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JOURNAL

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1861.



HALIFAX, N. S.,
E. M. McDONALD, QUEEN'S PRINTER,
1861.



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Province of }
Nova-Scotia. }

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

[L. S.]
MULGRAVE.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the 12th day of June:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the General Assembly to Thursday, the 23rd day of August next, of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, this Sixth day of June, in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1860.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Province of }
Nova-Scotia. }

PROCLAMATION.

By His Honor Major-General

Charles Trollope,

Administrator of the Government, and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies,—Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,—Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor,—Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, &c., &c., &c., Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies.

[L. S.]
CHAS. TROLLOPE.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the 23rd day of August:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the General Assembly to Thursday, the 25th day of October next, of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, this 11th day of August, in the 24th year of Her Majesty's Reign, 1860.

By His Honor's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



Province of }
Nova-Scotia. }

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable
The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

[L. S.]
MULGRAVE.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday, the 25th day of October, instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the General Assembly to Thursday, the 20th day of December next, of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, this
16th day of October, in the 24th year of
Her Majesty's Reign, 1860.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Province of }
Nova-Scotia. }

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable
The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

[L. S.]
MULGRAVE.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday, the 20th day of December instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly to Thursday, the 31st day of January next—*then to meet for the Despatch of Business*—of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms,
at Halifax, this 14th day of December,
in the 24th year of Her Majesty's
Reign, A. D. 1860.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ANNO VICESSIMO QUARTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

AT HALIFAX, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

Legislative Council Chamber,

THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1861.

The General Assembly having been prorogued to this day, the Council met.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
“ JOHN HOLMES,
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,
“ SAMUEL CREELMAN,
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN.

Samuel Creelman, Esq., was introduced, and presented a Commission from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, appointing him a member of the Legislative Council, provisionally, until the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. The same was read by the Clerk, whereupon the Oath of Allegiance was administered to him by the Honorable Joseph Howe and the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, (as Commissioners), and, after giving and receiving salutations to and from the members present, his seat was assigned to him next to Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Creelman takes
oath.

William C. Whitman, Esq., was introduced, and presented a Commission from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, appointing him a member of the Legislative Council, provisionally, until the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. The same was read by the Clerk, whereupon the Oath of Allegiance was administered to him by the Honorable Joseph Howe and the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, (as Commissioners), and, after giving and receiving salutations to and from the members present, his seat was assigned to him next to Mr. Creelman.

Mr. Whitman takes
oath.

H. E. comes to C.
Chamber.

At two of the clock, P. M., His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c., &c., came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech :

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

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

Speech.

The year which has just closed, will be ever honorably distinguished, by the visit to this Continent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In no part of Her Majesty's dominions was the reception of the Heir Apparent more tasteful and appropriate, or more loyal and enthusiastic, than in this Province; and it affords me infinite pleasure, to be able to assure you, that His Royal Highness returned to England most favorably impressed with the scenes through which he passed, with the unanimity that characterised, and the order which controlled, our public displays; and above all, with the attachment to the Throne, and veneration for the virtues which adorn it, so universally diffused among the population of Nova Scotia.

It will, I am sure, be gratifying to you, to learn that this year we shall again be honored by a visit from another member of the Royal Family; as Her Majesty's Ship St. George, in which His Royal Highness Prince Alfred is serving as a Midshipman, has been ordered to join the North American Squadron, and will visit Halifax next summer.

The Legislature, during last Session, having placed at my disposal the means necessary for the formation and organization of Volunteer Corps, I have not failed to use my best endeavours to encourage the loyal spirit which has been evinced by the inhabitants of this Colony, who, at considerable pecuniary sacrifice and inconvenience, have voluntarily enrolled themselves for the defence of their country. It affords me much satisfaction to inform you, that the movement, although still in its infancy, is progressing most favorably. In the rural districts twenty-one companies have already been formed. Duly qualified instructors have been appointed to superintend their training, and by this means, I trust that they will shortly equal in efficiency those metropolitan corps, whose appearance and discipline, during the late visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, reflected so much credit on the Colony, and elicited the praise of all who saw them.

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

The Public Accounts of the past, and the estimates for the current year, shall be laid before you without delay.

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

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

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform you that the Revenues of the past year are far in excess of those collected in any preceding year of our Provincial history. They have been amply sufficient to meet all the obligations of the Government at home and abroad—to cover services not likely to recur—and to justify the conviction, that, in providing liberally for internal improvements, the resources of Nova Scotia have not been miscalculated or her credit overstrained.

You will learn with satisfaction, that while our Railways have been worked without serious accident, or loss of life, a judicious economy, in the management of them, has restored confidence in their productive power.

The extension of the Railway system is anxiously looked for by the population that lie beyond their present termini; and it will be for you to judge,

when you have had time to examine the state of the revenue, whether you can, with due regard to the public credit, resume operations in the spring.

Much inconvenience has been felt by the stoppage of the trains at Richmond, and a heavy tax is paid for the transportation of passengers, country produce and merchandize, to and from the centre of the City.

A survey has been conducted, with a view to provide greater facilities, and when the plans and estimates are submitted, you will be able to decide whether the country can afford to give to its industry this further measure of relief.

Shortly after the close of the last Session, the attention of the Government was called to the unsatisfactory condition of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane. A rigid enquiry was instituted into its management, which was found to be very extravagant. The financial administration was promptly transferred to the Board of Works, and you will be pleased to learn, that while harmony has been restored in the internal economy of the institution, a large saving has been effected in the annual expenditure.

Your attention will be called to a measure for connecting the Island of Cape Breton with the mainland, by a Steam Ferry across the Strait of Canso, and for connecting, by steam, Hantsport, Cornwallis and Cumberland, with the Railway terminus at Windsor. You will be also asked to sanction the erection of a public Wharf at Digby, the completion of new Roads from Mills Village to LaHave, from Plaister Cove towards Baddeck, and other public works, for which the ordinary resources of the Counties have been hitherto found inadequate to provide.

In accordance with the policy suggested in a despatch received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I have caused a Board of Statistics to be duly organized, under the laws of the Province, and proceedings are in progress for taking a Census on the thirtieth day of March next.

The anomalies, so apparent in the representation, and the imperfections in the Act of 1859, suggest a new adjustment of the division lines of districts, and re-distribution of the franchise.

Your attention will be directed to these subjects, and to a measure, based upon the English Statutes, for ensuring greater purity in the conduct of elections.

While our neighbours are passing through trials the most severe, and are menaced with civil war, we ought, in resuming our Legislative labors, to be thankful to the Giver of all Good, for the permanence of our Institutions, and for the freedom and tranquility they secure.

The House of Assembly then withdrew.

H. A. withdrew.

After a short time the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod again received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who being come, the President of this House by His Excellency's desire, said:

H. A. again summoned.

The House of Assembly having communicated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that Stewart Campbell, Esquire, has resigned the office of Speaker, and that his resignation has been accepted by the House, and that the House is without a Speaker, it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that the Gentlemen of the House of Assembly do repair to the place in which they usually sit, and there elect a Speaker, and present him here for His Excellency's approbation.

H. A. directed to choose Speaker.

The House of Assembly then retired, and, after a short time having returned, the Hon. Joseph Howe, one of the members for the County of Hants, addressed His Excellency as follows:

H. A. withdraw and return.

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 the Honble. Alexander

Speaker presented.

C. McDonald, member for the County of Pictou, to that office, and by their direction I beg leave to present him for your Excellency's approbation.

To which His Excellency was pleased to say :

Approved of

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

Then the Speaker of the Assembly said :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Speaker claims privileges.

Your Excellency's ready approval of the choice with which I have been honored by the House of Assembly, having constituted me in due form the Speaker of that House, and your Excellency having at the opening of the present House granted to the House all its usual rights and privileges then demanded in the accustomed manner, it only remains for me to request from your Excellency a favorable construction of my acts, and that I, as the Speaker, may have access to your Excellency's person at all seasonable times when Her Majesty's service and the interests of the Province require it.

To which His Excellency replied :

Privileges granted.

I most cheerfully grant your request.

H. A. withdraw.

H. E. retires.

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

Bill pro forma read.

Mr. McCully presented a Bill to amend Chapter One of the Revised Statutes—which was read a first time.

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

Speech reported.

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

Address in answer moved.

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

To His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Address.

The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia thank your Excellency for the Speech delivered at the opening of the present Session.

It affords us much gratification to be assured that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was so favorably impressed with the manner of his reception on the occasion of his recent visit to this Province, and with the loyalty and attachment of its inhabitants.

The announcement that His Royal Highness Prince Alfred proposes to visit Nova Scotia during this year, we receive with great pleasure.

We cordially congratulate your Excellency that the Volunteer movement progresses so favorably, and that its organization and efficiency challenge so much admiration and respect.

That the Revenues of the Province should, during the past year, have proved so productive is highly gratifying.

We are glad to be assured that the Provincial Railways have been worked with safety, and that their productive powers inspire confidence. So soon as the several papers and documents, referred to in your Excellency's

speech. have been submitted, we will give to the subject of Railway extension our best consideration.

We are glad to be informed that harmony has been restored and a saving effected in the expenditure of the Hospital for the Insane.

To measures adapted to develop the resources of the Province, whether by steam communication along its shores and straits, by opening up great roads, or the erection of wharves at suitable localities, we shall be ready to offer suitable encouragement.

That arrangements are in progress for taking a Census during the present year, we learn with pleasure.

The subject of Parliamentary Representation we will consider with a regard due to a matter of such importance, and any measure having for its object the ensuring of greater purity at Elections will command our best attention.

Appreciating the benefit of free institutions, we unite with your Excellency in hearty thanks to God for the permanence of those under which we live, and for the tranquility they secure.

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

Ordered, That Mr. Pineo be appointed a member of the Committee to consider of the Orders and Customs of this House, and Privileges or Parliament, in place of Mr. Bell, deceased. Mr. Pineo one of
Com. on Privileges.

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

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

FRIDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
“ JOHN HOLMES,
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,
“ SAMUEL CREELMAN,
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
“ CHARLES DICKEY.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Charles Dickey, Esquire, was introduced, and presented a Commission from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, appointing him a member of the Legislative Council, provisionally, until the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. The same was read by the Clerk, whereupon the Oath of Allegiance was administered to him by the Honorable Joseph Howe and the Honorable Adams G. Archibald (as Commissioners), and, after giving and receiving salutations to and from the members present, his seat was assigned to him next to Mr. Whitman. Mr. Dickey takes
oath.

The Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in answer to his Speech, was read a second time. Address to H. E.
read 2d time.

- Ordered to Com.** *Ordered.* That the said Address be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently.
- Committed.** On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee on the said Address. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had gone through the said Address, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Read 3d time.** *Ordered.* That the said Address be read a third time presently.
The said Address was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,
- Passed.** Whether this Address shall pass?
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- To be presented by whole House.** *Ordered.* That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.
- Com. to wait on H.E.** *Ordered.* That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Creelman and Mr. Whitman, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency, and ascertain when he will be pleased to receive this House with their Address.
- Adjourn.** On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
“ JOHN HOLMES,
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,
“ SAMUEL CREELMAN,
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
“ CHARLES DICKEY.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Com. to wait on H. E. report.

Mr. Archibald, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and ascertain when he would be pleased to receive this House with their Address, reported that the Committee had waited upon His Excellency, and that His Excellency had been pleased to state he would receive this House at twelve o'clock at noon to-day.

House wait on H. E. with Address.

At twelve o'clock at noon the House proceeded to the Government House with their Address, and being returned to the Council Chamber, the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address and to make the following reply thereto :

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

Reply.

I thank you for your Address, and for the assurance that you give me of your careful consideration of those subjects which will be brought before you. That your deliberations may tend to the advancement and well-being of Nova Scotia is my earnest and heartfelt prayer.

MULGRAVE.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Despatches and Papers on Constitutional Questions :

Message for H. E. with Despatches on Constitutional Questions.

Despatch, dated 9th February, 1860, from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with enclosures.

Letter, dated 8th Feb. 1860, from Mr. Young to the Lieutenant Governor.

Despatch, dated 4th March, 1860, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

(Appendix No. 1 A—Constitutional Questions.)

Also the following Despatches and Papers, relative to the change of Administration :

Change of Administration.

Despatch, dated 9th February, 1860, from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch, dated 18th February, 1860, from the same to the same.

Despatch, dated 23rd June, 1860, from the same to the same.

Letter, dated 13th June, 1860, from Mr. Johnston to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Report of the Executive Council, dated June 26th, 1860, with three enclosures.

Despatch, dated 26th June, 1860, from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Letter, dated 21st June, 1860, from Mr. Johnston to the Friends of Law and Constitutional Rule in Nova Scotia.

Despatch, dated 30th August, 1860, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Letter, dated 8th September, 1860, from Mr. Bullock to Mr. Johnston.

Letter, dated 8th September, 1860, from Mr. Johnston to Mr. Bullock.

Letter, dated 10th September, 1860, from Mr. Bullock to Mr. Johnston.

Despatch, dated 1st November, 1860, from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Letter, dated 29th October, 1860, from Dr. Tupper to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Minute of the Executive Council, dated November 1st, 1860.

Despatch, dated 14th December, 1860, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

(Appendix No. 1—Constitutional Questions.)

Also, the following Despatches and Papers relative to the office of Chief Justice :

Office of Chief Justice.

Despatch, dated 4th August, 1860, from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Letter, dated 26th July, 1860, from Mr. Johnston to the Lieutenant Governor.

Letter, dated 28th July, 1860, from Mr. Johnston to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch, dated 17th August, 1860, from the Administrator of the Government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Letter, dated 6th August, 1860, from Mr. Johnston to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with enclosures.

Letter, dated 16th August, 1860, from Mr. Young to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Memorandum of the Executive Council, dated 23rd July, 1860.

Despatch, dated 13th December, 1860, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

(Appendix No. 2—Office of Chief Justice.)

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

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

TUESDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
“ JOHN HOLMES,
“ JOHN CREIGHTON.
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,
“ SAMUEL CREELMAN.
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
“ CHARLES DICKEY,
“ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Mr. Tupper takes
oath.

Freeman Tupper, Esquire, was introduced, and presented a Commission from the Lieutenant Governor, appointing him a member of the Legislative Council, provisionally, until the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. The same was read by the Clerk, whereupon the Oath of Allegiance was administered to him by the Honorable Joseph Howe and the Honorable Adams G. Archibald (as Commissioners), and, after giving and receiving salutations to and from the members present, his seat was assigned to him next to Mr. Charles Dickey.

Adjourn.

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

FRIDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
“ JOHN HOLMES,
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,
“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,
“ SAMUEL CREELMAN,
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
“ CHARLES DICKEY,
“ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Tuesday were read.

Adjourn.

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

TUESDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee on reporting and publishing the Debates of the House, reported that the Committee recommended the engagement of Henry Oldright, Esquire, as Reporter, for the stipulated sum of \$500—that the Debates should be published in the “Sun” tri-weekly Newspaper, for \$136, and in the “Acadian Recorder” Newspaper, for \$180, which also included the Debates in Pamphlet Form—that it had been suggested that the “Montreal Gazette,” as containing Parliamentary information from Canada, should be supplied, and that a copy of the “Royal Gazette” should be furnished to each member.

Report of Com. on reporting.

The same was read.

Ordered, That the said Report be received and adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Almon presented the Report of King’s College, Windsor; also, the Report of the President of that Institution, for the year 1860—which were ordered to lie on the Table.

Report of King’s College, Windsor.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Papers relative to the Post Office: Report of the Post Master General, for the year ended 30th September, 1860.

Message from H. E. with Post Office Report.

Also, a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department, for the year ended 30th September, 1860.

Also, the following Correspondence, relative to Consular Fees in the United States of America:

With Correspondence relative to Consular Fees.

Letter, dated November 16th, 1860, from Mr. Howe to Mr. Harvey.

Letter, dated January 7th, 1861, from Mr. Harvey to Mr. Howe—with Table of Fees.

Letter, dated December 8th, 1860, from Mr. Archibald to Mr. Harvey—with statement of Fees, &c.

(*Appendix—Consular Fees.*)

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

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

 THURSDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Tuesday were read.

Message from H. E.
 Letters and Re-
 port on Insane
 Hospital.

Mr. McCully, by the Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Letters and Reports relative to the Hospital for the Insane :

Letter dated 12th May, 1860, from Mr. Liddell to Mr. Howe.
 Extract from the Minutes of the Commissioners, dated 11th May, 1860.
 Letter dated 16th May, 1860, from Mr. Liddell to Mr. Howe.
 Letter dated 27th February, 1860, from Dr. DeWolf to Mr. Black.
 Letter dated 29th February, 1860, from Mr. Black to Dr. Parker, Chairman.
 Letter dated 1st March, 1860, from Dr. DeWolf to Dr. Parker.
 Letter dated 17th April, 1860, from Dr. DeWolf to the Board of Commissioners.
 Letter dated May 31st, 1860, from Mr. Howe to Dr. Parker.
 Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated June 26th, 1860.
 Letter dated June 26th, 1860, from Mr. Howe to Mr. Liddell.
 Letter dated June 28th, 1860, from Mr. Howe to Dr. DeWolf.
 Letter dated 28th June, 1860, from Dr. DeWolf to Mr. Howe, with statement of Hospital Staff.
 Letter dated July 1st, 1860, from Mr. Howe to Mr. George Downie.
 Letter dated July 5th, 1860, from Dr. Parker to Mr. Howe.
 Letter dated July 9th, 1860, from the same to the same, enclosing—
 Resolutions of the Commissioners.
 Letter dated 10th July, 1860, from Mr. Moir to Mr. Howe.
 Letter dated 20th July, 1860, from Mr. Doull to Mr. Howe, enclosing—
 Letter dated 20th July, 1860, from Mr. Doull to the Lieutenant Governor.
 Thirteen Certificates to Dr. DeWolf.
 Third Report of the Medical Superintendent.
 The Act to amend Chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes, “ Of the Custody and Estates of Lunatics,” passed 12th May, 1860.

(Appendix—Hospital for Insane.)

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

Message from H. E.
 with Public Ac-
 counts.

Mr. Anderson, by the Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—
 The Receiver General's Account for the year 1860.

(Appendix—Public Accounts).

Also, the Account with the Provincial Railway to 1st January, 1861, with various statements. Railway Accounts.

(Appendix—Railway Accounts.)

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

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining: To inform the House, that the House of Assembly had appointed Mr. Esson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Tupper, and the Attorney General, to be a Committee to join a Committee of the Legislative Council, to examine the Public Accounts. Com. Public Accounts H. A.

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

Mr. Cutler presented the Petition of the Baptist Education Society, praying aid to the Horton Academy. Petition of Baptist Education Society.

Also, the Report of the Horton Academy. Which were ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. McCully presented the Petition of George Welsh and others, praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, which was ordered to lie on the Table. Petition of G. Welsh &c.

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

MONDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

- " ROBERT B. DICKEY,
- " JOHN HOLMES,
- " JOHN CREIGHTON,
- " JOHN H. ANDERSON,
- " SAMUEL CREELMAN,
- " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
- " CHARLES DICKEY.
- " FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Thursday were read.

Mr. McKeen presented the Petition of Samuel Spailing and others, praying for a Bill to prevent the killing of Furred Animals out of season. Petition of S. Spailing and others.

Also, the Certificate of Thomas Bushell and others, Furriers—which were ordered to lie on the Table. Certificate of T. Bushell and others.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Correspondence, relative to the Savings Bank: Message, from H.E. with Correspondence rel. to Savings Bank.

Letter, dated May 26th, 1860, from Mr. Howe to Mr. Harvey.

Letter, dated July 13th, 1860, from Mr. Harvey to the Provincial Secretary.

Letter, dated 18th July, 1860, from Mr. Johnston to Mr. Duckett.

Letter, dated 15th August, 1860, from Thomas Adams and others, to the Executive Council.

Letter, dated 30th August, 1860, from Mr. Duckett to the Executive Government of Nova Scotia.

Letter, dated 29th October, 1860, from Mr. Hawbolt to Mr. Duckett.

Letter, dated November 14th, 1860, from Mr. Howe to Mr. Duckett.

Letter, dated 15th November, 1860, from Mr. Duckett to the Provincial Secretary.

Letter, dated November 15th, 1860 from Mr. Howe to Mr. Lawson.

(Appendix—Savings Bank.)

Letter and Report
Crown Land Dep.

Also, the following Letters and Report relative to the Crown Land Department:

Letter, dated 7th January, 1861, from Mr. Howe to Mr. Fairbanks.

Letter, dated 24th January, 1861, from Mr. Fairbanks to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing—

Circular issued to Deputy Surveyors.

Report of Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 25th January, 1861.

(Appendix—Crown Lands.)

Poor House Acc'ts.

Also, the Accounts of the Halifax Asylum for the Poor, for the year 1860. The same were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourn.

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

WEDNESDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,
“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,
“ JOHN HOLMES,
“ JOHN CREIGHTON,
“ SAMUEL CREELMAN,
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
“ CHARLES DICKEY,
“ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

Message from H. E.
Correspondence
relative to Tan-
gier Gold Mines.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Correspondence relative to the Tangier Mines:

Letter, dated July 7th, 1860, from Mr. Howe to the Lieutenant Governor.

Letter, dated July 20th, 1860, from Mr. Anderson to Mr. Howe.

Letter, dated July 20th, 1860, from Mr. Howe to Mr. Anderson.

Letter, dated August 15th, 1860, from Mr. Anderson to the Provincial Secretary.

(Appendix—Tangier Mines.)

Also, the following Report and Papers, relative to the Provincial Rail- Provincial Railway
Report.
way for the year 1860 :

Report, dated January, 1861, of the Commissioner, with Addenda, marked from A. to N., containing various Accounts, Letters, and Sub-reports.

(Appendix—Railway Report.)

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

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

FRIDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

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

14 MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 25th and 26th FEBRUARY, 1861.

MONDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,
“ STAYLEY BROWN,
“ MATHER B. ALMON,
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,
“ HENRY G. PINEO,
“ JAMES McNAB,
“ WILLIAM McKEEN,
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,
“ JOHN HOLMES,
“ JOHN CREIGHTON.
“ SAMUEL CREELMAN.
“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN.
“ CHARLES DICKEY,
“ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Supreme Court and
Officers' Bill read
1st time.

Mr. Archibald presented a Bill to amend Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, “Of the Supreme Court and its Officers,”—which was read a first time.

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

Adjourn.

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

TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Supreme Court Bill
read 2nd time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, “Of the Supreme Court and its Officers,”—was read a second time.

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

And ord. to Com.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

A Return of the Inspectors of Pickled Fish, for the year 1860.
Also the Report of the Board of Works for the year 1860.
Which were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Message from H. E. with
Pickled Fish Returns
Report Board of Works.

Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor laid before the House—

The Report of the Inspector of Mines for the year 1860.
Also, a Return of the shipment of Coal from the Sydney Mines, in 1860.
Also, a Return of the shipment of Coal from the Albion Mines, in 1860.
Also, a Return of the shipment of Coal from the Joggins Mines, in 1860.
Also, a Return of the shipment of Coal from the Lingan Mines, in 1860.

Message from H. E. with
Report of Inspector of Mines.
Returns of the Shipments of Coal.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, with the following Bill :

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable William Forbes to obtain Letters Patent.

Forbes's Letter Patent Bill.

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

Read 1st time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

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

Committee.

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

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the

Rep. Sup. Court Bill without am.

Supreme Court and its Officers," and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

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

Message from H. E.
with Letter rel. to
Gulf Steamers.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor laid before the House,

A Letter, dated 19th January, 1861, from Mr. Rose, Commissioner of Public Works, Canada, to the Provincial Secretary, relative to the Steam Communication between the Provinces.

(Appendix—Gulf Steamers.)

The same was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourn.

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

FRIDAY, 1st MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Mr. Archibald presented the Petition of the Rev. Dr. Cramp, relative to a registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—which was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Supreme Court Bill
read 3rd time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Supreme Court and its Officers," was read a third time, and the question was put by the President

Whether this Bill shall pass?

Passed

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent down to
H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To carry down the said Bill, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Message from H. E.
with further Cor-
respondence Con-
stitutional Ques-
tions.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following further Correspondence on Constitutional Questions:

Letter, dated January 4th, 1861, from Mr. Howe to the Lieutenant Governor.

Despatch, dated January 8th, 1861, from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch, dated 21st February, 1861, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Letter, dated January 8th, 1861, from Mr. Johnston to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Account of the Declaration Day at Amherst.

Minute of the Executive Council, dated January 10th, 1861.

Despatch, dated January 10th, 1861, from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch, dated 3rd February, 1861, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

(Appendix—Constitutional Questions.)

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

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

A Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Joseph Hyman.

Joseph Hyman, and
Registry of Grants
Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Registry of Grants.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The same were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

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

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended, as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Joseph Hyman.

S. O. S. on Hyman's
Bill.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2d time.

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

Ordered to Com.

On motion of Mr. Pineo, ordered that Mr. Charles Dickey have leave of absence till Tuesday next, to return home on urgent private business.

Leave of absence to
Mr. C. Dickey.

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

Adjourn.

 MONDAY, 4th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,
 “ WILLIAM A. BLACK,
 “ JAMES McNAB,
 “ JONATHAN McCULLY,
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,
 “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

- Petition of Indians. Mr. Archibald presented the Petition of James Paul, Indian Chief, and others, praying aid for the erection of a School House at Shubenacadie, and for the education of the Indians—which was ordered to lie on the Table.
- Registry of Grants Bill read 2d time. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Registry of Grants, was read a second time.
- Ordered to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.
- S. O. S. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.
- Committee on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKeen reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report. Joseph Hyman, and Registry of Grants Bills. Without amendment. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to change the name of Joseph Hyman; also, A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Registry of Grants. And had agreed to the same without any amendment.
- S. O. S. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future time.
Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.
- Bills read 3rd time. The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Bill,
 Whether this Bill shall pass?
 It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to, and Sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Jury Bill read 1st time, and Referred. Mr. McKeen presented a Bill to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Juries,”—which was read a first time.
Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.
- Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Brown, be a Committee for that purpose.
- Adjourn. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.

TUESDAY, 5th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable	The Honorable
“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,	“ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
“ STAYLEY BROWN,	“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,
“ MATHER B. ALMON,	“ JOHN HOLMES,
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,	“ JOHN CREIGHTON,
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,	“ JOHN H. ANDERSON,
“ JAMES McNAB,	“ SAMUEL CREELMAN,
“ JONATHAN McCULLY,	“ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,	“ CHARLES DICKEY,
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,	“ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Juries,” was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Juries Bill. report favorably.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Read 2d time.

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

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

1. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Poor Asylum, in the City of Halifax. Poor Asylum, Hx.
2. A Bill, entitled, An Act relative to certain Electoral Districts in the County of Inverness. Electoral Districts, Inverness.
3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the operation of Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Fires and Firewards.” Fires and Firewards.
4. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District of Barrington. Assessment Rolls, Barrington.
5. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Pictou Marine Railway Company. Pictou Marine Railway Company.
6. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Gilbert's Cove Pier Company. Gilbert's Cove Pier.
7. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. Medical Soc'ty, N.S.
8. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Halifax Relief Steamboat Company. Hx. Relief Steamboat Company.
9. A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive the Acts relating to the Hall's Harbor Pier Company. Hall's Harbor Pier Company, and
10. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Londonderry Iron Company of Nova Scotia. Londonderry Iron Co. Bills.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

Ordered, That the four first Bills be read a second time at a future day. Four to be read a 2d time.

Ordered, That the six last Bills be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon. Six referred to Select Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. R. B. Dickey, Mr. Brown, Mr. Creelman, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Whitman, be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

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

FRIDAY, 8th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Tuesday were read.

- Poors' Asylum. Hx. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Poor Asylum in the City of Halifax; also,
- Assessm't, Barrington. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District of Barrington; also,
- Electoral Districts, Inverness, and A Bill, entitled, An Act relative to certain Electoral Districts in the County of Inverness; also,
- Fires and Firewards Bills. A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the operation of Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Fires and Firewards,"
- Read 2d time, and Were read a second time.
- Ord'd to Committee. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House, at a future time.
- Public Records Bill, read 1st time. Mr. McCully presented a Bill relating to Public Records—which was read a first time.
- Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.
- Com. on Pictou Mar. Railway Com., and Mr. R. B. Dickey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Pictou Marine Railway Company; also,
- Londonderry Iron Company Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Londonderry Iron Company of Nova Scotia,
- Report favorable. Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bills read 2d time. The said Bills were read a second time.
- Ord'd to Committee. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.
- Com. on Gilbert's Pier Company, Mr. R. B. Dickey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Gilbert's Cove Pier Company; also,
- Halifax Relief Steamboat Company, A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Halifax Relief Steamboat Company; also,
- Hall's Harbor Pier Company, and A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive the Acts relating to the Hall's Harbor Pier Company; also,
- Medical Soc'y, Nova Scotia, A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Medical Society of Nova Scotia,
- Rep't Bills fav. with amendments. Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and proposed certain amendments to them, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bills were read a second time.	Bills read 2d time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.	<i>Ordered to Com.</i>
Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to enable William Forbes to obtain Letters Patent, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.	Com. on Forbes' Patent Bill rep. unfav.
Mr. Comeau presented the Petition of the Reverend Charles Randall and others, relative to Temperance—which was ordered to lie on the Table.	Petition of Rev. C. Randall and al.
A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining; with the following Bills:	
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Currency."	Currency,
A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Hants.	Co. of Hants,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for an Hospital at Pictou.	Hospital, Pictou, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Poor House in the County of Pictou.	Poor House. Pictou. Bills,
To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.	
The said Bills were read a first time.	Read 1st time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.	Referred.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Almon, Mr. McHeffey, and Mr. Holmes, be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
<i>Resolved unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, No. 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.	S. O. S.
On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.	Committee on Bills.
The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries," and had made several amendments thereto.	Report Juries Bill with amendment.
Which amendments, being read twice by the Clerk, were agreed to by the House.	Amend't agreed to.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be engrossed, and read a third time at a future day.	
The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Poor Asylum in the City of Halifax; also,	Report, Poor Asylum, Hx.
A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District of Barrington; also,	Assesmt, Barrington
A Bill, entitled, An Act relative to certain Electoral Districts in the County of Inverness; also,	Electoral Districts. Inverness.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the operation of Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Fires and Firewards; also,	Fires and Firewards.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Pictou Marine Railway Company; also,	Pictou Marine Railway Company, and
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Londonderry Iron Company of Nova-Scotia;	Londonderry Iron Co. Bills,
And had agreed to the same without any amendment.	Without amendment.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.	
The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate Gilbert's Cove Pier Company, and had made several amendments thereto.	Rept. Gilbert's Pier Co. with amendm't.
The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:	Amendment read.
SECOND CLAUSE—4th line.—After the word "public" insert the words "previously unoccupied."	

At the end of the clause add the following Proviso:

“ Provided that such unoccupied public land shall previously be laid out to the said Company by order of the Sessions.”

At the end of the Bill add the following clause:

The Company shall not go into operation until Two hundred Shares shall have been subscribed, and the sum of One thousand dollars actually paid in on account thereof.

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

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

Rep. Hx. Relief Steam
Co. Bill, with amdt. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Halifax Relief Steamboat Company, and had made an amendment thereto.

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

At the end of the Bill add the following clause:

The Company shall not go into operation until One hundred and twenty Shares shall have been subscribed for, and the sum of Ten thousand dollars actually paid in therefor.

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

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

Rep. Hall's Harbor
Pier Co. Bill with
amendment. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to revive the Acts relating to the Hall's Harbor Pier Company, and had made an amendment thereto.

Amendment read. The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

SECOND CLAUSE—Leave out this clause and insert instead the following clause:

“ All proceedings of the Shareholders of such Company already had by virtue of the Acts hereby revived, are confirmed, provided the same are not repugnant to the said Acts or the Laws of this Province.

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

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

Rep. Medical Soc'y
Bill with amendm't The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, and had made an amendment thereto.

Amendment read. The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

SECOND CLAUSE—Leave out this clause and insert instead the following clause:

“ All Bye-Laws and Rules of the Society already made, or hereafter to be made, shall be valid and binding on the members of the said Society, provided the same are not repugnant to this Act or the Laws of this Province; and provided the same shall have been confirmed by an order of the Governor in Council, and filed in the Provincial Secretary's Office.”

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

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

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

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,
 “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,
 “ JOHN HOLMES,
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,
 “ SAMUEL CREELMAN,
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
 “ CHARLES DICKEY,
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, *Jury Bill read 3rd. time.*
 “ Of Juries,” was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Passed, and
 Sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
 To carry down the said Bill, and desire their concurrence thereto.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Poor Asylum in the City of *Poor Asylum, Hx.*
 Halifax; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District *Assess. Roll, Barrington,*
 of Barrington; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act relative to certain Electoral Districts in the *Electoral Districts, Inverness.*
 County of Inverness; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the operation of Chapter 99 of the *Fires and Firewards,*
 Revised Statutes, “Of Fires and Firewards”; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Pictou Marine Railway Com- *Pictou Mar. Railway Company, and*
 pany; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Londonderry *Londonderry Iron Company Bills,*
 Iron Company of Nova Scotia,

Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on *Read 3d time.*
 each Bill,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to, and
 Sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

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

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Gilbert's Cove Pier Company, *Gilbert's Cove Pier Co. Bill rd. 3rd time.*
 was read a third time.

Whereupon, Mr. Brown moved that the said Bill be re-committed to a *Motion to re-commit Bill agreed to.*
 Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of reconsidering the amend-
 ments made to the same—which being seconded, and the question being
 put by the President, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole
 House at a future time.

- Hx. Relief Steamboat Company. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Halifax Relief Steamboat Company; also,
- Hall's Harbor Pier Company, and A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive the Acts relating to the Hall's Harbor Pier Company; also,
- Medical Soc., Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Medical Society of Nova Scotia,
- Read 3d time. Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Bill,
Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?
- Agreed to with am. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk.
To return the said Bills and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with an amendment to each Bill, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.
- Public Records Bill, read 2d time. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Public Records, was read a second time.
- Ordered to Com. *Ordered.* That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.
- Message from H. E. Rep. on Education. Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House,
The Report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1860,
Which was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.
- Petr. Mrs. Marshall and oth., E. Marshall and oth., I. Rice and others. Mr. Comeau presented the Petition of Mrs. E. Marshall and others, also of E. Marshall and others, also of Israel Rice and others, relative to Temperance—which were ordered to lie on the Table.
- S. O. S. *Resolved unanimously.* That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.
- Committee on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. McKean reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report Records Bill without any amdt. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Public Records, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.
Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and read a third time at a future day.
- Rept. Gilbert's Cove Bill without amdt. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate Gilbert's Cove Pier Company, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.
Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.
- Adjourn. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday, at half-past two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 13th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Public Records, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Public Records Bill read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Passed.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To carry down the said Bill, and desire their concurrence thereto. Sent to H. A.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Gilbert's Cove Pier Company, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Gilbert's Cove Pier Co. Bill read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

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

Mr. Archibald presented the Petition of the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Halifax. Also, a Report of the same, for the year 1860—which were ordered to lie on the Table. Petition of Directors of Deaf and Dumb and Report.

Mr. Archibald presented a Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Seamen's Bethel at North Sydney—which was read a first time. Seamens' Bethel, North Sydney. Bill read 1st time.

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

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Poor House in the County of Pictou; also, Com. on Poor House Pictou, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Currency," Currency Bills.

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

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Hants; also, Com. on County of Hants, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for an Hospital at Pictou, Hospital, Pictou.

Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and considered them of a local nature, and that no evidence had been furnished that the requisites of the Standing Order of this House, relative to Local Bills, had been complied with. Report Local Bills.

- Poor House, Pictou,
and
Currency Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Poor House in the County of Pictou; also,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes.
"Of Currency,"
Read 2d time. Were read a second time.
Ordered to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
- Hants Bill, read 2nd
time. On motion, a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Hants, was read a second time.
Ordered to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
- S. O. S. on Seamens'
Bethel, North
Sydney Bill. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Seamens' Bethel of North Sydney.
Read 2d time, and
Ordered to Com. The said Bill was read a second time.
Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
- A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bill:
- McCallum's Letters
Patent Bill. A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain Letters Patent.
To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.
H. A. agree to am.
to Medical Soc. The Messenger also informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.
Hall's Harbor Pier,
and
Hx. Relief Steambr't
Company Bills. Also, to the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to revive the Acts relating to the Hall's Harbour Pier Company.
Also, to the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Halifax Relief Steamboat Company.
- McCallum's Letters
Patent Bill, read
1st time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain Letters Patent, was read a first time.
Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.
- Com. on 60th S. O.
Committee. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to consider the sixtieth Standing Order of this House, and to report such amendment thereof, as may be deemed advisable.
Ordered, That the Committee of Privileges be a Committee for that purpose.
- Leave to Mr. McCully to attend
Com. of H. A. On motion, *ordered* that Mr. McCully have leave to attend before the Railway Committee of the House of Assembly, if he think fit.
- Adjourn. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

The Honorable

.. ROBERT M. CUTLER.

.. THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

.. STAYLEY BROWN.

.. ANSELM F. COMEAU,

.. MATHER B. ALMON.

.. JOHN HOLMES,

.. ALEXANDER KEITH,

.. JOHN CREIGHTON,

.. WILLIAM A. BLACK,

.. JOHN H. ANDERSON.

.. HENRY G. PINEO.

.. SAMUEL CREELMAN,

.. JAMES McNAB.

.. WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,

.. JONATHAN McCULLY.

.. CHARLES DICKEY,

.. RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,

.. FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Medical Society of Nova Scotia; also. Medical Society.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive the Acts relating to the Hall's Harbor Pier Company; also, Hall's Harbor, Pier, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Halifax Relief Steamboat Company, Hx. Relief Steamboat Co. Bills.

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

Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

Finally agreed to, and sent to H. A.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

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

A Bill entitled, An Act to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain Letters Patent, was read a second time. McCallum's Letters Patent Bill, read 2d time, and

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

On motion, a Bill, entitled, An Act to enable William Forbes to obtain Letters Patent, was read a second time. Forbes Letters Patent Bill read 2d time, and

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

On motion, a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for an Hospital at Pictou, was read a second time. Hospital, Pictou, Bill read 2d time, and

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

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Seamens' Bethel at North Sydney, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Rep. Seamens' Bethel Bill, without amendment.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, Report Poor House Pictou, and

entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Poor House in the County of Pictou; also,
 Currency Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Currency."
 Without amendment. And had agreed to the same without any amendment.
Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.

Practice Supreme Court Bill read 1st time. Mr. McCully presented a Bill to amend the practice of the Supreme Court in certain cases—which was read a first time.
Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.

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

FRIDAY, 15th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable " ROBERT M. CUTLER, " STAYLEY BROWN, " MATHER B. ALMON, " ALEXANDER KEITH, " WILLIAM A. BLACK, " HENRY G. PINEO, " JAMES McNAB, " JONATHAN McCULLY, " WILLIAM MCKEEN, " RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,	The Honorable " THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD, " ANSELM F. COMEAU, " JOHN HOLMES, " JOHN CREIGHTON. " JOHN H. ANDERSON, " SAMUEL CREELMAN, " WILLIAM C. WHITMAN, " CHARLES DICKEY, " FREEMAN TUPPER.
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PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Seamens' Bethel, North Sydney. Bill read 3d time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Seamens' Bethel at North Sydney, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,
 Whether this Bill shall pass?
 It was resolved in the affirmative.
 Passed, and Sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To carry down the said Bill, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Poor House, Pictou, and Currency Bills, Read 3rd time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Poor House in the County of Pictou; also, A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Currency,"
 Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Bill,
 Whether this Bill shall pass?
 It was resolved in the affirmative.
 Agreed to, and Sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

Practice Sup. Court. Bill read 1st time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Practice of the Supreme Court in certain cases—was read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. And ordered to Com.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to enable William Forbes to obtain Letters Patent, and had made an amendment thereto. Report Forbes' Patent, Bill with am.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows: Amendment read.

THIRD CLAUSE—At the end of this clause add the words, "or for sale."

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

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had had under consideration a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for a Hospital at Pictou, and recommended that the said Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon. Recommend Pictou Hospital Bill to be ref.

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

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Brown, Mr. Almon, and Mr. McNab, be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

Mr. McCully, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Despatch and Letter, inviting Contributions from the Colonies to the Exhibition of Industry to be held in London in 1862: Message from H. E. with Des. rel. to Exhibition of Industry.

Despatch, dated 1st February, 1861, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Letter, dated 18th January 1861, from Mr. Sandford to the Duke of Newcastle.

(Appendix—Exhibition of Industry.)

Also, a Despatch, dated 23rd February, 1861, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, enclosing— Despatch and Order in Council, allowing Acts.

Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 4th February, 1861, allowing 86 Acts passed in the Session of 1860.

(Appendix—Legislative Acts.)

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

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

 MONDAY, 18th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Forbes' Letters Patent Bill read 3d time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable William Forbes to obtain Letters Patent, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill with the amendment shall pass ?

Agreed to with am.
 And sent to H. A.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with an amendment—to which amendment their concurrence is desired.

Com. on Pictou Hospital rep. unfav.

Mr. Holmes, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for an Hospital at Pictou, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill def. 3 months.

On motion, *ordered*, that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Pet. of J. L. Potter and others.

