the sum of £10 each be granted to two keepers of the Ferry; and that the money be paid on the certificate of the Commissioners for the County, that the public had been properly accommodated, and the duty faithfully performed.

JAMES McLEOD,
H. HUNTINGTON,
H. MIGNOWITZ.

Halifax, 7th February, 1848.

No. 59.

(See Page 101.)

The Committee to whom the several Petitions relative to the service of the Post Office, and the important question now depending in relation to that Department, beg leave to report as follows:

1.—As to the Petition of Alexander Munhua and others, praying that a Courier may be established so as to keep up a weekly line of Post communication from L'Ardoise to Grand River, they recommend that a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds be granted for this service.

2.—They recommend that the sum of £7 10s. be granted to establish a Courier between Brookfield to Caledonia, and Harmony Corner, in the County of Queen's; and that the Deputy Post Master General be requested to make an arrangement with the Courier now running between Liverpool and Brookfield, provided the service be done for the additional sum above stated.

3.—In reference to the Petition of Lemuel Morehouse, praying compensation for the expense incurred by him in carrying the Mails across the Ferries at the Petit Grand Passage, situate on the route between Digby and Brier Island, they beg to state, that they do not know that services like these ought to be provided for by Grants

Grants from the Treasury. It is the duty of the Courier to include this in the tender he makes, and if in this case the Petitioner is not adequately paid, the Committee recommend that the route be again offered to public competition.

4.—They recommend that the prayer of the Petition of the Rev. Mr. Sween, and others, be awarded to, and that a Courier be established between Little Bedeque and Whycomah, in the County of Cape-Breton, if the expense do not exceed the sum of Twenty Pounds.

5.—The Committee are unable to recommend the granting of any sum to Isaac Winchester, for the ferrying of the Mails at Bear River—being of opinion that this charge ought to be paid by the carrier of the Mails on that line.

6.—After due enquiry the Committee are satisfied that it is due to the inhabitants of the upper settlement of the East River, that the route of the Courier now running from New Glasgow to Mr. Holmes', should be extended to Fraser's Mills, so as to extend the benefits of the service as prayed for by John Cameron and others, to the numerous settlers above the latter point, and they therefore recommend that this longer line be forthwith offered to competition; and that the House should engage to provide for the increased expense (if any.)

7 & 8.—The Committee, after hearing the statement of Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Dickey, recommend that the sum of £6 be granted to Robert McNutt, for carrying the Mails over the Ferry at River Philip in 1847; and the sum of £4 to Maurice Walsh for carrying the Mails over the Ferry at Pugwash, also in the same year. Although both are licensed: this labour was entailed upon them by an unsuspected change of the Mail route, since they agreed to accept their license, and as the labour has been since requiring the service of two men, and often during the night, the Committee think they have a claim to this moderate compensation. They depart from the general rule, because these are peculiar cases; but they are of opinion that these grants ought to form no precedent, and that the Mails here as at other Ferries are hereafter, to be carried free of expense.

9.—They consider the settlement of Mahone Bay well entitled from the number of its inhabitants, and their standing, to the indulgence sought for and they therefore recommend that the Deputy P. Master General in accordance with the prayer of the Petition of Mr. James W. Bates and others, be requested to establish a Way Office there, in such location as may be deemed most convenient.

10.—As to Mr. Charles Pernette's Petition for aid to the ferry at LaHave, they beg to state that £15 has been already voted for the service: the Committee consider this sum as much as the service is entitled to.

11.—The Committee have given due attention to the Petition of John Ross and others, praying that a weekly Courier may be established at Barney's River, in the County of Pictou, starting at David Murray's, and thence proceeding up the West side of the River to some convenient place at the head thereof, then crossing over to the East branch, and coming down the East side of the River to the place of starting. They recommend that the prayer of the Petition be granted, and that a sum not exceeding £15 be voted for the service; the Petitioners having stated that they consider this to be sufficient.

12.—Your Committee cannot recommend that any aid should be given to Hector McNeil, to enable him as prayed for to establish a Stage Coach to run once a week between the Gut of Canso and Sydney C. Breton. With a Mail route on this line running over twice a week, and supported at the public expense, your Committee think, that as soon as the amount of travelling will support it, it will be the interest as it is naturally the desire of the Courier to afford such accommodation; if the returns will not meet the necessary outlay, the Committee are of opinion that it ought not to be encouraged by any Grant from the Treasury.

13.—In relation to the Petition of Mr. Richard McHeffey and others, soliciting that a Courier should be introduced on the old Post line of Road lying between
Chester

Chester and Windsor, to run once a week, the Committee are of opinion that the service is entitled to favour; and trust the House will provide the sum of £20 for it, as it will facilitate the intercourse between the Western parts lying on the coast, and the Counties in the interior.

14.—They recommend that a sum not to exceed £10 be granted to afford a Post Communication once a week from the Western part of Cornwallis, along the North Mountain, and by the back road to the County Line; and suggest that the line now running in Cornwallis be extended so as to embrace the new limits assigned.

15.—The Committee are satisfied from the representations of their Chairman, that the inhabitants of McLellan's, of the Blue Mountain, and the Garden of Eden, have a just claim to the aid sought for in the Petition of Peter Campbell and others,—they therefore recommend that the sum of £20 be granted to enable them to establish a weekly Courier from New Glasgow, by the Glen road to Webster's, and thence by the Blue Mountain to the Garden of Eden,—they recommend that the Couriers should return by the new road from W. Ross', by the Marsh, as soon as the condition of the latter will permit.

16.—The Committee recommend that a change should be made in the route of the Courier's running between Dunlap's, on the Post Road, in the County of Shelburne, to Lock's Island: in place of following the road now pursued, they recommend that the Couriers go into Lennhead or Little Harbour both going to, and returning from, Lock's Island, and that the House should provide for the additional expense—it cannot exceed three or four pounds—and the Committee are satisfied from the statement of Mr. McKenna, and details furnished by him, that it will be acceptable to the people.

17.—In reference to the Petition from the Inhabitants of Pugwash and Wallace, praying for a change of route, the Committee recommend that the present line starting from Truro, and passing through Tatamagouche to Wallace, at an annual expense of £75, be discontinued, and that one line be established from Londonderry, by Wallace River, passing through Wallace, and thence to Pugwash. Mr. Wier has assured the Committee that he is ready to guarantee that the cost of this route will not exceed £40 per annum; and that a second line be introduced, starting from Truro, to Tatamagouche—the Mail to be delivered on the north side of the French River: the cost of this, it is estimated, will not exceed £25. While accommodating the public, it is calculated that a saving will be effected. Both lines will, of course, be offered to contract; and the Committee recommend that the House give a pledge to provide for the expense.

18.—After due enquiry into the statements made in the Petition of the Rev. Mr. Sutherland and others, the Committee are of opinion that the route from Earl Town to Pictou ought not to be changed—that it is a highly useful service—and that the Way Office at Widow Ross' is as convenient and central as any other that could be found. They understand that three Way Offices are already established on this line—one at the West Branch River John, a second at Mr. Myers Sutherland's, Roger's Hill, and a third at the cross roads at Roger's Hill and Mount Dalhousie: they feel that they would not be justified in recommending others.

19.—The Committee beg further to recommend that a Courier be established, starting from Mr. Parker's office at Shubenacadie, thence proceeding to Maitland; thence by Noel, Gore, and Nine Mile River, and back to Mr. Parker's; and also, that a second line be established from Scotch Village, in Newport, to the corner at Noel Road, in Douglas; thence by the Gore to Upper Rawdon, thence by Lower Rawdon to Woodrough's corner, and thence to the Scotch Village—and that it be recommended to the House to provide for the same.—The Courier running from Terfry's to Maitland to be of course discontinued.

The Committee have not yet completed their examination of the Post Office Accounts for the past year—and will report on them, and also as to the introduc-

tion of some actual system of management of the Post Office in B. N. America, at an early day—the Committee being now engaged in further enquiry on both subjects.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. YOUNG, *Chairman.*
H. HUNTINGTON,
G. McKENNA,
W. A. HENRY.

Halifax, March 6, 1848.

No. 60.

(See Page 102.)

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the County of Halifax.

A Petition of James Bruce and others, of Little River District.

James Faulkner, of Meagher's Grant.

Adams Archibald, and others, of Middle Musquodoboit.

John Bruce, of Musquodoboit.

Angus McInnes and others, of Higgins' Settlement, Upper Musquodoboit.

John Sprott and others, of Middle Musquodoboit.

Lauchlan McQuarry and others, of St. Mary's.

Joseph Thompson and others, of Upper Musquodoboit.

David Lawson and others, of Upper Musquodoboit.

William Drysdale and others, of Brookside.

James Kent and others, of Musquodoboit.

Alexander Shaw and others, of Fish Lake Road.

Samuel Taylor and others, of Musquodoboit.

Samuel Carvery and others, of Preston.

Patrick Brennan and others, of Cole Harbor.

William Sandells and others, of Gay's River.

James McCurdy, of Musquodoboit.

Joseph Parker and others, of Middle Musquodoboit.

James Ogilvie, of Musquodoboit.

James J. Cruickshanks and others, of Musquodoboit.

William Crook and others, of Preston and Salmon Hole.

Gasper Cruickshanks and others, of Musquodoboit.

George Harpell and others, of Jedore.

Alexander McDonald and others, of the Bay of Islands.

John Matthias, of Musquodoboit.

John Leslie and others, of Chizetcook and Three Fathom Harbor.

Richard Tully and others, of Musquodoboit.

Joseph Smith and others, of Look-Out Road.

David Deans and others, of New Guysboro' Road.

Mr. Mott presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the County of Halifax.

A Petition of Benjamin Smithers and others, of Preston.

Jonathan Porter and others, of Lake Porter and Lawrence-town.

John Tempest and others, of Cow Bay and its vicinity.

John Mahony and others, of Lake Loon.

A Petition of Thomas Caldwell and others, of Cole Harbor, Cow Bay, and Eastern Passage.

William Stretch, of Meagher's Grant.

William Fox and others, of Musquodoboit.

John McMounkal and others, of Gay's River.

George Taylor and others, of Lake Thomas.

Joseph Bissett, Sen., and others, of Cole Harbor.

Hood Clifford and others, of Lawrence-town, Cole Harbor, &c.

William Crook and others, of Lawrence-town.

William Hawkins Sen., and others, Musquodoboit Harbour.

James Bruce, of Fish River.

Nathaniel Leeth and others, of Preston.

John Hutchinson, Sen., and others, of Upper Musquodoboit.

John Schultz and others, of Eastern Road.

William Brown and others, of Musquodoboit,

Thomas Davison and others, of St. Margaret's Bay.

George Brown and others, of Lake Porter.

Richard K. James and others, of Porter's Lake and Chizetcook.

Daniel Buckley, Sen., and others, of the Guysboro' Road.

George Lister and others, of Sackville.

Francis R. Parker and others, Halifax and Hants Counties.

The Hon. Mr. Doyle presented to the House the Petition of William Yeardon and others, of Herring Cove, &c., praying for aid to the Road along the shore from Herring Cove to Prospect, &c.

Mr. Creelman presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the County of Colchester.

A Petition of Welwood Johnston and others, head of Tatamagouche Bay.

John McMillan and others, of Stirling.

David Cunningham and others, of Milburn.

Andrew Munro and others, of Kemptown.

John B. Colter and others, of Shubenacadie.

Isaac McCurdy and others, of Onslow.

Samuel Chambers and others, of Tatamagouche.

The Honorable Mr. Young presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the County of Pictou.

A Petition of Hugh H. Ross and others, of the West River.

John Bayles, of Barney's River.

John McCara, of Roger's Hill.

Angus Murray and others, of Roger's Hill.

James Grant and others, of the East River.

David Carmichael and others, of Back Settlement of Tony's River.

William Fraser and others, of East River.

Mr. Robertson presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the County of Pictou.

A Petition of R. McKenzie and other, of Pictou.

Neil Gunn and others, of St. Mary's.

Alexander Campbell and others, of Egerton.

William Kelly and others, of Little Harbor.

Donald McLean and others, of Weaver's Mountain.

Hugh McDonald and others, of Bayley's Brook.

John Patterson and others, of the East Branch River John.

- A Petition of George McCabe and others, of Loch Broom.**
David McIntosh and others, of Upper Settlement, East Branch East River.
Thomas Gordon and others, of West Branch River John.
David McIntosh and others, of Six and Eight Mile Brooks.
Thomas Horn, of Middle River.
- Mr. Blackader presented to the House the Petition of the Rev. Hugh O'Reilly and others, of Merigomishe, praying for aid to rebuild a Bridge.**
- Mr. McDonald presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the County of Guysborough.**
- A Petition of William Peitzsch and others, of Manchester.**
Benjamin Pelrany and others, of Torbay,
Joseph Grover and others, of Torbay, Cole Harbor, &c.
William Bent and others, of West side St. Mary's.
Daniel Kenedy and others, of Guysborough County.
John Findley and others, of the Lower District of Torbay.
- Mr. Smyth presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the County of Inverness.**
- A Petition of the Rev. Alex. McDonald and others, of Mabou.**
L. McDougall and others, of the Outer Bason of River Denis.
Murdoch McKenzie and others, of River Denis.
Angus Robertson and others, of Indian River.
James Jonson and others, of Sky Rear and Indian Rear.
Hugh McMasters and others, Rear of Low Point.
Donald McIsaac and others, of the County of Inverness.
John McLean and others, of the rear of the River Inhabitants, River Denis, &c.
John McInnes and others, of Low Point, Gut of Canso.
John & Alex. Carmichael, of Whycocomagk.
Donald McKinnon and others, of Hay River.
Malcom Jackson and others, of River Denis.
Donald Cameron and others, of Mabou.
Rev. W. B. McLeod and others, of Lake Ainslie.
John Gunn and others, of Cape Mabou.
Charles McMillan and others, of Lake Ainslie.
Donald McLean and others, of Broad Cove Intervale.
Duncan McKinnon and others, Melogawatch.
John McLellan and others, of Judique.
Hugh McEachran and others, of the River St. Denis Road.
Robert Dallas and others, of the North Mountain Settlement.
Thomas Martell, of Plaister Cove.
James Doyle and others, of Mabou.
Rev. W. B. McLeod and others, of Broad Cove.
John Gunn and others, of the County of Inverness.
Nicholas Thumpkin and others, of the Back Settlement of North East Margaree.
Alexander McEachran and others, of Ridge, River Inhabitants.
Rev. W. B. McLeod and others, of Cape Mabou, Broad Cove.
Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of Low Point.
Angus Boyle, North side of Mabou.
Donald McLean and others, of Broad Cove.
James G. McKeen and others, of Canso.

- A Petition of John McIsaac and others, of Low Point.
 Hugh McDonald and others, of River Inhabitants.
 R. B. McLeod and others, of Broad Cove.
 Hugh McDonald, of Judique.
 John McIsaac and others, of Lake Ainslie.
 Donald McLellan, (Glen), and others of Broad Cove.
 Angus McDougall and others, of Lake Ainslie.
- Mr. Dodd presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the Township of Sydney.
- A Petition of John Murphy and others, South side of Bridgeport Bay.
 John Munro and others, of the North side St. Anns.
 H. McDonald and others, of Long Island, Bras d'Or, and vicinity.
- Mr. Harrington presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the County of Richmond.
- A Petition of William Crichton and others, of the River Inhabitants.
 John Morrison and others, of the Settlement between Black River and the Head of St. George's Channel, and its adjacencies.
 Anthony Oliver and others, of River Inhabitants.
 William Morrison and others, of Black River.
 William Cruickshanks and others, of River Inhabitants.
- Mr. Martell presented to the House two Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the Township of Arichat.
- A Petition of Andrew Madden and others, of Rocky Bay and Arichat.
 Abraham Martell.
- The Hon. Mr. Huntington presented to the House the Petition of Nathan Weston and others, of Yarmouth, praying for aid to a Road in that Township.
- Mr. Killam presented to the House two Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the Township of Yarmouth.
- A Petition of Joseph Corning and others, of Yarmouth.
 Nathan Patten and others, of Yarmouth.
- Mr. Ryder presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the Township of Argyle.
- A Petition of Samuel Robbins and others, of Pubnico.
 Edward Muse and others, of Argyle.
 Heman Nickerson and others, of Argyle.
- Mr. Freeman presented to the House the Petition of Mr. J. Waterman of Brookfield, praying for aid to a Road there.
- Mr. Campbell presented to the House two Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the County of Queen's.
- A Petition of Donald McKay and others, of Queen's County.
 Thomas Stubbs and others, of Port LeBair.
- Mr. Mignowitz presented to the House several Petitions, praying for aid to Roads in the County of Lunenburg.
- A Petition of William Slocomb and others, of LaHave.
 John Heckman, Jun. and others, of Heckman's Island.
 William Knoch and others, of Kinsburg.
 John Wambolt and others, of Sherbrooke.

A Petition of Richard Boylan and others, of Sherbrooke.
 William Geldert and others, of LaHave.
 John Connell and others, of Dalhousie and Sherbrooke.
 William R. Robinson and others, of the Windsor Road.
 George Mitchell and others, of Chester.
 Henry Shupe and others, of Lunenburg.
 Jacob Schneider and others, of Upper LaHave.
 Thomas Veagle and others, of Camperdown.
 Henry Wamboldt and others, of New Dublin.
 John Herman and others, of New Italy.
 Patrick Butler and others, of Lunenburg County.
 Jacob Wile and others, of Lunenburg County.
 George Hirtle and others, of Upper LaHave and New Germany.
 Angus McDonnell and others, of Northfield.
 Thomas Fisher and others, of Chester.
 John Christopher Lohnes and others, of LaHave.
 Peter Corcum and others, of New Dublin.
 Patrick Britter and others, of Sherbrooke and Dalhousie.
 George Langville and others, of Lunenburg.
 William Turner, Senior, and others, of Upper Northfield.
 Conrad Wentzel and others, of LaHave.
 Valentine Venott and others, of Lunenburg County.
 Nicholas Gorkum and others, of Lunenburg South.
 Jacob Getz and others, of Lunenburg.
 James Dauphiny and others, of New Germany.
 David Hebb and others, of LaHave.
 Henry Findel and others, of Pleasant River, New Germany.
 George Vienott and others, of Northfield.

No. 61.

(See Page 104.)

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Petition of Abraham Hebbe and eighty six others, inhabitants of LaHave, in the County of Lunenburg : manufacturers of Lumber of various kinds, to the extent of several millions of feet per annum—the greater part of which is shipped to Halifax for a market.

The said Petitioners complain of being obliged to submit to the payment of one shilling per thousand feet for the survey thereof, before being shipped from LaHave, and liable to the same survey and charge of one shilling per thousand feet, when brought to Halifax, agreeable to the City regulations.

And further, that only two qualities of Lumber are allowed to be made and surveyed under the present Act.

The Committee have given this matter their most serious consideration, and examined several competent persons, and the supervisor of Lumber, who distinctly state that Lumber brought to the Halifax market produces four qualities, and that under the present Act the manufacturers of Lumber are deprived of having the various qualities specified.

The Committee beg to report as follows :

They recommend that no Lumber be required to be surveyed in any of the out-ports, which is intended to be shipped for sale in the Halifax market.

They

They also recommend that the Lumber, instead of only two qualities, as under the present Act, shall consist of four qualities, as is more fully explained and set forth in the Bill herewith reported, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Survey of Timber and Lumber."

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

HENRY MIGNOWITZ,
THOMAS KILLAM,
ANDW. ROBERTSON,
HUGH McDONALD.

Halifax, 10th March, 1848.

No. 62.

(See Page 104.)

The Committee appointed to enquire into the expenditures made in the course of the past season for the relief of sick Emigrants, in various parts of the Province, beg leave to report as follows :

That the investigation of the Accounts have imposed upon them considerable labour and difficulty ; and that they have sought information from all accessible sources, both by the examination of several persons who have been summoned before them, and by a correspondence conducted by their Chairman.

1.—They have agreed to recommend that the sum of Eighteen Pounds should be voted to Dr. William Dennison, of Newport, for his attendance on George Brison, George Campbell, Andrew Brison, and James Campbell, as per bill annexed. His further claim for compensation for vaccinating, as he alleges about four hundred children of the poor, they cannot entertain—first, because the service was rendered without authority ; and secondly, because it seems to them strange, that in a Township so rich in Agricultural resources as Newport, so large a number of poor should require to be relieved.

2.—They have allowed the sum of Thirty-five Pounds and Nine Pence Half-penny, including the charge of Twenty Pounds, to Dr. H. G. Farrish, for professional services, expended under the authority of the Board of Health at Yarmouth, for some cases of Small Pox which occurred there, and for which an insulated Hospital had to be erected. They think from the evidence given by Mr. Huntington, and from the reports of the Board, that the expenditures were made with every proper regard to economy. They report the claim made by James Allen of Seven Pounds Seven Shillings, for attendance on the members of his own family, while they were supported at the public expense, as one which ought not to have been made ; and it is creditable to the Board that they did not afford it their sanction.

They cannot recommend any grant to Dr. Farish for vaccinating the poor.

3.—As to the Petitions of William Sutherland and of James Fraser, Junior, Esq., of New Glasgow, to compensate them for expenditures made, while the two vessels in which they were interested lay with Emigrants at the Quarantine ground at Pictou, the Committee are restrained by the existing Law from entertaining either claim,—these expenses fall upon the owners of vessels ; and although they admit that both are cases of hardship, and that of Mr. Sutherland, considering the other misfortunes with which he has been visited, one which has excited their sympathy, they are bound by the clear requisitions of the law, and are unable therefore to provide relief.

4.—Upon the Petitions also of William Adamson and Charles Cooke, claiming compensation

compensation for the time they were kept on board, one of the Schooner *Mayflower*, and the other of the Brig *Florence*, while both lay at Quarantine at Pictou, they have to report, that it appears that both went on board as Pilots, and were detained by order of the Health Officers. Now by reference to the printed table of fees regulating the rates of pilotage of the Harbor of Pictou, it appears, that under such circumstances they had each a claim against the vessel of seven shillings and six pence a day, and if refused to be paid, they could have been enforced at law. Why they failed to prosecute the legal remedies does not appear—but your Committee, although sensible of the value of their services, feel satisfied, that upon this statement of facts, and without other and stronger proof,—the House could not grant any compensation.

5.—Upon the claim made of Twenty-seven Pounds Four Shillings and Eleven Pence Half-penny, for expences incurred at Liverpool in certain cases of small pox, under the authority of the overseers of the poor, your Committee beg to state that it appears that a Board of Health, under the sanction of the Executive, was formed there in June, 1847,—that these expenditures were made in December and February last; and were conducted by the Board; but still the Committee are of opinion that this constitutes a claim which this Committee think they ought to recommend to the favour of the House—they advise a vote of £25 for this service.

6.—Upon the Petitions of Dr. Carritt and Dr. Fox, your Committee are not yet prepared to report—they have written to Guysborough for further information, and may feel it necessary to report again upon the claims, before the rise of the Legislature.

7.—Upon the Petition of Mary Fitzgerald, for services as Nurse at the Hospital in Halifax, they remark, that, it appears, from evidence before them, that she was offered the full sum the Health Officer alledges he agreed to pay—she has sought her relief at law—the Committee do not think it prudent to interfere with this suit.

Having disposed of these minor subjects, they proceed to the consideration of the claims made for expenditures in Halifax and Pictou; and as some of the items in both involve principles not yet settled, your Committee have determined to report the facts, and to refer their decision to the judgment of the Assembly.

8.—Pictou—As to those in Pictou, the Committee have to remark, that, with regard to the expenditure made there to meet pressing exigencies, and the articles purchased, they have ample reason to believe that the Board of Health exercised a very creditable care and diligence to keep the claim on the Treasury within moderate limits. One of the Members of your Committee, Mr. Freeman, has checked the details and the vouchers which accompany the annexed amount current; and he reports that he has found them accurate, and the charges made upon a moderate scale of the gross expenditure of £486 10s. 10½d—the people in the town and county of Pictou contributed, say in round numbers £115. The Right Rev. Dr. Fraser and Dr. Walsh the sum of £30, making £145, or nearly one third of the whole, the Committee bring this to the special notice of the House, because it is the only case submitted to them in which the people stepped forward, and by voluntary contributions reduced the claims upon the Treasury—this part of the expenditure they regard as unobjectionable.

Mr. James Skinner's claim for the use of his farm, and of the two houses and barns situate thereon, appropriated for the use of the sick, the Committee have agreed to report at the sum of £60. Mr. Skinner thinks that he is entitled to £120, alledging that the Houses have been rendered unfit for habitation, that they ought in fact to be destroyed, and then rebuilt.

The Committee regret that they are unable to concur in this view of the case. After one of their first meetings they directed their Chairman to write to Pictou for further information, and they have laid on the table of the House the estimates returned.—The damage done to the buildings is estimated at the highest by two Carpenters,

Carpenters, entitled according to Mr. Blackadar's statement, to every confidence, at £20—our estimate is as low as £7 10s., the farm lay uncultivated; and in allowing £60 the Committee think that they have afforded adequate compensation. All the papers in relation to this claim are laid upon the table for reference.

They have determined to submit the claims of Dr. Anderson, and Dr. Johnson, and Dr. W. Cooke, to the judgment of the House. The two former were exposed as Health Officers to great personal danger; both were attacked with the fever, and lay for some weeks—their lives being despaired of. Dr. Cooke was also struck down; and in referring to the report of the Board, which is laid upon the table, and to the bills rendered by these gentlemen, and the satisfactory certificates annexed, they beg to say that they have no doubt that the House in settling the scale of compensation, will look at their services in connection with the exertions made, the sufferings endured, and the loss of private practice which was the necessary consequence.

A Petition has also been laid before them from Pictou, to aid the inhabitants in the building of a Lazaretto; the Grand Jury have assessed the County to the extent of £50 in the purchase of a lot. The Committee state, that the contagions and dangers of the last summer strongly induce them to favour this application; but they pause in the hope that the passage of the late Emigrant Bill, and the contemplated movements in the Imperial Parliament, to guard against the emigration of the poor and the diseased, will prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, and relieve the Province from the dangerous necessity of providing such establishments as these in a country like Nova-Scotia, so favorable to health, and so little liable to epidemics. If they begin at Pictou, they must aid other ports—were it not for the strong repugnance they feel against the introduction of the system, they admit that the vote of the Grand Jury, and the contributions of the people at the late crisis, give the County strong claims to the favor of the Legislature.

Dr. Anderson has preferred a claim for his services for the last five years as one of the Board of Health. They have been laborious and valuable—he has expended £1000 and upwards without commission; but the Committee are dubious whether the House will entertain them as giving a claim upon the Treasury—that it ought to be paid is but just, and they leave it to the House to decide whether it be referred to the Grand Jury of the County, or be compensated by a vote here in Supply. They beg respectfully to call the attention of the House to the fact stated in Dr. Anderson's Petition. Their impression is that under the policy hitherto pursued, the House ought to provide for them.

HALIFAX.—As to the claims made for over-expenditures in Halifax, they report the sum paid out of the Treasury to be one thousand and twenty nine pounds and nine shillings. They are satisfied on enquiry, that the Mayor and the other Members of the Board of Health used their best care and diligence by a careful supervision, by obtaining the supplies by tender and contract, and by rendering it imperative that nothing should be paid for except by a printed or written order from the Health Officer, to keep the expenditures within as moderate limits as the services required; they think it necessary to refer, however, to two items. Ninety pounds one shilling and eight pence half-penny for the price of three boats, and the hire of the men employed in them, and forty pounds five shillings to the Ordnance for the use of a Tent. The latter article was procured from the Ordnance, and after being used, now lies in Her Majesty's stores—the Committee have the assurance of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that he will employ his influence with the proper Authorities to have the sum repaid. The Head of the Department would, as the Committee believe, been glad to relieve the Treasury of this charge, if it had been in his power. As to the charge of boats, they are of opinion, that the service could, if time had permitted, have been done upon better terms, if more care had been bestowed.

They refer the charges made by Dr. Hoffman, two hundred and sixty six pounds, as Health Officer, and by his Assistant Dr. Hume, two hundred and forty four pounds, for their attendance upon the sick. Dr. Hoffman, from the twenty first of May, and Dr. Hume, from the twenty ninth of May to the 30th of September, at the two Hospitals es-

established at Richmond and Melville Island. They have each charged at the rate of two pounds a day, as appears by the bills annexed. It was a very dangerous service, and both have secured the favourable report of the Board of Health, for the zeal and fidelity of their exertions. Dr. Hoffman, on one occasion, had actually to do the disagreeable duty of putting the dead body of one of the inmates of the Hospital into its coffin. They refer to the report of the Board, and to the accounts annexed, and leave the amount of compensation to be awarded to the judgment of the House. They recommend the payment of the annexed claim of five pounds ten shillings due to Dr. Hoffman.

They refer also to the accounts annexed, rendered by Dr. Hoffman, for his services as Health Officer, going on board and examining ships of War. The fees established by law, afford a remedy against the owners of merchant vessels, not so against Her Majesty's ships. The services having been performed, it is but just, if the claim cannot be obtained at the Admiralty, to provide compensation for their hire.

Dr. Hoffman has also urged that better accommodation should be provided for him as Health Officer, by the purchase of a boat; on one occasion, this season, he was thrown into the water, while boarding a vessel, by reason of the insufficiency of the boat. The Committee recommend this subject to the attention of the Executive, and trust that by some arrangement with the Head of the Customs Department, this Officer may, on all suitable occasions, be accommodated by the water-side officers. They lay a letter from Dr. Hoffman, on the subject of his fees, on the table.

They annex a claim made by Mr. Miller, for his services as Quarantine officer, under and by virtue of an appointment made by the Executive, which they have seen in the Royal Gazette. This claim is in addition to the expenditure for boats and men before referred to. They applied to Mr. Miller to ascertain if he kept any record of the actual services performed—no such record was kept, but he states that it was a laborious service, required his attendance sometimes in the night, exposed him to peril in the enforcement of his authority, and that he has now done the duty for several years, and has never yet received any compensation.

They annex an account rendered by the Commissioners of the Poor, for the maintenance, as they allege, of sick emigrants at Waterloo Hospital.

The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the Commissioners have a just claim against the Province for all expenditures made subsequent to the closing of two Hospitals at Richmond and Melville Island; they submit to the House whether the claims anterior to this ought to be paid as a distinct charge upon the Treasury, or rank under the head of transient paupers.

They annex an abstract of the accounts paid, and of the services yet to be provided for.

In conclusion, they beg to report, if any such expenditures be required in future, it should be suggested, that a certain per centage of the amount should be retained in the Treasury until the accounts have been submitted to the Assembly and have met the approval of a Committee. If any errors or overcharge had been discovered, either in the expenditures at Halifax or Pictou, no opportunity would be afforded for correction—for both, except in the items before stated, have been paid in full; and it is to be recollected, that the law which rests the discretion in the Executive to make advances in cases of urgent necessity, provides that the accounts should be submitted to the Assembly for the purpose, of course, of checking and limiting (if expedient) the amount of the expenditure.

It is difficult to apply general rules to cases of exigencies like those now reported on—it is a duty due by the Executive to advance only where a strong, and it may be said, irresistible claim is made,—to urge the Boards of Health to the most vigilant economy in every item of expenditure, and to have every service, which is practicable, done by tender and contract; and particularly that an agreement should be made with Medical men before they are employed.

Your Committee have not thought it judicious to recommend that the expenditures of this

this year be pressed as any claims upon the Maternal Government, being disposed to think that it is not too large a contribution on the part of this Province, to the calamities which have visited our fellow subjects at home. If, however, invaded this year with paupers and sick emigrants, labouring under fever and disease, they would recommend the Executive to adopt the policy pursued in Canada and New Brunswick, and seek compensation for their outlay from the Imperial Treasury.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. YOUNG, Chairman,
E. M. DODD,
H. McDONALD,
SNOW P. FREEMAN,
EDW. L. BROWN.

Halifax, March 8th, 1848.

HALIFAX.		
Amount paid out of the Treasury per Account annexed,		£1029 9 0
The gross amount expended was per Accounts	£1047 14 9	
Deduct from this the proceeds of boats sold	18 5 9	
	<hr/>	
	£1029 9 0	
<i>To be voted—</i>		
Sum for the Poor House.		
“ “ Dr. Hoffman, for general services as Health Officer.		
“ “ for bill per Certificate from the late Mayor,		5 10 0
“ “ for bill for going on board of H. M. Ships of War,		17 5 0
“ “ Mr. Miller’s services as Quarantine Officer.		
<i>To be reduced—</i>		
By sum now lying in the Bank—being proceeds of Articles sold,		17 5 7
Do. claim for Tent now lying in the Ordnance, and value to be secured for the Ordnance.		
PICTOU.		
Amount paid out of the Treasury per Account annexed,		346 15 2
“ “ to Dr. Gilpin for 1 month’s services at Pictou, £50, and expences £24 2s. 6d.		74 2 6
<i>To be voted—</i>		
Sum to Dr. W. Anderson for his services.		
“ “ W. Johnston, Do.		
“ “ T. Cooke; Do.		
Less the sum of £175 paid by order of His Excellency.		
Do. balance in Dr. W. J. Anderson’s hands, £4 16s. 5½d.		
<i>To be voted—</i>		
Sum to Dr. Anderson for his services as Secretary to the Board of Health, from 1843 to 1847.		
“ to James Skinner, Esq. for the use of Farm and Buildings,		60 0 0
“ for Lazaretto (if expedient).		

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT.		
Dr. W. Dennison, for attending four cases of Small Pox,		£18 0 0
YARMOUTH.		
For Expenditures made there under the authority of the Board of Health, including £20 to Dr. H. G. Farish,		35 0 9½
LIVERPOOL.		
For expenditures made there for cases of Small Pox, under the authority of the Overseers of the Poor,		25 0 0
<i>Expence of Quarantine at Halifax.</i>		
Paid George H. Starr for a Boat,		£25 0 0
“ Edward Wallace “		7 0 0
“ John Devlin “		7 0 0
“ Mr. J. P. Miller’s bill for men and outfits,		51 1 8½
		£90 1 8½
Less produce of boats sold	£18 5 9	

No. 63.

(See Page 104.)

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, To our Right Trusty and well beloved Cousin JAMES Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,

GREETING:

Whereas, We did by certain Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Sixteenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Six, in the ninth year of our Reign, constitute and appoint our Right Trusty and Right well beloved Cousin CHARLES MURRAY EARL CATHCART to be our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Province of Nova Scotia, during our Royal pleasure, as by the said recited Letters Patent, relation being thereunto had may more fully and at large appear. Now Know Ye that we have revoked and determined and by these Presents, Do revoke and determine, the said recited Letters Patent and every clause, article and thing therein contained.— And further know you, that we reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage and Loyalty of you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, of our especial Grace certain knowledge and mere motion, Have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do by these Presents, constitute and appoint, you the said EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE to be our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Province of Nova Scotia, in America; the said Province being bounded on the Westward by a line drawn from Cape Sable, across the entrance to the centre of the Bay of Fundy; on the Northward by a line drawn along the centre of the said Bay to the Mouth of the Musquat River, by the said River to its source, and from thence by a due East line across the Isthmus, into the Bay of Verte; on the Eastward by the said Bay Verte and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to the Cape or Promontory called Cape Breton, in the Island of that name, including the said Island, and also including all Islands within six leagues of the Coast; and on the Southward by the Atlantic Ocean, from the said Cape to Cape Sable aforesaid, including the

the Island of that name and all other Islands, within forty leagues of the Coast, with all the rights members and appurtenances, whatsoever thereunto belonging. And we do by these presents, grant provide and declare, that there shall be within our said Province of Nova Scotia, two distinct and separate Councils to be respectively called, the Legislative Council of our said Province of Nova Scotia, and the Executive Council of our said Province of Nova Scotia. And we do further direct and declare our pleasure to be, that all and every the powers and authorities heretofore exercised by the Legislative Council of our said Province of Nova Scotia shall continue to be exercised by our said Legislative Council hereby re-established, and that all the powers and authorities heretofore vested in or exercised by the Executive Council of our said Province of Nova Scotia, shall continue to be exercised by our said Executive Council of our said Province, hereby re-established. And we do hereby appoint and declare, that the said Executive Council and the said Legislative Council respectively shall consist of such and so many Members as have been or shall hereafter be from time to time for that purpose nominated and appointed by Us, under our sign Manual and signet, or as shall be provisionally appointed by you, the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, until our pleasure therein shall be known. Provided nevertheless, and we do hereby declare our pleasure to be, that the total number of the Members for the time being of our said Executive Council resident within our said Province, shall not at any time by any Provisional appointments, be raised to a greater number, in the whole than Nine, and that the total number of the Members of the said Legislative Council resident within our said Province, shall not at any time by any such provisional appointments, be raised to a greater number, in the whole than Twenty-one. And We do further direct and appoint, that five Members of our said Executive Council, shall be a quorum for the dispatch of the Business thereof; and that eight Members of our said Legislative Council, shall be a quorum for the dispatch of the Business thereof. And We do further direct and appoint, that the Members of the said respective Councils, shall hold their respective places during our pleasure and not otherwise, and that the senior Members, respectively for the time being of each of the said respective Councils shall preside at all the deliberations thereof respectively, save only when you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, shall be present and presiding at the deliberations of the said Executive Council, the seniority of the Members of the said Council respectively between themselves being determined, by such Rules and Regulations, as, are for that purpose provided by such Instructions, as are hereafter mentioned. Provided nevertheless, and it is our pleasure, that any Member of the said Legislative Council, who shall be appointed by us, by Warrant under our Signet and Sign Manual to take rank and precedence in the said Council, or who in the absence of any such appointment by us may be provisionally appointed by you in our name to take rank and precedence in the said Council shall so long as such appointments continue in force, and no longer be and be taken to be the senior Member thereof. And we do hereby require and command, you to do and execute all things in due manner, that shall belong unto your said command and the trust we have reposed in you according to the several powers and authorities, granted or appointed you by this present Commission and the Instructions herewith given to you or by such further powers instructions and authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by our Order in our Privy Council or by us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State and according to such reasonable Laws and Statutes as are now in force or shall hereafter be made and agreed upon by you with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of our said Province of Nova Scotia under your Government in such manner and form, as herein is expressed. And our Will and pleasure is, that you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, as soon as may be after the Publication of these our Letters Patent do take the Oaths appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of King George the First intituled "An Act for the further security of His Majesty's person and Government and the succession of the Crown in the heirs of

the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and secret abettors," as altered and explained by Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act for altering the Oath of Abjuration and the assurance and for amending so much of an Act of the seventh year of Her late Majesty Queen Ann, intituled "An Act for the improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms, as after the time therein limited, requires the delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein mentioned to persons indicted of High Treason or Misprision of Treason, or in lieu thereof, the Oath required to be taken, by an Act passed in the Tenth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects," according, as the said former Acts or the said last mentioned Act shall be applicable to your case, and likewise that you take the usual Oaths for the due execution and performance of the Office and Trust of our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our said Province and for the due and impartial Administration of Justice, all which said Oaths our Executive Council of our said Province of Nova Scotia or any three or more of the Members thereof, have hereby full power and authority and are required to tender and administer unto you, which being duly performed, you shall administer unto each of the Members of the said Executive Council and of the said Legislative Council respectively, the Oath commonly called the Oath of Allegiance. And We do further give and grant unto you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, full power and authority from time to time, and at any time hereafter by yourself or by any other to be authorized by you in that behalf, to Administer and give the said Oath of Allegiance to all persons, who shall hereafter be appointed to be Members of the said respective Councils, as well as to all and every such person and persons, as you shall think fit, who shall hold any Office or place of Trust or Profit, or who shall at any time or times pass into our said Province or be resident or abiding therein. And We do hereby give and grant, unto you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, full power and authority to suspend any of the Members of our said Executive and Legislative Councils, respectively from sitting voting and assisting in such respective Councils, if you shall find just cause for so doing, and if it shall at any time happen, that by the death, departure out of our said Province, suspension or resignation of any of the said Councillors or otherwise, there shall be a vacancy in either of our said Councils.

And our Will and pleasure is, that you signify the same to us by the first opportunity that we may under our Signet and Sign Manual constitute and appoint others in their stead. But that our affairs at that distance, may not suffer from want of a due number of Councillors We do hereby give and grant, unto you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, full power and authority to choose as many persons out of the Principal Freeholders, Inhabitants of our said Province of Nova Scotia, as shall be necessary to supply any vacancy or vacancies which may from time to time occur in the said Councils or either of them, which persons, so chosen and appointed by you shall be to all intents and purposes Executive or Legislative Councillors, as the case may be in our said Province, until their appointment shall either be confirmed or disallowed by us. And We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, full power and authority with the advice and consent of our said Executive Council from time to time, as need shall require to summon and call General Assemblies of the Freeholders and Settlers within the Province under your Government in such manner and form, as has already been appointed and used or according to such further powers, instructions and authorities, as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under our Signet and Sign Manual or by our order in our Privy Council.

And our Will and pleasure is, that the persons thereupon duly elected by the major part of the Freeholders of the respective Counties and places and so returned, shall before their sitting, take the Oath of Allegiance, which Oath, you shall commission fit persons, under the Public Seal of our said Province of Nova Scotia to tender and administer

ter, unto them and until the same shall be so taken, no person shall be capable of sitting though elected. And We do hereby declare that the persons so elected and qualified, shall be called and deemed the General Assembly of our said Province of Nova Scotia. And that you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine with the advice and consent of our said Legislative Council and Assembly or the major part of them shall have full power and authority to make constitute and ordain, Laws, Statutes and Ordinances for the Public Peace, Welfare and good Government of our said Province, and of the People and Inhabitants thereof, and such others as shall resort thereto and for the benefit of us our heirs and successors, which said Laws Statutes and Ordinances, are not to be repugnant, but as near as local circumstances will admit agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of this our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Provided that all such Laws, Statutes and Ordinances of what nature or duration, soever, be within three months or sooner after the making thereof, transmitted to us, under the Public Seal of our said Province of Nova Scotia for our approbation or disallowance of the same, as also Duplicates of the same by the next conveyance, and in case any or all of the said Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, not before confirmed by us, shall at any time be disallowed and not approved and so signified by us our heirs or successors, under our or their Sign Manual and Signet or by order of our or their Privy Council, unto you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, then such and so many of the said Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, as shall be so disallowed and not approved, shall from thenceforth cease, determine and become utterly void and of none effect, anything to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. And to the end that nothing may be passed or done by our Legislative Council or Assembly to the prejudice of us, our heirs and successors; We Will and Ordain that you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine shall have and enjoy a negative voice in the making and passing all Laws, Statutes and Ordinances as aforesaid, and you shall and may likewise from time to time, as you shall judge it necessary adjourn, prorogue or dissolve, all General Assemblies as aforesaid. And our further Will and pleasure is, that you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine shall and may keep and use the Public Seal of our said Province of Nova Scotia for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Seal of our said Province under your Government. And We do hereby authorize and empower you to constitute and appoint Judges and in cases requisite Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace and other necessary Officers and Ministers in our said Province for the better administration of Justice and putting the Laws in execution, and to administer or cause to be administered unto them such Oath or Oaths, as are usually given for the due execution and performance of offices and places and for the clearing of truth in Judicial cases. And We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine full power and authority in case any person or persons, commissioned or appointed by us to any office or offices within our said Province, from which they may be liable to be removed by us, shall in your opinion, be unfit to continue in our service to suspend or remove such person or persons, from his or their several employments. And We do hereby give and grant, unto you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, full power and authority, when you shall see cause or shall judge any offender or offenders in Criminal Matters or for any fines or forfeitures due unto us, fit objects of our Mercy, to pardon all such offenders and to remit all such offences and forfeitures. And We do by these presents give and grant unto you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine full power and authority, without expecting any further special Warrant from time to time to give order and warrant, for the preparing of Grants of the Custodies of Idiots and Lunatics and their Estates, as shall be found by Inquisition thereof taken or to be taken, and returnable into our Courts of Chancery and thereupon to make and pass Grants, and Commitments, under the Public Seal of our said Province of Nova Scotia of the Custodies of all Idiots and Lunatics and their Estates to such person or persons, suitors in that behalf, as according to the Rules of Law and the use and practice in those and the like cases you shall judge meet, for that trust. And we do by these presents, authorize and empower you

you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to collate any person or persons to any Churches, Chapels or other Ecclesiastical Benefices within our said Province of Nova Scotia, as often as any of them shall be void. And our Will and pleasure is, that all Public Monies, raised or which shall be raised by any Act made or hereafter to be made as aforesaid in our said Province, be issued out by Warrant from you by and with the advice and consent of our said Executive Council and disposed of by you for the support of the Government of our said Province, or for such other purposes, as shall be particularly directed in and by any such Act and not otherwise. And we do hereby give and grant unto you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, full power and authority by and with the advice and consent of our said Executive Council in our name and on our behalf, to grant and dispose of under the Public Seal of our said Province; such Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments within our said Province as now are or hereafter shall be in our power to grant or dispose of. Provided Nevertheless and We do require, that in granting and disposing of all such lands, tenements and hereditaments, you do conform to and observe the Provisions in that behalf, contained in any Act or Acts made or to be made, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of our said Province for regulating the sale and settlement thereof. And We do hereby declare our pleasure to be, that all such Grants, shall be entered upon record, by such officer or officers, as shall be appointed thereto and shall be good and effectual in Law against us, our heirs and successors. And We do hereby declare and appoint, that you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, shall and may hold, execute and enjoy the office and place of our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Province of Nova Scotia, together with all and singular the powers and authorities, hereby granted unto you for and during our Will and pleasure, and in case of your death or absence out of our said Province of Nova Scotia, We do by these presents, give and grant, all and singular the powers and authorities herein to you granted to our Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of our said Province, or in the absence of any such Lieutenant-Governor to such person, as we may by warrant under our Sign Manual and Signet authorize and appoint to be the Administrator of the Government of our said Province such powers and authorities to be by him executed and enjoyed during our pleasure, but if upon your death or absence out of our said Province of Nova Scotia, there be no person upon the place commissioned and appointed by us to be our Lieutenant-Governor or specially appointed by us to Administer the Government within our said Province, Our Will and pleasure is, that until your return from any such absence or until our further pleasure shall be known, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of our Forces within our said Province of Nova Scotia, shall take upon him the Administration of the Government thereof, and shall execute in our said Province this our Commission and the aforesaid Instructions and the several powers and authorities therein contained in the same manner and to all intents and purposes as other our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, should or ought to do. And We do hereby require and command All our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other the Inhabitants of our said Province to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, in the execution of this our Commission and of the powers and authorities therein contained. In Witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made Patent. Witness ourself, at Westminster, the first day of October, in the tenth year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

EDMUNDS.

No. 64.

(See Page 105.)

(Copy.)

*Little Falls, New Brunswick, }
26th October, 1847. }*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for your Excellency's information, the enclosed copy of an order, which I received from the Inspector General of Fortifications on the 22nd Instant.

And with reference thereto, beg leave to state, that as soon after the close of the working season, as the accounts can be prepared, they shall be forwarded to your Excellency.

I have the honor &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

WM. ROBINSON.
*Captn. R. Engr's.
Bt. Major.*

His Excellency Lieutenant General
Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded for the information and guidance of Major Robinson.

(Signed)

R. WALDERSON.

30th August, 1847.

(Copy.)

Office of Ordnance, 20th August, 1847. ^{S.}_{121.}

SIR,

The Board having made a communication to the Secretary of State on a letter from Major Robinson of the Royal Engineers, dated 27th May last, which was forwarded by the Asst. Inspector General of Fortification on the 16th June, regarding the progress of the exploration survey for a line of Railroad between Halifax and Quebec, and the amount necessary for carrying it on, and requested His Lordship to obtain from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury a further credit on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, to enable the Commissioners engaged on the Survey to continue their operations to the 30th September next.

I am directed to acquaint you therewith, and that Earl Grey has signified that in addition to the several sums of £1300 and £2000, which have been advanced by the Commissariat Officer at Halifax on account of this service to the 30th June last—

Their Lordships have authorized the Commissary to make further issues, upon the requisition of the Officer in charge of the Survey, to the extent of £1844 to defray expenses to the 30th next September.

Lord Grey has also expressed his desire, that the Commissioners employed on this Survey may be instructed to prepare accounts of the whole expenditure incurred up to the close of the present working season, within the territory of each of the three Provinces which have been explored, and to furnish those accounts to the respective Govern-
ors,

ors, who will in the meantime be instructed by His Lordship to apply for repayment on the Meeting of the Provincial Legislatures.

The Board therefore request you will call upon the Officers employed, for the account required by the Secretary of State.

I have, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

G. BUTLER.

(For the Secretary.)

True Copy.

WM. ROBINSON,
Capt. R. Eng'rs.
Bt. Major.

M. Genl. Sir J. F. BURGOYNE, K. C. B.

(Copy.)

No. 46.

Downing Street, 18th November, 1847.

SIR,

I herewith inclose for your information the copy of a letter which has been addressed to one of my Under Secretaries of State by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, stating that their Lordships have authorized the Officer in charge of the Commissariat in Nova Scotia, to issue the sum of £1560 6s. 4d. to meet the expenses of the Railway Survey in British North America, for the quarter ending on the 31st December next.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lt. GOVERNOR Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c., &c., &c.

Railway Exploration Survey Office, }
Halifax, 4th March, 1848. }

SIR,

In obedience to the orders of Earl Grey, to prepare Accounts of the whole expenditure which has been incurred on the Exploration Survey for a Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec up to the close of the last working season, and to furnish those Accounts to the respective Governors with the view to the repayment of the sum expended, on the meeting of the Provincial Legislatures.

I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency six Quarterly Abstracts, shewing in detail the Expenditure which has been incurred from the commencement of the Survey up to the 31st of December, 1847, and five General Abstracts shewing the Total Expenditure, and divided under certain Heads as explained therein.

The vouchers connected with the three first Quarterly Abstracts were forwarded to England for examination and to be audited, in or previous to the month of May, 1847.

Those

Those connected with the three last Quarters remain still in this office, and as many of them are common to the three Provinces and cannot therefore be sent to each in original, they will also be forwarded to England, to be audited with the former ones.