Mr. Comeau presented the Petition of J. L. Potter and others, praying aid to erect a Bridge over Bear River—which was ordered to lie on the Table.

H. A. agree to
 Public Records.
 Seamens' Bethel.
 North Sydney.
 Bills.
 Without am.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, To return a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Public Records; also, A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Seamens' Bethel at North Sydney,
 And to inform the House that the House of Assembly had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Streets, Halifax.

The Messenger also brought up the following Bills:
 A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax.

And Pleading Sup. Court Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court.”

Read 1st time.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Streets, Halifax, Bill ref.

The same were read a first time.

Committee.

Ordered, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Keith, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Black, be a Committee for that purpose.

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

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

Com. on Bills.

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

Adjourn.

TUESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Streets, Halifax, Bill rep. favorably.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2d time.

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

And ordered to Com.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court"—was read a second time.

Pleading Sup. Court (H. A.) Bill read 2d time,

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

And ordered to Com.

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

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had had under consideration a Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain Letters Patent, and recommended that the further consideration of the said Bill should be deferred to this day three months.

Recom. McCallum's Letters Patent Bill to be def.

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

Bill deferred.

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

Adjourn.

WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

.. ANSELM F. COMEAU.
 .. ROBERT B. DICKEY,
 .. JOHN HOLMES.
 .. JOHN CREIGHTON,
 .. SAMUEL CREELMAN,
 .. WILLIAM C. WHITMAN.
 .. CHARLES DICKEY,
 .. FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Adjourn.

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

FRIDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Message from H. E. with statement of Locomotives on Railroad.

Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House

A Statement, shewing "The number of Locomotives now on the Line of Railroad,—how many used—how many not used—when and by whom bought, and the cost of each."

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

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

Pleadings Supreme Court.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court."

A Bill, entitled, An Act in addition to the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax. Court House, Halifax,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors." Insolvent Debtors,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Boards of Health, and Infectious Diseases." Board of Health, Bills.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

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

Ordered, That Mr. Dickey, Mr. Creighton, Mr. McHeffey, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Almon, be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

Mr. Whitman presented the Petition of Michael Hinds, and others, of the County of Annapolis, praying to be allowed to vote in Polling District No. 12—which was ordered to lie on the Table. Petition of M. Hinds and al.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning Streets, and Street Expenditures within the City of Halifax, and had made several amendments thereto. Report Streets, Halifax, Bill with am.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amendment read

NINETEENTH CLAUSE—4th line—Leave out the words "Members present," and insert instead the words "whole Council."

5th & 6th lines—Leave out the words "there being not less than ten members present."

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

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

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

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Bill read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

Agreed to with am.,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

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

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

 MONDAY, 25th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

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|--|---|
| Com. on Board of Health. | Mr. Dickey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, <i>An Act to amend Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Boards of Health and Infectious Diseases ;"</i> also. |
| Insolvent Debtors. | A Bill, entitled, <i>An Act to amend Chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors ;"</i> also. |
| And Court House, Halifax. Bills. | A Bill, entitled, <i>An Act, in addition to the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax,</i> |
| Rep. fav. | Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House. |
| Bills read 2nd time. | The said Bills were read a second time. |
| And ordered to Com. | <i>Ordered,</i> That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. |
| Com. on Pleadings Supreme Court (H. A.'s) Bill rep. unfavorably. | Mr. Dickey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, <i>An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court,"</i> was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House. |
| Bill def. | On motion, <i>resolved,</i> that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months. |
| Leave to Mr Creighton to attend Com. of H. A. | On motion, <i>ordered,</i> that Mr. Creighton have leave to attend before the Committee of the House of Assembly on Private Bills, if he think fit. |
| | A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills : |
| Customs Duties. | A Bill, entitled, <i>An Act to continue and amend the Law regulating Customs Duties.</i> |
| Light House Duties. | A Bill, entitled, <i>An Act to continue the Laws imposing Light House Duties.</i> |
| Volunteer Militia. | A Bill, entitled, <i>An Act to continue the Act to provide for the organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the defence of this Province.</i> |
| Great Roads. | A Bill, entitled, <i>An Act to extend the operation of Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "Of laying out certain Great Roads."</i> |
| Poor Districts. | A Bill, entitled, <i>An Act to amend Chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Poor Districts," and the Act in amendment thereof.</i> |

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province.

And Expenses of Civil Government Bills.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The same were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

Ordered, That the five first Bills be read a second time at a future day.

Mr. Almon moved that the sixth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Motion to refer expenses of Civil Gov. to Sel. Com. Motion, Bill in amendment to ref. to Com. of Privileges.

Whereupon Mr. R. B. Dickey moved, in amendment, that the said Bill be referred to the Committee of Privileges, to examine and report upon.— Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the Motion ten ; against the Motion ten.

For the Motion—

Against the Motion—

Mr. McNab,
Brown,
Creighton,
Almon,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
Black,
Keith,
Cutler,
The President.

Mr. Anderson,
McKeen,
McHeffey,
Archibald,
Pineo,
Comeau,
Whitman,
C. Dickey,
Tupper,
Creelman.

And the votes being equal—then, according to the ancient rule in like cases—

Neg. on equal div.

Semper præsunitur pro regante.

Then the question was put by the President on the original motion—and the same was agreed to.

Original motion carried and Bill referred to Sel. Com. Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Almon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. R. B. Dickey, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Brown be a Committee for that purpose.

The Messenger also informed the House, that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to enable William Forbes to obtain Letters Patent.

H. A. agree to Am. to Forbes' Letters Patent, and

Also to the amendments proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax.

Streets, Halifax, Bills.

The said Bills were then read, as amended, and the question was put by the President, on each Bill,

Bills finally agreed to.

Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

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

Mr. Creelman, the Chairman of the Committee of this House appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to examine the Public Accounts, made his report, which he read in his place.

Report of Com. of Public Accounts.

(Appendix—Public Accounts.)

Ordered, That the said Report do lie on the Table.

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

Adjourn.

TUESDAY, 26th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Customs Duties.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Law regulating Customs Duties ; also,

Light House Duties.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Laws imposing Light House Duties ; also,

Volunteer Militia.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act to provide for the organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the defence of this Province ; also.

Great Roads.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the operation of Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, “ Of laying out certain Great Roads ;” also,

And Poor Districts Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, “ Of Poor Districts,” and the Act in amendment thereof,

Read 2nd time.

Were read a second time.

And ordered to Com.

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

Message from H. E. with Despatch rel. to assessing Halifax for Railway Interest.

Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Despatch and Papers relative to the Act passed in 1858, for a Loan for Construction of Railways, so far as relates to the City of Halifax.

Memorandum of Hon. M. B. Almon's Question.

Despatch dated 25th Aug., 1858, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Memorandum that the recent Despatch was acknowledged.

Extract from the Observations of the Attorney General, dated 5th August, 1858.

(Appendix—Railroad Assessment, Halifax.)

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

S. O. S.

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

Committee on Bills.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Law regulating Customs Duties; also,

Report Customs Duties.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Laws imposing Light House Duties; also,

Light House Duties.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the defence of the Province; also,

Volunteer Militia.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the operation of Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "Of laying out certain Great Roads;" also,

Great Roads.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Poor Districts," and the Act in amendment thereof; also,

Poor Districts.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors."

And Insolvent Debtors Bills.

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Without am.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court," and had made several amendments thereto.

Report Pleadings Sup. Court. (H. A.'s) Bill, with amendment.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Am. read.

FOURTH CLAUSE—4th line.—After the word "Judgments," insert the words "in undefended cases."

5th line.—After the word "writ," insert the words "except in cases of foreclosure of Mortgages."

10th line.—After the word "judge," insert the words "in the County where such judgment may have been signed."

17th line.—After the word "retaxation," leave out the remainder of the Clause, and insert instead the following words, "to be in the discretion of the Court or Judge."

At the end of the Bill add the following Clauses:

In all cases where pleas disclose new matters which the Plaintiff may desire to confess and avoid, he may reply without leave of the Court or a Judge, and may at the same time join issue—and where the Plaintiff shall not reply in such cases before trial, or within thirty days after the service of the Pleas, he shall be taken to have denied the facts alledged therein.

When a Defendant shall have paid money into Court, if the Plaintiff shall not, within thirty days after service of Plea, reply that the sum is not sufficient, he shall be held to have accepted payment in full satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Section thirty-eight of the Chapter hereby amended shall apply to all actions, but when in any case a Plaintiff shall be added, the Defendant shall be at liberty to withdraw his plea and allow judgment to be entered against him, in which case he shall be entitled to tax his costs up to the time of the Plaintiffs being added, and have execution against the Plaintiffs therefor.

The decisions and judgments of one Judge or more at Chambers, including those on appeal from the Probate Court, shall, in all cases, be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court in Term, security for the costs of such appeal being given—except in Probate cases—by the party appealing, to the satisfaction of the Judge or Judges who shall have given the Judgment, and within a time to be limited by him or them, and so much of the forty-ninth section of Chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes as makes the decision of two Judges final is repealed.

In proceedings in the Supreme Court for the settlement of Partnership dealings under Chapter Seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, a Judge at Chambers may make any order therein directed to be made by the Court, subject to appeal to the Court in Term.

It shall be the duty of an appellant in all cases, whether Plaintiff or Defendant, to enter the cause for trial or argument, and give notice of trial where such notice is required by Law.

Where a Defendant intends to set up fraud as a defence, or a Plaintiff to rely upon fraud in answer to the Plea of Defendant, it must be pleaded.

A case entered into by real parties, Plaintiffs and Defendants, and signed by Counsel, may be filed, entered, and argued, without any Writ having issued, and judgment may be entered and execution issued thereon, as if the suit had been instituted in the usual way.

And agreed to

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

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

Report Court House,
Halifax. Bill with
amendment.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act in addition to the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax, and had made several amendments thereto.

Am. read

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows :

THIRD CLAUSE—4th line.—After the word “the,” insert the words, “ High Sheriff the.”

4th and 5th lines.—Leave out the words “two Justices of the Peace for the County,” and insert instead the words “the Prothonotary severally for the time being, and their successors in office in Halifax.”

7th line.—After the word “and,” insert the words “on whom.”

8th line.—After the word “devolve,” leave out the remainder of the Clause.

And agreed to.

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

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

Recom. Boards of
Health Bill to be
def.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had had under consideration a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Boards of Health and Infectious Diseases,” and recommended that the further consideration of the said Bill should be deferred to this day three months.

Bill deferred.

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

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

Court House, Yar-
mouth.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Court House and Jail in Yarmouth.

N. Scotia Marine
Insurance Com'ry.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company.

Dartmouth Gas and
Water Com'ry.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Gas Light and Water Company.

Eastern Star Lodge.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate Eastern Star Lodge, No. 2, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Townships.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Township and Township Officers.”

Polling District,
Lunenburg.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to establish an additional Polling District in the County of Lunenburg.

Fraser Mine Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Fraser Mine Company.

And Judgments
without Province
Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning proceedings on Judgments obtained in Courts without the Province.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time

The said Bills were read a first time.

And referred

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

Committee.

Ordered. That Mr. Brown, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Creelman, Mr. McHefey, and Mr. R. B. Dickey, be a Committee for that purpose.

Adjourn

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

WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Law regulating Customs Duties; also, Customs Duties.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Laws imposing Light House Duties; also, Light House Duties.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act to provide for the organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the defence of this Province; also, Volunteer Militia.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend the operation of Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, “Of laying out certain Great Roads;” also, Great Roads.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Poor Districts,” and the Act in amendment thereof; also, Poor Districts.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, “Of the relief of Insolvent Debtors,” And Insolvent Debtors Bills

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

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

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

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court;” also, Pleadings Sup. Court (H.A.) Bill.

A Bill, entitled, An Act in addition to the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax, And Court House. Halifax, Bills

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

Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to with am..

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

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

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Expenses Civil Gorm't., Bill rep. fav.

- Com. on Court House, Yarmouth, Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Court House and Jail in Yarmouth; also,
- N. Scotia Marine In. Co., A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company; also,
- Dartmouth Gas Light Co., A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Gas Light and Water Company; also,
- Eastern Star Lodge, A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate Eastern Star Lodge, No. 2, of Independent Order of Fellows; also,
- Polling District, Lunenburg, A Bill, entitled, An Act to establish an additional Polling District in the County of Lunenburg; also,
- And Fraser Mine Co. Bills, Rep. fav. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Fraser Mine Company, Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House,
- Bills read 2nd time The said Bills were read a second time.
- And ordered to Com. Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.
- A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:
- Maccan Bridge, A Bill, entitled, An Act for the erection of a Bridge across the Maccan River.
- St. Croix Bridge, A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the rebuilding of St. Croix Bridge.
- Amherst Point Marsh, A Bill, entitled, An Act to protect Amherst Point Marsh in Cumberland.
- Pugwash Bridge, A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge over the Harbor of Pugwash.
- And corrupt practices, Elections, Bills, Read 1st time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent corrupt practices at Elections. To which Bills, they desired the concurrence of this House. The said Bills were read a first time. Ordered, That the said Bills be read a second time at a future day.
- S. O. S. Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report N. Scotia Mar. In. Co., The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company; also,
- Eastern Star Lodge, A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate Eastern Star Lodge, No. 2, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also,
- Court House, Yarmouth, A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Court House and Jail in Yarmouth; also,
- Fraser Mine Co. Bills, Without am. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Fraser Mine Company. And had agreed to the same without any amendment. Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future time.
- S. O. S. Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.
- Bills read 3rd time. The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Bill, Whether this Bill shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Rep. Dartmouth Gas Co., Bill with am. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Gas Light and Water Company, and had made an amendment thereto.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows :

Am. read.

LAST CLAUSE.—Leave out this Clause.

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

And agreed to.

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

Mr. Pineo presented the Petition of Dr. Abraham Gesner, praying for Letters Patent for making Artificial Guano—which was ordered to lie on the Table.

Pet. of Dr. Gesner.

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

Adjourn.

THURSDAY, 28th MARCH, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

At two of the clock, P. M., His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c., came to the Council Chamber, as usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who being come, with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to twenty-eight Bills, entitled as follows :

H. E. comes to Council Chamber.

- An Act relating to Public Records.
- An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Seamen's Bethel at North Sydney.
- An Act to change the name of Joseph Hyman.
- An Act relating to the Registry of Grants.
- An Act relating to the Poor Asylum in the City of Halifax.
- An Act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District of Barrington.
- An Act relating to certain Electoral Districts in the County of Inverness.
- An Act to extend the operation of Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Fires and Firewardens."
- An Act to Incorporate the Pictou Marine Railway Company.
- An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Londonderry Iron Mining Company of Nova Scotia.

H. A. attend.
 H. E. assents to 28 Bills. viz.:

Public Records,
 Seamen's Bethel,
 North Sydney.
 Joseph Hyman,
 Registry Grants,
 Poor Asylum. Hx.
 Assessment Rolls,
 Barrington,
 Electoral Districts,
 Inverness,
 Fires and Firewards,
 Pictou Mar. Rail-
 way Co.
 Londonderry Iron
 Company.

- Gilbert's Cove Pier Co.,
 Medical Society.
 Hall's Harbor Pier Co.
 Hx. Relief Steamboat Co.,
 Poor House Pictou.
 Currency,
 Forbes' Letters Patent,
 Streets, Halifax,
 Customs Duties,
 Light House Duties.
 Volunteer Militia.
 Great Roads.
 Poor Districts.
 Insolvent Debtors.
 N. Scotia Mar. Insur. Co.,
 Eastern Star Lodge.
 Court House, Yarmouth,
 And Fraser Mine Co.,
 H. A. withdraws.
 H. E. retires.
 Dartmouth Gas Co. Bill read 3rd time.
 Agreed to with am.
 And sent to H. A.
 Maccan Bridge.
 St. Croix Bridge.
 Amherst Point Marsh.
 Pugwash Bridge.
 And Cor. Practices Elections Bills.
 Read 2nd time.
 And ordered to Com.
 Expenses of Civil Government, Bill read 2nd time.
 And ordered to Com.
 S. O. S.
- An Act to Incorporate the Gilbert's Cove Pier Company.
 An Act to Incorporate the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.
 An Act to revive the Acts relating to the Hall's Harbor Pier Company.
 An Act to Incorporate the Halifax Relief Steamboat Company.
 An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Poor House in the County of Pictou.
 An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Currency."
 An Act to enable William Forbes to obtain Letters Patent.
 An Act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax.
 An Act to continue and amend the Law regulating Customs Duties.
 An Act to continue the Laws imposing Light House Duties.
 An Act to continue the Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the defence of this Province.
 An Act to extend the operation of Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes. "Of laying out certain Great Roads."
 An Act to amend Chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes "Of Poor Districts," and the Act in amendment thereof.
 An Act to amend Chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the relief of Insolvent Debtors."
 An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Nova-Scotia Marine Insurance Company.
 An Act to Incorporate Eastern Star Lodge No. 2 of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
 An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Court House and Jail in Yarmouth.
 An Act to Incorporate the Fraser Mine Company.
 The House of Assembly then withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire soon after.
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Dartmouth Gas Light and Water Company, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,
 Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?
 It was resolved in the affirmative.
 A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
 To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with an amendment—to which amendment their concurrence is desired.
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge across the Maccan River; also,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for rebuilding the St. Croix Bridge; also,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to protect Amherst Point Marsh, in Cumberland; also,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge over the Harbor of Pugwash; also,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections,
 Were read a second time.
Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.
 On motion of Mr. Archibald, a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, was read a second time.
Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge across the Maccan River; also, Com. on Bills.
Report Maccan Bridge,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the rebuilding of St. Croix Bridge; also, St. Croix Bridge.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to protect Amherst Point Marsh, in Cumberland; also, Amherst Point Marsh,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge over the Harbor of Pugwash. And Pugwash Bridge, Bills,

And had agreed to the same without any amendment. Without am.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to establish an additional Polling District in the County of Lunenburg, and had made an amendment thereto. Rep. Polling District Lunenburg, Bill with am.

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

In the Clause—3rd line: after the word “commencing,” leave out all the words to the word “and” in the 12th line, and insert instead the following words: “At the head of Deep Cove; thence easterly by a right line to the south side of North-west Cove, or Harbor; thence by the shore southerly, westerly, and northerly, to the place of beginning.”

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

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

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

MONDAY, 1st APRIL, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,
“ STAYLEY BROWN,
“ MATHER B. ALMON,
“ ALEXANDER KEITH,
“ WILLIAM A. BLACK,
“ HENRY G. PINEO,
“ JAMES McNAB,
“ WILLIAM MCKEEN,
“ RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.
“ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Thursday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge across Maccan River; also, Maccan Bridge.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for rebuilding the St. Croix Bridge; also, St. Croix Bridge.

Amherst Point
Marsh.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to protect Amherst Point Marsh, in Cumberland ;
also,

And Pugwash
Bridge Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge over the
Harbor of Pugwash,

Read 3rd time.

Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on
each Bill,

Agreed to.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

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

Polling District,
Lunenburg. Bill
read 3rd time.

A Bill, entitled, an Act to establish an additional Polling District in the
County of Lunenburg—was read a third time, and the question was put by
the President,

Agreed to with am.,

Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to
the same, with an amendment—to which amendment their concurrence is
desired.

Message from H. E.,
with Estimate.

Mr. Archibald, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Go-
vernor, laid before the House—

The Estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending 31st
December, 1861.

Which was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

(Appendix—Estimate.)

Com. on Judgments
without Province,
Bill rep. fav.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An
Act concerning proceedings on Judgments obtained in Courts without the
Province, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said
Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill read 2nd time.

The said Bill was read a second time.

And ordered to Com.

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

Com. on Townships
and Township Of-
ficers rep. unfav.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled,
An Act to amend Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Townships and
Township Officers," was referred, reported that the Committee had examin-
ed the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of
the House.

Motion to det.

Mr. Brown moved that the further consideration of the said Bill be de-
ferred to this day three months.

Motion in am. for 2d
reading.

Mr. McKeen moved in amendment that the said Bill be read a second
time—which being seconded, and the question being put by the President,
there appeared for the amendment five; against the amendment twelve.

For the Amendment—

Mr. McNab,
Anderson,
McKeen,
Pinco,
C. Dickie.

Against the Amendment—

Mr. McHeffey,
Brown,
Creighton,
Comeau,
Whitman,
Archibald,
Tupper,
Creelman,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
Black,
Cutler.

So it passed in the negative.

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

Then the question was put by the President on the original motion, which was agreed to.

Original motion agreed to.

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

Bill deferred.

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

S. O. S.

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

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning proceedings on judgments obtained in Courts without the Province, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Report Judgments without Province Bill without am.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Hants, and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. Hants Co. Bill with amendments.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amendments read.

SECOND CLAUSE—2nd line.—Leave out the word “Kempt.” and insert instead the following words: “That part of Kempt which lies to the west of a straight line running northerly from the Township line dividing Newport and Douglas, to the Walton Bridge over Petite River.”

After the fifth Clause insert the following Clause:

There shall be three Grand Juries for the County of Hants—one for the whole County, to attend the Supreme Court at Windsor, and one to attend the Justices in Session for each District.

At the next Spring Term of the Supreme Court at Windsor a Grand Jury shall be drawn for East Hants, from Grand Jurors resident therein, and liable to serve there; and one for West Hants from Grand Jurors resident therein, and liable to serve there; and the Grand Jury for the whole County shall be annually drawn as heretofore, at the Autumn Term of the Supreme Court.

The Justices in Session in the several Districts shall appoint a Committee to revise the Grand Jury Lists in their District, and the District Grand Juries shall, after the present year, be drawn at the Sessions of the respective Districts.

After the eighth Clause insert the following Clause:

The Justices in the two Districts may appoint District and Township Officers in their respective Districts.

NINTH CLAUSE.—Leave out this Clause.

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

And agreed to.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent corrupt practices at Elections, and had made two amendments thereto.

Rep. Corrupt Practice Elections Bill with am.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Am. read, and

ELEVENTH CLAUSE—9th line.—Instead of the word “twelve” insert the word “six.”

SEVENTEENTH CLAUSE—9th line.—After the word “County” insert the word “Township.”

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

Agreed to.

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

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

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Digby.

Digby County.

Debentures, Hx.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the issue of new Debentures by the City of Halifax.
Assessments, Hx. and	A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act respecting Assessments in the City of Halifax.
Water. Hx. Bills.	A Bill, entitled, An Act relative to the Water Supply of the City of Halifax.
	To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.
Read 1st time, and	The said Bills were read a first time.
Referred.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.
Committee.	<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Almon, Mr. Comeau, Mr. Keith, Mr. Black, and Mr. Brown, be a Committee for that purpose.
H. A. agree to am. to Dartmouth Gas Company Bill.	The Messenger also brought up a Bill entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Gas Light and Water Company, and informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill.
Adjourn.	On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

TUESDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable	The Honorable
" ROBERT M. CUTLER,	" ANSELM F. COMEAU,
" STAYLEY BROWN,	" ROBERT B. DICKEY,
" MATHER B. ALMON,	" JOHN HOLMES,
" ALEXANDER KEITH,	" JOHN CREIGHTON,
" HENRY G. PINEO,	" JOHN H. ANDERSON,
" JAMES McNAB,	" SAMUEL CREELMAN,
" WILLIAM McKEEN,	" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY,	" CHARLES DICKIE,
" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,	" FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Con. Expenses.	On motion, <i>resolved</i> , that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session.
Committee.	<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Anderson, Mr. McHeffey, and Mr. Keith, be a Committee for that purpose.
Dartmouth Gas Co. Bill.	A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Gas Light and Water Company, was read as amended, and the question was put by the President,
	Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?
Finally agreed to.	It was resolved in the affirmative.
And sent to H. A.	A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill and acquaint them therewith.
Judgments without the Province Bill read 3rd time,	A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning proceedings on judgments obtained in Courts without the Province, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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

Agreed to,
And sent to H. A.

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Hants; also,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent corrupt practices at Elections,
Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on
each Bill,

Hants Co., and
Corrupt Practices at
Elections Bills,

Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to with amr.
And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed
to the same, with amendments—to which amendments their concurrence is
desired.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James,
To inform the House that the House of Assembly desired a Conference
with this House by Committee, on the General State of the Province.

Message from H. A.
asking Conference
on General State
of the Province,
(Fisheries).

On motion, *resolved*, that the said Conference be agreed to.

Agreed to.
Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Almon, and Mr. R. B. Dickey, be a
Committee to manage the said Conference.

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

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act to authorize a Provincial
Loan. Provincial Loan,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes,
"Of Juries." Juries,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Nova Scotia
Electric Telegraph Company. Elec. Tel. Co. and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate Labor on the Highways.

Labor on Highways
Bills,

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time, and
Referred.

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

Ordered, That Mr. Pineo, Mr. Brown, and Mr. McKeen, be a Committee
for that purpose. Committee.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To inform the House that this House agreed to the Conference desired by
them on the General State of the Province.

Message to H. A.
agreeing to Confer.

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

Report.

*In the House of Assembly,
1st April, 1861.*

Whereas this House has been made aware by numerous petitions, and
by enquiries prosecuted by the Committee on the Fisheries, that the prac-
tice of Trawl Fishing prevails to a large and increasing extent on the Coasts
of this Province, and the Banks laying off the Coasts of Labrador, Prince
Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and this Province, being
practised chiefly by the Fishermen of Foreign Countries.

And whereas such practice is exceedingly detrimental to the Fishery by
destroying chiefly the Female Fish in the spawning season; and the effect
in reducing the numbers of the Fish is already apparent; and the Fishery
is already wholly unproductive in places which were formerly considered as
profitable Fishing Grounds.

And whereas this practice cannot be checked otherwise than by concerted Legislative action on the part of the various countries chiefly interested in such Fisheries.

Resolved. That a humble Address from this House be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, soliciting the intervention of Her Majesty's Government with the Governments of France and the United States, to induce them to concur in Legislation to put an end to this injurious and destructive practice; and that the Legislative Council be requested to join this House in such Address.

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

A. JAMES.

Clerk of Assembly.

Resolution to join in Address.

On motion. *resolved.* That this House will join the House of Assembly in an Address to Her Majesty, soliciting the intervention of Her Majesty's Government with the Governments of France and the United States, to induce them to concur in Legislation to put an end to the injurious and destructive practice of Trawl Fishing on the Coasts of this Province, and the Banks laying off the Coasts of Labrador, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and this Province.

Ordered. That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Almon, and Mr. R. B. Dickey, be a Committee of this House to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to prepare the said Address.

Ordered. That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, by Committee, on the subject of the last Conference; and that the Committee of this House do communicate to the Committee of the House of Assembly the foregoing Resolutions.

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

Inspector of Mines and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to vest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the inspection of Mines.

Prevent'n of Frauds in sale of Personal Chattels Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent Frauds on Creditors by Secret Bills of Sale of Personal Chattels.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time, and Referred.

The said Bills were read a first time.

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

Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Creighton, Mr. Creelman, and Mr. Pinco, be a Committee for that purpose.

H. A. agree to amend Corrupt Practices Elections Bill.

The Messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, and inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill.

Bill finally agreed to

The said Bill was then read, as amended, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them therewith.

Message to H. A. ask'g further Conference Gen. State Prov. (Fisheries).

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To desire a further Conference by Committee on the subject of the last Conference.

H. A. agree to Con.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, To inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the further Conference desired by this House.

Ordered, That the Committee who managed the last Conference do manage the present Conference. Committee.

And the Managers went to the Conference, and being returned the Chairman reported that the Committee had held the said Conference, and that he had communicated his Instructions to the Committee of the House of Assembly. Report.

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

WEDNESDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Pineo the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act to authorize a Provincial Loan; also, Com. on Provincial Loan.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Juries;” also, Juries.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company, Elec. Tel. Co. Bills,

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

The said Bills were read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Bills read 2nd time. And ordered to Com.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent Frauds on Creditors by secret Bills of Sale of Personal Chattels, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Frauds Personal Prop. Bill, rep. fav.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Bill read 2nd time. And ordered to Com.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Digby; also, Com. on Digby Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the issue of new Debentures, by the City of Halifax; also, New Debentures. Halifax,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act respecting Assessments in the City of Halifax Assessments, Hx., Bills,

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

The said Bills were read a second time. Bills read 2nd time.

Ordered to Com.

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

H. A. ask Conference on General State Province. (Inter-Colonial Railroad.)

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, To inform the House that the House of Assembly desired a Conference with this House by Committee, on the General State of the Province.

Agreed to. Committee.

On motion, *resolved*, that the said Conference be agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Dickie, and Mr. Almon, be a Committee to manage the said Conference.

Mountain Cem., Yarmouth Bill, read 1st time.

Mr. Brown presented a Bill to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the Mountain Cemetery Company of Yarmouth—which was read a first time.

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

Rep. of Com. of Conf., (Intercolonial Railroad.)

Mr. Archibald, the Chairman of the Committee of this House, appointed to manage the Conference with a Committee of the House of Assembly, on the General State of the Province, reported that the Committee had held the said Conference, and that the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Assembly had delivered to him the following written paper :

In the House of Assembly, 3rd April, 1861.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to the Crown praying for aid by Guarantee or otherwise, to an Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to the St. Lawrence.

Resolved, That a Conference be invited with the Legislative Council, with a view to secure the co-operation of that Branch of the Legislature, for the accomplishment of an object so important and desirable.

Message from H. E. with Despatch—Death of H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent.

Mr. Archibald, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Despatch, announcing the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent :

Despatch, dated 18th March, 1861, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

The same was read, and ordered to be laid on the Table.

(Appendix—Duchess of Kent.)

Motion for Address to H. M. on death of H. R. H. Duchess of Kent.

On motion of Mr. Archibald, *resolved*, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty, on the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Com. to prepare.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Almon, and Mr. R. B. Dickey, be a Committee to prepare the said Address.

Resolution to join H. A. in Ad. on Inter-Colonial Railway.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will join the House of Assembly in an Address to Her Majesty, praying for aid, by guarantee or otherwise, to an Inter-Colonial Railway from Halifax to the St. Lawrence.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. R. B. Dickey, and Mr. Almon, be a Committee of this House to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to prepare the said Address.

Ordered, That a further Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, by Committee, on the subject of the last Conference, and that the Committee of this House do communicate to the Committee of the House of Assembly the foregoing Resolutions.

Message to H. A., asking Conference

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To inform them that this House desire a further Conference, by Committee, on the subject of the last Conference.

Agreed to.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, To inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the further Conference desired by this House.

Ordered, That the Committee who managed the last Conference do manage the present Conference. Committee.

And the Managers went to the Conference, and being returned, the Chairman reported that the Committee had held the said Conference, and that he had communicated his instructions to the Committee of the House of Assembly. Report.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act relative to the Water Supply of the City of Halifax, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Water Supply, Halifax. Bill rep. fav.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, To inform the House that the House of Assembly had appointed the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Wier, and Mr. Tobin, to be a Committee of that House to join a Committee of this House to prepare an Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Fisheries. Message from H. A. With Com. to prepare Ad. on Fisheries.

The Messenger also informed the House that the House of Assembly had appointed the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Tupper, the Hon. the Attorney General, Mr. Henry, Mr. Grant, Mr. Tobin, and Mr. Blanchard, to be a Committee of that House to join a Committee of this House, to prepare an Address to Her Majesty, praying aid to an Inter-colonial Railway. And on Inter-Colonial Railway.

Mr. Whitman presented a Bill to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction," which was read a first time. Public Instruction Bill, read a first time.

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

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

THURSDAY, 4th APRIL, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the Mountain Cemetery Company of Yarmouth—was read a second time. Mountain Cemetery Yarmouth Bill. read a 2nd time.

Ordered to Com.

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

Com. rep. Ad. to H.
M. on death of
Duchess of Kent.

Mr. Archibald, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty, on the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, reported the draft of an Address, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows:

**TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF
THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—

Address.

We, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our most sincere Condolence, in the great affliction sustained by Your Majesty in the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The virtues so conspicuous in the private life of Your illustrious Mother claim our respectful esteem, and with the whole nation we feel the deep debt of gratitude due for the care bestowed by Her in so educating Your Majesty for the discharge of the high duties of the Sovereign of the British Empire, as to secure to you the devoted Love of your Subjects and command the admiration of the World.

Adopted.

Ordered, That the said Address be received and adopted.

Rep. Ad. to H. E.

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

To His Excellency the Right Honorable
The Earl of Mulgrave,
*Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, in
and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova
Scotia and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

Address.

The Legislative Council have passed an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty, on the lamented death of the Mother of Her Majesty, Her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, which Address the Legislative Council pray Your Excellency to forward to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Adopted.

Ordered, That the said Address be received and adopted.

Com. to present.

Ordered. That the Committee who prepared the said Address be a Committee to present the same to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Com. rep. joint Ad-
dress to H. M., on
Railroad to St.
Lawrence.

Mr. Archibald, the Chairman of the Committee of this House, appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly, to prepare a joint Address to Her Majesty, praying aid to an Inter-colonial Railway from Halifax to the St. Lawrence, reported the draft of an Address which he read in his place. and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows:

**TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, respectfully beg leave again to invite our Sovereign's consideration to a work of National importance. Address.

For nearly twenty years the people of British America have been struggling to secure a great Highway extending from the Sea to the Western bounds of Canada, and have made many sacrifices to obtain it. The foremost men in all the Provinces, of all political parties, have, from time to time, united to accomplish this work. They are united now, and they justly regard the realization of their hopes as an object not unworthy of the grave consideration of the Imperial Government.

The recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to these Provinces has not only enabled our Sovereign's Son to survey their boundless resources, but has illustrated the spirit of loyalty and love of British connection which pervades them. To unite them in the bonds of peace, to develop their resources, to enlarge their population, to harmonize their public sentiments by mutual intercourse, to strengthen them in time of war, and to keep alive in their midst the traditions and the policy of the mother country, appear to us objects worthy of combined effort on the part of the Provincial and Imperial Governments; and we rejoice to perceive that, at last, the great Cities of the three Kingdoms are awakening to a sense of their importance, and are about to petition Parliament for aid to construct a great Highway from the St. Lawrence to the Harbour of Halifax.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia beg respectfully to refer Your Majesty to the various efforts made by means of Addresses and Delegations from the Colonies to enlist Imperial support to this great National Undertaking; and the heavy sacrifices made by them in constructing several Sections of Railway, which may now be incorporated in this work, sufficiently evince the anxious desire of the people and Legislatures of all the Provinces to secure its speedy completion, which cannot be done without Imperial aid.

We entertain the confident hope that the assurances repeatedly given by Your Majesty's Ministers of their determination to aid this important enterprise, may yet be realized, and that Your Majesty's reign may witness the completion of an undertaking which involves the interests not only of British America, but the Empire at large.

Trusting that Your Majesty will give to the subject of this Address the grave consideration due to its magnitude and importance, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Ordered, That the said Address be received and adopted.

The Chairman also reported the draft of a joint Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows : Rep. Ad. to H. E.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable
The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in reference to Address.

Imperial aid to the Inter-colonial Railway, and they respectfully request Your Excellency to forward their Address to Her Majesty with Your Excellency's most favourable recommendation.

Adopted.

Ordered. That the said Address be received and adopted.

Com. to present.

Ordered. That the Committee who prepared the said Address be a Committee to join a Committee of the House of Assembly, to present the same to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Com. rep. Ad. to H. M. on Fisheries.

Mr. Archibald, the Chairman of the Committee of this House, appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to prepare a joint Address to Her Majesty, relative to the Fisheries, reported the draft of an Address which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows :

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

Address.

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, respectfully ask Your Majesty's Gracious consideration to a subject which affects, to a large extent, the valuable Fisheries of British America.

For many years past Foreigners have been in the habit of fishing with set lines upon the Banks of Newfoundland, Labrador, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, which practice destroys the Spawning Fish and largely injures the Fisheries.

Our prayer to Your Majesty is, that Your Majesty's Government will invite to an enlightened consideration of the subject the attention of the Governments of France and of the United States, whose interests in these Fisheries is too great to justify any apprehension that they will be indifferent to their preservation or reluctant to adopt such general rules as will abate the evils of which the Fishermen of British America complain.

And Your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Adopted.

Ordered. That the said Address be received and adopted.

Rep. Ad. to H. E.

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

To His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

Address.

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, relative to the Fisheries, and they respectfully request Your Excellency to forward their Address to Her Majesty with Your Excellency's most favorable recommendation.

Adopted.

Ordered. That the said Address be received and adopted.

Com. to present.

Ordered. That the Committee who prepared the said Addresses be a Committee to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to present the same to His Excellency.

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

Criminal Justice.

1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Supreme Court."

2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Shipping and Seamen."	Shipping and Seamen.
3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the imposition of a Tax upon Dogs.	Tax on Dogs.
4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments."	County Assessments
5. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province.	Com'rs. without Province.
6. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the County of Guysborough.	Guysborough Co.
7. A Bill, entitled, An Act in addition to Chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals."	Useful Birds, and
8. A Bill, entitled, An Act respecting Lock-Up Houses. To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.	Lock-Up Houses Bills.
The said Bills were read a first time.	Read 1st time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the three first Bills be read a second time at a future day.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the fourth Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.	Co. Assessments Bill referred.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Brown, Mr. McHeffey, Mr. C. Dickie, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Holmes, be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the fifth Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.	Comr's. without Province Bill referred.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Creighton, Mr. R. B. Dickey, and Mr. Creelman, be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the sixth Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.	Guysborough Co. Bill referred.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Cutler, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Creelman, be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the seventh and eighth Bills be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.	Useful Birds and Lock-up Houses Bills referred.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. McHeffey, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Comeau, be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
The Messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Hants.	H. A. agree to am. to Hants Co., and
Also, a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court."	Pleadings Supreme Court Bills.
And informed the House that the House of Assembly had agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to each of the said Bills, with amendments, to which amendments they desired the concurrence of this House.	With am.
On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the House of Assembly to the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Hants.	Am. of H. A. to am. of Council to Hants Co. Bill considered.
The same was read by the Clerk as follows:	
AMENDMENT TO 2nd CLAUSE.—At the end of such amendment add the following words: "Thence by Petite River, down stream, to the Bay shore."	
And the said amendment being read a second and third time was agreed to by the House.	And agreed to.
Mr. Archibald, the Chairman of the Committee of this House appointed to present to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the Address of Condolence of this House to Her Majesty, on the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; and also the Address to His Excellency, reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and that His Excellency had been pleased to state he would forward the Address to Her Majesty.	Com. to present Ad. of Condolence on death of Duchess of Kent report.
Mr. Archibald, the Chairman of the Committee of this House, appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly, to present to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the Joint Address of this House and of the House of Assembly to Her Majesty and to His Excellency, on the subject of the Fisheries.	Com. to present Ad. on Fisheries.

And Ad. on Inter-
colonial Railway.
report.

Also, the Joint Address praying aid to an Inter-colonial Railway from Halifax to the St. Lawrence, reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and that His Excellency had been pleased to state that he would have much pleasure in forwarding the two Addresses to Her Majesty, with his favorable recommendation.

Adjourn.

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

FRIDAY, 5th APRIL, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Death of Dr. Webster com.

Mr. Archibald informed the House that since the adjournment of the House yesterday, William B. Webster, Esquire, M. D., late one of the Representatives for King's County in General Assembly, had departed this life.

Resolution to attend Funeral of Dr. Webster.

Resolved, unanimously, That this House will attend the Funeral of the late William B. Webster, Esquire, M. D., late one of the Representatives of King's County in General Assembly, and that the President of this House be requested to communicate the foregoing Resolution to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Leave to Mr. Anderson to attend before Com. of H. A.

On motion, *ordered,* That Mr. Anderson have leave to attend before the Committee of the House of Assembly, on the Petition of Ebenezer Rand, if he think fit.

Adjourn.

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

MONDAY, 8th APRIL, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, Criminal Justice.
 “Of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Supreme Court;” also,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, Shipping and Sea-
 “Of Shipping and Seamen;” also, men.
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the imposition of a tax upon Dogs, And Tax on Dogs
 Were read a second time. Bills.
Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole Read 2nd time,
 House at a future day. And ordered to Com.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, Public Instruction
 “Of Public Instruction,” was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time

Whereupon Mr. Almon moved that the further consideration of the said Motion to defer 3
 Bill be deferred to this day three months—which being seconded, and the mos.
 question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, four-
 teen; against the motion, five:

For the motion—

Mr. McNab,
 McKeen,
 McHeffey,
 Archibald,
 Pineo,
 Brown,
 Creighton,
 Almon,
 Creelman,
 Holmes,
 R. B. Dickey,
 Keith,
 Cutler,

The President.

Against the motion—

Mr. Anderson,
 Comeau,
 Whitman,
 C. Dickie,
 Tupper.

So it passed in the affirmative.

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

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

1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the License Law. License Law,
2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent the destruction of the smaller Smaller kinds of
 kinds of Birds. Birds.