By the General Abstracts it will be seen that the Total Expenditure incurred to the 31st of December, 1847, has been £11,577 Is. 8d. Sterling, which divided equally among the three Provinces, agreeably to Earl Grey's Despatch to Your Excellency, dated Feby. 9th, 1848, will give the sum of £3,959 7d. Sterling, to be provided for by the Legislature of Nova Scotia,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's
Most ob't humble Servant,

WM. ROBINSON,
Capt. R. Eng'rs.
Bt. Major.

His Excellency

Lt. Genl. Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B.
Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia,
&c., &c., &c.

Railway Exploration Survey Office,
Halifax, 10th March, 1848. }

SIR,

In reference to Lord Grey's Despatch to Your Excellency, dated the 9th Feb'y, 1848, No. 61, stating that taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the most equitable arrangement will be, to charge each of the Colonies with one third of the whole expense of the Survey for the proposed Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

I beg leave to forward for Your Excellency's information a copy of the Letter dated the 18th Decr., 1847, referred to in His Lordship's Despatch, in the hope that for the reasons therein stated, the justice of making an equal division of the Expenditure will be admitted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and that in conjunction with Canada, New Brunswick will thereby be relieved of a portion of the heavy charge which must otherwise fall upon that Province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your ob't humble Servant,

WM. ROBINSON,
Capt. R. Eng'rs.
Bt. Major.

His Excellency

Lt. Genl. Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B.
Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

(Copy.)

Halifax, Nova Scotia, December 16th, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that having arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst., upon the termination of the operations in the Field of the Exploration Parties, for a Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, my attention was immediately directed to making up the Accounts of the Expenditure incurred thereon to the 31st Decr. next, in conformity with the orders of Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies—that the Commissioners employed on this Survey should prepare Accounts of the whole Expenditure up to the close of the present working season, within the Territory of each of the three Provinces which have been explored, and to furnish these Accounts to the respective Governors, with a view to their repayment.

And I beg leave to submit the enclosed Abstract, to show as nearly as can be ascertained at the moment, the proportions which will fall to each Province.

The Abstract is necessarily made in very general terms, because all the items of expenditure have not yet been made up by the Heads of Parties, and the Accounts are only now under course of examination.

I have to solicit the further commands of His Lordship in reference to the partition of the sum of £1000 which has been expended in England for purchase and repairs of Instruments—for the passage money across the Atlantic, and pay and subsistence of the officers of Royal Engineers and men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, up to the date of their landing at Halifax.

I beg leave also to request His Lordship's attention to the larger sum which will be borne by New Brunswick in proportion to the other two Provinces—incurred for the Survey of this great line in which all have a common interest.

The larger amount spent in New Brunswick arises from two causes—

First.—Owing to its wilderness state and the greater difficulties encountered, its Exploration required larger parties and took a longer time than either of the other two Provinces.

It has required the labours of two working Seasons, and two lines have been found through its Territory.

In Canada the Exploration only commenced this last season, and but one line has been found through it. The prosecution of the second line in continuation of that in New Brunswick, will not be recommended in our General Report.

Canada has also had the benefit of the first outfit required at the commencement, and of the experience gained in the first year's exploration.

The second cause has been that in consequence of its central situation, Fredericton was selected for the office, and there during the winter of 1846-7 the Surveyors and Draftsmen, with the detachment of Sappers and Miners, were employed in making up the Plans and Sections and calculations of their summer's work.

This portion comprising the office or in-door work, has tended much to swell the sum spent within the Territory of New Brunswick, probably by £1500.

This amount being for Superintendence and other services common to the three Provinces, can, if His Lordship approves, be divided either equally among them, or in proportion to the number of miles of Railway passing through each.

The Office having been removed from Fredericton to Halifax for the benefit of being in communication with Mr. Johnston, Attorney General, Joint-Commissioner with Capt. Henderson and myself, to report upon the Boundary between Canada and New Brunswick, and the operations in the field having terminated, all the future expenses, or at least for some two or three months to come, while the Plans and Sections are being made up, will

will be incurred within the Territory of Nova Scotia, and no portion of them within that of Canada, which will nevertheless be receiving the benefit of this Expenditure.

The total expense of the Exploration up to the 31st of December, will be nearly £12,000, or at the rate of about £19 per mile.

If this sum were to be divided according to the number of miles of the proposed Railway passing through each Province, it would be as under—

	MILES.	£
Through Nova Scotia - - - -	120	2250
“ New Brunswick, - - - -	240	4500
“ Canada, - - - -	280	5250
	<u>640</u>	<u>12,000</u>

But as the Great Atlantic Terminus will be in Nova Scotia, and the line will merely pass, as it were, through New Brunswick, that circumstance might be a sufficient reason for making the former pay an equal share of the expense.

If equally divided, which I think would meet with the greater amount of popular favour in the Provinces generally, then the amount to each would be £4000 nearly.

I have taken the liberty to offer these few remarks and also to address you direct on this subject, in consequence of the short interval of time occurring between the arrival of the several parties at Halifax, when only the accounts could be taken in hand, and the meeting of the Provincial Legislatures, which occurs towards the end of January next.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your ob't humble Servant,

(Signed)

WM. ROBINSON,
Captn. R. Eng'rs.
Bt. Major.

B. HAWES, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

True Copy.

WM. ROBINSON,
Captn. R. Eng'rs.
Bt. Major.

(Copy.)

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 16th December, 1847.

General Abstract shewing the probable amount of Expenditure to the 31st of December, 1847, on account of the Railway Exploration Survey between Halifax and Quebec, and the relative proportions spent within the Territory of each Province, so far as the same can be ascertained up to the present time.

Total amount of Expenditure to 31st December, 1847,	£12,000
Proportion in Nova Scotia,	£2,200
“ “ New Brunswick,	6,400
“ “ Canada,	2,400
	<u>£11,000</u>

Sums expended in Outfits, for passages of Officers and men,
of Detachment, Pay, &c., not within the Territory of
either Province,

£ 1,000

£12,000

(Signed)

WM. ROBINSON,
Captn. R. Engr's.
Bt. Major.

*Railway Exploration Survey Office, }
Halifax, February 29th, 1848. }*

*Abstract shewing the Expenditure which has been incurred to the 31st December, 1847, on
account of the Exploration Survey, for a Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax through
New Brunswick to Quebec.*

No. of Item.	Heads of Expenditure.	Sterling.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Passage of Officers and Men across the Atlantic,	365	4	6
2	Salaries of Officers,	1806	0	5
3	Regimental Pay of Royal Sappers and Miners,	526	0	4
4	Working Pay of Royal Sappers and Miners,	763	18	6
5	Other allowances to Royal Sappers and Miners,	167	10	7
6	Salaries of Civil Surveyors,	1772	9	8
7	Purchase and Repair of Instruments, &c.	360	12	2
8	Equipment and Stores,	365	14	2
9	Laborers' Wages,	2205	19	4
10	Provisions and Board and Lodging,	1689	3	6
11	Transport of Provisions and conveyance of Stores,	504	13	6
12	Travelling Expenses,	659	15	2
13	Office Rent and Office Expenses,	159	18	2
14	Stationery, Drawing Materials, and Printed Forms,	131	17	0
15	Postages on Letters,	41	1	5
16	Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenses,	357	3	3
Total Sterling—£		11877	1	8

NOTE.—Of Items 2, 3, 4 and 6, the sum
of £1641 18s. may be considered as Office
Expenditure.

WM. ROBINSON,
Captn. R. Engr's.
Bt. Major.

NOVA SCOTIA.

*Railway Exploration Survey Office, }
Halifax, February 29th, 1848. }*

Abstract shewing the Expenditure which has been incurred to the 31st December, 1847, on account of the Exploration Survey, for a Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax through New Brunswick to Quebec.

Within the Territory of Nova Scotia.

	Amount Sterling.		
	£	s.	d.
Expenditure September Quarter, 1846,	378	15	10½
“ December “ 1846,	6	2	7½
“ March “ 1847,	60	18	10¾
“ June “ 1847,	141	6	11
“ September “ 1847,	247	19	0½
“ December “ 1847,	398	16	10
Proportion of Sterling Expenses under Items 2, 3 and 4 of Abstract No. 2, made up according to the No. of days the Officers and Men were actually engaged in each Province,	972	19	0
Total within the Territory of Nova Scotia—	2206	19	2
Add one third part of Sterling Expenses not incurred within the Territory of either Province, under Items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 16 of Abstract No. 2.	376	12	2
Total for Nova Scotia, Sterling—	2583	11	4

WM. ROBINSON,
Capt. R. Eng^{rs}.
Bt. Major.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Railway Exploration Survey Office, }
Halifax, February 29th, 1848. }*

Abstract shewing the Expenditure which has been incurred to the 31st December, 1847, on account of the Exploration Survey, for a Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax through New Brunswick to Quebec.

Within the Territory of New Brunswick.

	Amount Sterling.		
	£	s.	d.
Expenditure September Quarter, 1846,	550	1	2½
“ December “ 1846,	1414	5	2¾
“ March “ 1847,	450	6	1½
“ June, “ 1847,	550	10	5
“ September “ 1847,	752	18	8¼
“ December “ 1847,	888	2	5
Proportion			

	Amount Sterling.		
	£	s.	d.
Proportion of Sterling Expenses under Items 2, 3 and 4 of Abstract No. 2, made up according to the No. of days the Officers and Men were actually engaged in each Province,	1378	10	3
Total within the Territory of New Brunswick—	5984	14	4
Add one third part of Sterling Expenses not incurred within the Territory of either Province, and under Items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 16 of Abstract No. 2.	376	12	2
Total for New Brunswick, Sterling—	6361	6	6

WM. ROBINSON,
Capt. R. Eng'rs.
Bt. Major.

CANADA.

*Railway Exploration Survey Office, }
Halifax, February 29th, 1848. }*

Abstract shewing the Expenditure which has been incurred to the 31st December, 1847, on account of the Exploration Survey, for a Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax through New Brunswick to Quebec.

Within the Territory of Canada.

	Amount Sterling.		
	£	s.	d.
Expenditure September Quarter, 1846,			
“ December “ 1846,	182	11	4½
“ March “ 1847,			
“ June “ 1847,	246	18	4
“ September, “ 1847,	936	19	4½
“ December “ 1847,	781	16	6
Proportion of Sterling Expenses under Items 2, 3 and 4 of Abstract No. 2, made up according to the No. of days the Officers and Men were actually engaged in each Province,	407	6	0¾
Total within the Territory of Canada—	2555	11	8
Add one third part of Sterling Expenses not incurred within the Territory of either Province, under Items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 16 of Abstract No. 2.	376	12	2
Total for Canada, Sterling—	2932	3	10

WM. ROBINSON,
Capt. R. Eng'rs.
Bt. Major.

No. 65.

(See Page 108.)

The Committee to whom were referred the Petitions of Jonath. Harris, master of the Schr. Eliel Thayer, and Edward Rice, owner, Report—

That having obtained all the information in their power touching the subject referred to them—the facts are as follow :

That the Brigantine called Eliel Thayer, of which Jonath. Harris was Master, and Edward Rice, owner, arrived at Belliveu's Cove, in the district of the Port of Weymouth, about the 15th of Sepr. last, from the Port of Sligo, in Ireland, having on board 28 Emigrant Passengers, and that the said Passengers were immediately landed in that district, and were travelling through the County, no report or entry having been made at the Custom House—that the Collector complained to two Magistrates to the effect that the Law of the Province, 2 Vict. Chap. 48, might be enforced—that on the second day of October Mr. Edward Rice, the owner, who resides ten miles from the Custom House, applied to the Collector to enter and handed him a Victualling Bill, dated Port of Sligo, 29th July, 1847, and after some conversation on the subject as to the number of Passengers, the Collector refused to enter the Vessel until the master made an efficient entry of all the Passengers brought out and landed, and paid the Head Money—that accordingly the Master on the same day presented his Manifest of Twenty-four passengers brought out in the said vessel, and although the Collector brought to his notice that information had been given him that twenty-eight had been landed, he still persisted in the correctness of his Manifest, and the Custom House Report was so filled up and signed by the Captain, and the sum of Six Pounds, being the amount of Head Money upon Twenty-four passengers was accordingly paid to the Collector, which has been transmitted to the Treasurer of the Province—that upon the complaint of the Collector as aforesaid, the said Jonath. Harris, the master, was summoned on the 27th day of September to appear before Colin Campbell and Cereno Jones, Esquires, two Justices of the Peace, at a certain day following, to shew cause, if any he had, why a Fine should not be imposed upon him for landing passengers from the above mentioned Ship or Vessel contrary to the Laws in such case made and provided—and accordingly after the said Jonath. Harris had been duly served, and the trial put off by Counsel of parties till the 11th October, the said Justices adjudged that the said Jonath. Harris should pay the sum of Fifty Pounds for landing more passengers than reported by four from the Brigantine Eliel Thayer, and for landing twenty-eight passengers without reporting said vessel, contrary to Law. The testimony upon which the judgment was made up is as follows:—Ann Rily deposes and saith, that she came out passenger in Brig. Eliel Thayer, Jonath. Harris, master, from Ireland—there were in all 28 passengers on board said Vessel, none in deponent's opinion under fourteen years of age, to the best of deponent's recollection said passengers were landed on the fifteenth day of September last, one young man was shipped on board another vessel after said brigantine arrived, boy Mitchell was working a little on board. Upon this judgment and conviction amounting to Fifty Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence, penalty and Costs, a warrant was issued against the said Jonath. Harris, with directions for want of property to apprehend the body and commit the same to gaol, there to remain until the penalty and costs be paid, or for the space of three months according to the directions of the statute.

Upon these facts the said Jonathan Harris, the master, and Edward Rice, the owner of said Brigantine, have petitioned your Honourable House: the one to obtain a remission of the fine or penalty—the other a return of the Head Money, and have set forth in their petitions their respective claims.

Jonathan Harris, the master, states that he landed in Clare, on the 27th September last past 24 Passengers; and, having left with Mr. Rice, his owner, the papers belonging to the Custom House, to be sent to the Collector as he was accustomed to do, proceeded to Yarmouth to visit his family. That upon his return after a few days absence to take

charge of his vessel, he was informed that the Collector at Weymouth would not enter the vessel until he attended himself, which he accordingly did and paid the Head Money required—that upon the same day that he entered the vessel he was arrested by the Authorities at Weymouth, to take his trial before the Justices aforesaid, for having landed the Passengers before entry at the Custom House—that in consequence of the vessel being loaded and ready for sea he could not wait to attend the trial, and left his cause to be conducted by Mr. Rice, the owner, in his absence—that the Magistrates gave judgement against him as aforesaid. And the master further states that altho' he landed the Passengers as aforesaid before entry, he did do it in ignorance, and thought that all would be done as formerly; and if he violated the Law in this particular it was unintentional. He also states that having a large family, and being unable to pay the fine, he hopes your Honorable House will consider his case favorably, under all the circumstances. His Petition has also been favorably recommended to the notice of the House by many persons acquainted with the Petitioner.

The Petition of Edward Rice sets forth that being the owner of the Vessel called the Eliel Thayer, Jonath. Harris the master, contracted to bring Twenty-four Passengers from Ireland, all of whom at the time of leaving were destined for the United States—that said Vessel and Passengers arrived at Clare in the latter part of August or first of September last. That at the time of arrival of the Vessel the Petitioner was desirous of despatching the same as soon as circumstances would permit, and while employed in obtaining a conveyance for said Passengers to the United States had them landed, and provided them with a temporary lodging on shore, in order to enable him to prepare his vessel for her next voyage; and that he, the Petitioner, as soon as he obtained conveyances for said Passengers, sent them all, with the exception of four persons, to the United States—some of those which were sent only remained in Clare three or four days, and none more than ten or fifteen; the Petitioner having been called upon to pay and having actually paid Six Pounds Head Money on Twenty-four Passengers, asks the remission of Five Pounds, on the ground that four only of the Passengers remained at Clare, the other Twenty being sent to the United States.

Upon this latter Petition your Committee entertain little doubt—and think that as a fact Twenty-four persons were landed in Clare, and as no entry or no application was made to the Collector for entry until the second of October, nearly a month after—and as at the time of payment of the Head Money no protest was made by the Captain—that the Passengers had been landed only for a temporary purpose—and as it is the fact that the whole number were not sent forward to the United States, and those which were sent, obtained passages by chance or accident in other vessels—the Owner not providing his own for that purpose, and because further the said Passengers were permitted to travel throughout the Country as they were inclined, and it was matter of uncertainty whether Mr. Rice could or could not have procured the passages for them as aforesaid—your Committee think that Mr. Rice has made out no case why his Head Money should be returned: this money having been paid into the Treasury as part of a General Fund for the purposes of emigration.

With reference to the Petition of Jonath. Harris, the master, your Committee have some difficulty, but will state the facts—a Summons was issued by the Magistrates on the 27th of September against the master to shew cause why the fine should not be imposed for landing passengers contrary to law; on the second of October following the head-money was paid by the master; on the 11th of October the judgment and conviction of the Magistrates was given against him, not only for landing twenty-eight passengers without reporting said vessel contrary to law, but also for landing more passengers than reported by four; so that there are two questions arising upon the Conviction, and your Committee, without considering it necessary to inquire whether the Conviction would be illegal, by reason of its reference to a charge, which the summons upon the master did not call upon him to answer, feel it their duty to view the case on its real merits,—first, as to the land-

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ing of the Passengers contrary to Law. As it appears, as far as your Committee can get the information, the act of the Master in landing the Passengers, was done under the immediate supervision of the Owner, through whose neglect it was, that the Vessel was not reported and entered at the Custom House in proper time; and as it also appears, that as soon as the fact was brought to his notice, that the Collector refused to enter the Vessel without his personal attendance,—he immediately complied with the directions of the Officer, and paid the Head Money as before stated. Second, as to the charge of landing more Passengers than reported—by four, and which appears to be the main point upon which the conviction of the Magistrates was made up,—your Committee have only to regret that the Owner who attended at the trial on behalf of the Master, did not bring to the notice of the Magistrates facts, no doubt in his possession, which have been brought to the notice of your Committee; and it is matter of surprise and almost of suspicion, unless it be that at the time of the trial, the vessel had sailed and he was not able to obtain the attendance of witnesses, whose affidavits are now before us,—the prosecution was supported only by the testimony of Mrs. Riley, who states under oath, that Twenty-eight Passengers were shipped and landed at Clare, it appears that no testimony of a contradictory nature was produced by the Master or his Agent—the judgment and conviction was therefore to a certain extent correct,—that is if they had had the right to consider a charge not contained in the Summons.

In answer to this the Captain Harris has submitted for the information of your Committee, not only his own affidavit but also the affidavits of others, and amongst them the affidavits of two of the Passengers who were shipped and landed at Clare properly attested to, which corroborate and explain the testimony of the witness on the part of the prosecution. By these it appears that Twenty-eight Passengers were shipped at Ireland, one of whom engaged to serve as a Seaman, in the vessel, another a Steward, and a third was bound as an Apprentice, and a fourth left the Vessel at Sea to go to the United States, and that only Twenty-four were landed at Clare. Now if this be true, and your Committee can hardly bring themselves to think that their affidavits would now be concocted and devised for the purpose of evading a fine, the case presents itself rather less unfavorably to your Committee, than when it was submitted to the Magistrates—although at the same time there seems to have been in the conduct of both master and owner, not that plain, open, frank and ingenuous statement of all the facts, which should never be lost sight of in cases like the present.

In conclusion your Committee, whilst they see no sufficient reason why the Head Money should be restored to the owner—as long as any doubt exists, the case of the master should be viewed more favorably—and, therefore, beg to recommend to your Honorable House for their consideration, whether, under the circumstances of this case, the fine should not be remitted, upon the condition that the master should pay and discharge the costs incurred in the prosecution. All which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. HALL,
W. A. HENRY,
PETER SMYTH.

No. 66.

(See Page 108.)

The Committee to whom the enquiries relating to the expediency of erecting a line of Electric Telegraph from Halifax to Quebec were entrusted, begs leave to report as follows:—

That they have completed their enquiries into the important subjects referred to them, and have fully examined Mr. Gisborne, now here, the Superintendent in Canada of the line
of

of Telegraph erected there by the British N. A. Electric Telegraph Company. They have thus ascertained that this Company have raised £6500 Capital—that they have expended say in round numbers about £5000, and have a balance of £1500 in hand. That the line of posts is now erected from Quebec to Metis, a distance of 204 miles, that the wires and other apparatus are procured and ready to be put up, and that the Company, if they pleased, could have this part of the line in working order in the course of three weeks.—That they are anxious to complete the line to Campbellton, the boundary line of Canada, a further distance of 114 miles, for the expense of which this £1500 could be applied, and that Mr. Gisborne has come to the Lower Provinces duly authorized by the Directors to induce their Legislatures or Capitalists to aid them in the grand Provincial object of completing the line from Halifax, the Atlantic, to Quebec the present Metropolis of Canada.

That in New Brunswick last year a Bill was passed to incorporate a Company to pursue the line through that Province, and a bonus of £2500 was offered—but this Sum was made conditional on the line after reaching Miramichi instead of pursuing an Easterly course to the Bend of the Peticodiac, diverging thence Westerly to St. John and Fredericton, and after running this circle proceeding around to the head of the Bay. A line so constructed and so clearly against the interests of Canada could not be adopted by the Company, and therefore all operations for its completion were, during the last year, wisely suspended. Mr. Gisborne states, that, while lately at Fredericton he induced a Committee to report in favor of the direct line from Miramichi to Peticodiac, and he has every hope that the House will adopt such Report, reducing however the bonus from £2500 to £1500.

It appears from this to your Committee, on the statements made by him that the Patentees of the Electric Telegraph, Messrs. Morse and others in the United States, and now having under control a line extending from Portland, Maine, to Saint Louis in the far West—passing of course through all the principal cities in the Atlantic States, and to be completed in the course of next year as far as New Orleans—have now Agents before the Legislature of New Brunswick soliciting for an Act of Incorporation, and agreeing to build a line to Bangor, Calais, and thence to St. John and Peticodiac—they ask for no privileges and no grant—they want the right of road only; and we are informed that if successful there, the same or other Agents will come on to Nova Scotia and apply for a similar permission from this Legislature—that is to say, the right of building the line of Telegraph from the head of the Bay of Fundy to Halifax. Mr. Gisborne, on behalf of the Company at Quebec, advises that no such privilege should be ceded to any American Company—that it would be prejudicial to the interests of Canada, unfair to the Company with which he is connected, because they have built their line approaching the Atlantic in the belief that their Sister Provinces would encourage this enterprise and respond to it in good faith—and he put before your Committee a variety of facts to prove, that, so far as regards this Province, it would be a wanton disregard of our own interests if we did not engage in the enterprise, and build it with our own Funds, as it promised to be one of the most profitable lines in the whole Continent of British North America.

The Committee annex a statement of the Capital required to build the line from Halifax to Quebec, and of the probable receipts calculated, as Mr. Gisborne alleges, on a very moderate estimate.

He states that the line from Halifax to Amherst can be put up, including all extras, at £20 a mile—say however in round numbers at the cost of £3000. The line was built in Canada at £22 10s. a mile—this the Directors think too high. It provides for two Stations, one at Halifax and the other at Amherst—other Stations may be added if the business requires it. The experience had in Canada and in the United States shews that there is no practical difficulty in pursuing the line through even a wooded country—that if the wires are broken they are easily repaired—that they have not been wantonly destroyed, and that the line between Quebec and Montreal, which has been in operation since September last, has been but very rarely interrupted, Mr. Gisborne having been the

the Superintendent of the office at Quebec for some months past, his testimony is valuable on this point.

To give some idea of the progress made in Canada, the Committee have been informed that the line is now completed from Quebec to Montreal, thence to Toronto, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Mr. Gisborne has himself communicated directly from Quebec to New York, and he states that so rapid is the means of communication, that the substance of the English News has reached Quebec from Boston, a distance of 1400 miles, between the time the Steamer was signalled off the harbour and before she had got up to the wharf. He himself lately transmitted a message of the kind from Quebec to Boston. A gentleman who wished to obtain a passage in the steamer to sail in the course of two or three days, came to the office and requested him to ascertain at Boston if a berth could be had, the message was of course sent to the Agent of the applicant with an order to pay the money, in about two hours the reply came back that the passage had been secured, paid for, and that he might govern himself accordingly. Such messages might be sent from Quebec now to all parts of the States—and if the line were completed to Halifax with two branches—one of course to Quebec, and the other to St. John and to Boston—it would open an immediate intercourse with the States, as far South next year as New Orleans, and by the way of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Buffalo, as far West as Chicago, on Lake Michigan.

It is submitted, that as this is the first port at which the Steamers touch on their passage from Liverpool to Boston and New York, and the last of departure on their homeward voyage, the Telegraph from Halifax to the Bend of the Peticodiac must be the channel of conveyance of the earliest information from Europe and the latest from the United States, relative to the state of the Markets, of Exchange, and the prospects of speculation. The effect of this is obvious, in making the Canadas and the States dependent on us for its transfer. Some of your Committee think that it must have an important influence in giving our Merchants a direct connection and interest with many of the speculations between the Old World and the New. As the messages either sent from, or received at, the Station here must be communicated confidentially to resident Agents they must naturally feel anxious to participate in the projected speculation. Orders for Insurance, the sale or purchase of exchange, of flour and other property, will lead to an increase and rapid intercourse between this City and Boston and New York—but for the present they suggest these as probable results—as to the anticipated returns from the line, Mr. Gisborne calculates that the transmission of News to and by the Editors of the Press in the States and Canada will yield annually not less than £1000 to £1500. He states that the line from Quebec to Toronto is owned by one Company—that the branch from Quebec to Montreal has only been in operation since September last—that the charge between these two cities for 10 words is 1s. 10½d.—that at these rates he has taken at the office in Quebec £16 a day—that the average receipts have been £8 a day, and the returns from this part of the travel, 180 miles, has paid since September the whole expense of the line of 700 miles in length.

Although it has been suggested that no American Company should be permitted to erect a line for themselves, and to be put under their control through the territory of Nova Scotia, it is contemplated that on the line being completed they would be placed on terms of perfect equality. The age is too enlightened and the principles of reciprocity too generally recognized to justify your Committee to recommend that any improper obstructions should be created against a free intercourse and a rapid exchange of thought between the Capital of this Province and the Citizens of the United States—they ought to be placed on the same terms as our own subjects—no higher rates ought to be exacted from them; it is our duty to show them that we are guided by no unfriendly spirit: but still your Committee are decidedly of opinion that this is an enterprize which ought to be kept under our own control and that it would neither be creditable to the Legislature nor to our private Capitalists, if the Capitalists of a Foreign State were permitted to erect the first line of Telegraph upon the Soil of this Province.

The Committee have had before them the testimonials submitted by Mr. Gisborne, and are satisfied from them, and from the readiness with which every enquiry was met, that reliance may be put on the information he has communicated.

Your Committee thus submit the facts—they leave the question to the further action of the House—more particularly as the Members of the Local Administration state that they intend to move upon it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. YOUNG,
W. B. TAYLOR,
J. W. JOHNSTON,
THOMAS KILLAM,
HENRY Y. MOTT,
CHAS. F. HARRINGTON,
JAMES D. FRASER.

Halifax, March 8th, 1848.

“BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.”

CAPITAL—INTEREST—AND ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Capital, £15,000.

Interest at 6 per cent.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£900	0	0
Salary of Superintendent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	0	0
“ Assistant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
“ Terminus Operator,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	0	0
“ Bend	“	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	0	0
“ 5 Intermediate “	ea. £100,	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	0	0
“ 2 Messengers,	“ £50,	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
Repairs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	0	0
Acids, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
Rent, Fuel, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	0	0
								£2,975	0	0

Will guarantee the expenditure not to exceed the above amount.

F. N. G.

LOWEST ESTIMATE OF PROCEEDS.

ALLOWING 300 WORKING DAYS.

15 Com's daily from Halifax to Quebec at 3s. 9d. ea.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£843	15	0
25 “ “ “ “ to N. B. and U. S. at 1s. 10½d. ea.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	562	10	0
5 “ “ “ small stations in any direction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	0	0
20 “ “ “ Quebec “ “	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	0	0
Steamer and Public News to Canada and U. S.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	0
								£3906	5	0
								Deduct	2975	0
									£931	5
										0
										or
										about 12½ per ct. profit.

N. B. *In all probability the proceeds would be about one third more than the above estimate.*

F. N. GISBORNE.

March 6th, 1848.

No. 67.

(See Page 108.)

The Committee to whom were referred the accounts of Monies drawn out of the Provincial Treasury for the Relief of Poor Settlers, in purchasing for them Provision and Seed, beg leave to Report as follows :

That over and above the ordinary appropriations of the Road Service of the past year, the sum of £600 was granted by the Legislature for the Relief of Poor Settlers for the County of Cape Breton, £350 for the County of Inverness, and £300 for the County of Richmond, upon the condition that the Poor receiving relief should perform labor on the Roads to the amount of the sums received—in addition to which certain grants were made to Colored People in many Counties subject to no restrictions—these grants were made by the House upon sufficient proof being brought to their notice by the Members of those Counties, of the extreme state of destitution which then existed in various Settlements therein, and which has since been realized to an extent far exceeding their expectations at the time. The distress occasioned by the failure of the Potato Crop, in those Counties, for the two previous years, and partially of the Wheat Crop, rendered it necessary that provision should be made to the Poor to assist in procuring the Grain and Seed necessary to enable them, by the assistance of Providence, to prevent a recurrence of their misfortunes, and to place them in that comparative degree of comfort they formerly enjoyed; but unfortunately the benevolent intentions of the Legislature have been frustrated and overrated—the expectations of the farmer have been blighted—poverty, wretchedness and misery have spread through the Island of Cape Breton and also many other parts of the Province to an alarming degree—and notwithstanding the caution and vigilance of the Representatives, large sums of Money have of necessity been advanced from the Treasury to relieve the pressing wants of the people.

Your Committee have given their attention to all the accounts, documents, and vouchers, submitted to them with reference to the different Counties which have received assistance by advances from the Treasury—and without entering into minute details, which they consider not to be necessary, will give such a general outline and statement as will afford correct information to the House on the subject referred to:—

1. The County of Cape Breton had advances made to it from the Treasury, over and above the sums appropriated for Roads, and not accounted for in 1846,	£244 11 7
It received during the past year from the Treasury,	3769 17 8

£4014 9 3

The amount the County was entitled to is as follows,

£2190 Cross Roads.	
600 Grant to Poor.	
300 Great Roads.	3090 0 0
	£924 9 3

In addition to which One Hundred and Seventy Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and Six Pence, have been advanced since the commencement of this year,	175 11 6
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The whole amounting to One Thousand One Hundred Pounds and Nine Pence over advanced to that County, and to be accounted for if required by the House out of the Road Grant for the present year,	1100 0 9
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Your Committee have examined the accounts, vouchers and certificates of Magistrates from the County with reference to the faithful expenditure of the £600 advanced to the destitute

APPENDIX, No. 67.

destitute, and find that the labour has been expended according to the Provisions of the Act. The sum of £1100 above referred to is chargeable in full against the County, and no returns of labour have been made on that account :

2. The County of Richmond received from the Treasury in Dec., 1846,	£119 18 9
and to be accounted for out of the Road Grant of 1847,	
The amount advanced from the Treasury in 1847, was,	2021 11 2
	£2141 9 11

The amount the County was entitled to draw was

£1500 Cross Roads,
200 Great Roads,
300 Destitute,

£2000

Total—

2000 0 0

£141 9 11

In addition to which the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven pounds and sixpence, has been advanced to that County since the commencement of the present year,

377 0 6

Leaving a Balance of £518 10 5
advanced to that County and to be accounted for if required by the House, out of the Road Grant for the present year.

Your Committee have examined into all the documents submitted to them, in reference to this County, and regret to state that with the exception of £200 granted to the Great Roads, all the other sums were expended in the purchase of Meal and Provisions for that County. No returns of labour performed by the destitute have been submitted to your Committee, and they have every reason to believe that none has been done; and from information afforded, not only by letters but from other sources, your Committee entertain the belief, that to a certain extent, the liberality of the Legislature has not met with corresponding gratitude on the part of the people—who have been willing to receive the benefit but have made little return, even in favor of themselves.

3. The County of Inverness in the last year not only drew for the purchase of Seed and Provisions for the Poor all their Road Appropriation, but additional sums, making in all	£3879 12 9
The amount the County was entitled to draw from the Treasury was	
£2070 for Cross Roads,	
300 “ Great Roads,	
350 “ Destitute Settlers,	
£2720	Total—
	2720 0 0
	£1159 12 9

In addition to which the sum of nine hundred and fifty-four pounds sixteen shillings and tenpence, has been drawn from the Treasury since the commencement of the year 1848.

954 16 10

Making in all—two thousand one hundred and fourteen pounds advanced to this County over and above its appropriations, and to be accounted for if required by the House. £2114 9 7

With respect to this County your Committee are constrained to remark that in addition to the above sum of £3879 12s. 9d. advanced as aforesaid, there was a deficiency of labor

bor in the year 1846 to the amount of £380, as appears by the Report of the Committee of last year. These sums amounting to £4259 12s. 9d. were paid to that County on the assurance that as far as circumstances would permit a corresponding amount of labor should be done by the people. Your Committee have carefully examined all the documents, vouchers, and papers submitted to them, and find that no steps were taken in this County until after the fifth of August to require the people to fulfil their engagements and perform the conditions on which they received the provisions and grain, and that whatever labour was performed was done late in the Autumn, in the months of October and November, and consequently less benefit resulted from its performance. The accounts of the labor actually performed do not amount to more than £900. There is a general account from a Mr. Henry Taylor, of about £500, but no returns or details are furnished, and an amount of labor, to the sum of nearly Three Thousand Pounds yet unaccounted for. What part of this if any has been done, for which no returns have been furnished, your Committee have no means of ascertaining—nor are they informed what sums were advanced to the poor and destitute, from whom no returns can be obtained; and the papers and vouchers generally are not of that satisfactory character which your Honorable House have a right to expect. Your Committee, however, cannot but remark that the Hon. the Speaker and Peter Smyth, Esq., on the 7th August last, adopted very stringent measures, which were circulated extensively through the County, for the just and proper performance of the labor, but the constant rains after that period and up to the end of the Autumn, prevented any thing being done of a permanent character. Your Committee do not deem it necessary to refer in detail to the numerous applications presented to the Government and also to the Hon. the Speaker upon the subject of the distress of this County—and if the statements of wretchedness and misery, destitution and starvation, were not overcharged, your Committee, although disapproving of, cannot well see how they could have avoided so large an expenditure,—the pressure upon Members depending upon popular influence is too great, and they should not be placed in that unpleasant situation, which would inevitably attend their refusal to accede to the wishes of their constituents, especially when human life might be the sacrifice.

4. The County of Shelburne adopting a similar policy, thought it proper through its Representative to apply to the Governor for a sum of money to purchase Seed Potatoes, which was deducted from the sum appropriated for the Roads of that County.

The sum of One Hundred and Sixty Seven Pounds Nineteen Shillings was advanced to Mr. Spearwater, the late Member, for that purpose, who pledged himself in a letter to the Lieut. Governor that the sum should be repaid under his supervision, by the performance of labour to the amount. Forty Pounds Thirteen Shillings has been repaid—of the remaining One Hundred and Twenty Seven Pounds Six Shillings, no returns have been sent in; and whether that sum was repaid by labor, or notes have been taken and discharged, is to your Committee unknown,—but your Committee think that the Legislature should require from the authorities in this as in all other Counties, who have appropriated funds advanced to the destitute, true and correct returns of all notes, those which may be collected or otherwise, in order that the County may not lose by the remissness or negligence of those in authority, the proper benefits the Legislature intended to confer upon them.

5. The County of Guysborough received from the Treasury in the year 1847, over and above the sum advanced to the colored people, at different times and for different purposes, the sum of £395 6s.—they were entitled to draw this sum with the exception of £5 17s. 3d. for the purpose of supplying provisions, and seed, and grain to the destitute, this sum of £5 17s. 3d. was therefore advanced beyond the funds appropriated for the purpose, and is chargeable on the County,—in addition to which the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty Seven Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence has been drawn from the Treasury since the commencement of the year. Your Committee have been furnished with no documents, vouchers or papers, in any manner referring to the above subjects,

and are constrained to remark that those who received aid from the Province in the manner referred to, feel little inclination or obligation to repay the same, and that eventually it becomes a total loss.

6. In the County of Halifax the sum of One Hundred Pounds was taken out of the grant to be expended on the Great Shore Road, and applied for the relief of the Poor—no returns have been sent in how the money has been expended, and whether the labour in return has been performed; in addition to which £37 14s. 6d. was paid to Mr. McNab to purchase Seed and Provisions. These sums have been taken from Road appropriations heretofore made, and therefore not chargeable on the Funds to be appropriated to that County the present year. The sum of Twenty-seven Pounds Eighteen Shillings has been advanced to Messrs. Creighton & Grassie for Provisions supplied to Bay of Islands, and is chargeable on the monies to be appropriated to the Road Service of 1843.

7. The County of Hants received for the support of the destitute and to purchase Grain and Provisions the sum of £147 13s. 4d., which was retained out of the appropriation fund; and paid over to Francis Parker, Esquire, for the purpose already specified. Of this sum £30 has been properly accounted for, the balance of £117 13s. 4d. your Committee can give no account of, as no vouchers or papers are before them touching the subject.

8. The sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds was taken from the Road Grant of last year of the County of Sydney and paid over to the late Members of that County—who engaged upon receiving the same to give a detailed account of its expenditure; they have failed so to do, as there are neither accounts or vouchers to be found in the Public Offices.

The further sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds has been advanced to the present Members to provide Food, &c., since the commencement of the year; which is chargeable upon the Road fund of this year. Your Committee confidently expect that the example of the past year will not be followed hereafter, and that proper returns of its expenditure will be submitted to the Legislature at its next Session.

9. The County of Lunenburg received last year over and above its appropriation for Road service the sum of One Hundred and Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings—which sum was to be chargeable upon the Road Vote of this year. Accounts of its expenditure have been submitted to us, and there seems to be Twenty-six Pounds One Shilling and Six-pence in the hands of the Custos not yet appropriated, the balance has been distributed in procuring provisions for the destitute, and their notes taken for repayment.

The other Counties of Nova Scotia have not been placed in that situation as to require funds from the Treasury for the relief of the destitute, and thereby their Representatives have escaped those pressing and disagreeable applications to which others have been exposed.

Your Committee having thus given a short but imperfect sketch of the condition of the Counties referred to, and to the state of destitution existing therein, beg leave respectfully to submit to the House a few considerations on the subject referred to them, and without wishing to make any observations which would seem invidious, with reference to any County, or offensive to any individual, they are compelled unequivocally, and in the most decided language, to deprecate a system which, no matter in what way presented to the view, is unsound in its inception, unwise in its continuance, and corrupt in its consequences; which has a tendency to produce in the recipient of the boon idleness, and the want of that self-reliance, and self-respect, which elevates a people and enables them to overcome the difficulties and misfortunes of life. It also produces a relaxation of that moral principle which is the only sure guide in men's conduct; as very many of those who receive the aid in the manner afforded, either never expect or never intend to repay as required, and if so, do it as they think under a sense and feeling of injustice; every means are likely to be made use of to escape the performance of the condition upon which assistance has been obtained, and if the labour be performed, it is only half done, and productive

ductive of no beneficial results—it also holds out inducements to those who, from their circumstances in life ought and are bound to relieve the poor, to make applications to the Legislature for their relief, thereby escaping the performance of those duties, which the poor have a right to demand and they to afford. It brings a pressure upon the Representatives of the People which it is almost impossible to resist, and which they have not the power to prevent, until finally they become involved in the general system of abuse practised, and from the effects of which it is difficult to escape, and in the end suspicion and distrust, wrongfully indeed in most cases, exist universally towards themselves, and at last the system becomes so nefarious as to be universally condemned. and produces its own destruction; such is the case at present to a great extent. This opinion is more confirmed from this fact, that with the exception of the Township of Sydney, no Poor's Rates are assessed or collected in the remaining portions of the Island of Cape Breton. The effect of the suspension of the Law in this particular, is to induce those whose duty it is to relieve the Poor in their several districts, to apply to the Legislature. Hence the causes of the numerous applications for relief.

Your Committee deem it to be their duty to bring to the attention of the House the necessity which exists of requiring as far as is practicable, the performance of the labor by the people for all monies advanced from the Treasury previous to the commencement of the year 1843, and that returns thereof should be submitted to the Legislature the ensuing year; but they beg to recommend that such sums should not be chargeable on the Road appropriations of the present year. Better far it is that the Province should submit to such Law, if by so doing the present system can be abandoned, than continue it at the sacrifice of honesty and principle. For this object and with this view your Committee recommend that all sums advanced from the Treasury since the commencement of the year should be deducted from the Road appropriations of each County, either in the present year, if the advance be small, and when it has been received on such condition; but in cases where it would or might bear heavily on the people, as in the Counties of Inverness, Richmond and Guysborough, they recommend that the sums so advanced should be deducted from the Road appropriations hereafter to be paid in such way and mode as the House may deem advisable. They further recommend that the House will adopt such stringent Resolutions as will at once prevent the recurrence of a system fraught with such injurious consequences to the interests of the people—which is as we conceive contrary to Law and to our Legislation; which presses upon the Executive Government too heavily, and places the Representatives of the People in a position likely to produce suspicion and distrust. They also beg respectfully to submit a Bill authorizing in case of Destitution, when monies may be obtained from the Government, the different Counties to assess for repayment of the same. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. HALL, *Chairman.*

No. 68.

(See Page 112.)

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Samuel Archibald, Esquire, of Truro, praying to be reimbursed in the sum of £13 4s. 6d., being amount of expenses of Survey of a portion of the Main Post Road from Truro to Pictou, in 1842.

Your Committee have had before them Mr. Wightman, to whom reference is made in the petition, and from information obtained from him and otherwise, find the facts in reference to the claim to be substantially as follows:

In 1842 a sum of £100 was raised by subscription in Truro to open up a section of the Main Post Road from Dickson's, about five miles out of Truro, to Truro; and the petitioner was about to expend this money, when Mr. Wightman, who was Government Surveyor

Surveyor and then employed in that capacity at Truro, requested petitioner not to expend the money until he (Wightman) could re-survey the line; Petitioner thereupon put off the work and furnished hands to him (Wightman) to assist in the re-survey. A part of the claim now made is for the cost of this re-survey, and the remainder for a survey previously made by a person named Urquhart, employed by the petitioner. This previous survey and marking of the line by Urquhart became available when Wightman re-surveyed the line, and saved the expence of a first survey and marking by line. The charges in the account Mr. Wightman believes to be correct. The report which he made to the Government in Feby. 1843, in respect, and in favor of this line, was founded upon the survey made by Urquhart and the one subsequently made by him. Mr. Wightman is fully of opinion that Petitioner is entitled to the amount of his account; and your Committee being of the same opinion respectfully recommend to the House to direct the payment of the same out of the proportion of road money allotted to the County of Colchester for the present year. All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY, *Chairman.*
H. Y. MOTT,
JOHN RYDER.

Committee Room, 15th March, 1848.

No. 69.

(See Page 113.)

The Committee to whom were referred the various Petitions and claims for the support of Transient Paupers, Shipwrecked Seamen, &c., beg leave to report as follows, and to recommend that the following sums be granted, viz:

To the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Granville,	£4	10	0
John D. Putnam of Pugwash, for attendance and supplies to an insane Pauper,		4	12 6
William Watt, of Port Hood, for expences incurred on a transient Pauper in 1846,		6	7 11
the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Granville, for a transient Pauper more than 100 years of age.		13	0 0
the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Argyle, for expences incurred in confining and keeping a Lunatic who had escaped from the Halifax Poor Asylum,		15	0 0
Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Falmouth—			
	£3	0	0
To Doctor Fraser,		4	5 6
			7 5 6
Overseers of Poor of St. Mary's in the County of Guysboro,		4	2 0
Doctor Tupper for attendance to Paupers and Indians at Fort Lawrence,		3	0 0
Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Lunenburg—			
	£7	0	0
Doctor Culpepper,		4	17 6
			11 17 6
Doctor Forbes of Liverpool,		4	0 0
Overseers of Poor for the Township of Horton—			
For Elijah Parker's Bill,	£4	2	6
Joshua Reid's "		2	5 0
Doctor Fitch's "		2	5 0
			8 12 6
			To

APPENDIX, No. 69.

To Doctor Tupper, Health Officer of Amherst, for support and medical attendance to Paupers, in connection with the Board of Health,	£45 13 10
J. S. Watson, for support of a transient Pauper at Annapolis,	7 0 0
Overseers of Poor for Dorchester, County of Sydney,	21 6 1
R. and J. Mulhall, for passage of shipwrecked seamen from the Island of Tobago to Liverpool, N. S.	£17 10 0
For Govr. of Tobago's certificate,	2 6 11½
	19 16 11
Overseers of Poor for first section of the Township of Pictou,	52 15 0
Overseers of Poor for the Township of Guysborough,	21 4 6
Overseers of Poor for the Township of Sydney, C. B.,	5 9 0
Overseers of Poor for Township of Windsor—	
For Dr. Pyke's Bill,	£4 5 9
Wm. Maxner,	2 13 0
E. MacNamara,	1 10 0
	8 8 9
Doctor Fox, under direction of Overseers of Poor for the Township of Guysborough,	£5 17 6
Doctor Fox, under Board of Health,	7 0 0
	12 17 6
Doctor Carritt, for attendance to transient Paupers in Township of Melford, County of Guysborough,	12 10 0
William Smith, Overseer of Poor for Pugwash, for charges to an insane Pauper,	3 0 0
Overseers of Poor for the Township of Melford—	
For James McNair's Bill,	£4 0 0
R. Pendergast,	4 0 0
passage of two Paupers,	2 0 0
Mr. Beck's Bill,	5 17 0
	15 17 0
Overseers of Poor for the Township of Truro,	10 9 7
	£318 16 1

Making together the gross sum of

£318 16 1

Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of the following petitions to be granted—the accounts being deficient, some in furnishing the items, others for want of those affidavits required by the rules laid by the last House, and others for want of both, viz :

The petition of Thomas J. Bown, Esq. of North Sydney.

Overseers of Poor for the Township of Barrington.

Saml. McQuhoe, of the Township of Shelburne.

Doctor Jennings, of Dartmouth.

James Reid, of Mount Thom.

W. C. Pipes, of Napan.

Doctor Page, of Amherst.

Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Liverpool.

Doctor Farish, of Yarmouth.

Alexander Buchanan, of Horton.

Your Committee have given their serious attention to all the Petitions, Accounts, Vouchers, &c., which have come before them, and they unanimously came to the conclusion that it was their wisest course to adhere strictly to the Resolution of the last House relative to Transient Paupers, passed in the Session of 1845. Your Committee have therefore returned all those documents, which were deficient or unsatisfactory in any of the requisite particulars, in order that they might be amended; in most cases these have come back so corrected as to meet the favorable notice of your Committee.

Your Committee could not, without too much increasing the bulk of this Report, refer in detail to the various nature of the numerous applications that have passed through their hands, nor to the reasons which have governed their decision as to their merits; and your Committee feel that a delicate responsibility has rested on them in deciding against the claims of some, and in reducing those of others; in regard to the first, they have been guided by the rules of the last House already referred to,—in regard to the second, namely, the claims, which your Committee have thought proper to reduce, they have adopted the lowest rate of charges as a standard, to which they have reduced all the rest; and although your Committee feel that in adopting this course they may have unintentionally curtailed the just claims of some, they can confidently assert that they have been impelled to this course by an anxious desire to do justice to all, with a due regard to public economy.

Your Committee cannot pass over the Petition of the first Section of the County of Pictou, without one commendatory remark. Tho' it presents the largest claim that your Committee have had under their consideration they have much pleasure in recommending it to the House with scarcely any reduction, in consideration of the accuracy of the papers submitted, and the moderation of the charges.

In conclusion your Committee are led to regret the large and rapidly increasing applications to the Treasury for the support of this class of Paupers—and they are anxious to discover and recommend to the favourable consideration of the House some measure, whereby a wholesome check may be applied to this growing and already burthensome evil. Your Committee have some reason to fear that the ready access such applications have hitherto met, has opened a door for some fraudulent practices. Cases have come under the knowledge of some of the Members of your Committee, which afforded strong grounds for a suspicion, that a regular job has been made by interested parties taking up transient persons passing through the Country, and placing them under Boarding and Medical Attendance with the view of obtaining compensation from this House.

Your Committee, therefore, after much and patient reflection, have come to the conclusion, that no better remedy for these abuses can be devised, than to make transient Paupers like those who have gained a residence chargeable to the Township or County in which they happen to require assistance, with power to remove them to the Metropolitan Asylum, as soon as their health or other circumstances will admit.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. M. G. DICKEY,
EDWD. L. BROWN,
HUGH McDONALD.

Committee Room, 15th March, 1848.

No. 70.

(See Page 117.)

The Committee appointed to examine the accounts of expenditure incurred by the respective Emigrant Agents at Sydney and Arichat, Cape Breton, for the support of the Passengers wrecked and landed from on board of the Vessels "Imogene" and "Maria," during the past year, and also to consider the several Petitions and other documents referred to them, beg leave to Report:

First.—That the accounts of P. H. Clarke, Esq., Emigrant Agent at Sydney, for expenditures on Passengers landed from the "Imogene," in June last, (excepting a trifling error of a few Shillings,) appear correct, vouchers accompanying these accounts; and in the opinion of your Committee the duty of this officer has been discharged with care and ability.

The

APPENDIX, No. 70.

The expenditure on 170 persons, including expense of forwarding them to their destination, amounted to,	£429 6 8
In Nett Proceeds of Wreck and Materials,	276 4 1

Balance which has been paid from the Treasury,	£153 2 7
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Second.—It appears by the papers submitted that the Barque Maria was wrecked at Framboise, near Arichat, in the month of September last, having on board about 135 Passengers. S. Donovan, Esq., the Emigrant Agent, has expended under the Acts of the Sessions at Arichat £439 17s. 3d. which, in addition to some freights from passengers has been paid from the Treasury: The Medical accounts, however, are not included, and Mr. Donovan estimates the whole expense at about £600. The Agent's accounts appear to have been audited of the repairs, but no copies of them have been submitted to your Committee. The proceeds of Vessel and Materials were received by J. Janvrin, Esq., who was required by the late Government to appear before the Gentlemen of Arichat (appointed by Commission) to exhibit his accounts and vouchers for their examination. This Mr. Janvrin declined to do, and the Report of two of these gentlemen (one declining to act) has been before your Committee—who on perusing the same decided at once on the necessity of having both Mr. Janvrin and Mr. Donovan before them. Mr. Donovan has attended, but Mr. Janvrin has urged, his impaired health as an apology for not obeying the summons. In the absence of Mr. Janvrin your Committee feel that it would be improper for them to proceed in an investigation on ex-parte statements, when it is possible their decision might involve the character and reputation of individuals. They therefore unanimately recommend that the Government should at as early a period as possible during the recess, issue another Commission to investigate *all* the accounts connected with the Maria, the Commissioners to sit either at Halifax, Sydney or Arichat, but excluding from the Commission any Gentleman who resides in the County of Richmond.

Third.—Your Committee recommend the following sums be granted to the parties respectively whose Petitions have been referred, viz :

To Dr. Charles Fixott, visiting Wreck,	£10 0 0
Dr. Madden and Messrs. Fixott, for Medical attendance on sick Emigrants,	
£35 each,	£105 0 0
Ditto for Medicines furnished,	58 7 3
	163 7 3
C. H. Harrington, Esq., services as Com.	12 10 0
S. Donovan, “ “	12 10 0
	25 0 0

These two Grants to be in full for all Clerks or other incidental expenses incurred in the examination of the Committee:

To N. H. Martin, Esq. expenses of visiting at Framboise,	£3 10 0
Hugh McEchran Hire of Vessel ditto.,	4 0 0
S. Donovan, Esq., expenses attending before the Committee.	20 0 0

Mr. Donovan states that his Disbursements in transmitting to and from Arichat will amount to about £13, which does not include his expenses whilst remaining in this City.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. FRASER,
W. A. HENRY,
CHARLES BUDD,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
HENRY MIGNOWITZ.

APPENDIX, No. 71.

No. 71.

(See Page 118.)

No. 67.

(Copy.)

Nova-Scotia,

Downing Street, 2nd February, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying copies of two Letters, addressed to this Department, by the desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the subject of the Customs Establishment, which it will be necessary to maintain in those of Her Majesty's Colonies in which the Legislatures have availed themselves of the power given by the Imperial Act 9 & 10 Victoria, Cap. 94, for the Repeal of the Differential Duties on Foreign Goods.

I have to instruct you to bring this subject under the consideration of your Executive Council, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be advisable for carrying the intentions of Her Majesty's Government into effect, as far as they relate to the Colony under your Government.

You will not fail to notice the suggestion offered by the Lords of the Treasury, that the Officers about to be appointed at the Out-stations should be afforded all practicable accommodation in the Buildings occupied by the Provincial Revenue Officers; and also that provision should be made for the payment of the Salaries and Expenses of the present Customs Establishment from Colonial funds, for such period as may be necessary for the adjustment of the accounts connected with the Repealed Duties.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers, 4th Jan'y, 1848.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to transmit to you a copy of their Lordship's Minute of the 24th ult. upon the subject of the Customs Establishments to be maintained in the Islands of St. Vincent, Saint Lucia and Prince Edward, upon the repeal of the Impost Duties levied under the British Possessions Act, with copy of a Memorandum shewing the principal duties which the Officers of the Imperial Customs will now have to perform, and of an abstract of the Laws for regulating the Trade of the British possessions abroad, in order that they may be submitted to Earl Grey for his Lordship's information. With respect to the directions which it has appeared to the Lords Commissioners to be advisable to give for the reduction of the Customs Establishments in the Colonies, in which the Legislative authorities have availed themselves of the powers given by the Imperial Act, of 9 & 10 Victoria, Cap. 94, for the repeal of the Differential Duties on Foreign Goods, and with a view to provide, at the same time, for the due execution of the other services with which the officers under the Board of Customs will be charged in those Colonies.

Adverting to that part of the communication which the Lords Commissioners have directed to be made to the Commissioners of Customs (by their minutes a copy of which is annexed) upon the subject of the information to be furnished to the Comptrollers by the officers employed in the collection of the Colonial Duties, their Lordships desire me to request

request that you will move Lord Grey to convey such instructions to the officers in charge of the Governments of those Colonies in which the new arrangements are to be carried into effect, as will, in consideration of THE ENTIRE RELIEF of such Colonies from *all further charge* in respect of the Imperial Customs Establishments, make it imperative upon the Colonial Receivers of Duties, and all other Colonial officers, to furnish the Comptrollers about to be appointed, with all such Returns, Copies of Documents or other Information, as may be necessary for the compilation of accounts and returns required by the Imperial Government or by Parliament.

With respect to the St. Vincent Tonnage Duty, as the object for which it was originally imposed, will now cease, the Lords Commissioners suggest that it might be left for the Local Legislature to determine whether the collection of it should be discontinued or not.

I am, Sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

C. E. TREVELYAN.

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 24th December, 1847.

My Lords have before them the Report from the Commissioners of Customs, No. 1560, dated the 16th September last, transmitting a Schedule of the existing Customs Establishments in the Islands of St. Lucia, Saint Vincent, and Prince Edward, with a statement of the Establishment which will, in their opinion, be sufficient when the several Colonial Enactments, repealing the duties of Customs, collected under the provisions of the Imperial Act of 8 & 9 Vict., C. 93, shall come into operation in those Islands.

My Lords have also before them the Report No. 1739, dated the 25th of Oct. last, setting forth that the Royal assent to the Colonial Act repealing the Imperial duties of Customs in Prince Edward Island was proclaimed on the 28th September, 1847—from which day the collection of those duties would cease, and no funds consequently would be available from that period for defraying the Salaries of the Officers on the Establishment, or of the Incidental expenses thereof.

The Commissioners detail the Instructions which they have issued for the guidance of their Officers until further orders, and solicit early directions upon the subject generally, especially as to the mode in which the expenses of the Departments, not only at Prince Edward's Island, but at Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent's are to be defrayed; and the officers (who will become redundant,) to be disposed of.

My Lords have also before them the further Report No. 1841, dated the 13th November, 1847, setting forth that the ordinance of the Government of Saint Lucia repealing the duties collected under the Imperial Act of 8 & 9 Vict., came into operation on the 27th of last September, and that neither of the services of the Collector of Customs at St. Lucia, nor those of any of the Officers of the Imperial Customs Establishment, would be required in aid of the collection of the Colonial Revenue of that Island.

My Lords have also before them the several orders in Council of the 10th of August last, signifying Her Majesty's assent to the Acts passed by the Legislatures of St. Lucia, Prince Edward's Island and St. Vincent's, pursuant to the Provisions of the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 9 & 10 Vict., Cap. 94, for the repeal of the Impost duties levied in those Colonies respectively, under the authority of the Imperial Act for regulating the Trade of the British Possessions abroad.

My Lords also refer to the statements submitted in the report of the Commissioners of Customs of the 22nd of May last, of the various functions which will remain to be executed by the officers under their direction in the Colonies, irrespective of the collection of the above-mentioned Impost duties, and notwithstanding their repeal.

My Lords concur in the suggestion of the Commissioners of Customs, that for the performance of these functions, an officer with due authority from the Commissioners should be stationed in each Colony, with the designation of "Comptroller of Customs and Navigation

gation Laws," and that it should be the duty of this officer to attend to the due observance of all provisions of the Imperial Laws relating to the intercourse of Foreign Shipping—to the importation of Foreign Goods—to the Registry of British Shipping—to the Returns of all Vessels entering inwards and outwards, whether British or Foreign, and to the issue of any requisite Certificates of Clearance, and of origin of produce, or otherwise in order to the admission of Goods, either into the United Kingdom or to other British Possessions—also, to prepare and transmit the various periodical returns relating to Navigation and Trade, required for the information of Parliament, also to see that the Provisions of the Passengers Act, and of the Act relating to Merchant Seamen are duly conformed to, and to perform any duties assigned to Officers of the Customs under the Slave Trade Abolition Act, or which have been otherwise devolved on those officers, except as regards collection of the repealed Import Duties.

Although my Lords conceive that a *very material portion* of the occupation of the Officers to be retained in the Colonies to which the provisions of the Act before mentioned of 9 & 10 Vict. apply, will have reference to the privileges and relaxations of the Law accorded on the application, and for the convenience of Traders in the Colonies by the Establishment of Free Ports and the arrangements for Free Warehousing, they are nevertheless prepared to authorize the payment *out of the general Revenue of Customs* of such charges for maintaining these offices as *may not be defrayed from monies accruing to the Crown* at the several stations, and to *dispense with further contribution* for this purpose from Colonial Funds, except where the officers are employed under Colonial Laws for the collection of Colonial Duties, or for other local objects.

But at the same time in authorising this arrangement, as regards existing Free Ports, my Lords deem it necessary to observe that in the event of *any further extension* of these privileges being applied for under the present state of the Law; it will be incumbent on the Colonial Governments to provide for the expence of *any additional assistance* to the controlling officer that such extension may render necessary.

My Lords presuming that the Colonial Acts for the repeal of the Possessions Act Duties will have come into operation at St. Vincent's as well as at Prince Edward's Island and Saint Lucia, have had under consideration the arrangements required for carrying the intentions above signified into effect, and are pleased to authorize the appointment at those stations of the following officers, in lieu of the officers under the Board of Customs heretofore employed there, viz :

FOR THE ISLAND OF ST. LUCIA.

One Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws,	£250 0 0
One Clerk and Searcher,	150 0 0

AT PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

One Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws,	250 0 0
One Clerk and Searcher,	150 0 0

AT ST. VINCENT'S.

One Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws,	300 0 0
One Clerk and Searcher,	150 0 0

Transmit copy of the foregoing Minute to the Commissioners of Customs, desiring with reference thereto that they will select, without delay, either from the establishments of their Department in the above mentioned Islands, or from those in any neighboring Colonies in which steps have been taken for the repeal of the Possessions Act Duties, such parties (being already in the receipt of salaries equivalent to the rates it is now proposed to assign to the new offices before specified of Comptrollers Clerks) as they may consider duly qualified to fill the same, submitting their names for my Lords' approval; and that they will furnish such officers with all necessary instructions for their guidance, as regards the duties which will now devolve on them.

Further

Further desire the Commissioners will recal all other officers of their establishment at the three stations in question, and that they will report to my Lords as regards such of them as may not be engaged, or retained in the service of the Colonial Governments, what title the parties may have to superannuation or to redundant allowance, or gratuity, on the reduction of their several offices.

Likewise state that my Lords will be prepared to authorize the payment out of the general revenue of the Customs, of any balances of salary which may become due to the reduced officers, after the period at which the collection of the Possessions Act Duties shall have ceased, and all accounts and other business relating to them shall have been settled which the provision heretofore made for meeting the expenses of the Department at each of the respective stations, may not furnish the means of defraying.

Further acquaint the Commissioners that my Lords will move H. M's. Secretary of State to convey such instructions to the Governors of those Colonies to which Comptrollers of Navigation Laws may be appointed, as will ensure these officers being furnished by the officers employed in the collection of Colonial duties with any information or assistance which may be necessary for the compilation of the returns they are required to make out, or for the due performance of the other services entrusted to them.

Also acquaint the Commissioners that my Lords will request the Secretary of State to apprise the officer in charge of the Government of St. Vincent, that on the reduction of the Customs Establishment the Colonial Tonnage Duty can no longer be collected by the officers of that Department, in order that such other provisions may be made in that respect as the Colonial Legislature may think fit.

(Appendix A.)

Memorandum of the Laws for regulating the Trade of the British Possessions abroad.

The Act by which the Trade of the British Possessions in North America or the West Indies and the Mauritius is more immediately regulated, is the 8th & 9th Vict., C. 93, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad."

Certain Provisions of the Navigation Act of the 8th & 9th Vict., Cap. 88—as well as of the Registry Act of the 8th & 9th Vict., Cap. 89—also apply to those Possessions.—And the Act for the general regulation of the Customs of the United Kingdom of the 8th & 9th Vict., Cap. 86, immediately bears on the said Possessions, inasmuch as the latter Act requires that in various instances Goods shall be accompanied to this Country by certificates and other documents to be granted by the officers of Customs who have been appointed for the purpose of carrying into effect the British Possessions Act of 8th & 9th Vict., Cap. 93.

In the event of the duties of Customs imposed by the last mentioned Act being abolished, it will be necessary to consider in what manner the duties at present performed by the officers of Customs for Imperial purposes shall in future be executed, and it may be proper, therefore, in the first instance, for the sake of perspicuity to classify under separate and distinct heads the principal objects contemplated to be attained by the Act of 8th & 9th Vict., Cap. 93.

Ist. The powers of the Crown.

The Queen is empowered to issue orders in Council for regulating the Trade and Commerce of the British Possessions on or near the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea, or in Africa, or within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, excepting the Possessions of the said Company.

The Crown has the power of appointing Free Ports, *i. e.*, of declaring what Ports are free to carry on trade with Foreign Countries.

The Crown has the sole power of declaring by order in Council the ships of what Foreign Countries are entitled to the privileges of the Navigation Act, whereby they are permitted under certain restrictions to trade with the British Possessions.

The

The Crown by order in Council can exempt certain articles from duty.

The Crown is empowered by order in Council to constitute Free Ports to be Warehousing Ports.

These several orders emanating from the Crown are now enforced in North America and the West Indies, by the Imperial officers of Customs.

The second object contemplated by the Act of 3th & 9th Vict., Cap. 93, is the levying and imposing the duties of Customs; upon those duties ceasing the officers employed in collecting them would not be required for that special purpose.

The third object contemplated may be divided into three heads :

1st. The prescribed regulations for the entering of Vessels and Goods, inwards and outwards.

2nd. The prescribed regulations in regard to the Internal Trade of British North America; and

3rd. Lays down the Warehousing regulations.

Under any circumstances it is apprehended that the regulations contained under heads 2 and 3 would be carried into effect by the Colonial officers, except so far as enforcing the provisions of the Navigation Law at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal.

With respect to the first head, it is intended for the purpose of enforcing the Navigation Act, the Registry Act, and other Imperial Acts, as well as of compiling Statistical statements of Trade and Revenue—to employ Imperial officers—they must be furnished with the Ship's Report, inwards and outwards, as well as the Bills of Entries for Goods as at present.

The 4th object contemplates and provides for the granting of various certificates to be furnished by the Imperial officers to be produced in this Country and in the British Possessions abroad, upon the arrival of Vessel and Goods, to entitle them to certain advantages.

The 22nd and 23rd sections of the Act require that all Vessels clearing from the Colonies shall, under certain pains and penalties, carry a certificate of clearance.

And the 4th and 36th sections of the Regulation Act of 3th and 9th Vict., Cap. 86, require that the manifest to be produced in this Country shall be certified by the Imperial officers of Customs in the Colonies, and enact that no Goods coming from the Colonies shall be deemed to be such, or entitled to any advantage, unless accompanied by certificates of clearance.

The 24th, 25th and 26th sections of the British Possessions Acts of 3 & 9 Vict., Cap. 93, enact that Vessels laden with timber coming from North America, with Deck Loads, shall be accompanied by certain certificates from the clearing officers, under certain penalties recoverable in the United Kingdom.

The 27th section of the same Act, and the 14th section of the duty Act of 3 & 9 Vict., Cap. 90, require that the produce of the State of Maine coming down the St. John's, shall be accompanied by special certificates of clearance in order to entitle such produce to be deemed, upon arrival in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions to be the produce of New Brunswick.

The 28th section of the British Possessions Act provides that Ships cleared from Newfoundland or from any part of Her Majesty's dominions for the Fisheries of Newfoundland, the Master upon being furnished with a special certificate from the Port of clearance, shall be exempt from entry or clearance from any Custom House in Newfoundland, during the Fishing Season.

The 41st section enacts that before Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, or Spirits can be exported from the West Indies, proof must be given that they are the produce of the particular Island, whereupon the Collector is required to grant a certificate of production, and under the 38th section of the Regulation Act of the 3 & 9 Vict. c. 86, the certificate of production must be produced in the United Kingdom to enable the articles to be entered as British produce.

The

The 5th object contemplated is to create jurisdiction for hearing causes and enforcing penalties. Most of the clauses under this head prescribe the mode to be observed in suing for penalties and obtaining condemnation of goods smuggled into the Colonies; when duties cease, many if not most of the clauses would, to a certain extent, be inoperative.

The 6th object contemplated embraces matters of a miscellaneous nature.

The 38th section of the British Possessions Act enacts, that goods imported from the United Kingdom must be accompanied by Cockets.

The Regulation Act requires that the Cocket shall be taken out in the United Kingdom.

The 39th section enacts, that no goods upon importation into the British Possessions can be deemed to be the produce of the United Kingdom or a British possession, unless imported from the United Kingdom or a British possession.

The 7th object contemplated by the British Possessions Act, is to prohibit and restrict the importation of certain goods.

The 6th section sets forth a table of prohibitions and restrictions.

The 9th section prohibits the importation of Books wherein copyright subsists.

The 10th section prohibits the importation of goods of foreign manufacture with British marks.

In order to carry these prohibitory clauses into effect, it will be necessary that an examination to a certain extent must be made as at present by the Imperial Officers of Customs, although there would be no Imperial Duty to collect.

The 8th object is to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Customs.

The 17th section of the Act prescribes the mode and manner in which monies and duties should be levied, and places them under the management of the Commissioners of Customs, and the

30th section empowers the Commissioners of Customs to declare trade between neighboring Colonies a coasting trade.

The Navigation Act of 8 & 9 Victoria, cap. 88, imposes at present many duties upon the Imperial Officers of Customs.

1st. They must see that the foreign ship can legally trade with the British Possessions.

2nd. They must take care that no goods prohibited by law of navigation shall be imported.

3rd. They must take care that Foreign ships shall not carry goods from one British Possession to another.

4th. They must ascertain that British ships are duly navigated.

5th. That Foreign ships are of the prescribed legal build, and that they are duly navigated.

6th. They must take care that British ships are navigated by a British born Master and Seamen, in the manner prescribed by Law.

7th. They must take care no British registered ship shall be suffered to depart unless duly navigated.

The Sections in the British Possessions Act of 8 & 9 Vict., Cap. 93, adverted to in No. 5, prescribed the mode of suing for penalties incurred under the Navigation Act.

If the Imperial officers are to continue to administer the Navigation Law in all its details they must have the ships' Reports and every other relative document to enable them to proceed in their examination as at present.

The Registry Act of 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 89, imposes many most important duties upon the Imperial Officers of Customs, and for which adequate provision must be made with the view of the due enforcement of its provisions.

The penalties and forfeitures incurred under the Registry Act, must be sued for and recovered in the same manner as for breaches of the Navigation Act.

The Passengers Act imposes many and special duties upon the Imperial officers of Customs.

The Corn Law Acts require the production in the United Kingdom of certain certificates to be granted by the officers of the Imperial Customs in the Colonies.

The Merchant Seamen's Act, of the 7th & 8th Vict., Cap. 112, imposes many important duties upon the officers of Customs in the Colonies.

The Slave Trade Laws also impose certain duties on officers of Imperial Customs, in the British Possessions abroad.

(B.)

Memorandum showing the principal Duties which the Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and the Officers acting under his orders in Nova Scotia, would have to execute under the present proposition.

5 & 9 Vict.
Cap. 59, Sect. 7.
Sect. 10.

1st. The enforcement of the provisions of the Navigation Law which restricts the exportation of Goods from the United Kingdom to the British Possessions, and the carrying of Goods from one British Possession to another, or from one part of such Possession to another part thereof, to British vessels, and also confines the importation of Goods into such Possessions in Foreign vessels to the produce of the Countries to which such Foreign vessels may belong.—Sect. 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

The Navigation Law defines the qualifications which constitute a British and a Foreign vessel respectively, to which the officers would have to direct their attention.

5 & 9 Vict.
c. 59.

2nd. To issue certificates of Registry to all British built vessels, owned at the respective Ports, seeing that the provisions of the Act are first duly complied with. To record the Bills of Sale for and Mortgages on such vessels. To endorse on the certificates all changes of the Masters thereof and record the name of the vessel to be registered at the Port, and if not there registered to give notice of the change to the proper officers, and in certain cases to cancel certificates of British Registry.

To make quarterly returns of all these several particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping in London.

3rdly. To furnish that officer with the Names, Country, and Tonnage of all vessels entering inwards and outwards, the places from which they arrive or to which they depart, the names of the Masters, the number of men employed in navigating each vessel, and, in the case of British vessels, the Port at which each vessel is registered, with the year and number of the certificate.

5 & 9 Vict.
c. 59.

4thly. The enforcement of the various provisions of the Act regulating the Trade of the British Possessions abroad, as respects the Importation of Goods, and places not "Free Ports."

Sect. 2.

Sect. 4.

Sect. 6, 9 & 10.

Sect. 22.

Also as respects Goods imported in Foreign vessels under the several orders in Council which permit certain Foreign Countries only to trade with such Possessions. To see that the "Prohibitions and Instructions" in respect to Goods, are duly observed. To issue certificates of clearance to all vessels departing the Port, whether laden or in ballast—and if laden to certify in such clearance, whether the Goods be the produce of the Province of Nova Scotia or of any other British Possession or of the United Kingdom, in order to entitle such Goods to the privileges attached to those characters, when imported into any other British Possession, or into the United Kingdom—and in case of Goods cleared from the United Kingdom to certify the manifest, agreeable to the 4th section of 8th and 9th Vict., Cap. 86.

Sect. 27, 31 & 42.

To receive Declarations and issue Special Certificates in respect to certain Goods upon their exportation to the United Kingdom or to any British Possession.

Sect. 21, 25 & 26.

To grant Certificates as to Deck Loads.

5th.

5th. To receive Declarations and issue Special Certificates in respect to Corn.
6th. To make the following Quarterly returns to the Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

A. The total number and tonnage of all vessels arriving from each Country, the number of men employed in navigating them, distinguishing British vessels from Foreign.

B. The quantities and value of all Goods imported in British vessels, such Goods arranged in alphabetical order, and the Return divided into Sections to shew the Countries from which they are imported.

C. A similar Return of Goods imported in Foreign Ships.

D. A Return of the number and tonnage of vessels outwards.

E. The quantities and value of Goods exported in British vessels.

F. A similar Return of Goods exported in Foreign vessels.

Returns D E and F, to correspond with the particulars required in A B and C.

7thly. To compile the Returns of Tonnage and of Imports and Exports for the Blue Book, which is annually laid before Parliament.

8thly. To see that the provisions of the Passengers' Act are duly observed.

9thly. To take care that the Act relating to the Merchant Seamen be duly observed.

10thly. The Officers of Customs are also required to perform some important duties under the consolidated Slave Trade Abolition Act.

5 & 6 Vict. c. 107.

7 & 8 Vict. c. 112.

3 & 4 Wm. 4.
c. 113.

Treasury Chambers, 19th February, 1848.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that their Lordships have given directions for the revision of the Establishment under the Board of Customs in Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick, on the principles explained in the Minute which accompanied the letter from this Department to Mr. Hawes, of the 4th ultimo.

I am also to transmit for Lord Grey's further information, statements of the Officers that will be retained in the service of the Customs in these Provinces, and adverting to the maintenance with a view to the accommodation of Colonial Trade, of Officers at so many Out-stations, I am to request that you will suggest to Earl Grey, that the respective Colonial Governments should be called upon to make any practicable arrangements for affording these Officers such office room as they may require, in the buildings occupied by the Provincial Revenue Offices, and likewise that the instructions suggested in the above mentioned letter of the 4th ult. in regard to the Comptrollers being furnished by the Colonial Officers with documentary or other information, may be given in the instances now in question.

I am also to request, the attention of the respective Lieutenant Governors may be called to the provision that should be made from the Colonial Funds, for the salaries or other expenses of the present Customs Establishment, for such reasonable period as may be necessary for the adjustment and closing of accounts and transactions connected with the collection of the repealed Duties.

I am Sir, &c., &c., &c.

C. E. TREVELYAN.

HENRY MERIVALE, Esq., &c , &c., &c.

Statement.

APPENDIX, No. 71.

Statement of Establishment in New Brunswick, under the Board of Customs, after the repeal of the Imperial Duties.

OFFICE.	SALARY.			TOTALS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ST. JOHN'S.						
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws - - -	500	0	0			
1 Clerk - - - - -	200	0	0			
1 do. - - - - -	150	0	0			
1 Superintending officer of Imports - - - - -	300	0	0			
1 do. do. and to act as Clerk - - - - -	150	0	0			
				1300	0	0
<i>The two last officers to assist generally in the Controller's Department when necessary.</i>						
ST. ANDREW'S.						
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws - - -	250	0	0			
1 Searcher and Clerk - - - - -	150	0	0			
				400	0	0
SIRAMICHI.						
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws - - -	200	0	0			
1 Searcher and Clerk - - - - -	100	0	0			
				300	0	0
DORCHESTER.—Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws.				120	0	0
RICHIBUCTO.— do do do				120	0	0
DALHOUSIE.— do do do				100	0	0
BATHURST.— do do do				100	0	0
CANPOBELLO.— do do do				120	0	0
MAGAGAUDAVIC.— do do do				100	0	0
ST. STEPHENS.— do do do				100	0	0
				2760	0	0

Statement of Establishment in Nova Scotia, under the Board of Customs, after the repeal of the Imperial Duties.

OFFICE.	SALARY.			TOTALS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
HALIFAX.						
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws - - -	500	0	0			
1 Clerk - - - - -	200	0	0			
1 do - - - - -	150	0	0			
1 Superintending Officer of Imports - - - - -	300	0	0			
1 do do to act as Clerk - - - - -	150	0	0			
				1300	0	0
<i>These two officers to assist generally in the Controller's Department when necessary.</i>						
PICTOU.						
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws - - -	250	0	0			
1 Searcher and Clerk - - - - -	150	0	0			
				400	0	0

LIVERPOOL.

APPENDIX, No. 71.

Statement of Establishment in Nova Scotia, under the Board of Customs, after the repeal of the Imperial Duties.

OFFICE.	SALARY.			TOTALS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LIVERPOOL.						
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws - - - -	200	0	0			
1 Searcher and Clerk - - - - -	100	0	0			
				300	0	0
YARMOUTH.						
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws - - - -	200	0	0			
1 Searcher and Clerk - - - - -	100	0	0			
				300	0	0
LUNENBURGH.—Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws				150	0	0
WINDSOR.— do do do				150	0	0
CORNWALLIS.— do do do				150	0	0
DIGBY.— do do do				120	0	0
ANNAPOLIS.— do do do				120	0	0
PARRSBOROUGH.— do do do				120	0	0
GUYSBOROUGH.— do do do				120	0	0
SHELBURNE.— do do do				100	0	0
BARRINGTON.— do do do				100	0	0
ARGYLE.— do do do				100	0	0
NEW EDINBURGH.—do do do				100	0	0
CUMBERLAND.— do do do				100	0	0
WALLACE.— do do do				100	0	0
CAPE BRETON.						
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws - - - -	250	0	0			
1 Searcher and Clerk - - - - -	150	0	0			
1 Superintending Officer at Arichat - - - - -	100	0	0			
				500	0	0
				4330	0	0

No. 63.

Downing Street, 24th February, 1848.

SIR,

An Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, entitled "An Act to repeal certain duties of Customs," having been submitted to Her Majesty for Her assent, I transmit herewith an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 11th Instant, assenting to the said Act, and ordering that such assent shall be proclaimed in Her said Province of Nova Scotia, as soon as need be.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, &c., &c., &c.
Nova Scotia.

At the Court of Buckingham Palace, 11th February, 1848.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

&c. &c. &c.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to enable the Legislatures of certain British Possessions to reduce or repeal certain duties of Customs," it is enacted, that if and whenever the Legislature or other proper Legislative authority, of any of the British Possessions in America or the Mauritius, make or pass any Act or Ordinance, reducing or repealing all or any of the duties of Customs imposed by a certain Act therein referred to, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," upon any articles imported into such Possession—and if Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, assent to such Act or Ordinance, such duties of Customs shall, upon the Proclamation of such assent in the Colony, or at any time thereafter which may be fixed by such Act or Ordinance, be so reduced or repealed in such Possession as if such reduction or repeal had been effected by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

And whereas an Act has been passed by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly of Nova Scotia, entitled "An Act to repeal certain duties of Customs."

And whereas the said Act has been submitted to Her Majesty for Her assent.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby assent to the said Act—and doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that such assent shall be proclaimed in the said Province, as soon as may be.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honorable Earl Grey, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them respectively may appertain.

(Signed,)

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 61.

Downing Street, 24th February, 1848.

SIR,

Thirteen Acts, passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in the Month of March last, having been referred by the Queen in Council to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, that Committee have reported to Her Majesty in Council their opinion, that the said Acts be left to their operation.

I transmit to you herewith an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 11th Instant, approving that Report.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, &c., &c., &c.
Nova Scotia.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th February, 1848.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

&c. &c. &c.

Whereas, the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia with the Council and Assembly of the said Province did, in the Month of March, 1847, pass thirteen Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:

No. 2713. An Act for granting Duties of Impost, for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province.

No. 2726. An Act to prevent obstructions to the Ferry across the Harbor of Halifax.

No. 2730. An Act to continue and amend the Acts concerning Goods exported, and for granting Drawbacks.

No. 2732. An Act to continue and amend the Acts for regulating the Importation of Goods.

No. 2733. An Act to continue and amend the Acts for the general regulation of the Colonial duties.

No. 2742. An Act to continue and amend the Acts for the Warehousing of Goods.

No. 2743. An Act to regulate the Harbor of St. Mary's.

No. 2751. An Act to amend the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at Sydney, Cape Breton.

No. 2770. An Act to continue and alter the Act to Incorporate the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Act in amendment thereof.

No. 2777. An Act to repeal the Acts for preventing persons leaving the Province without a pass.

No. 2786. An Act to continue the Act for granting a Colonial Duty of Impost, for the support of Her Majesty's Government within the Province, on Flour and Molasses, in certain cases.

No. 2795. An Act to continue the Acts for granting Colonial Duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province; and for promoting the Agriculture, Commerce and Fisheries thereof.

No. 2803. An Act to continue and amend the Acts to regulate the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Halifax.

And whereas, the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—and the said Committee have reported as their opinion, to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should be left to their operation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve the said Report. Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed,)

W. L. BATHURST.

No. 72.

(See Page 120.)

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Franking Privilege, beg leave to report as follows:

The Committee find by investigating the subject that there has been a progressive increase for a number of years past in the amount of Postage charged against the Legislature.

ture, and judging from the amounts (as received from the Postmaster,) so charged, up to the present time, the Committee fully believe that such increase will be largely augmented during the present Session. For reasons, which the Committee deem it unnecessary more particularly to refer to, the Committee are of opinion that while the Franking privilege is continued it will be next to impossible to prevent such result.

The Committee therefore, after having given the subject their best attention, have agreed to recommend that the Franking Privilege, as connected with the Members of this House, be wholly discontinued after the present Session—and that in future Sessions each Member keep an account of the amount of Postage paid by him during the Session on Letters received by him, and also on Letters prepaid by him at the General Post Office—such prepaid Letters to be confined to his own correspondence: which amount the Committee are of opinion ought to be paid out of the Public funds.

Should this Report be adopted the Committee further recommend that this House pass a Resolution discontinuing the Franking Privilege, such Resolution to be published in two of the leading Newspapers of this City, previous to the next meeting of the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN FULTON,
THOMAS KILLAM,
CH. F. HARRINGTON,
SAML. CREELMAN,
ANSELM F. COMEAU.

Committee Room, Halifax, March 17th, 1848.

(See Pages 121, 131 and 166.)

RETURNS OF COLLEGES, &c.

ST. MARY'S.

Amount of Funds of the Institution.	Professors.		Number of Students.	Amount of Fees.	Cost of Living.	Sources from which the Funds are derived.	Number of Students attending each class.	Amount of debt due by the Institution.	Salaries of Professors.	Expenditure of the Institution.	Remarks.
	Names.	Of what Branches &c.									
Only a few Pounds.	Rev. John Nugent.	Philosophy, Greek, and Latin.	The highest number during the year was 43.	£ 61 7 4	No Boarders.	Pupils' Fees.	One Class of Greek. Five Classes of Latin. Three of French. Two of Geography. Two of English Grammar. One of Globes. One of Elocution, &c.	Nothing due.	£ 140 0 0	s. 23 10 13 d.	In addition to the Day Pupils the College is to be opened in the Evening for a certain portion of the year, and various Courses of Lectures will be delivered by the President and Professors for the benefit of those young men who cannot attend the College in the day time. It has been also arranged that any pupils sent from the country parts of the Province shall receive their Education gratuitously, if the Parents or friends possible for their Board. Sometimes Twelve, and never less than Eight Pupils have been taught gratuitously. ADDITIONAL REMARKS. It has long been the anxious desire of the Catholic Bishop and the Clergy connected with the College to renouel the entire Institution, and to improve and extend its advantage. This change has not been yet accomplished in consequence of the precarious nature of the Provincial Grant, the uncertainty of its future amount, as well as of its continuance. If the Grants for Colleges should be renewed by the Legislature, it is respectfully suggested that a longer period should be named for its continuance, no matter what the amount might be. Such an arrangement would enable those who take an interest in St. Mary's College to introduce beneficial improvements, and to make permanent engagements in connection with the College, which cannot now be accomplished through the fear of disappoinment and serious loss.
	Rev. Edward Daly.	French, Elocution, and English.							80 0 0		
	Mr. J. Heap.	Writing, Arithmetic, Globes, Geography.							60 0 0		
	Very Rev. Thos. Connolly, President.								No Salary from College.		

(Signed)

THOMAS L. CONNOLLY, V. G., President.

* It is supposed that by this arrangement the number of classes will be doubled.

(Copy.)

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 3d March, 1848.

SIR,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to request, that you will furnish a detailed account of the Expenditures of £35 and £298 7s. 8d., charged against Dalhousie College—showing by whom expended and for what service. You will also report for His Excellency's information what steps, if any, have been taken by the Governors of the Institution, in fulfilment of their trust, during the last three years.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed.)

JOSEPH HOWE.

HUGH HARTSHORNE, Esquire,
Secty. Dalhousie College.

Halifax, 8th March, 1848.

SIR,

Having laid before the Governors of Dalhousie College your Letter addressed to me, dated the 3d Instant, having reference to to the College, I have now the honor to enclose an extract from the Minutes of the Board, containing copies of Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Board, held this day, conveying the information requested for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in your Letter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. HARTSHORNE,

Secretary of Dalhousie College.

The Honble. JOSEPH HOWE.

At a Meeting of the Governors of Dalhousie College, held on Wednesday the 8th day of March, 1848,

Read, a Communication from the Provincial Secretary, dated 28th February, 1848.—Also copy of Return made in answer to same. Also Communication from the Provincial Secretary, dated 3d March, 1848, requesting further information.

And the subjects therein referred to having been considered, it was

Resolved, that in reply to the said Communication the Secretary do state for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the sum of Thirty-five Pounds, mentioned in the said Return, is the Salary allowed and paid annually to the Secretary of this Board. That in answer to the next inquiry, contained in the said Communication of the 3d March, the Secretary do state, for the information of His Excellency, that the railing and retaining wall (above and below) round the Parade Ground connected with Dalhousie College, being so decayed as to render them in the opinion of many unsafe and dangerous, application was made frequently to the City Authorities to have them repaired, who declined on the ground that the premises being a part of the Grant made to the College, the expense of keeping the railing and wall in repair properly belonged to this Institution. The Governors of the College therefore seemed compelled to do so or relinquish their right to the premises. With respect to the amount of the expenditure the
Resolution

APPENDIX, No. 73.

Resolution passed when Mr. Hill's account was submitted on the eight day of January last will explain the opinion of the Board: which Resolution is in the following words, that is to say:

Resolved, On reading the account rendered by Mr. Hill, for a new fence and repairs of wall around the Grounds, that, though this Board regret that the work has been done without the sanction or knowledge of the Building Committee, and that so large an expense has been incurred without tender or contract, through the inadvertence of one of the Governors—yet, inasmuch as the work has been done and the correctness of the charges verified by respectable Mechanics, and at least one of the Governors rendered liable, this Board has deemed it necessary to defray the amount: and therefore authorise the payment by the Secretary of the amount, upon Mr. Hill's settling for the painting done by his request; but desire that in future the consent and sanction of the Building Committee be in all cases first had before any person be employed for like services.”

That for the further information of His Excellency and in answer to the concluding part of the said Communication, the Secretary do furnish a copy of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of this Board on the third day of June, 1845, which is in the words following, that is to say:

“His Excellency Lord Falkland called the attention of the Board to the state of the College, the vacancies in the Professorships, and the reduced state of the Funds, and other matters connected therewith. And the Board having deliberated thereupon, it was *Resolved* that in consequence of the discontinuance of the Provincial Grant it is expedient to shut up the College for the present, and not to fill up the vacancies in the Professorships—and that it is advisable to allow the Funds of the Institution to accumulate.”—*Extracted from the Minutes.*

H. HARTSHORNE,

Secretary of Dalhousie College.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

(See Page 121.)

Halifax, 2nd March, 1848.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit by order of the Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie College, the enclosed Form, supplying the information therein required as far as relates to Dalhousie College.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,
H. HARTSHORNE,
Secretary of Dalhousie College.

The Honorable JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

Amount of Funds of the Institution &c.	Professors.		Number of Students.	Amount of Fees.	Cost of Living.	Sources from which the Funds are derived.	Number of Students attending each class	Amount of debt due by the Institution.	Salaries of Professors.	Expenditure of the Institution.	Remarks.
	Names.	Of what Branches &c.									
£9342 11 1 Consols.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	The Crown and Rents of the College.	None.	£5035 2 8 Currency.	None.	£35cy. annual-ly.	The sum of £298 17 8 Currency was expended in repairs during the year 1847.
£151 9 6 Currency.											

By order of the Chairman,
H. HARTSHORNE,
Secretary of Dalhousie College.

ACADIA COLLEGE.

(Page 130.)

Amount of the Funds of the Institution.	Professors.		Number of Students.	Amount of Fees.	Cost of Living.	Sources from which the Funds are derived.	Number of Students attending each class.	Amount of debt due by the Institution.	Salaries of Professors.	Expenditure of the Institution.	Remarks.	
	Names.	Of what Branches &c.										
Provincial Grant, £250 Annual Subscriptions & Contributions, £300 Tuition Monies, £250 Rents, 30	Rev. John Pryor, A. M. President, Isaac Chipman, A. M.	Greek and Latin Classics. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	78	£6 per Annum College Course. From £2 10s. to £5 Academic Course.	Board for College, Eight Shillings and Six Pence per week. Do. for Academy, Seven Shillings and Six Pence per week.	Provincial Grant. Annual Subscriptions, Donations, &c. Tuition Monies from College and Academy. Interest on Legacy of late Will. Dewolfe, Esq., invested.	15 in Collegiate Course. 63 in Academic Course.	£2000	President, Revd. J. Pryor, £126. Prof. Chipman, £150. Prof. Stewart, £150. Principal in Academy, Mr. Randall, £126. Mr. Archibald, Assistant, £100.	Interest and Incidental Expenses, £130.		
Total, £830 Interest on Dewolfe Legacy, £54	A. P. S. Stewart, A. B., Chs. D. Randall, Wm. Archibald.	Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, &c. Classical Teacher in College Academy. English Teacher in do.										

J. W. NUTTING, Secretary.

22nd March, 1848.

KING'S COLLEGE.

(See Page 166.)

Amount of Funds of the Institution.	Professors.		Number of Students.	Amount of Fees.	Cost of Living.	Sources from which Funds are derived.	Number of Students attending each class.	Amount of debt due by the Institution.	Salaries of Professors.	Expenditure of the Institution.	Remarks.
	Names.	Of what Branches.									
Provincial Grant £444 Cy.	Rev. G. McCaw	President and Professor of Divinity and Hebrew.	16 kept last Term.	Annually each Student pays to Tutor £4 9s. cy.	12s. 6d. per week to Steward.	Provincial Grant £444.	The Students are divided into three Classes according to their standing, first, second and third years.	None.	President, £385 cy.	Nearly £1100.	The Academy is at present vacant, but it is hoped that it may be set in useful operation during the present year.
Allowance of Associate Alumni for support of the Lecturer on Modern Languages, £125 cy.	Rev. J. B. Smith, A. M.	V. P. and Professor of Mathematics, Natural & Experimental Philosophy and Astronomy.		To Divinity Prof. £1 2s. 3d.		Int. on Rev. Dr. Warneford's Donation £50 cy.			V. President and Prof. of Math's. £220 cy.		
Rev. Dr. Warneford's Donation, £1000 cy, interest at 5 per cent.				To Mathematical Professor £1 2s. 3d.		Int. on Loan to Comms. of Streets £50.					
Loan to the Commissioners of Streets £1000 cy, interest at 5 per cent.				To Lecturer on Modern Languages £2 8s.		Besides the above there are some Stocks in the British Funds applicable to particular purposes, viz: the Building Fund and the Library Fund.					
Subscription or Building Fund £5157 6s. 11d. Stock in 3 per cent. Consols.	Frederic Mantovani, L. L. D. (of Pavia.)	Both act as Tutors in Classical Literature, Rhetoric and Logic.									
Library Fund £1673 10s. 7d. Stock in the 84 pr. c.	Academy Principal Second Master.	Lecturer on Foreign Languages.									

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,
Secretary of King's College, at Windsor.

Halifax 4th April, 1848.

No. 74.

(See Page 122.)

The Committee appointed to Report on the License Laws having performed the duties assigned to them, beg leave to report

That they have had under their consideration the Petitions of John Jordan and others, Inhabitants of Windsor, complaining of the present partial License Law, and praying for an extension of the General License Act to the whole Province, as it now stands in Halifax and Pictou; of David Love and others of the County of Pictou, praying for an extension of the General License Law to New Glasgow and the Albion Mines. Also the Petitions of Edward H. Lowe and others, inhabitants of Dartmouth, and of James Carmichael and others, inhabitants of the Township of Egerton, in the County of Pictou, praying against the sale of intoxicating Liquors in small quantities in Grocer's shops—and the Petitions of Anthony McHean and others, inhabitants of the West River of Pictou, praying against the reduction of duties on home manufactured and imported Liquors—and of the Cornwallis Union Temperance Society, praying that the Manufacture and Importation of Spirituous Liquors in the Province be prohibited altogether.

By correspondence with a gentleman of high respectability in the town of Pictou, relative to the effect produced by the extending of the General License Act to that place last year, your Committee are informed, "that it not only legalized a traffic that had formerly been carried on by a number, in open violation of the former Laws, but it increased that traffic at least four-fold.

Your Committee being strongly of the opinion that the retailing of Intoxicating Liquors in shops where the necessaries of life are sold is attended with the most disastrous consequences to those who are unfortunately under the control of a vitiated appetite for strong drink, and has a strong and powerful tendency to increase the consumption of Spirituous Liquors amongst the more sober part of the community, and consequently exposes a large class to the pernicious effects of tipping—from which they might, under other circumstances, be almost entirely free. They cannot, therefore, recommend to your Honorable House the prayer of the two first mentioned Petitions; but would recommend that the Law allowing Spirituous Liquors being retailed in small quantities in Grocer's shops shall not be allowed to remain in force in any part of the Province for a longer period than twelve months after the first of April next.

Your Committee, in order to give to such persons as will establish Houses of Entertainment on Temperance principles, an opportunity of competing on equal ground with those who sell Spirituous Liquors, would recommend that the duties on Tavern Licenses be raised to Eight Pounds per annum.

Your Committee have had under their consideration the present Law with respect to Tavern Licenses, and have agreed that the present method of prosecuting violators of the Law, only in the name of the Clerk of the License, is attended in many instances with unnecessary inconvenience and trouble, and recommend that the Law be so altered as to make it lawful for a prosecution to be conducted upon the information of any person before any two Justices of the Peace in the County where the offence may be committed.

The 6th Sec. of the Act of 2nd W., Chap. 4 has been so construed as to give to three Magistrates in special Sessions, the power of granting Licenses to persons after having been refused them by the General Sessions. Your Committee would therefore recommend that the Law be so amended as to prevent such a construction being put upon it hereafter.

Your Committee have reason to believe that large quantities of Spirituous Liquors are distilled in the Province, upon which there are no duties paid, and would recommend that

proper

proper steps be taken for securing the payment of such duties as are required being laid in future. All which is respectfully submitted.

SAML. CREELMAN, *Chairman.*
 THOMAS KILLAM,
 J. SANGSTER,
 H. Y. MOTT,
 ANDW. ROBERTSON,
 W. A. HENRY.*

Committee Room, March 17, 1848.

* Except as to raising the Duty on Tavern Licenses.

No. 75.

(See Page 126.)

The Committee of Trade and Manufactures, to whom were referred the several Petitions for Drawbacks, compensation for services as Revenue Officers, and other matters connected with the Trade of the Province,

Report as follows:—On the Petition of David LeBlanc, praying for redress against Simon Donovan for seizing two Barrels of Rum purchased from said Donovan at Auction—being articles seized and condemned for illegal importation. The Committee think that Petitioner should be left to his legal remedy.

On the Petition of Dominique Boudreau, of Tusket Wedge, praying compensation for services rendered in securing a Spanish Vessel and Cargo in the year 1819—loaded with Wine and Brandy.

It appears that the vessel was sold under the authority of the Court of Vice Admiralty.

Gross Sales of the Cargo was,	£947 6 11
Expenses and King's Comr.,	714 16 10

The proceeds of the Wreck and Materials were,
 part of the Cargo,

Nett amount,	£234 10 1
	44 6 8
	24 13 0½

Deputy Marshall, Survey and Advertising,

	68 19 8½
	32 16 1½

Nett, £36 3 7

The latter balance paid to the Master and Crew who brought in the Vessel.

It appears that Boudreau received from the Registrar of the Court £3 10s. There cannot be found on the Books of the Court any account of the distribution of the £234 10s. 1d. The Committee think he ought to have been compensated for his time and trouble, and would suggest the propriety of granting him £7 10s.—although it does not appear that any part of the proceeds was paid into the Treasury, excepting fifty pounds.

On the Petition of John L. Tremain, praying compensation as Customs Officer at Port Hood. It appears Mr. Tremain misunderstood the Report of the Committee last year—they now recommend that he be paid the amount paid over by him at Sydney, C. B. being £11 12 1.

The Committee cannot recommend the prayers of the Petitions of Daniel Owen, James E. Dewolf, John E. Starr, James C. Cochran, David Landers, and John Grant.

The

The Committee recommend that £5 12s. 8d., Currency, be granted to the Trustees of the Lunenburg Academy, a return of duties upon Apparatus for the use of said Academy, from the United States.

On the Petition of F. R. Patillo, praying for a return of duties on Pork exported, the Committee recommend that he be granted, £45 4 3

The Committee recommend that there be granted a return of duties to the Cornwallis Ag. Society, on Implements imported from the United States, £1 4 7

On the Petition of George E. Jean, of Arichat, praying that he be granted £1 Ss. 9d., overpaid to the Treasury in 1847 in remitting a Bill. The Committee recommend the grant.

They also recommend on the Petition of George Conrad and Augustus McDonald, of Liverpool, praying that they be allowed the value of a quantity of Flour imported into that place as Rye, which turned out to be inferior Wheat Middlings—and was seized, condemned and sold. As there does not appear to have been an intention of defrauding the Revenue, that there be granted to Joshua Newton, Esq., Collector of the Customs at that Port £42 5s. 2d., the amount paid into Treasury of the Province; to be by him distributed amongst the several owners of the Flour so seized, in a rateable proportion according to the quantity owned by each individual; excepting Lathrop Dogget, who, it appears, knowingly made a false entry at the Custom House.

That Robert Stone, of Wilmot, be granted, for services as Revenue Officer, under the special circumstances, in addition to the Commissions already received, £60 0 0

That on the Petition of Borden B. Oxley, Clerk of the Board of Revenue, praying for additional compensation for his services, the Committee suggest that he be granted £45 in addition to his yearly grant of £45, as full compensation for his past services; and that if the office is to be continued as at present, that the yearly grant for his services should be increased to £60 0 0

The Committee have fully considered the several Petitions from the distillers of Spirituous Liquors seeking protection to their interests; and have examined a number of persons, with a view of obtaining the fullest information on a subject with which few persons appear to be acquainted. And amongst the rest a gentleman from the West Indies who had been largely engaged in the business of distilling, and appeared to be familiar with the whole process—its cost and management. This gentleman states that a gallon of good molasses will yield seven pints of proof spirits—and that there is but very little, if any, of the molasses sold in our markets or the West Indies, that will not yield three quarts of proof spirits to a gallon—that the difference in quality of molasses is never more than four or five per cent.

With these facts the Committee leave the amount of duty to be imposed to the judgment of the House—and report that the present system of management appears to have, to a considerable extent, answered the expectations of the Legislature.

The Committee have examined the Report of Mr. Dodd of the Revenue Schooner Argus—he appears to have been active in the discharge of his duties; the Committee, however, would call the attention of the House to the consideration of whether this vessel is to be longer continued.

On the Petition of John Keith praying for a return of £17, the duties on two puncheons Rum leaked out, as he states, in the Warehouse,—the Committee cannot recommend to him a grant of the full amount, as it furnishes a precedent that might lead to much fraud; but, under the peculiar circumstances, it appearing to be a hard case, recommend that he be granted, £10

The Report from the Board of Revenue with the distribution of the seizures, is satisfactory to the Committee.

On the Petitions of Edward T. Whitman and William Whitman, the Committee recommend that they be granted £2 10s.—the amount of duties paid on 20 Bbls. Flour, lost at sea: that amount having been paid by them to Mr. Stone, at Wilmot, £2 10

On the Petitions praying for the opening of more Ports to Foreign Commerce, a Committee have already reported an address. The several Petitions in favour of protective duties have been already considered in Committee of Ways and Means.