School Districts, Queen's County,	3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to divide Queen's County into two School Districts.
Militia.	4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Militia."
Education.	5. A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Laws relating to Education.
Polling Districts, Cumberland.	6. A Bill, entitled, An Act to establish the line between two Polling Districts, and to add a Polling District in the County of Cumberland.
Aliens.	7. A Bill, entitled, An Act to naturalize certain Aliens.
Electoral District, Annapolis.	8. A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter one of the Electoral Districts in the County of Annapolis.
Road, Queen's Co..	9. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving a Road in Queen's County.
Barry's Letters Patent,	10. A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain Letters Patent.
And Wooden Buildings, Halifax, Bills.	11. A Bill, entitled, An Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax.
Read 1st time.	To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House. The said Bills were read a first time.
License Law Bill ref.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.
Committee.	<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Keith, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Creelman, and Mr. Tupper, be a Committee for that purpose.
Bills to be read 2nd time.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth Bills, be read a second time at a future day.
Wooden Buildings, Halifax, Bill, ref.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the last Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.
Committee.	<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Almon, Mr. McNab, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Keith, and Mr. McHeffey, be a Committee for that purpose.
H. A. do not agree to am. to Polling Dis., Lunenburg, And Court House, Halifax, Bills.	The Messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to establish an additional Polling District in the County of Lunenburg. Also, a Bill, entitled An Act in addition to the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax. And informed the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills.
Am. to Court House Halifax, Bill, con.	On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax, which amendments have not been agreed to by the House of Assembly. The same were read by the Clerk. Whereupon Mr. R. B. Dickey moved that the said amendments be adhered to, which being seconded and the question being put by the President, there appeared for adhering to the amendments, twelve; against adhering to them, five.
	For adhering to amendments—
	Mr. McNab, McKeen, McHeffey, Pineo, Brown, Creighton, Comeau, Whitman, C. Dickie, Holmes, R. B. Dickey, Cutler.
	Against adhering—
	Mr. Anderson, Archibald, Tupper, Creelman, The President.
Adhered to.	So it passed in the affirmative.
	<i>Ordered</i> , That the said amendments be adhered to.
Message to H. A.	A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House adheres to the amendments to the said Bill.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to establish an additional Polling District in the County of Lunenburg.

Am. to Polling Dis. Lunenburg. Bill, considered.

The same was read by the Clerk.

Whereupon Mr. Creighton moved that the said amendment be adhered to. It was moved in amendment that the said amendment be not adhered to, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for adhering to the amendment, eight; against adhering to the amendment, nine:

Motion to adhere—motion in am. not to adhere.

For not adhering—

Mr. Anderson,
McKeen,
McHeffey,
Archibald,
Pineo,
Comeau,
C. Dickie,
Tupper,
Creelman.

For adhering—

Mr. McNab,
Brown,
Creighton,
Whitman,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
Cutler,
The President.

So it passed in the negative.

Carried.

Ordered, That the said amendment be not adhered to.

Am. not adhered to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the amendment proposed to the said Bill, but agrees to the said Bill as originally sent up.

And mes. to H. A.

Mr. Archibald presented a Bill to Incorporate the Caledonia Hall Company of North Sydney—which was read a first time.

Caledonia Hall Co. Bill read 1st time.

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

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments," was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on County Assessments Bill rep. fav.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time.

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

And ordered to Com.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to vest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the inspection of Mines, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and that the majority recommended the Bill to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Inspection of Mines Bill rep. maj. fav.

Mr. Creighton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Com'rs. without the Province Bill, rep. fav.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time.

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

And ordered to Com.

Mr. Pineo, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate Labor on the Highways, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and that the majority of the Committee recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Labor on Highways Bill, rep. maj. fav.

Mr. McHeffey presented the Petition of John T. Lane, praying for a

Pet. of J. T. Lane.

Bill granting him Letters Patent—which was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

- Com. on Guysboro' Bill, rep. Mr. Cutler, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the County of Guysborough was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bill read 2nd time. The said Bill was read a second time.
- And ordered to Com. Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
- Message to H. A. with Hants Co. Bill. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly, by the Clerk, To return a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Hants, and to inform them that this House agreed to the amendment proposed by them to the amendment of this House to the said Bill.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- H. A. finally agree to Hants Co. Bill. A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with
A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Hants, and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Bill as now amended.
- Adjourn. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

TUESDAY, 9th APRIL, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable	The Honorable
" ROBERT M. CUTLER,	" ANSELM F. COMEAU,
" STAYLEY BROWN,	" ROBERT B. DICKEY,
" MATHER B. ALMON,	" JOHN HOLMES,
" ALEXANDER KEITH,	" JOHN CREIGHTON,
" WILLIAM A. BLACK,	" JOHN H. ANDERSON,
" HENRY G. PINEO,	" SAMUEL CREELMAN,
" JAMES McNAB,	" WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
" WILLIAM McKEEN,	" CHARLES DICKIE,
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY.	" FREEMAN TUPPER.
" THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,	

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

- Hants Co. Bill A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Hants, was read as now amended, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill, as now amended, shall pass?
- Finally agreed to, And sent to H. A. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them therewith.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Caledonia Hall Company of North Sydney—was read a second time. Caledonia Hall Co. Bill, read 2d time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. And ordered to Com.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of Birds; also, Smaller Birds,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to divide Queen's County into two School Districts; also, School Dis. Queen's Co.,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, Of the Militia;" also, Militia,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Laws relating to Education; also, Education.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to establish the line between two Polling Districts, and to add a Polling District in the County of Cumberland; also, Polling Districts. Cumberland,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to naturalize certain Aliens; also, Aliens,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter one of the Electoral Districts in the County of Annapolis; also, Elec. Dis. Annapolis.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for improving a Road in Queen's County; also, Road. Queen's Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain Letters Patent, And Barry's Letters Patent, Bills.

Were read a second time. Read 2nd time.

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

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

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the Mountain Cemetery Company of Yarmouth; also, Report Mountain Cem. Co. Yarmouth,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Caledonia Hall Company of North Sydney. And Caledonia Hall Co. Bills,

And had agreed to the same without any amendment. Without am.

Ordered, That the said Bills be engrossed and read a third time at a future day.

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

The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill, Bills read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Passed,

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To carry down the said Bills, and desire their concurrence thereto.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act to authorize a Provincial Loan; also, Report Provincial Loan.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company; also, Elec. Tel. Co.,

A Bill entitled, An Act to prevent Frauds on Creditors by Secret Bills of Sale of Personal Chattels. And Secret Bills of Sale Bills.

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Without am.

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

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

- Bills read 3rd time.** The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,
Whether this Bill shall pass?
- Agreed to.** It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A.** A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Rep. Digby Co., Bill with am.** The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Digby, and had made two amendments thereto.
- Am. read.** The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:
AFTER THE EIGHTH CLAUSE INSERT THE FOLLOWING CLAUSES:—The present Session House in the Township of Clare shall be the Court House for that District; and the present Lock-up-House shall be the Jail for the same District, and be considered as a County Jail.
The Grand Jury in Sessions for the Township of Clare are empowered to fix the salary of the Clerk of the Peace for that District.
- And agreed to.** And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.
Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future time.
- Rep. Juries Bill, with am.** The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries," and had made an amendment thereto.
- Am. read.** The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:
FIRST CLAUSE.—24th line—Instead of the word "ten," insert the word "five."
- And agreed to.** And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.
Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future time.
- S. O. S.** *Resolved unanimously,* That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.
- Bills read 3rd time.** The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,
Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?
- Agreed with am.** It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A.** A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.
- Message from H. E., with Correspondence rel. to accident on Railway.** Mr. Anderson, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House,
The Correspondence relative to the accident to the Railway Train, the 1st April, instant.
The same was read and ordered to lie on the Table.
- Laying out Roads.** A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bills:
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "Of laying out Roads other than certain Great Roads."
- Sessions, Victoria.** A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the County of Victoria.
- Merchants' Exchange Co.,** A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive the Act to Incorporate the Merchants' Exchange Company.
- Signal Station, Halifax.** A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to the Signal Station at Halifax.
- Education, Pres. Church.** A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.
- Supreme Court.** A Bill entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes: "Of the Supreme Court and its Officers," and the Act in amendment thereto.

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the construction of a Public Wharf at Pictou. And Wharf, Pictou. Bills,
To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

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

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

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Creelman, Mr. McHeffey, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Almon, be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

Mr. Archibald, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the License Law, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and that the majority of the Committee did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on License Bill rep. maj. unfav.

Whereupon Mr. Archibald moved that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months—which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, eleven; against the motion, nine: Motion to def. 3 months.

For the motion—

Mr. McHeffey,
Archibald,
Creighton,
Comeau,
Almon,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
- Black,
Keith,
Cutler,

Against the motion—

Mr. McNab,
Anderson,
McKeen,
Pineo,
Brown,
Whitman,
C. Dickie,
Tupper,
Creelman.

The President.

So it passed in the affirmative. Agreed to.

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

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Wooden Buildings, Halifax, Bill rep. fav.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. And ordered to Com.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Report expenses Civil Government, Bill without am.

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

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

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Bill read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to.

DISSENTIENT—

Because this House has never been asked to concur in the several Grants contained in this Bill, and is deprived of the right of passing on each Grant separately by resolution, and must either accept or regret the whole, contrary to the uniform practice of the Parliament of this Province, inasmuch Protest.

as heretofore no grant of money has ever been inserted in any such Bill until a resolution was first submitted by the House of Assembly to this House, and concurred in by it, and this House is thus deprived of a privilege belonging to it, and which has been frequently used with benefit to the Province.

R. M. CUTLER,
W. A. BLACK,
M. B. ALMON,
A. KEITH,
JNO. HOLMES,
R. B. DICKEY,
JOHN CREIGHTON.

- And sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.
- H. A. agree to amend to Digby Co. A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with
- And Juries Bills. A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Digby; also,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries."
And to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills.
- Adjourn. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 10th APRIL, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

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

Loan, Cornwallis Bridge.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize an extension of time for payment of the Loan for Cornwallis Bridge.

Insane Hospital.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend an Act for the management of the Hospital for the Insane.

Inspection of Fish.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Law regulating the Inspection of Fish.

<p>A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction."</p>	<p>Public Instruction.</p>
<p>A Bill, entitled, An Act for Assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities.</p>	<p>And Railway Liabilities, Halifax. Bills.</p>
<p>To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.</p>	
<p>The said Bills were read a first time.</p>	<p>Read 1st time.</p>
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That the said Bills be read a second time at a future day.</p>	
<p>Mr. Keith presented the Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen, and other Citizens of Halifax, against a Bill, entitled, An Act for Assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities, and praying that Counsel may be heard at the Bar of this House against the said Bill.</p>	<p>Petition of Mayor and al. against Railway Liabilities, Halifax Bill, and to be heard by Counsel.</p>
<p>The same was read and ordered to lie on the Table.</p>	
<p>On motion, <i>ordered</i>, That Counsel be heard at the Bar of the House on behalf of the City of Halifax, at ten o'clock, a. m., to-morrow. Mr. Comeau and Mr. Whitman dissenting.</p>	<p>Counsel to be heard.</p>
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.</p>	<p>Bill referred.</p>
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That Mr. Almon, Mr. Keith, Mr. C. Dickie, Mr. Brown, Mr. Black, Mr. Creelman, and Mr. Archibald, be a Committee for that purpose.</p>	<p>Committee.</p>
<p>On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the House of Assembly to the amendments of this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court."</p>	<p>Amendments to Pleadings and Practice Bill amended, considered.</p>
<p>The same were read as follows:</p>	
<p>4th CLAUSE.—1st amendment agreed to.</p>	
<p>2nd amendment agreed to.</p>	
<p>3rd and 4th amendment not agreed to.</p>	
<p>First added Clause amended as follows:</p>	
<p>Leave out the words "And may at the same time join issue." Leave out the words, "In such cases."</p>	
<p>2nd and 3rd added Clauses agreed to.</p>	
<p>4th added Clause amended as follows: Leave out the words "except in Probate Cases."</p>	
<p>Remaining added Clauses agreed to.</p>	
<p>ADD CLAUSE.—It shall be in the discretion of the Judges to grant or refuse the Rule Nisi, prescribed by Section 50 of Chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes.</p>	
<p>On motion, <i>resolved</i>, that the third and fourth amendments be not adhered to.</p>	
<p>The amendments to the first added Clause were read a second and third time, and agreed to.</p>	
<p>The amendment to the fourth added Clause was read a second and third time, and agreed to.</p>	
<p>The Clause proposed to be added was read a second and third time, and agreed to.</p>	
<p>A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,</p>	<p>Message to H. A.,</p>
<p>To return the said Bill and amendments, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the third and fourth amendments proposed to the fourth Clause of the Bill. That this House agrees to the amendments proposed by them to the first and fourth added Clauses. And also agrees to the amendment proposed to be added to the said amendments.</p>	
<p>Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "Of laying out Roads other than certain Great Roads;" also,</p>	<p>Com. on laying out Roads,</p>
<p>A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the County of Victoria; also,</p>	<p>Sessions. Victoria,</p>
<p>A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive the Act to Incorporate the Merchants' Exchange Company; also,</p>	<p>Merchants' Exchange Co.,</p>
<p>A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to the Signal Station at Halifax; also,</p>	<p>Signal Station, Halifax,</p>

- Education. Pres. Church. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America; also,
- Supreme Court. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Supreme Court and its Officers," and the Act in amendment thereof; also,
- And Pub. Wharf. Pictou. Bills. Rep. fav. A Bill, entitled, An Act for the construction of a Public Wharf at Pictou. Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bills read 2nd time. And ordered to Com. The said Bills were read a second time.
Ordered. That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.
- Digby Co. A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the County of Digby; also.
- And Juries Bills. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries,"
Were read as amended, and the question was put by the President, on each Bill,
Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Finally agreed to. And sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bills and acquaint them therewith.
- Labor on Highways. Bill read 2d time. A Bill, entitled, An Act to regulate Labor on the Highways, was read a second time.
- Motion to defer. Whereupon Mr. R. B. Dickey moved that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months—which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, eleven; against the motion, nine:
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| For the motion— | Against the motion— |
| Mr. McNab, | Mr. Anderson, |
| McKeen, | McHeffey, |
| Pineo, | Archibald, |
| Creighton, | Brown, |
| Comeau, | Whitman, |
| Holmes, | C. Dickie, |
| R. B. Dickey, | Almon, |
| Black, | Tupper, |
| Cutler, | Creelman, |
| Keith, | |
| The President. | |
- Agreed to. So it passed in the affirmative.
- Bill def. *Ordered.* That the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.
- Grammar School. Pictou. Bill read 1st time. And referred. Mr. Holmes presented a Bill to authorize the sale of the Grammar School Lot in the Town of Pictou—which was read a first time.
Ordered. That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.
- Committee. *Ordered.* That Mr. Holmes, Mr. McKeen, and Mr. McHeffey, be a Committee for that purpose.
- S. O. S. on *Resolved unanimously,* That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the following Bills:
- Cornwallis Bridge. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize an extension of time for payment of the Loan for Cornwallis Bridge.
- Insane Hospital. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend an Act for the management of the Hospital for the Insane.
- Inspection of Fish. and A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Law regulating the Inspection of Fish.

A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes. "Of Public Instruction."

Public Instruction. Bills.

The said Bills were read a second time.

Bills read 2nd time.

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

And ordered to Com.

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

Adjourn.

THURSDAY, 11th APRIL, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Holmes, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of the Grammar School Lot in the Town of Pictou, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Grammar School Lot, Pictou. Bill rep. fav.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time.

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

And ordered to Com.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act for assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and that the majority of the Committee recommended the said Bill to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Railway Liabilities, Halifax, Bill rep. maj. fav.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time.

Whereupon Mr. Almon moved that Counsel be heard on behalf of the City of Halifax, against the Bill.

Counsel were accordingly called in.

Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Andrew Uniacke, were heard against the Bill. The Counsel were directed to withdraw.

Counsel heard.

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

Com. on Bills.

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

Report Gram. School Lot, Pictou, Bill fav.

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

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

Bill read 3rd time. The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

Passed. It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To carry down the said Bill, and desire their concurrence thereto.

And sent to H. A. A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, with the following Bill:

Construction of Railways Bill. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to authorize the construction of Railways in this Province, and the Acts in amendment thereof.

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time. The said Bill was read a first time.

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

H. A. finally agree to Pleadings Sup. Court Bill. The Messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court," and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Bill, as now amended.

Bill finally agreed to. The said Bill was then read, as now amended, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill, as now amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bill, and acquaint them therewith.

Motion for 2nd reading Inspection of Mines Bill. Mr. Archibald moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act to vest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the Inspection of Mines, be read a second time—which being seconded, and question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, ten; against the motion, nine:

For the motion—

Mr. Anderson,
McKeen,
McHeffey,
Archibald,
Pineo,
Comeau,
Whitman,
C. Dickie,
Tupper,
Creelman.

Against the motion—

Mr. McNab,
Brown,
Creighton,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
Black,
Keith,
Cutler,
The President.

Agreed to. So it passed in the affirmative.

Bill read 2nd time. The said Bill was read a second time.

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

H. A. agree to Mountain Cem. Yarmouth, A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, To return a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the Mountain Cemetery Company of Yarmouth; also,

And Caledonia Hall Co., Bills. A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Caledonia Hall Company of North Sydney,

Without am. And to inform the House that the House of Assembly had agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Payments Pub. Treasury Bill. The Messenger also brought up the following Bill:

A Bill, entitled, An Act relative to certain payments made from the Public Treasury.

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

Read 1st time.

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

Mr. Brown presented the Petition of Charles Fritze, and others, praying for an Act of Naturalization—which was ordered to lie on the Table.

Pet. of C. Fritze and al.

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

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments," and had made several amendments thereto.

Rep. County assessments Bill, with am.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows :

Am. read.

THIRD CLAUSE—7th line.—After the word "a" insert the words "Court House, or."

8th line.—After the word "County," insert the words "or District."

14th line.—After the word "County," insert the words "or District."

After the eleventh Clause insert the following Clauses :

Collectors of Poor and County Rates shall be required to give sureties to the amount of the Rate Bills placed in their hands for collection.

Where the Supreme Court has power by any Act to amerce a County, District, or Township, an Order of the Court, specifying the amount to be amerced and the purpose thereof, when served upon the Clerk of the Peace shall render it the duty of the Clerk, and of every other County, District, and Township Officer, connected with the assessment and collection of Rates, to proceed in respect to the assessment levy and collection of the sum to be amerced together with the costs of the Rule, when ordered and taxed in like manner as if the same had been presented by the Grand Jury and Sessions in the usual course.

Any County, District, or Township Officer neglecting or refusing to perform any duty devolving upon him under this Act, may be proceeded against and punished, as for a contempt of Court, and shall also be liable to any fine or penalty imposed upon such officer for neglect of duty under the Chapter hereby amended.

The Supreme Court, in case of the neglect or refusal of any such Clerk, or other County, District, or Township Officer, to perform any duty devolving upon him under this Act, shall have power to name a person to discharge such duty in the place of the officer so neglecting or refusing, and the person so appointed shall have all the powers, rights, and authorities, and be subject to all the liabilities, of the officer in whose room he is appointed.

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

And agreed to

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to naturalize certain Aliens, and had made an amendment thereto.

Rep. Aliens Bill with am.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows :

Am. read,

IN THE CLAUSE—13th line.—After the word "Yeoman," insert the words "Frederick Wagner, Nicholas Bockmann, and John Shabb, all of Horton, in King's County."

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

And agreed to.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the issue of New Debentures by the City of Halifax, and had made an amendment thereto.

Rep. New Deb. Halifax, Bill with am.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows :

Am. read.

THIRD CLAUSE.—At the end of the Clause add the following words: "But the City shall be at liberty to pay any of such Debentures after the

expiration of five years from the date thereof, upon giving the holders six months' notice.

And agreed to.

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

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

S. O. S.

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

Bills read 3rd time.

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

Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

Agreed to, with am.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk.

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

Report Assessments—
Halifax.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Acts respecting Assessments in the City of Halifax; also,

Educational Board
Pres. Church.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America; also,

Public Wharf, Pic-
ton.

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the construction of a Public Wharf at Pictou; also,

Supreme Court.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Supreme Court and its Officers;" and the Act in amendment thereof; also,

Signal Station, Ha-
lifax.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to the Signal Station at Halifax; also,

Merchants' Ex-
change Co..

A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive the Act to Incorporate the Merchants' Exchange Company; also,

Sessions, Victoria.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the County of Victoria; also,

Loan, Cornwallis
Bridge.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize an extension of time for payment of the Loan for Cornwallis Bridge; also,

Insane Hospital,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the management of the Hospital for the Insane; also,

Administration Cri-
minal Justice.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the administration of Criminal Justice in the Supreme Court;" also,

Shipping and Sea-
men.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Shipping and Seamen;" also,

Commissioners with-
out Province.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province; also,

Guysborough Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the County of Guysborough; also,

School Dis., Queen's
Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to divide Queen's County into two School Districts; also,

Education.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Laws relating to Education; also,

Road, Queen's Co..

A Bill, entitled, An Act for improving a Road in Queen's County; also,

Elec. Dis. Annapolis.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter one of the Electoral Districts in the County of Annapolis; also,

Polling Dis. Cumber-
land,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to establish the line between two Polling Districts, and to add a Polling District in the County of Cumberland; also,

Public Instruction.

A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction;" also,

Inspection of Fish,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Law regulating the Inspection of Fish; also,

Militia,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Militia;" also,

Laying out Roads.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "Of laying out Roads other than certain Great Roads;" also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax ; also,	Wooden Buildings, Halifax,
A Bill, entitled, An Act relative to the Water Supply of the City of Halifax ; also,	Water Supply, Halifax.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain Letters Patent.	And Barry's Letters Patent Bill,
And had agreed to the same without any amendment.	Without am.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.	
<i>Resolved unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to authorize the construction of Railways in this Province, and the Acts in amendment thereof ; also,	S. O. S. on Construction of Railways.
A Bill, entitled, An Act relative to certain payments made from the Public Treasury.	And payments, Public Treasury Bills.
The said Bills were read a second time.	Bills read 2nd time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.	And ordered to Com.
On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.	Adjourn.

FRIDAY, 12th APRIL, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

“ ROBERT M. CUTLER,
 “ STAYLEY BROWN,
 “ MATHER B. ALMON,
 “ ALEXANDER KEITH,
 “ HENRY G. PINEO,
 “ WILLIAM MCKEEN,
 “ RICHARD A. MCHEFFEY,
 “ THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
 “ ANSELM F. COMEAU,

The Honorable

“ ROBERT B. DICKEY,
 “ JOHN HOLMES,
 “ JOHN CREIGHTON.
 “ JOHN H. ANDERSON,
 “ SAMUEL CREELMAN,
 “ WILLIAM C. WHITMAN,
 “ CHARLES DICKIE,
 “ FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider of and report to the House the amount required for the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session, made his Report, which he read in place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows :

The Committee appointed to consider of and report to the House the amount that will be required for its Contingent Expenses for the present Session, report as follows :

That there is required to pay the following Accounts and charges, viz :

Fuel to be accounted for by Clerk.....	£22	0	0
Contingencies to be expended under direction of the President.....	20	0	0
For the Library.....	50	0	0

For publishing Debates, "Sun,".....	£34	0	0
"Acadian Recorder," including Debates in Pamph- let Form	45	0	0
James Venables, for services during the year in Council Chamber, and as Assistant Librarian....	25	0	0
A. & W. McKinlay's Account.....	26	19	2
J. & W. Compton's Do.....	29	2	6
E. M. McDonald's Do.....	12	13	9
Hall & Beamish.....	13	7	4
McIlreith & Cabot	12	10	0
E. G. Fuller.....	7	1	3
A. Grant.....	4	11	9
J. J. Sawyer.....	5	1	3
James Venables.....	5	5	0
Cogswell & Forsyth.....	7	15	7
G. E. Morton.....	2	1	3
Christian Messenger.....	0	6	3
Thos. Fenerty.....	3	0	0
Crosskill & Bourinot.....	2	18	8
John McCulloch.....	1	5	0
DeChezeau & Crow.....	0	14	9
Thos. Annand.....	1	5	0
Morton & Cogswell.....	2	1	0½
Stationery allowances not included in McKinlay's Account—14 members.....	28	0	0
Do. Do. three members, Committee of Public Accounts.....	9	0	0
Cleverdon & Co	1	5	0

\$1488.91, or £372 4 6½

That on the 1st January last there was in the hands of the Clerk the sum of Eighty-six Pounds Eight Shillings and One Penny, out of which he has since paid £11 11s. 8d., (exclusive of £25 advanced to the Reporter, and provided in the foregoing Contingencies), leaving Eleven Hundred and Eighty-nine Dollars and Sixty-three Cents, to be provided to meet the Contingencies of the present Session, as appears by the foregoing statement.

J. H. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Committee Room, 11th April, 1861.

Adopted.

Ordered, That the said Report be received and adopted.

H. A. agree to sale
Grammar School
Lot, Pictou, Bill
without am.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, To return a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of the Grammar School Lot in the Town of Pictou, and to inform the House that the House of Assembly had agreed to the same without any amendment.

H. A. agree to am.
to County Assess-
ments.
Aliens and
New Debentures
Bills.

The Messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments;" also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to naturalize certain Aliens; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the issue of New Debentures by the City of Halifax.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly had agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bills.

Bills finally agreed
to.

The said Bills were then read, as amended, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,

Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bills, and acquaint them therewith.

Assessments, Hali-
fax,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Acts respecting Assessments in the City of Halifax; also,

Educational Board.
Pres. Church,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the construction of a Public Wharf at Pictou; also,	Public Wharf, Pictou,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Supreme Court and its Officers," and the Act in amendment thereof; also,	Supreme Court.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act relating to the Signal Station at Halifax; also,	Signal Station. Halifax,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to revive the Act to Incorporate the Merchants' Exchange Company; also,	Merchants' Exchange Co..
A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the County of Victoria; also,	Sessions, Victoria,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize an extension of time for payment of the Loan for Cornwallis Bridge; also,	Loan, Cornwallis Bridge,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the management of the Hospital for the Insane; also,	Insane Hospital.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the administration of Criminal Justice in the Supreme Court;" also,	Administration Criminal Justice.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Shipping and Seamen;" also,	Shipping and Seamen,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province; also,	Comm'rs. without Province,
A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the County of Guysborough; also,	Guysborough Co..
A Bill, entitled, An Act to divide Queen's County into two School Districts; also,	School Districts. Queen's Co..
A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Laws relating to Education; also,	Education,
A Bill, entitled, An Act for improving a Road in Queen's County; also,	Road, Queen's Co..
A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter one of the Electoral Districts in the County of Annapolis; also,	Elec. Districts. Annapolis.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to establish the line between two Polling Districts, and to add a Polling District in the County of Cumberland; also,	Polling Dis. Cumberland,
A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction;" also,	Public Instruction.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Law regulating the Inspection of Fish; also,	Inspection of Fish.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Militia;" also,	Militia.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "Of laying out Roads other than certain Great Roads;" also,	Laying out Roads.
A Bill, entitled, An Act relative to the Water Supply of the City of Halifax.	Water Supply, Halifax, Bills.
Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President, on each Bill,	Read 3rd time.
Whether this Bill shall pass?	
It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to.
A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.	
A Bill, entitled, An Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax, was read a third time.	Wooden Buildings. Halifax, Bill read 3rd time.
Then the following amendment was made to the said Bill:	Amendment made.
At the end of the Bill add the following Clause: The City Council may from time to time, by Resolution, in which at least twelve members shall concur, extend the limits within which the conditions of this Act shall be observed.	
Then the question was put by the President,	
Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?	Bill agreed to,
It was resolved in the affirmative.	
A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to	

the same with an amendment—to which amendment their concurrence is desired.

H. A. disagree to am. to Wooden Buildings, Halifax. Bill.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Twining, With a Bill, entitled, An Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax. And to inform the House, that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill.

Railroad Contracts. &c.

Mr. Anderson laid before the House a Statement of the expense of Break-vans. And also a Statement of the amount paid to each Contractor on the Railroad, in answer to the request of Mr. Comeau, made on a former day. The same was read by the Clerk, and ordered to lie on the Table.

(Appendix—Railroad Contracts.)

Resolution against extension of Railway.

Mr. R. B. Dickey moved the following resolution :

Whereas, by Law, the power of constructing Railways in this Province is vested in a Board of three Commissioners, and the fulfilment of Contracts is to be certified by a Chief Engineer, who should have the general superintendence of the Works to be constructed, and should certify the execution of such Works previous to the payment of any money to Contractors :

And whereas, There is now no such Board or Engineer :

Resolved, therefore, As the opinion of this House, that in the absence of such organization, and in the present state of the Finances of this Country, and until the answer to the Joint Address of the Legislature to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the Inter-colonial Railway can be received and considered, any further Railway Construction would be inexpedient and unwarranted.

Which being seconded, Mr. Archibald moved the following Resolution in amendment :

Resolution in amendment moved.

Whereas, No expenditure can be incurred in such Railway extension without an Act of the Legislature to authorize the same :

Resolved therefore, That this House do not consider it necessary, under the circumstances, to express any opinion on the subject.

Which being seconded, and after short debate, the question being put by the President on the Resolution in amendment, there appeared for the Resolution, nine ; against it, nine :

For the Resolution—

Mr. Anderson,
McKeen,
McHeffey,
Archibald,
Pineo,
Whitman,
C. Dickie,
Tupper,
Creelman.

Against the Resolution—

Mr. Brown,
Creighton,
Comeau,
Almon,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
Keith,
Cutler,
The President.

Vote, on equal division.

And the votes being equal—then, according to the ancient rule in like cases—

Semper præsumitur pro regante.

Original Resolution

Then the question being put by the President on the original Resolution, there appeared for the Resolution, seven ; against it, eleven :

For the Resolution—

Mr. Creighton,
Almon,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
Keith,
Cutler,
The President.

Against the Resolution—

Mr. Anderson,
McKeen,
McHeffey,
Archibald,
Pineo,
Brown,
Comeau,
Whitman,
C. Dickie,
Tupper,
Creelman.

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

Then Mr. Almon moved the following Resolution :

Resolved, That there exists no necessity for any further location of Railway lines, and that any expenditure for the purpose is not warranted by the present condition of the General Funds of this Province.

Resolution against locating Railway

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the Resolution, eight ; against the Resolution, ten :

For the Resolution—

Mr. Brown,
Creighton,
Almon,
R. B. Dickey,
Holmes,
Keith,
Cutler,
The President.

Against the Resolution—

Mr. Anderson,
McKeen,
McHeffey,
Archibald,
Pineo,
Comeau,
Whitman,
C. Dickie,
Tupper,
Creelman.

So it passed it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax.

Am. to Wooden Buildings. Hx.. Bill.

The same was read by the Clerk, and

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

Not adhered to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And Message to H. A.

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

On motion the House proceeded to the further consideration of a Bill, entitled, An Act for Assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities.

Railway Liabilities. Halifax. Bill.

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

Ordered to Com.

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

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to vest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the inspection of Mines, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Rep. Inspection of Mines, Bill, without am.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of Birds, and had made an amendment thereto.

Rep. small Birds. Bill, with am.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows :

Am. read,

At the end of the Bill add the following Clause: This Act shall not apply to Birds killed for preservation, as specimens of Natural History.

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

And agreed to.

- Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future time.
- Rep. Dogs, Bill, with am. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the imposition of a Tax upon Dogs, and had made two amendments thereto.
- Am. read. The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:
IN THE TITLE.—Leave out the words “to authorize the imposition of a tax upon,” and insert instead the word “concerning.”
FIRST CLAUSE.—Leave out this Clause.
- And agreed to. And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.
- S. O. S. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future time.
Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the two last mentioned Bills.
- Bills read 3rd time. The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,
Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?
It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed with am.. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
And sent to H. A. To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments—to which amendments their concurrence is desired.
- Recom. consideration of Railways Bill to be def. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had had under consideration a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act to authorize the construction of Railways in this Province, and recommended that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.
- Bill def. *Ordered*, That the said Report be received, and the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.
- A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, with the following Bill:
- Exec. and Leg. Disabilities Bill A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter Two of the Revised Statutes, “Of Executive and Legislative Disabilities.”
To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.
- Read 1st time. The said Bill was read a first time.
- And referred *Ordered*, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.
- Committee. *Ordered*, That Mr. R. B. Dickey, Mr. Creelman, Mr. Brown, Mr. Pineo, and Mr. Keith, be a Committee for that purpose.
- Adjourn. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

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

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain Letters Patent, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill shall pass?

Barry's Letters Patent Bill read 3rd time.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

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

A Bill, entitled, An Act to vest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the inspection of Mines, was read a third time.

Inspection of Mines Bill read third time

Then Mr. Dickey moved the following amendment thereto:

Amendment moved.

At the end of the Bill add the following Clause: This Act shall not go into operation until Her Majesty's assent shall be signified thereto.

Which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, six; against the motion, thirteen:

For the motion—

Against the motion—

Mr. Holmes,
 R. B. Dickey,
 Black,
 Keith,
 Cutler,
 The President.

Mr. McNab,
 Anderson,
 McKeen,
 McHeffey,
 Archibald,
 Pineo,
 Brown,
 Creighton,
 Comeau,
 Whitman,
 C. Dickie,
 Tupper,
 Creelman.

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

Mr. Creighton moved that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months—which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, nine; against the motion, ten:

Motion to defer 3 months.

For the motion—

Mr. McNab,
Brown,
Creighton,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
Black,
Keith,
Cutler,
The President.

Against the motion—

Mr. Anderson,
McKeen.
McHeffey.
Archibald,
Pineo.
Comeau.
Whitman,
C. Dickie.
Tupper.
Creelman.

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Then the question was put by the President.
Whether this Bill shall pass?

Bill agreed to.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk.

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

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

Railroads Bill

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes. "Of Railroads."

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Bill was read a first time.

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

H. A. agree to am. to smaller kinds of Birds Bill.

The Messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled An Act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of Birds.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill.

H. A. do not agree to am. to Tax on Dogs Bill.

The Messenger also brought up a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the imposition of a Tax upon Dogs.

And informed the House that the House of Assembly did not agree to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill.

Am. to Tax on Dogs Bill read.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the imposition of a Tax upon Dogs.

The same were read by the Clerk,

Motion not to adhere to am.

Whereupon Mr. Brown moved that the said amendments be not adhered to—which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, ten; against the motion, eight:

For the motion—

Mr. McNab,
Anderson,
McKeen,
McHeffey,
Archibald,
Pineo,
Brown,
C. Dickie.
Whitman,
Tupper,
Creelman.

Against the motion—

Mr. Creighton,
Comeau,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
Black,
Keith,
Cutler,
The President.

Agreed to.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said amendments be not adhered to.

Message to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the amendments proposed to the said Bill, but agrees to the same as originally sent up.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of Birds, was read, as amended, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass? Smaller Birds Bill

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Finally agreed to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them therewith. And sent to H. A.

Mr. R. B. Dickey, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter Two of the Revised Statutes, "Of Executive and Legislative Disabilities," was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and that the majority of the Committee did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Exec. and Leg. Disabilities Bill rep. maj. unf.

The question being put by the President, Whether the said Bill be read a second time? There appeared for the second reading of the Bill, ten; against the second reading, ten: 2nd reading of Bill.

For the second reading—

Against the second reading—

Mr. Anderson,
McKeen,
McHefley,
Archibald,
Pineo,
Comeau,
Whitman,
C. Dickie,
Tupper,
Creelman.

Mr. McNab,
Brown,
Creighton,
Almon,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
Black,
Keith,
Cutler,
The President.

And the votes being equal—then, according to the ancient rule in like cases— Neg. on equal division.

Semper præsumitur pro regante.

Mr. Anderson laid before the House the Items and Vouchers for the Advances made by Government during the year 1860. Items of Advances by Gov.

The same were read.

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

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act relative to certain payments made from the Public Treasury, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Report payts. Pub. Treasury Bill without am.

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

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

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Bills read 3rd time.

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And agreed to.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act for assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities, and had made an amendment thereto. Rep. Railway Liabilities, Halifax Bill, with am.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Am. read,

At the end of the Bill add the following Clause: This Act shall not go into effect until Her Majesty's assent shall be signified thereto.

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

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

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

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, President.

The Honorable

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

The Honorable

.. THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD.
.. ANSELM F. COMEAU,
.. ROBERT B. DICKEY,
.. JOHN HOLMES,
.. JOHN H. ANDERSON,
.. SAMUEL CREELMAN,
.. WILLIAM C. WHITMAN.
.. CHARLES DICKIE,
.. FREEMAN TUPPER.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Payments from
Treasury Bill
sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return a Bill, entitled, An Act relative to certain Payments made from the Public Treasury, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

Motion for 2nd reading
Railroad Bill.

Mr. Archibald moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Railroads," be read a second time—after short debate.

Bill read 2nd time.
And ordered to Com.

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

Motion for 2nd reading
Exec. and Leg.
Disabilities Bill.

Mr. Archibald moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter Two of the Revised Statutes, "Of Executive and Legislative Disabilities," be read a second time. After short debate, the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, eleven; against the motion, seven:

For the motion—

Mr. McNab.
Anderson,
McKeen,
McHeffey,
Archibald,
Pineo.
Comeau.
Whitman,
C. Dickie.
Tupper,
Creelman.

Against the motion—

Mr. Brown,
Almon,
Holmes,
R. B. Dickey,
Black,
Keith,
Cutler.

Agreed to.
Bill read 2nd time.
Ordered to Com.

So it passed in the affirmative.
The said Bill was read a second time.
Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Motion for 3rd reading
of Railway
Liabilities, Halifax,
Bill.

Mr. Archibald moved that a Bill, entitled, An Act for Assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities, be read a third time. After short debate, the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion, ten; against the motion, eight:

For the motion—

Mr. McKeen.
 McHeffey.
 Archibald.
 Pineo.
 Brown.
 Comeau.
 Whitman.
 C. Dickie.
 Tupper.
 Creelman.

Against the motion—

Mr. McNab,
 Almon,
 Holmes,
 R. B. Dickey,
 Black,
 Keith,
 Cutler,
 The President.

So it passed in the affirmative.

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

Agreed to.

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

Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Bill agreed to.

DISSENTIENT—

1st. Because it is contrary to the fundamental principles of the British Constitution for any Legislature governed by them to select any one or more, individually, of the community for which it legislates to be doubly taxed, and by this Bill the People of the City of Halifax, who pay their quota of taxation as the other portions of Nova Scotia do towards this Railway, are selected for double taxation there.

Protest.

2nd. Because to do this is contrary to the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution of this Colony, as it is conferred on it by the Royal Commission and Instructions.

3rd. Because by Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant, in the year 1854, and before any proceedings to build the Railway were commenced, Thomas C. Kinnear, and divers other Citizens, did, by their humble petition presented to him—which is on record in the Provincial Secretary's Office—whereby they on their own behalf and on that of their fellow-citizens, did pray and protest against in any wise being bound by the Resolutions or other proceedings in relation to the said Railroad, or by Act of the Provincial Legislature to be passed in relation thereto.

4th. Because the present is an attempt on the part of the Rural Constituencies to make the Citizens of Halifax bear double taxation, in order that the amount to be levied may be expended for the benefit of those Constituencies—the Provincial Secretary, the Leader of the Government, having declared in his place in the House of Assembly, as reported in the public newspapers, that the Government intends to apply the money produced by this Bill to make ten miles of Railroad from Truro further into the interior.

5th. Because the advocates of this Bill not having urged the semblance of argument in its favor it is a fair presumption that they have none to urge, and it is only by the considerations first referred to that the otherwise astonishing fact can be accounted for, that such a Bill should have passed both Houses by large majorities—for these majorities are Rural Representatives.

6th. Because that the provisions of this Bill, whereby the Mayor of this City shall be summarily condemned to perpetual imprisonment, for an act which he himself may desire to, but which the Common Council may refuse to adopt, is repugnant to the principles of British Freedom, and if even attempted to be enforced will certainly produce serious consequences.

7th. Because what was urged in debate on behalf of the Bill by its advocates, viz: that the citizens of Halifax were anxious to obtain the Railway—that but for their influence it would not have been undertaken, and the like, if valid at all, is equally applicable to not only Halifax and this

Province in general, but to the whole of the British North American Colonies, and it is a fact now too patent to be gainsayed, that no benefit has yet accrued to this City, and if any beneficial effects at all have resulted to any portions of the Province, Truro and Windsor, the respective termini. the inhabitants of which it is not proposed to tax, are much more largely benefitted than Halifax.

8th. Because assuming that any public meeting or the Corporation of the City of Halifax had the right, (which unquestionably they have not), to make their fellow-citizens liable to any taxation, (except such as they are authorized by law to impose), and further assuming that a British subject's silence divests him of his legal rights, (as it unquestionably does not), yet tried by any Code of Morals or of Law, no proceedings of any Public Meeting and no proceedings of the authorities of this City of Halifax do in any wise justify this Bill.

9th. Because if the Act of Incorporation of the City of Halifax had authorized the Mayor and Aldermen to pledge its Citizens to take Stock in the Railways of this Province, still the conditions under which this pledge was given have not been fulfilled, as the Act 17 Victoria, Chapter 1, distinctly provides that the "lines of Railway are to extend from the Harbor of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick, the Harbor of Pictou, and to Victoria Beach"—whereas the said lines do not now so extend, neither is there any probability that the work will be completed for a long period, in accordance with the true intent, faith, and meaning of the said Act.