HT. HUNTINGTON, *Chairman*,
 JAMES D. FRASER,
 GEO. R. YOUNG,
 JOHN CAMPBELL,
 HY. MIGNOWITZ.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 22nd March, 1848.

No. 76.

(See Page 128.)

The Committee to whom were referred the "Railway Exploration Accounts" to 31st. December last. submitted to the House by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Beg leave to Report—

That it appears the whole expense incurred by the Officers appointed by the British Government, amounts on the 31st December last to the sum of £11,877 1 S Stg.

This sum has been expended in the following manner:

Passage of Officers and Men across the Atlantic,	£365 4 6
Salaries of Officers to 31st. December, 1847,	1806 6 5
Regimental Pay of Royal Sappers and Miners,	526 0 4
Working Pay of ditto.	763 18 6
Other Allowances to ditto	167 10 7
Salaries of Civil Surveyors,	1772 9 8
Purchase and Repair of Instruments, &c.	360 12 2
Equipments and Stores,	365 14 2
Laborers' Wages,	2205 19 8
Provisions, Board and Lodging,	1689 3 6
Transport of Provisions and Conveyance of Stores,	504 13 6
Travelling Expenses,	659 15 2
Office Rent and Office Expenses,	159 18 2
Stationery, Drawing Materials and Printed Forms,	131 17 0
Postages on Letters,	41 1 5
Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenses,	357 3 3
	£11,877 1 8

Total; Sterling,	£11,877 1 8
Of this Amount there has been expended within the Territory of Nova- Scotia,	£2583 11 4
Of New Brunswick,	6361 6 6
And of Canada,	2932 13 10

Major Robinson, in his Letter to the Under-Secretary of State, dated 16th. December last, observes that the large amount expended in New Brunswick has arisen from two causes. First.—Owing to its wilderness state and greater difficulties encountered in its exploration, requiring the labors of two Working Engineers, in which, however, two lines have been formed through its territory. Second.—Because the Officers, Surveyors, Sappers, &c, were stationed at Fredericton, in that Province, during the last winter—causing an expenditure in that Province of £1500 for the time spent there. The Line in Canada appears to have been the last explored, and consequently that Province has had the full benefit of the experience gained in the first year's exploration.

APPENDIX, No. 76.

If the sum expended is divided on a scale proportioned to the number of miles of Railway expected to be laid in each Province, it would be as follows :

Through Nova Scotia, 120 miles,	£2250
“ New Brunswick, 240 “	1500
“ Canada, 280 “	5250
To Quebec, 640 “	12,000

The Officers, Surveyors and other persons employed on the Survey, are now stationed at Halifax, and Major Robinson informs your Committee that it is not in his power to say either what will be the ultimate expense from the 31st Dec. last, or when the service will be finally completed. He considers the Exploratory or Field portion of the Survey as completed, and he hopes that in a short time the Plans and Sections will also be finished. Then the best mode of construction for the proposed line has to be decided on, the probable cost and expense of Working—which will make it necessary for Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson to visit the United States, that they may personally observe and compare the systems of construction and management in that Country with those on the other side of the Atlantic. This service performed it is expected that a final Report will be made on the subject of this important undertaking.

The House will perceive that Earl Grey recommends an equal division between the three Colonies of the expenditure already incurred ;—this suggestion Major Robinson also highly approves of. By the Resolution of the 14th March, 1846, the Legislature pledged itself to pay the expense of Exploration, Survey, and Estimates within this Province ; consequently the sum in strictness payable by them on the 31st December, would be,

£2583 11 4

If however the payment should be made on any average of the sum expended, calculated according to miles, the amount would be 120 miles,

2250 0 0

Less than the amount actually expended,

333 11 4

Should the recommendation of Earl Grey be adopted the amount to be paid by Nova Scotia, would be,

3959 0 7

Being an excess of £1375 9s. 3d. beyond the sum actually expended within her territory.

The cost per mile on the sums expended within the respective territories is as follows :

In Nova Scotia, 120 miles at £21 10 7 per mile.

In N. Bk., 240 “ 26 10 11½ “

In Canada, 280 “ 10 9 5½ “

Adopting Earl Grey's mode of division, it would stand thus :

Nova Scotia, 120 miles at £33 0 0 per mile,

£3960 0 0

New Bk, 240 “ 16 10 0 “

3960 0 0

Canada, 280 “ 14 2 10 “

3960 0 0

This will increase the expense to Nova Scotia about,

11 10 0

Per mile, and to Canada,

4 6 7

Whilst it will decrease the charge in New Brunswick about £10 per mile in 240 miles, or about

2400 0 0

Your Committee are not prepared to suggest what course the House should adopt ; they, however, cannot but feel that the sum demanded from Nova Scotia, when compared with her extent of territory, is very large—and in leaving the final decision to the Legislature of this matter, they would only remark that under all the circumstances and considering the local position of New Brunswick, they feel it due to that Province that the arrangement of the expense should be made with a liberal and generous spirit on the part of Nova Scotia. Your Committee beg leave to call the attention of the House to that part of the Resolution of 11th March, 1846, which contemplates a Survey East and West, in order that it might be ascertained whether or not a practicable Line of Railway could connect Halifax with the flourishing Counties situate on the Bay of Fundy : and to

remark.

remark that this service does not appear to have as yet been performed—and it will be for the House to decide however on the propriety of having this Survey made during the present season. No Vouchers have been submitted with the accounts of Expenditure, the same having been forwarded to Great Britain for assent.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. FRASER, *Chairman.*
SAML. CREELMAN,
W. B. TAYLOR.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, March 23, 1848.

No. 77.

(See Page 128.)

The Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Education, of Schools generally throughout the Province, beg leave to report as follows—

1. As to the Petition of the Trustees of the Academy of Port Hood, praying that permission may be given them to sell the lot of land on which the Academy is now erected, in order that one more suitable may be procured, the Committee recommend that such permission should be given, and that a Bill may be passed for the purpose.

2. That the Committee are fully sensible of the many advantages conferred on the community by the Halifax Mechanics' Library; but they are unable to recommend any grant in aid of its funds. The House have declined of late years to appropriate the public funds to services of this kind; and it is clear, that, if the prayer of this Petition were acceded to, Libraries in other parts of the Province would have an equal claim—they reject it upon this principle alone.

3. The Committee rejoice to see an Institution such as the Free Church Academy, promising so extensive and useful a course of education, founded in Halifax. At present, the Committee are persuaded that the House could not be induced to give any additional grant to the City of Halifax in aid of any Institution for the teaching of the higher branches. The School Act will expire in the course of the ensuing Session; at that time the general system of education will come under review, when this Institution with others may submit its claims.

4. The Committee recommend that the prayer in the Petition of the Trustees at Parrsborough, soliciting that the sum of £20 set apart for a superior school, should be acceded to, as the Commissioners think it, for the interest of the people to appropriate this sum in aid of Common Schools.

5. The Committee cannot recommend that any specific grant should be made to Mr. Benjamin Davison, the Teacher of the Union School in Halifax. His claim is recommended by no authority, and runs back for a period of four years, if well founded it ought to have been presented at an earlier date.

6. In reference to the first part of the prayer of the Petition of the Executive Committee of the Royal Acadian School Society at Halifax, the Committee beg to state, that the annual grant of £100 to this excellent Institution is secured under and by virtue of the School Act, as long as such Act is in existence. But as to the second part of their prayer, that an additional grant should be given to them to enable them to conduct a Normal School for the training of Teachers, they refer to the report of the Committee on Education made last Session. They concur, in the opinions therein expressed, that the premises are not sufficiently extensive to afford space for such an Institution; and, in addition, before any grant were made for such object the Legislature would require to create a new trust and to assume over it a more direct controul.

7. The Committee have carefully considered the Petition of Mr. Samuel Hood, Teacher of Westport and that of the seventy-two Inhabitants who have appealed from the decision of the Board of Commissioners at Digby in his favour. They have had before them the Reverend Mr. Bullock, whose testimony induced your Committee to entertain a favourable opinion of Mr. Hood's case;—the Reverend Gentleman stated, that he was an efficient teacher, and the Petition from the Inhabitants shews that his School is popular and useful. The Committee, therefore, recommend that his license should be restored, and a fair allowance for the service of the past year be made to him out of the funds set apart for Education in the County of Digby,—but, at the same time, they feel bound to sustain the authority of the Board. The charge they acted upon has been sufficiently marked; but the language of Mr. Hood's letters to them was such as the relative position of the parties did not justify, and they therefore suggest, that, now that the excitement has passed away on both sides, Mr. Hood will address them in a more becoming style and enable the Board to comply with this suggestion. If this reasonable recommendation be followed, they have an assurance in behalf of the Board that the license will be granted.

8. The Committee have pleasure in remarking upon the efficient state of the Academy at Pictou, and upon the unanimity with which it has thus far been conducted. By the last Annual Report submitted, it appears, that, during the last year, the Trustees have supported three Masters or Professors—and that in addition to the usual branches of common school education, they teach the classics, modern languages, mathematics, and give a very extensive course of lectures upon Natural Philosophy, illustrated by experiments.—In addition to the classes for students, the Trustees induced Mr. Hay to give a second course of lectures on Philosophy at suitable hours for the benefit of the young men of the Town of Pictou, which was numerously attended, and yielded a sufficient return to pay all expenses. The effect of this in extending a knowledge of and taste for Science, is too obvious to require comment. In the last term sixty-one students attended the first department, twenty-six students the first and second, and twenty-eight the first, second and third. The Trustees have raised last year the £250 required by the Act to entitle them to the same sum provided by the Legislature, and have now on hand a balance of £222 12s. 5d. in addition to a legacy of £100 left to the Institution by the late Mr. John McKenzie, of New Glasgow. They consider the Institution creditable to the District, and in a rising and prosperous condition.

9. As to the Petition of B. M. Goldsmith, your Committee are of opinion that they cannot touch the decision of the Commissioners upon local questions, such as those stated in this Petition, the Board of Commissioners are necessarily the best judges.

10. Upon the Petition of Mr. James Campbell, they feel bound to state that as the Central Board of Education, while acting in 1841, gave unanimously a certificate that his services in the Academy in Arichat entitled him to the sum of £50, this claim was then settled after full consideration of all the facts of the case. Here then there is an outstanding claim against the Province, founded upon competent authority, not yet redeemed; and as it appears, that, since that period, the allowance for an Academy at Arichat was not drawn for two years, they are of opinion that this sum ought to be voted in Committee of Supply. Mr. Campbell was a valuable teacher, and in consequence of being deprived of Provincial aid, was exposed to much suffering.

11. They recommend that the prayer of the Inhabitants of Margaree, Broad Cove and Cheticamp, in the County of Inverness, be acceded to, and that they be set apart into a separate School District.

12. They have had under their consideration the Petition of certain Inhabitants of the North Wards of the City of Halifax—with 1200 signatures annexed, and of the Roman Catholic faith, praying for aid to a School which they wish to establish in that quarter.—Your Committee have evidence before them, furnished by the Right Reverend Bishop Walsh and the Rev. Mr. Conolly, that in Wards Nos. 5 and 6 there are not less than 1275

between the age of 2 and 14, 350 fit to go to school, of Catholic parentage, the great body of whom are comparatively poor, and many of them not able to give their children the benefits of education. During the last few years three or four successive teachers have obtained there the gratuitous use of a large School Room, and yet the return of fees was so inadequate as to compel them respectively to abandon their occupation. The distance from the Catholic School at the Chapel, to which a grant of £100 a year is secured by the School Bill, renders it impossible for these children to attend the classes there. Under these circumstances the Committee have concluded to recommend that the sum of £50 should be appropriated for the purpose of founding a Catholic School in the Wards above referred to—but they leave it to the House to decide whether it ought to be drawn from the funds already set apart for Education in the County of Halifax, or by an additional vote from the Treasury.

13. Your Committee have taken some pains to enquire into the truth of the charges made by Mr. Andrew Henderson, Teacher, at Annapolis, relative to the inefficient state of the Academy; and also into the nature of his own claims for services in conducting a separate and rival Establishment for the education of young men in the same town.—Their Chairman was directed to write both to Mr. Henderson and to the Trustees of the Academy on the subject; and as there prevails a division of opinion they have determined to refer the whole of the papers before them on this question, and to leave the House to deal with it as it may deem proper.

Your Committee have had under their consideration the accounts in relation to the Academy at Sackville for the last year, and find that the debt due on the 1st January, 1847, of £991 11s. 4d., was on the 1st January last reduced to £654 11s. 4d., and to meet this that there are debts and subscriptions due to the extent of £383 3s. 6d.—the total amount of funds raised was equal to £3076 2s. 11d. and of expenditure £2738 1s. 11d. The total number of Students in attendance were 144—of these 69 attended the Classical Department, 49 the Literary and Scientific, and 35 the Primary. The classes include a very wide range of instruction—the Classics, Logic, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Surveying and Navigation, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Book Keeping. Although none of your Committee have had an opportunity of personally visiting this Institution during the past year, they have reason to believe that it is in a creditable and prosperous condition,—that a very useful and practical education may be obtained at it on moderate terms, and that due care is also paid to the moral training of the Students in attendance.

Your Committee beg to annex two valuable, and, they have no doubt, accurate Abstracts—the one of the Return of common and superior Schools, the other of Academies, for 1847,—prepared by one of the Members, Mr. Henry—and they recommend to the favourable attention of the House the suggestions contained at the bottom of these Abstracts—the result of Mr. Henry's investigations. It is clear, that, before the money is advanced from the Treasury, that it was the duty of the Executive to be satisfied, that all the requisites of the law have been complied with; and they advise the circulation of a Notice by publication in the Royal Gazette or otherwise, giving distinct intimation that, in no single case hereafter will the money be paid until the required forms have been sent to the Provincial Secretary, and have been examined. If violations of the law are overlooked, the effects of no system can ever be tested, and a lowness of practice and suspense is permitted to grow up among the local Authorities, which defeats the wise intentions of the Legislature, and impedes that improvement in the progress of education, which under our present circumstances, is one of the first duties of this House.

The Committee beg to remark that the returns for the last year exhibit an increase over those of the preceding—in 1846 the number of Schools was 990—in 1847, 1025; in 1846 the whole number of Scholars in attendance on the common and superior Schools was 33,440—in 1847, 34,746;—in 1846 the whole sum expended was £28,459,—in

1847 there was paid by the people £22,805, and drawn from the Treasury £10,398—equal in all to £33,203, being an increase of expenditure of £4,744. Of the general state of the Academies they can make no report on account of the deficiency of the returns.

They beg to call the attention of the House to the Despatch of the Right Honorable Earl Grey to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, dated the 8th February, 1847, and laid upon the table this Session, enclosing a circular entitled, "Brief practical suggestions on the mode of organising and conducting Day Schools of Industry, Model Farm Schools, and Normal Schools, as part of a system of Education for the Coloured Races of the British Colonies." Although prepared for a population so different and inferior to ours, it is a document highly valuable, because it has been drawn by Mr. B. Kay Shuttleworth, the Secretary of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education—a gentleman who has reached this high station from his extensive acquaintancè with the subject, his wide experience and acknowledged talents. The Colonial Secretary remarks, that, in perusing it, it appeared to His Lordship "that so many of the suggestions then made were applicable to all the Countries in the British Colonies that he determined not to restrict the information it conveyed to those for whom it had been prepared, but to communicate it to the whole of the British Colonies." Many of those suggestions are applicable to this Province, and as the School Bill will expire at the end of next Session, and the whole subject of education be then taken up and reviewed, the Committee are of opinion that it might be useful to have this paper circulated during the ensuing vacation to inform and guide the public mind.

In concluding this Report, the Committee recall the attention of the House to the suggestions made in the report of the Committee on Education for last year, in relation both to the introduction of Normal Schools for the training of a higher class of Masters, and to the employment of an Inspector or Superintendent, to quote the language of that report, which was then very carefully prepared:—"whose duty it would be to visit the Schools and Academies in different sections of the Province; to direct the system of Education pursued in them, to inquire into the qualifications of masters, and generally, by instructions and personal communications, to diffuse the principles of a sound system of Education as approved of by the experience and practice of other countries, so as gradually to introduce uniformity, and elevate its general condition in this Province. Your Committee are further of opinion, that it should, in an especial manner, be the duty of such Superintendent to examine the reports of the Commissioners from each County—prepare a general abstract thereof, and to return the same in a sufficient time every year, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Her Majesty's Council, so that the same may be laid before the House within the first ten days of each Session; and lastly, that it should be an indispensable condition to the payment of all school monies, that such Superintendent should certify such returns to be correct."

The advantages to be derived from these improvements are so obvious, and have been so clearly proved by the recent experience of other countries, that your Committee do not consider it necessary to do more than to refer to them. In Canada for several years past such Superintendents have been employed both in the Eastern and Western sections of that Province, and a Monthly Journal has been recently started at Toronto under the management of the Superintendent of Education of Canada West, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, with a view of accelerating every change and improvement in the system of Education suggested by the experience of older countries. The first No. is laid upon the table for reference. With such appliances the public mind, in Canada West, cannot fail to rise to the highest standard, and to be prepared of course to apply that superior knowledge to the improvement of the system as there practised. In New Brunswick last year the Legislature have expended £800 and upwards in the importation of a set of School Books procured for that Province by Agents appointed in London by Mr. B. Kay Shuttleworth, for the

the purpose. Your Committee have applied to the Executive to procure a model set of these Books and a copy of the Invoice; and as the Provincial Secretary has written to Fredericton for these some time ago, they expect that they will be able to lay them on the table of the House for the inspection of the Members before the close of the Session. In New Brunswick also last year a Normal School has been provided at Fredericton, and a Gentleman bearing very high testimonials obtained from London to conduct it. It is now in operation, and they lay upon the table of the House a copy of the address delivered by Mr. Acord, the Principal, at the opening of the Institution. They expect also to obtain full information relative to the state of this Institution—the expense and mode of conducting it, and which may be communicated to the House before it is prorogued. They deem it their duty thus to solicit the earnest attention of the House to the superior care which is directed in our sister Provinces to the Education of the people, in order that when our system passes again under review, this House may be guided by their experience, and so reform our system as to give it a practical and superior character.

Your Committee lastly state that they are unanimously of opinion, that if the principle of assessment were introduced, it would give our schools an improved and more permanent basis, and secure to them in a higher degree the care and affections of the people. The public mind may not yet be ripe for this change—but it would have a useful tendency, and ultimately hasten its introduction, if the Members of this House were to exercise their Legislative influence among their constituencies, and direct their attention during the ensuing recess to this very important subject.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE R. YOUNG, Chairman.
W. A. HENRY,
JOHN C. HALL,
EDW. L. BROWN,
J. W. JOHNSTON.

Halifax, March 18th, 1848.

P. S. Mr. Hall objects to Mr. Campbell's claim—he having in the two previous Sessions opposed it, and not having since seen any reason to think his opinion unsound.

Mr. Johnston withheld the expression of any opinion on the alleged inadequacy of the Acadian School for sustaining a Normal School,—also respecting the introduction of Normal Schools generally, and of an Inspector or Superintendent of Schools, and the principle of Assessment and other general principles, until the subject of Education shall be before the House.

He disapproves the reference to the House of Mr. Henderson's complaints and claims, no adequate evidence having appeared before the Committee to support either; and concurring in recommending the case of the Roman Catholic School in the North part of the City of Halifax, because the law now sanctions the principle of assisting denominational Schools in the City of Halifax. Mr. Johnston thinks that the same principle authorises assistance being granted to the Free Church Academy there.

J. W. J.

ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, FOR 1847.

County or District.	No. of Schools.		No. of Scholars taught in Schools.						Income of Schools.						FROM TREASURY.			Expended in Books and Stationery, &c.								
	Common.	Grammar.	Common.		Grammar.		Total.		Common.	Grammar.	Total.	Common.		Grammar.		Total.										
			Paid.	Free.	Paid.	Free.	Paid.	Free.				£	s.	d.	£		s.		d.							
																				Total.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Halifax, Western District,	26	1	1044	196	1240	196	1240	1044	196	1240	781	9	6	781	9	6	370	19	389	£25	16	0				
Do Eastern do	71	71	2085	137	2172	2085	137	2172	2085	137	2172	2126	11	479	2126	11	479	479	11	8	9	11	8	9		
Colchester, do	14	14	644	24	668	644	24	668	644	24	668	374	10	142	374	10	142	142	11	0	0	11	0	0		
Do Stirling,	85	85	1004	188	1192	1004	188	1192	1004	188	1192	1208	2	387	1208	2	387	387	7	12	0	7	12	0		
Hants, do	27	27	687	113	800	687	113	800	687	113	800	385	10	282	385	10	282	282	21	6	6	21	6	6		
Do Rawdon and Douglas,	98	98	2487	655	3141	2487	655	3141	2487	655	3141	2217	14	600	2217	14	600	600	10	4	0	10	4	0		
Kings, do	78	78	1981	507	2488	1981	507	2488	1981	507	2488	2062	6	649	2062	6	649	649	10	5	0	10	5	0		
Annapolis, do	60	60	1346	268	1614	1346	268	1614	1346	268	1614	743	13	652	743	13	652	652	25	0	0	25	0	0		
Lanenburg, do	54	57	1696	212	1908	143	1716	1839	220	2058	1910	10	481	10	570	1910	10	481	570	6	3	0	6	3	0	
Cumberland, do	10	10	178	27	205	178	27	205	178	27	205	138	10	64	138	10	64	64	322	25	16	14	322	25	16	14
Do Farnborough,	20	20	985	130	1115	985	130	1115	985	130	1115	658	10	322	658	10	322	322	191	7	11	191	7	11		
Digby, do	14	14	259	50	305	259	50	305	259	50	305	189	19	191	189	19	191	191	294	215	7	294	215	7		
Do District of Clare,	32	32	1100	300	1400	1100	300	1400	1100	300	1400	1020	6	284	1020	6	284	284	220	215	0	220	215	0		
Yarmouth, do	24	24	489	112	551	439	112	551	439	112	551	542	19	103	542	19	103	103	25	7	11	25	7	11		
Do Argyle,	26	27	534	63	597	24	9	27	538	66	624	311	9	7	30	311	9	7	185	220	20	18	0	220	20	
Shelburne, do	33	34	724	124	848	30	5	35	754	129	883	386	4	155	386	4	155	155	300	302	8	300	302	8		
Do Barrington,	35	35	1227	61	1288	1227	61	1288	1227	61	1288	739	10	396	739	10	396	396	802	120	0	802	120	0		
Queen's, do	23	23	828	111	939	828	111	939	828	111	939	380	7	802	380	7	802	802	50	700	855	50	700	855		
Guysborough, do	14	14	272	45	317	272	45	317	272	45	317	249	12	120	249	12	120	120	77	7	9	77	7	9		
Do St. Mary's,	55	56	1356	208	1564	1410	213	1623	1410	213	1623	1004	5	40	1004	5	40	40	1122	25	0	1122	25	0		
Sydney, do	85	85	2460	150	2614	2460	150	2614	2460	150	2614	1354	10	438	1354	10	438	438	10398	10	0	10398	10	0		
Cape Breton, do	80	80	744	163	907	744	163	907	744	163	907	436	7	438	436	7	438	438	77	7	9	77	7	9		
Richmond, do	63	65	1604	321	1925	1679	331	2010	1679	331	2010	1116	4	65	1116	4	65	65	1122	25	0	1122	25	0		
Inverness, do	90	90	4306	276	4582	4306	276	4582	4306	276	4582	2260	0	1122	2260	0	1122	1122	10398	7	9	10398	7	9		
Pictou, do	1025	9	29989	4441	34380	32640	306	30265	4481	34746	22493	18	11	311	5	0	22805	3	11	10398	7	9	10398	7	9	
TOTAL—	1025	9	29989	4441	34380	32640	306	30265	4481	34746	22493	18	11	311	5	0	22805	3	11	10398	7	9	10398	7	9	

NOTE.—It will be seen by the above Abstract that no returns have been made from the Eastern District of the County of Halifax. In the returns it appears that in several Counties the Commissioners have expended portions of the Provincial Funds in the purchase of Books, but have made no returns of the appropriation, showing what part thereof was by gratuitous distribution or by sale. In reference to these defects, it is suggested that the Executive call upon the Commissioners of the above district to make returns, and the several Commissioners where money has been expended for Books, &c., to account for the same, according to the terms of the School Act of 1844.

W. A. HENRY.

House of Assembly, 18th March, 1848.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF ACADEMIES FOR THE YEAR 1847.

Town or place.	Teachers Names.	Numbers taught.			Period taught	Paid by People.			Provincial Grant.		
		Paid	Free	Total		£	s	d.	£	s.	d.
Truro,	Edward Blanchard, Jon. Blanchard and Richard Ambrose,	79	0	79	6 mo.	52	3	10	50	0	0
Yarmouth,	Michael McCulloch and John McIver,	73	4	77	1 year.	126	3	3	100	0	0
Digby,	William Loudett,	34	0	34	6 mo.	52	8	4½	50	0	0
Liverpool,	D. W. Pickett and Joseph Freeman.	39	8	47	6 mo.	53	2	6	50	0	0
Lunenburg,	Wm. M. B. Lawson and Thomas J. Pope.	28	7	35	1 year.	100	0	0	100	0	0
Annapolis,	Charles M. Forbes and Mrs. Forbes,	33	0	33	6 mo.	50	10	0	50	0	0
Sydney, C. B.	J. D. Parkinson and Samuel Richardson.	41	3	44	6 mo.	53	6	11	50	0	0
Total—		327	22	349		487	14	10½	450	0	0

NOTE.—By the above Abstract it will appear that no returns have been received for the first half year of 1847, from the following places:—Truro, Digby, Liverpool, Annapolis and Sydney, Cape Breton. It is recommended that the Executive be requested to call for these returns, and that, in future, the half yearly payments from the Treasury be not made until the returns for each half year are received; and for the last half year, in addition to the half yearly returns, a general abstract for the year, in the same form as now made for the half year,—shewing the exact number who have received instruction throughout the year, and specifying the term each pupil attended.

W. A. HENRY.

House of Assembly, 18th March, 1848.

No. 78.

(See Page 128.)

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 17th March, 1848.

SIR,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 8th, I have directed a complete set of our course of Educational Books, including the Treatise containing Hullah's system of Vocal Music to be forwarded to you in a case by the Mail Courier. There are twelve sheets of Music, 3 feet by 3½ in size, marked with the notes in large characters, and from which the Instructor gives his lessons to the pupils—as we have only one set belonging to the Board of Education, it is not in my power to send you any specimens of these: they are, however, mere transcripts from the work. As our supply of Maps is very limited I have sent you only one, the Map of America, from which you will be able to judge of their nature and fitness. The other Maps contain in separate sheets on rollers the World—Europe, Asia, Africa, England, Ireland, Scotland and Palestine.

Mr. M. D'Avray commenced the Model School, and also the Training School on the first of this month, and appears to be very successful in imparting his instructions. The Teachers now in training appear well satisfied with him, and a greater number have applied

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plied for admission than can at present be received. Mr. D'Avray has not yet made any Report of his proceedings to the Government, but I will enclose a copy of his opening Lecture, and also of the Act of the Legislature—from which you will obtain all the information respecting the arrangements now in operation.

The School House for forty-two Scholars (Model School,) and twenty Teachers, has cost about £300. The fitting up of a house for the Teacher's residence and out-houses, and enclosing the premises, amount to about £400, the whole cost being about £700.—The old Gaol and Yard, comprising about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an acre, were granted by the Magistrates of the County for these purposes, and are at present under the control of the Board of Education.

The list of prices of the Books, and some remarks respecting those not sent out, I will also enclose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servt,

JOHN J. LURENDRY.

The Honorable JOSEPH HOWE, Provl. Secretary,
Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Books, &c., selected by the Provincial Board of Education for use in the Parish Schools :

	INVOICE PRICE STERLING.			SELLING PRICE CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First Book of Lessons,	0	0	1	0	0	1½
Second ditto,	0	0	4	0	0	6
Sequel to the Second Book,	0	0	6	0	0	9
Third Book of Lessons,	0	0	8	0	1	0
Fourth ditto,	0	0	10	0	1	3
Supplement to the Fourth Book,	0	1	0	0	1	6
Fifth ditto, (Ray's,)	0	1	0	0	1	6
Reading Book for Girls' Schools,	0	1	0	0	1	6
Introduction to the Art of Reading,	0	0	8	0	1	0
English Grammer,	0	0	4	0	0	6
Key to ditto,	0	0	2	0	0	3
Attempt to Simplify English Grammar, by Professor Sullivan,	0	1	0	0	1	6
Arithmetic,	0	0	4	0	0	6
Key to ditto,	0	0	4	0	0	6
Arithmetic in Theory & Practice,	0	1	4	0	2	0
Book Keeping,	0	0	6	0	0	9
Key to ditto,	0	0	6	0	0	9
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge,	0	1	8	0	2	6
A Compendium of ditto,	0	0	6	0	0	9
Geography Generalized by Prof. Sullivan,	0	1	6	0	2	3
Introduction to Geography and History, by Prof. Sullivan,	0	0	6	0	0	9
Elements of Geometry,	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mensuration,	0	0	8	0	1	0
Appendix to ditto,	0	0	6	0	0	9
*Scripture Lessons, O. T., No, 1,	0	0	6	0	0	9

Scripture

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	INVOICE PRICE STERLING.			SELLING PRICE CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Scripture Lessons, O. T., No. 2, - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	9
* ditto ditto, N. T., No. 1, - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	9
* ditto ditto, No. 2, - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	9
Sacred Poetry, - - - -	0	0	4	0	0	6
Lessons on the Truth of Christianity, - - - -	0	0	4	0	0	6
Set Tablet Lessons Arithmetic, 60 sh., - - - -	0	1	2	0	1	9
Ditto Spelling and Reading, 33 sh., - - - -	0	0	8	0	1	0
The Spelling Book superseded, by Prof. Sullivan, - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	9
Copy Lines, 6 sheets, - - - -	0	1	0	0	0	6
MAPS MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS.						
*World, ^{F. I.} 5 ^{F. I.} 8 x ^{F. I.} 3 ^{F. I.} 6 - - - -	0	12	0	0	18	0
*Ancient World, - - - -	0	9	0	0	13	6
*Europe, - - - -	0	9	0	0	13	6
*Asia, - - - -	0	9	0	0	13	6
*Africa, - - - -	0	9	0	0	13	6
America, ^{F. I.} 5 ^{F. I.} 8 x ^{F. I.} 4 ^{F. I.} 4, - - - -	0	9	0	0	13	6
*England, - - - -	0	9	0	0	13	6
*Scotland, - - - -	0	9	0	0	13	6
*Ireland, - - - -	0	9	0	0	13	6
*Palestine, - - - -	0	9	0	0	13	6
OTHER WORKS OF WHICH A FEW COPIES HAVE BEEN IMPORTED.						
Hullah's Manual of Music, - - - -	0	4	6			
* " Large Sheets, 1 to 20, - - - -	0	13	6			
* " Exercises, 1 2 3, - - - -	0	1	4½			
Easy Lessons in Reasoning, - - - -	0	1	4½			
Money Matters, - - - -	0	0	9			
Christian Evidences, - - - -	0	0	5½			

A single copy of each of the foregoing Works, except those marked with an asterisk, are packed up for transmission to Halifax.

The Scripture lessons never came to hand.

The Map of America will serve as a specimen of the style in which all the Maps are got up.

The contents of the large sheets and exercises in Music are the same as those in Hullah's Manual.

The fact of only six sets of the Maps and 12 of Hullah's Manual, &c., having been imported, will form a sufficient reason for their non-transmission. The Maps are all mounted on rollers, and their bulk would be an obstacle to their being forwarded by the Mail.

Fredericton, 17th March, 1848.

APPENDIX, No. 79.

No. 79.

(See Page 130.)

(Copy)

Provincial Secretary's Office, }
Halifax, 8th March, 1848. }

SIR,

As the next steps to be taken in reference to the great work upon which you have been engaged, will require to be maturely considered by the several Legislatures of the Provinces deeply interested. I have it in command from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to request that you will furnish to the Members of the Executive Council any information they may require, and which you may not be restrained from communicating by your Instructions.

I have, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

Major Robinson,
Royal Engineers.

Extracts from Major Robinson's Letter to the Provincial Secretary.

Railway Exploration Survey Office, }
Halifax, 14th March, 1848. }

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., acquainting me that as the next step to be taken in reference to the Railway, will require to be very maturely considered by the several Legislatures, you had it in command from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to request that I would furnish to the Members of the Executive Council any information they might require, and which I might not be restrained by my instructions from communicating.

And in reply I beg leave to acquaint you, that it will afford me great pleasure to comply with the request, so far as it may be in my power to do so.

Since the arrival of the parties in Halifax, in December last, the Surveyors and Draftsmen have been very busily engaged in plotting and laying down the Surveys, and making Plans and Sections of the Country through which the Line must pass—from which, I am happy to say, we expect to be enabled fully to prove and confirm the Report made by me to Her Majesty's Government.

These Plans and Sections will supply us with the requisite data to go on with the second branch of our instructions—namely, the consideration of the Engineering difficulties to be surmounted—the best mode of construction to be adopted for the proposed Line—its probable cost—the expenses of working it—the question of keeping it open through the winter, with other details of an important nature.

As soon therefore as they are completed, the original Plans will be transmitted home, with a Report, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Capt. Henderson and myself will visit the United States for the purpose of observing their methods of construction and management, and collecting all the information we can on the points enumerated.

We shall then make a second, and we hope, a final and satisfactory Report on the Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

In accordance with Resolutions of the respective Legislatures of Canada and New Brunswick, a Commissioner was appointed by each Province in 1846—to collect, whilst the officers of Engineers were exploring for the best Line, Statistical Information—to report on the Country through which it should pass—its Resources—Trade, and generally on all points bearing upon that most important one, of making a Return for the Capital which must be expended in its construction.

I think an appointment of the same kind on the part of Nova Scotia, with similar instructions, so far as applicable to the Province, could not fail to be attended with great advantage, and Statistical Facts might be collected which would have much weight with the Home Government, when considering future measures in respect to the Railway.

An account of the Traffic entering and leaving Halifax by the Truro Road, would be also very desirable.

By an Official Letter received from the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, dated 6th January, 1848, I have learnt that orders have been received by him from the Home Government, that all grants of Land adjacent to the Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, should contain a clause of the revocation of the grant, should it be required for the service of the Railway.

It is desirable that the same should be adopted by Nova Scotia, in every case where it may be applicable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obed't Humble Servant,

(Signed)

WM. ROBINSON,
*Capt. Royal Engineers,
Bt. Major.*

The Honble. Joseph Howe,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

No. 80.

(See Page 139.)

(Copy.)

No. 32.

Downing Street, 3rd May, 1847.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch marked "Separate," of the 2nd ultimo, in which, with reference to my Despatch No. 11 of 17th November, 1846, you enclose a Minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, on the subject of the amount of Salary which it would be advisable that you should assign to yourself as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, until the Civil List shall have been finally settled.

You have rightly construed my Despatch as authorizing the receipt by you, pending the Civil List question, of a Salary of £3500 a year, and though the Provincial Assembly would, in my judgment, exercise a very sound discretion were they to grant £4000 as the permanent Salary of the Lieut. Governor; Her Majesty's Government are bound not to stipulate for a larger sum than £3500 per annum.

Whatever

Whatever grant may be made at the time of settling the Civil List, must, however, be considered as incapable of increase by any subsequent grant. The acceptance by the Lieut. Governor of any such augmentation from the House of Assembly would be opposed to a general principle of great importance to which it is indispensable that you should strictly adhere.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

Lieutenant Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY.

(Copy.)

Halifax, 1st April, 1847.

The Executive Council have considered the Memorandum of His Excellency, dated the 31st March, in which His Excellency "consults the Council as to the amount of "Salary which it would, in their opinion, be advisable that he should assign to himself, "under the authority of Earl Grey's Despatch of the 17th November No. 11, until the "settlement of the Civil List," and have the honor to report their opinion.

They understand from His Excellency that he receives no Military allowances; the only addition to his Income being the annual amount which he receives as Governor of Annapolis, and which His Excellency considers as an equivalent for expenses incident to his Military Command in the Province.

His Excellency, therefore, is viewed by the Council as standing in the position of a Civil Governor.

Sir Colin Campbell received £3000, with Military Pay and allowances.

Lord Falkland £3500, without such allowances.

The Council think that until the Civil List is settled by Legislative Enactment, His Excellency should stand charged upon the Casual Revenues in the same manner that Lord Falkland stood—that is to say for £1500 Sterling.

They adopt this opinion the more readily because the Casual Revenues offer an uncertain fund, and should these fail to meet the full amount of the annual charges as they did in Lord Falkland's time, it would be entirely proper that His Excellency should rate proportionally as His Lordship did according to the larger sum.

In addition to which it is obvious that Earl Grey deems £3500 as the more appropriate amount, and it is not more than His Excellency's experience, and that of his Predecessors indicate as necessary to meet the expenses of the high station.

It is proper that such of the Council as belong to the Legislature should explain that they treat the question solely in reference to its present circumstances.

When the Civil List comes to be discussed and a certain fund shall be offered for the remuneration of the Public Officers, in place of one contingent and fluctuating, (as the Crown Revenues are,) they will necessarily be required to deal with the question as the exigencies of the case may render proper, in reference to their Legislative duties.

(Signed.)

S. B. ROBIE,
R. D. GEORGE,
J. W. JOHNSTON,
M. B. ALMON,
L. M. WILKINS, JR.

(See Page 145.)

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Mr. Simon Donovan praying for compensation for proceeding from Arichat to Guysboro' to obtain the necessary authority to seize sundry Goods, imported and landed by James Hadley, Esq., in the Strait of Canso, per Schooner Industry, La Vache Master, from Boston, 14th Oct., 1847, and for which no Entry had been made, except Twenty-five Barrels of Flour, nor the duties secured with the proper Officers at the Customs, at the Port of Arichat,—beg leave to Report :

That the Petitioner on his arrival at Guysboro' made the necessary deposition before W. O. Heffernan, Esquire, Magistrate of that County, who promised to meet him at a time appointed therefor, at Pirate Cove, near the place where the Goods were said to be deposited, being near the residence of the said Mr. Hadley; and on proceeding to the said Hadley's wharf, met with Capt. Darby, (who was previously informed by Mr. Donovan of the Goods being landed) and told him that he, Capt. Darby, had made a seizure of the Goods, and allowed them to remain in the custody of the said Mr. Hadley, and had taken a bond from him for the delivery of the said Goods; to which the Petitioner objected, stating that the Goods should be deposited in the Warehouse at Arichat, and should not be permitted to remain in Mr. Hadley's possession—to which Capt. Darby replied, that the Goods were the property of a Mr. Beck, this the Petitioner denied, stating that Mr. Beck told him in the presence of Henry Cowley and J. H. Rindress, Esqrs., that the Goods were Mr. Hadley's.

That your petitioner brought the matter to the notice of the Commissioners of the Revenue, and subsequently was informed that the Board had fined Mr. Beck £20, which was to pay all expenses incurred, and that the Board had determined to allow Mr. Hadley to collect the Imperial and Colonial Duties on the Goods.

That the expences and outlay made by petitioner were £18 9s. 5d., an amount near equal to the fine imposed, and consequently that the petitioner by such unexpected decision, was as such officer deprived of his commissions on the amount of goods seized as aforesaid, and which should have been entered at Arichat.

That the above expences to which the Petitioner was put, left a balance only to the petitioner of £1 10s. 7d. out of the said fine of £20 imposed by Commissioners of the Revenue, and made no compensation for his risk or loss of time.

That the Committee think it necessary to state, that from the fact of part of the Goods being landed and allowed to be entered at the Strait of Canso by Mr. Hadley, who, though holding a Commission as Excise Officer, had no authority to act as a Custom House Officer, that the Captain after making one Entry with Mr. Hadley, came over to Arichat to make another entry of what he pretended in the first instance, to be the whole Cargo, the two original entries together, not including in fact the whole cargo; that Mr. Hadley asserted that the Goods belonged to Mr. Beck, while Mr. Beck admitted that he was only the Clerk of Mr. Hadley, and that the Goods belonged to the latter.

A strong impression has been produced on the minds of the Committee, that it is a case of a very questionable character, and that there were grounds of suspicion, and if it had not been for the exertion of Mr. Donovan, no entry of the Goods landed on the premises of Mr. Hadley, and seized as aforesaid, would ever have been made for any available purpose.

They further remark that in their opinion it was an injudicious step for Capt. Darby to interfere with Mr. Donovan's request to take the Goods to Arichat, and to suffer them to remain in Mr. Hadley's possession on his giving a bond for the duties, but they are satisfied that it was an error of judgment only, and had it not been, that Mr. Hadley was acting then as an officer of the Government, a different course would have been adopted. They refer the attention of the House to the letter written by the Board of Revenue to Mr. Hadley,

and the Committee express their regret that in place of awarding so moderate a fine as £20, (which as is now proved to your Committee scarcely paid the expense of the Officers,) that they did not call the attention of the Executive to the facts, and direct the affair to be submitted to the Crown Officers, in order that measures should be taken to have the public interests adequately protected.

They leave it for the House to decide what course, if any, is now to be adopted; they regret further that the Custom House Officers were not informed of Mr. Hadley's having thus invaded the rights of the Department, and was allowed without due inquiry to retain the Custom House duties in his possession. They further report that Mr. Donovan has acted with zeal and discretion, and that he ought to be compensated for his exertion in the sum of Fifteen Pounds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY MIGNOWITZ,
W. B. TAYLOR,
ANSELM F. COMEAU,
G. R. YOUNG,
J. C. HALL.

Committee Room, Halifax, 20th March, 1848.

(Copy.)

Board of Revenue, Halifax, 30th October, 1847.

SIR,

I addressed you last on the 27th inst., since when the Board of Revenue have had under their consideration all the circumstances connected with the Seizure made by Capt. Darby of the Goods improperly admitted to Entry by you, per Schooner Industry from Boston—and I am directed by the Board to express to you their unqualified disapprobation of your conduct in this affair; and, could the Board dispossess themselves of the presumption that the course you have pursued arose solely from ignorance of your duty, they would feel it incumbent on them to report your conduct to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and to advise that you be deprived of your Commission: indeed, from an assertion in your Letter of the 18th inst., to the Colonial Treasurer, written previous to the Seizure, in which you say that you admitted the Goods to Entry to accommodate Mr. Beck and the Master of the Vessel, but which, to use your own words was not “perhaps acting strictly to the letter of the Law,” it is evident that you had some misgivings at the time the Entry was made as to the correctness of your proceedings, yet you preferred doing that which would probably turn out to be wrong to the adoption of a safer course.

In this affair you have been the cause of considerable trouble, but the Board have arrived at the most lenient decision the circumstances warrant, which is, that the property be restored to Mr. Beck on the immediate payment of the Imperial Duties, the Provincial being of course already secured by you, and a fine of Twenty Pounds, which the Board intend to appropriate towards defraying the expenses that have been incurred. You will retain the Imperial Duties until the Board instruct you how to dispose of them, but the fine must be remitted to the Board immediately.

I am, Sir, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

B. B. OXLEY,
Clerk.

To J. B. HADLEY, Esq., Coll. Col. Duties,
Canso.

(See Pages 145 and 163.)

The Committee appointed to examine and enquire into the accounts for Public Printing; beg to Report as follows:

That having investigated the several claims submitted, find due to

William Annand,	£ 2 3 .9
Ritchie & Nugent,	18 15 0
J. H. Crosskill, Queen's Printer,	759 8 1
	<hr/>
	£789 6 10

The several accounts rendered by the Queen's Printer, for Printing for the various Public Offices, and the two Branches of the Legislature, amount on the whole to £979 12s. 4d. On investigating these several amounts, your Committee have been obliged to make large reductions. Mr. Crosskill has charged for Printing Blanks for the Public Offices, taking the average—7s. 6d. per quire. This charge was objected to last year by the Protesting Section of the Printing Committee, as being extravagantly high, in which opinion your Committee entirely concur. The whole charge for this service is £173 1s.; they have reduced it to £119 4s. 11, allowing something over 5s. per quire for all description of Blanks—which allowance your Committee believe to be a fair remuneration for the work performed.

Your Committee have reduced the charge for Printing the Journals and Appendix of the Legislative Council, from £150 18s. 9d. to £82 13s. 9d. allowing as recommended by the Minority of the Printing Committee last year, 52s. 6d. per sheet of 8 pages for the Journals, and 55s. for the Appendix, instead of 70s. and 75s. for 8 pages, with one-fourth added for Rule and Figure work, charged by Mr. Crosskill. The sum allowed is the contract price of Messrs. Gossip & Coad for Printing the Journals and Appendix of the Assembly, and is 12s. 6d. and 15s. more than the present contract price for this work, Mr. Crosskill himself being the contractor, receiving but 40s. per sheet for 320 Journals. The number of copies of the Journals and Appendix printed for the Legislative Council is considerably less than that furnished to the Assembly, and for this reason your Committee have not allowed a charge of £10 made for extra sheets furnished to that Body.

Your Committee have also made the following reductions in accounts before them:

Job Work for the Legislative Council, from	£13 3 2	to	£11 11 8
“ “ for the Assembly, from	38 11 8	“	22 12 6
For Gazetting the Laws, from	176 13 5	“	135 0 0
For Printing 100 Copies of the Journals, and Stitching, from	50 10 0	“	34 5 0
“ “ Blanks for Treasurer's Office, from	44 12 6	“	19 0 0
“ “ “ for Excise Office, from	34 12 6	“	20 1 0
“ Advertising in the Gazette, from	98 14 9	“	96 15 3

Your Committee have carefully investigated every item charged in the accounts submitted, and in every instance allowed what was in their opinion a fair charge for every description of work performed.

For advertising in the Gazette, your Committee have allowed the charge of 5s. per square of 20 lines, that charge having been recognised by the Committee of last year, by which recognition Mr. Crosskill appears to have been guided in his charges on this occasion. This charge has reference only to the ordinary advertising in the Gazette, the charge for Gazetting the Laws to be regulated by former prices, on the principle, as allowed this year. Your Committee would recommend, however, that the House fix by Bill,

Bill, or otherwise, the rate of charging in the Gazette, at 5s. per square of 190 words, or 22 lines Brevier Type, or of Bourgeois Type 24 lines, with 1s. 3d. per square for continuances, that being about the general rate for advertising charged by the Proprietors of Papers in this City.

In the account against the Treasurer's Office, there is an overcharge of more than double on two items—Printing the Appropriation Act and Road Votes, for the use of that Office; in reducing these charges your Committee have been guided by charges previously made for the same work, and the sum allowed by the Protesting Section of the Committee of last year, and have abundant evidence to prove that they have made a sufficiently liberal allowance.

Your Committee in noticing the charges for Gazetting the Laws, have been governed by the charges of Mr. Thompson in 1843, for the same service. The Laws of 1843 numbered 82 pages, those of 1847 162 pages, Mr. Thompson charged and was paid for advertising the Laws of 1843 £67 10s.—therefore your Committee have allowed Mr. Crosskill for advertising those of 1847 £135 for 162 pages.

Your Committee recommend to the House that in future there be allowed to the Queen's Printer, for Printing the Blanks for Public Offices, 5s. per quire for all descriptions of Blanks, taking one with another, for every quire under ten quires, and 60s per ream or 3s. per quire for every quire over ten quires. The House will readily perceive the advantage of this rule of charging, when we instance the fact, that one item of £25 in Mr. Crosskill's account was for printing 4 reams of Blanks, he having charged 80 quires at 6s. 3d. per quire. The charge named by your Committee is considered ample remuneration by Printers with whom they consulted.

The statement following will show the amount claimed, and the reductions made:

The Committee annex hereto a statement of the deductions made in detail, which they refer to the judgment of the House. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY MIGNOWITZ,
J. C. HALL,
WILLIAM CARD,
GEO. R. YOUNG,*

* Except as to the allowance for Advertising from the P. Secretary's office.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 25th March, 1848.

Statement of Mr. J. H. Crosskill's Account, (Queen's Printer.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, DR.

	AMT. CHARGED.	DEDUCTED.
To Job Work Provincial Secretary's Office,	£173 1 1	£53 16 2
Job Work Executive Council,	3 12 6	
Job Work Legislative Council,	13 3 2	2 2 6
Legislative Council Journals,	130 18 9	43 5 0
150 Laws 1846 per Agreement,	57 10 0	
Legislative Council Advertising in Royal Gazette,	9 2 0	
Job Work House of Assembly,	33 11 8	15 19 2
Journals " " "	148 10 0	
" " " 100 Extra,	50 10 0	16 5 0
Provincial Secretary's Office Advtg. in Royal Gazette,	98 14 9	1 19 6
" " " Gazetting Laws,	176 13 5	41 13 5
Job Work Treasurer's Office,	44 12 6	25 12 6
Job Work Excise Office,	34 12 6	14 11 0
	£979 12 4	220 4 3
		CR.

Cr.

By Cash Recd. by Mr. Crosskill per Act. Rend.	£525	0	0
Amount of Overcharge deducted,	220	4	3
			<u>745 4 3</u>
Bal. due Mr. J. H. C.,	£234	8	1

HENRY MIGNOWITZ,

Chairman.

Committee Room, Halifax, 24th March, 1848.

The Committee on Public Printing have had brought to their notice by the Queen's Printer a Resolution of the House dated 31st March, 1847, that the Queen's Printer be paid for Printing the Journals for the Legislative Council at the same rate Mr. Thompson was paid in 1843 for the same services, whereas your Committee have only allowed £2 12s. 6d. and £2 15s., being the same allowed by the majority of the Committee last year, and they refer the matter for the House to decide if Mr. Crosskill is fairly entitled to receive the rate charged by him, if so the amount then due was £45 16s. 9d., but no further action was taken on the question by the House, and your Committee was guided by the same rule and deducted £48 5s. from the account rendered this year for printing the Journals for the Legislative Council—and if Mr. Crosskill is entitled under this Resolution to the £45 16s. 9d., he is also entitled to the £48 5s. deducted this year, which is left for the House to decide. Your Committee beg to report that Mr. Crosskill has omitted to bring in his account for Printing the Laws amounting to £163 15s., and an error has been discovered in the charge in Job work in the Treasurer's Account, which is allowed £12 17s. 6d. in addition to the amount of £234 8s. 1d., reported to be due in our last report, amounting in the whole to £411 1s. 6d. due Mr. Crosskill.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY MIGNOWITZ, *Chairman*,
WILLIAM CARD,
J. C. HALL.