10th. Because by the very terms of the Act above mentioned, by which the advocates of this Bill profess to justify it, it is plain that until the Province has fulfilled its Contract in respect to this Railroad, the City Corporation cannot justly be required to perform its undertaking, and not only is this thus apparent but it is likewise apparent by the Records of the proceedings of the Corporation from time to time, and at all times, and of every public meeting ever held in this City, in relation to Railroads in general, or the Railroads east and west, and their respective termini in particular.

11th. Because that this Bill having an ex post facto operation, compels a purchaser, now for the first time, of real estate in the City of Halifax, or on becoming a resident therein, to pay a proportion of a large sum as the arrearages of taxation for years which have passed.

M. B. ALMON,
R. M. CUTLER,
EDWARD KENNY,
A. KEITH,
W. A. BLACK.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

Railway Liabilities.
Halifax. Bill sent
to H. A.

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

S. O. S. on Railroad
Bill.

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes. "Of Railroads."

Com. on Bills.

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

Rep. Railroad Bill.
with am.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Railroads," and had made several amendments thereto.

Att. read.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

FIRST CLAUSE.—At the end of the Clause insert the following Proviso:

"Provided that this Act shall not be construed to extend to authorize the

further extension of Railways, unless by concurrence of the Legislature, expressed by Act or joint Resolution.

FOURTH CLAUSE—15th line.—Instead of the word “may.” insert the words “shall, on application of the party charged.”

16th line.—Leave out the words “if he shall see fit.”

SIXTH CLAUSE.—At the end of the Clause add the following Proviso:

“Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect private rights.”

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

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

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

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Bill read 2nd time.

Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed with am.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

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

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. James, With a Bill, entitled, An Act for Assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities; and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill. H. A. Agree to am. to Railway Liabilities. Hx. Bill.

The said Bill was then read, as amended, and the question was put by the President, Bill finally agreed to

Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them therewith. And sent to H. A.

Resolved, That the President, Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon, Mr. Keith, and Mr. Brown, be a Committee to take charge of the Library of this House, and of the Council Chamber, and its furniture, during the recess. Library and furniture Committee.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. James, With a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Railroads;” and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to the said Bill, with an amendment to the amendment proposed by this House to the sixth Clause of the said Bill. H. A. agree to am. to Railroad Bill. with am.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment of the House of Assembly to the amendment of this House to the sixth Clause of the said Bill. Am. of H. A. considered.

The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:

At the end of the amendment to the sixth Clause add the following words: “Unconnected with the Contracts made by or with the Chief Commissioners of the Railway Board.”

And the said amendment being read a second and third time, was agreed to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House agrees to their amendment to the amendment of this House to the sixth Clause of the said Bill. And agreed to. And Message to H. A.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Twining, With a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, “Of Railroads;” and to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the said Bill, as now amended. H. A. finally agree to Railroad Bill.

The said Bill was read, as now amended, and the question was put by the President, Council finally agree to Railroad Bill.

Whether this Bill, as now amended, shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Bill sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them therewith.

H. E. comes to Council Chamber.

At two of the clock, P. M., His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies. &c., &c. &c., came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who, being come, with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to fifty-three Bills, entitled as follows :

H. A. attend.

H. E. assents to 53 Bills, viz :
Mountain Cem. Co.,
Yarmouth.

An Act to amend the Act for the incorporation of the Mountain Cemetery Company of Yarmouth.

Caledonia Hall Co.,

An Act to incorporate the Caledonia Hall Company of North Sydney.

Sale Gram. School Lot, Pictou.

An Act to authorize the sale of the Grammar School Lot in the Town of Pictou.

Maccan Bridge.

An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge across the Maccan River.

St. Croix Bridge.

An Act to provide for the rebuilding the St. Croix Bridge.

Amherst Pt. Marsh.

An Act to protect Amherst Point Marsh in Cumberland.

Bridge, Pugwash Harbor.

An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge over the Harbor of Pugwash.

Dartmouth Gas Co.,

An Act to incorporate the Dartmouth Gas Light and Water Company.

Judgments without Province.

An Act concerning proceedings on Judgments obtained in Courts without the Province.

Cor. Prae. Elections.

An Act to prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections.

Polling District, Lunenburg.

An Act to establish an additional Polling District in the County of Lunenburg.

Hants Co.,

An Act concerning the County of Hants.

Provincial Loan.

An Act to continue the Act to authorize a Provincial Loan.

Elec. Tel. Co.,

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company.

Frauds Personal Chattels.

An Act to prevent Frauds on Creditors by secret Bills of Sale of Personal Chattels.

Expenses Civil Government.

An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province.

Digby County.

An Act concerning the County of Digby.

Juries.

An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries."

Pleadings, Supreme Court.

An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court."

Assessments, Halifax.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Assessments in the City of Halifax.

Education Board, Pres. Church.

An Act to incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.

Pub. Wharf, Pictou.
Supreme Court.

An Act for the construction of a Public Wharf at Pictou.

An Act to amend Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Supreme Court and its Officers," and the Act in amendment thereof.

Signal Sta. Halifax.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Signal Station at Halifax.

Mer. Exchange Co.,

An Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange Company.

Sessions, Victoria.

An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the County of Victoria.

Loan, Cornwallis Bridge.

An Act to authorize an extension of time for payment of the Loan for Cornwallis Bridge.

Insane Hospital.

An Act to amend the Act for the management of the Hospital for the Insane.

Administration Criminal Justice.

An Act to amend Chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the administration of Criminal Justice in the Supreme Court."

Shipping and Seamen.

An Act to amend Chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Shipping and Seamen."

An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province.	Commis. without Province.
An Act relating to the County of Guysborough.	Guysborough Co.,
An Act to divide Queen's County into two School Districts.	Sch. Dis. Queens Co.
An Act to continue and amend the Laws relating to Education.	Education,
An Act for improving a Road in Queen's County.	Road, Queen's Co.,
An Act to alter one of the Electoral Districts in the County of Annapolis.	Elec. Dis. Annapolis
An Act to establish the line between two Polling Districts, and to add a Polling District in the County of Cumberland.	Polling District, Cumberland,
An Act further to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction."	Pub. Instruction,
An Act to amend the Law regulating the Inspection of Fish.	Inspection of Fish,
An Act to amend Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Militia."	Militia,
An Act to amend Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "Of laying out Roads other than certain Great Roads."	Laying out Roads,
An Act relative to the Water Supply of the City of Halifax.	Water Supply, Hx.
An Act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "Of County Assessments."	County Assessments,
An Act to naturalize certain Aliens.	Aliens,
An Act to authorize the issue of New Debentures by the City of Halifax.	New Deben. Halifax,
An Act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax.	Wooden Building, Halifax.
An Act to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain Letters Patent.	Barry's Let. Patent.
An Act to vest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the Inspection of Mines.	Inspection of Mines.
An Act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of Birds.	Smaller Birds,
An Act to authorize the imposition of a tax upon Dogs.	Tax on Dogs,
An Act relative to certain payments made from the Public Treasury.	Pay'ts. from Treas.,
An Act for Assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities.	Railway Liabilities,
An Act to amend Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Railroads."	And Railroads.

After which His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech :

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

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

The business of the Session having been matured, it affords me much pleasure to relieve you from further attendance on your Legislative duties. Speech.

The demise of Her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, has called forth your sincere condolence, and given you an opportunity of again expressing the deep interest you feel in all that affects the happiness of our Gracious Sovereign.

The Session which we are about to close has been marked by an improvement in practical legislation, which commands my entire approval.

The Government in assuming, and the Legislature in yielding to the Executive, the initiation of money votes, have, for the first time, adopted the usage of the mother country; and I have no doubt that a fair trial of the system will prove that you have acted wisely in conforming to the practice of the Imperial Parliament.

I thank you for the provision which you have made for the maintenance and extension of the Volunteer System. The experience of each day shows how strong a hold this movement is taking on the intelligence and patriotic feeling of the young men of this Province. Six new companies are now in course of formation, and no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render the whole Volunteer force of Nova Scotia as effective as possible.

The enlightened policy which has induced you so liberally to provide for steam communication upon the coasts and estuaries of your country, and for the opening and improvement of roads connecting important sections of its territory, will, I am well assured, be hailed with satisfaction by those for whose benefit they are designed.

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

I thank you for the very liberal supplies granted for the service of the present year, and you may rely on their judicious and faithful application.

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

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

Among the valuable measures matured by your joint deliberations, I am gratified to perceive a Bill for suppressing Corrupt Practices at Elections, and for securing that independent exercise of the franchise, without which there can be no true freedom, and no security that public opinion will be duly represented in the Legislature.

I have not failed in forwarding to Her Majesty's Government your Addresses on the important subject of the Deep Sea Fisheries, and the Inter-colonial Railroad, to express the hope that these questions will be considered with the care which the strong interest you have professed in them would seem to warrant.

In releasing you from your legislative duties, I trust that you will bear with you to the communities in which you reside, and to the districts you represent, a full conviction of my sincere desire to promote the happiness of all Her Majesty's subjects confided to my care, and of my determination to govern this country with impartiality and independence.

Then the President of the Council, by His Excellency's command, said:

GENTLEMEN :—

Prorogation.

It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that this General Assembly be prorogued to Thursday the Eleventh day of July next, and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the Eleventh day of July next, to be then here held.

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

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX No. 1—A.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

(No. 15, Legislative).

Government House, Halifax, N. S. 9th Feb. 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

1. As soon as the Assembly met after the opening of the Legislature, on the 26th ult., of which I informed your Lordship by the last mail, Mr. Johnston called the attention of the House to the ineligibility of certain members of the Opposition.

2. In the first instance, he demanded that the qualification oath should be administered to Mr. Moseley, who, he stated, he believed did not possess the property qualification required by law.

3. This motion was resisted by the Opposition on account of its being unprecedented and unnecessary.

4. After a considerable debate on the subject Mr. Archibald brought in a counter-resolution, and Mr. Moseley having expressed his perfect readiness to take the oath, he was ordered to do so by the House and prove his qualification.

5. The property qualification of Mr. Munro was then questioned by the Government, but he, also, proved to the satisfaction of the House that he was duly qualified.

6. Mr. Johnston then demanded that the House should at once proceed to decide upon the disqualification of Mr. Lewis Smith, on account of his having, at the time of the Election, held the situation of Way Office Keeper under the Provincial Government.

7. This led to a debate of several days, during the course of which, amendments and counter-amendments were moved—copies of which I herewith enclose, marked from A. to D.

8. The Opposition took the ground, that since the passing of the controverted Election Act, in 1820, which was framed upon the model of the Grenville Act, no instance had occurred of the Assembly deciding on the case of a disputed seat; and that it was necessary that the matter should be referred to a Committee according to that Act.

9. The Government, on the other hand, maintained, that under present circumstances the question ought to be decided by the House.

10. On Friday night, the 3rd inst., a division took place, and the Government were defeated.

11. The Opposition then proceeded at once to pass an Address in answer to my Speech, in which was embodied a direct vote of want of confidence in the Government.

12. On Saturday, my Council met me, and requested me at once to dissolve the Assembly.

13. I informed them that, under the circumstances, I considered it necessary that everything that took place should be committed to writing; and after some conversation, in which they pressed their views strongly upon me, they withdrew for the purpose of preparing the Minute of Council enclosed, marked E, which I received on Monday morning.



14. At 12 o'clock on Monday, the House of Assembly waited upon me with their Address, marked F. to which I gave the reply marked G.

15. Matters having arrived at this point, it became my duty to decide what steps I should take—I had to choose between a Dissolution or a change of Government.

16. I could not help feeling that the Opposition had pressed matters somewhat to extremes, and that it would have been more convenient had they refrained from passing a vote of want of confidence, until it had been decided whether the members who gave them their majority were qualified or not; because it might happen, that these gentlemen being unseated and failing to regain their Election, another change of Government might be necessary; but it did not appear to me that this was a ground on which I could form my decision.

17. The Members had all been returned by the Sheriffs as duly elected, and, until unseated by the House, I felt that I had no right to question their eligibility.

18. A Dissolution seemed to me on every account to be most objectionable, and only to be justified on the grounds that the House had acted in an illegal and unconstitutional manner.

19. I admit, that Mr. Johnston's amendment was defeated by the votes of Members said to be disqualified; but the resolution carried in its stead did not decide the question of disqualification, but substituted one tribunal for another before which it might be tried, and, that the one which has been uniformly adopted in this Colony for forty years.

20. In the Committees, the Members are sworn and the evidence is taken on oath, and I believe that an impartial decision is more likely to be arrived at in this manner, than by submitting the question to the decision of the House, where it would most likely have been carried one way or the other by a strictly party vote.

21. I did not, therefore, think that the Members alleged to be disqualified having voted on that resolution, was, of itself, sufficient cause to demand a Dissolution.

22. The House, then, not having, in my opinion, done anything so grossly illegal or unconstitutional as to necessitate a Dissolution, I had to consider which course was most expedient and most for the public good.

23. I need not press the inconvenience of a General Election in this climate at this inclement season of the year.

24. I do not believe that any party would be rash enough to interfere with the passing of the Revenue Bills, but, had a Dissolution taken place, the new House could not have met before the 19th or 20th of March, and these Bills expire on the 31st, and had the heat of party spirit prevented their passing until even a single day after that date, an irreparable injury would have been done to the Revenue, which the Finances of this Colony can ill afford.

25. I had also to consider the effect which a Dissolution would have had on the country at large.

26. At the General Election which took place in May last, the contest was severe, and bitter animosity was evinced between the contending parties, resulting in one case in riot and loss of life.

27. Had I yielded to the request of my Government and dissolved, these feelings would, I believe, have been renewed with increased violence, and I think it not unlikely, that the consequences would have been in some cases serious.

28. If, on the other hand, I refused the advice of my Government and accepted their resignation, even should it turn out after a time that the Opposition did not really possess the majority they claim, the evil could easily be remedied by the return to power of Mr. Johnston and his party.

29. I, therefore, after a careful consideration of the whole question, returned to my Council the answer marked H.

30. I only considered it necessary in this document to take up the one ground, that, as I considered, the Assembly had the right to decide upon the eligibility of its members, I took as valid the votes of those returned by the Sheriffs as duly elected, until they were unseated by the House.

31. On this my Council resigned, in the document marked L, and I accepted their resignation in that marked J.; and, I am happy to say, I parted with these gentlemen on the most friendly terms, as, while they consider that the conclusion at which I have arrived is an erroneous one, they give me full credit for having been actuated simply by a sense of duty.

32. On the resignation of my Council, I sent for Mr. Young and requested him to form a Government, but, before doing so, I pointed out to him the difficulty which I felt with regard to the question of the disqualification of some of his supporters, and told him that I considered it absolutely necessary, not only for my own justification but for the credit of his Government, that each case of alleged disqualification should be fairly and impartially enquired into with as little delay as possible, by properly constituted Committees; and, that while I did not consider that I was justified in taking the matter out of the hands of the Assembly, I considered that I had a right to demand from my Government who had the control of a majority of that body, that justice should be done; and I now enclose to your Lordship the copy of a written pledge which I have received from Mr. Young, that this shall be the case.

33. Mr. Young has nearly completed the formation of his Government, though, I think it doubtful, whether I shall be able to forward to your Lordship the names of the gentlemen composing it by this mail.

34. As the majority is a very narrow one, and three elections will have to be run, it is proposed to adjourn the House for thirty days for that purpose, and to this I have agreed.

35. I have now detailed to your Lordship the steps which I have taken in this complicated case, and I trust you will approve of what I have done.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

ENCLOSURES CONTAINED IN THE DESPATCH, WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN PRINTED IN THE JOURNALS:

A.

Original resolution of the Attorney General.

B.

Original Amendment of the Hon. W. Young.

C.

Amended resolution of the Hon. W. Young.

D.

Final Amendment of the Hon. Attorney General.

E.

Minute of Council, dated 4th February, 1860.

F.

Address of the Assembly.

G.

His Excellency's Reply to Address of the House of Assembly.

H.

Lieutenant-Governor's Reply to Minute of Council, dated 6th February, 1860.

I.

Letter of the Government resigning their Offices, dated February 7th, 1860.

J.

His Excellency's Reply, dated February 7th, 1860.

(Copy of Letter of Hon. W. Young on the subject of disqualified Members).

Marked K.

Halifax. N. S.. Feb. 8th. 1860.

MY LORD,—

Referring to the Minute of Council, prepared by your Excellency's late advisers, and to the Correspondence between them and your Excellency, which I have just heard read in the House of Assembly, I deem it my duty, before assuming the task of forming an Administration, to assure your Excellency, that it is the settled purpose of myself and of my friends to interpose no obstacle to the operation of law over all the seats which may be disputed.

Any attempt to prejudice the rights of parties, or to interfere with the investigation of all the facts bearing on each case, before the proper tribunals, would be an abuse of the power of the majority, which has never been contemplated, and will not be attempted.

I have, &c.

W. YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

(Nova Scotia. No. 15.)

Downing Street, 4th March, 1860.

MY LORD,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 15, of the 9th of February, reporting the circumstances which had led to the resignation of your late Government.

Placed in a position of considerable difficulty, you have, in my opinion, exercised a sound judgment in declining to adopt the course pressed upon you by the members of your late Council; and I hope that your decision, not to have recourse to a dissolution, will meet with the full approbation of the Province generally.

It affords me much satisfaction to observe the discretion and moderation which characterized your Lordship's communications with the members of your late Council.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed.) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor the EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

APPENDICES
TO THE
JOURNALS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
APPENDIX No. 1.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

[Copy.]

No. 16. (Executive.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,
9th February, 1860.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

Since I wrote my despatch No. 15. of this day's date, I have seen Mr. Young, who has announced to me that his arrangements for the formation of a new Government are completed; and I have now the honor to enclose for your information the names of the gentlemen who he proposes should fill the different offices.

As they will not be sworn in until to-morrow, I will report their appointments in an official manner by the next mail, in case any alteration should take place. I have no doubt that the enclosed list will prove correct.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 17. (Executive.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,
18th February, 1860.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to my despatch No. 15 of the 9th February, and 16 of the same date, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I have made the following appointments:

To be the Executive Council of Nova-Scotia:

Honorable W. Young, President.

“ J. Howe,
“ Adams Archibald,
“ Jonathan McCully,
“ J. H. Anderson,
“ William Annand,
“ Benjamin Wier,
“ John Locke,

In compliance with the terms of my instructions I enclose herewith authenticated exemplifications of the instruments under which these gentlemen hold their seats in the Executive Council.

I delay reporting by this mail my provisional appointments of the Departmental Officers, who by accepting office have vacated their seats in

the Assembly, as their Elections which may confirm or cancel their appointments do not take place till the 6th of March next.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 69. (Executive.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S.,

23rd June, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to enclose a letter addressed to your Lordship by the honorable J. W. Johnston, in which, referring to the political events which have transpired in this Colony since the General Election in May 1859, he complains that by the course I have adopted in not dissolving the Assembly under the circumstances which took place on the meeting of the Legislature, I have given my sanction to illegal and unconstitutional practices, and requests that your Lordship will receive a deputation on your arrival in this Colony, in order that the subject may be brought before you in such a manner as may induce you to direct that a Dissolution should take place.

2. This letter I received late on the evening of the 13th, with a request that I would forward it by the mail, which left the next day.

3. As, however, it was evident that this letter must require explanation on my part, and that it was only fair that my Council should have an opportunity of sending their defence at the same time, I informed Mr. Johnston that I could not forward it until the following mail.

4. As I have from time to time informed your Lordship so fully of all that has occurred, and have so far received your approval of my conduct, I might almost leave my defence to the documents already in your Lordship's possession; but I think it more convenient, even at the risk of repetition, that I should recapitulate the whole of the events as they occurred, and at the same time endeavor to combat the inference which Mr. Johnston seeks to draw from the course I have adopted.

5. Before the dissolution in May 1859, Mr. Johnston was supported by a majority of eight in the then existing Assembly.

6. The dissolution took place not on account of any vote passed in the House, but because the legal term for which the Parliament was elected would have expired in a few days.

7. The results of the Election were unfavourable to my then Government, and a majority of three of the gentlemen returned by the Sheriffs as duly elected was opposed to them.

8. On the first of July Mr. Young presented to me a Memorial, signed by all the 29 members of the Opposition, stating that the Government did not possess their confidence, and expressing a hope that the earliest opportunity might be afforded them for giving effect to this feeling, by an extra Session of the Legislature.

9. This request by the advice of my Council I declined, for the reason stated in my Despatch No. 78, 28th July 1859, on which Mr. Young addressed a letter to your Lordship complaining of this decision.

10. On the 6th September I forwarded to your Lordship the opinion of my Attorney and Solicitor General on the subject of the disqualification said to exist as regarded certain Members of the Opposition, and requested that you would procure for me the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England on the subject.

11. On the 26th January 1860 the Legislature met, and after a debate of some days a vote of want of confidence was carried against my Government, who then demanded from me a dissolution, on the ground that it was passed by the vote of five members who were ineligible to sit in the House in consequence of holding certain offices.

12. In answer to this demand, I stated that I considered it was for the

House to decide whether its members were qualified or not, and that the decision must remain with the Committees as by Law constituted for the trial of controverted Elections, that I considered it was beyond my province to constitute myself the Judge of their eligibility to sit in the House, and that until they were unseated by the House, I must take as valid the votes of Members returned by the Sheriffs as duly elected.

13. On my communicating this decision in a memorandum to my Council they resigned, on which I called on Mr. Young to form a Government, but before he did so, he at my request furnished me with a written pledge, that every facility should be given for the whole of the controverted seats being submitted to the decision of Committees properly constituted according to law, and I informed the Government that I should not prorogue the House until after the whole of the Reports had been given in.

14. I consented to the adjournment of the House for a month, in order that the Members of my new Government might run their Elections, and the House itself postponed the sitting of the Committees for a fortnight after they met again, in order that the Revenue Bills might be got through.

15. Before the House was prorogued the whole of the Committees had reported, and my Government were sustained by a majority of seven, if not nine.

16. Having thus briefly narrated the different events as they occurred, I will proceed to refute the accusations Mr. Johnston makes against the position I have taken in the matter; and I think I can show that his views of my conduct are erroneous, that swayed by party feeling he has been able to see the matter only in one light, and that that one is unjust to myself, and not borne out by facts.

17. Mr. Johnston seems to start with the idea that for some reason best known to himself I was anxious to change my Government, which was most certainly not the case. I had acted in most perfect harmony with himself and his colleagues for two years—I had but a very slight acquaintance with the leaders of the opposition—for some months before the meeting of the House I had not spoken to Mr. Young more than three or four times, and I had hardly seen Mr. Howc.

18. Up to the time when the vote of "want of confidence" passed, I gave every support and assistance in my power to my Government, and had they continued to command a majority in the House I should not have ceased to have done so.

19. When the application for an early Session was made I did not for a moment hesitate to accept their advice, and refused to comply with that request, because I felt that constitutionally I was not called upon to acknowledge the opinions of even a majority of the Assembly, except in their Legislative capacity assembled, and as there was no public necessity or advantage to be gained (as I conceived) by an extra Session, except for the purpose of deciding the numerical strength of parties, I refused it.

20. But as regards the Government, the case was widely different, and I have always thought that by far the most manly and honorable course for them to have pursued after such a Memorial had been brought under their notice, would have been either to have advised me to call an extra Session or to have resigned.

21. I can only say, that so strong are my feelings upon this subject, that had I been placed in their position, nothing would have induced me to remain at the Council Board without at once giving to the Opposition the opportunity of proving the position they had assumed.

22. But the Government asserted in their last Minute of Council, that six Members of the Opposition were disqualified from sitting in the Legislature in consequence of holding certain offices, and therefore assumed that they had a legal majority—but what did it signify, so far as the position of the Government was concerned, whether these Members were disqualified or not—they were returned by the voice of the Electors at the Polls, as their representatives, and I have never heard it asserted that their return was in any way affected by the offices they held.

23. The Government therefore were condemned at the Elections by the voice of the people.

24. Mr. Johnston asserts that he as the head of his party represents the opinions of the majority of the people of Nova-Scotia, and I doubt not that he believes this statement correct, but what evidence is there of the fact.

25. When his Government came into office he was not called into power by the voice of the people as expressed at the Polls, but by nine Members of the Assembly changing sides.

26. Mr. Johnston states, and states truly that eight of these gentlemen were returned again at the late Election, and that the ninth was turned out by a gentleman supporting his government; but then Mr. Johnston went to the country under the most favorable circumstances with a majority of eight, and the result of the Elections placed him in a minority of three.

27. At the last General Election the members of the late Government were elected by majorities infinitely smaller than those by which they had been formerly returned.

28. Mr. Johnston himself who for many years had sat for the County of Annapolis, and had always before been supported by overwhelming majorities, on the last occasion only secured his seat by a bare majority of seventeen. Mr. Marshall, the Financial Secretary, was defeated. Mr. Charles Campbell, a member of the Executive Council, was defeated in Victoria; and Mr. John Campbell, another member of the Government, having secured his return for Queen's County by a majority of six, was afterwards unseated on a scrutiny.

29. For confirmation of this statement I append a paper showing the majorities by which the members of Mr. Johnston's Government were returned at their last two Elections.

30. The year before the last General Election, two vacancies in the Assembly occurred, both of which the Government contested, apparently with hopes of success—in both they were defeated.

31. It is true that in these cases the former members were opposed to them, but this at any rate did not look like a change of feeling in their favor.

32. Before the General Election I had the strongest assurances from Mr. Johnston and his Government of the success they expected, and yet they not only lost their majority of eight but were left in a minority of three notwithstanding that they ran their elections with all the advantage and prestige of office—an advantage of which Mr. Johnston availed himself to the utmost: having intimated to all office-holders that their retention of office depended upon their not opposing the Government.

33. Mr. Johnston having been so much mistaken as to the support which he promised himself on that occasion, and of which he gave me the strongest assurances, may it not be possible that on this occasion also he may be mistaken; and would it have been right that on such grounds this Colony should have been plunged into all the excitement, expense and irritation of another General Election within the year?

34. Mr. Johnston talks of the "just indignation naturally aroused by conduct so flagrant, and pervading the public mind throughout the country." In this he of course includes my conduct in not dissolving the Assembly.

35. In answer to this I can only say that many of the leading and most respectable men of his own party have voluntarily told me that they considered I was perfectly right in what I did, and that I could not constitutionally have acted otherwise.

36. No expression of public feeling in favour of a Dissolution has occurred either by petition or otherwise, except by a few violent party newspapers.

37. This, however, Mr. Johnston ascribes to the unwillingness of all parties to allow anything to mar the enthusiasm which ought to prevail on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

38. Were this really the case, I think it would have been well had the journal which is well known to be under the control of the Opposition, been contented, until that visit was over, to have moderated the tone which it has adopted, both as regards myself personally, and the party now in power.

39. I must now turn to the numerous illegal acts charged on me by Mr. Johnston, and for which he holds me responsible.

40. First, as regards my refusal to accept the advice of my late Council, to dissolve.

41. Mr. Johnston appears to me, to a great extent, to mistake the position in which a Lieutenant Governor stands with regard to his Council, and also the position in which he and his colleagues stood at the time they advised me to dissolve.

42. I quite admit that when a Council is backed by a majority of the House, a Governor is bound in ordinary cases to follow their advice, and that it is chiefly by his influence and his persuasion that he must endeavour to direct their conduct: but Mr. Johnston would place a Governor in the same position as the Queen and the Council in the position of the Cabinet at home, forgetting entirely that the Governor is himself responsible to the Home Government, and that it is no excuse for him to say in answer to any charge against his administration of affairs, I did so by the advice of my Council.

43. Mr. Johnston also forgets the position the Council were in at the time they advised a Dissolution.

44. The Executive Council obtains its authority from representing a majority of the Assembly: and at the time the advice was given, they did not represent that majority, because a vote of want of confidence had passed, and therefore their advice ceased to carry that weight which under other circumstances would attach to it.

45. In the Minute of Council in which they advised the Dissolution they said that they were willing to take the responsibility of the advice they gave: but in the event of their not realizing the majority they promised themselves, which to say the least of it was problematical, of what use would that assurance have been?

46. They could not have been worse off than they were, because they were already defeated, and in the event of the people deciding against them, I should have been left to answer for having refused to acknowledge the vote of the majority, in a House which had only just been elected by the people—an act which I consider would have been most unconstitutional.

47. But Mr. Johnston states that I knew that the majority was constituted by members who were not qualified to sit, and that therefore I ought not to have accepted their vote.

48. On the other hand I maintain that I was not the person to judge in that matter, and that it is the inherent and undoubted right of Parliament to be its own judge of the eligibility of its members.

49. The law says that controverted elections shall be tried by Committees, composed in a certain manner, and they were so tried.

50. Mr. Johnston says that the Committees decided contrary to law and evidence, and thus brought about a state of things differing only and very slightly, as to the means by which brought about, from that which I so strongly professed to deprecate.

51. I submit to your Lordship that the difference as regards the action which it was my duty to take in the matter was very material.

52. The Law lays down a certain mode by which controverted elections shall be tried, and the decisions so arrived at declared to be final.

53. What I did deprecate, was, the idea that the House should by a resolution, or by an *ex post facto* law, passed by a party majority, prevent these cases of disqualification being enquired into and decided upon by the tribunals constituted by law for that purpose.

54. Had such an attempt been made, I do think that a just cause for a dissolution would have been given, and gladly would I have availed myself of it, because as it must be evident to your Lordship, had a constitutional cause for a Dissolution existed, I should at once have relieved myself from all difficulty and embarrassment by resorting to it, as it was a matter of the most perfect indifference to me which party was in power, provided that party commanded a majority in the Legislature.

55. But to expect that I should step in, after all the cases had been tried before the legal tribunals, constitute myself a judge of their actions, and declare by the act of dissolving that I considered that the members of the several Committees had perjured themselves, would have been a totally different matter, and one which could hardly have been expected by any one whose vision of the constitutional aspect of the question was not dimmed by party feeling.

56. The Committees had decided, either because they considered that the

cases brought before them had not been proved, or because they did not in their opinion come within the law, that the members were duly elected; and, according to my view, this decision is by law as final as the verdict of a jury in a legal prosecution, and I had no more right to question their decision than I should have to question the verdict of a jury.

57. If it is true, as Mr. Johnston states, that the gentlemen whom he declares disqualified “now sit in the perversion of law, of judgment and truth,” I can only say that it has been caused by the loose manner in which the law under which he says they are disqualified was framed, as it provided no means of enforcing its provisions beyond the ordinary action of a Committee.

58. Had a clause been inserted enabling pecuniary penalties to be recovered in the Supreme Court against any one who should sit contrary to its enactments, all difficulty would have been avoided.

59. This provision does exist in a former law passed to exclude judges of the Supreme Court and certain other officers from sitting in the Legislature, and is uniformly inserted in all laws of a similar kind in England; and I hold Mr. Johnston himself responsible, if in the present case the law has, as he says, been violated, because at the time when it passed and received his support he held the office of Attorney General, with a majority in the Assembly to back him, and it was his duty as head of the Government and Law Officer of the Crown, to take care that such provisions as were necessary for enforcing the law were introduced into the Bill.

60. Had a provision of this kind existed, no such difficulty as he complains of could have occurred, as actions might then have been brought for the recovery of the penalties, in the Supreme Court, where the question could have been decided; and had a majority of the Assembly attempted to retain a member in his seat against the judgment of that Court, sufficient grounds would I think have been given for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative; but I do not think that the Prerogative ought to be used simply because the Legislature passed an Act which it did not provide the means of enforcing.

61. Mr. Johnston seems to doubt whether what has taken place here could have taken place in England under similar circumstances. I frankly admit I think it could not; but it is not because the Royal Prerogative would have been there interposed, but because the decisions of sworn Committees would not have been questioned, and because no man calling himself a British Statesman, could be found, who would consent for one moment to hold office, much less endeavour to cling to it after he had been defeated in the country, and the Committees appointed according to law had declared against him, even though he might himself think that the Committees had arrived at a wrong decision.

62. But it appears to me that Mr. Johnston destroys the whole force of his argument by one paragraph in his paper, where he asserts:

“Had the question indeed been whether a particular member returned to serve in Parliament were or were not ineligible from holding office, and no more than this, it had mattered little when or how the question had been settled, whether by the action of the House according to numerous precedents or by Committee or petition; but such was not the case. Men known to Lord Mulgrave to be ineligible, by combining together created a majority in the Assembly, and having by their own votes postponed the consideration of their ineligibility, although indisputable evidence of the fact was brought before the House and placed in Lord Mulgrave’s hands in the interval thus obtained, and, forming a bare majority, passed a vote of want of confidence and called upon the Lieutenant Governor to change the Government.”

63. This at once shews the real motive which has induced Mr. Johnston to address your Lordship.

64. It is not in consequence of my refusal to dissolve, not because the cases of disqualification were referred to Committees, not because the law, as Mr. Johnston states, has been violated, that he considers so great an injury has been committed, but it is because his government was turned out, that he complains.

65. He frankly admits, that had the question indeed been whether a particular member returned to serve in Parliament were or were not ineligible from holding office, and no more than this, it had mattered little when or how the question had been settled.

66. In this one paragraph, according to my view, Mr. Johnston gives up the whole of his case. It was or it was not, right, that these cases should be tried by Committees constituted in the manner prescribed by law; if it was right, then Mr. Johnston has no cause to complain of my conduct—if it was not right, how can he say that if the question had only been whether a particular member were ineligible or not it would have mattered little when or how the question had been settled.

67. Surely if Mr. Johnston's real reason for addressing your Lordship had been the indignation felt by his party and himself at the violation of law which he says has taken place, his indignation would have been the same whether his Government had been turned out or not.

68. The rights of the constituency and the violation of the law would have been equally affected; and yet this, Mr. Johnston says, would have mattered little.

69. It is therefore only because his Government was overthrown, that he could no longer endure the enormity which had been committed.

70. I, on the other hand, believe, that the question which it was my duty to determine, was, whether I or the Committees ought to decide on the eligibility or ineligibility of these members to sit in the Assembly.

71. I believe, and I think your Lordship will agree with me, that the Committees were the proper tribunal for the purpose; and whether their decision would prove favorable to Mr. Johnston's party or not, was a matter with which I had nothing to do, and it was one which I never for a moment suffered to enter into my consideration.

72. If the Committees had decided in his favour, and he had thus obtained a majority, I should have been happy to have received Mr. Johnston and such of his colleagues as still retained their seats in the Assembly, back again as my advisers; but as after the decision of the Committees, his party was left in a minority of seven, as was proved by a vote of Confidence having been carried by that majority, I maintain he has no right to complain that I still retain my present Government.

73. With regard to the case of the Attorney General, the circumstances are somewhat different.

74. The Committee there reported that a single case of bribery had been proved, but doubting their power under the law to unseat a member for bribery, they referred the case with all the evidence to the House.

75. The Assembly on this reference, regarded it as necessary to a right decision to examine for themselves the testimony upon which the Committee had reported the existence of bribery, and upon such examination declared by a majority that the testimony was unworthy of credit.

76. I thought at the time that it was the province of the Committee to have unseated Mr. Archibald, if bribery were here, as it has been made by law in England, a legitimate ground for doing so, and if it were not (and from a careful examination of the law I believe it is not), their examination into the charge of bribery as well as their decision thereon was beyond the scope of their authority.

77. But even supposing that I am wrong in this view, I thought that considering all the circumstances of the case, I ought not to set myself against the conclusion at which a majority of the House had arrived, but that I should rather await the result of a prosecution before a jury for the penalty prescribed by law against bribery which it was publicly stated it was intended to institute.

78. I informed the Attorney General, however, at the time, that if a conviction in a Court of Law occurred, I should feel it my duty to require him to withdraw from the Council and from his Office of Attorney General; and in this view he entirely concurred.

79. As yet no prosecution has taken place. I need hardly add that I should not permit the Law Officers to interfere with any prosecution, whatever shape it may assume, if any should be instituted, nor would it I am sure be their wish to do so.

80. Until this case was brought under my notice, I was not aware of the very unsatisfactory position in which the law relating to bribery stands in this Province; but now that I have become cognizant of it, I shall not fail to draw the attention of the Legislature to the question, on the meeting of the Assembly, and my Government have pledged themselves to prepare and bring in a Bill on this subject.

81. Mr. Johnston further accuses me of creating a new office for Mr. Young, without the sanction of the Legislature or the Imperial authority.

82. This I maintain is not borne out by facts; and I refer your Lordship to the sixth paragraph in the Royal Instructions.

“And it is our pleasure, and you are hereby authorised, to appoint by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Province, one member of our said Executive Council, to preside in your absence, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead.

83. This is all that has been done in the case of Mr. Young, who is one of the non-official members of the Executive Council holding that Commission.

84. As regards the compact that Mr. Johnston asserts has been made, by which Mr. Young is to succeed to the Chief Justiceship, I know nothing.

85. I know no law by which it is necessary to appoint the Attorney General to that office, and if my Council advised me to appoint any other member of the Legal profession to that post, I should not hesitate to do so.

86. Another charge is, that Mr. McCully holds the office of Solicitor General in combination with the office of the Head of the Railway Board, he being in the Legislative Council.

87. The duties of Solicitor General are not onerous, and Mr. McCully holds the office without salary, by which a saving is made to the Colony; and as regards his sitting in the Legislative Council, Mr. Johnston himself at one time held the office of Solicitor General when a member of that body.

88. As regards the Head of the Railway Board being a non-political office, the Law itself provides that that officer may hold a seat in either branch of the Legislature, and therefore I do not see how it can justly be called non-political.

89. As regards the dismissals from office, very few have taken place; Mr. Johnston mentions two, and therefore I suppose he considers them the strongest cases he can bring forward.

90. As I entered fully into the case of Mr. Hamilton in my despatch, No. 58, 26th May, I need not touch further on it at present.

91. Mr. McNab held a seat in the Legislative Council, and therefore clearly came within the scope of those who are liable to be removed by a change of Government; and as the management of the Railway was a prominent ground of attack on my late Government, it is not surprising that on coming into power my present advisers were anxious to make a change in that department.

92. I think I have now answered all of the accusations brought against me by Mr. Johnston, and I trust that I have proved to your Lordship, that Mr. Johnston, looking at matters under the excitement of party feeling, has taken an erroneous view of my conduct.

93. I say nothing of the general tone and spirit of his letter, or of the propriety of selecting the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this Province as an opportunity of entering into cases of this kind; of these I leave your Lordship to form your own judgment, but I can only say that either then or at any other time I shall be prepared to meet any charge which Mr. Johnston may wish to bring against me.

94. To say that I approve of everything that has been done on either side would be to state that which is not the case; but of this I am sure, that I have never shewn any bias for one political party over the other, since I have been in the Province.

95. I refused a dissolution, not because I had myself any objection to an appeal to the people, or because I wished to favor or serve my present advisers, but because I did not conceive that there was any Constitutional reason for dissolving a House which had only just been elected; and I can only say, if your Lordship thinks differently and sees fit to direct me to dissolve, backed by your authority I shall be perfectly ready to do so; but entertaining the opinion I do I should not feel justified in taking that step on my own responsibility.

96. I have left to my Government the task of defending their own conduct, and I herewith enclose a minute of Council in which they put forward their vindication of their own acts, while I confined myself to those transactions where my conduct is attacked.

I have &c.,

(Signed,) MULGRAVE

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia,
13th June. 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
&c. &c. &c.

In addressing your Grace, the condition of public affairs in Nova-Scotia of which you cannot be uninformed, furnishes I believe sufficient reason for inviting your consideration to the subject of this letter. For my intrusion on your Grace's notice, my apology is, that I am but the medium through which may conveniently be conveyed the sentiments of a large political party in this Province with which for many years I have had the honor to be associated in a prominent position.

Your Grace will fall under no misapprehension, in believing that the sentiments I may feebly express, warmly animate thousands of Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony, who ardently desire that the opportunity should be afforded the people of constitutionally passing upon the means by which the Provincial Government has succeeded in obtaining power and is now constituted, and who dread the blighting influence upon the present and future well being of their country of an example of the successful achievement of power by open and flagrant violation of law and honor—while the prerogative of the Crown, committed to His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave for the purpose of meeting emergent cases, and averting such abuses, was laid aside by the Queen's Representative, to become hereafter insignificant in its impotency, should the precedent which His Excellency has set be sanctioned.

It is not my purpose to go fully into the subject, or to sustain my statements by the proofs at my command.

It is to secure for those whose feelings and interests I represent, the occasion and opportunity of doing so at large, at the time which shall be deemed most expedient and appropriate, that I now write.

In anticipation of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it is deemed expedient that questions deeply affecting the feelings and interests, and arousing the passions of the people, should not be permitted, until that event has passed over, to be publicly agitated in any manner that may tend to mar the harmony and unanimity with which the whole people, irrespective of their internal divisions, ought, and I believe are, prepared to greet the visit of the heir apparent, in himself an object of loyal and affectionate regard, and yet more so as representing a Sovereign revered and beloved.

But your Grace's presence is expected at the same time, and should it not be deemed inexpedient, a Deputation will be prepared to submit to your Grace as H. M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, facts which demand investigation in relation to the public affairs of this Province, unless the principles essential to national morality and order, are henceforth to be contemned and despised.

Your Grace I presume was made acquainted with the Minute of Council of His Excellency Lord Mulgrave's late Advisers, and His Excellency's reply on the question of dissolution previously to the formation of the present Administration; but the communication to your Grace of those papers never having been made public, I think it proper to send a printed copy herewith.

His Excellency on that occasion narrowed the issue within the most contracted limit, and by refusing to open his eyes to known facts evaded the solemn responsibilities of his position. Had the question indeed been whether a particular Member returned to serve in Parliament were or were not ineligible from holding office, and no more than this, it had mattered little when or how the question had been settled, whether by the action of the House according to numerous precedents, or by committee, or petition. But such was not the case. It was this:—Men known by Lord Mulgrave to be ineligible, by combining together created a majority in the Assembly, and having by their votes postponed the consideration of their ineligibility—although indisputable evidence of the fact was brought before the House and placed in Lord Mulgrave's hands, in the interval thus obtained, and forming a bare majority, passed a vote of want of confidence, and called on the Lieutenant Governor on that vote to change his Government. Lord

Mulgrave saw in this but a technical question, relating to the right of the House over questions of the eligibility of its Members; and accepting the vote of a majority of two,—of whom at least three were known to him to be ineligible to serve in Parliament,—thereupon changed his Government, leaving it, as he said, to Committees thereafter to determine the questions of ineligibility, which being merely inquiries depending on law and evidence, he doubted not the Committees on their oaths would decide according to law and evidence.

It is difficult to appreciate the definite results which Lord Mulgrave contemplated. If law were to prevail, things, as far as His Excellency had any means of judging, would be put back in their former condition, after the obstruction of public business, and the many inconveniences that attend a change of Government, had been incurred without object or reason. If law were to be violated, His Excellency could not fail to perceive that the position of public affairs would be essentially the same with that he so strongly professed to deprecate,—essentially the same, and differing only and very slightly as to the means by which brought about,—when he declared that were the House to remove an ineligibility by legal enactment, it would be an enormity demanding the interposition of the prerogative.

Among the peculiarities with which Lord Mulgrave has surrounded himself, it is not the least that for the sake of a policy offering no higher results, he should have deemed it proper to assume a position which a Lieutenant Governor ought never to occupy, except for some object of essential moment, or on some grave necessity—that of rejecting the advice of Constitutional Councillors, and assuming a responsibility which the Constitution aims to transfer to those who are immediately responsible to the people.

I believe dissolution was the proper course for His Excellency to have pursued for the complete disentanglement of the existing embarrassment, but I beg to be understood as by no means intimating that there were not other means in His Excellency's power by which he might have met the emergency of his situation, and yet have avoided the measure he adopted of changing the Administration on the vote of a majority such as that he acted upon.

The fruits of Lord Mulgrave's policy were not long in being manifested. His new advisers showed their weakness in not daring to announce to Parliament their acceptance of office, because as they averred the vacancy of seats that would have followed would have placed them in a minority, and in consequence the Session was adjourned for a month on a motion carried by a member still nominally in opposition.

Conscious of the reaction in public sentiment, their leader Mr. Young ventured not to accept the office of Attorney General and face again his constituents, although that office was important to the high professional preferment he sought, and his relinquishment of the office of Attorney General involved the necessity of a compact by which that preferment should be turned aside from its ordinary channel in his favor when the occasion should arise; and to cover this novel and humiliating position, Lord Mulgrave created for Mr. Young an office unknown in Nova-Scotia, upon the forced construction of a passage in the Royal Commission or instructions designed for another object, without the sanction of the Legislature or the Imperial Authorities. No lawyer was found in their ranks to accept the office of Solicitor General and return to his Constituency, and the Solicitor Generalship was given to a member of the Legislative Council, who became also a member of the Executive Council, and yet was appointed to a subordinate office of the highest importance and the largest income, never before held by a member of the Government—the head of the Railway Board, which when created was declared to be emphatically non-political.

Yet with a Government formed on a basis thus uncertain and contingent, to use the mildest expression, and publicly exhibiting such unmistakable evidence of weakness, did Lord Mulgrave sanction and permit an immediate dismissal and change of several subordinate officers of more or less importance, evicting the Registrar of Deeds at Halifax from an office of considerable value entirely unpolitical, and the Hon. James McNab the Chairman of the Railway Board, an old officer of the highest character and position; without notice, complaint or charge.

When the House met at the end of a month's adjournment, the same sense of imbecility marked the conduct of the present Government, and led to a violation of Parliamentary usage in delays which protracted the proceedings on the Election Committees in an unprecedented manner, among which was the postponement by a vote of a party majority embracing the eneligibile members, of the meeting of each Election Committee for periods exceeding a fortnight from the time of drawing the Committee; nor did the leader of the Government hesitate to assert his reason for this delay, to be the necessity of passing the Revenue Bills before the Committee had time to report, lest their majority should be lost.

The cases of ineligibility were numerous, and marked by varied circumstances. All of these will be the subject of future explanation and comment. I confine myself at present to the three cases especially selected by the late Administration, on two of which Mr. Smith's and Mr. Cochran's, Mr. Young was the Chairman; and on the other, Mr. McLellan's, two of the Executive Council, Messrs. Wier and Locke were members—Mr. Locke being Chairman.

These cases were clear beyond the shadow of doubt; and in one of these, that of Mr. Smith, on which Mr. Young presided, the petitioning Candidate was as clearly entitled to his seat in consequence of public notice of the ineligibility given at the hustings, as the sitting member was unquestionably ineligible. Yet the casting vote of Mr. Young confirmed Mr. Smith in his seat—the casting vote of Mr. Locke confirmed Mr. McLellan in his seat, and Mr. Young in the case of Mr. Cochran concurred in reporting the eligibility of that gentleman.

Nevertheless, the eligibility of these three members was incapable of question or doubt. The law was simple and unambiguous. The facts were equally clear and certain. That they held offices of profit and emolument under the Provincial Government and received fees and remuneration, were facts proved from the archives of the public offices, and by their own signatures—that two of them resigned long after their election, was proved under their own hands—the other boldly held and exercised his office up to the time when the Committee reported, and probably holds and exercises it at this hour.

That these persons were by law ineligible Lord Mulgrave knew before he formed his present Administration: he knew it on the authority of Sir Henry S. Keating. But he knew it also as every man of common sense in Nova Scotia knew it by the exercise of his own understanding.

The Reports of the Committees have altered neither the law nor the facts. They who were ineligible sat, before the Reports of the Committee, in defiance of law; they now sit on the perversion of law, of judgment, and of truth.

But let your Grace reflect that this perverting of law has been open and notorious—known alike to Lord Mulgrave and the humblest citizen, that it has been effected in the highest places, securing in its results the most exalted positions in Society and the powers of Government, and leading to the most elevated judicial situation in the land—enacted in the Legislature and sanctioned by His Excellency the Queen's Representative at the Council Board—and then your Grace will not fail to see in this question that which transcends ordinary Political discussions, and disputes involving the most momentous interests of society.

Monstrous as these proceedings must appear to your Grace, the Legislature was not permitted to rise without still further degradation. The Committee drawn and struck to try the petition against Mr. Archibald, the Attorney General, found him guilty of wilful and direct bribery, clearly proved out of the mouth of his own witness, and by his own handwriting. The Committee reported the bribery to the House, but doubting their own power under our law to expel for that offence, left that question and the duty it involved to the House; not only did the Government refuse to expel Mr. Archibald, but by a strictly party vote refused the report of a sworn Committee, and declared him to be entirely innocent.

Your Grace will not be surprised to learn that an immense majority of the people of this country, embracing a large proportion of the wealth,

respectability, and intelligence of the Province, have witnessed with utter dismay and the deepest indignation, this illegal usurpation of power, the violation of law, the contemptuous disregard for the constitution of the country, and the trampling down of all authority in the Colony, while the prerogative upon which they confidently relied for protection from such outrages has in the hands of Lord Mulgrave been inert and powerless to uphold the most sacred institutions of the country, and the people have been denied the right to vindicate at the polls their dearest rights and most inestimable privileges.

I may be permitted briefly to recapitulate.

The Lieutenant Governor refused to dissolve the Legislature upon the advice of his constitutional advisers, who demanded that the people should be appealed to ere an illegal usurpation of power was permitted; owing to the inability of the party assuming power, to retain the confidence of even the Constituencies they then represented, the Constitution was violated by the creation of new offices, without the sanction of Parliament, and their bestowal upon members of the Government, irrespective of the voice of the people, as also by the appointment of members of the Government to lucrative subordinate offices contrary to all previous usages; Lord Mulgrave permitted the expulsion from non-political offices of a number of gentlemen, without any complaint having been made or any previous notice having been given to them, although he had recently transmitted to your Grace Mr. Young's declaration that one of the principles formally raised and decided at the hustings at the last general election was, "that public officers of unblemished reputation should not be summarily and unjustly dismissed from the public service"; an *ex post facto* eligibility was conferred upon supporters of the Government by the direct action of Mr. Young and other members of the Government, irrespective of law, right and justice; successive violations of law and the usages of Parliament have ensued, by which the Legislature has been brought into contempt, until the report of a sworn Committee has been reversed, and a member found guilty of direct bribery has not only been retained in his seat but sustained by Lord Mulgrave in the office of Attorney General.

In referring as I have to these acts, it has not been for the purpose of inviting any direct interference on the part of the British Government in our local affairs, but simply and respectfully to demand on the part of the people that a Lieutenant Governor shall not become a party to acts so derogatory to British rule, by denying to the electors of the Province the opportunity of redressing their own grievances, and by His Excellency sustaining a Government in opposition to the well understood wishes of the people, which owed even the illegal majority it obtained to false issues long since exploded.

The just indignation naturally aroused by conduct so flagrant, and pervading the public mind throughout the country, would long ere this have manifested itself in the most unmistakable manner, were it not for the unwillingness of all parties to allow anything to mar the enthusiasm that ought to prevail upon an occasion so august as the visit of the Heir apparent to the British Crown.

If your Grace does not consider the time inappropriate to receive a deputation upon this subject when here, the occasion will gladly be made available, to bring the whole subject fully under your notice, but if that course be not convenient to your Grace, the discussion of this question must be postponed until your return to England, when it will be submitted at length for the consideration of the British Government, and I trust will obtain that attention which the paramount importance of the interests involved demands.

None deprecate more strongly than I do any appeal to Downing Street in the management of our local affairs, but in our present circumstances that course seems unavoidable.

Did the Lieutenant Governor depend upon the people of Nova Scotia for His office (were it possible to suppose that he would have assumed the responsibility he has) to them would have been the appeal; but appointed without our concurrence, by Imperial Authority, His Excellency having alike disregarded the opinions of his constitutional advisers and the instruc-

tions of the Crown to use the prerogative in vindication of the law, and the character of the legislature, no recourse is left but to appeal to the source from whence his authority is derived.

The people of this Province will ask from the British Government no consideration but such as the people of England would, under like circumstances demand and receive; and if what has been enacted here within the last few months would never have been ventured there, or if attempted would not have been endured, I confidently hope that Nova Scotians will not be denied the opportunity of vindicating their own character and institutions at the hustings, which is all that is sought from your Grace.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

J. W. JOHNSTON.

Report of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, on the subject of Mr. Johnston's letter to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 13th June, 1860.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having laid before the Executive Council, the copy of a letter dated 13th June, addressed by the Honorable James W. Johnston to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and that letter having been referred to the Executive Council, they respectfully beg to report:

Four Enclosures.

That the ostensible object of Mr. Johnston's letter, is to induce the Colonial Secretary to order a dissolution of the parliament of Nova Scotia at a most inappropriate and inconvenient time, without any public necessity to warrant such a step, and against the judgment of the Queen's representative and that of his constitutional advisers.

As Mr. Johnston cannot but know that such an order, implying a censure on the Lieutenant Governor, would not be issued by any Colonial Secretary in the present day without the gravest necessity, and that nothing can be more frivolous than the case he has conjured up, his real object would appear to be, to blame Lord Mulgrave for his own political misfortunes, and to attract towards his Lordship the censure of the Imperial Government, for no better reason than that Mr. Johnston is out of office, and that Lord Mulgrave did not sacrifice his own prospects and violate the constitution, by a vain endeavour to sustain him, without his being able to sustain himself by a parliamentary majority.

Before deciding hastily on the action of the Lieutenant Governor, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle will no doubt enquire whether Mr. Johnston has been so successful in his guidance of former Governors as to make his advice indispensable to Lord Mulgrave; or whether he has so accurately measured the direction and strength of public opinion, upon other occasions, as to have qualified himself, while in opposition, to dictate to the Queen's representative when the House of Assembly should be dissolved, or to foretell, in any very prophetic spirit, what would be the result of an appeal to the people, should that vexatious and very unnecessary experiment upon their patience be tried.

From 1836 to 1840 Mr. Johnston aided Sir Colin Campbell in the very hopeful experiment, at which all British America now smiles, of trying to govern with a minority, and in open defiance of two-thirds of the people's representatives.

Included in the coalition formed by Mr. Uniacke and Mr. Howe in 1840, in an evil hour he induced Lord Falkland to dissolve a House that was honorably sustaining his Government, just as he would now have Lord Mulgrave dissolve an Assembly which has dispatched the public business, voted the supplies, and having granted the first effective provision for the local defence of the Province that has been made for many years, is loyally expecting the Heir Apparent to the Throne to survey, in Nova Scotia, a scene of material prosperity, general contentment and perfect freedom, over which

Mr. Johnston's personal discontents, however much to be regretted, will scarcely cast a shade.

The history of this Province records Mr. Johnston's achievements in the science of Government, from 1844 to 1848. Having incensed a friendly House by an unnecessary dissolution, and driven the most influential of his colleagues from the Council by an unpopular appointment, he clung to office with but a majority of one, and ruled with a fragmentary Council, in which there were often three or four seats, and important offices, vacant for months together. Twice, during that period, did he vainly solicit the support of the men he had wedged out of the Council, and was at last driven to the inexpressible humiliation, of seeking to coalesce with a gentleman whom, for three years, he had endeavoured to proscribe. Fortunately for the Lieutenant Governor, he retired from the Province before the election of 1847, which by an overwhelming majority, condemned Mr. Johnston's Administration, and gave, for the next nine years, power to men who hold it now. This was the period of great material progress, of the settlement of old vexed questions, of the satisfactory adjustment of the Civil List, and of internal improvements of various kinds; and if His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has leisure for the investigation, he will certainly discover that this Province is never so tranquil, so happy, and so prosperous, as when Mr. Johnston is in opposition. His Grace will discover something more—that any Governor who is advised by Mr. Johnston is soon driven or dragged out of the old paths of the constitution, and involved in a labyrinth of small wars and unpopular proceedings, which at once impair his usefulness and retard the improvement of the Province. He pretends now to desire a dissolution of the Assembly, and if the Executive Council had only their own rights or feelings to care for, they would advise your Excellency to gratify him without a moment's hesitation; because they know that a crushing defeat, more humiliating than the last, would be the result to Mr. Johnston and his party. But the dissolution of Parliament is a serious matter. The rights of fifty-five gentlemen, who have honorably discharged their public duties, and who ought not, without a grave public necessity, to be put to the trouble and cost of a General Election, are to be considered. Nor should the people of Nova Scotia, so lately agitated by electoral contests, and now turning to industrial pursuits, with a full assurance that those contests are not and ought not to be renewed for the next four years, be withdrawn from their labours and compelled to waste the summer in political agitation.

However lightly the gentlemen in opposition may regard the feelings of the members, or the interests of the people, those who are intrusted with the business of Government are not likely to forget, that two general elections in two successive years, can only be justified when all the ordinary resources of the constitution have been exhausted. That a dissolution, if granted, would much improve Mr. Johnston's position, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle may fairly doubt, if aware of the fact that no public man was ever so inaccurate an interpreter of the feelings of the people he professes to represent, or so sure to be beaten at a General Election on issues distinctly raised.

For the majority that sustained the Government of which he was a member from 1840 to 1844 he was indebted to Mr. Uniacke and Mr. Howe. For the majority of one or two which barely protected him from defeat from 1844 to 1847, but gave him no substantial power, he was indebted to Lord Falkland's personal influence, and to the patronage of the Government.

He appealed to the country in 1847, and was defeated by a large majority. He was beaten at the General Election in 1851, and again in 1855. In 1859 he went to the country with aids and accessories rarely combined in Nova Scotia, and with an elaborate readjustment of the representation, by an Act framed for the very purpose of preserving his majority, carried in the face of the most determined opposition, and was beaten again.

He went to the country with a majority of nine, equal to a majority of 106 in the House of Commons, giving him all the doubtful politicians, with all the men unpledged, some of whom have since joined the Government side; yet he came back in a minority of 3, equal to 35 in the House of

Commons. Such a defeat ought, we humbly conceive, to satisfy the insane ambition even of a man who measures his popularity by his disasters, and who is never so certain that the people of Nova Scotia are about to rise up in his defence, as when they have just overthrown him.

The Return appended to this Report proves the very decisive character of the electoral contest in 1859.

Enclosure 1.

Mr. Johnston, who two years before won the County of Annapolis by a majority of 393, at that election was nearly defeated, retaining his seat but by a majority of 17. Mr. Young who threw himself into the County of Cumberland, represented by the late Provincial Secretary, came in at the head of the poll, Dr. Tupper being nearly thrown out by a third candidate whom he beat but by 19 votes. Mr. Johnston's Financial Secretary, who had a majority of 325 in 1857, was defeated by majorities severally of 69 and 159, by gentlemen supporting the present Government. Mr. John Campbell, another member of Mr. Johnston's administration, who at the previous election had a majority of 263, though returned by the Sheriff with a majority of 6, was unseated on a scrutiny, with a majority of 8 against him. Mr. Charles Campbell, another member of the Executive Council, not only lost his previous majority of 272, but was 509 behind his opponents at the close of the Election for Victoria.

Collectively these five members of Mr. Johnston's administration were beaten by 2032 votes; three of them were thrown out, and the other two, having all the influence of office to aid them, only retained their seats by majorities severally of 17 and 19. With these returns upon his table, Lord Mulgrave, the opposition contended, would have been justified in demanding that Mr. Johnston should either meet the Legislature or tender his resignation. Embarrassed for nine months by that gentleman's refusal to do either, His Lordship would indeed have failed in his duty to his Sovereign and to this country, and have ignored his training in the august Parliament of the Empire, had he permitted Mr. Johnston hopelessly to embroil him with the people's representatives, and throw the public affairs of the Province into utter confusion.

While these returns mark the rapidity of the scale by which Mr. Johnston and his friends descended in public estimation before the change of Government, the returns of the departmental elections disprove, in an official and emphatic manner, his assertion that there has been a reaction in public sentiment since the present Government was formed. In Colchester the Attorney General increased his majority from 100 to 225. In Hants the Provincial Secretary increased his from 200 to 556, and in Halifax the Financial Secretary's majority was swelled from 676 to 915. Mr. Johnston may affect to see in these returns "unmistakeable evidence of weakness;" but if by even the indulgence of an enlarged credulity we assume that he is sincere, the Earl of Mulgrave can hardly be blamed for not sharing the delusion.

The Council vainly look abroad, over the surface of society, for evidence of the intense excitement at the wrongs of Mr. Johnston, which that gentleman, with a self-complacency truly characteristic, so touchingly describes.—When his Government fell there was no excitement, it being in everybody's mind a foregone conclusion that any Government must fall of which he was the leader.

There has certainly been no excitement since, except in the columns of two wretched newspapers, edited by Mr. Johnston's friends, that have teemed with articles of which his letter to the Duke of Newcastle appears to be a new edition. Notwithstanding their disinterested efforts to persuade the people of Nova Scotia that the present Government were usurpers, "achieving power "by open violation of law and order," that "Lord Mulgrave had evaded the "solemn responsibilities of his position," and that "the most momentous interests of society" were in jeopardy, it is marvellous with what cool indifference his countrymen have viewed this "good man struggling with the storms of "fate."

Not a political meeting has been held in any part of Nova Scotia for six months, nor have we, in the form of petition or remonstrance from any portion of the people, the faintest indication that they are much distressed at seeing the

Lieutenant Governor surrounded by gentlemen enjoying the confidence of a parliamentary majority.

The spectacle disturbs Mr. Johnston, who never liked Responsible Government; but the people of this country do not share his apprehensions, or desire to go back to a system, long since exploded, in which Governors, by stretching the prerogative, and by "other means," could, for the benefit of some crafty politician, unable by fair means to sustain himself, defeat the legitimate expression of public sentiment, and set the people's representatives at defiance.

But Mr. Johnston would have the Duke of Newcastle to believe that the present administration rests on a majority of two. He knows that after the then opposition had elected a Speaker from their own ranks, they beat him by a majority of four on the first day of the session; and he knows that, from the moment when the present Administration was formed, it so commended itself to the good sense of the independent members, that before the close of the session a vote of confidence passed by a majority of seven, while a vote of censure hazarded by the opposition was rejected by a majority of nine. If then the committees, drawn and struck according to law, had declared the three members upon whose cases Mr. Johnston lays such stress, ineligible, the Government would have been protected against that gentleman's opposition by a majority of four or five, until Mr. Smith, Mr. Cochran and Mr. McLellan were re-elected, as they would have been without a doubt, and by largely increased majorities.

It is quite apparent that at no period of the session could Lord Mulgrave have acted otherwise than he did, and have kept within the rule and practice of the Constitution, and the modes of administration that are recognized in England. Mr. Johnston had clung around him for nine months after the elections, pretending that he had a majority when he had not, pretending that men were disqualified when they were not; during all that time trying those "other means" upon the majority, whom he vainly attempted to intimidate, to bewilder or corrupt.

When the House met, the mists cleared away, and Mr. Johnston and his friends were condemned by a clear majority of the Parliament, after he had had, it should be borne in mind, nine months, with all the power and patronage of Government in his hands, to strengthen himself by accessions, or new combinations, or by "other means," if he could. He failed—failed signally; Lord Mulgrave giving to him, down to the moment when the Constitution compelled His Lordship to accept his resignation, the most generous and entire support that any minister ever had from his Sovereign, or any colonial politician from a Lieutenant Governor.

How then can Mr. Johnston now venture to assert, that if he had been supported, if "other means" had been tried, Lord Mulgrave might have saved him?

But Mr. Johnston argues that the vote of want of confidence was passed by disqualified members. This is not true. The only man in the House not entitled to his seat was a member of Mr. Johnston's Government, and voted on his side, till displaced by the report of a committee towards the close of the session.

The only tribunals known to our laws, created by statute, and invested with as full power to judge of the law and the facts as any British jury is in a case of libel, contradict Mr. Johnston. Three of these committees, each of them having a majority of his own friends, repudiated his law; and, giving a generous and just interpretation to the statute, seated three of the men, said to be disqualified, before a single committee, on which the supporters of the Government were a majority, had reported. With what taste then can Mr. Johnston charge upon the Government, or upon its supporters, the interpretation given to the statute; or how can he dare to say, in presence of his friends, who, on their oaths, declared those gentlemen eligible to sit, that they were "ineligible," and that Lord Mulgrave, who constitutionally could know nothing of the matter, knew they were so before he formed his administration? Lord Mulgrave might suspect a Legislative Councillor to be insolvent, but he would not deny his right to vote till a competent tribunal had pronounced him a bankrupt. If the tribunal decided that he was not, how could any sane person complain because Lord Mulgrave assented to a Bill on which this member voted either before or after the decision?

If the Council understand Mr. Johnston's argument, it is this: that Lord Mulgrave should, for his benefit, have pronounced these gentlemen guilty before they were tried; and, when they were tried by sworn committees, fairly drawn by ballot from the ranks of members of both political parties, the House should have been punished by a dissolution, if some of its members had had the misfortune to differ with his Lordship in opinion; to differ, let it be borne in mind, on points of fact and law, of which, by statute, they were the sole judges, as to which any premature inquisition by his Lordship would have been as undignified and improper, as any attempt to question or review the decision by the House itself would have been illegal.

Had the three gentlemen, to whose cases Mr. Johnston now confines his attention, (there were six or seven paraded in his correspondence of last year), been really ineligible at the commencement of the Session, and been so pronounced by the committees at the end of it, Lord Mulgrave was bound, by the opinion of Her Majesty's Crown officers, to accept their vote, and to recognize their rights while in actual possession of their seats under the law. So far as the opinion of Sir Richard Bethell and Sir Henry S. Keating can be regarded as an instruction to Lord Mulgrave upon this point, it is peremptory. "There is nothing in the Act referred to which precludes a member, returned to the General Assembly, from sitting and voting until he has been decided by the House to have been 'ineligible.'" These gentlemen do not discriminate as to the kind of votes that were to be given. The members were clothed by this opinion with full powers, while they sat in Parliament, to vote out a Parish Bill or a Government. Lord Mulgrave had no authority to question their right to do either; and had he done so, the attempt would have been resisted, and gentlemen, clothed by their constituencies and by the highest legal opinion in the Empire, with Legislative powers, would not have very tamely yielded them, even to a Governor for whom they had the highest personal respect, if acting under the advice of a gentleman from whom the constituencies had withdrawn their confidence. Lord Mulgrave was bound to accept the vote, of which Mr. Johnston complains, not only by the legal opinion sent to him by the Duke of Newcastle, but by the necessities of the case. Had His Lordship done what the Crown Officers of England advised him he was not to do, disregarded the votes of men returned according to law, that he might retain an obnoxious minister, the House would probably have adjourned from day to day, and the whole business of the country would have been obstructed till Mr. Johnston had retired. Lord Mulgrave chose the wiser and truly constitutional course, and while the business of the year was done, the Revenue Bills secured, the questions of eligibility were left to be dealt with by the only tribunals before which they could be legitimately tried.

For the course pursued, His Lordship had a recent and very exalted precedent.

Her Majesty the Queen accepted Lord Derby's resignation, though that nobleman was voted out of office by gentlemen, some of whom were subsequently proved to have been at the time disqualified; and yet we never heard of Lord Derby making a whining complaint, that Her Majesty had not, before calling Lord Palmerston to Her Councils, satisfied herself of the eligibility of every man by whom the vote of want of confidence was sustained.

The Council are bound to observe, that this question of disqualification was presented to Her Majesty's Government by Mr. Johnston last year, in a spirit of great unfairness.

In a new and comparatively poor country like Nova-Scotia, order and civilization require that a multitude of small offices should be scattered over the face of it, which, though strictly speaking, they may be called offices of emolument, because some small fee or annual income results from their possession, yet are in reality offices of public convenience, often accepted and held for the honorary distinction they confer, but quite as often at great personal sacrifices, for the accomodation or security of the scattered communities in which the parties reside.

The object of all disqualifying statutes is to secure the independence of Parliament, by limiting the number of offices of substantial profit or emolument

by which the Crown may influence the course of legislation unfairly or corruptly.

It would be unwise to extend these disqualifications further than is indispensable to secure this object, or to narrow the range of choice, by excluding a large class of Her Majesty's subjects who are sacrificing their time and convenience for the public good, and whose emoluments are so insignificant that nobody, without a diseased imagination, would for a moment suspect that they could endanger their personal independence.

The Nova-Scotian statute was never intended to apply to this class of officers. This was perhaps the view taken of it by the committees. For instance, in Dr. Webster's case,—though gazetted as a Health Officer, where there was no port, it could not be proved that he had ever accepted a commission, acted, or received a fee. Mr. Cochran had received but eleven shillings in four years, and Mr. Chipman had never received a shilling out of the public Treasury, the small fees arising from the local office he held having been paid by the Dyke proprietors, by whom he had been selected, out of their own funds. Mr. Blanchard had resigned all his offices by telegraph before going to his election, a fact concealed from Lord Mulgrave and the Duke of Newcastle by Mr. Johnston in 1859. The only offices that could be regarded as of emolument were the way offices held by Mr. Smith and Mr. McLellan; but as there are 323 of these, with emoluments in a majority of cases not exceeding three or four pounds, the committees would not have exceeded their powers had they determined that it never was the intention of the Legislature to disqualify this large class of persons, who gave their time to the public for sums so small that they could not be regarded as any compensation for the valuable services rendered.

Mr. Johnston did not present this fair view of the statute, in the case which he prepared in 1859; and he withheld from the Crown Officers the entire copy of the Election law, by which they would have at once perceived, that whatever the disqualifications were, they were expressly withdrawn from adjudication by either the Lieutenant Governor or the House.

Mr. Johnston asserts that the three cases he has selected "were clear, beyond the shadow of a doubt," that "the law was simple and unambiguous, and the facts were equally clear and certain;" and he arraigns the decisions of Mr. Young and other members of the Government, as having been "irrespective of law, right, and justice." When expressions so intemperate as these, are used by a baffled politician to his successful rivals, they naturally awaken some distrust; and when a man under no responsibility censures, in such strong language, men who have acted under the highest obligations, and are quite as sensitive in their regard to character as himself, it may be proper to enquire whether these censures are deserved, or are only splenetic and childish effusions. It might be sufficient to say that the three members of the Government, who were left on the committees by Mr. Johnston and his friends, and were sworn according to law, exercised the powers with which the constitution invested them, and that their decisions cannot be questioned elsewhere. What shadow of right has Mr. Johnston, who was not sworn, and who may or may not be announcing his real opinions on these cases, to pass judgment, *ex cathedra*, and describe them as incapable of question? The three members of Government, so uncourteously and unfairly assailed in this letter, feel and know that they acted according to their convictions, and Mr. Young declared in his place in Parliament that he was ready to vindicate his decisions before any tribunal in the world.

It must certainly be conceded, even admitting for the sake of argument that Way Office Keepers, Coroners, Notaries Public, and other holders of petty offices were within the letter of the Act, that a statute which was capable of a construction so unforeseen, and pregnant with so many absurdities, was to be strictly guarded, and demanded the clearest proof. It must also be conceded that the evidence which would have been sufficient, as against the individual rights of the sitting member, ought not to affect those of his constituency which were also at stake—the member to be unseated by the holding of office must be shewn to have held it, and to have qualified himself to exercise its functions in strict conformity to the law. Now in the two cases of Mr. McLellan and Mr. Smith, the appointment did not proceed from the Governor in Council, but from the Post Master General, who, with the approbation of the Governor in Council may establish Way

Offices, but has no legal authority to appoint the officer; and in the case of Mr. Smith the appointment was neither communicated to the Governor in Council nor made with their approbation. On what pretence then could it be said that the requisitions of the statute of 1858 had been complied with, and that the holding of Way Offices, under circumstances so dubious and irregular, should vacate the seats.

But Mr. Johnston now goes further, and contends that Mr. Smith's seat should have been assigned to the petitioning candidate, who was largely in the minority, notwithstanding that by the practice of the House of Commons as stated by the Crown Officers of England, it has been more usual in cases of ineligibility, clearly made out, to declare the election void.

In the case of Mr. Cochran it could not be proved that he ever held a Commission, or been sworn into office, which in this Province a Coroner must be, "before a Judge of the Supreme Court, or the Custos of the County;" and until he is so sworn, it must be held according to English rule, that he is not in full possession of his office.

This failure in the proof, of a material fact, is omitted by Mr. Johnston, while in his statement of the case in 1859 he omitted also the law. How then can his present denunciations or his past opinions command respect.

Mr. Johnston having, in 1859, laboured to persuade Lord Mulgrave and the Duke of Newcastle that the House would remove the supposed ineligibility of its members by an arbitrary act, or by an *ex post facto* resolution, and having, upon a case which only existed in his own imagination, extracted from the Crown Officers of England an opinion that such an attempt by the House to set the law at defiance would render it necessary for the Crown to put an end to its existence, he is now very angry that the House, not having committed the offence, has not been subjected to the punishment. Not only did the House not pass any *ex post facto* act or resolution, but they left every case to the free operation of the law, as it existed when the elections were run. They did in fact the very reverse of what Mr. Johnston told the Colonial Secretary they would do, and now, they by their acts having convicted him of libelling the Legislature of his own Province, the Council are at a loss to discover the propriety of making them pay the penalty when he alone is in fault.

Having, they trust, satisfactorily disposed of this branch of the subject, the Council may be pardoned for making a few comments upon some other passages of Mr. Johnston's letter.

It is obvious that Lord Mulgrave had the right, without any instructions from home, but subject to Her Majesty's approval, to appoint a President of the Executive Council, or any other officer that in his judgment was required to facilitate the transaction of public business. If a salary were required, and in this case it was not, the House would have had the right to grant or to withhold it.

But Lord Mulgrave held an instruction from the Crown, a copy of which is appended, authorizing him to appoint a President of Council, and he had the example of Canada to guide him, where such an office has been found greatly to facilitate the transaction of public business.

Enclosure 2.

In that Province the President of Council is handsomely paid; but if a gentleman could be got to do the duty in Nova-Scotia without remuneration, nobody ought to complain, and nobody has complained but Mr. Johnston. If other Governors chose to overlook their instructions, or if they did not attach much importance to the appointment, Lord Mulgrave was neither bound by their omissions, nor their policy, and Mr. Johnston ought, in all fairness, to have stated the fact to the Duke of Newcastle, that when he moved for the Queen's Instructions, and raised a discussion on this subject, the House refused to sustain him, and showed no disposition to sympathize with his jealous apprehensions.

The other objections to the construction of the Executive Council may be briefly answered. There is no obligation in England, or in this Province, resting on a minister, to consult the leader of the opposition in the construction of a Cabinet; and Mr. Johnston is perhaps the first politician that ever undertook to complain to the Sovereign, or to her Representative, of arrangements on which he could not constitutionally be consulted, for which he is not responsible, which are regulated by no statute, and which are only controlled by convenience, or by the nature of the materials out of which Cabinets are formed.

If Mr. Young, who could very easily be re-elected by any one of half a dozen constituencies, chose not to encounter the fatigues of a winter election, and to resign his claims to a Crown Office, which he had gratified his professional ambition by filling in previous years, why should Mr. Johnston, who never willingly resigned anything, complain? And if Mr. Young, with the full knowledge and approbation of all his political and personal friends, aspires to fill a judicial office, at some future and indefinite time, why should Mr. Johnston see in the honorable aspirations of a political rival, justified by the general voice of those who know him best, "a compact" of which the Council have no knowledge, and of the existence of which Mr. Johnston will be regarded, even by the Duke of Newcastle, as a very suspicious evidence.

That that gentleman should complain of Mr. McCully for accepting the Solicitor Generalship while sitting in the Legislative Council, will not surprise those who remember that Mr. Johnston himself was Solicitor General when he sat in the Legislative Council. To follow his own example, is in his opinion to violate the proprieties of public life.

The attack upon the Attorney General might have been spared. Mr. Archibald in nine years has run the County of Colchester five times, always winning his seat without any imputation of bribery, by handsome majorities. In the Session of 1859 Mr. Johnston so readjusted the constituencies of the County, as to throw into the riding now represented by Mr. Archibald a majority of his political opponents. This was a party manœuvre, aimed at a professional rival, of which no man in England would have dared to be guilty; of which any public man, in any country, but Mr. Johnston, would be ashamed. It did not succeed. On the 12th of May Mr. Archibald won his seat for Colchester by a majority of one hundred, bringing with him a colleague pledged to the same line of politics. Appointed to the office of Attorney General in February last, it was found by the opposition that no respectable man in the County could be got to oppose him. The Financial Secretary of Mr. Johnston's defeated Government, who had lost his own seat for Guysborough, was at last placed on the hustings, and the announcement made that the opposition intended to buy the County by a lavish expenditure. Extensive funds were raised in Halifax, subscriptions to this object being solicited by the friends and near relatives of Mr. Johnston. At the first public meeting held in the County, attended by Mr. Marshall, he openly declared the policy intended to be pursued, and throughout the election that policy was vigorously acted upon by his friends and supporters. Yet Mr. Archibald was triumphantly returned and his majority more than doubled.

Under the law carried by Mr. Johnston to readjust the representation, no provision was made for the necessary alterations in the oaths to electors. The Sheriff was therefore obliged to adapt the oaths to the circumstances of the case, and a petition against Mr. Archibald's return, mainly grounded on the conduct of the Sheriff, was presented to the House. It also contained a charge of bribery, trumped up to strengthen the case.

The chances of the ballot assigned to Mr. Archibald a committee of whom six were supporters of the late Government, and one only a political friend. Of the six, one at least was a contributor to the fund raised to unseat Mr. Archibald. Another, the Chairman, had not only aided in organizing the opposition to the Attorney General, and actively canvassing the county against him, had not only represented Mr. Marshall at the polls, and publicly protested against the legality of the Election, because the oaths were so administered by the Sheriff as to prevent electors from perjuring themselves, but had actually, as appears by the affidavit appended, attempted to bribe a respectable person to vote against Mr. Archibald, at the very election the merits of which he was sworn to try.

From a Committee so constituted, Mr. Archibald could expect no favour. They did, however, decide that there was nothing in the objection regarding the oaths.

The question of bribery, it will be recollected, touched an election where the member was returned by a majority of 222; yet one case only was attempted to be made out. That was the case of one Johnson, on whose evidence alone Mr. Archibald was implicated, and in the only point affecting

him, Johnson was distinctly contradicted by three unexceptionable witnesses who were present at the interviews to which he attests, and who distinctly state that no such conversation occurred as that to which Johnson swears.

In the face of this testimony, the Committee, by a strict party vote, expressed their opinion against Mr. Archibald, but not considering they had, by the laws of the Province, power to vacate the seat, they reported their opinion, together with the testimony, to the House for its decision.

The laws of England, on the subject of bribery, are clear and well defined. In Nova Scotia, the only statute on the subject imposes a penalty of one hundred pounds upon any person corruptly influencing the vote of an elector; but much doubt exists whether the Legislature intended anything more than a pecuniary penalty to attach to the offence, leaving it to the Assembly to deal as it should deem fit with any of its members convicted of such penalty by judicial proceedings in a court of law.

At all events, the Committee allege, as a reason for referring the matter back to the House, the doubt they entertain of their power to vacate the seat.

By the laws of this Province, the Report of an Election Committee vacating or confirming a seat is final; any other decision which they may report is, by the statute, made subject to its review; and it is expressly provided that the House may confirm or disallow it as it thinks proper. When, therefore, the opinion of the committee, with the evidence upon which it was founded, came before the House, it was in a position to deal with the whole question, and upon full review of all the facts and evidence, decided that there had been no bribery proved, and the grounds of the decision will be found in the Resolutions appended to this Report.

See Resolution page 177, Assembly Journals, 1860.

Mr. Johnson, in the vehemence of his expressions, at the enormity of the offence of bribery, conceals the fact that an affidavit was read on the floors of the House charging him with the same offence, and the Council has not yet heard of any attempt which he has made to vindicate his character by a prosecution. The case of Mr. Hamilton has been already reported upon.

As respects Mr. McNab, he was civilly asked to retire from the head of one of the most important departments in this country, which no Government can leave in the hands of an officer not enjoying its entire confidence. Mr. Howe resigned the same office in 1857, when Mr. Young's administration was overthrown; and the best justification of the change recently made, is to be found in the fact, that the expenses of the department were at once reduced by an annual saving of £4,500 on the appointment of Mr. McCully.

Mr. Johnson seems to regret that the Earl of Mulgrave does not owe his public position to the people of Nova Scotia, and thinks that his Lordship would have been a more impartial arbitrator if he had. That Lord Mulgrave had nothing to apprehend from the people, had his position depended on their choice, is to be found in the fact, that the same majority which defeated Mr. Johnston would have protected his Lordship.

But, in his independence of us all, we have the highest guarantee of his Lordship's impartiality; and no man who has marked Lord Mulgrave's dealings with all parties, and read the public documents by which his Lordship may be fairly judged, will attach the slightest importance to the splenetic and ungenerous charges and insinuations with which, we regret to observe, Mr. Johnston's letter is replete.

That the prerogative is not "insignificant in its impotency," Mr. Johnston and his friends will, perhaps, discover, should they do anything to provoke its legitimate exercise.

"The true art of governing," we apprehend, is "not to govern too much;" and the prerogatives of the Crown are never more powerful or more respected than when they are veiled by a just discretion, and are only exercised in accordance with an enlightened public opinion. When the present Executive Council are obliged to ask their political opponents three times in four years to assist them in carrying on the Government, as Mr. Johnston was compelled to do at no very remote period; or when they cling to a Governor's robe for nine months after they have lost their majority, the prerogative will be "impotent" indeed, should Lord Mulgrave fail to dismiss

them, for following an example which nobody would care to remember, did not the learned gentleman's vehement style of expression appropriately challenge a comparison of his language with his life.

The "embarrassments" that existed are now "completely disentangled." Lord Mulgrave has got a Government—the Government a working majority. The heads of Departments have been re-elected, and the legislative business of the country has been done; and although Mr. Johnston may be discontented, the Council do not think it is of much consequence where or when the Duke of Newcastle receives his deputation or listens to his complaints. Should he smother his griefs till a more appropriate period, perhaps he will shew his taste: but should he intrude them upon the Colonial Secretary during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Nova Scotia, we do not apprehend that His Grace's equanimity will be disturbed.

There is time enough for Mr. Johnston to take his grievances to England before the Prince embarks; and the Council would suggest the propriety of his discussing them in that country, where access to the highest standards of reference on constitutional questions would at once correct his views on many material points: and where at least the habitual practice of the amenities of public life would, if its contemplation did not remove his griefs, charm him into something like delicacy and moderation in their expression.