Reserving for future action additional claims of the Queen's Printer.

Committee Room, April 4th, 1848.

No. 83.

(See Page 145.)

The Committee to whom were referred the subject of the Provincial Stud Horse "Norfolk," beg leave to report as follows:

Your Committee in reference to one branch of their enquiry, in reference to the best mode of disposing of him for the current year, are of opinion that it would not be for the general interest to make sale of him at present; being satisfied that nothing like his real value would be obtained, and that by such a course distant portions of the country would not likely have any participation in the benefits anticipated by his importation.

Your Committee make no suggestion as to the particular Counties to which the Horse should be sent for the ensuing covering season, but as he stood last year in three of the
Western

Western Counties, the Committee are of opinion it would be but fair to allow him to go to three of the Eastern Counties for the next season. The Committee however suggest that wherever he may be sent, the restrictions imposed last year as to the number of Mares and the charge for his services should be removed, so that the different Counties may make such regulations in that respect, as may tend to extend his usefulness. Your Committee have examined several accounts for unliquidated claims which were put in to them—one is a claim made by Messrs. Hall, Wilkins and Thorne, who had charge of the Horse last season, for the sum of £22 9s. 7½d., being that amount of excess of expenditure for the expences of keeping the Horse, over the amount received for his services; and also the sum of £4 7s. 8½d., being for Saddler's charges for articles for the Horse, and for Handbills, and Medicines for him.

The following is a statement of the general account of his claim :

Expences of Horse at Annapolis,	£6 6 1½
“ “ King's County,	18 15 7
“ “ Windsor,	15 4 9
Grooms' Wages,	67 10 0
Grooms' acct. for extras,	1 13 3
Saddlers' acct., Medicines, &c.	4 7 8½
	<hr/>
	£113 17 4

	CR.		
Services of 9 Mares at £3	Annapolis,	£27 0 0	
“ 13 do	“ King's County,	39 0 0	
“ 7 do	“ Windsor,	21 0 0	
		<hr/>	87 0 0

Leaving a balance due to Messrs. Hall, Wilkins and Thorne, of £26 17 4

As respects the first part of this claim, that is, the sum of £22 9s. 7½d. for the excess of the amount of expences, your Committee are of opinion it should be refunded. The terms upon which the Horse was taken, were restrictive in their nature, and as it appears that the charges are not exorbitant, and the necessary expences have exceeded the receipts for service without any want of proper caution on the part of the gentlemen who had him in charge, your Committee are of opinion that it would be hard to ask them to lose the amount of this excess.

Another claim has been put in by Mr. Porter of Windsor, for the sum of £18 2s. 9d.

Mr. Porter's charges for keeping the Horse were paid up to 25th Feb., 1847, his present account is for keeping the Horse for one month after that time, wages to Groom, &c., and is, as your Committee believes, correct, and a just charge against the Province; they therefore recommend that the sum of £18 2s. 9d. be paid Reginald Porter, Esq., being the amount of his account.

They also recommend payment of the small sum of 17s. 6d., being price of a Bridle lately purchased for the Horse from Mr. Knight, Saddler. The amount of the several claims which your Committee recommend is as follows :

To Messrs. Hall, Wilkins and Thorne, for excess of expence of keeping,	£22 9 8
Do. for expences of articles for Horse,	4 7 9
	<hr/>
	26 17 5

APPENDIX, Nos. 83, 84.

	<i>Amount brought Forward—</i>	£26 17 5
Mr. Porter's Account,		18 2 9
A. Knight's Bill,		0 17 6
		£44 17 8

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY,
JAMES B. UNIACKE,
J. C. HALL.

Committee Room, 27th March, 1848.

No. 84.

(See Page 147.)

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 25th of February, 1848.

Military.

No. 6.

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch of the 24th Instant, in which I transmitted to you an order, which has been passed by Her Majesty in Council, assenting to the Acts No. 2713 and 2728, passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, entitled respectively "An Act for granting Duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within the Province," and "An Act to Repeal certain Duties of Customs"—I think it right to observe that although several of the duties, provided for by the former of these Acts, and apparently intended to be protective, may be considered objectionable in principle, I did not think it necessary to suggest to Her Majesty, that the operation of the Act, should be interfered with on that ground. But as it is to be apprehended, that in some instances, these protective rates might apply to Clothing, Accoutrements, Provisions or Forage imported for the service of Her Majesty's Troops or of the Naval Forces on the station, and might possibly not be held to come within those Provisions of the Nova Scotia Acts "for granting Drawbacks," which relate to "exemptions from Duty of articles required, by the 'Army or Navy'"—and although, from the late period at which the Act for the repeal of the Foreign discriminating duties has been forwarded for Her Majesty's assent, the Act now in question, which expires on the 31st March next, will hardly come into operation, I deem it desirable to call your attention to the above circumstance, and to instruct you to take care, that for the future, there be inserted in any Act that may be passed for further continuing the imposition of the Colonial duties or otherwise, such proviso as will exempt generally the articles supplied at the public charge for the use of Her Majesty's Forces from those duties.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

Lieutenant General,

SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c

(Copy.)

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 9th March, 1848.

No. 70.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, dated the 12th of February last, enclosing an Address to the Queen, together with one to yourself from the Assembly of Nova Scotia, relative to the following Acts, passed by the Provincial Legislature: "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Customs."

"An Act for granting duties of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within the Province," and

"An Act in relation to the Trade between the British North American Possessions."

You will acquaint the House of Assembly that I have laid their Address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously; but that previously to the receipt of your Despatch, the Royal assent had been given to the two first-mentioned Acts—and the orders of Her Majesty in Council confirming them were transmitted to you in my Despatches No. 63 and 64, of the 24th ultimo. You will further inform the House, that with respect to the Act in relation to the Inter-colonial Trade, the order of the Queen in Council for its confirmation, will be forwarded to you as soon as the necessary Official Forms can be completed.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor, SIR JOHN HARVEY, &c., &c., &c.
Nova Scotia.

No. 85.

(See Page 157.)

The Committee appointed to enquire into the accounts and management of the Post Office, have agreed to report as follows:

The Committee have given mature consideration to the Despatches and various documents referred to them on this subject, and are gratified to find that their continued and respectful remonstrances against the unequal Rates of Postage in British America, have commanded the attention of Her Majesty's Post Master General, who has sanctioned the reduction and equalization of Postage, so as to lead to the establishment of a uniform system of Post Communication throughout British America, and on this important subject a Commission was issued by the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin, Governor General, whose report has been laid before the House and Bill based thereon, introduced and passed. The Committee have enquired and ascertained that the suggestion made in 1846 that the "persons charged with the Way Offices should be paid annually Forty Shillings each, and that the Legislature would provide for such expenditure," has not been complied with. Colonel Maberly has informed the Deputy Post Master General that after the arrangements in progress are completed, and a system of Post Offices with Way Offices or Receiving Houses subordinate to them, effectually established, it would be judicious to allow a salary to each officer not less than three nor more than five pounds, which would create the expence of paying forty one officers, who are now discharging their duties without any such compensation. A list of Way Offices and Post Towns which each is subordinate to, and of salaries now paid and proposed to be paid, are annexed and submitted herewith.

The

The Committee have examined the accounts referred to them, and find that in the year ending 5th January last, the nett Receipts of the Department amounted to £8,611 5s. 2½d and the expenditure to £6,502 15s. 10d, shewing a surplus of £2,108 9s. 4½d. sterling computed on the dollar at 4s. 2d. sterling, and yet the sum of £235 14s. 3d. has been drawn from the Provincial Treasury; this is explained by the Deputy Post Master General to be occasioned by the head of the Department requiring that all Lines established at the request of the Legislature, shall be paid by grants of the Assembly, although there may be an overplus on the yearly amount.

The Committee have given the fullest consideration to the Communication 16th Sept., 1847, from the Right Honorable Lord Clanricarde to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in which his Lordship states that there is no surplus Revenue of Postage arising out of the packet service in favour of Nova Scotia, but admits that if at any future time there should remain a surplus after deducting the packet postage and stores, the same should be applied to the public service and Government of Nova Scotia in such manner as their Lordships should direct. Under the 7th and 8th Victoria thus his Lordship asserts the right of requiring the whole amount of packet postage to be remitted to England, thereby throwing the whole expense of the Department on the Revenue derived from the internal postage of the Province; but his Lordship must have written without referring to the Treasury Minute of 23d September, 1842, wherein their Lordships admit that the packet postage ought undoubtedly to bear the charge of so much of the Establishment at the Port of Arrival in the Colony, as might not be required for internal distribution of Letters: and also be fairly chargeable with the expense of any internal communication kept up for the purpose of forwarding letters to another Colony with which, but for such internal communication, it would be necessary to maintain the intercourse by packet; and afterwards, on 22 April, 1845, their Lordships considered that the question of surplus profit being carried to the account of the Colony, ought not, in point of principle, to arise at all so long as the whole carriage of the letters is a loss to the carriers and not a profit—and expressed an opinion that the whole postage of letters between England and the Colony should be expended in defraying the expenses of their transmission in the first instance, and that when the whole accounts should show an actual return of profit it might then be proper to consider what would be the fair proportion to which the Colony is entitled. Under these Minutes of their Lordships the Committee humbly conceive that so soon as the Postage Revenue, derived from the transit of Letters by the Steam Packets, amounts to the expenditure in that service, that the Packet Postage should not be claimed by the Imperial Government, and this the Committee believe is now the case—(although they have no means of establishing the fact). They also are of opinion that the heavy expense incurred by this Province in the transmission of Canada and New Brunswick Mails and English Express Mails, ought not to be chargeable on the Internal Postage Revenue, nor should the expense of the Department be so borne any longer, but both of those services should be defrayed from the packet postage, now yielding a large sum to the British Government, in accordance with the expressed opinions of the Lords of the Treasury. The Committee would further remark that sums paid into the Military Chests for the year ending 5 January, 1848, amounted to £2,600 Sterling, which, according to their view of the subject, belongs to this Province, and ought not to be remitted to England.

The Committee further report that an expense of one hundred pounds has been incurred in the execution of the Commission above referred to, which has led to the adoption of such measures as will speedily give to the people of British America the advantages of
a cheap

APPENDIX, No. 85.

a cheap and extensive Postal system, this sum of money they recommend should be placed at the disposal of His Excellency to defray such expense.

JAMES B. UNIACKE, *Chairman*,
 GEO. R. YOUNG,
 HT. HUNTINGTON,
 W. A. HENRY,
 G. McKENNA.

Committee Room, 31st March, 1848.

An Alphabetical List of Way Offices in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, shewing the Post Towns to which each is subordinate.

Name of Way Office.	Name of Post Town to which subordinate.	Name of Way Office.	Name of Post Town to which subordinate.
Advocate Harbor,	Parrsborough.	Lock's Island,	Liverpool.
Albion Mines,	New Glasgow.	Louisburgh,	Sydney.
Aylesford,	Kentville.	Mabou,	Port Hood.
Bedeque,	Sydney.	Mainaidieu,	Sydney.
Brier Island,	Digby.	Malignant Cove,	Antigonishe.
Boulardarie,	Sydney.	Margaree,	Port Hood.
Broadcove, (Marsh)	Port Hood.	Melford,	Guysborough.
Broadcove, (Interval)		Minudie,	Amherst.
Brookfield,	Liverpool.	Moidart,	Merigomish.
Canard,	Kentville.	Musquodobit, (Middle)	Shubenacadie.
Canning,		Musquodobit, (Upper)	
Cornwallis,	Guysborough.	Napan,	Amherst.
Canso,		New Larig,	Durham.
Cape George,	Antigonish.	North Bar,	Sydney.
Catalone,	Sydney.	North West Arm,	Sydney.
Cheticamp,	Port Hood.	Portapique,	Londonderry.
Clements,	Annapolis.	Port Medway,	Liverpool.
Country Harbor,	Guysborough.	Rawdon,	Newport.
Dartmouth,	Halifax.	River Bourgeois,	Antigonish.
Douglas,	Newport.	River Inhabitants,	Plaister Cove.
Dunlap's, (Head Sable River.)	Liverpool.	River John,	Pictou.
Earltown,	Truro.	River Philip,	Londonderry.
East Bay,	Sydney.	Roger's Hill,	Pictou.
Economy,	Londonderry.	Ship Harbor,	Plaister Cove.
Fox Harbor,	Wallace.	St. Andrew's,	Antigonish.
Gabberus,	Sydney.	St. Ann's,	Sydney.
Goose River,	Pugwash.	St. George's Channel,	Plaister Cove.
Granville Ferry,	Bridgetown.	St. Mary's, (Sherbrook,)	Antigonish.
Gulf Shore,	Wallace.	Springville,	New Glasgow.
Horton, (Lower)	Windsor.	Stewiacke, (Upper)	Shubenacadie.
Hillsborough,	Annapolis.	Sydney Mines,	Sydney.
Hillsborough,	Port Hood.	Tatamagouche,	Truro.
Hopewell,	New Glasgow.	Tracadie,	Antigonish.
Inganish,	Sydney.	Tusket,	Yarmouth.
Judique,	Plaister Cove.	Westchester,	Londonderry.
Kempt (or Walton,)	Newport.	Whycocomah,	Port Hood.
Lake Ainslie,	Port Hood.	Wilmot, (Gibbon's,)	Kentville.
L'Ardoise,	St. Peter's.	Wilmot, (Palmer's,)	Kentville.

APPENDIX, No. 85.

Statement of Salaries paid to the several Sub-Deputy Post Masters in the Province of Nova Scotia, being a compensation to those Officers who are paid by a Commission on their collections, averaged for one year from the quarter ended 5th October, 1847. And also of the fixed proposed Salary to each, in lieu of such Commission, when the introduction of a reduced Rate of Postage comes into operation, having reference to the extra duty of night work, and general amount of labor performed by each Deputy.

Name of Office.	Amount of Salary or Commission for one Year averaged from 5th Octr. 1847.			Present Amount Paid for Extra Labor in receiving Mails at Night.			Total Amount recommended as Fixed Salary, including Sum paid for Extra Service, but not including compensation for loss of Franking privilege per annum.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amherst, - - - -	48	0	0				60	0	0
Annapolis, - - - -	25	0	0	5	0	0	40	0	0
Antigonish, - - - -	30	0	0				40	0	0
Arichat, - - - -	26	0	0				30	0	0
Barrington, - - - -	8	0	0				10	0	0
Bridgetown, - - - -	25	0	0	10	0	0	40	0	0
Bridgewater, - - - -	5	0	0				10	0	0
Chester, - - - -	6	0	0				10	0	0
Digby, - - - -	25	0	0	2	0	0	40	0	0
Gay's River, - - - -	6	0	0				10	0	0
Guysborough, - - - -	24	0	0				40	0	0
Kentville, - - - -	28	0	0	10	0	0	40	0	0
Lawrence Town, - - - -	5	0	0				10	0	0
Liverpool, - - - -	36	0	0				50	0	0
Londonderry, - - - -	16	0	0	4	0	0	25	0	0
Lunenburg, - - - -	15	0	0				20	0	0
Merigonish, - - - -	8	0	0				10	0	0
New Glasgow, - - - -	30	0	0				40	0	0
Newport, - - - -	14	0	0				20	0	0
Parrsborough, - - - -	16	0	0				20	0	0
Pictou, - - - -	120	0	0	20	0	0	120	0	0
Plaister Cove, - - - -	20	0	0	5	0	0	25	0	0
Port Hood, - - - -	20	0	0				25	0	0
Pugwash, - - - -	16	0	0				25	0	0
St. Margaret's Bay, - - - -	4	0	0				10	0	0
Shelburne, - - - -	10	0	0				15	0	0
St. Peter's, - - - -	8	0	0				10	0	0
Sydney, - - - -	65	0	0				80	0	0
Shubenacadie, - - - -	4	0	0				10	0	0
Truro, - - - -	35	0	0	10	0	0	40	0	0
Wallace, - - - -	14	0	0				20	0	0
Weymouth, - - - -	12	0	0				15	0	0
Windsor, - - - -	40	0	0				60	0	0
Wolfville, - - - -	12	0	0				15	0	0
Yarmouth, - - - -	75	0	0				100	0	0

No. 86.

(See Page 157.)

The Committee appointed to consider and report upon all matters connected with the Agricultural interests of the Province, have to state that they have given their attention to the various Petitions presented to them on this subject, and have disposed of them as follows:

1. The application of Thomas Blackie seeking compensation for having introduced into the Province an improved model of a Threshing Machine, has not received the favourable consideration of your Committee, as they have been informed and believe that in the extensive sale of the article Mr. Blackie has already received ample remuneration.

2. The Petition of the Inhabitants of Argyle asking aid from your Honorable House to enable Henry Rider and Brothers to cut a Sluice for the purpose of conveying water from a lake to their mill, does not present itself to your Committee as entitled to their favorable consideration.

3. Your Committee have given their best attention to the various Petitions presented to them on the subject of Grist Mills; and altho' in some of the more remote parts of the Province and in very poor Settlements the individual claims of persons may be strong and pressing, they still think that following out, and approving of the past Legislation of your Honorable House, it would be injudicious to introduce a principle which would open a door for endless applications.

4. With reference to the applications for aid in the erection of Oat Mills and Kilns, your Committee think they deserve the favorable consideration of your Honorable House, in the present situation of the Province. Considering the severe loss of the Wheat and Potato Crops for the past three years, every encouragement should be afforded to the people to induce them to manufacture and use a cheaper, and at the same time more wholesome description of food; the example of the people of the New England States in this particular affords a useful lesson to us. In those States the coarser description of bread is generally used amongst all classes of Agriculturists—the finer and better description only occasionally and as a luxury. It would be indeed desirable if the Farmers of many parts of Nova Scotia would imitate that example, and be content to raise and cultivate in more abundance the inferior descriptions of Corn and Grain: and thereby save the constant drain upon their pockets arising from the unnecessary but at the same time at present the unavoidable using the best description of American Flour. For these reasons your Committee deem it their duty to recommend to the favorable consideration of the House the Report of last year on this subject, which states that the failure of the Wheat and Potatoe Crops has rendered the manufacture of Oatmeal more necessary than heretofore as an article of food, and that a small portion of the surplus revenue may be judiciously applied to the encouragement of such an important object, and have agreed to recommend to the House that a sum not exceeding Thirty Pounds be granted to each County in aid of the erection of Oat Mills and Kilns, and that no person who has heretofore received aid for such purpose shall be entitled to any participation in the grant; and farther that no person shall be allowed to receive more than fifteen pounds for the erection of an Oat Mill and Kiln; and only in such cases when the Kiln so erected is at least fourteen feet in diameter shall he be entitled to receive such sum; and that no person shall receive aid to any amount whose Kiln is not eleven feet in diameter; and that certificates to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor be produced that such Oat Mill and Kiln are ready to be put in operation, before the warrant of such grant be issued, and that no previous grant has been heretofore received for such Oat Mill and Kiln, and that when Fifteen Pounds is required the dimensions of the Kiln be as above stated; and when the Kiln is Eleven feet in diameter Ten Pounds shall only be granted.

The Report of the Central Board of Agriculture which accompanies this, your Committee

mittee recommend to the favourable consideration of the House, and as that Report contains a full detailed, and minute account of every thing connected with the subject referred to, your Committee do not deem it necessary to enlarge thereon more particularly at present.

The accounts of the Central Board of Agriculture have been submitted to your Committee, and also the Vouchers for the expenditure of the monies granted to them for the past year. These accounts are correct: and your Committee only think it necessary to refer to the Report of that Board, which comprehends the returns from the different Counties of Nova Scotia participating in the Provincial Grant, and which is herewith submitted—and also the opinion of the Board itself on various subjects therein referred to, as conveying for the information of the House the state and condition of the different Local Societies in correspondence with the Board.

Your Committee are however, compelled to observe that the manner in which the funds appropriated to the Central Board have been expended does not altogether meet with their approval. The balance in the hands of the Central Board on the first of January, 1847, was £208 13s. 3d., which, with £200 received from the Treasury during the last year, made £408 13s. 3d. at their disposal—after paying the Salary of their Clerks amounting to £75—the balance remaining was £333 13s. 3d. This sum, excepting therefrom £82 4s. 6d., the alleged balance in hands after the payment of liabilities due this Spring, has been expended in the Importation of Agricultural Implements from the United States, which have been on the sale of the same attended with very great loss;—and also on the publication of Agricultural information in the different papers of the Province for the diffusion of useful knowledge for the People, although both these objects may have, in the opinion of the Central Board, been the best mode of carrying out the intentions of the Legislature, your Committee think that the money could have been better expended, either in the importation from Great Britain or the United States, of improved breeds of Stock of different descriptions, or in the encouragement of Fairs or Cattle Shows, which would excite a spirit of rivalry and competition among the people, and produce beneficial results.

Your Committee feel it their duty to state, however, that they consider the establishment of the Central Board and the formation of Local Societies in connexion therewith, of serious importance—and has a tendency more than any thing else, to elevate the character of the Agricultural population. Man in an isolated condition can accomplish but little towards any great improvement or reform. If Mr. Cobden or Mr. Bright had confined their ideas merely to the narrow circle in which they moved, those enlarged principles of Trade which now prevail in England, would never have been successfully carried out—these were brought about by associations acting in harmony and unison; thereby giving them redoubled power and strength, operating upon the whole framework of society, extending their influences through all classes, until it became public opinion; and becoming such controlled and subdued every opposition. Such also is the effect of united action in every thing intended for our improvement. The very ordinary associations of men in social life remove the austerity of their habits and manners—man becomes more familiar with his fellow man, and when each one's individual knowledge is brought to influence or improve another, the diffusion of it the more extensive it becomes, so produces corresponding results. The Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland have accomplished much during the last fifty years in elevating and improving the character of those Countries; and in this Province, we clearly perceive a much greater amount of intellectual attainment in our agricultural population than what formerly existed. The improvements in Agriculture resulting from the effects of chemical causes, produce a spirit of enquiry; and we never really begin to acquire valuable information in any science until we become sensible of our ignorance of the first principles on which it is founded. From these and other causes, your Committee believe that in this, as well as in almost every thing else, the Province is progressing slowly but surely; and although the failure
of

of the crops for several years past may have damped the spirits of the Farmer, and produced temporary loss and distress, it will nevertheless be attended with its corresponding amount of good,—and that frugality and economy in the expenditure of their productions, a searching spirit of enquiry, in devising the means to make the earth more prolific, and increased knowledge in obtaining for the soil those plants in greater abundance which it is best prepared to yield, will succeed the privations, the loss, or the misfortunes of the past.

Your Committee in conclusion beg leave to express their belief, that the different Breeds of Cattle, Swine, and Sheep imported into this Province, have proved highly beneficial; but as all kinds of stock in the Province, from the experience they have, have become deteriorated, either from the effect of climate or from inattention to the breed, they think there should be constant importations of the most improved breeds for the purpose of ascertaining what description would be most suitable for a climate like ours. The short-horned Durham breed, in the opinion of your Committee, are more valuable for their fattening qualities than for the dairy; and if either the Ayrshire or Herefordshire, which are favored breeds in England, were also imported, we could ascertain the comparative value of each—and also by crosses of their breeds, procure a description of stock most suitable to the Province. Upon the subject of Sheep also, we have but little correct information. The improved Bakewell and Dishley and Leicestershire breeds, which have been imported into this country, although valuable on account of their heavy fleeces, are not generally adapted to a cold climate and impoverished pasturage. The South Down are a hardier description, and a cross from these with the others, would procure in the opinion of your Committee, a breed combining the qualities of both; for these reasons, your Committee think it desirable that importations of both kinds should take place. Your Committee also recommend to the House that part of the Report of the Central Board, referring to the propriety of encouraging Agricultural Fairs or Cattle Shows; their usefulness at home is acknowledged, and a small sum appropriated to such purposes would be desirable.

Your Committee have reason to believe, that a considerable amount of money appropriated by the Legislature for the Local Societies, remains still undrawn from the Treasury, as several of those Societies have not in past years complied with the conditions of the Act. They therefore recommend, for reasons already alleged, that all sums of money appropriated by the Legislature for the encouragement of Agriculture, should be applied the present year, for the purpose of introducing into the Province, as far as may be practicable, the most improved and valuable breeds of Stock, Sheep and Swine; as they believe that by such expenditure in importation, the Farmer would be encouraged in his pursuits, and feel his interests regarded by the Legislature of the Province.

The Committee would recommend to the House, that they consider it desirable that a certain quantity of seed of the Oil of Pleasure, a newly discovered plant, in extensive use in the Mother Country, be imported for the purpose of ascertaining how far it would suit this Province—the cost will be about five shillings a bushel, and perhaps fifty bushels would be sufficient for the experiment.

They also recommend that the Report of the Central Board, comprehending the Returns of the Local Societies and the Accounts submitted, be published in the Appendix of the Journals of the House.

JOHN C. HALL,
SAML. CREELMAN,
S. S. THORNE,
PETER SMYTH,
JOSEPH HOWE,
ANDW. ROBERTSON,
DANIEL MOORE.

(See Page 153.)

The Committee appointed to enquire into the questions now pending in relation to the Mines and Minerals of the Province, beg leave to report as follows :

That they have had under their consideration the petition of C. Hubert, Esq. and others, inhabitants of the County of Richmond, relative to the extent and value, and also the expediency of working the Coal Mines situate at Carriboo Cove, in the Gut of Canso. In addition to the petitions already before the House on this subject, they refer to a letter hereto annexed, prepared at their suggestion by Mr. Harrington on this subject. They have conducted a correspondence with Mr. James W. Dawson, of Pictou, with the view of ascertaining the probable cost of a field survey, and upon the Coal resources there situate, and they refer to Mr. Dawson's reply as annexed. They have determined to report by resolution on this subject, and if the said resolution be passed, recommend that the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be mainly directed to the third proposal made by Mr. Dawson.

That by evidence laid before a Committee of the Assembly in 1845, and to be found in the Appendix to the Journals of that year, it appeared that a British Company were ready to open and work the Coal Mines at the Joggins and Maccan, in the County of Cumberland, and to sell the Coal there at 8s. cy. per Winchester chaldron, had not the monopoly of the General Mining Company interfered. The importance of this question, especially to the Western Counties of Nova Scotia, is now thoroughly understood—if these Mines had been opened Coal might have been supplied at Windsor, Horton, Annapolis, and St. John, at 14s or 15s. per chaldron. It was admitted shortly after this enquiry that the Mining Company would soon commence operations in this field; the Committee beg to refer to the annexed letter from the Honorable Mr. Cully on this subject.

They have enquired also into the comparative price of Coal sold at the Mines at Pictou to the inhabitants of that County, and shipped at the trading ground, and refer to the annexed letters, which give information on this subject. Your Committee cannot but regard it as an intolerable grievance, that, while the inhabitants of that County are prevented, under terror of law, from using for domestic purposes—many of them having beds of coal lying in their own farms, and without croppings on the surface; that coals should be sold to them at the mouth of the pit, on inferior terms to those at which persons not resident, may procure them, after a transit of eight miles, at the loading ground.

They have made enquiry into the detention experienced by vessels coming last year into the Port of Pictou, in order to load with Coal. They refer to the annexed memorandum on the subject, and the resolution they have agreed to report. They annex a memorandum from Mr. Harrington, relative to the effect of the monopoly on the shipping Interests.

Your Committee have had under consideration the Despatch of the Right Honorable Earl Grey, dated 8th January last, on the subject of the Coal Mines, with the correspondence conducted with the Lords of the Treasury, and the letter addressed by the Honble. Mr. Cunard, as the Agent of the General Mining Association, to C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., and dated the 26th June, 1847. Your Committee deeply regret that Mr. Cunard should have permitted himself as the Agent of, and a large proprietor in, the stock of the General Mining Association, to assert as facts that, which your Committee in the discharge of a public duty are compelled to controvert. Your Committee have thought it better to meet these assertions in the resolutions they report herewith.

Your Committee were desirous to lay upon the table of the House an accurate return of the grants which have been passed by the Crown, in which no reservations have been made of Coal and Iron Mines,—these grants have been chiefly made as your Committee are aware, in those parts of the Province, in which, from its geological features, no such Mines exist; but the Committee being unable to obtain the return before the close of the

Session,

Session, have determined to recommend that such return should be obtained in the recess, in order that an argument often advanced in favor of the monopoly, which has no weight in fact, may be refuted.

In conclusion, your Committee still have implicit faith in the honor and justice of the Crown, and believing that suitable relief on the facts being fairly represented, will yet be afforded to the people of Nova Scotia, recommend to the House the passage of the Resolutions referred to, and an earnest and faithful advocacy on the part of the Executive of the important interest confided to them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. YOUNG, Chairman,
 CHAS. F. HARRINGTON,
 J. C. HALL,
 SAML. CREELMAN,
 W. A. HENRY.

Halifax, March 22nd, 1848.

The Coal Mines at Carriboo Cove, are admitted by all, and particularly by the Engineer of the Mining Association, to be of good quality, and capable of being worked at a small expense. The Mineral lying very near the surface, and now visible in some parts at the Sea Shore.

The Point of Land that forms Carriboo Cove, projecting Southward along the Strait of Canso, is nearly opposite Sand-Point, and has the Basin of the River Inhabitants on its S. E. and the Strait of Canso on the West, and has the advantage of possessing the best kind of anchoring ground, and one of the best roadsteads in the world; with room and shelter from every wind for any number and order of shipping.

This Point is particularly convenient and central for the resort of the greatest portion of the Inhabitants of Richmond, Guysborough, Sydney, and Inverness Counties,—these residing in the Western Sections of Cape Breton, and in the Eastern Sections of Nova Scotia, Proper,—and is situated almost at the angle where the four Counties meet, and has access by water in boats and all kinds of vessels from these four Counties and other adjacent parts. It can also be made a daily resort for Coal by the Inhabitants of the interior of Cape Breton to a great extent through the Channel of the River Inhabitants—through the Lennox Passage—and by the Highways. This Point is from 4 to 5 miles South of Ship Harbour.

There is a large and rapidly increasing population in those Sections now destitute of wood for fuel, the ravages of great fires, and the axe, having left but little, consequently the necessities of this population for fuel are becoming yearly more pressing, and must shortly, in a great degree, be supplied by coal. The general poverty of the Inhabitants, especially of the Fishermen, and the scarcity of specie, will not allow them to purchase coal at the present high rates at Pictou or Sydney, or to freight vessels to bring it.

Carriboo Cove possesses advantages for the shipment of Coal to the Colonies and Foreign Countries, to which no other part of Nova Scotia can pretend. The obstructions of ice from the Gulf of St. Lawrence are of little prejudice South of Cape Porcupine, where the ice becomes generally fixed during Winter months, so that ships can during almost every week throughout the year, depart Southerly with cargoes for Halifax or the United States, &c. &c.

Carriboo Cove being situated about midway in the Strait of Canso between Cape Canso and the Northern entrance of the Strait—(this thoroughfare for the shipping of all nations) is admirably placed for supplying all ships with Coal, and would be of incalculable advantage

advantage in this respect to British and Colonial Steamers to and from the Canadas, &c. &c. and for supplying this article to the Northern Provinces in their increased demand for its use for the projected Railways.

This 'Point' stands about 110 miles nearer than Sydney, and 90 miles nearer than Pictou, *by water*, to Halifax and the Atlantic Markets, and in this distance is exempt from the most dangerous and difficult Navigation in the whole course—consequently there must be a great reduction in the rates of freight and insurance, and a saving to a great extent in time and distance, by which exporters of the article will be enabled to compete in the American Market with the native coal there, at a great advantage, as they can sell the article there, as well as in Halifax, or at least \$1 cheaper than at present. This advantage must shortly cause a great increase in the quantity annually shipped, thus adding largely to the Revenue, and giving more employment to our vessels.

The working of the Mines must cause an increased consumption of our Agricultural produce, and of dutiable articles, besides giving employment to a numerous population of labourers residing in the vicinity along 'the Strait' and who are forced yearly to hire themselves in great numbers on board the American Fishing Vessels—thus giving the Americans the benefit of their consumption of goods, the same being altogether supplied by the American vessels without duty. These labourers returning home in the fall with their balances of wages paid principally in American articles of Manufactures without duty.

CH. F. HARRINGTON.

February 20th, 1848.

Halifax, 21st. March, 1848.

SIR,

In reply to your application to me as a resident of the County of Cumberland, for information respecting the late and present operations of the Coal Mining Association in that County, I have to reply—that about the month of May, 1846, Joseph Smith, Esquire, arrived with his family, in Amherst, in said County, where he has since remained exercising an agency on behalf of the Association. During the summer of that year, he had in his employ a small party of labourers, perhaps half a dozen persons, making search and examinations in the vicinity of River Hebert, where there are some croppings out of coal. This is at about midway of the distance between the Joggin Shore and Spring Hill, at both which places small quantities of Coal have occasionally been dug by private individuals. At the Joggins some two or three Colliers had for years previously been engaged in working an old Seam, in the bank. This Seam (of inferior coal) had been wrought a considerable distance into the bank, and the produce partly used in the neighbouring villages, the greater portion shipped to St. John, New Brunswick, and elsewhere. At Spring Hill, the owners of the soil for many years, have been accustomed to quarry from a Seam or Bed, not yet pierced through, probably a thousand or two bushels annually of Coal, of a very superior quality.

During the summer of 1847, Mr. Smith had another small party of labourers exploring the neighbourhood of Spring Hill, digging pits a few feet deep in various places and causing the same to be subsequently filled up. He has also taken pains to ascertain the general course of the various Croppings out of Coal between the Joggins and Spring Hill.—He has likewise as I am aware, made some surveys of the roads and measured distances in the neighborhood of the Coal Regions, in the Western end of the County. During the last Autumn and present Winter, I learn that a party of from twelve to twenty persons (I do not know the exact number) has been in his employ, at the Joggins on the Bay Shore, very near the site of private operations, above described (and generally called the Coal-mines.)

mines) making a road up the bank from high water mark, by a cutting, and at the same time quarrying and digging coals from another seam which presents itself there. Measures have been adopted by Mr. Smith to open up a road from this latter place, to intersect a road leading from River Herbert to Ragged Reef, as I am informed, and petitions have been circulated and signed with the object of procuring Provincial aid to assist. The seam of coals now engaging Mr. Smith's attention, is, I have heard, about four or five feet in thickness.

It had been generally reported that the Association designed opening the Spring Hill Mines, and constructing a Rail Road thence, either to the Macan River, which empties itself into the Bay of Fundy, or to Parrsborough. But no commencement has as yet been made, to my knowledge, of such an undertaking, nor have any measures been adopted which induce me to think that the Association at present seriously entertain any such project. I am aware that the coals of Spring Hill are considered of a very superior quality, and it has never, so far as I know, been doubted, that there is a vast coal-field in that neighborhood.

From all that has been done, or is doing in Cumberland, nothing has yet transpired, to convince me that the Association intend very soon to work the Coal Mines there, in a way likely either to be of much benefit to themselves or to this Province.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir,
Your ob't Servant,

J. McCULLY.

Hon. G. R. YOUNG.

Memorandum of the cost of exploring the Coal Field of Carabacoo Cove, River Inhabitants, and St. Peter's.

1. A detailed examination of the whole Coal-field, to develop as far as practicable its entire structure and capabilities, and afford the principal data for commencing Mining operations:—With assays of the Minerals procured, complete suite of specimens and detailed report and sections; to occupy in the field three months; £150, with liberty to expend £50 additional in excavations, &c.

2. A particular examination of the beds of Carabacoo Cove alone, to ascertain their precise mining value; with analyses, report and sections; £50, with liberty to expend £30 additional in excavations.

3. A general reconnoissance of the whole coal-field, with the view of giving a report on its probable value, and of examining any beds which may appear distinctly in coast or river sections, with suite of specimens and general sections of the district; to occupy in the field four weeks; £50.

The *first* of these estimates would afford the facts necessary to enable lessees of the coal-field to commence mining operations, if any workable beds occur in the district. The *second* would effect the same end for Carabacoo alone; but unless it be quite certain that valuable beds occur at that place, it would scarcely be expedient to limit the survey to it. The *third* estimate might decide the question of the existence of working beds, and would at least show whether any more detailed examination was requisite. If however the country be difficult, or its structure not well exposed, the results might not be very satisfactory.

JOHN WM. DAWSON.

Pictou, March 4, 1848.

Pictou, March 2, 1843.

Honble. G. R. YOUNG,

My Dear Sir,

I have to day received your Note, enclosing a statement respecting the Coal of Carabacoo Cove, Cape Breton. I regret that I can give the Committee no report upon it, as I have not explored any part of Cape Breton. The latest information that I possess in relation to these coal measures, is contained in a paper by R. Brown, Esq., of Sydney, in the proceedings of the Geological Society of London. I send you an extract from this paper, as the Committee may not have access to it.

“A few thin seams of Coal of no practical value have been found in this tract; viz. at St. Peters, at the mouth of the River Inhabitants, and at Carabacoo Cove, near Bear Island. It has not been ascertained how far the Millstone Grit extends up the valley of the River Inhabitants, but workable seams of coal are said to occur twelve miles above its mouth.” (Proc. Geol. Socy., May 15, 1844.)

The above extract shows that a coal-field exists at this place, but has not yet been thoroughly explored; and it appears from a Map attached to another paper by Mr. Brown, that it is nearly as extensive in its area as that of Sydney, and that it is not connected with it.

In reference to surveying this coal-field, I presume that the Committee would require an examination of the whole field connected with the measures of Carabacoo Cove, and sufficiently complete to determine the number, extent and value of the beds, the quality of the coal, and of other useful minerals which may be associated with it, and, as far as practicable in a surface survey, the best places for working the deposits. This I think could be satisfactorily accomplished in three months. I would undertake to employ that time upon it for £200; £150 of this to be for personal expenses and salary, and the remaining £50 for labour employed, and not to be expended unless required. It will be understood that three months are to be spent in the field, and that no additional charge is made for the time necessary for examining the minerals procured and preparing the report. If a more hasty examination be thought sufficient, or if the beds which appear in Carabacoo Cove alone are to be explored, the time and expense would be proportionably diminished; but if any thing be done, it would be better to do it well.

If the above offer be accepted, and it be desired to begin the work in the spring, I would wish to be informed of this as early as possible, that I might make some necessary arrangements. I have no other engagement of this kind at present, except a promise to examine a metalliferous vein recently discovered by myself and some others, and this will not occupy more than a week or two.

Mr. Fraser desires me to say that he will answer your letter by next mail. I am glad to see that you are getting seriously to work on the Mining question. A report such as you mention on the unreserved lands, would be extremely valuable.

I am, yours respectfully,

JOHN WM. DAWSON.

P. S. It may be proper to explain to the Committee, that if the object be merely to find a workable bed of coal, so that the Mining Company could be required to work in the coal-field, this might possibly be done in a week or two; at the same time, so short a survey might fail in discovering valuable beds really present; and would certainly not develop the whole structure and capabilities of the field. I would however be perfectly willing to give a fortnight or a month to a cursory exploration of the ground at the same rate above stated.

J. W. D.

In

In the Spring of 1847, a Company in Boston, U. S., extensively engaged in the Iron Trade and Railway undertakings of the Union, employed an Agent at Arichat to charter all the vessels he could possibly find to carry coal for the entire season of navigation, from Pictou to Boston and Pembroke, and stated that they would require from 25,000 to 30,000 chaldrons. Owing to the demand of vessels for this trade and other purposes, from Boston, by other Companies, the Agent could not provide more than 17 or 18 vessels for this Company, and such was the competition for vessels to carry coal, that the price of Freight to Boston advanced almost instantaneously from \$2½ to \$3¾ per chaldron, and this price of freight was sustained during the whole season.

The delay and difficulty in obtaining the cargoes at Pictou, owing to the inadequate supply of coal, and the proper accommodation at the loading grounds, were the principal objections adduced by Ship owners and Masters of Vessels to charter.

This Company would have employed in the transportation of 30,000 chaldron, during the season, from 110 to 120 of our ordinary sized coasting vessels.

The masters and owners of those vessels chartered by this Agent, complained bitterly from time to time, that they could not obtain their cargoes at Pictou under three and four weeks from the time of their arrival there, and that they were obliged to wait the Mining Association's convenience to supply them with their cargoes. Several of these masters, as the Agent was informed, left their vessels in the mean time at Pictou, and returned to their homes. These delays and difficulties occasioned much loss to these Coasters, and prevented others during the season from engaging in the trade—consequently there were only about 4000 or 5000 chaldrons carried; and there can be no doubt from the above statement, that during the whole season each vessel so engaged lost the opportunity of making two additional voyages, upon an average, from the delays and obstructions that attended the loading at Pictou.

CH. F. HARRINGTON.

Halifax, 27th March, 1848.

Answers to questions proposed by the Committee on the Coal Mines.

“The price of Coal before the Mining Company went into operation, and the price now. It has been stated that the price has been altered last year at the Mines—state what the alteration is and the effect of it. The evils (if any) felt by the way in which coal is sold and retailed at the Mines to the Inhabitants of the Counties of Pictou and of Colchester.”

Before the Mining Company went into operation the former Sub-Lessee, the late Adam Carr, sold round coal (the small coal being screened out) for Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence (13s. 6d.) per chaldron at the mouth of the Pit—he paid at the same time for rents and Royalty Four Shillings and Three-pence (4s. 3d.) on every chaldron he raised, besides a moiety of One Hundred and Ten Pounds a year. Notwithstanding these drawbacks his papers are still extant shewing that he considered himself fairly remunerated at the above price. The present price at the mouth of the pit is Sixteen Shillings and Sixpence per chaldron, but when sold there the small coal is not screened out. The price at New Glasgow and the Loading Ground is the same, but when sold at either of these places, the small coal is taken out.

Last year any quantity sold under one chaldron was charged at the rate of Eighteen Shillings (18s.), while the whole chaldron cost but Sixteen Shillings and Sixpence (16s. 6d.) The price is now the same for any quantity over three bushels; the effect is, that the poor man, or the farmer who comes a distance and could not take a chaldron at one time, can now bring what they require on the same terms as those who could better afford to pay the higher price—and they do not now complain of injustice in that respect.

There

There is a large quantity of coals sold throughout the year, and more especially in the winter time when the roads are good from the banks at the mouth of the pit. I have already stated that coals sold there are not screened, although the price is the same as that which is delivered screened at New Glasgow and the Loading Ground. The proportion of small coal contained in a certain quantity of coal as it is taken out of the Pit, varies from one third to one fifth of the whole, taking the latter as the average. Five chaldrons at the pit of round coal, unscreened, at 16s. 6d. is £4 2s. 6d., this would contain one chaldron of small coal, which would be taken out if to be sent to the Loading Ground, and might be bought for Seven Shillings and Sixpence separately. The same quantity of 5 chaldrons could be bought at the Loading Ground for Three Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence (£3 13s. 6d.), averaging about Fourteen Shillings and Eightpence half-penny each, (14s. 8½.) Thus—

4 chaldrons Round Coal at 16s. 6d.	£3 6 0
1 " Small do.	0 7 6
	£3 13 6

It will thus appear that instead of the same quality of coal being dearer at the Loading Ground than at the mouth of the pit, which might be reasonably expected from the heavy cost attending the transport of it there—the very reverse is the case, and complaints are frequent and common among the country people on this account.

ROBT. P. GRANT.

New Glasgow, March 4th, 1848.

New Glasgow, March 4th, 1848.

SIR,

With regard to the Coal Mines I do not think it is correct that they sell cheaper to an American than a Nova-Scotian. I believe any man, who will buy *a certain quantity of Coal*, to be delivered during the season, will get them at 15s. I do not know how many chaldrons you must buy before you can get them, I think they will ship them on the same terms to any person; I wrote a line this last summer to A. P. Ross, Esq. to give James Chisholm, a cargo of Coals, and whatever were the customary terms I would settle as soon as the Coals were shipped. I received a line from Mr. Ross inclosing a note payable to Mr. Poole at three months at 16s. 6d. I signed the note, and at the expiration of the three months Mr. Poole demanded payment.

Late in the Fall, William Graham wanted a cargo of coal; he got the coal from Mr. Poole, to be paid to Mr. Cunard's Agent in Boston, when the vessel arrived there, with liberty to lay up in Arichat all winter. I believe that they treat every man the same after the coal is put into the waggon at the end of the railway. It is the country people who receive injustice; formerly they sold the coal at the pit mouth for 6d. per bushel, that is 18s. a chaldron; but this winter they are selling for 5½d. per bushel, which is 16s. 6d.; but I believe that the coal is not screened, that is sold at the pit mouth to the country people. If you look to the report of the Committee on Alexr. Fraser's petition, you will see the conclusion to which the Committee came to, viz: that the Company selling round coal for 18s. and *slack* coal at 7s, by adding the round and the slack together, they were only 6d. dearer than three chaldrons of Mr. Carr's coal at 13s. 6d. How the Committee came to this conclusion, that Mr. Carr sold *unscreened* coal at the pit mouth, and the Company *screened* coal, I cannot understand,—the very reverse is the fact. Mr. Carr sold *screened* coal for 13s. 6d. and the Company sold *unscreened* coal for 18s. Owing to the heavy duty which Mr. Carr had to pay, he screened the coal in the pit, and left

left the slack there. The East River Agricultural Society petitioned the Governor to allow Mr. Carr to sell slack coal to burn lime free of duty—the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and I bought slack coal from Mr. Carr for 3s. a chaldron, just what paid to raise it out of it. The above statement I believe to be fact.

Mr. Carr had no foreign trade, and as Sydney coal is better liked for *private* families, and there being no steam works, Mr. Carr had to take great pains and raise the very best quality of coal. It is my opinion they were better coals and had less stone in them than those we now get, and I am confident they were not inferior.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

RODERICK MCGREGOR.

Hon. G. R. YOUNG, *Chairman.*

Pictou, 4th March, 1848.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 29th ult. on the subject of the coal mines, I was in hopes that I could have procured from our Collector the necessary information, as to the detention of vessels coming here to load with coal; which, in my opinion, ought to convince every person of the necessity for competition. The Collector has been very ill, and I have not been able to get it from him; but the following is furnished me by Mr. Bracket, the American Consul, to whom I applied, and may be relied on as accurate. It may serve also to shew generally, that the detention to British vessels engaged in the trade has been in the same ratio. Mr. B. informs me, that, from the 17th *August* last to the close of the navigation, there were 108 American vessels arrived here for coal; some of these were detained as long as 29 days, waiting for cargoes. The *average* detention on all these vessels was 17 days each, allowing five days as sufficient time to have dispatched each (and which is more than enough if proper facilities were provided) would leave no less than 12 days unnecessary detention for each vessel, making in the aggregate a loss of 1296 days. These 108 vessels on an average employed eight men, and at the low estimate of £4 per day for demurrage, would amount to a loss of £5184 to these owners. Now you will bear in mind that this calculation is only on one class of vessels engaged in this trade and only for a period of about 3 months.

There are a great many British vessels belonging to all parts of the Province also constantly engaged carrying coal, and the detention and loss is experienced by all. The effect of this upon the trade, it is quite unnecessary I should say a word about, for any one must see that it must drive all vessels out of the trade, unless they are paid an *extra* freight; and if the demand for coal will pay this extravagant price, what would the demand be, if vessels could afford to carry at a fair rate?

As to your other enquiries about the price of coal at the Mines, you will find on the Journals of the House the evidence of Mr. George Smith, before a Committee given some three or four years ago; I understand that the price at the Mines is *now* reduced to 16s. 6d. for the coal as it comes out of the pit *without being screened*; while they screen and carry the coal to the loading ground, and put it on board vessels for 16s. 6d., and for fine coal 7s. 6d. Now I cannot get hold of a copy of the Journals of the House to refer to; but if you will look up the evidence of Mr. Brown, one of the Company's own agents, before a Committee of the Assembly some few years ago; he gives the *proportion* of slack coal in a given quantity as it comes out of the pit (the same as is sold to the country people), I think it is about *one to four*, therefore the person who buys 4 chaldron at the Mines pays £3 6s., when at the end of the rail road he pays for 3 chaldrons of screened coal

49s. 6d. and for one chaldron slack coal 7s. 6d.—£2 17s., so that you perceive they sell the four chaldron of coal Nine Shillings cheaper, at the end of the rail road than at the pit mouth—after screening it and conveying it a distance of about 5 miles. I cannot think there can be any difference of opinion on the subject of the monopoly or exclusive hold which the Company have of the Mines of this Province. If it cannot be destroyed in any other way, I hope the House will bring the matter before the Imperial *Parliament*. The British Government had *no right* to deprive the inhabitants of this country of the use of these Mines; but having leased them, they are bound of course to do justice to the Association who now hold them; and I have no doubt, if the British Parliament were appealed to, they would restore to us what is ours, and compensate the Association.

I remain, &c.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

Hon. GEO. R. YOUNG, Chairman of the Committee.

Halifax, N. S., 29th March, 1848.

SIR,

I offered Mr. Cunard 5 per cent. on the produce of the Mine at Dartmouth on a lease of 25 years and pay the outlay, or 6 per cent. and he pay the outlay.

I know by my own inspection that there are many places in the compass of 15 or 18 miles round or near Halifax, where there are Mines of Copper, Lead, and Manganese, within the span mentioned, I could point out perhaps 12 or 15; some of which I would undertake to work (in conjunction with others who would join me,) if it could be done without interference or interruption. If the lease cannot be broken so as to open the privilege of working the Mines independently of the Company, or if the reservation could be so stringently enforced as to secure persons the full benefit of their discoveries and of their knowledge, Companies I am quite sure would be found to engage in Mining operations.

Having been engaged in Cornwall in the business of Mining, I am persuaded that the employment that would or might be furnished to a large portion of the labouring classes, and the wealth that might be thus furnished, would be of greater advantage to the Province than perhaps any other of its natural resources.

But unless the benefits that the knowledge of the locality where the Mines are found could be fully secured to the discoverer, no person would be willing to engage in the work, or to point out the precise situation.

If the Despatches lately sent out on the subject will secure these advantages, I shall be ready to furnish any further information that I can.

I am your obedient Servant.

JOHN CLEVERDON.

No. 88.

(See Page 160.)

The Committee to whom were referred the subject of the Indian Affairs beg leave to report as follows:

Your Committee have examined the Accounts of Expenditure for the past year, and compared them with the vouchers; they are all correct, and by an abstract which is here-
unto

unto annexed marked A, it appears that there was an over-expenditure the past year of £99 13s. 6½d. beyond the Annual Grant of £300. This balance with the sum of £18 5s. 10d. hereinafter recommended, to remunerate three Doctors for attendance on sick Indians and for Medicines supplied, and to meet one or two other small expenditures for the relief of sick Indians, amounting in all to the sum of £117 19s. 4½d, your Committee recommend to be provided for by an extra grant; as if the same be provided for out of the Annual Grant, sufficient will not remain to carry out the original intentions of the Legislature, in making that annual provision for the benefit of this unhappy and wretched people.

In reference to the petition of Joseph Gloade, Indian Chief, and others, praying for restrictions to be put on the destruction of Moose by persons as a sport; also complaining of Justices in Sessions making regulations against Indians spearing Salmon on certain days of the week. Your Committee although desirous of protecting that valuable species of game cannot suggest any practical means of preventing the evil complained of, nor can they recommend any action in reference to the spearing of Salmon, for reasons which will appear in a subsequent part of this Report.

Your Committee have also considered the petition of Louis Luxy, of Fairy Lake, Queen's County, praying for assistance in the shape of provisions for the Indians at that place, and for money to assist them in opening a road to the Chapel at Caledonia, and also that the Justices in Sessions, in making regulations as to spearing Salmon, should not restrict them to fish 5 days in each week; and also asking provision for support of 5 helpless persons. As respects the application for support, your Committee cannot ask the House to interfere, but recommend the statements in the petition to the notice of the Executive, and of the person who may be appointed to distribute in that county the portion of the Annual Grant allotted to it; and as to the spearing of Salmon, your Committee are averse to suggest any interference with regulations which have a decided effect in protecting an element of wealth and comfort to the inhabitants of this country so important as that of the Salmon Fishery.

Your Committee have also considered the petition of Christmas Toney and other Indians, of Cape Breton, praying for provisions and seed for the ensuing spring, and complaining that they were not supplied in proper time for planting last year; and they recommend the statements contained in it to the consideration of the Executive, to be adverted to by the Executive when corresponding with the Indian Commissioner in Cape Breton.

Your Committee recommend that the sum of five pounds be granted to Dr. Willibischi, being amount of his account for attendance upon, and medicines to, sick Indians at Queen's County.

Also, the sum of five pounds in full of his account to Dr. James Fraser Forbes, for his services in attending three sick Indians at Queen's County.

Also, the sum of five pounds to Dr. Hamilton, in full of his account for attendance upon, and medicines to sick Indians at King's County.

Also, the sum of £2 1s. 10d. to the Overseers of the Poor at Liverpool, to reimburse them in that sum expended in relieving a sick Indian.

Also, the sum of one pound and four shillings to Wm. Scott, being amount of his bill for blankets purchased by the late Provincial Secretary for Indians.

Your Committee have read and considered the report of Dr. Gesner on the Indian Affairs, and recommend the suggestions contained in it in reference to the best means of civilizing the Indians, to the notice of the Executive Government. Your Committee are strongly of opinion that no greater part of the Provincial grant should be expended for provisions than is absolutely required to prevent absolute want and starvation—and that the Provincial funds should be applied as far as possible in the shape of bounties on Crops and in assisting Indians in procuring Agricultural Implements, Stock, &c.—by which inducements to Agricultural industry would be held out, and the foundation laid for some-
thing

thing like a permanent means of livelihood for these now miserable and dependant beings.

Your Committee are strongly of opinion that the system heretofore pursued of doling small sums for the purpose of mere temporary benefit has done perhaps as much injury in one way as good in the other. The proper system and the only one from which any thing like success can be expected, would be as far as possible to teach the Indian population to consider themselves upon the same political footing as the other inhabitants—to encourage them in their attempts to acquire the knowledge and practice of Agriculture—and at the same time to understand that the time is not far distant when they will have to take their chance with the other Inhabitants and depend solely on their own exertions. From statements made in Dr. Gesner's report, and from other sources of information, your Committee are of opinion that unless some such measures as are hereinbefore suggested be speedily and at once adopted, the whole Micmac tribe will be in a few years totally extinct. Their rapid decline will be apparent from the statement of their numbers at different periods annexed to this report. Your Committee therefore earnestly recommend that the exertions of the Legislature be still continued and increased in the endeavour to arrest the tendency to total extinction of the class of human beings who were the original owners of the soil of Nova Scotia, and they are the more induced to make these suggestions from a knowledge of the fact, that by proper encouragement a number of the Indian population have been already brought to habits of agricultural industry, and are now in a situation to sustain themselves and their families without any eleemosynary aid. The Committee annex a Statement of the Crown Lands reserved in this Province for the Indians, and they are of opinion that were proper means of settlement resorted to by the Legislature, there is sufficient to settle comfortably the whole Indian population.

Your Committee recommend that the views hereinbefore expressed in reference to the expenditure for the relief of the Indians, be communicated to the different persons entrusted by the Legislature with the appropriation of the Provincial Grant.

Your Committee recommend that the sum of £15 be sent by the Government to the Rev. Lawrence Byrne, for the relief of the Indians in the County of Digby for the current year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY, Chairman.
CHARLES BUDD,
JAMES McLEOD,
H. Y. MOTT,
L. O'C. DOYLE,
JOHN KEDY.

Committee Room, 31st March, 1848.

A.

Statement of expenditure for Indians, for the year 1847.

By the Hon. E. M. Dodd, Commissioner for Cape Breton,	£217	13	6½
Revd. Mr. Power, Liverpool, - - - -	25	0	0
Right Revd. Dr. Fraser, - - - -	30	0	0
John Heckman, Esq. Lunenburg, - - - -	10	0	0
Benj. Smith, Esq. Hants, - - - -	20	0	0
The late Judge Wilkins, - - - -	5	0	0
Dr. Gesner, Commissioner for Western Counties, - - - -	92	0	0

£399 13 6½

Amount of Provincial Grant;

300 0 0

£99 13 6½

N. B.

N. B. By an account of Dr. Gesner there remains unexpended, in his hands, £8 14 2 of which he had appropriated *but not then paid* £7 15s. Of the sum of £217 13s. 6½d. expended by Commissioner of Cape Breton, he drew from the Treasury £205; the balance of £12 13s. 6½d. is therefore still due him.

No. 89.

(See Page 163.)

The Committee on the Fisheries reports that there has been considerable improvement in this branch of industry as shewn by the comparison of the annexed tables with those of former years, and although our sea fisheries are not encouraged by any pecuniary contributions from the Treasury, the Committee are of opinion that there is more energy evinced by the class of the community engaged in this useful occupation, which contributes a more valuable staple for trade and commerce than heretofore, which is attributable to demand in foreign markets, in particular in the United States, to which from Halifax alone, between March 1847 and 1848 there have been exported of pickled salmon and mackerel one hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred barrels, besides alewives herrings, dry codfish and pollock, the particulars of which Mr. Livingston the American Consul at Halifax would have furnished if time had permitted. On reference to the table annexed the ports of destination are designated, and if the high duties imposed by the Republican tariff were reduced, a most extensive and remunerating trade would spring up and expand rapidly. The value of this branch of fishery cannot be better attested than by the anxiety of the United States Government evinced by her Ministers at the Court of St. James', to induce Her Majesty's Government to relax the restriction of the Convention of 1848, which accompanied by a disposition to proportion the duties with justice on foreign fish, might not be deemed unreasonable, nor meet with such determined opposition by the inhabitants of this Province, who are not and cannot be expected to remain quiescent whilst their inherent rights are given to foreigners who are liberal and free in word, but almost exclusive in their intercourse with Great Britain and her possessions, and the Committee unanimously approve of the course pursued by the Government of this Province in remonstrating successfully against the attempt to procure permission for the fishermen of the United States to fish in the Bay of Chaleur, and other large bays of a similar character on the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and hope the present Government will induce Her Majesty to withdraw the concessions made with relation to the Bay of Fundy, as the throwing open to Americans that Bay has led to many abuses, and the restrictions imposed are violated with impunity, those who exerted themselves for the legal construction and application of the treaty having become indifferent to the protection of rights which when defined are given up without any corresponding equivalent.

The Committee conceive it their duty to call the attention of the House to the opinion given by J. Dodson and Thos. Wilde, upon a case stated by the Provincial Government in 1841, in which those gentlemen stated we have now "attentively considered the course of navigation to the Gulf by Cape Breton, and likewise the capacity and situation of the passage of Canso and of the British dominion on either side, and we are of opinion that independently of treaty, no foreign country has the right to use or navigate the passage of Canso: and attending to the terms of the Convention relating to the liberty of fishing to be enjoyed by the Americans, we are also of opinion that that Convention did not either expressly or by implication concede any such right, of using or navigating the passage in question." That the legal control of the passage in question is vested in this Government; and the Committee recommend that such regulations should be adopted with respect to foreigners, as will compel payments of dues for its use, conceiving that it is wise policy to meet the high tax imposed by the Tariff of the United States on fish taken by British subjects, by a corresponding tax on their vessels using said passage

passage, in proceeding to or returning from the Gulph, such regulations to be modified so soon as their tariff is ameliorated. The Committee fully sensible of the value of our fisheries, urge on the House firm protection of them, which can be accomplished without much expence, by preventing their destruction at improper seasons by injudicious fishery; and particularly recommend that regulations should be made by the respective Sessions for that purpose, and be returned to this House, so that laws may be framed for the protection and encouragement of fishery throughout the Province, thus producing uniformity and imparting knowledge to all interested; and particular attention should be directed to the Salmon Fishery, now becoming of increased importance and value, so as to restrain the barbarous custom of torching and spearing them in shallow water whither they resort to spawn, and to prevent the setting of nets in fresh water—the Salmon never being generally in health except in Salt Water, and it is well worthy the consideration of the Legislature to adopt a system by which encouragement may be given by bounty for the importation of improved nets and implements of fishery, and to encourage the mode of curing and packing. Lastly, the Committee recommend that a rigid inspection should be enforced of all fish under suitable guards, being satisfied that it is indispensable to raise the character of that merchandize in the home and foreign markets, and would feel relieved from difficulty if those interested would prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature on the expiration of the present law. On the petition for encouragement to the seal fishery the Committee leave the same to the action of the House, which has latterly considered a grant for that purpose impolitic.

JAMES B. UNIACKE, *Chairman.*
GEORGE ERNST,
W. B. TAYLOR,
HENRY MARTELL,
CH. F. HARRINGTON.

PORT OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

AN ACCOUNT OF EXPORTS OF FISH AND FISH OIL, FOR THE YEAR 1847.

Ports.	PICKLED FISH.											SMK'D FISH.					FISH OIL.						
	Mackerel.			Herrings.			Alewives.		Salmon.			Boxes.		Mackerel.	Casks.	Barrels.	Gallons.						
	Barrels.	Half Barrels.	Thirds.	Kits.	Barrels.	Half Barrels.	Thirds.	Barrels.	Half Barrels.	Thirds.	Salmon.	Salmon.	Herrings.					Salmon.					
Halifax,	169060	4535	658	1208	17656	357	150	206	5414	48	365	5045	325	331	67	9936	32	2755	1415	62741			
Luenenburg,	3075				115											271		2	153	1			
Liverpool,	13490	1922		669	1359	14	520									258		1	124				
Shelburne,	27390	3091		143	623	84										115		1	113				
Barrington,	10256	2373		13	613	89										31			18				
Argyle,	286	4			25											111			40				
Yarmouth,	18697	3239		456	837		34									3		52	8				
Digby,	791	55			79											1							
New Edinboro',	395	416														8079							
Annapolis,	102	22														250							
Cornwallis,	10															419							
Windsor,																							
Pictou,		146			110															8			
Wallace,																							
Guysboro',					936															12			
Cumberland,	50																						
Parrsboro',																							
Total—	314951	183403	5068	658	2476	22353	544	704	206	6457	102	31	376	5125	923	325	331	171	19497	32	2811	1892	62741

Custom House, Halifax, Nova Scotia, }
20th March. 1848.

PORT OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

AN ACCOUNT OF IMPORTS OF FISH AND FISH OIL, FOR THE YEAR 1847.

Ports.	Quintals Dry Fish.	PICKLED FISH.										SMOKED FISH.					FISH OIL.		
		Mackerel.		Herrings.		Alewives.		Salmon.		Boxes.		Herring's.	Kits.	Thirds.	Barrels.	Casks.	Barrels.	Gallons.	
		Half Barrels.	Thirds.	Half Barrels.	Thirds.	Half Barrels.	Thirds.	Half Barrels.	Thirds.	Salmon.	Herrings.								
Halifax,	88326	1499	6139	1435	208	3686	26	7479	670	55	40176								
Liverpool,																			
Shelburne,																			
Barrington,																			
Argyle,																			
Guysboro',	102																		
Yarmouth,																			
New Edinburgh,	20																		
Digby,																			
Windsor,																			
Cornwallis,	75	45																	
Annapolis,																			
Cumberland,																			
Parrsboro',																			
Pictou,	460	120	208																
Wallace,																			
Lunenburg,																			
Total—	88881	1766	6355	1435	208	3716	26	8735	670	55	40176	19	8735	19	670	55	40176		

Custom House, Halifax, Nova Scotia, }
20th March, 1848.

APPENDIX, No. 89.

CAPE BRETON.

VALUE IMPORTS, 1847—*Stg.*

	Great Britain.	The British Colonies.			United States.	Other States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
Totals, 1847—	£4,189 14 0		10,550 17 3	2641 0 0	8965 4 11	1122 0 0	27,468 16 2
1846—	£3,558 17 11		11,964 1 3	3733 0 0	4112 2 11	351 10 0	23,719 12 1

SHIPS INWARDS, 1847.

	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Other States.		Total.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1847—	34	7886	326	28,913	157	13,881	35	3255	552	53,935	3423
1846—	17	3930	320	27,014	86	8,315	43	3092	466	42,351	2707

CAPE BRETON.

VALUE OF EXPORTS, 1847—*Stg.*

	Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States.	Other States.	Total <i>St'g.</i>
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
Totals, 1847—	£3587 18 9	607 10 0	29,196 4 0	1120 0 0	16,669 6 4	6679 7 0	57,860 6 1
1846—	£3587 19 0		38,568 15 9	1554 0 0	6,811 10 0	8912 17 0	59,435 1 9

SHIPS OUTWARD.

	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Other States.		Total.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1847—	12	3679	281	25,615	149	18,679	12	1032	454	49,005	3185
1846—	9	2664	275	22,514	98	11,219	19	1435	401	37,832	2480

APPENDIX, No. 89.

Date.	Barrels Mackerel.			Barrels Salmon.	Ports in the U. S.	Total.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.			No. 1.	No. 2.	
1847.						No. 1.	680	
April.	203	4247	1807	84	Boston,	2.	7775	
	210	634	739		Philadelphia,	3.	6440	
	267	2894	3894		New York,	Salmon,	84	14979
May.	301	1185	1687	279	Boston,	No. 1.	588	
	169	2072	1662		2.	5675		
	118	1400	1227		90	Philadelphia,	3.	4576
June.	234	1286	2699	16	New York,	Salmon,	371	11192
	103	1130	2332		152	Boston,	No. 1.	359
	22	117	1150		2	Baltimore,	2.	2998
July.	7	23	2724	57	Philadelphia,	3.	7352	
		10	525		68	Salmon,	170	10879
		1	4053			Boston,	No. 1.	7
August.				320	Philadelphia,	2.	34	
		7	2101		187	New York,	3.	7969
			1533		13	Baltimore,	Salmon,	125
September.				352	Philadelphia,	No. 2.	7	
	2	30	3258		364	Boston,	3.	5634
	73	89	866		62	New York,	Salmon,	520
October.	5	1669	2923	399	Philadelphia,	No. 1.	75	
	14	603	2031		155	Boston,	2.	123
	198	570	1355		74	New York,	3.	4699
November.	204	1316	1769	35	Philadelphia,	Salmon,	778	5675
		425	87			Baltimore,	No. 1.	421
						New Orleans,	2.	4583
December.	170	3192	1282	36	Philadelphia,	3.	8165	
	32	2019	1472		1	Salmon,	628	13797
	218	1299	1115			Boston,	No. 1.	498
1848.	68	1013	937	27	Philadelphia,	2.	7623	
	10	100	449		88	New Orleans,	3.	5255
						Salmon,	72	13448
January.	142	3557	1007	36	Baltimore,	No. 1.	509	
	93	1684	377		163	Boston,	2.	6936
	76	495				New York,	3.	2339
	198	1200	955		Philadelphia,	Salmon,	199	9983
1848.				27	New Orleans,	No. 1.	725	
	13	1065	846		88	Boston,	2.	2785
	624	745	87			New York,	3.	1151
					Baltimore,	Salmon,	115	4770
	88	575	118		New Orleans,			

APPENDIX, Nos. 89, 90.

Date.	Barrels Mackerel.			Barrels Salmon.	Ports in the U. S.	Total.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.			No. 1.	
1848.						No. 1.	1112
February,	953	2836	605	203	New York,	2.	4607
	88	450	183		Philadelphia,	3.	890
	71	1321	102	2	Boston,	Salmon,	205
							6814

Total of Salmon and Mackerel—Barrels— 124,565
 Exclusive of Alewives and Herrings, Dry Codfish and Pollock, and Foreign Articles.

Consulate of the United States of America, }
 Halifax, N. S., 1st March, 1848. }

T. B. LIVINGSTON, CONSUL, U. S. A.

No. 90.

(See Page 163.)

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Account, shewing the whole amount of the debts and assets of the Bank of British North America at the close of the year 1846. And shewing also the amount of its Notes, payable on demand, which had been in circulation during every month of that year, together with the amount of specie and other assets, distinguishing each kind immediately available in every such month for the discharge of such Notes.

(Published pursuant to Royal Charter of Incorporation.)

	<i>Debts, Sterling.</i>
Circulation,	£312,652 18 9
Other Liabilities,	925,275 13 3
	<hr/> £1237,928 12 0
	<i>Assets, Sterling.</i>
Specie	£156,559 9 3
Other Assets	2135,524 13 11
	<hr/> £2,292684 3 2

1846.	Notes in Circulation.	Specie.	Notes of other Banks.
<i>Hx. Currency.</i>	<i>Hx. Currency.</i>	<i>Hx. Currency.</i>	<i>Hx. Currency.</i>
January,	£381,643 0 0	£224,191 18 9	£42,248 8 0
February,	388,333 10 0	232,519 11 7	49,687 11 0
March,	381,926 15 0	208,633 6 2	32,404 6 4
April,	378,303 15 0	213,044 6 10	43,952 9 4
May,	393,633 10 0	205,270 16 0	58,509 19 5
June,	405,051 10 0	180,681 5 8	63,199 13 0
July,	393,094 15 0	198,566 7 2	46,486 5 3
August,	391,937 0 0	205,316 11 3	47,640 17 7
			September,

APPENDIX, Nos. 90, 91.

1846.	Notes in Circulation.	Specie.	Notes of other Banks.
<i>Hx. Currency.</i>	<i>Hx. Currency.</i>	<i>Hx. Currency.</i>	<i>Hx. Currency.</i>
September,	404,361 0 0	192,492 17 10	33,037 5 7
October,	399,106 15 0	215,662 4 4	58,406 5 4
November,	446,620 10 0	207,355 12 0	47,102 19 8
December.	428,495 0 0	210,686 11 1	50,175 6 5
1st June, 1847.	By order of the Court (Signed) G. DEB. ATWOOD, Sec'y.		

No. 91.

(See Page 164.)

The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions of Messrs. Tucker & Smith, and Samuel J. Blair, beg leave to report as follows :

First, in reference to the petition of Messrs. Tucker & Smith—

The petitioners complain generally that since the appointment as Collector of Excise at Truro, in 1845, of Mr. Samuel J. Blair, of that place, he has shewn a disposition to harrass and annoy them; as Importers of Goods, in every way in his power—and that he has used the extensive authority which by the letter of the law is necessarily intrusted to a revenue officer, in the most harsh and tyrannical manner, and that too, as they believe, not with a disposition to protect the revenue, but to use the powers of a government officer to gratify feelings of personal and political ill-will; and that he on more than one occasion went far beyond the law and inflicted on the petitioners serious wrongs. The petitioners then make three specific charges of improper conduct on the part of the officer.

First—The improper and illegal search of petitioners' store, and seizing therein of two boxes candles and sixteen kegs of paint, on the 18th day of Decr. 1845.

2nd—That a vessel having arrived at Londonderry from Boston, in May, 1846, with goods consigned to petitioners at that place, and they having paid the duties to the Collector there, were obliged to pay the duties to Mr. Blair, afterwards, before he would allow them to land them; altho' they produced to him the Certificate or Permit of the other Collector, authorizing them to do so—that he in the calculation of the same charged them £2 4 6 more than the law directed, and that they were put to the trouble of obtaining from the Board of Revenue an order to Mr. Blair to pay back this money to them.

3rd.—That in December last a vessel arrived at Londonderry with goods for petitioners and others from Boston, the vessel much damaged, and the Captain unwell—that they entered their goods with and got a permit to land them, from the Collector there, landed part of the goods; but the other owners of goods subsequently obliging the master of the vessel to go to Truro, the remainder of petitioners' goods were taken up there—that they shewed permit of Collector of Londonderry to Mr. Blair, but that he would not recognize it,—that he prevented the master from landing their goods at Truro, and that they were forced at a heavy expence to haul the same to Truro by land, a distance of fifteen miles.

Upon all these points your Committee have heard counsel, and received evidence.—The evidence in reference to the first point enables your Committee to give the following as a correct statement of the transaction—"In December, 1845, Mr. Blair received a letter signed by a person named George Cook, informing him that the writer had reason to suspect that there was a large quantity of smuggled goods in the neighbourhood of Truro, and requesting him to search (amongst other places) the houses and barns of two of the petitioners, (John and Robt. Smith,) on receipt of this letter Mr. Blair applied to a

Magistrate (Mr. Brown) for his assistance to search places named. Mr. Brown suggested that if the parties consented to a search no order or assistance of a magistrate was required. Application was then made to petitioners by Mr. Blair, and they at once gave permission to search the places mentioned in the letter which was (all but the signature) submitted for their inspection. The name of the writer was withheld. The search was made and nothing found to seize. The next day Mr. Blair went to store of petitioners and after settling an account with one of the junior partners (Mr. Smith) they commenced conversation as to the search of their premises the day before, upon which Mr. Tucker, the senior partner came in and joined them. He asked Mr. Blair for the name of the informer, which he (Blair) refused to give. Tucker said he was as bad as the informer if he would not give up his name. Upon this angry words passed between the parties in which Blair called Tucker "damned old smuggler," and subsequently said "Now you have insulted me and I will search your store." The others refused to allow him to do so, but he held possession of the key and of the store for some hours until a Magistrate arrived, before whom in petitioners' office, he had written out and subscribed an affidavit of suspicion against the petitioners for having smuggled goods in the store; upon this a search commenced and was continued through that day, the whole of the next and the following day, which resulted in the seizure of the candles and paint before mentioned.— During some part of the time of the search, petitioners sent for and procured the attendance of Mr. Morrison, the Collector at Londonderry, who together with the petitioners satisfied Mr. Blair that the duties on all the articles in the store with the exception of the articles seized had been paid. Mr. Morrison could not identify the candles, but shewed that in 1844 and 1845, petitioners had entered and paid duties on several lots of candles, and Mr. R. Smith offered to and did subsequently swear, that these were the same candles entered by Mr. Morrison. The paint was alleged by petitioners to have been entered with and paid for to Mr. Blair, himself. He however denied that such was the case. In Tucker & Smiths books appears an entry of 7s. 6d. against Mr. Blair, as paid to him for the duty on this paint. In Mr. Blair's book the amount claimed credit for by petitioners is credited, but no items, nor has Mr. Blair kept any entry for his first half year, of the articles entered; but merely stated in gross the amount received from each party. His return for that half year is also in the same form. Mr. Blair asserts that the 7s. 6d. was for a miscalculation of the same account in which the paint was; and that the paint was not included. No receipt could be found for the paint, and after about a week Mr. Blair took away from the petitioners the before mentioned articles. On this, application was made to the Board of Revenue by the petitioners, and the seizure was also reported by Mr. Blair. On consideration of the whole circumstances, the Board ordered the articles seized to be restored, by an order to Mr. Blair of the 4th March, '46. Mr. Blair did not act on this order, but on the 7th writes to the Board, urging a claim of £3.13.0 for his loss of time and other expenses of seizure, upon which the Board by an order of 25th March, '46, direct goods to be restored *on payment of the amount of that account.* This amount petitioners refused to pay on the ground that the articles had been illegally seized, and that they had no right to pay for getting them back. The property has since then remained with Mr. Blair. The petitioners state that they made application to this House last year, and that in consequence of one of the Committee going home before a report was agreed upon, nothing was done. The 3 months allowed by law for bringing an action for the seizure had expired between the times of the two orders of the Board of Revenue.

The evidence on the 2nd point is substantially as follows—

Some time in May, 1846, the schooner "Sarah" arrived from Boston at Londonderry, with goods consigned to the petitioners at that place. Their agent entered and secured the duties and obtained a permit from Mr. Morrison to land the goods. Some of them were landed. (It was the place where they were by the bills of lading to be delivered.) By an arrangement between the agent and the captain the goods landed were re-shipped and

and taken to Truro. On getting there, petitioners sent the permit to Mr. Blair, but he insisted on goods being entered with him and the duties again paid. This was done under protest, and a sum beyond the amount of duties exacted through a mistake in calculation by Mr. Blair of about £2 4 6. Petitioners thereupon applied to the Board of Revenue, who ordered Mr. Blair to return the money he received; which he immediately did.—The Board of Revenue after having given this direction to re-pay those duties, subsequently on the 2nd July, 1846, through their clerk, addressed Mr. Blair, and the letter in reference to this transaction, from which your Committee make the following extract:—

“The Board have concluded that as Permits had been granted at Londonderry by the Collector there certifying the duty had been paid to him, and were produced to you at the time of entry, you were not justified in demanding the duty; as every Collector must be held responsible for his own acts and his certificates necessarily be received by other Collectors as genuine. The Board have therefore directed me to write Messrs. Tucker & Smiths that you have been directed to repay the duties received by you from them at Truro on the goods imported by them in the schooner “Sarah” from Boston on the 14th May last. The Board have however also desired me to declare to Messrs. Tucker & Smiths their disapproval of having a portion of a cargo (consisting of all the dutiable articles on board) shipped for a port short of the ultimate port of destination; while the same vessel for the same consignees has shipped on board other goods to be delivered at the last Port, which may not be dutiable, particularly when the result proves that it is equally if not more convenient for the consignees, that the same goods should be waterborne the whole distance, and thus the trouble and annoyance of two entries saved, and to intimate also that under such circumstances if any irregularity occurred, the Board would feel very reluctant to interfere.”

The circumstances in reference to the third cause of complaint are from the evidence as follows—

About the last of November, 1847, the Schooner Freedom left Boston for Truro, having on board Goods for petitioners and for other importers at Truro—Crowe, Chambers and Rettie,—she had a boisterous passage and arrived at Londonderry in December, with her sails nearly all torn, and not in a fit state to proceed to Truro, the Captain too was sick, and had been so all the passage; word being sent to the consignees, Tucker & Smiths, entered their goods at Londonderry and obtained permits to land—landed four waggon loads, which were hauled by land to Truro: Before the rest of their goods could be taken out, the other owners insisted that the vessel should proceed to Truro, and thereupon the weather being then favorable, the mate ran the vessel up to Yuill’s Island, near Truro. The mate reported the goods of the other shippers to Mr. Blair, and explained to him what had occurred about goods of petitioners, that Morrison superintended what was landed at Londonderry, and gave permits for the whole—and a conversation took place as to landing them. The mate said he would land them, but Mr. Blair told him he had better not if he did not wish to get himself into trouble; and in consequence of what Blair said to him he landed the goods of the other shippers, and took back petitioners’ goods to Londonderry, and landed them there. What remained on board consisted of ten puncheons of Molasses, and about four loads of other goods—the whole of which petitioners hauled up by land. The permit of Morrison was exhibited to Blair before he suggested to the mate not to land the goods.

As to the first charge in the petition, your Committee are of opinion that the conduct of the officer was, to say the least, injudicious and highly improper. The petitioners on the day previously, submitted to have the several places mentioned in the letter of information to Mr. Blair, searched without the slightest opposition; and it appears to your Committee that if the officer had any reason to suspect that smuggled goods were concealed in petitioners’ store, (a fact upon which no evidence was offered to your Committee,) he knew he was not acting according to law, in attempting to search the premises without first obtaining the assistance and order of a Magistrate; and your Committee can come to no other

other conclusion, from a due consideration of all the circumstances, than, that the officer was actuated on that occasion by personal feelings, and not under any impression that smuggled goods were in the store. It is however to be considered that he was acting under the influence of excitement, arising from heated language which had passed between him and the petitioners; and, your Committee, were this the only charge against him, would not feel bound to express so strong an opinion; but in reference to the other charges there is evidence which justifies the conclusions drawn. They however cannot approve of the conduct of any public officer who allows his feelings to lead him beyond what a fair discharge of his duty requires.

Your Committee regret exceedingly that the Board of Revenue were induced to so far alter the first order given to Mr. Blair to restore the property, as to annex to it by a subsequent order the condition of payment of expenses amounting to £3 13s. The first order implies that the goods were improperly taken; and where that is the case, it is manifest injustice to make the parties from whom they are taken (after being subjected to the annoyance and suspicion consequent upon the search) pay the expence of that proceeding.

In reference to the second ground of complaint, your Committee would observe that the goods having been entered and the duties paid or secured to Mr. Morrison, at Londonderry, and his permit exhibited to Mr. Blair, there was no necessity for the interference of Mr. Blair, and that no considerations of a public nature could have suggested to him the necessity of requiring a second payment to *him*.

It will be seen by the above extract from the order of the Board of Revenue, that the same views herein expressed were entertained by the members of that Board in reference to this question, and your Committee consider that the order of the Board of the 4th of March, for the return of the articles seized, a part of which had been entered at Londonderry, involved the same principle.

The third charge as before stated, is in reference to goods imported last fall—your Committee are of opinion that the Collector at Truro should not have interfered with the landing of the goods at Truro; and that his doing so was against the positive instructions of the Board. Mr. Blair however asserts that in the language he used to the master of the vessel, and which the master alleges caused him to return to Londonderry with petitioners' goods, was not intended by him to include any intimation that he would interfere; but your Committee think from what had taken place between him and the petitioners, they could not put any other construction upon his language than, that if the goods were landed he would seize them, and if he did not wish them to come to that conclusion, he should have been more careful under the state of feeling that then existed between him and them.—Having thus given all the main facts and the opinion of your Committee upon them, they leave the matter as to the final prayer of the petition to be decided upon by the House, as under all the circumstances they cannot recommend to the House to pass any vote for expenses to the petitioners. They had the right of applying for legal redress, and as they did not adopt that course, your Committee cannot now suggest any other means of obtaining it.

Your Committee, however, recommend that measures be adopted by the Government for the return of the articles seized by Mr. Blair, to the petitioners, without requiring from them any payment of expenses.

As respects the petition of Mr. Blair for the expences attendant upon the investigation last year, your Committee influenced by a due consideration of the whole subject, cannot recommend a grant of this House for that purpose.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY, *Chairman*.
H. Y. MOTT,
W. B. TAYLOR,
JOHN C. HALL,
EDW. L. BROWN.

No. 92.

(See Page 165.)

The Committee appointed to enquire and report to this House, what parts of the Province are in circumstances to require that the Government should aid them in the purchase of Food and Seed for the present year, and to suggest the best means of procuring and forwarding as speedily as possible any such food and seed to the places where the same may be required, beg leave to report—

That without particularizing any particular district, it is quite evident much distress at this period of the year prevails in many parts of the Province; yet a majority of your Committee are of opinion that the Act passed in the present Session allowing the different Counties in the Province to assess for the immediate relief of the destitute within their own vicinity, is all the legislative action that this House should take in reference to that part of the subject which refers to destitution in the supply of food. Your Committee however, are unanimous in expressing their belief, that it might be extremely difficult in many, if not all the Counties, to obtain for the poor and destitute supplies of Seed, and that therefore a sum of money should be placed in the hands of Commissioners, appointed by the Executive in each County, with all convenient dispatch, to be applied solely to the purchase of those seeds which are essential for the husbandman and most suitable for our soil and climate—and for this purpose they recommend a grant of £100 for each County, which, if on investigation by the Commissioners, it is not required for this purpose, to be applied to the Road Service in the different Counties throughout the Province.

They also recommend that any monies remaining from former grants for the encouragement of agriculture, now in the Treasury not liable to be drawn, as reported by the Central Board of Agriculture, and also any monies in the hands of the Central Board, should be at once expended by the Government in Seeds, to be distributed with all despatch to the most needy and destitute Counties in the Province.

Your Committee also desire to reiterate an opinion formerly expressed by a Committee of this House, that it would be both impolitic and unwise to permit any part of the monies voted for the Road and Bridge Service to be applied to any other purpose than that for which it was originally granted, and they also are strongly of opinion, that as a general principle any grants of monies from the Public Treasury in aid of destitution is not founded on a sound policy, such grants having a tendency to introduce a tone of moral feeling not calculated to advance those habits of industry and frugality which are so essential to the well-being of every settler in the Province of Nova Scotia.

JAMES McLEOD, Chairman,
 JAMES B. UNIACKE,
 JAMES D. FRASER,
 J. W. JOHNSTON,
 J. C. HALL,
 HT. HUNTINGTON,
 THOMAS KILLAM.

No. 93.

(See Page, 165.)

The Committee to whom were referred a letter of the late Treasurer, Charles W. Wallace, Esquire, dated Halifax, 21st March, 1848, and also a statement of certain sums of money said to be due from the Province to him—laid on the Table of the House by command of the Lieutenant Governor, report respectfully as follows :

That in the Session of the Assembly of 1846, the Committee to whom the subject of the affairs of the Treasurer were referred, recommended the appointment of a second Commission on that subject by the Executive—which was accordingly done.

These Commissioners after a good deal of investigation reported to the Legislature as their deliberate opinion in the Session of 1847, that from the length of time that had expired, and from the confused manner in which the accounts had been kept in the Treasury for a long period of years, that it was impossible ever to come to an exact conclusion as to how the balance stood between Mr. Wallace and the Province. As far as their investigations had proceeded, there appears to be a balance due from Mr. Wallace of £199 5d. The claims submitted by him amount to £397 16s. 6d.

The Committee have no means of judging of either their legality or equity.

In order however to bring this troublesome question to a close, the Committee advise that Mr. Wallace be relieved from all further claims on the part of the Province, provided he is willing to accept such a discharge in place of any further investigation.

HT. HUNTINGTON,
JAMES. D. FRASER,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
THOMAS KILLAM,
H. MIGNOWITZ.

Halifax, 3rd April, 1848.

No. 94.

(See Page 166.)

The Committee appointed to examine and report on the Returns of passengers and transit, as taken by Jos. B. Sentell, for a period between the 1st day of May, 1847, and the 15th February, 1848, beg leave to Report:

That they regret that consistently with their other Legislative duties, they have not been able to give that marked attention to the papers referred to, which the importance of the subject demands, in reference to the establishment of Railway communication between the harbor of Halifax and the waters of the Bay of Fundy. But they have so far satisfied themselves that the scheme is one which is deserving of the highest consideration, and they have the honor to annex some calculations made up from the returns, which they believe will convince even the most sceptical of the benefit, even in a pecuniary point of view which will result to the public, from the establishment of this line:

Mr. Sentell returns, including travellers on Eastern Roads settlements, probably	4,000
Passengers, including horsemen and drivers, into Halifax,	19,451
Do. do. into the country,	19,511
	38,962
Total for 9½ months,	38,962
Add a proportion for 2½ months,	8,117
	47,079
47,079 passengers at 5s. for 45 miles,	£11769 15 0
2,423 tons or thereabout, weight of merchandize, fish, flour,	
sugar, rum, molasses, &c. to the country or from the	
country, at 15s. per ton	£4065 0 0
add 2½ months to make up year,	815 0 0
	4910 0 0
	<i>Amount</i>

APPENDIX, Nos. 94, 95.

	<i>Amount brought forward—</i> £4910 0 0	
3128 head of cattle at 5s.	£782	0 0
7468 Sheep at 9d.	280	0 0
Calves, horses, pigs,	50	0 0
Timber, lumber, boards, &c.	450	0 0
	<hr/>	
	£1562	0 0
Add 2½ months,	325	0 0
	<hr/>	
		1887 0 0
		<hr/>
		£17566 15 0

The House will perceive by this estimate that *without any increase of trade or intercourse*, between the capital and the interior, a revenue of £17566 yearly would be derived at charges more than half less than the present cost of transit, for instance :

Cost of Travel from Halifax to Windsor,	£0 10 0
Estimate cost per Rail,	0 5 0
Freight on Merchandize between Windsor and Halifax, now, about (per ton)	2 0 0
Estimate cost per Rail,	do. 0 15 0

The experience, however, of all Countries has been, that the travel or transit is doubled, and oftentimes trebled, by the establishment of Railways on lines leading to large towns or the metropolis of the country—and your Committee are quite confident that such would be the result in this case.

Your Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that a sum of money be placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor to engage a suitable person or persons to explore a line from Halifax to Windsor, or onward to Annapolis, such expense not to exceed the sum of six hundred pounds.

JAMES D. FRASER,
ALFRED WHITMAN,
SAMUEL CREELMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, April 4th, 1848.

No. 95.

(See Page 167.)

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Donald Urquhart, of Truro, praying for expences of running lines of Polling Districts in the County of Colchester, report as follows :

Your Committee have inspected the Election Law of last year, and found that the Electoral districts in that County were defined in the Act. Mr. Ross, the late member for Colchester, under the impression that the lines were not so well defined as they required to be, requested the Surveyor General to order the petitioner to run out such lines as Mr. Ross should direct,—he accordingly ran out three lines under the directions of Mr. Ross.

The petitioner made application to the Sheriff who would not have any thing to do with the claim ; not having as he says, authorized or required such survey, to enable him as Sheriff to conduct the election.

The absolute necessity of having these lines run has not been made satisfactorily to appear to your Committee, the labour has been performed and no means of paying the expences

APPENDIX, No. 95, 96.

expences are provided for by the Act ; inasmuch as that County having been divided by the Act, the Sheriff was not required, as in other Counties, to have the lines run out.

The account amounts to £19 9s. 9d., and includes the sum of £5 4s. for Chainmen, which your Committee think were not at all required, as no necessity could have existed for ascertaining the distances of the lines run.

Your Committee report these facts without expressing any opinion as to the propriety of paying this account under the circumstances mentioned ; but should remuneration be made, the above sum of £5 4s. should be deducted ; also the sum of £1 6s. 3d. for time lost in travelling—in all £6 10s. 3d.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. McKENNA,
W. A. HENRY,
W. B. TAYLOR.

Committee Room, 3rd April, 1848.

No. 96.

(See Page 173.)

The Committee to whom was referred the account of James Johnston, of Pictou, beg leave to report as follows :

Your Committee have examined into the claim, and are of opinion that it is correct, and recommend that the amount, £20 16s. 9d. be granted, payable when an account properly vouched and certified as correct by three Justices of the Peace, is produced. Your Committee are induced to make this restriction upon their recommendation, because the account accompanying the petition is not attested, and your Committee had not the means of testing its accuracy.

W. A. HENRY, Chairman,
STEPHEN FULTON,
JOHN RYDER.

Committee Room, 3rd April, 1848.

APPENDIX.

No. 97.

(See Page 186.)

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

Resolved, That the Sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, granted for the Service of Roads and Bridges within the County of Halifax, be applied as follows:—

To alter and improve the Road from McKay's to the long Bridge, (new road,)	£50	0	0
From Musquodoboit to Ship Harbour,	15	0	0
For the Road down East side Petpiswick,	10	0	0
down East side Musquodoboit Harbour,	10	0	0
From Ship Harbour to Pope's Harbour, in addition to £20 undrawn,	20	0	0
Siteman's, Ship Harbour, to John Robertson's,	40	0	0
For the Road down West side Petpiswick,	5	0	0
round Pope's Harbour,	20	0	0
From Wright's Saw Mill to Gerrard's Point,	20	0	0
Wm. Hall's, Junr., up East River,	10	0	0
Smelt Brook Bridge to head of the tide, East River,	24	5	0
Head of the tide, East River, to Lochaber,	30	0	0
William Hall's, Junr., to Gerrard's Point,	10	0	0
To rebuild Bridge at Sheet Harbour,	30	0	0
repair Bridge on West side Sheet Harbour,	5	0	0
From Sheet Harbour to Salmon River,	30	0	0
To build Bridge over Quaddy River,	30	0	0
From Moose Head Brook to James Reakes',	30	0	0
County Line, and to pay £5 expended by Bridge,	20	0	0
Musquodoboit towards Sheet Harbour,	15	0	0
Sheet Harbour towards Musquodoboit,	15	0	0
Main Road towards Archibald's Mills, new line,	30	0	0
To alter and improve the Road towards Widow Green's,	20	0	0
From Widow Green's towards George Farrele's,	10	0	0
Main Road to Fisher's Mill,	15	0	0
For the Milsborough Road, Higgins' Settlement,	10	0	0
From the Red School House to Main Road through Higgins' Settlement,	10	0	0
including Bridge,	10	0	0
To connect Higgins' Settlement with Miller's Road, on Falkner's line,	15	0	0
To repair Main Road from Higgins' Settlement to Guild's, including Bridge,	15	0	0
improve the Lake Egwant Road,	10	0	0
improve the Road through New Antrim, in addition to £10 undrawn,	10	0	0
From Carrol's to John Kerr's,	10	0	0
To alter the Road round Birch Hill, and new line from Gay's River to Key's,	50	0	0
For the new line between Gay's River and Musquodoboit,	50	0	0
To Repair Black Rock Road,	10	0	0
From James Ogilvie's towards Wm. Brown's,	5	0	0
For the new line from Lidiard's to Dillman's Bridge,	40	0	0
From Peter Daylie's towards Main Road,	5	0	0
For Lednitge's Road,	5	0	0
From Caledonia towards Pictou,	15	0	0
From Wallace's Bridge towards County line, (South side of River,)	10	0	0
From Joseph Thompson's to Main Road,	10	0	0
For the Beaver Bank Road and Survey,	30	0	0
From McKern's to Main Road, Musquodoboit,	10	0	0

A

To

APPENDIX.

To improve the Sibley Road,	£10	0	0
From Charles Lervon's to John McMichael's,	10	0	0
Taylor's & Rhind's towards Main Road,	10	0	0
Dartmouth to the Eastern Battery,	15	0	0
Battery down the Passage,	15	0	0
Dartmouth towards Cole Harbour, and to alter Lennox's & Brown's Hills,	20	0	0
Cole Harbor through Lawrencetown,	15	0	0
Lawrencetown up West side Porter's Lake,	10	0	0
Simpson's corner to Lawrencetown,	10	0	0
Eastern Passage to Cole Harbor Road,	20	0	0
To pay for building Cow Bay Bridge,	12	10	0
Road up West side Porter's Lake	9	10	0
To repay Robert Fox amount expended on Bridge at Gladern's Meadow,	3	0	0
pay James Kent for Surveys,	5	15	0
	£1000	0	0
Township Scale,	500	0	0
	1500	0	0

TOWNSHIP OF HALIFAX.

To pay over expenditure on Prospect Road, Ketch Harbor Road, and other repairs to Bridges,	£100	0	7
To pay Expenditure on repairs of Woodin's Bridge, Margaret's Bay, repair Road from the Forks at Alex. Hubly's to Woodin's Bridge,	9	0	0
From the Road leading to Woodin's Bridge to Flemming's,	17	10	0
From Flemming's to the Chester Road,	2	10	0
To assist in making alteration round Worthington's Hill,	5	0	0
From Hagget's Cove to Indian Harbor,	10	0	0
Indian Harbor to Peggy's Cove,	10	0	0
Margaret's Bay to Dover, and to open the road round Fraser's Hill,	15	0	0
Piers' Mill to the Catholic Chapel,	10	0	0
Catholic Chapel to English's Corner,	7	10	0
English's Corner to Lyttles'	7	10	0
To pay over expenditure on Indian River Bridge,	5	0	0
From Johnston's to Sackville Church,	7	10	0
Hammond's Plains to Margaret's Bay Road,	20	0	0
Hosterman's Bridge to McIntosh's Bridge,	15	0	0
McIntosh's Bridge to Charles Drysdale's,	10	0	0
new Margaret's Bay Road to Green Head	5	0	0
Green Head to old Margaret's Bay Road,	5	0	0
Charles Drysdale's to the new Margaret's Bay Road,	25	0	0
Prospect Harbor to Bridge at Head of Bay,	7	10	0
Shad Bay to Prospect Bridge,	5	0	0
Prospect Bridge to Charles Drysdale's,	20	0	0
William Drysdale's to Prospect Road,	5	0	0
Lower Prospect to Terrance Bay,	10	0	0
Terrance Bay to Forks at Colburns',	10	0	0
Colburn's Road to the Main Road,	10	0	0
Road leading from Widow Preston's to Prospect Road.	7	10	0
Sambro Bridge to Sambro,	7	10	0
Harriet Fields,	12	10	0
Harriet Fields to the Forks,	12	10	0
			To

APPENDIX.

To repair the Road from the Main Road to Fraser's,	£ 5 0 0
From Coot Cove to Marriott's Road,	15 0 0
Marriott's to the Main Road,	5 0 0
To build a Bridge over Pennant River,	20 0 0
From McIntosh's Bridge to Herring Cove Forks,	14 0 0
Herring Cove Forks to Portuguese Cove,	8 19 5
Portuguese Cove to Ketch Harbor,	8 0 0
Ketch Harbor to Black Smith's,	10 0 0
Herring Cove to the Fort,	10 0 0
	£500 0 0

To repair the Main Post Road from Bridge at the Head of North West Arm
to the end of the County line at Hubbard's Cove, 100 0 0

The following sums being proportion of Division of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, granted for the Main Post Road, be expended in Halifax County as follows :

From Dartmouth to Scott's,	100 0 0
Scott's to Hants County line,	150 0 0
Pollock's to the Red Bridge,	100 0 0
the Red Bridge to McKenzie's,	100 0 0
Halifax to Hants County line, and to complete the improvement at Donaldson's,	200 0 0
Halifax to Hubbard's Cove,	100 0 0
For the Main Shore Road from Dartmouth East,	250 0 0
	£1000 0 0

COUNTY OF HANTS.

Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred Pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges, in the County of Hants, be applied as follows, viz :

From Benoni Sweet's to William Edwards', St. Croix,	£25 0 0
William Edwards' to Avon Bridge,	50 0 0
Avon Bridge to William Church's, Falmouth,	15 0 0
William Church's to Horton line,	5 0 0
David Philips' to Nelson's Bridge,	25 0 0
For alteration from St. Croix to Windsor, new line,	160 0 0
To rebuild Bridge at Forks, Falmouth,	75 0 0
Cockmagun, in addition to £32 8s. 5d, undrawn,	70 0 0
From Isaac Dewolf's to Falmouth Bridge, old Road,	20 0 0
Forks to Falmouth line, Chester Road,	20 0 0
For the Old Ponhook Road,	10 0 0
Dawson Road,	5 0 0
Bridge at Wentworth,	10 0 0
Road from Metzler's to Forks,	10 0 0
The Old Ardois Road,	5 0 0
From Benjamin Curry's to the Post Road,	15 0 0
Thomas Manning's to Bishop's,	15 0 0
For the Old Post Road to Horton,	7 0 0
Avon Bridge,	10 0 0
From the Windsor line to Gildart's, Chester Road	20 0 0
Rose Green's to Barkhouse's,	15 0 0
	From

APPENDIX.

From Lunn's to John Manning's,	£5	0	0
Joseph Curry's to Stoddart's, (Mill Pond,)	3	0	0
Walton to Kempt line,	15	0	0
O'Brien's Farm,	5	0	0
Tenecape to Church's, (in addition to £7 10s. undrawn,)	20	0	0
Church's to Walton,	12	0	0
Walton to Rainy Cove,	5	0	0
Rainy Cove to Shiverie,	5	0	0
Shiverie to Baptist Meeting House,	12	0	0
John Scott's to Brown's, Clearing,	8	0	0
For alteration at Bradshaw's,	10	0	0
To pay the following sums drawn from Treasury 1847 and 1848 :			
To pay Terrance Canty, expended on Shubenacadie Bridge,	20	0	0
Curry & Johnston, expended on Half-way River Bridge,	10	0	0
Wier & Sweet, on alteration near Fitzmaurice's,	9	9	0
J. L. Sweet, expended at Lakeland,	9	1	9
Expended by Daniel Wier,	15	0	0
Hiram Hyde, expended on Eastern Road,	36	9	1
Sweet & Hunter short allowance for Fencing, when duly certified,	3	10	6
James D. Fraser, for Land taken for road from James Shan,	4	14	8
From Woodroff's to Parker's Mill,	5	0	0
Parker's Mill to John Dimock's,	10	0	0
Woodroff's past Henry Vaughn's,	5	0	0
To pay Marshal Mumford over expenditure on Herbert Bridge,	3	2	10
From Herbert Bridge to John Cahran's,	4	17	2
Felix Cahran's to Barron's,	12	10	0
For new road by Benjamin Harvie's,	12	10	0
From James Smith's to St. Croix, and to pay over expenditure £3 2s.,	10	0	0
Chambers' to Muddy Marsh,	10	0	0
Town Landing to Darius Mosher's	7	10	0
Ryan's road, Cockmagun,	5	0	0
Kenetcook Bridge to James Anthony's,	7	10	0
Kempt line to Kenetcook road,	10	0	0
Richard Anthony's to Douglas line,	5	0	0
To reduce the Hill near Alex. Mosher's in addition to 8s. 5d. undrawn, when certified that £5 subscribed has been expended,	15	0	0
From Charles Shaw's to Josiah Parker's,	7	10	0
Kenetcook Bridge to Israel Sanford's,	7	10	0
To reduce hill near Haywood's,	7	10	0
From Joseph Mosher's to Township line past Casey's,	3	0	0
For new Road from Main Post Road to J. L. Sweet's, West line, when certified that £10 subscribed has been expended,	10	0	0
From J. L. Sweet's, West line, to road leading to Shubael Parker's, when certified that £10 subscribed has been expended,	10	0	0
To repair Bridge near John Alexander's,	4	0	0
From Thomas Andrews' past John Ryan's,	4	0	0
For new road past John Murphy's toward N. M. River,	10	0	0
From Wallace's Mill to John McPhee's, Indian Road,	8	0	0
John McPhee's to Taggart's, Indian Road,	6	0	0
For Main Road to Francis Burrow's,	6	0	0
From Hall's Bridge to McPhee's Bridge,	11	0	0
McPhee's Bridge to Taggart's, including Little Bridge,	16	0	0
	From		

APPENDIX.