(Signed.)

WILLIAM YOUNG.
JOSEPH HOWE.
A. G. ARCHIBALD.
JONATHAN McCULLY.
WM. ANNAND.
J. H. ANDERSON.
BENJ. WIER.

June 26th, 1860.

ENCLOSURE 1.—RETURN.

		<i>Majority.</i>	<i>Minority.</i>
Mr. Johnston,	1857,	395	
	1859,	17	
Dr. Tupper,	1857,	137	
	1859,	19 over Fulton.	13 under Young.
Mr. Marshall,	1857,	325	
	1859		{ 69 under Campbell, 159 under Heffernan.
Mr. C. Campbell,	1855,	272	
	1859,		509
Mr. Jno. Campbell,	1855,	263	
	1859,	6	Committee's Report 8.
Mr. McKinnon,	1855,	No contest.	
	1859,	370	
Mr. Annand,	1859,	676	
	1860,	915	
Mr. Howe,	1859,	200	
	1860,	556	
Mr. Archibald,	1859,	100	
	1860.	225	

ENCLOSURE 2.

Extract from the Royal Instructions to SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Governor-in-Chief of Nova Scotia, dated 20th September, 1854.

6. And it is our pleasure, and you are hereby authorized, to appoint by an instrument under the public seal of the Province, one member of our said Executive Council to preside in your absence, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead; and if during your absence, the member so appointed shall also be absent, then the same

member of our Council actually present shall preside, the seniority of the members of the said Council being regulated according to the order of their respective appointments.

ENCLOSURE 3.—AFFIDAVIT.

COLCHESTER, S.S.

I, William M. McKenzie, of Earltown, in the County of Colchester, Yeoman, make oath and say that on the morning of Monday, the fifth day of March last, James McDonald, Esq., M. P. P., accompanied by Charles Graham, Esq., came to the house of my father in Earltown. I was at the time just returning home, and met Graham and McDonald at the door. Graham commenced a conversation with me, and asked me how I was going to vote. Mr. McDonald joined in the conversation, and we all went into the house. As they were about leaving, Mr. McDonald asked me to take a stroll with him. I did so. Mr. McDonald took hold of my arm, and we walked together, one Simon McLeod being a little distance ahead of us. Mr. McDonald, before separating with me, stopped with me on the road. McLeod came up to where we were, when Mr. McDonald told him to go ahead apiece, and when he was out of hearing, Mr. McDonald recommenced the conversation. I told Mr. McDonald it was my intention to vote for Mr. Archibald. He asked me if I made any absolute promise. I said I had not. He endeavored to persuade me not to vote for Mr. Archibald, and at last pulled out a wallet containing two pound bills, and opened it before me and said, If you will stay at home, I will give you two pounds. I said I would not, for such a trifle as that. He then said to me, "I know you are a good Scotchman like myself, and I wish you to keep this secret." He had some further conversation with me, but finding he could not induce me to promise, he asked me to take a stroll down in the afternoon to Charles Graham's. I promised to do so. I went down to the Hotel. Mr. McDonald came to me there and called me aside, and asked if I was going to accept of what he had offered. I refused; but wishing to find out what Mr. McDonald was disposed to do, said I would stay at home if I got three pounds. Mr. McDonald replied that he could not afford to give more than two pounds for staying at home, but he would give me three pounds if I would come out and vote for Mr. Marshall. I refused to do so, when Mr. McDonald left me.

(Signed)

WILLIAM M. MCKENZIE.

Sworn to at Truro, this thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1860.

Before me,

WILLIAM C. EATON, J. Peace. }

No. 71. (Miscellaneous.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,
26th June, 1860.*

MY LORD DUKE.—

Since writing to your Lordship No. 69, of the 23rd June, the enclosed letter signed by Mr. Johnston has appeared in the "Colonist," a newspaper in this City under the control of his party.

As Mr Johnston expressed by inference a jealousy of the report which may accompany his letter to your Grace, I should be glad if your Lordship would direct me to furnish him with the whole correspondence together with your answer.

I have always requested my Government as far as possible to abstain from refuting in the public organs of their party the unfounded accusations made against me, as I did not wish even to that extent to identify myself with either political party. I shall therefore be glad of this opportunity of shewing to Mr. Johnson and his party the real reasons which have influenced my conduct.

This letter of Mr. Johnston's is, in all essential points, a repetition of his letter to your Lordship, and therefore does not require any further comment on my part.

I have, &c..

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

P. S.—After this despatch was prepared, Mr. Johnston has also addressed a copy of his printed letter to you, which, at his request, I enclose.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

Halifax, 21st June, 1860.

To the Friends of Law and Constitutional Rule in Nova Scotia.

MY FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,—

The impatience and disappointment caused by the delay in realising the prevalent expectation, that utterance would be given, in some forcible and appropriate manner, to the sentiments of the people—outraged by the acts of the Assembly and the Government—have been neither unnatural nor unwarranted. After much consideration, however, the conviction has been arrived at, that painful as it may be to restrain these feelings—justly exasperated under a deep sense of wrong—it is yet proper that the restraint should be exercised for a short season longer.

The Heir-apparent of the British Throne, who visits us this summer, comes not only with the claims which attach to his own high position, and prospects; but he will appear also, in some respect, as the representative of our much honored Sovereign, substituted to meet her North American subjects, when considerations of state preclude compliance, in her own person, with the loyal and affectionate invitation of our Canadian fellow Colonists. To plunge into the public agitation of questions of the greatest importance—which touch the feelings and arouse the passions, and aggravate party animosities—previously to this visit; and to present to His Royal Highness, the Province in the aspect which, under such circumstances, it would probably exhibit, might be unseemly to the Royal visitor, and unbecoming the duty, incumbent upon us all, to do him honor, irrespective of party differences.

The subjects which demand the consideration of Novascotians at this time are of no ephemeral interest; their importance wastes not under delay; nor will the earnestness of free and intelligent men, in a cause in which the well being of society is essentially interwoven, require instant action to keep it alive. Having paused a moment to do loyal deference to their Sovereign and the Heir-apparent, they will rise to the duty they owe to themselves, their children and their country, with added dignity and increased power.

Having decided under these considerations to avoid public action previously to the Prince's visit, it was yet thought proper, as the Duke of Newcastle (the Colonial Secretary) is expected to accompany His Royal Highness, that His Grace should be requested,—if it should not be found incompatible with his arrangements,—to give audience, when in Halifax, to a deputation prepared to substantiate the illegal manner in which the Provincial Government has been permitted to obtain power, consequent upon the refusal of the Lieutenant Governor to exercise his functions when justly required to do so; and the unconstitutional acts the Government has resorted to—in and out of the Assembly—for maintaining its position; and to represent to the Colonial Secretary the reasons which call for the exercise of the prerogative, that by means of a dissolution, the people may have the power of determining issues in which are involved consequences of momentous and abiding importance to their country.

I, accordingly, as the medium of communication on behalf of the political party with which I have had the honor for many years to be associated, wrote to the Colonial Secretary to that effect. My letter represented many of the leading facts which have distinguished the career of the present Provincial Government in their struggles for office; and it asked that an opportunity should be afforded for substantiating the case. His Grace was requested while in Halifax to receive a deputation on the subject; and he was informed that if this should be found inconvenient to himself, the questions would be brought before the imperial Government on His Grace's return.

The letter was sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., with a request that it might be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary by the mail of the next evening; and as no opinion was solicited from the Duke of Newcastle, upon any statement it contained, until the case should be fully investigated, and as it was apparent the object of the letter might be defeated by delay in its transmission, I supposed it would be forwarded by that mail. In this I was, however, disappointed. By His Excellency's command, I was informed that my letter would be delayed for a fortnight, that it might go accompanied by a report from His Excellency, under the advice of the Executive Council.

The nature of this report is not for me to anticipate. I am, however, jealous from past experience, of reports from the Executive Council, which are shut from the view of those to be affected until months, and perhaps years, shall have passed, and which, if acted upon as accurate, do their work beyond remedy, however exparte or inaccurate they may have been. One memorable instance, among many is not yet forgotten. It occurred on the occasion of a petition, signed by some of the most respectable merchants and inhabitants of Halifax and the Province, to the House of Lords, complaining of dismissal without cause of one hundred Justices of the Peace, by the party now in power, when they came into office in 1848. An act so arbitrary and unconstitutional arrested the attention of Lord Brougham and other peers; but the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey, informed the House, on the authority of despatches from the Colony, that the petitioners had exaggerated, and that a large proportion of the hundred magistrates, said to have

been dismissed, were fictitious, the names of those who had died or removed having been used to swell the list. The petitioners were thus made to appear as disingenuous tricksters; their advocates were silenced, and with a half apology for troubling the Colonial Secretary in so unworthy a cause, the matter dropped. Yet, the statements of the petitioners were strictly accurate—the number of the magistrates actually dismissed, as represented by them, being correct, and altogether irrespective of any who had died or removed. It was not they who had practised disingenuousness and misrepresentation, although they had to bear the imputation; and many may still remember the earnest and persevering, but unavailing efforts, made in the Legislature, to procure from the Provincial Government, the production of their despatches on that subject.

I have no apprehension that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle will prejudice either in its principles or facts, a case affecting this Colony in interests far higher than those merely political. In putting my name to the letter to the Colonial Secretary, I appreciated the responsibility, as a man and a lawyer, which I assumed; and I can imagine no gratification greater than to be afforded the opportunity of meeting that responsibility and vindicating the legal and constitutional principles I have avowed, and the facts I have asserted, in the face of any opponent, if it be before those capable of estimating the questions in all their relations, and who are superior to the party bias and prejudice and interests which here destroy public opinion and debase the popular sentiment.

I have a deep-seated repugnance to resorting to Downing Street to determine questions affecting the administration of our local affairs. In this instance where the questions turn on the independent action of the Lieutenant Governor, it is unavoidable. When Lord Mulgrave rejected the advice of his Executive Council to dissolve, and thereon accepted their resignation, and installed an Administration on the votes of ineligible men, he became responsible for these acts, and for their consequences; and he removed from the people the security which the system of Responsible Government was supposed to afford in a ministry accountable to the people for the acts of the Executive. Were Lord Mulgrave a Governor elected by the people, he would be responsible in some form, to the people, for every act of misadministration; or of non-administration where the welfare of the Commonwealth should demand the exercise of his functions. But the Lieutenant Governor is appointed by Imperial authority without the acquiescence or knowledge of the people he is sent to govern, and were he not responsible where his appointment emanates, he would be irresponsible, and the people might be without the means of redress whenever he chose to disregard the obligations of constitutional government and act on his own authority. The difference between this case and that of last year illustrates the principle. There, the Governor, in a matter of subordinate nature—the time for summoning the legislature—acted on the advice of his Constitutional advisers and rejected counsel, which indeed he ought never to have listened to, offered by men who assumed an attitude and authority unknown to the Constitution. Here, it was the counsel of Constitutional advisers that he rejected on a question of a fundamental character, while he allowed to be forced on him a change of government on a title deficient in the soundness and certainty requisite to justify such a measure.

To refuse therefore in the present case an appeal to the Colonial Secretary would be to deny to the people their only remedy, and would in principle restrict their constitutional rights. It must also be remembered that interference is not sought in a matter of ordinary executive administration—the question is confined to the exercise of the prerogative, and that under circumstances of no ordinary character either as regards the principles or the consequences involved. The Colonial Secretary, who in a case of this nature stands in the first instance in the place of the Crown to the Colony, is asked to make himself acquainted—not by partial statements, but on thorough fair and full investigation—with the state of facts as they existed when Lord Mulgrave refused the advice of his Council to dissolve; from that point to trace the events, consequent upon that refusal, by which the present Government have obtained, and have sought to maintain themselves in office. Then will His Grace be competent to judge whether it be true that their possession of power has been achieved and the Provincial Government of Nova-Scotia been founded on the flagrant and unblushing defiance of law, perversion of judgment, and prostitution of honorable principle.

If satisfied that such has been the case, the Duke of Newcastle will well know that an example, thus originating with the highest officials and sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor, must by inevitable consequence weaken the obligations of law and order, debase the institutions of the country, and permeating society, degrade the standard of truth and honor through all its varied relations. With such convictions, it will be for his Grace to decide between the narrow technicalities with which Lord Mulgrave has bewildered and entangled himself, and the higher and loftier objects for which the powers of his exalted station are reposed in him by the constitution of his country. He will be required to say whether the prerogative,—which on high authority has been defined to consist in the discretionary power of acting for the public good where the positive laws are silent,—is justly applicable to a case like this; and so great an evil be allowed as the continuance of a Government whose hourly existence is the hourly degradation of law, judgment, and truth—when a remedy so simple, so constitutional, and so free from objection has been placed in his hands. By dissolution, the law will be pub-

licly vindicated by the highest authority in the Colonial Constitution. By referring the questions to the people, at the hustings, the responsibility will be placed on those whose interests are concerned; and whatever the party result may be, the Government of the country will cease to be an outrage on law and justice. Nor is it probable it will be dependent on the will of the Lieutenant Governor, as a Government must be that knows the illegality of its title and dreads an appeal to the people;—a condition from which abuses are liable to result, and under which the interests of the country can hardly fail to suffer.

It remains that I should as briefly as possible, retrace some of the leading facts in the strange and disreputable political drama that has been enacted among us within the last few months.

By a law introduced by a member of the present Government, all persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Provincial Government, are ineligible to serve in Parliament, and they were declared incapable of election at the last general election unless their resignation were signified to the Provincial Secretary previously to the nomination day.

The policy of the law was not new. It had been interwoven for more than a century and a half in the laws and constitution of England. It was adopted in Canada, from whence our act was borrowed. The terms "holding office," "profit and emolument," "under the provincial government," had each a certain and ascertained meaning in legal and parliamentary practice, as the meaning of each was in itself unambiguous and clear to ordinary comprehension.

On the opening of the House, several Members in the then opposition were objected against as ineligible to have been elected under that law. These were ultimately reduced to six, afterwards proceeded against on petition. Including these office-holders, the opposition had a majority in the House of Two. This majority rejected a resolution for proceeding immediately to the consideration of these cases, declaring that they ought to be left to the judgment of election committees—although as yet no petitions had been presented on the subject; and the same majority meanwhile proceeded to pass a vote of want of confidence, on which Lord Mulgrave was required to change his government.—His Council informed his Excellency that many more than two who contributed to make up that majority, were ineligible, and sat in defiance of law; and they selected three cases (as more than sufficient) and presented him with the proofs in each, viz., Messrs. Cochran, McLellan, and Smith.

Mr. Cochran was Coroner. The present law requires the appointment of Coroners to be made by the Governor in Council. Mr. Cochran was appointed and gazetted in the usual manner. He held an inquest on a dead body and subscribed the inquisition, with the addition of "Coroner," in his own hand; and in the terms of the law returned the inquisition, under the hands and seals of himself and the jury, to the Clerk of the Peace, from whom he received a certificate of the fact, which, but a few months before the general election, he presented at the Financial Secretary's office—there on that certificate he received a warrant on the Receiver General for 50s., the fees directed by law to be paid to the Coroner for himself and the jury; at the Receiver General's office he received the money and subscribed his name on the warrant as evidence of the payment, and there left it as the voucher of the Receiver General; and finally, he did not resign the office until some time after the House met. Thus simple, clear, and certain was the evidence, and attested by his own hand-writing to the inquisition and to the receipt.

Messrs. McLellan and Smith were Way-office Keepers, nominated by or under the authority of the Government, and appointed by the Postmaster General in the usual manner. They signed the ordinary declaration of official fidelity; and their exercise of office was proved not only by the Postmaster General but by their own signatures to their yearly and half-yearly receipts for the salary and commissions allowed by law out of the Post-office funds. Mr. McLellan had not resigned and probably holds the office to this day. Mr. Smith resigned some time after the election, and his resignation under his own signature was produced.

On facts so simple and a law so plain, to suppose that the Earl of Mulgrave did not know that these three gentlemen were ineligible, would be an insult to his understanding. But he knew their ineligibility under the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, having sought the opinion of these high legal officers to inform his judgment and influence his conduct. He therefore knew the majority to be created on a bold infraction of law, and necessarily uncertain.

When the Lieutenant Governor rejected the advice of his Executive Council, and formed a Government on such a majority, to what result could he have looked?

Did he expect that the Committees would maintain the law? Then the ineligible members would be expelled—the majority, for a time at least, be dissolved, and the Government would have been prematurely changed, to the great injury of both public and private interests?

Or did he anticipate that the Committees would not unseat the ineligible members?—Then indeed the majority would be preserved, but judgment would be perverted, and the law shamelessly violated.

Which of these results justified a Lieutenant Governor in laying aside the restraints of

Constitutional Government and setting at naught the judgment and counsel of responsible advisers?

Lord Mulgrave has said he acted in deference to the right of the House to determine questions of the eligibility of its own members. This deference was uncalled for, because it was apparent that the law was being violated in the Assembly for the purpose of retaining a majority by which an advantage might be obtained not otherwise attainable. But the Lieutenant Governor was invested with powers for the benefit of the people, entitled equally to consideration with those of the House, and while regarding its rights, he ought not to have overlooked his own legitimate functions; nor have allowed himself to sanction the illegality, injustice, and incongruities involved in a change of Government on such a majority, when the prerogative was placed in his hands to guard against emergent cases of wrong or injury.

The Committees reported, and declared these three members eligible. Have these reports changed the law and altered the facts? No.—How then are the cases varied? In this—that judgment now is openly perverted; before, the law was openly contemned.

Lord Mulgrave declared that if the House attempted to create an *ex post facto* eligibility, the outrage would be such as to call on him immediately to dissolve. These Committees have in effect done the same thing, and produced the same result. In the one case the House would have put its hand on the law, and Lord Mulgrave would have vindicated the law by dissolving. In the other the law has been stifled under the form and pretext of judicial procedure, and the Lieutenant Governor is satisfied. Lawyers may see distinctions in the cases—but it is unfortunate when a Lieutenant Governor who the people expect to govern on the rules of practical sense and justice is driven upon subtleties so refined and keen edged.

Still more unjustifiable must the course taken by the Lieutenant Governor be regarded, when it is remembered that, having sought the advice of the British Government, he had been instructed by the Crown officers of England, that the office holders in question were “not legally capable of sitting and voting” in the Assembly, and that any attempt on the part of that body to render them eligible, and make use of their votes to change the government of the country, would be “deliberately to set the law at defiance—would deprive its acts of that consideration they would otherwise be entitled to, and render it necessary for the Crown to put an end to its existence.

Thus did Lord Mulgrave not only reject the Constitutional advice of his Executive Council, but also allowed the government to be seized in opposition to the express instructions of the Crown, upon a vote which the highest authority on constitutional law in the British realm had declared to be illegal, and that its acceptance would bring the Legislature into contempt.

One step more and we reach a point where the position of the Lieutenant Governor becomes yet more painfully complicated, and the degradation of the country more aggravated. They who controlled the reports of these Committees and publicly cast contempt on law and evidence, truth and justice, were three members of His Lordship's Council—Mr. Young, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Wier, men personally and directly interested in the judgment they gave, and who sustained and strengthened themselves in the most influential official positions in the country by a perversion of judgment, so outraging common sense and reason, so contemptuously disregarding the claims of law and justice, so boldly throwing off the restraint of judicial duty, and so defiant of reputation and public opinion, that I believe no parallel can be found in any country possessed of representative institutions.

Lord Mulgrave, as a reason for leaving the decision of the cases of the ineligible to the Election Committees, had said in his published memorandum—“I have every confidence that the members of the Committees, acting under their solemn oath, will give their decisions according to law and evidence.” Imagine his Lordship's position when members of his own Council manifested this scornful indifference to his opinion; and made his expressed faith in the integrity of Election Committees something for derision to point the finger at. But Lord Mulgrave had no right to be disappointed. He knew that long before the House met the leading members of the opposition had declared at public meetings and through the press that the law should not be permitted to restrain them, whether it were put aside by *ex post fact* legislation, or by Election Committees.

I have not attempted to show by any argument that the offices of Coroner and Way-office Keeper are within the meaning of the law, because I am assured no lawyer will venture to contradict so plain a principle—at least when brought under a cognizance he is compelled to respect. Nor have I noticed the reasons which were briefly and confusedly assigned by Mr. Young in debate, and which I have not seen reported, for the judgment he gave in the case of Messrs. Cochran and Smith. As far as I gathered them their unsoundness and feebleness but made more conspicuous the enormity of the judgment he gave. In Mr. Cochran's case I could not deal with the excuse assigned—that the appointment of Mr. Cochran had not been duly proved,—without showing, independently of its futility, that the setting up of that excuse would seriously implicate the conduct of Mr. Young, as chairman of the committee; and this I will not do until I know that such a ground is deliberately relied on.

It must not be forgotten that in Mr. Smith's case Mr. Young's decision effected a.

double wrong. He confirmed Mr. Smith in a seat to which he had not a shadow of right; and he excluded Mr. Allison, who, having given notice of the ineligibility, in the most abundant manner, at the hustings, was clearly entitled to the seat.

In contemptuous disregard of the restraints of common decency and subordinating every consideration to that of maintaining a parliamentary majority, Mr. Young who had induced the House at the commencement of the session to decide that it would be illegal to consider cases of notorious ineligibility, actually gave notice of a motion to expel a member from the House who was not even petitioned against, and substitute one of his friends in his place. This procedure, so shameless that one hesitates to characterize it in the terms it merits, was subsequently abandoned when rendered unnecessary by the bold and unscrupulous determination to confirm the friends of the government in their seats in violation of law and evidence.

Determined that the utter disregard of law, and the usages of parliament, should only be bounded by party necessities, a resolution was moved and carried to reverse the judgment of the committee struck and drawn to try the petition against the return of the Attorney General, Mr. Archibald, convicting the first crown officer of wilful and direct bribery.

The parliaments of Britain and of Nova Scotia present a melancholy contrast. In England the Attorney General, the same Sir Richard Bethel, and a member of the Imperial Cabinet, with stern and inflexible determination, brings all the force of his position, and office, and talents, to put down bribery and render it disgraceful; he allows nothing to turn him aside from the prosecution of offenders, although high in society and influential in connexions. In Nova Scotia Mr. Young leads a compliant majority to divest the offence of its odium, and to secure the offender from punishment; and Lord Mulgrave checks not his government in its downward descent; and is content to accept an Attorney General on terms like those.

What would the people of England say were outrages such as these attempted on them?

The Duke of Newcastle is qualified to judge, for I believe he was in the Colonial office some years ago, when, after a gentleman had been appointed to a judicial colonial situation, the nomination was cancelled on its being discovered, in consequence of remonstrance in parliament, that some complexity in bribery had been fixed on him by a committee.

The government of Nova Scotia, however, was not content with the significant encouragement of the offence afforded in the Attorney General's case. It obstructed the introduction of a bill from the Legislative Council for preventing bribery at elections, and when in consequence of objections on the ground of privilege, I introduced a bill on the same subject, which, with little exception, was a transcript from English legislation, and to remove all difficulty, offered to bring the bill into entire similarity with the English acts, I was plainly told that the government would permit no legislation on the subject during the session.

Among the unscrupulous acts of the present government in their efforts to obtain power, none is entitled to more consideration than the conduct of Mr. McCully at Truro.

When the Attorney General's election, on his appointment to office, came off, Mr. McCully attended on nomination day. He had lately been appointed to the Railway office, and professed to have made the discovery, which he revealed to the assembled constituency, of fraud and complexity, in plunder, of the late government in connection with contractors, to an enormous amount; and he exhibited papers as obtained from the Railway office, and authenticating the statements he made. The whole was a wretched tissue of misrepresentations and falsehood; and I should not allude to it were it simply a falsehood affecting the character of the utterer; but it was announced in an official character, affected to be sustained by official documents, on an occasion recognized in practice for official declarations and announcements of policy. It was taken up and immediately reported in the organ of the government; and no doubt had its influence with other equally efficacious means, to secure the Attorney General's election.

It affords a lamentable instance of the absence of a restraining public opinion, and wholesome popular sentiment, when a man high in office, for securing party objects and a present advantage, is content to utter publicly a base slander, a falsehood of gigantic dimensions, although he knows exposure must speedily follow. Exposure has followed.—What then? Mr. McCully is still the Railway Board;—still the Solicitor General; still the Councillor and companion of the Lieutenant Governor;—still the accepted of his party, and not the less accepted because possessed of nerve to do such acts of moral daring, when the necessities of party make the demand;—and what is more, he has still in imagination his foot on the steps that lead to the Bench of Justice.

Lord Mulgrave had scarcely inaugurated his new Government when their imbecility was apparent—obliged to adjourn the House for a month and to announce their appointments afterwards; and when the House met, compelled to postpone the election committees beyond all parliamentary rule and precedent, to avoid being in a minority. Mr. Young, unwilling to face his constituents, shrunk from the office of Attorney General, and without the consent of Parliament or the British Government, obtained from Lord Mulgrave the creation of an office unknown in the Province, freed from the unpleasant condition of appealing to the people, with the understanding with his colleagues—if we

may credit Mr. Howe at Windsor—that the preferment to the Chief Justiceship shall be turned aside from its ordinary channel in his favor.

The Solicitor Generalship,—no lawyer of the party being found to accept it and test again his constituency,—was conferred on Mr. McCully, a Legislative Councillor; and, contrary to usage and precedent, Mr. McCully being a member of the Executive Council and Solicitor General, was appointed to a subordinate office. To make room for him, the Hon. James McNab, standing high in position and character, and justly held in great estimation as an old and faithful officer, is thrust aside without the ceremony of notice or the pretence of charge; and this was done immediately on the formation of the new Government, and before Lord Mulgrave could have known the fate of the majority of ineligible men on whom he acted.

The Railway Board, established by law, has been broken up, without law; and, as if to make a capricious exhibition of indifference to legal restraints, although the change was made during the session, no legislative enactment or concurrence was sought to sanction it: and Mr. McCully is in the anomalous condition of concentrating in himself the attributes of the Board, without legal authority, and without possessing any defined or known legal character, office or position in relation to the railway. The whole management, therefore, of this most important department, is being conducted not only without the sanction of the law, but in open violation of the enactments on the statute book.

In reviewing the transactions that have occurred consequent on Lord Mulgrave's acceptance of the vote of men who only exercised the functions of Members of the Assembly by the infraction of law—the multitude of illegal and unconstitutional acts that are crowded into a short space is startling; and the evidence afforded of the power and progress of corruption in undermining the institutions of the Province, and of the feebleness of the barriers that oppose its influence and extension, ought to alarm and arouse every man having an interest in the country.

Whatever benefits Responsible Government may have conferred, have been attended by counterbalancing evils. Party interests have eradicated public opinion, and suppressed a wholesome popular sentiment. Inferior or unworthy men have the power, by means of political influence, to force themselves into the highest judicial and official situations, from which men—qualified by their talents, acquirements, and virtues, to fill them with honor and public advantage—are hopelessly excluded if their tastes or circumstances keep them from political life. In the close division of parties, men of debased minds, who may succeed in deceiving constituencies to return them to the Assembly, may—no matter how insignificant their talents, acquirements, business habits, or influence—by betraying those who confide in them, and bartering their votes, frustrate the suffrages of the people, and change the condition of public affairs;—of this an example has lately been exhibited by those degraded and now notorious men—Colin Campbell and J. V. N. Hatfield.

Let the experienced among you say whether these influences have been favorable to the Provincial character, or whether the standard of honor, truth and fair-dealing, have not sensibly deteriorated within the last ten or twelve years—judging from your elections, the jury room, the witness box, or the respect paid to public or private obligations.

No change of system can be looked to for relief;—the remedy must come from yourselves. Whatever assists the downward tendency, demands resolute resistance; and surely that call arises now with emphatic power! For were ingenuity to be taxed for means effectual for the rapid and sure moral degradation of the country, none could be found more efficient than the policy of Lord Mulgrave in putting into the hands of a party holding its position solely by the aid of men whose every act in the legislature was a violation of law, the power and influences of government; giving them, with increased inducements, augmented means and opportunities for converting an illegal and precarious majority into one established and secure, by whatever unscrupulous practices it might be effected. Unscrupulously and defiantly was the work done; and the acquiescence of the Lieutenant Governor was the signet that authenticated it. But while the actors reap the rewards of office, emolument, place, power, preferment,—and while the Lieutenant Governor escaped, or fancied he escaped, responsibility, what, my countrymen, do you and your children derive from his Lordship's policy? A humiliated country;—degraded institutions;—law despised and its power weakened;—honor and truth outraged and their obligations set at naught. Now your Judges are uncorrupt and deservedly trusted.—Let the acts by which the Government has secured power be finally ratified, and what security have you that the open and almost undisguised perversion of judgment and disregard of judicial obligations—at the bidding of personal and party interests, and which have led to office, power, and preferment—will not reach the Bench, pollute the ermine, and mar the course of justice? What right to look to the jury room for deference to law and evidence, and regard to the obligations of an oath, when the highest example has been set, of disregard of all these securing high reward? Why expect truth in the witness box or honor and sincerity in public or private business, when falsehood and fraud have been conspicuously triumphant? Or will you look for purity of elections,—and “the purity of Parliament” has been well styled “the corner stone in the commonwealth,”—when bribery is sanctified in the Assembly, and accepted at Government House and the Council Board.

Your young men are free and aspiring—active and discerning. Do they draw no lessons from the deeds transacted before them? Are no impressions made on their minds by successful fraud in high places? Yes, truly. The game of life taught them by the great teachers, example and observation, in view of what is passing before them, is—to secure the end, regardless of the means; to win the tricks, and carry off the stakes, although it be by loaded dice and marked cards.

Lord Mulgrave's responsibility has been, to my mind, greatly enhanced by his acquaintance with the condition of the country. He knew that the late opposition had daily and systematically descended to falsehoods, and misrepresentation of the most malignant character. His personal knowledge and official opportunities had made him acquainted with this in the great staples of their press;—Mr. Forman; the Contractors;—the Railway;—Mr. Laurie;—the Wesleyan Ministers' address;—the flag at Government House;—the office closing;—the alleged Catholic predominance. He saw them hourly stinging to the quick, by low and insulting ribaldry and coarse abuse, the religious feelings of a large body of the people, and endeavoring to divide the population by the deadliest religious rancour; and he saw those thus insulted, calmly enduring the outrage without retaliation. Lord Mulgrave could not fail to penetrate the true nature and motive of the pestilent attempt; and he saw enacted before him in the metropolis, the triumph of religious bigotry and political faction, over the criminal justice of the country,—the law trampled under foot,—and the slaying of a man treated as little more than the killing of a dog! Those were indications more than sufficient to have stayed a Lieutenant Governor ere he adopted a policy, commenced carried on, and consummated, by the shutting off his eyes to infractions of law patent and notorious to himself and to all.

It is my desire to use no word toward Lord Mulgrave unnecessarily disrespectful or injurious. I entirely disapprove of anything of the nature of personal abuse or low invective, as alike unjust to His Excellency and derogatory to his high office, and as unworthy of the cause in which we are engaged. But the Lieutenant Governor is not entitled, and ought not to desire, to escape the responsibility he voluntarily assumed; and for any man to shrink from pursuing the strictest scrutiny, or making the severest criticism the case may require, on account of personal or official deference, were but a base racy.

MY COUNTRYMEN,—

No more question of party ascendancy now demands your energy,—it is the degradation of your country you are called upon to avert—all that is asked is that, though Colonists, the principles that govern in the Parent State be extended to us—all the remedy sought is, that opportunity be afforded the people constitutionally to pass on questions most momentous to their well being. Your duty lies in a calm, resolute, persevering, and, if need be, an united action; and when the time of action comes, I cannot doubt your duty will be fulfilled with an energy commensurate with its high object.

I have the honor to be, most truly and obediently,

Your sincere friend and humble servant,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

(Separate.)

Montreal. 30th August. 1860.

MY LORD,—

I have received your Lordship's despatches, No. 69 of the 23rd of June, and No. 71, of the 26th of June, in which you state your reasons for refusing at the instance of Mr. Johnston, to dissolve the Assembly of Nova Scotia, and enclose, among other documents, a letter addressed to me by that gentleman upon that and other subjects.

I have no hesitation in expressing to you my entire approval of the course which you have adopted.

Whether particular members of the Assembly are or are not legally entitled to their seats, is a question for the judgment of the Assembly itself. In that judgment, (except under circumstances so anomalous that it is unnecessary to discuss or consider them), you are bound to acquiesce.

It is to the Assembly, and not to you, that the law has given the power of conducting any effectual investigation, or enforcing any decision, respecting a contested election.

Any attempt on your part to interfere with their constitutional authority in this respect must necessarily have been ineffectual, and would, I have no doubt, have excited the liveliest indignation in the Colony; nor could Her Majesty's Government have given you the support of their approval in the contest which would have ensued.

I think you were warranted by your instructions, in conferring upon Mr. Young the office of President of the Council; and being at liberty to make that appointment, the request of your ministry was, I think, a sufficient reason for making it.

It is your duty to facilitate by all legitimate means, the formation of a Government by those gentlemen who, you are bound to suppose, possess the confidence of the Legislature.

The removal of certain adherents of the late ministry under the peculiar circumstances which you have explained, from offices said to be permanent, and the justice or injustice of decisions arrived at by the Assembly itself, or by committees of the Assembly, are matters on which you are justified in refusing to express any opinion or to exercise any interference.

If Mr. Johnston conceives himself or his friends to be aggrieved, his appeal lies not to the executive authority, but to the public opinion of the Colony, to which a representative Assembly must sooner or later conform its proceedings.

You will inform Mr. Johnston that I have been unable to interfere in the matters to which he calls my attention; and you are at liberty, if you choose, to shew him both this despatch, and your own despatches to which it is a reply.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor, the Right Honble, the Earl of Mulgrave.

Government House, 8th Sept., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

The Lieutenant Governor has received a reply to the despatches in which your letter of 13th June to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and your printed letter of the 21st June, were forwarded to the Colonial Office; and His Excellency desires me to inform you that you can, if you desire, read this reply.

If inconvenient to you to come down to Government House this morning, will you be kind enough to name a time convenient to yourself.

I am, faithfully yours,

(Signed.)

R. H. BULLOCK.

Hon. J. W. Johnston, &c., &c., &c.

Halifax, 8th Sept., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

I have to acknowledge your note, in which by His Excellency's desire I am informed that I can read, if I wish, a reply to the despatches in which my letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of 13th June, and printed letter of 21st June, were forwarded to the Colonial Office.

You will oblige me by conveying to the Lieutenant Governor my request to be favoured with a copy of the reply alluded to.

The subject is one of public interest, in which the ordinary course of communication seems preferable to one liable to mistakes from the imperfections of recollection.

I have waited His Excellency's return, to recall his attention to my note to the Provincial Secretary, of 6th August, last., in which I requested to be furnished with the Lieutenant Governor's despatch, and the Council Minute on my letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

I will thank you to say to Lord Mulgrave that I beg to renew that request.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

The Rev. R. H. Bullock, &c., &c.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 10th Sept., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

In reply to your note of the 8th inst., I am directed by His Excellency to inform you, that the Duke of Newcastle concludes the despatch which His Excellency offers to shew you, with the following paragraph :

“ You will inform Mr. Johnston that I have been unable to interfere in the matters to which he calls my attention ; and you are at liberty, if you choose, to shew him both this despatch, and your own despatches to which it is a reply.”

In accordance with this permission, His Excellency must decline complying with your request that a copy of the despatch to which you allude should be furnished to you.

His Excellency will have no objection to laying them before the Legislature during the next Session.

I am, faithfully yours,
R. H. BULLOCK.

(Signed.)

Hon. J. W. Johnston, &c. &c.

(No. 93. Miscellaneous.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 1st November, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to forward to your Grace the enclosed letter, which has been addressed to your Lordship by Dr. Tupper.

Your Lordship having informed me of your approval of my conduct in reference to the events which took place during the late political crisis, of which Dr. Tupper so strongly complains, it is unnecessary for me to comment at any length on this letter, especially as, with the exception of sundry unworthy insinuations against myself, which I do not condescend to notice, it is merely a reiteration of the leading points of Mr. Johnston's memorial, on which I reported fully.

Dr. Tupper alludes to my refusal to furnish Mr. Johnston with a copy of your Lordship's answer to that memorial.

It will be in your Lordship's recollection that in my despatch No. 71, 26th of June, I requested to be permitted to furnish Mr. Johnston with the whole correspondence ; but as I only received permission to show it to him, I was of course unable to give him a copy. I, however, at once informed Mr. Johnston, that he was at liberty to see your answer, he having already seen my despatch ; and I enclose a copy of the notes which I directed to be sent to him, to shew that it is from no reluctance on my part that he has not seen your Lordship's despatch.

I also enclose a Minute of my Council, to whom I submitted Dr. Tupper's letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c. &c.

Halifax, N. S., October 29, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

Mr. Johnston, the leader of the Opposition, on behalf of a vast majority of the Electors of this Province, as is shewn by the poll books of the last General Election, memorialized your Grace in reference to the unconstitutional refusal of Lord Mulgrave to dissolve the Assembly upon the advice of the late Executive Council, and requested your interposition in favor of an appeal to the people.

That memorial having been delayed by the Lieutenant Governor, it is understood that Your Grace, when at Halifax, informed Mr. Johnston that you had seen his memorial for the first time since your arrival,—that any

political action was inconsistent with the nature of your visit, but that you would, after your return to England, send a formal reply.

Lord Mulgrave, while distinctly refusing to give Mr. Johnston a copy of the despatch, informed him recently that an answer from the Colonial Office had been received, declining to interfere in the matter.

The organ of Lord Mulgrave's government, has also intimated, that his Lordship has been "heartily" sustained by the British Government. Having held the responsible position of Provincial Secretary, in the late government, and being deeply interested as a British Colonist, in the character of our institutions, without stopping to notice the incongruity between the statements of Your Grace and the action of the department over which you preside, I purpose to bring under your consideration some of the leading features of the case, upon which, (if it be true that an appeal to the people has been denied) a decision has been made which cannot fail to induce, in these Colonies, the impression that what has been supposed to be self-government, is but a delusion and a snare.

With Your Grace's permission, I will briefly recount the circumstances under which Lord Mulgrave refused the advice of his Executive Council recommending an appeal to the people.

The General Election of 1859 resulted in so close a division of parties, that a vote of want of confidence was carried by a majority of two, only, in a House of 54 members, half a dozen of whom on both sides were returned by majorities varying from two to twenty votes. In that majority were comprised at least four, who were notoriously ineligible to sit in the Assembly, in consequence of holding offices under the government, which excluded them by law. By the aid of these illegal votes, a majority was constituted, who first negatived a resolution to permit the House to inquire into their alledged disqualification, and then passed a vote of no confidence in the government of the country.

The Executive Council tendered their advice to his Excellency in favor of an appeal to the people against so gross an outrage of law and constitutional usage. Lord Mulgrave rejected their counsel, alledging the following reasons, which I extract from papers already in the possession of Your Grace.

"Did I consider that the duty devolved upon me, of determining the eligibility or ineligibility of members returned to sit in the Assembly, the arguments advanced would be unanswerable, and I should feel bound, (having first ascertained that the disqualifications alledged were clearly proved) to exercise the Royal Prerogative, and appeal to the country before regarding a vote, which was passed by members not qualified to sit in the Assembly.

"Did I now permit myself to decide whether these members were eligible or not, I should feel that I was usurping a power which does not belong to me.

"The prerogative of the Crown, under any circumstances, to dissolve, is undoubted; but its exercise is a question, which must at all times demand the gravest deliberation; and in a case, such as is the present, of an Assembly only just elected, when the opinions of the electors has been so recently expressed, I think should only be resorted to under the pressure of absolute necessity, either in consequence of the impossibility of carrying on the public business, or on account of the House itself having committed some act so grossly illegal and unconstitutional, as to render such a course unavoidable."

Permit me here to enquire what "necessity" could be more "absolute," than the vindication of the law and the usages of Parliament, from so "grossly illegal and unconstitutional an act," as the usurpation of the functions of Government, by a party dependant for their majority upon the open disregard of a plain legal enactment?

Did Lord Mulgrave mean to say, that in his hands the prerogative was powerless to assert the dignity of Parliament, and enforce respect for the law, when his Government were only outvoted by a majority of two, comprising double that number whom his Excellency knew to be ineligible, because they

held offices under him, which disqualified them by law from being elected, and who by their own votes, had stifled enquiry into such notorious disqualification? Had his Lordship wished to lower the functions of the representative of Her Majesty, as to admit that he was powerless to prevent the government of the country being at any time illegally seized by ineligible parties, in defiance of the law, and the usages of the Imperial Parliament, (where all alledged disqualifications to sit are promptly investigated, upon being brought to the notice of the Commons) I respectfully submit that it was inconsistent with the action taken previously by his Excellency, and sanctioned by Your Grace.

I will not stop here to detail the unhappy consequences, which have resulted from Lord Mulgrave's refusal to appeal to the people—the proved bribery, corruption and perjury—to which the party in power resorted, to retain the Government thus illegally usurped, and the natural contempt for all law and authority which has thus been engendered in this Colony; but I will deal with that act on its own merits.