From Nine Mile River to Shubenacadie, near Wardrob's,	£7 0 0
Alexander McPhee's to Indian Road,	7 0 0
For Road past William Fisher's,	5 0 0
Nile Mile River Road to Grand Lake,	4 0 0
To repair Bridge at Elmsdale,	7 0 0
From John Caldwell's to Indian Road,	4 0 0
Indian Road to Gore Road, past Woolham Farm,	5 0 0
Indian Road to John Wright's,	4 0 0
Taggart's to Gore Old Road,	6 0 0
Gore to Rawdon Road, New Road,	15 0 0
Rawdon Road past McKinzie's,	4 0 0
Gore Road towards Carver's Farm,	6 0 0
Rawdon line to Kenetcook Bridge,	7 0 0
James Sanford's to John McDonald's past D. McDonald's,	7 0 0
Daniel Gorman's to Kenetcook Road,	7 0 0
To raise the Road at Kenetcook Bridge,	15 0 0
rebuild Bridge at Joseph Thompson's, (when £3 subscribed has been expended,)	10 0 0
Jacob Henegar's towards Noel,	7 0 0
From Burton's to Maitland,	10 0 0
towards Nile Mile River,	7 0 0
Daniel McDougall's past Gary's Farm,	5 0 0
Five Mile River to McDonald's Farm,	35 0 0
Shubenacadie Road to Knowlan's,	5 0 0
Kenetcook Bridge to Noel,	10 0 0
Noel to Tenescape, past Hunter's,	10 0 0
Edward Murphy's to Gorman's,	7 0 0
Rawdon Church to Newport line, past Caldwell's,	7 0 0
Landerkin's to Barney Knowles', including Bridge,	5 0 0
Roache's to Windsor Road, past James Wood's,	12 0 0
Bond's Mill to Main Road, past Hugh McLearn's,	5 0 0
James Woods' past William Dimock's,	4 0 0
John Wilson's past John Gordon's,	4 0 0
Thomas Finton's past Simms',	6 0 0
Isaac Whitear's to Douglas line,	7 0 0
Taggart's,	7 0 0
Mathew Fahie's B. Bank Road,	11 10 0
River Hebert to Halifax County line,	11 10 0
Withrow's Mills to Samuel Robertson's,	13 0 0
Joseph Wilson's, North line,	5 0 0
Roache's past Wilwood's to Ridge Road,	5 0 0
To repair Bridge at Roache's,	5 0 0
From Beaver Bank Road past James Wall's,	3 10 0
Brown's Clearing, Kempt, to Newport line,	8 0 0
Darius Mosher's, Newport, to Cross Road near Isaiah Dimock's,	7 10 0
Mathew Fahie's to River Hebert,	11 10 0
Windsor Road to Hibbert's Farm,	8 0 0
Hibbert's to Beaver Bank Road,	8 15 0
£1400 0 0	

The following sums being proportion of Division of £7500, granted for the Main Post Road, to be expended in Hants County, viz :

B

To

APPENDIX.

To complete the alteration at Fitzmaurice's,	£200	0	0
From Halifax County line to Mount Uniacke,	60	0	0
Gate at Mount Uniacke to Benoni Sweet's,	80	0	0
Benoni Sweet's to William Edwards', St. Croix,	75	0	0
David Shaw's to Horton Line,	60	0	0
Key's Bridge to David Philip's, Eastern Road,	50	0	0
David Philip's to Nelson's Bridge,	50	0	0
	£575	0	0

COUNTY OF KING'S.

Resolved, That the sum of Eleven Hundred Pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in King's County, be appropriated as follows :

TOWNSHIP OF CORNWALLIS.

To repair the Road by Kentville Bridge,	£6	0	0
From Richard Woodworth's to the Aylesford line, and Northerly to the Post road,	8	0	0
For the Road passing James B. Best's, and to build the Bridge, from Asahel Webster's to James Cox's,	6	0	0
passing Graham Boles',	5	0	0
From Widow Shaw's to the Meeting House,	6	0	0
For the Bridge near Harding Porter's,	5	0	0
John Webster's,	14	0	0
George Wether's,	7	0	0
James Clarke's,	5	0	0
Long Point Road and the Road by Gould's,	6	0	0
Road passing Henry Hall's and road by the Widow Hall's,	6	0	0
new Road passing David Hamilton's to the Bay,	8	0	0
From Alfred Skinner's to Charlton's,	5	0	0
For the Givan road and the Brydon road,	10	0	0
From Brydon's to the Givan road,	5	0	0
Elijah Rockwell's to the Givan road,	5	0	0
To complete the alteration on the hill near Charles Eaton's,	5	0	0
From Charles Eaton's to the Canady Wharf,	5	0	0
For the road by Beckwith's Saw Mill,	6	0	0
From Joseph Nesbit's to the Wharf,	7	10	0
For the road passing C. V. Rawding's,	4	0	0
Larchfield's to the Bay,	6	0	0
From William Turner's to the Bay Shore,	5	0	0
For the Bridge near Mahar's Saw Mill,	5	0	0
From David Lawrence's up the Pellon Mountain and to Jeremiah Bligh's,	6	0	0
For the Huntington Point road,	7	10	0
From Nicholas Power's to Hall's Harbor,	6	0	0
For the Pearl road and the road passing Joseph Rockwell, junr.,	6	0	0
For the Rockwell Mountain,	5	0	0
From Leonard Porter's to the Bay Shore,	8	0	0
Miner Rusco's to the Widow Silver's	5	0	0
Patrick Rogers' to Newcomb's Mill,	5	0	0
Elisha Harris' to the top of the mountain,	10	0	0
Nathan Ell's to John T. Rand's,	4	0	0
Bester North's to open up the new road, and for the road to Scotch Bay,	10	0	0

For

APPENDIX.

For the Road passing James Whalan's, and the Road passing Jackson's,	£ 4 0 0
From Mill Creek to Blomedon,	5 0 0
To open a New Road up the Mountain by Nathan Parker's,	35 0 0
from Obadiah Newcomb's to the Bridge,	20 0 0
make a New Bridge over the Grand Dyke,	60 0 0
For the Bridge near George Woodworth's,	4 16 1
To J. C. Hall for monies advanced in the erection of Bridges, and for over expenditure on Roads in 1847,	61 8 2
Mayhew Beckwith for monies advanced in the erection of a Bridge, and for over expenditures in 1847,	39 13 6
	£488 17 9

TOWNSHIP OF HORTON.

To repay advanced from Casualty Vote for Kentville Bridge,	2 4 0
to William Taylor and Edward Kelly,	13 14 3
For the Cross Road from James Crowell's to the Bluff Shore Road,	5 0 0
From the Road near William Brown's to the Bluff Shore Road,	7 10 0
Samuel Beckwith's to Edward Borden's on the Bluff Shore Road, and rebuild a Bridge,	20 0 0
the Post Road near Benjamin Nason's to Trenholm's Mills,	15 0 0
For the New Road past William Taylor's and Wm. Rathburn's towards Kelly's,	5 0 0
From Perry Borden's corner to Long Island,	10 0 0
Little Island to Boot Island, and to secure embankment,	7 10 0
For the back road from Marsden Curry's past John Buchanan's,	7 10 0
From Simon Fitch's on the old Telegraph Road,	10 0 0
Half-way River on the old Post Road to Scott's corner, and to pay to Daniel Bishop and Jehiel Martin for expenditures in 1847, £1 2s. 6d.	15 0 0
the Post Road by Edward Kelly's,	5 0 0
the Nictaux Road by Milan's, Northerly to the old Post road,	7 10 0
A. Kennie's, to the top of the Mountain,	5 0 0
Jeremiah Kennie's up the Roger's Mountain,	7 10 0
To repair the Bridge at the Avery Meadow,	5 0 0
From the Main road near Ezra Reid's, to James Vaughan's,	7 10 0
the Nictaux Road to John Fuller's,	5 0 0
Thomas A. Davison's to Davison's Mill,	5 0 0
Freeman Davison's past John Payzant's, to School House near Reddin's,	7 10 0
Thomas Hancock's through the Deep Hollow,	25 0 0
For the road from Sand Point to Thomas Soley's,	5 0 0
From the School House near Reddin's by Abraham Dorman's to O'Leary's Mills,	5 0 0
For the Cross Road from Augustus Eagle's to W. Fielding's, Junr.	5 0 0
From O'Leary's Mills to Eli Griffin's,	5 0 0
Eli Griffin's to the Back Canaan Road,	5 15 1
To repair the Bridge near Benjamin's Mills,	15 0 0
For the road from the back Canaan road past Jehiel Martin's, and to repair the Bridge near Jehiel Martin's, Junr.,	10 0 0
From Edward Witter's by Hugh Mitchell's,	5 0 0
the back Canaan road to Gardner Dodge's,	5 0 0
For the North River Road, Beech Hill,	10 0 0
From Westcott's Shop on New Road by William Hard's,	7 10 0
the Sherbooke Road to William Martin's,	5 0 0
near Murphy's to open a new road Westwardly,	7 10 0
	From

APPENDIX.

From David Casey's to the Lunenburgh Line, and to repay Mr. McKelrich Nineteen Shillings,	£25	0	0
For the road by Stephen Benjamin's, Southwardly,	5	0	0
From Ebenezer Caldwell's, Junr. Westwardly to Martin's Bridge,	5	0	0
Ezekiel Benjamin's Westwardly to O'Leary's,	5	0	0
the Scofield road near John Carter's to William McDonald's,	5	0	0
Bluff Shore road by Hardenbrook's to the Shore,	5	0	0
Mount Denson road from William Taylor's to Falmouth line,	5	0	0
Thomas Quigley's to Canaan road,	5	0	0
David Casey's to Canaan road, at Wm. Fitch's,	5	0	0
John Cunningham's past McGorman's to the back Wolfville road,	5	0	0
John Reid's Corner towards Nicholas Fielding's,	5	0	0
For Black River Bridge,	2	10	0
	£366	13	4

TOWNSHIP OF AYLESFORD.

To repay £7 10s. 3d. received from Casualty Vote for Sheffield Bridge, £5 15s. Od.	7	10	3
Bridge at the County Line	5	15	3
From the Post Road near Samuel Parker's to the Canaan Road, and from the School House to the County Line.	6	0	0
the Cornwallis Line, Westwardly, on the Canaan road,	7	10	0
the Canaan Road on the new road to Sherbrooke and Dalhousie, and to cut out the same,	25	0	0
the Canaan road on the same road to the Twelve Mile Brook, so called, and to cut out the same,	10	0	0
the Dalhousie Settlement, on the new road, to Aylesford, and to cut out the same,	12	10	0
On the road leading to the Allen Settlement, in Dalhousie,	7	10	0
From the Ward Road, Southerly, to the Jackson road,	7	10	0
Post road to Nichols' Mills, and thence to Canaan road, and to re- build the Bridges thereon,	15	0	0
Nichols' road, on the Jackson road, to the Neily road,	7	10	0
Post road by Abrm. Spinney's, and to pay Abraham Spinney over- expenditure on Bridge, £3,	20	0	0
On the road by Jonathan Morse's to the Jackson, and thence Westwardly,	7	10	0
From the Neily road, Eastwardly, on the Canaan road, and thence Southerly to Wheelock's Mills,	12	10	0
Post road near Edmund Palmer's to the Main River,	10	0	0
On the road by the late F. Smith's to the Bishop road,	5	0	0
From the Post road, on the Bishop road to the Bay, and to make alteration on the Mountain,	15	0	0
To rebuild the Bishop bridge,	5	0	0
From the Bishop road on the mountain, across William and Charles Foster's Farm,	5	0	0
Post road on the Clermont road to the Bay,	7	10	0
Morden road to the Bay,	17	10	0
Dempsey corner to the top of the mountain on the Ormsby road, and thence Eastwardly to the Cornwallis Line,	7	10	0
top of the mountain on the Ormsby road to the Bay, and on a road running Westwardly to the Morden road,	7	10	0
For the road from Bishop's Mills to the Ward road,	7	10	0
			From

APPENDIX.

From the Road by George West's to Cornwallis Line,	£5 3 4
	£244 8 10½
	366 13 4
	488 17 9½
	£1100 0 0

SUBDIVISION OF GREAT ROAD GRANT.

From the Falmouth Line to Dolman's,	£75 0 0
Dolman's to Widow Dimock's,	75 0 0
To finish the Lower Horton Bridge,	75 0 0
From Widow Dimock's to John Johnston's,	30 0 0
John Johnston's to Kentville bridge, and to repair the same,	25 0 0
Kentville to Sharp's bridge,	25 0 0
Sharp's Bridge to Sydney Shaw's, and to build the bridge near Pineo's,	25 0 0
Sydney Shaw's to the Aylesford Line,	20 0 0
Aylesford Line to Clermont, and to repair the bridges,	25 0 0
Clermont to the County Line,	25 0 0
	£1500 0 0

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand and Forty Pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges, in the County of Annapolis, be appropriated as follows, that is to say :

To complete the alteration of Dalhousie road, near Norman's Mill,	£20 0 0
repair the M'Lafferty road,	6 0 0
Dalhousie road, from Norman's Mill to Fossey's Bridge,	7 10 0
Fossey's Bridge to J. W. Spurr's,	7 10 0
repay an expenditure on Allen's Creek Bridge, in 1847, drawn from the Casualty Fund,	30 0 0
repair Bloody Creek Bridge, in addition to £5 voted last year, and undrawn,	5 0 0
the Durlin Settlement road,	5 0 0
Morse road, from the Annapolis road to the Township line,	10 0 0
Cross road at Bancroft's to Dalhousie road,	7 10 0
road from Joseph Starritt's to Jacob Banks',	5 0 0
Causeway, South end of Lawrencetown Bridge,	7 10 0
For the alteration Beal's Mountain road,	13 10 0
To repair the road West from the Beal's Mountain,	5 0 0
the new road on Silas Gates' line,	7 10 0
Bridge near Saml. L. Chipman's,	12 0 0
Eager's Bridge,	6 0 0
complete the alteration by Joseph Foster's,	16 0 0
repair the Causeway leading to Gates' Bridge, Main River,	6 0 0
Bridge leading to Jno. Winchester's,	5 0 0
Beal's Mountain road from the Albany road, to the Buskirk Farm,	6 0 0
Cross road by Frck., Millner's to the Negro line,	6 0 0
road from Thos. Barry's, Waldeck line, to the Shaw road	5 0 0
the Negro line to Bear River Lake,	6 0 0
build a Bridge on the road leading from Bear River to H. F. Vroom's, in addition to £25 voted in 1847, and undrawn,	15 0 0

To

APPENDIX.

To repair the Hill East side of Deep Brook, Waldeck line,	£7	0	0
Guinea road from Moose River to Mulligan's Hill, £5, and from			
Mulligan's Hill to Shelburne road, £5, making	10	0	0
Liverpool road from Carrol's Brook to Merry's,	15	0	0
Merry's to the Indian Settlement,	10	0	0
Negro line from A. Apt's, East, towards Virginia road,	6	0	0
Triumper road from Abm. Chute's to the Big Hollow,	6	0	0
Big Hollow to Waldeck line,	6	0	0
Waldeck line to Saml. Purdy's,	6	0	0
Virginia road from Hessian line to Elijah Barry's,	7	0	0
the road from Hessian line corner to Fredk. Buckler's,	5	0	0
Shelburne road past James Buckler's,	7	0	0
Sanders' Hill,	8	0	0
the road from Wm. Halliday's to the General's Bridge	12	10	0
Liverpool road to Wm. Hardwick's,	7	10	0
Lake Hill road to Rice's Mill,	8	0	0
Dalhousie road from Perrot road to Durgies,	7	0	0
the Sanders Bridge past road Granville,	5	0	0
a Bridge on the Granville and Wilmot line cross road,	5	0	0
the Asa Foster Bridge, main road, Granville,	6	10	0
Andries Bohaker Bridge, main road, Granville,	5	0	0
Troop's Arbitaux, main road, Granville,	25	0	0
Head of Ferry Slip, Granville,	5	0	0
On the Bay Shore road from the Lamberson cross road to Sloam's Bridge,	7	10	0
Sloam's Bridge to the Robblie Bridge including			
the same,	10	0	0
the Robblie Bridge, including the McKinzey			
cross road, south to William Ropp's,	7	10	0
McKinzey's cross road to George Johns'	7	10	0
Lamberson's cross road from the main road to the top of the Mountain,	10	0	0
McKinzey cross from the main road to William Ropp's,	7	10	0
Shore road from Francis Halliday's to the Parker cross road,	7	10	0
Parker cross road from the main road to the Bay shore,	12	10	0
Shore road from the Parker cross road East to Seth Leonard's,	5	0	0
Seth Leonard's to the McCormack cross road,	5	0	0
from the McCormack cross road to the Young cross			
road,	7	10	0
McCormick cross road from the foot of the Mountain to the first road			
over the Mountain,	7	10	0
Wade cross road, from the main road to the Mountain,	12	10	0
Young's cross road from the main road to the Bay Shore,	15	0	0
Shore road from James Young's to Elijah Durland's,	7	10	0
Phinney cross road, from James Miller's to the foot of the Mountain,	7	10	0
from James Miller's to the Bay shore,	7	10	0
Shore road from the Phinney cross road to the Chute cross road,	7	10	0
Chute cross road, from the main road to the Shore road,	10	0	0
James' cross road from the limits of Bridgetown to Shore road,	12	10	0
Shore road from John Farnsworth's to James Phinney's, to repair two			
Bridges,	10	0	0
Road under the Mountain from Harris Miller's to the Sanders cross			
road,	10	0	0
cross road under the Mountain South to Joseph Wheelock's Mill,	5	0	0

On

APPENDIX.

On the first road over the Mountain from Benj. Ramsay's, West to the James cross road,	£ 7 10 0
Gut road from Joseph Johnston's to the Duke of York's Battery,	5 0 0
Shore road from the Duke of York's Battery to Green Point,	5 0 0
Messenger cross road from the first road over the Mountain to the Shore road,	5 0 0
To repair Dalhousie road from King's County line to the 47 Hills,	10 0 0
the 47 Hills to Lunenburg cross,	10 0 0
Lunenburg cross to Waterloo River,	8 0 0
Waterloo River to Liverpool cross,	8 0 0
Liverpool cross to 23 mile tree, (in addition to a sum of £5 unexpended last year,)	4 0 0
23 mile tree to 19 mile tree,	10 0 0
19 mile tree to 15 mile tree,	10 0 0
15 mile tree to 11 mile tree,	10 0 0
11 mile tree to Township line,	8 0 0
the Perot road South of 10 mile river,	7 0 0
Ramsay Settlement road,	5 0 0
Morse road from Dalhousie to the Township line,	10 0 0
new road from Dalhousie toward Durland Settlement,	5 0 0
Lunenburg road as far as Peter Morse's Bridge,	9 0 0
road to Allan Settlement and Bridge,	8 0 0
Liverpool road from Queen's Cy. line to the cross,	25 0 0
new road from Half-way House to Kempt,	5 0 0
Liverpool road from Queen's Cy. line thro' Maitland to the long Causeway,	14 0 0
Liverpool road from the long Causeway to Indian Settlement,	9 0 0
Bridge over Little River and thence on road past Sam. Wheelock, 2nd to Pelton's Corner,	8 0 0
Bridge at Phinney's Mills, and road thence to Little River Bridge, road and Dam near Widow Gates',	8 0 0
from King's County line past Benaiah Spinney's to the Stronach Mountain road,	12 0 0
Stronach Mountain road from the Othot road to the Bent road	5 0 0
Bent road to the Shore,	7 0 0
complete the new road from Stronach Mountain to Margaretville,	7 0 0
repair the road from Stronach Mountain road past Benj. Phinney's,	15 0 0
Phinney Mountain Road from top of the Mountain to the Shore,	5 0 0
road from Wallace Phinney's to the Phinney Mountain Meeting House,	8 0 0
House,	5 0 0
Victoria road from the top of the Mountain to the Northward,	9 0 0
Spa Springs	5 0 0
Gates' Mountain road from the Post road to the Watering place	7 0 0
the Watering place to the Breakwater,	5 0 0
new road from Wm. Crawford's to Gates' Mountain road,	5 12 6
Ritchie road from Crawford's to the Breakwater,	10 0 0
Handley's Mountain road from the Post road, including alteration,	10 0 0
road up the Mountain from North Meeting House at Clarence, to the cross road,	10 0 0
road from Marshall Cove road toward Granville line, including Bridge,	20 0 0
complete repair of Bridge at E. Morton's, on main Post road,	5 0 0
	To

APPENDIX.

To complete repair of Bowsby's Bridge below C. Elliot's, on main post road,	£7 0 0
To repay the following sums expended last Autumn on Bridges, on the Main Post Road, viz :—	
Expended by Jerh. Van Buskirk on Walker and on Wiswell Bridges,	7 3 0
Benaiah Moore on Ruggles' Bridge,	7 13 6
Edward Morton on Bridge at his farm,	4 8 0
Chas. Elliott, on the bridge rear his farm,	7 7 6
To amount over expended by Geo. Mosher, on the Delusion road,	4 0 0
Geo. Brier on Oak's Bridge, and omitted in account,	4 3 0
To amount drawn from the Treasury, viz :—	
For the Oaks' Bridge Geo. Bruce, amount drawn from Casualty Vote,	30 0 0
Woodbury Bridge, Silas Gates' amount,	4 12 6
	£1040 0 0

SUMS UNDRAWN.

Appropriated last year for the Dalhousie Road from the Liverpool Cross to the 23 Mile Tree, to be applied to the same service this year, with an addition made this year of £4—£9.	£5 0 0
Appropriated last year for the Road on the West end of the Road, from the Handley Mountain Road to the Widow Westlake's corner,—to be appropriated this year to repair the Road from the Phinney Mountain road to the Gates' Mountain road, past the Spa Springs,	7 0 0
	£12 0 0

COUNTY OF DIGBY.

Resolved, That the Sum of One Thousand Pounds granted for the Service of Roads and Bridges, in the County of Digby, in the year 1848, be applied as follows, viz :—

To repair the road from Bear River Ferry to Roop's Mills,	£15 0 0
road South side Roop's Mills,	10 0 0
the Bridge at Rice's Brook,	20 0 0
from Bear River Bridge to the Indian Settlement,	15 0 0
the Bridge at Purdy's Mill, and the road Westward of the same,	10 0 0
the Morgan Road,	16 0 0
open the New Road from Morgan's Mill to the County Line, and to pay James R. Purdy £7 14s. over-expended last year,	20 0 0
repair the Hillsborough line road, North of Sissiboo road, in addition to £7 10s. unexpended last year,	5 0 0
the swamp on the Sissiboo road near the Township Line, and the road West of the same,	10 0 0
from Hollingshead's bridge to Randall's, and thence to Welch's bridge,	15 0 0
the back road from Jno. Carty's to Wm. Turnbull's Farm,	12 10 0
the cross road between Jer. Smith's and J. Seelis',	10 0 0
the road from the Baptist Meeting House to Marshall Town,	10 0 0
the road from Abbott's Mill to the Neck road,	20 0 0
the Bridge at the South Creek,	10 0 0
Young's cross road from the Main road to Blomidon,	16 8 0
Blomidon to the North range,	10 0 0
	To

APPENDIX.

To repair the road from Young's road to Marr's Mills,	£10	0	0
the Thomas road from John VanBuskirk's to the cross road,	7	10	0
the North Range road from E. Bill's to James Haines',	7	10	0
the cross road to VanEmburch's,	10	0	0
Lot No. 31, to Tebo's road,	10	0	0
the cross road from the North Range to Zeigler's Settlement,	12	10	0
the South Range road from No. 30, to Tebo's road,	10	0	0
the road from St. Mary's Church to the North Range,	10	0	0
the North to the South ranges, between Nos. 25 and 26,	10	0	0
Alder Cove to Brook's Line,	10	0	0
Richard Jones' Farm to Alder Cove,	8	0	0
Tebo's road from the Main road to the North Range,	15	0	0
North Range road Southward,	10	0	0
repay C. P. Jones this sum over-expended on Mauzer's Bridge, in 1847,	16	12	0
repair the road from Woodo's Mill to Mistake road,	10	0	0
between Mistake road and Tebo's road, by Brophy's,	15	0	0
from Sprout's farm to the bridge near Peter Cosman's farm,	10	0	0
from Sissiboo bridge to the Falls, South side Sissiboo River,	15	0	0
from the Tusket road to the bend of Sissiboo River,	10	0	0
from Colin Porter's to the South East angle of the Town- ship of Weymouth,	12	0	0
from Payson's corner to the Township Line,	10	0	0
Racket Bridge,	40	0	0
road from the Fishing Beach to the Light House £5, to be laid out between Condon's corner and the Light House,	10	0	0
road from Condon's corner to Wm. Middleton's,	8	0	0
Bridge at Balcomb's Mill,	10	0	0
Bridge near Cossaboom's, and the road Westward of the same,	10	0	0
road from Burns' East line to the Mountain cross road,	10	0	0
road through Millegan Swamp,	10	0	0
new road from the head of the Lake to Sandy Cove,	10	0	0
old road from Trout Cove to Little Lake Brook,	10	0	0
road from Mink Cove to Little River,	10	0	0
Little River to Petit Passage,	10	0	0
Petit Passage to Tibert's, on Long Island,	10	0	0
the road from Tibert's to Fish Point, Long Island,	15	0	0
on the North West side of the N. E. Cove, Long Island,	10	0	0
from the Grand Passage to Brier's Island Light House,	10	0	0
from B. H. Ruggles' to Buckman's,	10	0	0
from the South Range road to the North East Branch of Sissiboo River,	10	0	0
the South Range road from John McConnell's to Lot No. 33,	10	0	0
the road leading from Salmon River road on the South side of Cornings' Lake, to Yarmouth line,	10	0	0
from the School House to the Yarmouth line, on Bethune's road,	9	0	0
the road from Corning's Brook to Yarmouth line,	7	0	0
the Main road on the Salmon River road to Porter's road,	10	0	0
Salmon River road to Yarmouth road, by Hilaire Franton's,	20	0	0
the Main road to Round Hill, by George Davou's,	8	0	0
On Jesse Oake's Line,	8	0	0

APPENDIX.

To repair the Road from Cape Love Bridge to the landing place, by Anthony Doucett's,	£8	0	0
on the Line between Oliver Doucett's and Mrs. Thirrio's,	8	0	0
on the Line between David Lombard's and Celestine Comeau's, 2d Division,	8	0	0
on Ensebe Tibeau's line,	7	0	0
on the line between Joseph M. Comeau's and Joseph A. Tarrio's, 2d Division,	8	0	0
from Joseph M. Comeau's line to Elaire Fario's,	5	0	0
from Morris Lombard's Mill to the shore,	9	0	0
on John Sonia's line,	8	0	0
on Joseph Temir's line,	8	0	0
from Joseph A. LeBlanc's Farm to Joseph F. Comeau's road, 2d Division,	10	0	0
from Joseph F. Comeau's road to Joseph S. Sonia's road, 2d Division,	10	0	0
from Galien Tibeau's to Patrick Tibode's road,	8	0	0
on Patrick Tibode's road,	20	0	0
on Placide LeBlanc's road,	10	0	0
on Samuel Doucett's road,	20	0	0
from the new Edinburgh road to Michael Doucett's,	5	0	0
from James McAlpine's to William Hassett's,	10	0	0
from Patrick Nowlan's to the School House,	20	0	0
on Patrick Nowlan's line,	10	0	0
from Charlton Sabin's to Payson's Meadow road,	10	0	0
from William Spavil's to Samuel Smith's,	10	0	0
Clay's Brook to Doucett's road,	8	0	0
from the Tusket road to Colin Porter's,	10	0	0
from the Township line to Samuel Griffith's,	8	0	0
on the line between Nicholas LeBlanc's and the Heirs of the late Joseph Romain, 2d Division,	10	0	0
from Joseph Sonia's road to the common, by Sonia's Mill,	5	0	0
on Joseph F. Comeau's line,	8	0	0
	£1000	0	0

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand Pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Yarmouth, for the present year, be applied as follows:

To repair the road around the North side of Cedar Lake,	£10	0	0
around the South East side of Cedar Lake,	7	10	0
from Ebenezer Parry's to the Lake George road,	20	0	0
Richard Coming's to the Sea Shore, including both branches of the road,	10	0	0
Sea Shore at Beaver River to the Lake George road	15	0	0
Ansel Crosby's to Elias Trask's,	8	0	0
James Churchill's to the Sea Shore, past J. Strickland's,	20	0	0
John K. Crosby's to Ebenezer Eldridge's,	20	0	0
Saml. Hilton's to Pleasant Valley,	25	0	0
Pleasant Valley to David Hibbard's,	15	0	0
David Hibbard's to Yarmouth line,	20	0	0
	£100	0	0

To.

APPENDIX.

To repair the road from William Whitehouse's to Gardner's Mill,	£20	0	0
Crawley's, at Carleton, to the old Kempt road,	20	0	0
Samuel Crosby's to the road leading to S. Hilton's,	20	0	0
Samuel Crosby's up the East side of Salmon River to Pleasant Valley,	10	0	0
James Porter's to Mattin Porter's,	5	0	0
Pleasant Valley to Reynard's,	10	0	0
Reynard's to Tusket Bridge,	15	0	0
Wyman's up Salmon River to Mood's,	7	10	0
John Scott's to the Tusket road,	15	0	0
Pitman's Mill to the Salmon River road,	5	0	0
Pitman's Mill to Boyd's,	10	0	0
Pitman's road past John Pitman's to the Salmon River road,	7	10	0
Pitman's road to Healy's,	6	0	0
Healy's to Wyman's road,	12	10	0
William Thurston's to Foot's Cove,	10	0	0
John Wistin's to the Cranberry Head road,	5	0	0
William Bain's to the road leading from William Thurstone's to Foot's Cove,	5	0	0
Samuel Bain's to Ritchie's,	10	0	0
the road leading from the Cranberry Head road to Zachariah Foot's,	7	10	0
Henry Sander's to William Cook's,	7	10	0
Penal's to the old Kempt road,	10	0	0
John Cann's to the Lake George road,	7	10	0
Joseph Raymond's to Lake Ogden,	10	0	0
Broad Brook to the Cove road,	10	0	0
Fish Point to George Cann's,	7	10	0
Thomas Brown's to David Robertson's,	5	0	0
Richard Smith's to Pinkney's Point,	10	0	0
Thomas Parfit's to the Little River road,	5	0	0
Benjamin Trefry's to Purdy's,	10	0	0
Little River to Harsey's,	8	0	0
Chebogue burying ground to the River,	5	0	0
Leonard Parry's to Scott's Island,	7	10	0
Calvin Cann's to Alexander McCra's,	5	0	0
Alexander McCra's to Thomas Churchill's,	5	0	0
Isaac Huslbert's Mill, Southerly to the old Kempt road,	5	0	0
build a Bridge near Joseph Cornings',	8	0	0
repair the road from Widow Shaw's to the Dyke, and to John Foot's, and to pay two pounds nine shillings, over expenditure from last year, by Richard Harris',	10	0	0
Old Kempt road around to the Westward of the Brasel Lake,	15	0	0
James Churchill's over the Barrens, towards Lake Coggin's,	15	0	0
Joseph Durker's to Dunn's Cove,	10	0	0
Starr's to Vickery's,	10	0	0
James Scovill's to Zachariah Took's road,	15	0	0
Little River road across where Westen's Mill stood; on to Durker's Island,	7	10	0

To.

APPENDIX.

To repair the road from J. J. Porter's to the head of Abuptic, and thence to Meeting House,	£12	0	0
Willett's to the Barrington road,	10	0	0
Joseph White's to Pubnico Beach,	8	0	0
Heaslin's to Pubnico Lake,	8	0	0
J. J. DeEntremont's to Pubnico Point,	10	0	0
On John DeEntremont's road,	5	0	0
from Roman Chapel at Pubnico to the Baptist Meeting House,	10	0	0
Louis DeEntremont's to Lobster Bay,	8	0	0
Benjamin DeEntremont's to Lobster Bay,	8	0	0
Abraham Van Emburgh's to Nathan Goodwin's,	10	0	0
Charles DeEons to Strawberry Point,	10	0	0
Nathaniel Churchill's to Gray's,	10	0	0
Ignace Doucett's to Tusket River,	10	0	0
Samuel Boudrou's to Corporoin's Point,	8	0	0
E. Hemeon's to Burnett's line,	8	0	0
Crocker's to Burnett's line,	8	0	0
John Larkin's to Burnett's line	15	0	0
Joshua Frost's to Boyd's,	5	0	0
Head of Abuptic to the Forks,	15	0	0
Main road to Sargent's,	5	0	0
Andrew Ricker's to Whitehouse's and Crowel's,	13	0	0
Sluice Bridge to Joseph Roberts's,	10	0	0
Rickers' Brook to Forbes',	10	0	0
Head of Abuptic to the Head of Eel Lake,	15	0	0
Roman Chapel at Eel Brook to the Sluice,	10	0	0
John Burke's to the head of Eel Lake,	5	0	0
finish the Bridge and repair the road at Lent's Cove,	18	0	0
repair the road from the East end of the Pass de Pre to Benjamin Musc's,	12	0	0
Gavel's road to the Forks of Tusket River,	30	0	0
Fork's Bridge to Moody's Mill,	25	0	0
James Hatfield's to Nathaniel Churchill's,	30	0	0
Great Meadow road to Nelson Gray's,	5	0	0
John Harding's to Eleazer Forbes',	6	0	0
Elijah Pinkney's to the Sluice at the Great Tusket Island,	10	0	0
Gavel's Falls down the River on the Western road to the Parade,	10	0	0
Parade to Gavel's Falls,	10	0	0
Kemptville Bridge to Pearl's Meadow,	5	0	0
on the West side of Abram's River,	8	0	0
from the Fork road to Abraham Kavanah's,	5	0	0
	£1000	0	0

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE,

Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand Pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Shelburne, be applied as follows, viz :

From Queen's County line to Tidney's Bridge,	£28	0	0
Tom Tidney's to Sable River Bridge, including repairs of said Bridge,	20	0	0
To			

APPENDIX.

To repair Jordan River Bridge, and thence East on road from said Bridge,	£10	0	0
Shelburne Bridge and road from said Bridge to Stephen Ackers',	30	0	0
From Beaver Dam to Clyde River, including repairs of Clyde River Bridge,	30	0	0
Clyde River to Barrington,	59	0	0
Barrington Bridge to Yarmouth County line,	15	0	0
To complete the Bridge across the Lower Falls of Clyde River,	180	0	0
From Shelburne to Jordan Ferry,	10	0	0
William Holden's to James Purney's,	4	0	0
James Purney's to Joseph Holden's,	3	0	0
John McKinzie's to John Cashroon's,	6	0	0
Post road to Gunning Cove,	14	0	0
Widow Littlewood's to Benjamin Peiry's,	12	0	0
Benjamin Peiry's to Indian Brook,	12	0	0
Gunning Cove to Beaver Dam,	10	0	0
Philip Bowen's to Robert McKay's,	20	0	0
Robert McKay's to John Dexter's,	20	0	0
John Dexter's to Post road,	15	0	0
Widow Ryer's to John Dexter's,	6	0	0
Post road to New Cambria,	13	0	0
New Cambria to Thomas McKay's,	13	0	0
Geo. McKay's to main road leading from Shelburne to John Harris',	15	0	0
Gunning Cove to Dexter's Bridge,	10	0	0
John Cashroon's to Charles Thomson's,	7	0	0
Joseph Allen's to Jordan Bridge,	10	0	0
Green Harbour to Joseph Allen's,	15	0	0
Locke's Island Beach to Thomas Crowell's,	6	0	0
Main road to John Dall's,	4	0	0
James McKinzie's to John Morrison's,	7	0	0
Ragged Island Bay to Green Harbour,	8	0	0
Richard Wall's to Locke's Island Beach,	10	0	0
Little Harbour to Jonathan Craig's,	6	0	0
Little Harbour to Richard Wall's,	7	0	0
William McWilliams' to Lewis Head,	10	0	0
Ambrose Allen's to Ragged Island Bay,	16	0	0
Mathew Ryan's to Widow Ringer's,	13	0	0
Post road to Lloyd's Creek,	8	0	0
Port Le Bear to Sable River,	8	0	0
McAlpin's Rock to Shelburne, by Lake Rodney,	10	0	0
Clam Creek to Post road,	15	0	0
Eldad Nickerson's to Post road,	7	10	0
Clam Creek to John McKillip's, and thence to Elam Thomas',	15	0	0
McDougall's Bridge to Nathan Snow's,	10	0	0
William Worthan's to main road,	7	10	0
Samuel Snow's to John Pinkham's,	25	0	0
Thos. Coffin's, junr., to Seth Coffin's, junr.	5	0	0
Lendal Doane's to Hibbert's Brook,	14	0	0
Raspberry Hill to Isaac Banks',	8	0	0
Theodore Smith's to David Wilson's,	15	0	0
Main road to Edward Hopkins',	8	0	0
Joseph Atwood's to Shag Harbour Bridge, including said Bridge,	12	0	0
John Lyons' to the Great Brook,	10	0	0
Great Brook to Robert Wilson's,	15	0	0
Neil's Brook to Wood's Harbour,	25	0	0

APPENDIX.

From Thomas Malone's to Yarmouth County line,	£10	0	0
Alex. Lyle's to Main road,	5	0	0
Clyde River Bridge to Alexr. Hogg's place,	7	10	0
To alter the road from John Nickerson's around the Hill to the Great Bend, exclusive of the sum of Twelve Pounds, change of appropriations, making together the sum of £15 for said alteration,	3	0	0
From West Head to Seth Smith's,	15	0	0
John M. Gray's to Paul Brown's,	10	0	0
John M. Gray's to Nehemiah Crowell's,	10	0	0
Nehemiah Crowell's to West Head,	5	0	0
Paul Brown's to James McKay's,	10	0	0
Watson Nickerson's to main road,	7	10	0
Post road to Osborne Smith's,	5	0	0
Main road to Fish Point,	5	0	0
To dig a drain from the Long Swamp to the River, (Barrington,)	5	0	0
	£1000	0	0

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

Resolved, That the Sum of One Thousand Pounds granted for Roads and Bridges in the County of Queen's County, be applied as follows:

To pay the last Instalment and interest of Money borrowed to build the Milton Bridge,	£53	0	0
To pay over expenditure to finish the alteration of the Caledonia Road,	54	4	0
Robert Harlow over expenditure on Bridge at Sandy Cove,	0	15	0
build the 3d or Little Middle River Bridge, at Brookfield,	40	0	0
pay over expenditure repairing Ponhook Bridge,	1	12	6

POST ROAD.

From Lunenburgh County line to Nathan Parks',	£15	0	0
Nathan Parks' to Mill Village,	15	0	0
Mill Village to Herring Cove,	15	0	0
Herring Cove to Jonathan Smith's, including repairs to Herring Cove Bridge,	15	0	0
Jonathan Smith's to William Doan's,	15	0	0
Liverpool to John Payzant's, 1 Beach Hill,	15	0	0
John Payzant's to Benj. Smith's, 2 Beach Hill,	10	0	0
Benj. Smith's to Port Matoon,	10	0	0
Port Matoon to Port Jolly,	10	0	0
Port Jolly to Shelburne County line,	10	0	0
Liverpool to White Point,	20	0	0
White Point to Hunt's Point,	5	0	0
Hart's Point to Beach Hill,	7	10	0
Hart's Point to Broad River,	7	10	0
Port Matoon to Little Port Jolly,	5	0	0
To repair the road or bridge across Stewart's Creek,	5	0	0
From William Fraser's towards Port Matoon,	5	0	0
Post road, Port Jolly, to Port Le Bear,	10	0	0
Robert Robertson's, Port Jolly, to Henry Vogler's,	5	0	0
Henry Vogler's to Angus McIntosh,	5	0	0
Post road to Peter Caloon's Barn, and to the South Eastern side of Port Medway,	5	0	0
	From		

APPENDIX.

From Mill Village to Port Medway,	£20	0	0
Mill Village to Western side of River,	5	0	0
Mill Village towards La Have Bridge, Queen's County,	21	0	0
Cross road near Herring Cove to Soloman's,	5	0	0
Port Medway to Soloman's,	20	0	0
Cross road, Port Medway, towards Blue Berry,	5	0	0
Soloman's to Frederick Wenzel's Mill,	5	0	0
Frederick Wenzel's to William Wenzel's, Eagle Head,	5	0	0
William Wenzel's to Blue Berry,	5	0	0
Blue Berry to Pudding Pan,	5	0	0
On road from Thomas O'Neal's towards Dipper Creek,	5	0	0
Between O'Neal's and Frederick Fralocks',	5	0	0
From Henry Greason's towards Leonard Wolf's,	10	0	0
Waterloo Street to African Chapel,	5	0	0
African Chapel to James Goosley's,	7	10	0
James Goosley's to Thomas Hammett's,	7	10	0
Thomas Hammett's to Western Head,	7	10	0
across Western Head from Philip Hatman's,	5	0	0
African Chapel to Philip Gashot's, Western Head,	20	0	0
Cowie's to Milton,	45	18	6
Bristol to Milton,	15	0	0
Oliver Tupper's to Four Mile,	83	0	0
Four Mile to Six Mile,	83	0	0
Six Mile to Eight Mile,	50	0	0
Eight Mile to Ten Mile,	84	0	0
Towards Building Panhook Bridge,	56	0	0
From Brookfield to John Douglas', Caledonia,	10	0	0
Caledonia Corner to Harmony Mill,	10	0	0
Brookfield through Pleasant River,	10	0	0
Harmony Road to George Minard's,	5	0	0
To finish the Bridge across Point Pleasant River,	15	0	0
Over expenditure on road from Pleasant River to Smith's,	5	0	0
	£1000	0	0

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

Resolved, That the sum of Eighteen Hundred and Fifteen Pounds, voted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Lunenburg, in the year 1848, be applied as follows:—

To pay Members third instalment of money borrowed for finishing road from Chester to Halifax, agreeably to Act passed in 1846,	£212	0	0
for new road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater,	300	0	0

GENERAL GRANT ON MAIN POST ROAD.

From Herbert Cove to Chester, thence to Lunenburg, thence to La Have Ferry, thence to Queen's County line, viz :

From Herbert's Cove to Chester Town,	£25	0	0
Chester Town to Martin's River,	25	0	0
Martin's River to Leonard Hirtle's,	10	0	0
Leonard Hirtle's to Kedy's Bridge, and to pay Adam Lantz, over-	10	0	0
expenditure last year £1 15s. 6d.,	25	0	0
Kedy's Bridge to Mader's Cove,	25	0	0
	From		

APPENDIX.

From Mader's Cove to Town of Lunenburg,	£20	0	0
Town of Lunenburg to La Have Ferry, and to pay Mathew Ernst, over-expenditure last year £1 7s. 6d.,	25	0	0
Town of Lunenburg to LaHave Bridge, (Post road,)	40	0	0
La Have Bridge to Pernette's Ferry,	30	0	0
Pernette's Ferry to Petit Riviere,	30	0	0
Petit Riviere to Broad Cove,	20	0	0
Broad Cove to Queen's County line,	25	0	0
On road from St. Margaret's Bay to Mill Cove, near Halifax County line,	15	0	0
Chester to Blandford, (Survey and road,)	17	10	0
Windsor road to Hants County line,	15	0	0
Windsor road to Henry Schweinhammer's,	5	0	0
Chester Basin to Sherbrooke,	15	0	0
Sherbrooke to Horton County line,	15	0	0
Sherbrooke Church to Dalhousie Settlement,	25	0	0
Gold River Bridge to Christopher Mosher's,	10	0	0
Edward Böhner's to Langill's new Mill,	7	0	0
Clearland, Trout Hole Bridge, to Isaac Zwicker's,	15	0	0
Isaac Zwicker's to George Dory's,	20	0	0
George Dory's to Sherbrooke,	17	10	0
Block House to Mader's Mill,	15	0	0
Melchior Zwicker's, N. W. Range, to Mahone Bay,	10	0	0
Mader's Mill to Spidle's,	10	0	0
Spidle's to Hallimore's,	20	0	0
Hallimore's to Jacob Fronk's,	15	0	0
Jacob Fronk's to Jacob Findles', including £4 5s. 3d., due to Jacob Findles,	15	0	0
Jacob Findles' to Dagen's, (New Germany,.)	25	0	0
Stephen Niel's to David Lanty's and Caleb Langel's,	10	0	0
Michael Bardsley's to Whetstone Lake,	5	0	0
La Have Bridge to John Koch's,	15	0	0
John Koch's to George Hirtle's,	15	0	0
George Hirtle's to Conrod Wentzell's,	25	0	0
Conrod Wentzell's to Shipley's, (New Germany,)	15	0	0
Shipley's to Church, (New Germany,)	15	0	0
Church, New Germany, to Ross' farm,	10	0	0
Ross' farm to Annapolis County line, including £10 over-ex- pended last year,	20	0	0
Maitland School House to John Ramey's,	15	0	0
John Ramey's to Fred. Ramey's,	15	0	0
Fred. Ramey's to Henry Lohness',	15	0	0
Flemming's to Morton's, (for the bog,)	7	10	0
Fred. Mader's to John Beck's, and outwards,	10	0	0
Christian Noss, past George Aulenbock's,	15	0	0
James Dauphne's to La Have road	10	0	0
Maitland road to George Kino's,	7	10	0
Leonard Young's to Block House,	12	10	0
Ackers' Mill to cross road, (Rose Bay)	15	0	0
Kolps', South to Church,	15	0	0
Church, at Cross road, to Kingsburg,	15	0	0
John Kieser's to Elias Romkey's,	10	0	0
Cross road to Five Houses, (round the shore,)	10	0	0
Ritsey's to Pernette's,	15	0	0

On

APPENDIX.

On road from Town of Lunenburg to Blue Rocks,	£12	0	0
Eastern Branch to Jacob Wiles'	12	0	0
Upper Branch Bridge to William Smith's,	15	0	0
leading to Frederick Berringer's,	7	10	0
from George Ackers' to Gohran's Point,	15	0	0
Meeting House, N. W. Range to Caspar Kaulback's,	15	0	0
Silver's to La Have River,	10	0	0
Jacob Spidle's to Frederick Vieno's,	7	10	0
Maitland Street to Slaughenwhite's Lake,	7	10	0
Heckman's Island to the Town of Lunenburg,	5	0	0
Ernst's Mill to Michael Dory's,	6	10	0
N. W. Road to Spidle's Marsh,	10	0	0
Pleasant River road to Sneider's Mill,	15	0	0
La Have Bridge, to Western Branch, Lower Bridge,	10	0	0
Western Branch, L. B., to Smith's, and outwards,	10	0	0
La Have Bridge to Pleasant River,	50	0	0
La Have River to Conquerall,	15	0	0
Conquerall to Queen's County line,	15	0	0
Camperdown to New Italy,	15	0	0
Fancy's Mill to Krauss Town,	15	0	0
Himmelman's Corner to John Fancy's, (Pleasant River,)	20	0	0
Pleasant River road to Chelsea,	15	0	0
John McLaine's Farm, to Nineveh,	10	0	0
John Deitrich's, Hartford road, to Chelsea,	14	0	0
Camperdown to Green Hills,	10	0	0
Krauss Town to Petit Riviere,	10	0	0
Pleasant River road to Lapland,	10	0	0
Wm. Alexander's, Dublin Shore road, to Petit Riviere,	15	0	0
Alexander's to Revd. Mr. Weeks,	10	0	0
Petit Riviere Church, new road, to Corcum's,	10	0	0
Abraham Hebb's to Conquerall,	15	0	0
Peter Corcum's to Mount Pleasant,	15	0	0
	£1815	0	0

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

Resolved, That the Sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Pounds granted for the Service of the Roads and Bridges in the County of Colchester, be applied as follows:

To refund the amount drawn from the Casualty Vote for 1847,	£139	19	1
pay Andrew Doyle for expenditure on Bass River Bridge, when accounts are properly vouched,	15	0	0
pay Archibald Cox for expenditure on North River Bridge, when accounts are properly vouched,	10	0	0
repair the East Maccan Road,	5	0	0
Road from James Doyle's to Cum. County Line, on W. Maccan road,	5	0	0
road from Captain Pratt's to the mouth of Harrington's River,	3	0	0
pay Samuel McLaughlin for expenditure in repairing bridge across J. Moore's Mill Stream, when accounts are properly vouched,	16	6	6
Robert McLennan for expenditure on Economy River Bridge, when accounts are properly vouched,	11	9	3

F

To

APPENDIX.