When Lord Mulgrave, at the close of the elections, learned that several of the members elect held offices under his Government, did he treat the question as one beyond his cognizance, and only to be dealt with by the parties directly interested, in such disregard of law? He did not. Recognizing his duties as the highest executive officer in the country, to whom her Majesty and the people over whom he had been sent to preside, naturally looked, to secure a respect for law, and the maintenance of constitutional observances on the part of the legislature, His Excellency first obtained the opinion of the Crown Officers of this Province, and then he transmitted it to Your Grace, requesting for his guidance, the views of the law officers of the Crown in England.

Did Your Grace promptly inform the Earl of Mulgrave, that Parliament had the undoubted right to trample the law under foot, when it suited the interests of any party, and that the Lieutenant Governor had no power to interfere in such a case? Not at all. True to the duties and responsibilities of your high position, you obtained and forwarded to his Excellency the highest opinion on constitutional law in the British realm—that of the Crown Officers of the Empire, and sent it to the Lieutenant Governor for his guidance.

That opinion, in the first place, stated explicitly that the office holders in question were “not legally capable of sitting and voting” in the Assembly.

Sir Richard Bethel and Mr. Keating said, in the second place, that, “considering the question by analogy to the proceedings of the British House of Commons, it would be for the House, either on the report of a committee or otherwise, to pronounce the election void, or declare the candidate next upon the poll duly elected, according to the circumstances; but it has been more usual to declare the election void.”

With reference to the all important point as to the proper constitutional course to be pursued by the Lieutenant Governor, in case a majority was obtained by the votes of these ineligible parties, illegally persisting in protecting themselves and outvoting the Government, the answer from that undoubted authority, was equally explicit. They said:

“As before observed, we see nothing to prevent a member (returned by the Sheriff as duly elected) from sitting and voting, although holding the offices in question, until he has been unseated by the Assembly; but we think that such an attempt by that body as that suggested, deliberately to set the law at defiance, would deprive its acts of that consideration they would otherwise be entitled to, and render it necessary for the Crown to put an end to its existence.”

In these opinions, there was an entire accord between the law advisers of the Crown in England and Nova Scotia; and the transmission of the former from Your Grace, clothes it with the authority of the British Government, and made it the instruction of the Crown to the representative of Majesty here.

If, notwithstanding all this, it be true that Lord Mulgrave has been "heartily sustained" by the British Government, in his refusal to accept the advice of an Executive Council, who had never been legally outvoted, to appeal to the people in defence of the most cherished institutions of this country, and a dissolution, desired and sought by an undoubted majority of the electors of the Province, is denied them, then it is equally apparent, that the same influences that obtain the appointment to a Colonial Governorship, from a British ministry, will be sufficient to sustain the incumbent, in whatever course the caprice or self interest of the Governor may dictate, in the most important crisis.

I am constrained, my Lord, to make this remark, because I learn that Lord Mulgrave has informed Your Grace, in a state paper which accompanied Mr. Johnston's memorial, that in his Excellency's opinion, the result of a dissolution would have been to give the party who have illegally usurped power, a large majority. I am unable to quote his Lordship verbatim, as he has refused Mr. Johnston a copy of that paper also.

Your Grace will naturally enquire, what then could possibly induce the Lieutenant Governor to refuse to dissolve. His Excellency knew that the party then in opposition were dependant for a majority of two, upon the open violation of the law, and that the law and the Legislature would be brought into contempt, if they were permitted thus to triumph over right and legal enactment; and he was further relieved from all responsibility, by the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, both in this Province and in England, and the instructions of the Crown itself, advising and directing a dissolution, under the precise circumstances that had then taken place.

Humiliating as it is to reflect, that we occupy such a position, I am compelled to state, that I look in vain for any explanation for conduct so incomprehensible and inconsistent, on the part of Lord Mulgrave, except to the insolent declaration in the organ of that party, that if he dissolved, and they obtained power, their first act would be to move an address to the Crown for his recall.

I am informed that Lord Mulgrave has so far forgotten himself, as to slander the late Government, in a despatch to your Grace, by the unworthy imputation, that their conduct was influenced by an undue anxiety to retain the official position they held. With these facts before your Grace, you will be able to judge with what propriety such a charge could be retorted upon his Lordship.

Can your Grace, then, wonder, that every man of independent mind has anxiously awaited this decision of the British Government, to learn whether we are entirely dependent for our rights and liberties, upon the despotic acts of those you reward for services elsewhere, by appointing them to positions from which everybody with Colonial experience and information is excluded? We know that the past history of British North American Governors, abounded with evidence, even had not Lord Sydenham placed it upon record, in his correspondence, that in England "no one knows the difference between an active and supine administration of affairs in a Colony," and that "a good speech in the House of Commons, or a successful breakfast at Greenwich," would have rendered him much more distinguished, than the ablest management of public affairs in Canada; yet we were not prepared to learn, that the maintenance of law and constitutional usage, could be sacrificed by a Colonial Governor, in opposition to the instructions of the Crown itself, and the British government "heartily" concur in the act.

The people of this Province have been content, my Lord, to pay a salary of fifteen thousand dollars a year to a Governor sent from England, besides a large additional sum to keep up his establishment; while the State of Maine, with twice our population, has the privilege of electing that officer from among her people, and pay him but fifteen hundred dollars.

Can such a condition of things be expected to give satisfaction, with the evidence forced upon us that we have no rights worthy of a moment's consideration, when weighed against the interest or convenience of a gentleman who has been useful to the imperial cabinet before coming here?

Destitute of representation in the Parliament of Britain, with our most eminent men systematically excluded from the highest position in their own country, and for which their colonial experience and training eminently fit them, it is impossible that the free spirit of the inhabitants of British North America, can fail soon to be aroused to the necessity of asserting their undoubted right, to have their country governed in accordance with the "well understood wishes of the people."

In conclusion, your Grace will allow me to add, that should it prove true that the Colonial Office has determined to sustain the Lieutenant Governor, in the unconstitutional course pursued by him, it will become necessary to lay the subject before the Imperial Parliament, and this country will then learn whether the time has arrived, when important constitutional changes have become indispensable for the acquisition of British Institutions, as enjoyed in the Parent State.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's Most Obedient Servant,

(Signed.) CHARLES TUPPER, M. P. P.

To the Right Honorable, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

Halifax, Nov. 1st, 1860.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having submitted to the Council, a letter addressed by Mr. Charles Tupper to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 29th of October,—

The Executive Council regret, that a paper conceived in so bad a spirit, and expressed in language so intemperate and unjust, should be addressed to the Colonial Secretary. But they are consoled by the reflection, that His Grace knows something of Nova Scotia, and will not attribute ill manners to the country, because one of its representatives happens to be indiscreet.

That Mr. Johnston wrote "on behalf of a vast majority of the electors of this Province," is a statement without foundation. It is an invention pure and simple. After the general election in 1859, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Tupper claimed a Parliamentary majority, which they had not got, and, under cover of an audacious perversion of facts, refused to resign; and were permitted to hold their places, receive their salaries, and make many appointments, by an abuse of the confidence which the Queen's representative naturally reposed in their statements.

When Parliament met, they were proved to be in a minority. They then claimed that certain gentlemen, supporting the new administration, were by law disqualified. Patient investigation, by parliamentary committees, showed that they were again in error, and that the only gentleman who sat in violation of law, was a friend of Mr. Johnston's, and one of his colleagues in the administration which had lost the confidence of the country.

When the session was closed, an appeal was made to the Colonial Secretary, who very properly decided, that whether their judgments were right or wrong, the Governor had no right to review the decisions of parliamentary committees, in cases where the Crown, even if it ever had any authority, which is extremely questionable, had expressly divested itself of it by Act of Parliament. This decision, courteously communicated to Mr. Johnston at Government House, ought to have closed all controversy, at all events until the papers were, in the usual mode, communicated to the two branches of the legislature. Mr. Tupper seems impatient, and anxious to earn extended notoriety, by addressing letters to the Duke of Newcastle in the meantime, and by sub-

mitting his grievances to the Imperial Parliament. The Executive Council see no objection to his doing either, provided His Grace will consider Mr. Tupper an exception to the general rule, which obtains in this country, and that parliament will try the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia by its own standards.

A "vast majority" of the people of England are not represented in parliament at all, yet the Executive Council need not inform your Excellency, that a public man would be laughed at who claimed to seize the government because he had their support. Forty counties in England, with a population in 1841, of 9,109,281, had but 143 members, while 187 cities and boroughs, including but 5,879,327 had 323. Now what would he thought of any statesman, with the county members at his back, if he claimed to rule England, or compel the Sovereign to dissolve, with the representatives of the cities and boroughs against him? What representative of the smallest constituency in Great Britain, would yield to the member returned by the largest, any mere influence than he had himself; or admit, before a ministry was turned out, that it was necessary not only to count the members in the lobbies, but their constituents also? But if they were to be counted in Nova Scotia, which they are not in England, the Executive Council do not see how Mr. Tupper's position would be much improved. In all the calculations that we have ever seen, the Opposition showed almost as slight a knowledge of arithmetic, after as before the election; and one fundamental error ran through them all, that they counted as supporters the constituencies of gentlemen returned in spite of their opposition, or on independent principles, who now support the Government. At this moment a majority of the people, of the constituencies, and of their representatives, support the administration; and we have a larger proportionate majority to sustain us, than Lord Palmerston has in the mother country. Under these circumstances, we are not very much afraid of the interference of the Imperial Parliament.

Lord Mulgrave did not give Mr. Young a copy of the Colonial Secretary's answer to his memorial in 1859. It was shown to him at Government House, and laid before the legislature some months after. The same course has been pursued in Mr. Johnston's case, and we cannot see that he has any just cause to complain. That Lord Mulgrave would have been justified in dissolving the House, had a majority decided to retain members in their seats, when "the disqualifications alledged had been clearly proved," nobody presumes to deny. But the very reverse was proved, and in many cases proved by committees on which Mr. Tupper's friends were a clear majority. The House never interfered. No "vote was passed by members not qualified to sit;" no law was violated; "public business" was not obstructed; and a dissolution, under such circumstances, would have been an unwarrantable exercise of power. Lord Mulgrave has no constitutional right, to "know" who is disqualified and who is not, any more than the Speaker has, who is bound to transact business with those who take their seats around him, in due course of law. The Governor has as little power to deal with questions of "bribery, corruption and perjury," assuming these offences to have been committed, as he has with questions of murder, rape, or slander, until they are dealt with by the proper tribunals.

His Excellency may know Dr. Tupper's letters to be slanderous, and defamatory, but he has no power to act, till the offence is proved; and then he has no right to interfere, except to extend to the criminal the mercy of the Crown.

The action of the Colonial Office, and of the Provincial Government, has been quite in accordance with the opinion of the Crown Officers at home.—Mr. Johnston, in a long and disingenuous case, had laboured in 1859 to make Sir Richard Bethel believe that the House of Assembly meditated a violation of law, and was determined to seat disqualified men, by the arbitrary exercise of the power of a majority. "If they do," said Sir Richard, "set the law at defiance, the Governor would be justified in putting an end to the existence of the House." But they never did. The law was strictly observed. Each case was tried by a committee. The House never interfered.—Mr. Johnston's assumptions proved to be gratuitous defamation. If, then, the House was falsely accused in 1859, why should it be punished in 1860, when,

by its own conduct, it had proved the suspicions, or the deliberate slander, of Mr. Johnston, to be without the shadow of foundation.

The salary of the Lieutenant Governor was fixed by the Civil List Bill in 1849, long before Lord Mulgrave came to this Province. Its amount has never been questioned since, and, during the five years that Mr. Tupper has sat in the House, with ample opportunities, he has never attempted to make it any less.

Whether the North American Provinces should elect their Governors, is a question which has never been formally raised, or debated at large, in any of the Colonial legislatures. When raised it will, we trust, be discussed upon its merits, without especial reference to anything which Lord Mulgrave has done or left undone. If anything sustains the present system, it will be such exhibitions of firmness and impartiality, as those of which Mr. Tupper complains; and when it is abandoned, it will be with extreme regret, and only after the conviction has become general, that the leading men of British America are systematically excluded from a line of promotion to which they naturally aspire.

JOSEPH HOWE.
A. G. ARCHIBALD.
J. McCULLY.
WILLIAM ANNAND,
J. H. ANDERSON.
BENJ. WIER.

(No. 57.)

Downing Street, 14th December, 1860.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 93, of the 1st of November, enclosing a letter addressed to me by Dr. Tupper, on the subject of your refusal to dissolve the Legislature of Nova Scotia, at the instance of Mr. Johnston.

On this subject I may refer you to the letter which I addressed to your Lordship, dated the 30th August last, upon the political events of the past session, which form the topics of Dr. Tupper's communication. To the opinions which I therein expressed, I fully adhere.

With regard to the application of Mr. Johnston, to be furnished with a copy of my answer to his memorial, I have no objection, if you wish it, to his being furnished with copies of the despatches, and to Dr. Tupper being so informed; but it appears to me that it will be better to state, that they will be laid before the legislature as soon as it meets, and to take that course accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

NEWCASTLE.

The Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

CONTINUED CORRESPONDENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

Halifax, January 4th, 1861.

MY LORD,—

The loss of two seats, one in Cumberland and one in Victoria, reduces the majority on which the Government rests, to 5. This ought to be sufficient for the despatch of public business.

Mr. Johnston, in 1844, retained office with a majority one, and from that year to 1848, never had on a party division, a majority of more than three.

Assuming, therefore, that the supporters of the Government are united and firm in their adhesion, legislation can be guided and the Administration conducted with vigour.

Should the Government be materially weakened, so that public business cannot be carried on, it will be my duty to advise its reconstruction; and should I fail to strengthen it, I shall not hesitate, having wound up the business of the session, to appeal to the country.

The two elections just run, cannot be taken as tests of the state of public opinion in the Province at large. Some religious differences among the Highland population of Victoria and personal rivalries have, I believe, controlled the contest in that county; and Cumberland, though won occasionally by the Liberals, under peculiar circumstances which did not favor us at the present time, can never be regarded as secure, and is liable at any election to be lost.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

Very humble servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

The right honorable the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c.

Government House, Halifax, January 8th, 1861.

No. 1, (Executive.)

MY LORD DUKE,—

Taking into consideration all that has taken place relative to the late change of Government in this Province, I think it desirable that I should keep your Lordship informed of all the different events in connection with it as they occur; although, under ordinary circumstances, it might be unnecessary to do so.

2. In consequence of the appointment of Mr. Young to the Chief Justiceship, and of Mr. Munro to the office of Board of Works, two vacancies were created in the Assembly, the one for the county of Cumberland, and the other for the county of Victoria.

3. The elections to fill these vacancies took place on the 27th ultimo; and resulted, in both cases, in the defeat of the Government candidates. The opposition are, naturally, much elated by their success, and point to it as a proof of a change of feeling in the country in their favour.

4. As soon as I saw Mr. Howe, I informed him that I could not help feeling that the Government had received a serious reverse, and that while it did not immediately affect their stability, as they have still got a majority of five (including the Speaker), I thought that any further diminution of their strength would necessitate either a reconstruction of the Government, or an appeal to the country, as I did not think, especially after all that has taken place, the business of the country could be satisfactorily carried on under such circumstances.

5. I assured Mr. Howe, that he might count upon any legitimate support and assistance which I could give him to enable him to make any arrangements that he might think necessary; but I, at the same time, told him that I must strictly adhere to the rule in which I had always acted, of not, in any way, identifying myself with either political party. Mr. Howe entirely coincided in the views which I expressed, and volunteered to write me a letter embodying his views, a copy of which I have now the honor to enclose.

6. I own that I am of opinion that a dissolution will most likely be necessary before the party controversy, which has now existed for more than a year, can be satisfactorily settled: but, at the same time, the Government, still retaining a majority of five, I think it but fair that they should have the opportunity of meeting the Legislature expounding their views, and bringing forward their measures; and I feel confident that if they then find that they are unable, satisfactorily, to carry on the business of the Province, I shall meet with no opposition from them in making an appeal to the country.

7. Under these circumstances, it is my intention to wait patiently till after the meeting of the Legislature, which takes place on the 31st inst., when I shall be better able to judge of the position of parties; and should I find that my Government are unable to sustain themselves, I shall not hesitate to make an appeal to the country; as I trust I need not assure your Lordship that my object is to secure a Government which can command a majority, and I am equally ready to receive my advisers from either side.

8. I am aware that this course will not satisfy the views of some of the opposition, who consider that a dissolution ought to take place immediately in consequence of the defeat which the Government have sustained in Cumberland and Victoria, proving, as they say, that the Government have lost the confidence of the country. I fully admit that these defeats, as far as they go, are a serious blow to the Government; but, with a majority of five in House of 55 members, they cannot be said to be defeated. It is true, as stated by the opposition, that two of the members supporting the Government have changed sides, but that is a circumstance which frequently takes place in England; but I never yet heard that such votes were, therefore, invalid; and this argument would come with an ill grace from Mr. Johnston, who, during the last Assembly, succeeded to power in consequence of nine members changing sides, and retained office, by their support, until the natural expiration of the Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

(copy.)

No. 69.

Downing Street, 2nd February, 1861.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 1., of the 8th inst., reporting the result of the recent elections for the counties of Cumberland and Victoria, and containing some observations on the state of political parties in Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, January 8th, 1861.

MY LORD,—

When I had the honor of an interview with your Grace in Halifax, you informed me that the subjects brought to your notice in my letter of the 13th June, were incompatible with the objects of your visit to North America, but that they should, on your return to England, receive your official and full consideration, and it was understood that I would submit anything further I might think proper for the elucidation of the questions presented to you.

With this object I caused to be copied, such proceedings in the Legislature as I deemed requisite, in addition to those already submitted. Before it was necessary to transmit these—your Grace being still on this continent—on the 10th of September, I was made acquainted with your instructions to the Lieutenant Governor to inform me that you had been unable to interfere in the matters to which I have called your attention. The Lieutenant Governor having declined to give me a copy of your Grace's reply, and I deeming it not proper to accept the offer to read it at Government House; I am in ignorance of the reasons which may have induced you to dispose of the subject more summarily than I had been led to expect.

In the despatch of Lord Mulgrave and the Minute of Council which accompanied my letter to Downing street,—which I read in the belief that copies would be given me.—I regret that Lord Mulgrave should have been led to make imputations, growing out of the confidence existing between a Lieutenant-Governor and his Executive,—the accuracy and justice of which, my late colleagues and myself will find ourselves called upon to contravert.

One principal object of the Minutes of Council seemed to be to impress the conviction that a general election last winter, would have resulted in the triumphant success of the present Government party; for this purpose—to weaken the representations made by my colleagues and myself, of an opposite opinion—pages were covered with party versions of the political history of the province for quarter of a century. These—futile and vapid to me, because the facts were familiar, and I had oftentimes met similar distortions in election speeches and partizan editorials—to Lord Mulgrave came with the vigor of novelty and apparently, with the power of truth; for the despatch breathes the same tone, and exhibits his Excellency as having entered deeply into speculations on the probable result of a general election, with the conviction that the party now in power would come out in the ascendant.

I believe the Queen's Representative had a duty to perform superior to and independent of any consideration of this nature. I am aware that in political contests, laxity of principle and practice will arise; but when illegality stands forth unveiled in the highest place of the people and boldly puts forth its hand upon the government and high offices of the country, the evil assumes dimensions that place it in a category of its own.

By dissolving—Lord Mulgrave whatever might have been the result of the elections, would have rebuked the outrage and vindicated the law—have placed whatever Government might have been formed on a legal foundation, and elevated the office he holds in the eyes of the people.

The subject is suggestive and full of consequences. If such an occasion do not justify the exercise of the prerogative, none can be imagined that will do so, and if the prerogative be obsolete and ineffective for sustaining constitutional rights in emergent cases, the functions and position of a Queen's Representative in a colony are materially affected and abridged.

Should the obvious tendency of Lord Mulgrave's policy be ratified by the Government and Parliament of England, the ordinary conceptions of Colonial government must undergo modification, and many practical and economic suggestions arise in relation to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

I am not insensible to the fact that the people have power eventually to vindicate the law, but it will not be until after much wrong which cannot be rectified, has resulted from Lord Mulgrave having preferred to instal a Government on an illegal foundation, to submitting to the people the disentanglement of their own affairs.

At length, however, the Government have been driven to the hustings; after months of delay—they have been compelled to submit to verdicts being taken at the polls, on the mode by which they attained, and the manner in which they have exercised power. Before the elections came off, the organ of the Government pledged itself to accept the result as the voice of the people in ratification or condemnation of the Government formed in February last. The issue was accepted by the organ of the opposition—condemnation has been pronounced; and it remains for the Government to carry into effect their pledge by retiring, or for Lord Mulgrave to interpret these expressive commentaries on the boastful assurances of his Executive by which he was misled.

In concluding my correspondence with your Grace, I beg permission to annex an abstract of Dr. Tupper's speech on declaration day, in Cumberland, as significantly expressing the views entertained of the conduct and position of the Government, and the nature and result of these elections.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's most obed't. servant,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

The right hon. the Duke of Newcastle,
Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

DECLARATION DAY AT AMHERST.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable nature of the weather, a large body of Mr. Donkin's friends went some miles out and escorted him into Amherst. About one o'clock the Sheriff announced the numbers to be 1981 votes for Mr. Donkin; 1794 for Mr. Seaman. Mr. Donkin in a neat, sensible, and appropriate speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and assured the electors of his determination to promote the best interests of the Province, and of the county of Cumberland, as far as he was able.

Mr. Seaman briefly returned thanks to his supporters, and admitted that he was fairly and honorably beaten.

Dr. Tupper then addressed the electors. He said the contest which had just ended in Cumberland and Victoria, was the most important struggle that had ever taken place in Nova Scotia. At the close of the general election in 1859, the government of which he was a member were placed in a small numerical minority, as far as the returns of the Sheriff's went; but they were unable to resign as several of the parties so returned were excluded by law from being elected or voting in the assembly, leaving a clear *legal* majority. When the legislature met, the gentlemen thus illegally returned, persisted in protecting themselves by their own votes, and passed a vote of no confidence by a majority of *two*. The late government thereupon tendered their advice to his excellency the Lieut. Governor to appeal to the people.

The Governor declined, asserting his inability to question the eligibility of members elect, although he had undertaken to deal with the question, and had been instructed by the crown officers in both this country and England, that these office-holders could not legally sit and vote, and that if they were allowed by the house thus to violate the law and the usages of parliament, it would bring their acts into contempt, and that he must appeal to the people. That the party thus usurping power were in a minority in the country, independent of these cases of ineligibility must have been apparent to the Governor, as he was obliged, for the first time in the history of the province, to assist the leader of his administration to evade the ordeal of an election, because Mr. Young knew that he would be rejected by his constituents, and the majority of two thus swept away. His excellency was then called upon to give the second crown office to McCully, (who had already grasped the office of railway superintendent,) because, having been pitchforked into the legislative council, after vain efforts to get a constituency, he could hold office in defiance of the public voice. The confession was thus made.

that out of four lawyers in their party in the assembly, there was but one who could even *buy* a seat. This miserable minority were not only permitted to form an administration, but they have been allowed to trample their own public pledges, as recorded on the Journals of the legislature, under foot, together with the laws which they have placed on the statute book. In the teeth of their declaration that to dismiss a public officer without trial or inquiry was “an unjust and tyrannical exercise of the prerogative,” and that it had been solemnly decided at the hustings by the people that officials of unblemished reputation should not be dismissed—they have expelled the best officers in the country without the pretence of a charge.

Notwithstanding their declarations on the Journals, that every county should be represented in the upper house, they appointed a tenth legislative councillor in Halifax. The laws of the country have been treated with the same contempt as their own professions. The law requires that there should be three railway commissioners—they have but one, and all his acts are therefore illegal. The law requires that there should be nine commissioners to manage the lunatic asylum—they have not one. They abolished the office of secretary, created under the act passed by themselves at the last session.

Nor have these wrongs to the rights of the people rested here; the highest offices have been bestowed, in defiance of their wishes, as is now proved by the voice of the people themselves. The appointment of Mr. Young gave you an opportunity to speak, and you have spoken in a voice not to be misunderstood. Your condemnation of the government and their acts has also been re-echoed back from Victoria, and the miserable delusion practised upon the governor, that the free spirit of the people of Nova Scotia could be trifled with, has been swept away. The government have been utterly routed on the battle field selected by themselves. They have thrown the election into winter that Mr. Young might appoint a corrupt and unprincipled Sheriff, whom his venerable predecessor had declared should never occupy that office while he could hold a pen! The whole power of the government has been brought to bear upon this county. The government ship has borne down upon us as under command of Commodore Howe, with Capt. Ammand, and Lieut. Blanchard, and Purser McDonald, and last and least, chief cook and bottle-washer Motton, on board, with a black flag flying at the main, on which was inscribed in blood-red letters, NO QUARTER. But it was all in vain. While the River Philip and the Wallace was grappling in deadly encounter with the Pugwash, and the River Herbert, with the Maccan—that splendid ship of the line the Parrsboro', bore down with the “LAW AND THE CONSTITUTION” flying at the main, and “*Liberty forever*” at the fore, and poured in a broadside of 234 guns, which gave us the victory. Cumberland and Victoria have recorded a verdict that will never be forgotten—that in this free country there is no power that can withstand the voice of the people and despoil them of their rights,—that it will not do for men to attain high office by means which degrade the position they occupy. In addition to all these means of influencing an election, one more must be mentioned of the most shameless and impudent character ever attempted in a civilized country. Mr. Howe so far forgot himself as to send the Queen’s Printer to Mr. Amos Seaman with a letter which he read and then withheld, threatening that if he opposed the government he would disfranchise his tenants, and despoil him of his estate, and boasting how he had crushed public men and prostrated Governors at his feet, and that he would make small work of the king of Minudie. What do you think of that, gentlemen? (Cries of oh! oh! and shame, from all parts of the crowd.)

Let me briefly show you the position that our illegal usurpers now occupy.

You are aware, gentlemen, that Mr. Colin Campbell was returned by a majority of over a thousand of the electors of Digby to support the late government and oppose the party now in power, and that Mr. Hatfield was returned by the constituency of Argyle, where no man in support of the present government ventured on the hustings. You will see by referring to the Journals of last session that on the 3rd day of February last, these gentlemen both voted for the following resolution:—

“Wherefore, for this house to postpone or evade the performance of the imperative duty of determining the questions of ineligibility in the said five cases before proceeding to any other business, and to do so by the assistance of the votes

of the said five persons, that thereby a majority so constituted may control the legislature and govern the country as is aimed at by the amendment, *would be an outrage against reason and justice, be derogatory to the character of the house and the rights of the people, and would set the law at defiance, and deprive the acts of this house of that consideration they would otherwise be entitled to.*"

The counties of Cumberland and Victoria having condemned the government, Mr. Howe, at this moment, depends upon the votes of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hatfield for his entire majority on the floors of the house. If under these circumstances, he was willing to cling to office and exhibit the demoralizing spectacle of a government utterly defeated and powerless attempting to govern in defiance of the voice of the people, the Lieut. Governor must see that deceived as he has been as to the condition of the country, it is his imperative duty to permit such a mockery of the functions of a government no longer, but allow the whole people at the polls an opportunity to vindicate their laws and institutions in the same triumphant manner that the noble and intelligent counties of Cumberland and Victoria have done. Under existing circumstances, a dissolution is inevitable before the meeting of the legislature. Trampled upon and despoiled of our rights, as we have been, this is all we have ever asked—it is *all* that we ask now.

Dr. Tupper continued—On the two leading appointments in the province, that of Chief Justice and Chairman of the Board of Works, the Government had been condemned by the constituencies formerly represented by the individuals appointed to those offices. Unable to form a Government without, Mr. Howe had exhibited the strange spectacle of promising on the floor of the Legislature the office of Chief Justice, before the death of the late incumbent, and to a member of the House who was unable to go before his constituency, knowing he would be rejected. The consideration to be given by Mr. Young was, that he should basely achieve the success of his party by the violation of law and the most sacred obligations by which man can be bound. He did thus secure the object of his ambition, but only to merit the contempt of every man whose opinion is worth having, and to experience the mortification of seeing an overwhelming majority of his own constituents condemn him and the Government who appointed him. Not satisfied with thus securing office for himself, he has forced upon this county the man who carried the bag for him—his open acknowledged public briber at the last election, as High Sheriff, and he has got the answer to such an outrage from nearly two thousand of the electors of this county, who have resented it at the polls.—This is not the certificate of a partizan Grand Jury, who were imposed upon by the falsehood that Mr. McLean could not obtain from the late Government a paper for which he never asked them, but the verdict of this county from end to end, confirming the act of Sir Brenton Halliburton, and repudiating that of Mr. Young. Mr. Howe's own leading supporters throughout the country, as he well knows, not only condemn the appointment of Mr. McLean, but his candidate, Mr. Seaman, declared that he would never support any government who would put so unprincipled a man in office!

Victoria has in like manner told the government what they think of the appointment of the new chairman of the Board of Works, and public men of all parties have been taught that they cannot do such gross violence to the public sentiments of the country.

The bold and impudent deception which McCully has attempted to practice upon the people have been signally rebuked. Here, in his native county, you have shewn that you properly estimate the unscrupulous and selfish avarice by which he fattens himself and his relations at the public expense, while he endeavours to get a reputation for retrenchment by reducing the salaries of others to half what he himself fixed them at. The pretence that he saves the salary of a Solicitor General, is a miserable delusion, as Mr. Henry, the late incumbent of that office, now receives from the public treasury in fees, as Queen's Counsel, more than he received as salary for doing the same work a year ago. If Mr. McCully did perform any duty as Solicitor General, it would be at a cost to the country of £700 a year instead of £125.

But, gentlemen, I need not enlarge on this point to you, who know the man, as your previous acquaintance with him would have quite prepared you for the

extraordinary exhibition McCully has made of himself, and it will be long before this certificate of the estimation in which the people of Cumberland hold him, will be forgotten. Last year Mr. Young was at the head of the poll in this county, and led Mr. Donkin more than 90 votes; *now* Mr. Donkin has beaten the Government candidate, backed by all the influence of their party, by nearly 200 votes. In Victoria, Mr. Campbell was beaten last year by over 500 votes; *now*, he has beaten the government candidate by 40 votes. This must speak in a voice of thunder, not only throughout the length and breadth of Nova Scotia, but at the Colonial Office; it will tell in a voice not to be misunderstood of the deep wrong which has been done to our institutions, and of the improper promotions which have been made contrary to the wishes of the people under the illegal usurpation of power which has been permitted.

Let me congratulate you, however, that the end of all this is at hand—that the hour has come at last when it is impossible that the vast majority of the people shall be compelled longer to suffer and submit. The same determination to have a legal and constitutional government, which has been thus potently expressed in Cumberland and Victoria, pervades every part of the province. In King's county, where the government had 100 majority last year, they, although anxious to do it, have not dared to put Mr. Chipman in the Legislative Council, because they well know, from close personal investigation, that the result would be the same as it has been here—that the free spirit of an intelligent country has been roused, east and west north and south; and that they are now but the shadow of a government, holding on to office despite the well ascertained wishes of the great body of the people, who are eager for the hour to arrive when they may say, get you gone, and allow us to have a government who will sustain our institutions and uphold our laws. It is impossible to doubt that clearly as the opinions and wishes of the people are now revealed, that opportunity will be at once accorded by the representative of her Majesty, who is bound to govern us "*according to the well understood wishes of the PEOPLE.*" The lamented death of my friend Mr. Fairbanks has created another vacancy in the Upper House, but as these elections have left the government in an undoubted minority, of course the responsibility of filling those vacancies will not rest with them.

I will now conclude, gentlemen, by congratulating you upon the able and independent manner in which you have sustained the best interest of the country and vindicated the high spirited and independent character of your county, notwithstanding the powerful influences brought against you by the government.

The hon. Mr. Howe followed in a good natured speech of upwards of an hour. He admitted that he was fairly beaten, but attributed it to the ability, energy, and immense personal influence of Dr. Tupper in the county, and told his party that they had no man able to compete with him, and would be beaten until they could raise or import one. He paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Donkin's high personal character and deserved popularity. He defended the Lieut. Governor's course with reference to the question of ineligibility of members, and admitted that McLean's appointment was a most unfortunate one for the government, and that it was now evident that Mr. Young had bought his seat at the last general election. He also admitted that he sent the threatening letter to Mr. Seaman by Mr. McDonald, the Queen's Printer, declaring that if Mr. S. opposed the government, he, Mr. Howe, would disfranchise his tenants and strip him of his property.

Mr. McFarlane then followed in an impassioned speech, in which he congratulated the county upon the victory that had been achieved, and told Mr. H. that he well knew that while Mr. Seaman's tenants had voted for the man of their choice, hundreds had been driven to the polls to support the government, contrary to their wishes, by one man in the eastern part of the county, but that the free and independent spirit of the electors had taught that individual that no one man should rule Cumberland, and put people in and out of office as suited his own interest or pleasure. The meeting then concluded with three cheers for Mr. Donkin and three more for the Queen.

MINUTE.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave having laid before the Executive Council a letter addressed by the honorable James W. Johnston, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and sent late yesterday afternoon, for transmission to England this evening. The council while advising his Excellency promptly to comply with Mr. Johnston's request, desire, in the first place, to enter their protest against the practice pursued by Mr. Johnston and his friends of sending in long documents and printed papers addressed to Downing Street, just before the departure of a steamer. Such a practice is unusual and very inconvenient. It is neither fair to the Colonial Secretary, the Governor or to the council. If the governor does not transmit the papers he may be blamed by the writers though they are necessarily withheld. If he does, he must either permit the Colonial Secretary to be misled by an exparte statement, elaborately prepared; or, as in this case, at great inconvenience to himself or his council, answer, on the spur of the moment, documents which the gentlemen in opposition have taken weeks to prepare.

In Mr. Johnston's letter there is nothing new, and Dr. Tupper's speech was fully answered by Mr. Howe at Amherst. The letter addressed by the President of the Council to the Lieut. Governor on the 4th instant, meets constitutionally, all the points raised by the late elections; and Lord Mulgrave has already, in his despatch to the Duke of Newcastle frankly explained his position and that of his government. If the majority upon which the administration rests, remain firm, the business of the approaching session will be dispatched, and public affairs can be administered without any change in the departments or interruption of business, and even should the government be weakened, which the council do not anticipate, they are not at all apprehensive that any thing so monstrous will occur, by the Duke of Newcastle's instructions, as that an administration which has never met parliament, should be denied the right to meet it—to propound its policy and submit its measures; or that a parliament that has done no wrong and given no hostile vote will be dispersed while under summons to meet for the despatch of business. This is what Mr. Johnston wants, if the council understand his letter. This is the single new issue raised for the consideration of the Colonial Secretary.

If anything were required to illustrate the unfairness of the system pursued by the leaders of the opposition it might be found in the fact that Mr. Johnston, not content with sending a report of Dr. Tupper's speech to the Duke of Newcastle, appends to it what purports to be Mr. Howe's reply, in which a speech that occupied an hour and a half is condensed into twenty lines, which twenty lines contain two statements that Mr. Howe never made, one of them being a reflection upon the Chief Justice which he never conceived or intended.

The Duke of Newcastle has already decided—

1st. That the House of Assembly was the sole judge of the qualification of its members.

2nd. That in deciding upon these under the law, and by committees fairly drawn, it did not invite any exercise of the prerogative, realise Mr. Johnston's anticipations, or usurp any power which it did not legally possess.

3rd. That the Lieutenant Governor had no right to interfere with the privileges of Parliament, and would have committed a grave error had he done so, as Mr. Johnston advised.

If the Lieutenant Governor was justified in permitting Mr. Young to form a Government, with a majority of three, and if that majority increased to nine before the close of a single session, by what logic does Mr. Johnston arrive at the conclusion, that Mr. Howe, with a majority of five, should be embarrassed before he has met Parliament, and before he has even condescended to make an overture to a single member of the opposition?

A re-construction of the Government is the natural solution of difficulties if any arise when the House meets. But the Council confidently anticipate that when they go down to Parliament with the measures they have prepared, when they show that in a single year they have increased the revenue £20,000, and reduced the expenditure £8,000, that they have maintained the credit of the Province at home and abroad, governed justly, and made the public works self-sustaining, that their labors will be appreciated, and that they will be honorably sustained.

The loss of a seat or two may be a matter of regret to the Government, or of triumph to the opposition, but we do not see in the fact any cause to invoke the grave interference of the Secretary of State. Lord Palmerston has lost many seats since his ministry was formed, yet the sanity of any man would be doubted in England who proposed that he should resign while in actual possession of a working majority, or who asked him to dissolve Parliament with the Queen's proclamation in the Gazette, summoning its members for the despatch of business.

JOSEPH HOWE,
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
J. McCULLY,
J. H. ANDERSON,
WILLIAM ANNAND,
BENJAMIN WIER.

Messrs. LOCKE,
CAMPBELL,
ARCHIBALD, out of town.

January 10, 1861.

No. 4. (Executive.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., January 10, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—

The enclosed letter from Mr. Johnston was received at the Provincial Secretary's office at 4 p. m. last evening, although dated the day before, with a request that I would forward it to your Lordship by this day's mail.

2. I should be sorry to think that Mr. Johnston pursues the course of delaying sending these communications till the last moment with the view of obliging me either to detain them for a mail, or forcing me to write a less full report on them than I might otherwise feel inclined to do; but, to say the least of it, it evinces a want of courtesy which I think he might well afford to show, as though I have unfortunately been obliged to differ in opinion from him, I have never failed to treat him with the consideration and civility which is due to his position as the head of one of the political parties in this province.

3. I confess I find myself at a loss to understand the motives which have induced Mr. Johnston to address this letter to your Lordship, unless it should be as a means of bringing before your notice the speech made by Dr. Tupper at the late election in Cumberland.

4. Mr. Johnston complains that he has not been furnished with copies of the correspondence, but your Lordship is aware that I am only following your recommendation in withholding them until the meeting of the Legislature, and I caused Dr. Tupper to be informed that they would be laid upon the table of the House as soon as it met, and Mr. Johnston has had the opportunity of reading your Lordship's reply had he chosen to do so.

5. I am aware that a report has been spread abroad that I have used some expressions in my despatch No. 69, to which the members of my late government take exception. I can only attribute this to Mr. Johnston having in the hurry of reading through a long despatch taken away an erroneous opinion of what I really did say.

6. That despatch was written to accompany a letter from Mr. Johnston, making the most serious charges against my administration of the Government, and certainly not couched in the most moderate terms, and Mr. Johnston could hardly expect that I should not express strongly the views I entertained upon the subject, but I think when he reads the despatch again he will admit that I have neither been discourteous or unjust in the remarks I made.

7. I simply stated facts, and the impressions which I formed from them—that they do not coincide with those formed by Mr. Johnston does not surprise me, as I differ entirely with him as to the primary question of whether I or the committees ought to decide on the eligibility of members to sit in the House.

8. I was certainly not misled by any statement in the Minute of Council as I never read it till after my despatch was written. All that I endeavored to shew with regard to the probable result of an election at that time was, that I did not think there were any sufficient grounds for accepting as certain Mr. Johnston's confident assertion that his party would be triumphant.

9. The question I had to decide was whether the Government were entitled to a dissolution, having been placed in a minority in a House which had been just elected.

10. On this point I have your Lordship's entire approval of the course I adopted, and I consider it unnecessary for me to comment further on this portion of Mr. Johnston's letter.

11. With regard to the two elections which has just been run, before receiving Mr. Johnston's letter I had addressed to your Lordship my despatch No. 1 of the 8th inst., which will show you my views on the subject, and the steps which I had taken.

12. The challenge which Mr. Johnston alludes to as having been made by the organ of the Government, was an article which appeared in a newspaper which belongs to their party, and which was accepted by the newspapers on the other side.

13. I shall not attempt to enter into any explanation of the newspaper report of Dr. Tupper's hustings speech; most of it is a repetition of accusations which have already been submitted to your Lordship, and should there be any other points on which Mr. Johnston wishes to appeal, I shall be happy to meet them when they are placed in a tangible form and divested of that license which is usually accorded to hustings orations.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(COPY.)

No. 70.

Downing Street, 3rd February, 1861.

MY LORD,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 4, of the 10th of January, enclosing a further letter from Mr. Johnston, together with a Minute of your Council upon it.

I have to request that your Lordship will inform Mr. Johnston that I have received his letter, which does not appear to require any observation from me, the main subject to which it relates being disposed of by my despatch of the 30th August last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

FURTHER CONTINUED CORRESPONDENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL
QUESTIONS.

Halifax, Thursday, 28th March, 1861.

MY LORD,—

On behalf of the gentlemen who in the Assembly oppose the Government, and who, on Saturday last, united in dividing against them, on a vote of want of confidence, (the resolutions sustained by the opposition on that occasion I append), I beg to request that your Excellency will give to these gentlemen and myself an audience, for affording the opportunity to present petitions from the different counties, praying your Excellency to dissolve the present Assembly. Tuesday next is the day I beg to suggest for this purpose, as that on which we expect the petitions to be pretty generally sent forward, and on which some of our members will have returned from a short absence in the country, but in this particular we submit ourselves to your Excellency's convenience.