To pay William Moore for expenditure on the bridge and road near his own house, when accounts are properly vouched,	£17 13 6
Robert McLaughlin for expenditure on the road from John Crawford's to Economy River, through the back Settlement, when accounts are properly vouched,	6 15 0
repair the new line of road from A. McBurnie's to the old County line,	3 0 0
the road from Robert Lewis' to Pleasant Valley,	2 0 0
from William Moone's up Reas's Brook to J. Campbell's,	3 0 0
from Robert McLennan's to River Phillip,	3 0 0
from Main Road near P. Hill's to John McLaughlin's,	3 0 0
from Main Road near Rock Brook to Pleasant Hills,	3 0 0
from Main Road near Cameron's to Samuel Dewir's,	2 15 0
build a Bridge near Hill's, on the old Halifax road, £50 only to be drawn until £45 is raised by subscription and expended on the said bridge,	70 0 0
repair the road from John Peppart's to William McCully's,	5 0 0
Deburt River to Totten's, and to pay Richard Carter over-expended last year, £1 10s.	10 0 0
Fletcher's to Folly Mountain, and to pay Robert Steven's £1 9s. 5d. over-expended last year,	7 0 0
Folly Bridge to Francis McLean's, and to pay John Little and H. Urquhart, £3 9s. 6d.	7 0 0
Widow Flemming's to the County line,	9 0 0
Cumberland road to Portaupique river,	8 0 0
complete the new alteration on the Castlereagh road, and to repair the road through the Settlement, and to pay Donald Urquhart £2 17s. for surveying the same,	13 0 0
pay James Urquhart for expenditure on Breakwater, Portaupique River,	10 0 0
repair the road from Deburt river, past R. McElhinny's, £2 to be expended on the Elliot road,	8 0 0
repair the Upper Deburt Bridge,	9 0 0
construct a Breakwater on Bass River near Francis Fulton's, and to pay Francis Fulton £1 6s. for over-expenditure,	7 9 5
repair the Carrol road,	4 0 0
road from Widow Flemming's to Phillips',	7 0 0
pay Joseph Fulton for expenditure on Bass River Bridge in 1847,	20 15 9
pay John N. Spencer for expenditure on Upper Bridge, Great Village River, in 1846,	20 0 0
pay William Fulton for expenditure on Portaupique Bridge, in 1847,	29 1 11
open the new line of road from Greenfield to W. Johnson's,	10 0 0
repair the road from Earltown to the Main Post road through Kemptown,	10 0 0
build a Bridge over Green's Creek,	35 0 0
assist in building Upper Bridge on Salmon River,	20 0 0
open the new line of road from W. McNutt's to S. McNutt's,	18 0 0
repair the road from Black Rock to Dalton's,	6 0 0
Dalton's to John Archibald's, and to pay W. Sanderson £3 4s. 6d., over expenditure,	7 0 0
Henry Johnson's to the School House, new line,	8 0 0
Charles Moore's to Upper Brookfield,	5 0 0
Robert Moore's to Harmony,	6 0 0
Samuel Wilson's to Harmony,	3 0 0
John Sanderson's to Shubenacadie, past John Creelman's,	4 0 0
erect a Bridge near Burk's on the road to Moore's Mills,	2 0 0

To

APPENDIX.

To repair the road from Moore's Mills to R. Ballie's,	£ 5 0 0
Desbarres line to Widow McLeod's,	3 10 0
Widow McLeod's to McKay's Mills,	4 0 0
William Gunn's to John McNutt's Bridge,	3 10 0
Robert Sutherland's to McKay's Mills,	9 0 0
Robert Pane's to Pictou County line,	8 0 0
Robert Pane's to Widow Sutherland's, S. R. road,	2 0 0
David Murray's to A. Sutherland's,	2 0 0
J. McKay's Mills to Widow Ross's, in addition to £6 10s. reported undrawn,	8 10 0
George Langill's to Pictou County line,	15 0 0
Widow Ross's to Donald Ballie's Shop,	10 0 0
Alexander McBain's to J. McKay's, (tailor.)	3 0 0
John Nelson's to Donald Mattheson's,	7 0 0
Widow Ross's to Widow Sutherland's,	4 0 0
Widow Sutherland's to Alexander McDonald's, and to pay £3 19s. 3d., over expenditure on Bridge, last year,	6 0 0
repair a Bridge at Alexander Murray's,	2 10 0
the Post road from Henderson's Mills to Dewar's,	3 0 0
road from Henderson's to McIntosh's Mills,	3 0 0
Mattalatt's Lake to French River,	7 0 0
past G. Mattalatt's to Levi Mattalatt's,	3 0 0
from David McIntosh's past Bentley's,	3 0 0
River John road to Point Bruely,	4 0 0
Post road from Tatamagouche to River John	8 0 0
road from Samuel Waugh's to Earltown and to build a Bridge at the Mine Hole,	20 0 0
Bridge at Urquhart's Mill,	7 10 0
road from Lockerby's to Point Bruely,	10 0 0
pay Timothy Putnam and Alexander Fisher, for expenditure on the em- bankment at Middle Stewiacke Bridge, in 1847,	14 13 6
repair the road from George Rutherford's to W. McLaughlin's, on the new line,	5 0 0
repair the road from Ebenezer Fulton's to Brookfield,	6 0 0
Thomas Dickey's to the S. Branch,	4 0 0
S. Johnson's to old Halifax road,	21 0 0
Abner Polley's to Holdsworth's,	3 0 0
Charles Ryan's to the old Halifax road by S. Mar- shall's,	3 0 0
Gary's River to the main road at Parker's,	6 0 0
Fort Ellis to Truro Township line,	3 0 0
Robert Frame's to S. Davis',	2 10 0
across the S. Branch past John Archibald's,	2 10 0
around the hill towards William Newcomb's Mill,	5 0 0
across the Intervale from the Bridge near the Rev. J. Smith's, and to pay Jacob Layton 17s. over expendi- ture in 1847,	5 0 0
open the new line of road past Lewis',	10 0 0
D. Creelman's to J. Graham's,	5 0 0
to the Miller Settlement,	5 0 0
from Mrs. Wedgwood's to R. L. Johnson's,	5 0 0

To

APPENDIX.

To pay Robert Winton for expenditure on Cox's Bridge,	£ 5	0	0
build the Bridge near Eliakim Tupper's,	55	0	0
repair the road from Jacob Lynd's to Pictou road,	5	0	0
S. Bartlett's to J. McLeod's,	7	0	0
J. McLeod's to David Blair's,	3	0	0
James Lynd's to H. Dickson's,	3	0	0
John Lynd's to Giddes' Mills,	5	0	0
Luke Upham's to Kemptown,	7	0	0
Luke Upham's to Earltown,	7	0	0
Peter Blackamoor's to H. Snooks',	4	0	0
Robertson's to Welsh's old Tat. road,	6	0	0
Onslow Meeting House to Barnhill's,	8	0	0
Mr. Staple's towards New Annan,	6	0	0
Eph. Staple's to Matthew Staple's,	6	0	0
Peter Blackamoor's to T. Maccallum's,	5	0	0
Bridge near H. Wilson's, Cheganois River,	8	0	0
refund money paid to William Lynds, E. H. Blair and Adam McNutt,	20	0	0
according to Resolution of the House in 1847,	12	0	0
build a Breakwater near J. McNutt's above N. R. Bridge,			
pay S. H. Blair £21 8s. for expenditure on Tatamagouche road, and to			
pay Adam McNutt for repairs on the bridge near his house in 1847,			
when accounts are vouched, and to further repair the said road or			
Bridge,	27	0	0
pay David McCurdy for expenditure on Bridge on Main Post road,	1	3	3
repair the road from McLeod's Gate to Bill's Bridge,	3	3	0
McLeod's Gate to Cum. County line,	3	0	0
Lake road to Walter Byers',	8	0	0
W. Bill's School House to C. Petriquin's,	3	0	0
Bill's School House to George Oliver's, and to pay			
for expenditure on Bill's bridge,	9	0	0
Bill's School House to Wilson's,	2	0	0
Byers' Mill to George Oliver's, and to pay for over-			
expenditure on Bridge,	6	0	0
Meeting House to Wilson's Bridge,	5	0	0
Onslow road to Wilson's Bridge,	5	0	0
Tatamagouche to C. Petriquin's,	5	0	0
McLennan's to Tatamagouche road,	2	5	2
pay Oliver Blair for expenditure on Tatamagouche road in 1847, when			
the accounts are vouched,	1	18	6
repair the Main Post road through Kemptown from Truro to Pictou,	3	11	6
be disposed of by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	47	12	8
	£1200	0	0
To repair the road from Widow Graham's to Onslow, reported undrawn since			
1843,	5	8	8

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Resolved, That the Sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds granted for the Service of Roads and Bridges for the County of Cumberland, be applied as follows, viz :

To Repair the Road from Wm. E. Angevine's to Wallace Harbour,	£ 6	0	0
Stake road on North Shore by McKenzie's,	10	0	0
			To

APPENDIX.

To repair from James Purdy's to Stephen Tuttle's,	£ 6 0 0
George Mier's to Henry Teed's	5 0 0
Tuttle's to Gulf Shore,	5 0 0
Bland's to Rindress',	6 0 0
County line, Dewar's bridge, to Wallace Harbour,	10 0 0
Widow Webb's to Isaac Rushton's, by Moor's,	5 0 0
Fillemore's Mill to Widow Ryan's,	7 10 0
David Teed's by Palmer's, towards Moses Teed's,	6 0 0
Henry Teed's to Mattatall's Lake,	5 0 0
Robert Harrison's clear through Victoria Settlement,	7 10 0
H. N. Oxley's to bridge at Fox Harbour,	5 0 0
Pugwash through the Gulf Shore Settlement,	5 0 0
John Forshner's to James McNab's,	6 0 0
Benjamin Hurd's Mill to Folly Lake,	7 0 0
Bridge by Wm. E. Angevine's to Charles Oxley's, and to pay over-expenditure in December, 1847, £13 6s. 3d.	20 0 0
Samuel Treen's to Malagash Point,	8 0 0
Robert Harrison's to John Brown's, by Graham's,	10 0 0
Henry Teed's to Wm. E. Angevine's,	10 0 0
South Shore road, Malagash, to North shore road, and down shore,	6 0 0
James Purdy's to Westchester, on old line,	7 0 0
build bridge at Roderick Nicolson's,	5 0 0
from William Hurd's to Keer's Mill, thence cross the bridge to Main road,	10 0 0
Londonderry line to River Philip, on new line,	40 0 0
East Branch road leading to Barr's river, past Jackson's, (£8 subscription),	15 0 0
Post road near Donald McQuin's, cross the Aboiteau,	5 0 0
James McNab's to Eaton's, on new line,	8 0 0
Pugwash to Thos. Thompson's by Jas. Dewar's,	8 0 0
Thos. Thompson's to main road, near Fillemore's,	8 0 0
John Fillemore's to River Philip, (bridge included,)	12 0 0
John Fillemore's to Widow Forshner's,	10 0 0
Road leading to Gulf Shore by Thomas Chisholm's to Pugwash,	5 0 0
R. McNutt's to Plaister Creek, past John Dickson's,	8 0 0
Plaister Creek to River Philip road,	8 0 0
Main road past Methodist Chapel to road near Elijah Tuttle's, (new line,)	20 0 0
build Bridge near Alex. McDonald's place when certified by Comsr. that £5 subscription is paid,	5 0 0
open road from John Robertson's to road leading to Levi Stephen's when certified by Commissioners that £7 10s. subscription is paid in, from River Philip Bridge by Irvine's,	8 0 0
Collingwood Oxley's to James Maxfield's,	5 0 0
James Maxfield's to Teed's Hill.	5 0 0
Purdy Bett's to New Annan, by Swallow's,	5 0 0
Kenneth McKenzie's to Wallace Harbour,	5 0 0
Welwood Waugh's past Fukton's to Stake road to repair Aboiteau,	5 0 0
make a Low Water Landing on East side McNutt's Ferry,	6 0 0
repair from Adam Bebee's to New Annan road by Higgins',	5 0 0
Palmer's to Fanningsborough road past Oxley's to repair Bridge,	5 0 0

APPENDIX.

To repair from Pugwash River to Post road West of Stewart's,	£ 5	9	0
Robert O'Brien's past Widow Reed's to Strong's clear,	6	0	0
Stephen Tuttle's to Hurd's Mill, by Doyle's,	5	0	0
Cyprian Stephen's to Gray's road,	5	0	0
Crawford's road past Mitchell's to Wm. O'Brien's	5	0	0
James D. Purdy's to Westchester on new line,	5	0	0
Dewar's old Mill Brook to Levi Stevens',	5	0	0
Strong's clear to Robert Harrison's, clear past Charles Cotter's,	5	0	0
repay grant out of Casualty vote to R. O'Brien, for repairing Bridge in December, 1847,	20	0	0
pay Charles Higgins and Wm. Smith balance for repairing road cut away by freshet in December, 1847, near Benjamin Hurd's Mill,	10	0	0
Towards rebuilding Wallace Bridge near Rindress',	25	0	0
To pay Richard Black for repairs on main post road last Autumn,	22	8	9
repay sum advanced Michael Gordon out of Casualty Vote, for Musquash Bridge,	9	19	6
pay Joshua Ruscoe over expenditure in 1847, from Half-way River to Maccan,	30	0	0
River Philip to Farringdon's,	5	0	0
Farringdon's to Charles Roache's,	7	10	0
Over the Fort Lawrence Marsh.	12	10	0
To repair from Amos Trueman's to Goose River,	12	10	0
Little River by George Thompson's, to include alteration,	7	10	0
Martin Hunter's to Black Ferry,	5	0	0
Purdy's to E. Niles', on new line,	7	10	0
Shipley's to Post road near Calvin Bent's,	7	10	0
cross road near J. W. Oxley's to Chapman's road end,	5	0	0
end of Chapman's road to Goose River road,	5	0	0
East end of Leicester to John Bigelow's,	5	0	0
Tate's River Philip past Captain Handley's, when certified by Commissioner that £4 subscription is paid in labour,	5	0	0
Leicester road past Thomas Dickson's,	4	0	0
Lodges' to River Philip,	10	0	0
Goose River to Leicester by Ben Smith's,	5	0	0
Leicester to River Philip, by Tates',	4	0	0
River Herbert Bridge to Coal Mines, new line, when certi- fied by Commissioners that £113 subscription is paid,	50	0	0
cross road past D. Etter's,	7	10	0
Little Forks past Lodovick Hunter's to Salt Springs,	7	10	0
build South Branch Bridge Maccan and repair damage done by freshet last Autumn,	30	0	0
repair East Branch Bridge Maccan,	15	0	0
from Bend of main road above B. Smith's, past Robert Ripley's, when certified by Commissioners that £3 10s subscrip- tion is paid,	7	10	0
Wesleyan Chapel Maccan Bridge,	5	0	0
Little Forks to Pugsley's,	5	0	0
Nathaniel Angus' to main road,	5	0	0
Brownell's Ferry past Brander's to Goose River,	5	0	0
For alteration near Asa Fillemore's,	10	0	0
To repair from Chappel's in Tidnish to Brownell's Mill Pond included, rebuild Maccan Bridge near Thomas Woods'	22	1	9
	100	0	0

To

APPENDIX.

To pay C. E. Ratchford for expenditure on the new Diligent River road, last Autumn, to make it a Winter road,	£19 6 10
pay Wm. Fullerton for rebuilding the Bridge near George Fullerton's, Half-way River, being swept away by the freshet last Autumn,	15 4 6
pay Ebenezer Keer for rebuilding Fox River Bridge, taken away by freshet,	8 10 0
pay Isaac Adams one half for rebuilding Bridge over Harrington's River,	3 15 6
repair road from Partridge Island to Mills' Village,	3 0 0
Mills' Village to Bridge near Wm. Fullerton's,	5 0 0
repair Boar's Back road,	5 0 0
from Wm. Fullerton's Bridge on new line to Maccan Bridge,	40 0 0
For alteration on New Canaan road near Ruscoe's,	5 0 0
To repair from Caleb Lewis' past Fife's to Post road,	6 13 2
George Newcomb's to the Parish Church	5 0 0
For Moose River Bridge and towards road,	40 0 0
To repair from Mill's Village to Swan's Creek, (excluding Bridge,)	12 10 0
Black Rock road to Diligent River,	5 0 0
T. Dickson's to Black Rock,	7 10 0
For the Coal Mine road northward one mile past Delaney's,	5 0 0
To repair from cross road to Diligent river School House, including Bridge near Widow Smith's,	10 0 0
repair from Diligent River School House down to Walton's,	5 0 0
P. Hanagan's to Fox River inclusive,	7 10 0
Fox River to Ratchford's River including the latter,	15 0 0
Ratchford's River to Hanning's,	5 0 0
Hanning's-to Francis Fraser's,	5 0 0
Francis Fraser's to Robert Spicer's,	5 0 0
Mahoney's past John Allen's,	3 0 0
Armstrong's on the three Sisters Road to Spicer's,	7 10 0
Advocate Harbour to Cape D'or.	3 0 0
Nathan Knowlton's to Edward Fowler's, at Apple River,	7 10 0
	£1200 0 0

OUT OF GREAT ROAD GRANT.

For alteration round Birch Hill,	£275 0 0
To rebuild Wallace Bridge,	175 0 0
	£450 0 0

COUNTY OF SYDNEY.

Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand Pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Sydney, be applied as follows, viz :

To rebuilding Ogden's Bridge being advanced by Government for that purpose,	£50 0 0
repay Government for advances made for the purchase of food,	150 0 0
pay this sum expended by John Campbell on road from Boyle's to Cameron's, in 1847,	3 0 0
pay this sum expended by Kenneth Chisholm, on road at Ogden's, for repairing Bridge at South River by Hugh McDonald, Esq.,	3 10 0
expended by Joseph Mills, on Mountain road,	7 8 7
expended by Angus Kennedy, on South River Bridge,	2 1 0
	3 7 9
	To

APPENDIX.

To pay this sum expended by Donald Fraser, for repairing Bridge on Five Mile Brook,	£1	5	9
expended by Alex. McDonald and James McNiel, on road at Malignant Cove, in 1846,	10	10	0
expended by Donald Campbell in repairing the Guysborough road in 1847,	3	17	3
expended by James McKinzie on Main Post road from Antigonish to Gut Canso,	34	11	8
be expended on road from Alexander Dewer's to Antigonish,	40	0	0
Chapel at Cape George to Malignant Cove,	50	0	0
St. Andrew's to Pomquet Forks,	10	0	0
Antigonish, including Bridge at North River, on said road,	5	0	0
From Manchester Road to William's Point,	5	0	0
Arisaig to County line, (Pictou,)	20	0	0
Arisaig to Malignant Cove,	20	0	0
Malignant Cove to Scott's Bridge,	10	0	0
Scott's Bridge to Antigonish,	10	0	0
Ogden's Bridge to Anderson's, South line,	15	0	0
Anderson's South line to Ballyntine Cove,	25	0	0
Bridge at Baxter's on East side Ohio to Stewart's Mill,	10	0	0
Widow Duncan McLean's West side Ohio to Addington Forks,	40	0	0
David Fraser's thro' the Capoch to Stewart's Mill,	20	0	0
Ohio to Lochaber Lake,	10	0	0
Donald McMillan's West side Lochaber Lake to Cy. line,	15	0	0
John Cameron's East side Lochaber Lake to Cy. line,	30	0	0
Lochaber Lake to Michael Harrahan's,	10	0	0
Glen road past Gillis' to Fraser's Mill,	15	0	0
Cameron's Forge to Harrahan's,	5	0	0
Harrahan's to County line,	20	0	0
Angus Kennedy's to Fraser's Mill, South River,	5	0	0
Fraser's Mill to County line,	20	0	0
Hugh McDonald's, Esq., to Pomquet Cove,	30	0	0
Pomquet Cove to Landing at Mullin's,	5	0	0
Town Point Ferry to Broussard Bridge,	5	0	0
Town Point Ferry round Monk's Head to Broussard Bridge,	7	10	0
Boyl's Manchester road to New Guysborough road,	2	18	0
Knoydiart to Mountain road,	10	0	0
Doran's to County line,	10	0	0
This sum placed at the disposal of the Government, to be appropriated by the Government in the County, where required,	250	0	0
	£1000	0	0

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

Resolved, That the sum of £1000, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Guysborough during the present Session of the General Assembly, be appropriated as follows, viz :

To repair the road from Guysborough to the County line, on the Post road to Antigonish, and to pay over-expenditure of £7 10s. in 1847. £30 0 0
the road from Salmon River bridge to Pea's brook, on the Post road

APPENDIX.

the road to Canso, and to repair said bridge, and the bridge at Half-way Cove,	£30	0	0
To repair the road from Peas' Brook to Hurst's brook, on the Post road to Canso, and to rebuild the bridge at South West Pond, and explore and survey an alteration to avoid the beach at Lamb's Pond, the road from Hurst's brook to Indian Cove, and to explore and open an alteration to avoid the Hill East of said Brook,	20	0	0
improve the new line from Indian Cove to Canso,	10	0	0
deepen a boat passage from George's Harbour to Canso,	35	0	0
repair the road from Joseph Hart's to Sutherland's at Cook's Cove, on the Post road to Canso,	10	0	0
the road from Sutherland's at Cook's Cove to the Salmon River bridge, and to complete the alteration from the cross roads near Wentworth Taylor's to John Jones',	5	0	0
open the new line from Edward Niel's through the Lake Settlement to Sullivan's Lake,	5	0	0
complete the new road from Salmon River bridge to Cahill's Brook,	2	10	0
repair and improve the road from the cross roads at McKay's to the County line, on the Little River road,	12	10	0
the road from Milford Haven to Half-way Run, on the old Tracadie road,	2	10	0
the road from Half-way Run to the County line on the back settlement road,	5	0	0
the road from Half-way Run to the County line on the old Tracadie road,	2	10	0
the old Antigonish road from Aiken's to Glenn's,	3	10	0
pay Wentworth Taylor over-expenditure in erecting a bridge near John Aiken's on the old Antigonish road,	32	10	0
explore and open a new line of road from Salmon River to New Harbor,	15	0	0
improve the new road from Wm. Sangster's to the mouth of New Harbor,	5	0	0
repair the old St. Mary's road from Guysborough to Salmon river,	2	10	0
explore and open necessary alterations on the road from New Harbor road to Larry's river,	7	10	0
explore and open a new line from Larry's River to White Head, and to complete the bridge at American Harbor,	10	0	0
improve the new road from Cole Harbor to Crow Harbour, and to explore a direct line from Molasses Harbour to connect therewith,	7	10	0
repair the road from Half Island Cove to White Head river, and explore and open necessary alterations thereon,	5	0	0
From New Canada Settlement to Black Brook on the Great Eastern Road, and to pay Daniel Lawler over expenditure of £3 10s. 3d., in 1847,	14	0	0
To improve the road from Broad Cove by Mahar's Lake to Wilson's, on the new Tracadie road,	7	0	0
Wilson's to Tracadie river,	7	0	0
Morris' Mill on Atwater's line, through Matty's River Settlement to the County line,	2	10	0
Dennis Summers' to James Summers',	2	10	0
Morgan's Mill Brook, Broad Cove, to the cross roads at McKay's, and to pay over expenditure of £8 10s., in 1847,	18	0	0
open and improve the new line from Broad Cove by Morgan's Mill to Clam Harbour River, and to erect a Bridge thereon over said River,			

APPENDIX.

To open and repair the present Bridge if necessary,	£50	0	0
the new line from King Creek to the Gut of Canso, and to repair			
Bridges on the old road,	10	0	0
complete the alteration from Walker's to Goose Harbour River,	10	0	0
repair the road from Hahey's to Steep Creek, and to repair the Bridge			
on said Creek,	15	0	0
and Bridges from Steep Creek to the County line at			
Auld's,	15	0	0
from Robert Anderson's to Amelia Cook's Brook,	5	0	0
Amelia Cook's Brook to Goose Harbour Bridge,	10	0	0
From Benjamin Boudroit's Saw Mill at the Back Settlement of Tracadie to			
County line,	2	10	0
From Goose Harbour Bridge to Clam Harbour Bridge, and to pay John			
Campbell over expenditure from Charles Morgan's to John Steel's,	10	0	0
From Clam Harbour Bridge, and to open the new line from Hull's to Mor-			
gan's Beach, and thence to the Ferry at Red Head—and to repair or			
rebuild the Bridge over Clam Harbour River, and to pay John Camp-			
bell over expenditures on said Bridge in 1847,	90	0	0
To repair the road and bridges from King Creek to Robert Anderson's, at			
the Gut of Canso,	5	0	0
From Sangster's cross road to Clam Harbour,	5	0	0
the Scotch Settlement to the Gut road,	5	0	0
Archibald Henderson's School House past Atwater's Saw Mill to the			
new Tracadie road,	7	0	0

COUNTRY HARBOUR.

To improve the new line from the cross road at Country Harbour to Peter,			
Bezanson's,	2	10	0
repair the Bridge over Country Harbour River near the landing, and to			
repair the road leading to the Highway,	8	0	0
pay Donald McDonald over expenditure in erecting a Bridge on the South			
side of Country Harbour River,	6	0	0
repair the road from Peter Bezanson's to Archibald's Brook,	2	10	0
Archibald's Brook to Mrs. Holley's,	2	10	0

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S.

To aid in building the Forks Bridge on the line of the Great Eastern Road,			
in addition to £10 granted last Session for repairing said Bridge, and			
not expended,	50	0	0
pay Samuel Archibald over expenditure in 1847, £7 1s. 9d.,	7	1	9
repair the road from Sherbrooke to David Archibald's, on the Post road			
to Antigonish,	50	0	0
repair the road from David Archibald's to Peter Grant's, and to pay over			
expenditures to Henry Comminger £87 5s., and also to John Kirk £1			
6s., and also to Matthew Taylor £2 12s. 6d., and to Robert McKinzie			
£2 8s., in all £93 12,	97	10	0
repair the road from Archibald's Mill to George Tate's, on the Great			
Eastern Road,	20	0	0
repair and make alterations on the road from Fisher's Mill to the back			
lands at Donald Sinclair's,	15	0	0
repair the road and erect a Bridge on Chegogan Brook on the road from			
Gasperaeau Brook to James Hemlow's,	10	0	0
improve the road from Clay Head to Ekemsegum,	12	10	0

To

APPENDIX.

To repair the road from William Lang's to the Beach leading to Mary Joseph,	£5 0 0
repair the road from Sherbrooke to the mouth of the River, and to get relief notes expended thereon,	2 10 0
repair the road from the mouth of the River to Indian Harbour, and to get relief notes expended thereon,	2 10 0
repair the road from Sherbrooke to Indian Harbour on the upper road, and to get relief notes expended thereon,	2 10 0
aid in building a Bridge on the Antigonish Branch at Fisher's Mill, on the upper road to East Branch of St. Mary's River,	10 0 0
repair the old Guysborough road from the cross roads to John Walsh's,	2 10 0
repair the road from Hugh Ross' to Sherbrooke on the West side of the River,	7 10 0
repair the road from Angus McLean's to the County line on the West side of the East Branch of St. Mary's River,	7 10 0
repair and alter the road from the cross roads at McGrath's to Fisher's Mill on the Post road to Antigonish,	10 0 0
repairing the road from Fisher's Mill to the County line on the Post road to Antigonish,	5 0 0
repair the road from Ephraim Taylor's across the Branch, and thence to the County line,	5 0 0
repair the road from Samuel Cumming's to West Branch on the new line,	10 0 0
repair the road from Peter Grant's to Country Harbour Bridge,	11 15 5
¼ of £54 13s. 9d. advanced by and payable to W. F. Desbarres, Esquire, for the relief of the distressed settlers in District of Guysborough, and secured by notes to the Clerk of the Peace,	13 13 5½
¼ of £227 17s. 6d., advanced by Government for the relief of distressed settlers in Guysborough and Country Harbour, and secured by notes to the Clerk of the Peace,	56 19 4½
¼ of £40, advanced by and payable to Hugh McDonald, Esquire, for the relief of distressed settlers, at St. Mary's, and secured by notes to the Clerk of the Peace,	10 0 0
	£1000 0 0

Sub-division of £300, granted for the Great Road and Bridge service in the County of Guysborough for the present year, as follows, viz :

To complete the section of the new Great Eastern Road from Muller's Cove, in the Town of Guysborough, to John Cook's at Canada Settlement,	200 0 0
aid in rebuilding the Bridge at the Forks of St. Mary's, on the line of the Great Eastern Road,	100 0 0
	£300 0 0

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Resolved, That the Sum of One Thousand Pounds granted for the Service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Richmond, be applied as follows :

To repair the road from Arichat to Grandigue,	£50 0 0
From Grandigue to, and including Bridge at Poulamond, in addition to £10 granted in 1846 unexpended,	5 0 0
the bridge at Western end of Poulamond to Desire Boudrot's Western line,	10 0 0

APPENDIX.

To repair from Desire Boudrot's Western line to Cape Le Ronde,	£15	0	0
Cape La Ronde to Rocky Bay, rear of the Ponds,	10	0	0
Petit Ner to LeCourtres,	5	0	0
Wood's Cottage on Discouse road to LeCoutre's,	15	0	0
Arichat Half-way to Discouse,	20	0	0
Discouse Half-way to Arichat,	25	0	0
Cross roads, rear of Janvrin's at Arichat, to Barachoi road, near Bews',	7	10	0
Barachoi road near Bews', to Petit DeGrat at Ballam's,	7	10	0
Boudrot's at Petit DeGrat, to the road leading from Bews' to Ballam's,	12	10	0
Cape Anquet to brook rear of Kavanagh's Point,	10	0	0
Brook rear of Kavanagh's Point to head Arichat Harbor,	10	0	0
Joseph Bouche's to Richard's Cove,	5	0	0
the Chapel to Little Arichat bridge,	10	0	0
To repair the bridge at Little Arichat, North side, in addition to £5 granted in 1846 unexpended,	10	0	0
From Little Arichat Bridge to the end of the road leading to Roman Forest,	5	0	0
Grand Ruisseau bridge Eastwardly to Main road,	7	10	0
Roman Forest by Simon LeBlanc to Grand Ruisseau,	7	10	0
Towards finishing the bridge at Grand Ruisseau,	30	0	0
From Doyle's at Rocky Bay to Discouse,	10	0	0
Alexander Madden's to Thomas Wood's,	7	10	0
Discouse road to Merchand at Rocky Bay,	7	10	0
Wood's to McNeil's bridge, and to repair the same,	5	0	0

TOWNSHIP OF HAWKESBURY.

From Ship Harbour bridge to Wm. Wright's, including McPherson's bridge,	£15	0	0
Wm. Wright's to James Proctor's,	7	10	0
James Proctor's to Anthony Oliver's,	5	0	0
Anthony Oliver's to Ship Harbour road,	7	0	0
Road near Oliver's to cross the River Inhabitants, past the head of the Basin, to Lennox passage (new line, half way),	25	0	0
Lennox passage towards road at Oliver's new line, (half way),	25	0	0
River Inhabitants bridge to Head of St. George's Channel,	7	10	0
Head of St. George's Channel to Alexander Wilson's,	5	0	0
Alexander Wilson's to Donald Murray's bridge, Black river,	5	0	0
Donald Murray's bridge and including same, towards Farquhar Mc- Pherson's, (half way),	15	0	0
Farquhar McPherson's half way to Black river,	20	0	0
Kempt road near Donald McPherson's to Morison's,	5	0	0
Black river bridge to Donald Murray's bridge,	5	0	0
Black river bridge to Pringle's Mill,	20	0	0
Pringle's Mill to Allan Morrison's,	15	0	0
River Tear bridge past John Kit's to Kavanagh's,	10	0	0
Allan Morrison's to Scott's River,	5	0	0
North West Arm (Pringle's Mill.) to Hugh McDonald's, Sporting Mountains,	15	0	0
Morrison's Harbour to cross roads running from George Strachan's to Pringle's Mill.	13	6	8
Cape George to St. Peter's,	10	0	0
River Tear bridge, half way to River Bourgeoise,	7	10	0

From

APPENDIX, No. 97.

From River Bourgeois half way to River Tear bridge,	£5 0 0
George Strachan's to Hugh McDonald's, Sporting Mountains, road leading from River Tear Bridge along North side of River Bour- geois to head of Settlement,	10 0 0
Main Road towards Indian Chapel,	5 0 0
Head of River Bourgeois Settlement to Main Road Bridge, over same,	5 0 0
For Haulover Little St. Peters and Slips or abutments at each side,	10 0 0
Lauchlan McLean's to Cross Road Bras D'or Lake,	20 0 0
Kavanagh's Sporting Mountains to Wm. Urquhart's,	7 10 0
Soldier's Cove to Grand River,	10 0 0
St. Peter's North side to late Isaac Nicolle's premises, (new route),	5 0 0
Cross roads L'Ardoise to McLeod's, on road to Grand River,	10 0 0
Grand River Bridge to McLeod's (half way) new route,	30 0 0
McLeod's to Grand River Bridge (half way) new route,	5 0 0
Cross roads near Brymer's to Point Micheaux,	20 0 0
L'Ardoise, Corteau road, to Bras d'Or Lake,	20 0 0
Grand River bridge down to Rodk. McKenzie's, South side lake,	15 0 0
Rodk. McKenzie's, Merchant, down to mouth of Grand River,	7 10 0
Grand River bridge (on contract,)	7 10 0
From Grand River to L'Archeveque,	50 0 0
L'Archeveque to St. Esprit,	10 0 0
St. Esprit, half way to Framboise,	7 10 0
Framboise, half way to St. Esprit,	7 10 0
Widow McPherson's to Grandigue Ferry,	10 0 0
Loch Lomond to McNab,	7 3 4
Loch Uist to Bras d'Or Lake, Irish Cove,	7 10 0
Loch Lomond to Brook at John McCuispic's,	7 10 0
John McCuispic's to Grand River Bridge,	10 0 0
Donald Monro's to McCaskill's, Loch Uist,	12 10 0
Road down North side of Grand River from Bridge,	10 0 0
Loch Lomond to Red Islands,	7 0 0
This amount for Township of Arichat, as per foregoing scale,	5 0 0
This proportion (one fourth) relief, advance for present year,	307 10 0
Over expenditure by Donald Campbell, of St. Peter's,	94 5 0
This sum to pay Donald Murray damages for road, as per report of Committee,	4 15 0
	9 0 0
	<hr/>
	£1000 0 0

Special Grant for Main Post Road, Three Hundred Pounds, deducting as above £50, and £20 for Grandigue Road:

1 From Ship Harbour Bridge to River Inhabitants Bridge,	£02 0 0
2 River Inhabitants Bridge, including same, to Sydney Road, Grand Antz, (Commission of £40 to Farquhar McPherson, about half expended),	20 0 0
3 Sydney Road, Grand Antz, to Bridge West of Lauchlin McLean's,	10 0 0
4 Bridge West of Lauchlin McLean's inclusive, to George Strachan's, at Marsh,	10 0 0
5 George Strachan's to St. Peter's,	30 0 0
6 Soldiers' Cove to Salmon River,	20 0 0
7 Soldiers' Cove to McNab's, to alter Hill,	45 0 0
8 McNab's Bridge, inclusive to new line, last year, Red Islands, (£20 reserved conditionally, as below,)	45 0 0
	9 From

APPENDIX, No. 97.

9 From County Line East to new line of last year, Red Islands,	£10	0	0
10 St. Peter's to Salmon River,	20	0	0
Over expenditure last year on Main Post road, by Alexr. Madden, (Comr.)	20	0	0
This sum reserved to meet a claim of Charles Wallace, for an alleged advance by him to the Representatives of Richmond, in 1843, for an over expenditure by Laughlin McLean, Commissioner, and is to be deducted from the amount of £45 above, marked No. 8—provided the County Member on his return home shall ascertain the above claim to be correct—say £20.			
Main Post Road Arichat to Grand Digue.	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£300	0	0

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty Pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Cape Breton, be applied as follows:—

For building bridge at Leech's Creek,	£200	0	0
building bridge at George's river,	164	0	0
Forks bridge to Sydney,	10	0	0
Forks bridge to Portage,	10	0	0
North side Portage Lake,	5	0	0
Bridge, Post road,	15	0	0
South side Salmon River,	5	0	0
Mire's Gut to Black Brook,	7	10	0
Cow Bay to Big Brown,	10	0	0
Big Brown to Muggah's bridge,	10	0	0
Grand Lake to Cow Bay Road,	5	0	0
Roddesham's to the Ferry,	7	10	0
Continuation of North West Arm road,	7	10	0
Roddesham's bridge to McKinzie's road,	7	10	0
Roddesham's bridge to Point Edward road,	10	0	0
Point Edward road,	7	10	0
Ball's bridge to Goutro's,	10	0	0
Leeche's Creek to Barrasoi,	15	0	0
Village to Mines,	15	0	0
Bridge Port to Glace Bay,	5	0	0
Between Big and Little Glace Bay,	5	0	0
North West Arm to Bras D'Or,	10	0	0
Cox Heath road,	10	0	0
Sydney to Mines,	20	0	0
Low Point to Lingan,	10	0	0
Low Point Road,	40	0	0
Salmon River to St. Peter's road,	10	0	0
Mire Gut to Cow Bay,	10	0	0
Village to Great Bras O'r,	10	0	0
McKinnon's to Black Brook,	10	0	0
Alexander McEacharn's to Ross,	10	0	0
McEacharn's to Black Brook,	10	0	0
Big Harbour to Little Baddeck,	10	0	0
Little Baddeck road,	5	0	0
Little Baddeck Bay road,	10	0	0
Kilkenny road,	5	0	0
			Old

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Old Lingan road,	£10	0	0
Louisbourg to Gabarous,	10	0	0
Little Baddeck Bay to St. Ann's,	10	0	0
St. Ann's to Great Bras D'Or,	7	10	0
West Arm St. Ann's to Upper Settlement of Baddeck,	7	10	0
New Road, St. Ann's to Bras D'Or,	7	10	0
Upper Settlement Baddeck to St. Ann's,	7	10	0
Road over Smokey,	10	0	0
Baddeck to Angus Fraser's,	7	10	0
Angus Fraser's to Middle River,	7	10	0
Middle River to Lake Ainslie,	5	0	0
Peter Hume's to John Campbell's,	7	10	0
Middle River Bridge to John Campbell's,	7	10	0
East Bay to Salmon River,	7	10	0
Tweednage to Escasonie,	20	0	0
East Bay to John Gontro's,	10	0	0
East Bay to Boisdale,	10	0	0
Mainadieu to Catalogne,	15	0	0
Catalogne, new road to Mainadieu,	7	10	0
Mire to Catalogne,	7	10	0
Catalogne to Louisbourg,	7	10	0
Young's to N. E. Louisburg,	10	0	0
Mire Lake to Gabarous,	10	0	0
Grand River to Irish Cove,	10	0	0
Escasonie to Banakedy,	20	0	0
Banakedy to Great Narrows,	20	0	0
Glasgow to Great Narrows,	15	0	0
Glasgow to Long Plune,	15	0	0
Great Narrows to Little Narrows,	10	0	0
County line to Peter Hume's,	10	0	0
McKay's Point to Long Washaback,	10	0	0
Upper Washaback to Great Narrows,	10	0	0
Great Narrows to Gillis's road,	10	0	0
Salmon River to head of Mire River,	15	0	0
Mathewson's to Little Bras D'Or Gut,	10	0	0
George's River Road	7	10	0
Martin's Bridge to head of George's River,	10	0	0
George's River to Long Plune,	15	0	0
Portage to Little Crossing,	10	0	0
Lower Washaback to Great Narrows,	10	0	0
North side of Narrows towards Little Narrows,	10	0	0
Louisburg to Big Lorin,	15	0	0
New road,	15	0	0
North side Ferry to Little Bras D'Or,	10	0	0
Ferry to Alex. McKinnon's,	10	0	0
Mire road to Black Brook,	7	10	0
New Cow Bay road,	7	10	0
Cow Bay to Schooner road,	10	0	0
Grand River Lake to Roderick Brack's,	10	0	0
North side St. Ann's,	15	0	0

£1239 0 0

MAIN

MAIN ROAD VOTE.

Curry's to McDougall's,	£30	0	0
McDougall's to County line,	75	0	0
Middle Cape to County line,	50	0	0
McKenzie's road to N. W. Arm,	20	0	0
Ball's Bridge to Leeche's Creek,	80	0	0
North side of Boularderie,	60	0	0
	£300	0	0

No. 98.

(See Page 191.)

The Committee to whom was referred the Memorial from the Mayor and Chairman of the Poor House Commissioners, and the subject of an Emigrant and General Hospital, beg leave to report:

That there is no suitable place, to afford shelter and medical attendance to sick Emigrants and Seamen, to be hired in the neighbourhood of Halifax.

That it will be necessary to erect a Hospital, at a cost not to exceed £1500—two-fifths of the expense to be paid out of the Provincial Treasury, and the remainder to be assessed off the City and County of Halifax.

That the Funds, for the relief of Emigrants, in the Hospital, will be supplied as heretofore—out of the funds accruing from the Passenger Act, and grants from the Treasury.

And to provide funds to assist Seamen sent to the Hospital, the Committee suggest that a Tonnage Duty be imposed on all Vessels entering the Port—or on the Seamen either entering at Halifax, or in the Province at large. And that it be adopted as a general principle—applicable to any part of the Province, where it becomes necessary to erect a Hospital, that not more than two-fifths of the funds for the erection of such Hospital should be provided out of the Provincial Revenues, and the remainder be assessed off the Town or County where such Hospital should be required.

JOSEPH HOWE, *Chairman.*

No. 99.

(See Page 194.)

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honble. Earl Grey to Lieutenant General Sir John Harvey, dated 21st February, 1848.

“There remains only the case of the late Provincial Secretary Sir Rupert George, to which I am anxious to call your especial attention and that of the Legislative Assembly. I recognise the right to determine the amount of that Gentleman's retiring Pension, which properly belongs to the Assembly; and to the decision of that body the question must be left, as I do not consider that it would be consistent with the respect which is due to the Representatives of the people, that a larger Pension than would be approved by them should be assigned to Sir Rupert George from the Casual and Territorial Revenues. Nor am I surprised at the disinclination which in the first instance you encountered on the part of those with whom your negotiation was conducted, to admit of so ample a scale of payment as Sir Rupert George considered his due, and as you were anxious to obtain for him.

Nevertheless I hope that on more mature deliberation that reluctance may be overcome, and I am desirous of adding my own strong recommendation of Sir Rupert George's claim

claim, and my opinion that this claim fairly extends to a sum approaching that which the Superannuation Act would assign to a gentleman who had served the Public in this Country, as long as he has done in Nova Scotia. I think that the grant to him of a retiring allowance, upon this scale, would be a measure of sound policy on the part of the Legislative body, even more than an act of consideration and kindness towards Sir Rupert George himself. The office which Sir Rupert held is regarded now as of a political character, and, therefore, subject to change together with others of the same description. But this was not the case when it was first filled by him. He has served the Colony for nearly 35 years, and served it with a zeal and ability which, I believe, are universally recognized. When his service commenced not only was his tenure of office regarded as fixed, but the Society of the Colony had not yet attained that degree of development which has produced the political differences, owing to which he has now resigned. The principle of Government which has rendered his resignation necessary is, in practice, a novel one—adopted in deference to the wishes of the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia. In this Country, where a new arrangement with respect to Public Offices is adopted for the Public convenience, individuals are never deprived of the situations which they have held without a compensation—calculated not on the new scale of the Reformed Office, but on the scale of that which was held by themselves. This rule is applied even to the holders of sinecures, and it is obvious how much stronger is its application in the case of an aged and meritorious Public Servant, whose political duties are of the highest order. It does not appear to me, therefore, that the amount of Salary which may be hereafter attached to the office hitherto held by Sir Rupert George can be in any way regarded as the measure of the compensation which he may justly expect.

The Assembly are quite right in fixing that future amount at such a rate as they may in their judgement consider calculated to afford a fair, and not more than fair remuneration for its labour and responsibilities. But if upon that account the former holder was entitled to no higher amount as a Pension, it would seem to follow that where an office is altogether abolished as useless, the party dismissed is entitled to no compensation at all, a principle justly repudiated in all well constituted Governments. And I am satisfied that experience of constitutional rule will prove in Nova Scotia as elsewhere, that the practice which I have above explained is greatly for the Public interest. Not only does it tend to secure the acceptance of public offices by men really qualified to fill them, but it also, at the cost of an expenditure which in this case especially is only that of an annuity for a few years, facilitates Reforms by preventing them from pressing too hardly on individuals, and thus exciting public sympathy on behalf of those who are likely to suffer by the introduction of the most useful changes.

If in lieu of adopting the measure of allowing Sir Rupert George a pension nearly amounting to what the Superannuation Act would assign him, the Assembly would prefer his continuing to hold his office without a seat in the Council, thus postponing the change by which that office would be rendered a Political one until his decease or voluntary retirement, I should see no objection to such an arrangement.

You will inform Sir Rupert George that I fear it is out of my power to hold out to him any expectation of employment in this Country—and that while it is my earnest wish that he should receive a retiring Pension proportioned to the length of his services, I cannot further interfere towards securing him such a provision, than by recommending his claims as strongly as I have directed you to do to the favourable consideration of the Assembly.”

No. 69.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 7th March, 1848.

SIR,

I have to convey to you my entire approbation of the measures which you have pursued.

sued with reference to the reconstruction of your Executive Council, as explained in your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin.

By the last Mail I addressed you a Despatch on the subject of Sir Rupert George's claims, in which, while fully recognising the right of the Assembly to deal with them, I strongly recommended to that body a liberal provision for that gentleman on his long tenure of Office before the principle of Responsible Government was introduced. I am now happy to learn from the fuller statement contained in the Despatch I am answering, that if Sir Rupert George retains the Office of Registrar and performs it by Deputy, he will possess an Income of not less than £800 a year from the double source of his Pension as retired Colonial Secretary, and his emoluments as Registrar, and I accept your statement as conclusive, that this income will be well secured so as to leave Sir Rupert no grounds for the very natural apprehension which he exhibits as to the safety of his future position. I presume from the distinct manner in which you express yourself on this subject, that you are confident that if the Office of Registrar should hereafter be remodelled or abolished, his claims to allowance on retirement from it, will be fully recognized. Assuming this to be so, I think Sir Rupert will be in nearly as good a situation as I had in contemplation and wished to secure for him. Unless therefore, anything has occurred since the date of your last Despatches, to alter the arrangements which affect him, I have only to express my satisfaction with them, and to desire you will communicate it to him, expressing at the same time my regret at the unavoidable anxiety and suspense to which he has been exposed, and which his letters exhibit, especially those of the 12th and 14th February, of which you will acknowledge the receipt on my behalf.

While I approve in substance of the measures you have adopted, in point of form your removal of Sir Rupert George from the office of Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Council, can only be regarded as a suspension, as these Offices were held by virtue of Her Majesty's appointment, and you had not authority therefore finally to remove him. I have now to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that he shall be considered as having been removed from the date when you suspended him from the discharge of the duties of the Offices in question.

With respect to the appointments which you have made in the place of the Functionaries whom you have removed, your Despatches have been laid before the Queen, and Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the arrangement proposed by you, and to give directions for the preparation of the usual Warrants for carrying them into effect. An announcement will be made in the London Gazette accordingly, of the appointments which you have made to the Offices of Attorney and Solicitor General, Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Council.

The question respecting Mr. Johnston's tenure of the Advocate Generalship is still under consideration, and the result will be shortly notified to you.

You will express to your present Executive Council, the satisfaction with which I have read their Minute of 5th Feby., 1848, in which they express their intention to resist with firmness, the introduction of the mischievous policy of sweeping changes of subordinate Functionaries.

I trust, that the system of Responsible Government of which they so justly appreciate and apply the principles, may now be regarded as established in Nova Scotia, in a manner calculated to make it work for the general advantage of the Inhabitants of the Province.

I have, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey,
Nova Scotia.

No. 71.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 23rd March, 1848.

SIR,

I have received your Despatch, No. 8, of the 28th of February, enclosing copies of further correspondence, in which you had been engaged with Sir Rupert George respecting the amount of his Pension, on retiring from the Office of Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council in Nova Scotia.

I have also received by the same opportunity a letter from Sir Rupert George, dated 28th February, on the subject of the alleged value of the situation of Registrar of Deeds.

I do not perceive, that these communications require me to make any addition to the instructions, I have already given you respecting Sir Rupert George. I must therefore direct you to refer that Gentleman to the Despatches I have so recently addressed to you in explanation of my views, as to the principles on which his claims should be dealt with, and I must leave the question how that principle should practically be applied to the consideration of the local authorities.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, &c., &c., &c.
Nova Scotia.

No. 100.

(See Page 194.)

No. 72.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 24th March, 1848.

SIR,

I have had under my consideration your Despatch, and its enclosures, of the 13th February last, on the subject of the separation of the Office of Queen's Advocate and Proctor in the Court of Vice Admiralty in Nova Scotia, from the Office of Attorney General, and you are at liberty to inform Mr. Johnston that I will not object to his retention of the first named situation, provided he ceases to be a Member of the Legislature. According to the principle now recognized in Nova Scotia, the same rule must be adopted there as in this country, that no person can sit in either House of the Legislature holding an Office at the pleasure of the Crown who does not support the Administration for the time being; and if you will refer to my Despatches on "Responsible Government," you will observe that I have pointed out that the great distinction between Political Offices and those of a different character is, that the holders of the former are usually Members of the Legislature.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed.)

GREY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey, &c., &c., &c.
Nova Scotia.

No. 101.

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No. 101.

(See Page 194.)

REPORT—ST. PETER'S CANAL.

The Committee have examined the several Petitions submitted to them, and are convinced that ultimately great advantages would be derived to the Country, in opening a free Water Communication between the Bras D'Or Lake and the Atlantic Waters at Little St. Peter's.

The obstructions to the regular conveyance of the Mails during the Session have prevented your Committee from receiving that full statistical information sought for, so as to enable them to report conclusively on this important subject.

Your Committee cannot, in the absence of those necessary details, especially relating to the products, resources and condition of the extensive Country surrounding the Bras D'Or Lake, which a Canal might open to the necessities and enterprize of our population—recommend any present action of the House on the subject—expecting that, during the recess, such positive information will be provided respecting the practicability, expense and profits of such a project, as will authorize a future Committee to report with certainty. All which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. F. HARRINGTON,
W. A. HENRY,
H. Y. MOTT.

April 6th, 1848.

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