The publication of your Lordship's despatch of June last informed the country that you had been misled by their silence, and in response to constant appeals from all parts of the country, petitions were prepared and sent to the different counties to be signed by those who were desirous of communicating their sentiments to your Excellency in condemnation of the Government.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of circulating petitions in a sparsely settled country, when at this season of the year a large number of the inhabitants are almost daily absent from their homes engaged in the woods and distant parts of their farms, yet, stimulated by the assurances which your Excellency had given in your despatch written after the defeat of the Government in Cumberland and Victoria, that any further diminution of strength would involve an appeal to the people. This movement has produced a result which will place undoubted evidence before your Lordship that you accurately gauged the public sentiment of this province, when you expressed the opinion to the Secretary of State that an appeal to the people must take place before the questions in controversy which have so long agitated them could be satisfactorily settled.

The petitions which have already reached Halifax are signed by a number of electors, which, in proportion to the whole number in the Province, is, I believe, without parallel in any country on any similar occasion, and cannot fail to impress your Lordship with the fact that the spirit which animated Cumberland and Victoria at the recent elections is universally diffused and is irrepressible.

I need not remind your Lordship that you already have the evidence in your hands that two members who support the Government, in doing so have failed to represent the constituencies that elected them, Digby and Argyle, and that over 900 of the electors of another county, (Guysborough), including many who, at the general election, supported the Government, have informed your Lordship that that county longs for the opportunity by a dissolution of expressing its want of confidence in the government and the members now representing it.

The opposition, my Lord, on Saturday last, on the division, numbered twenty-five. They are now reduced to twenty-four by the report of a partizan majority of an election committee, which being unable to find a single charge against Mr. Charles J. Campbell, the member for Victoria, yet hesitated not to unseat him on a technical ground, arising from an alleged irregularity on the part of the sheriff or his deputy, but which neither affected Mr. Campbell's character or conduct, nor the merits of the election.

The tabular statement your Lordship sent to the Colonial Secretary in June, shewing, at the general election, a majority against Mr. Campbell of 509, evinces your knowledge of the extent of that gentleman's triumph in December last, and

of the reaction which must have occurred in public opinion in that county, especially judging of the opinion of constituencies by the rule adopted by your Excellency last year.

We shall, therefore, my Lord, in meeting you, exhibit the opinions of twenty-five of the people's representative, and the evidence we expect to present to you of the sentiments of the people in addition to what you now possess, will, I believe, be of such a character as will leave no doubt that the time foreshadowed in your despatch has now, at last, come, when the solutions of the questions that agitated the country should be placed in the hands of the people, and that an early dissolution of the Assembly is the only constitutional means by which the country can be delivered from a condition of public affairs most disastrous to the provincial interests.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), J. W. JOHNSTON.

His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c.

Government House, 30th March, 1861.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., asking me to receive the members of the opposition on Tuesday next, in order that they may present to me petitions from the country, praying me to dissolve the present House of Assembly.

In reply I have to inform you, that I shall be happy to see any members of the House of Assembly who wish to accompany you, at one o'clock, on Tuesday, and any petitions they may present to me will receive that attention and consideration which is due to any opinion expressed by a large portion of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia; at the same time, however, it must be distinctly understood that I shall pledge myself to nothing, but shall hold myself perfectly free to adopt, hereafter, whatever course I may consider it my duty to take.

As I am the person responsible for the exercise of the Royal prerogative, so must I be the judge of when or how it ought to be used.

There are, however, some points in your letter which I cannot pass over in silence.

I must, in the first place, protest against the interpretation you have put upon my despatches, an interpretation which is justified neither by the language or the context.

The reference to the absence of petitions in my despatch No. 69, referred to a fact at that time which no one can controvert, and has nothing to do with anything which may have since taken place.

In a country like this where parties are nearly balanced, there must always be a large body of the inhabitants who are dissatisfied with the Government of the day, and who would not be unwilling to petition against them.

The further diminution of strength which I stated in my despatch No. 1, of the 8th of January, "I thought would necessitate either a *reconstruction of the Government or a dissolution*," could only refer to a diminution of strength in the House of Assembly as that is the only test of the strength of a government known to the British constitution, and, therefore, unless the expression has been perverted from the meaning which it evidently bore in the despatch, it could not have stimulated the signatures to the present petitions.

With regard to the petition from Guysborough, it is true that I have received one with about 900 names attached to it, but a large number of them were signed in the same handwriting, and I have also seen memorials from many of those whose names were attached to it, some stating that their signatures were obtained by misrepresentation, and others, that their names were attached without either their knowledge or consent.

Mr. Charles Campbell has been unseated by the only tribunal which by law has a right to decide on a controverted election. I have not seen the evidence, but I

accept the decision as the decision of the only court appointed by law to try the question. If the tribunal is faulty or bad it is in the power of the Legislature to alter it, but, till that is done, its decisions ought to be respected; and, I am confident, that any one in the House of Commons imputing party motives to decisions of a committee, would incur the severe displeasure of the House, as was shown in the case of the late Mr. O'Connell, who was reprimanded in his place by the Speaker on the 26th February, 1838, by order of the House, for that offence.

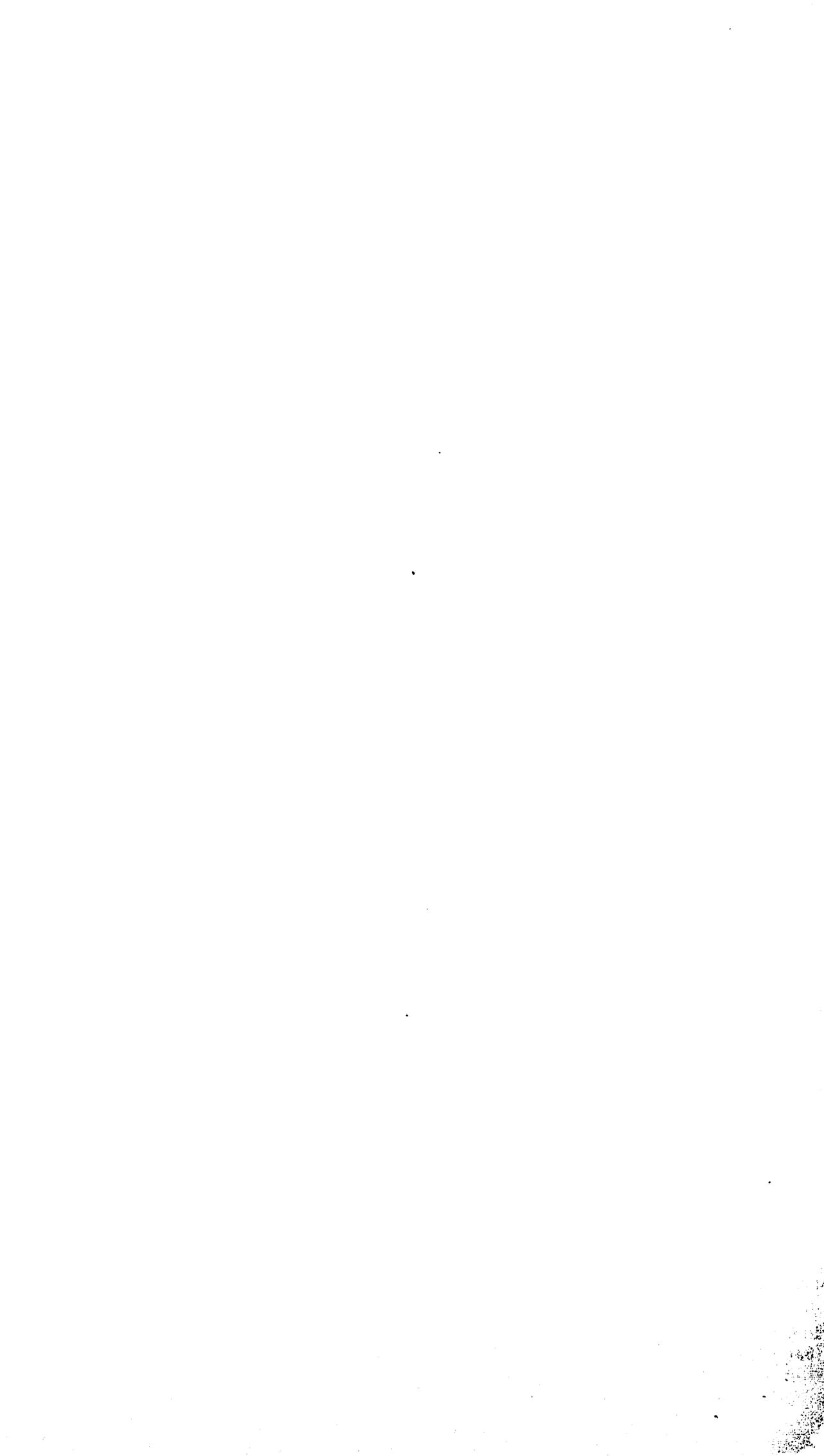
Mr. Campbell will have another opportunity of testing the constituency of Victoria, and there is little use in considering the amount of that gentleman's triumph till after that event.

With regard to the members for Digby and Argyle, it is the undoubted principal of the British Constitution, that a member once returned by a constituency has to consider what he believes to be the interests of the whole country, and not the simple wishes of his own constituency. He is elected a representative and not a delegate, and the constituency have given up to him for the limited period fixed by law for the duration of the Parliament the power which they possessed. They have a right to represent to him their views, and to refuse to re-elect him at the end of the Parliament if they are dissatisfied with his conduct, but they have no right during the duration of the Parliament, to coerce his actions, still less have they the right to expect that the Royal prerogative should be used because they are dissatisfied with the choice they have made.

Of this, however, you may rest assured, the moment I conceive that a constitutional necessity for a dissolution exists, I shall not hesitate to make an appeal to the country; but so long as I remain her Majesty's representative in Nova Scotia, I shall claim to be the judge of when that time has arrived.

(Signed),

MULGRAVE.



APPENDIX No. 2.

OFFICE OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

(Copy.)

(No. 82. Executive.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 4th August, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

It is with extreme regret, that I have to announce to your Lordship, the death of Chief Justice Sir Brenton Halliburton, who, your Lordship is aware, had for many years presided over the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, with so much credit to himself, and advantage to this Colony. I have also to inform your Lordship, that I have, by the unanimous advice of my Executive Council, provisionally appointed, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, the Honorable William Young to that office.

I append a copy of a remonstrance from Mr. Johnston, against the appointment of Mr. Young, together with that gentleman's reply. But after a careful consideration of the subject, I have not considered it my duty to postpone the appointment, according to Mr. Johnston's request. 26th July.

The appointment of Mr. Young has caused a vacancy in the Executive Council, to which I have nominated the Honorable T. D. Archibald, a gentleman who has long held a seat in the Legislative Council; and I have also appointed Mr. Colin Campbell to the ninth seat in the Executive Council, which has been vacant since the formation of my present Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE.

P. S.—Since writing this despatch a further remonstrance has been forwarded to me by Mr. Johnston, but as it requires an answer from Mr. Young, as it impeaches his character, I shall forward it as soon as he has had time to prepare his justification.

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

Halifax, N. S., 26th July, 1860.

MY LORD,—

From an article in the government organ of yesterday, I perceive that the members of your Excellency's Executive advise the appointment of Mr. Young to the vacant office of Chief Justice.

Acting as the recognized leading member of the Opposition, a large political party, and which I believe at this moment comprises a majority of the people of the Province, I felt it my duty to address His Grace the Duke of Newcastle through your Excellency, for the purpose of shewing that the present provincial administration have, in attaining their position, openly violated the law, and that an appeal to the people was required to vindicate the law and the interests of the country. The charges were definite and distinct, and I have asked the opportunity to substantiate them.

In this investigation, Mr. Young is involved in the serious alternative, of having in a case affecting his own personal and party interests, and regardless of his solemn judicial oath, wilfully perverted judgment, or of being ignorant of the plainest principles of law.

Acting in the interests I do, I feel it a duty imposed upon me to request, if it be under your Excellency's consideration to appoint Mr. Young to the office of Chief Justice that the decision of that question may be deferred until the charge against Mr. Young shall be investigated and disposed of, by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Should your Excellency, however, see fit previously to appoint Mr. Young, I beg to request that your Excellency will cause a copy of this letter to be sent to Her Majesty's Government, accompanying the announcement of his appointment by your Excellency.

(Signed.)

J. W. JOHNSTON.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

Halifax, 28th July, 1860.

To His Grace the Right Honorable, the Duke of Newcastle, &c, &c., &c.

I had the honor, on behalf of a political party in this Colony, comprising I feel assured, much more than half its electors, to address your Grace, under date of the 13th of June last, on the necessity of referring to the people, by means of the dissolution of the Assembly, questions which concern most deeply the moral, still more than the political interests of this Colony.

My letter did not reach England until the eve of your Grace's departure, in consequence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having delayed its transmission for a fortnight. As for this cause it may not have come to your Grace's hand while in England, I have the honor to submit another copy herewith.

It having been made known, that the Executive advised the appointment of Mr. Young to the vacant office of Chief Justice, I considered it my duty in view of the interests I represent, to address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a letter of which I also have the honor to enclose a copy.

26th July, 1860.

A charge so specific and so serious against Mr. Young, as the wilful perversion of judgment for personal and party objects; is before the Provincial Government, and is now before your Grace.

It is most painful to me to assume this attitude, which I cannot avoid, without shrinking from a duty that my relation to the public affairs of this Province forces upon me; and I am assured your Grace will believe, that such a charge can neither be slighted nor evaded, without lasting wrong to the country, in its most important interests.

If it shall meet your Grace's convenience, my friends and myself will be prepared at any moment, to substantiate the charges I have advanced; but as expressed in my letter to your Grace, it is not my desire to occasion embarrass-

ment, by urging your Grace's investigation while here, of the subject, if inconsistent with your convenience, or incompatible with the objects of your Grace's presence in the Colony; and I have to solicit, that your Grace will honor me with the communication of your intentions and desire in this respect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) J. W. JOHNSTON.

(No. 83. Miscellaneous.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 17th August, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

In reference to the despatch addressed to your Lordship by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, No. 82 of the 4th August, relating to the appointment of the Hon. William Young as Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and the remonstrance of the Hon. J. W. Johnston against that appointment, I have the honor to forward a further remonstrance from that gentleman, with the documents noted in the margin, and also a letter in reply thereto, addressed to your Grace by the Hon. W. Young.

(Signed.)

I have, &c.,
C. TROLLOPE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

Halifax, 6th August, 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., LONDON.

Your Grace having informed me that the official consideration of the subjects brought to your notice, in my letters of 13th June and 28th July last, was incompatible with your present visit to the North American Colonies, it will, on a future occasion, be my duty, availing myself of Your Grace's permission at our late interview, to bring more distinctly to your notice, the questions having relation to the subjects of the former of these letters, with the documents substantiating my statements.

At present I address Your Grace on the important consideration presented to you in my letter of 28th July—the appointment of Mr. Young to the office of Chief Justice, that the remonstrance I make, on behalf of a large proportion of the people of this Province against its confirmation, may accompany the announcement of the appointment at Downing Street, that they may together receive the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I transmit herewith the copy of a letter, which, on the 25th July, I sent to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and of which I also furnished Your Grace with a copy.

In the face of the charge contained in that letter, the most serious that can be made against a Judge, the elevation of Mr. Young to the office of Chief Justice, was announced in a Special Gazette, on last Saturday afternoon. The next appeal against so great a wrong, as the appointment to the highest judicial position in the country, of a person lying under an imputation so serious, is to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. To attain and secure the position which has enabled Mr. Young and his colleagues to dispose of this high judicial office, and dispense the patronage of the Crown, required successive infractions of the law, throughout the last session of the Assembly, accom-

plished by means of a majority, made up through the addition of those whose presence there was itself an open defiance of the Statute law of the land.

These acts have been officially presented for Your Grace's consideration, in my letter of the 13th June. I confine myself now to the conduct of Mr. Young on the Election Committees, in the cases of Messrs. Cochran and L. Smith, as evincing on his part a wilful perversion of judgment, and violation of judicial integrity, under circumstances of an aggravated nature, which disqualify him for the high trust to which his Excellency, by the advice of his Council, Mr. Young's colleagues and political associates throughout the transactions of the last session, has appointed him.

I transmit herewith copies at large of the proceedings and evidence, in those cases; and in that of Mr. McLellan's, similar to Mr. Smith's in its general nature, also full extracts of the Provincial Acts bearing on the questions raised, and of Sir Richard Bethel's and Sir Henry Keating's opinion on the ineligibility of Coroners and Way Office Keepers, and other officers, to be elected to serve in the Assembly, unless their resignation were made before nomination.

That the offices of Coroner and Way Office Keeper, are offices of emolument under the Provincial Government, and that Messrs. Cochran and Smith were legally proved to have held those offices within the meaning and subject to the operation of the Provincial Act, and were ineligible to have been elected, or sit in Parliament, are propositions that rest on principles of law, too plain to require comment.

The testimony afforded of both officers having acted in their offices, was complete, and no evidence being offered in contradiction, or explanation, it was conclusive that they duly held them.

The evasion under which this familiar rule of every day's occurrence has been affected to be escaped from, in Mr. Cochran's case, but makes more apparent its wilful perversion of judgment; and is aggravated, as regards the spirit under which the committee was guided, by the facts that notice to produce the commission was given without effect; and although Mr. Cochran, served with a Subpœna to give evidence, signed by Mr. Young as Chairman, refused to appear, yet the committee would not apply to the House, as authorized by the Act of Assembly, to compel his attendance. That the finding of the committees is, as between the parties, final, is unquestioned; or, to borrow an expression that has high authority, is unappealable as to the seat. The present consideration is of a different nature, and the final character of the report but renders more reprehensible a false judgment.

If Mr. Young, in his conduct on these two committees, violated principles of law and practice, so plain as to preclude the idea of his ignorance of them, no security exists for his judicial integrity on the bench, and suspicion and distrust must ever attend his decisions. No case can ever come before him under higher sanctions.

When Lord Mulgrave refused to dissolve the Assembly, he gave this security for the course he pursued:—

“But I do not consider the House, in resolving to leave the decision of the question of ineligibility in the hands of its committees, appointed according to law, when the evidence can be taken on oath, and when the members of committees are sworn “well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence,” have acted in an illegal or unconstitutional manner; and I have every confidence that the members of the committees, acting under the solemn obligation of an oath, will give their decisions according to law and evidence.”

Besides this appeal from the head of the Government, Mr. Young's own personal and political interests were concerned, the interests of parties and of the people were involved, and the country was anxiously waiting the decision.

To turn aside judgment in such a case, was not only to violate the highest judicial obligation, but defiantly to contemn public opinion, and to disregard those restraints which operate when higher principles fail.

Hitherto the Bench of the Supreme Court has been incorrupt and unsuspected, most deservedly commanding universal confidence in its integrity. That such should continue to be its character is peculiarly essential in a community, where party spirit is as universal and as acrimonious as in Nova Scotia; and that its character should not be deteriorated is the object of this letter.

The course I have adopted, and the sentiments expressed in addressing to Your Grace the letters of 13th June and 28th July, and in addressing to you this letter, has met the approval of the gentlemen, in and out of the Legislature, in opposition to the Government, who, being in Halifax on the occasion of His Royal Highness's visit, I have had the opportunity to consult.

The charge is specific, and the proofs accompany it. It remains for Your Grace to determine a question of vital importance to the administration of justice in this Colony, and the essential well being of the country.

The people, in the exercise of their own common sense, understand that Messrs. Cochran, Smith and McLellan held offices of emolument under the Provincial Government, at the time of their election, and were, therefore, under the Act of the Province, ineligible to be elected; knowing this, they perceive that Mr. Young, in the two former cases, under personal and party influence, has, in disregard of his oath and judicial responsibility, perverted the course of justice, and given a false judgment, and no power exists that can impart the confidence essential for a Judge's usefulness, or dispel the belief that what has once been done will not be repeated.

Technical evasions, in excuse of Mr. Young's decisions in the committees, have no such power; they can neither impart that confidence, nor dispel that belief, in the minds of plain but sensible and intelligent men; and lawyers know that, under the law and evidence in these cases, there is no foundation for technical evasion, as Your Grace has the ready means of ascertaining, through the law officers of the Crown.

In a case so vitally important, let not Your Grace be misled by the suggestion that disappointed ambition, or defeated party hopes, lead to unreasonable complaints, or ungenerous opposition. It is not so. Had the Government attained power without flagrant infractions of law, their success would have been recognized and submitted to without a murmur; and had Mr. Young not, unhappily for himself and the country, yielded to inducements, openly to violate judicial integrity, and set an example which, if sanctioned by his elevation to the highest seat of justice, must be most baneful, this remonstrance at least could not have troubled Your Grace, however unfavorable, independently of this occasion, the opinion entertained of his qualities to impart dignity, confidence and respect to the high office, and however strong the conviction that the appointment of Mr. Justice Bliss, rather than of him, would be a public and incalculable blessing to Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's most obed't Servant,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

The papers which accompany this letter are—

1. Copy of the Journal of the proceedings of the Committee on Mr. Cochran's case, and of the evidence, as kept by the Clerk of the House.
2. The same in Mr. Smith's case.
3. The same in Mr. McLellan's case.
4. A brief abstract of these three cases.
5. Copies from Provincial Laws :—
 1. For securing the independence of the Legislature by rendering office-holders ineligible for the Legislature (at large.)
 2. Concerning Coroners, (sections 1, 2, 4.)
 3. For regulating the Post Office Department, sections 1, 2, 8, 25, 36, 46.)
 4. For making the parties in all legal proceedings amenable to be called as witnesses, (section 14.)
 5. For declaring authority of Election Committees over Witnesses (sec 18). Also, the opinion of Sir Richard Bethel and Sir Henry Keating on the operation over Coroners, Way Office Keepers, and others, of the Act rendering office-holders ineligible for Parliament.

Also, the printed documents from which this opinion is extracted.

Halifax, N. S., 16th August, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having communicated to me a copy of Mr. Johnston's letter of the 6th inst, in which so virulent an attack is made upon my character as a lawyer and as a man, I feel called upon, by my position as Chief Justice, to vindicate more at large, than I have previously done, my conduct in the transactions on which he has so harshly commented.

This letter, dated three days after my appointment, is only a repetition, somewhat more violent in its tone, of the charges in Mr. Johnston's previous letter of 13th June, which were effectually disposed of, as I conceive, in the Minute of Council, of June 26th, and in Lord Mulgrave's very able despatch of same date; and perhaps I ought not to complain of the excesses into which Mr. Johnston's unfortunate temper has led him against myself, when I reflect that he has attacked with equal bitterness, every man of the present government, and has not spared even the Lieutenant Governor. But while

I feel that it would indicate a want of spirit, to repress my indignation at so unprovoked and so ungenerous an attack, I will not forget the position I now occupy, nor lose sight of the moderation and calmness, which ought to belong to the judicial character.

Let me invite your Grace's attention, then, to the relations that have long subsisted between Mr. Johnston and myself, and which will throw some light on the singular attitude he has now assumed. For upwards of twenty years, we have taken a prominent part in the politics of the Province, on opposite sides. For upwards of thirty years we have been constantly opposed to each other at the Bar; and for the last ten years at least, we have been open and avowed rivals, with our respective parties sustaining us, for the office of Chief Justice of the Province, whenever it should become vacant. Had the late venerable and lamented Chief Justice, whose place it will be difficult indeed to fill, died while Mr. Johnston was in power, it was perfectly understood that he was to succeed to the office; and had it so happened, I hope I would have submitted with more equanimity, and a better grace, than Mr. Johnston is now displaying:—at all events I would not have pretended that my desire or object, was the appointment of Mr. Justice Bliss, of whose attainments and character I desire to speak with all possible respect, but who would never have been thought of by Mr. Johnston or his party, had the government been theirs.

Having entered the Assembly for the second time in the year 1836, and acted as a delegate to the Earl of Durham in 1838, and to the Home Government in 1839, I was appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1842, and in 1843 was elected Speaker. This high office I continued to fill, by the choice of four successive Houses, till the year 1854, when Mr. Howe, having taken the management of the Railway, I quitted the chair to become leader of the government. In 1857, the government having been overthrown, I became leader of the opposition; and in 1860, on the change of government, I became again its leader. And now by the unanimous recommendation of my colleagues, as appears by the annexed paper which was handed to his Excellency, I have been appointed Chief Justice, subject of course to the Royal pleasure. And having been so appointed, having resigned my place in the government as President of the Council, and my seat in the Assembly, as member for the County of Cumberland, Mr. Johnston asks Her Majesty's Government to humiliate me in the face of British America, where I am tolerably well known, and to convulse the Province, where, I need not say, I have a vast body of political and personal friends, by disallowing my appointment.

For so extraordinary a stretch of the prerogative, repudiating the act of the local government, and leading of course to a dissolution of the Assembly, there ought certainly to be the gravest and most unanswerable reasons; for it is to be remarked, that if I am not fit to be Chief Justice, I am not fit to be a Puisne Judge, which office I might have filled years ago, had I chosen to accept it: while according to Mr. Johnston, the two lawyers next to myself in seniority and position, on the government side, are disqualified by offences still more heinous than mine.

Mr. Johnston questions my capacity, to fill with dignity and power, the high office to which I have been elevated. While I would be understood as speaking with all becoming reserve, of my own qualifications, yet I have been called upon to fill that office by the unanimous choice of my own party, constituting a majority of nine, out of fifty-five members of the Assembly, and with, as I firmly believe, the acquiescence of a large majority of the people, including not a few of Mr. Johnston's political supporters; and it will, I assure your Grace, be no fault of mine, if their reasonable expectations be not fulfilled.

I find no fault with the conservative members of the Bar, who naturally prefer Judge Bliss to me, and have signed the memorial in his favor. As I have already said, most of these gentlemen would have preferred their political leader, to either Judge Bliss or myself; and they have abstained in their memorial, from saying one syllable derogatory to me, either as a lawyer, or as a private individual. With the ablest and most reputable among them, (for they are a strange mixture) I have for many years, been on terms of the most friendly relation, and I am persuaded that nothing could have induced them to concur in any representation offensive to my feelings; while it is notorious, that many of the Conservatives, and all the Liberals at the Bar, with one or two very dubious exceptions, refused to put their names to these memorials. I have a right, then, to assume, that two thirds of the Bar approve of my nomination, even in preference to Judge Bliss; and that his own party lend to Mr. Johnston in this matter, a very slender support. It is not impossible, too, that an English Statesman may enquire, by what rule of the constitution, the Bar are entitled thus to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown.

But if neither Mr. Johnston nor his friends, pretend that my professional standing or private character incapacitate me, one would feel no little curiosity to learn, what other sufficient ground could be discovered, by the most malignant, or the most perverted ingenuity, had not Mr. Johnston frankly avowed, that his only tangible objection to my appointment, was the course I pursued on two of the election committees of last session as a member of Parliament. One would suppose, that the very statement of this proposition was enough; and as no such enquiry was ever heard of before, as it seems to me plainly to involve a breach of privilege, as no tribunal is empowered by law, and no

person out of the House is authorised to question what the House itself cannot question, there is probably no other statesman in British America, who would have conjured up such an objection, or pressed such an inquiry upon the advisers of the Crown. Mr. Johnston politely suggests, that your Grace should take the opinion of the Law Officers of England—that is, the Attorney and Solicitor General, are gravely to inquire whether a committee of the Assembly of Nova-Scotia, balloted for and sworn, and whose decision by the law of the land is final, have pronounced a legal or illegal, a true or false judgment. If this can be done with a Nova-Scotia decision, the rule will extend to the House of Commons, where the sentences of election committees have not always been approved of, and the Law Officers of the Crown would have abundance of work carved out, for many years to come.

But it is impossible that Mr. Johnston can himself believe, that any such course would be taken by Her Majesty's Government, or any such appeal addressed to the Law Officers of England;—and his present letter, now that the appointment is made, is obviously written for other and ulterior purposes, which it is alike my duty and my interest to forestall.

Although I cannot hope, then, to interest your Grace in an inquiry with which you will probably conceive, you have little to do, it is essential that I should embrace this opportunity of defending myself, and placing the question on its true foundation.

At the revision of the Provincial Statutes in 1851, the Judges and Officers of the Revenue, the Post Master General at Halifax, and persons employed by the department there, were disqualified by law from sitting in the Legislative Council, or House of Assembly, and no other disqualification existed under the law of this Province.

In the session of 1858, a Bill was introduced by a supporter of the then Government, into the Legislative Council, disqualifying Judges of Probate and Prothonotaries, after the dissolution of the then House of Assembly, which passed in the Council, and having been sent down to the Assembly, was carried there on the 26th April, by a pure party vote. The effect of the Bill was to drive out of the legislature, or out of office as Judges of Probate, certain prominent members of the then Opposition, including the present Attorney General and Speaker of the Assembly. It was thought therefore that the rule so applied should extend to other offices held by adherents of the government; and on the same 26th of April, the Bill was introduced, and was passed into a law a few days after, which has led to all this confusion, and a copy of which is annexed to Mr. Johnston's letter. Now, it may at once be conceded, and indeed all parties are agreed, that this was a hasty and ill-advised measure, the extent and scope of which was not foreseen, or considered as it ought to have been. By its letter, no person holding any office of profit or emolument under the Provincial Government, after the dissolution of the then House of Assembly, was eligible to sit either in the Assembly or the Legislative Council. The Legislature never intended, nor, as I believe, did a single member of either branch foresee, that the terms of this Act, strictly construed, disqualified the holders of a multitude of petty offices, which by no possibility could affect their independence, and therefore went far beyond what the framers of the act ever contemplated. It was discovered, just in time before the General Election of 1859, that the office of a Notary Public was held under the Provincial Government, and being an office of profit, might disqualify every lawyer in both Houses; and as a measure of precaution, the office, which in this country is a necessary adjunct to a professional income, was resigned. There are a number of Coroners scattered all over the Province, whose emoluments in many cases do not amount to twenty shillings a year—a number of Commissioners for taking bail, whose emoluments are still less—a number of Health Officers, having a legal right to some trifling fees, but in the majority of cases receiving none—a number of Commissioners of Sewers, whose emoluments are seven shillings and six pence per day, paid by the people who select and employ them—upwards of 300 Way Office Keepers, many of whom consent to act merely for the convenience of the public, and whose emoluments in a majority of cases do not exceed three or four pounds a year—and a number of other offices—the whole amounting probably to seven or eight hundred persons. To suppose that the Legislature intended to disqualify this multitude of men, comprehending so large a share of the intelligence of the country, and almost every man of their own body, involves a pure absurdity. A construction so severe, and pregnant with such mischief, had never been suggested to the mass of the people; and, accordingly, several of the members returned to the Assembly at the General Election of 1859, on both sides of politics, were found to be holders of one or other of these petty offices; and as the majority was on the side of the then Opposition (the Government having warned their friends in time to procure most of their resignations) it was determined to raise a question upon their eligibility. The House was in the first instance, moved to examine into and decide this question; but having declined to do so, several petitions were presented, and referred to committees balloted for and sworn, according to law.

Now, the first point that naturally presented itself to the members of these committees, was, the applicability of the law to the petty offices, which the members petitioned against, were alleged to have held. On the one hand, there was the letter of the law, comprehending every office of profit or emolument, however insignificant, that was held under the Provincial Government. On the other, there was the spirit and intent of the

Act, at variance with its letter. This was a case in which lawyers and judges might well have differed. The man whose maxim was *Ita lex est*, would adhere to the letter; while another man, equally conscientious, but of a more enlarged and liberal turn of thought, would disregard the letter, as courts have often done, and look to the object and intent of the Legislature. On this, however, all would agree, that to bring the law into operation, the strictest, fullest, and most unanswerable evidence was indispensable.

The first committee that reported, drawn from both sides of the House, adopted the more liberal rule. Mr. Peter Smyth, a supporter of the late Government, held an office of profit under a Provincial Commission, from which he had derived, and might possibly hereafter derive, emolument, and which he had not resigned; but the committee, by a unanimous vote, retained him in his seat. They decided in the spirit, but against the letter, of the law, affording an example which other committees thought themselves well justified in following.

In like manner the seats of Doctor Webster, attacked as a Health Officer, and of Mr. Chipman, attacked as a Commissioner of Sewers, were confirmed by Committees, and on these three committees the then political friends of Mr. Johnston had the majority.

Why are these significant facts suppressed in Mr. Johnston's letter? The committees, in the three cases he has singled out, did no more than the committees drawn from his own side, in the three I have cited. The vituperation, then, he has so freely lavished, recoils upon his own party; and surely it would have been more generous and manly to have stated the whole facts, than to have addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, containing a one-sided and distorted view.

But whatever may have been the leaning of other members of the committees, with whom I was associated, my decision in the two cases of Mr. A. M. Cochran and Mr. Lewis Smith, did not proceed so much upon the construction of the statute, as upon defect of proof; and upon this head I must invite the attention of Your Grace to a very obvious and sound distinction, which Mr. Johnston has altogether overlooked.

Had actions been brought against Mr. Cochran as a Coroner, or against Mr. Smith as a Way Office Keeper, or had they made themselves criminally liable as such, their acting in those capacities, would have been held in a court of law sufficient to charge them, without proof of appointment. In such cases, only their own interests and positions were concerned; but when their seats in the Assembly were attacked, when, in the case of Mr. Smith, the candidate having the minority of votes claimed to be the sitting member, the interests and rights of the constituencies came into play; and before they were jeopardized or injured, a stricter rule of evidence, by the very principles of the constitution, rose up to protect them. I was of opinion, therefore (and I think that no impartial and clear-headed lawyer will differ with me), that to unseat either Mr. Cochran or Mr. Smith, there must be clear proof that they had been legally appointed to their respective offices, and held them under all the requisitions and sanctions of the law.

Now, there was no such proof in either case.

In Mr. Cochran's, it was not shewn that he had ever received or held a commission as Coroner. Notice to produce a commission had been given, but it was not produced, and secondary evidence could not be found. But there was a still more striking and fatal objection. Our Revised Statutes require that a Coroner "shall be sworn into office before a Judge of the Supreme Court, or the Custos of the County." Had Mr. Cochran been so sworn, the range of inquiry was extremely limited, and the fact could have been easily proved; but it was not proved. We may assume, therefore, that it did not exist; and as the English, equally with our Provincial rule, declares that a Coroner, until he is sworn, is not "in full possession of his office," on what principle of law or justice, in the absence of such proof, could Mr. Cochran have been unseated? This view was taken by five out of the committee of seven, and I concurred with the majority, which is the principal gravamen of Mr. Johnston's letter.

He complains that the committee did not apply to the House to compel Mr. Cochran to be examined against himself, but it is a sufficient answer that this is in the discretion of the committee; and for reasons which it would be a waste of time to go into, I concurred with a majority of six to one, that it was inexpedient, under the circumstances, to refer that question to the House.

In the case of Mr. Smith, the law requires that, while "the Postmaster General, with the approbation of the Governor in Council, may establish Way Offices," the Governor in Council shall "appoint, suspend, or remove the Postmaster General, and all or any Postmasters, Officers, Deputies, Agents, and Servants connected therewith," words sufficiently ample, surely, to include Way Office Keepers. Now, it appeared that by a practice, which the law does not sanction, Way Office Keepers were appointed by commission, under the seal of the Postmaster General, and not of the Governor; and if Mr. Smith held a commission, which was not in proof, it was in this form. It further appeared that Mr. Smith was appointed upon the verbal recommendation of the member for the County, without the previous sanction, as the law requires, of the Governor in Council; and upon both grounds the majority of the committee decided that the proof was defective, and that Mr. Smith should retain his seat. I entirely concurred with that majority, which is the second gravamen of Mr. Johnston's letter.

Now, it is remarkable, that neither in the letter I am answering, nor in the former letter of 13th June, does Mr. Johnston notice these failures in proof, on which both cases mainly turned; while in his statement of 1859, which drew forth the opinions of Sir Richard Bethel and Sir Henry S. Keating, he not only omitted to give an entire copy of the Election law, but withheld the circumstances which give a character and meaning to the act of 1858, and the just and rational views of that act, which I have endeavored to convey in this letter.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to pause for a moment on the clause in this letter, in which Mr. Johnston thinks it necessary to disclaim the workings "of disappointed ambition, or defeated party hopes." Why, then, it may be asked, was it written? I am willing to believe that in this, as in other instances, Mr. Johnston has practised a delusion on himself, and is not aware of the concentrated bitterness with which he has assailed a rival, whose forbearance on many occasions deserved better treatment at his hands.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's most faithful and obd't Servant,

WILLIAM YOUNG.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, HER MAJESTY'S Colonial Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

The Executive Council, in view of the vacancy made by the death of the late venerable Chief Justice, advise the Lieutenant Governor to appoint to that office the Honorable William Young, and to make the appointment without delay, for these among other things: Because Mr. Young's family have strong claims upon the people of this Province. His father, as early as 1819, at a time when the agriculture of the country was in a very low condition, by the publication of the letters of Agricola, and by the organization under the patronage of Lord Dalhousie, of Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, gave a stimulus to the productive powers of farmers, which has ever since been discernible in the progress of the industrial habits of our husbandmen.

Because Mr. Young himself, during twenty-four years' service in the legislature, has taken an active part in the preparation and passage of the great public measures, by which that period has been distinguished, and has fairly earned the high distinction which the Lieutenant Governor is respectfully advised to confer. Mr. Young has within that period held the offices of Member of the Executive Council, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Attorney General, and President of the Executive Council—has represented the Province on several occasions as a delegate—has maintained during the last thirty years at the Bar, a practice and position second to no other Lawyer, whether in or out of public life; and because at the present moment, he enjoys the distinguished position of having been elected by the metropolitan Bar, President of the "Barristers' Society," under a recently passed Act of Incorporation.

The Council advise that the appointment should be made without delay, because they are anxious that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be met by a full Bench, and because they are most reluctant, that the Colonial Secretary should be importuned to interfere in a matter, which the Council believe to have been long since remitted by formal despatch, to the sole consideration of the Lieutenant Governor and of his advisers.

Halifax, 23rd July, 1860.

(Nova Scotia. No. 56.)

Downing Street, 13th Dec., 1860.

MY LORD,—

I have had before me your despatch, No. 82, of the 4th of August, 1860, reporting the death of Chief Justice Sir Brenton Haliburton, and the provisional appointment of the Hon. William Young to that office, and at the same time transmitting a remonstrance from Mr. Johnston against the appointment of Mr. Young, together with that gentleman's reply.

I have also received a subsequent despatch from Major General Trollope forwarding a further remonstrance from Mr. Johnston on this subject.

After a careful perusal of the letters of Mr. Johnston, and the documents which accompanied them, I see no reason for declining to recommend the Crown to confirm the appointment of Mr. Young.

I have accordingly submitted the name of Mr. Young to the Queen, and I will transmit to you in a separate despatch, a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, for conferring upon him the office of Chief Justice.

On receiving from you the exemplifications of the appointments which you have made of the Honble. T. D. Archibald and Mr. Colin Campbell to seats in the Executive Council, I shall be prepared to submit their names to Her Majesty.

I have &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honble. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX No. 3.

RAILWAY REPORT.

Railway Office, Halifax, January, 1861.

To the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c.

SIR,—

For the information of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, I now submit a report of the Railway Department of this Province, for the year terminating on the 31st day of December, 1860:—

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Having accepted office as Commissioner of Railways on the tenth day of February last, my personal superintendence and responsibilities, in connexion with these public works, apply to a period a little short of eleven months.

The announcement in the Commissioners' Report for 1859, that the working expenses of the Nova Scotia Railways for that year had exceeded the earnings by the sum of \$8,397 31, exhibited an unpromising prospect, and demanded the gravest consideration. The Main Line and Windsor Branch, in all 92.75 miles, had then been in full operation for the whole twelve months preceding. I felt that the passenger traffic had been pretty fully developed, excepting what might be fairly expected as the reasonable increase in a young and sparsely populated Province,—that freight traffic must of necessity be a product of slow growth upon lines of railway situated as those of Nova Scotia were,—that there were therefore no reliable data for anticipating any sudden and considerable increase in the earnings of the road. The only sure and safe method of dealing with the difficulties which presented themselves, was, in my view, carefully to examine the expenditure, and reduce it promptly within the narrowest limits compatible with the safe working of the lines. Although this decision devolved upon me an onerous and painful duty, yet one of my earliest official acts was to prepare a reduced scale of salaries, whereby a saving at the rate of between \$16,000 and \$20,000 per annum would be effected.

That scale is to be found in the Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1860, and I need not therefore do more at present than merely refer to its contents. It came into operation on the first day of April last, with the commencement of the second quarter of the year, and has been acted upon, except where the system of upholdence by tender and contract has interfered, ever since.

Having determined upon the question of the reduction of wages and salaries, I proceeded to reorganize the Working Department.

Mr. Alexander Moir was continued in his office as superintendent of the Locomotive department; Mr. George Taylor was made superintendent of the Traffic department, in place of Mr. Mosse; and Mr. William Marshall was appointed general inspector on upholdence and construction. Mr. John Morrow retained charge of the construction accounts, and Mr. Thomas Foot was put in charge of the revenue books. These officers are held directly responsible for the management of the several sub-departments over which they preside; and I have much pleasure in announcing that this new organization has worked harmoniously, and gives satisfaction.

When I assumed office I found that the practice had been, for Mr. Morrow, the accountant, to receive from the superintendent of Traffic the entire amount of earnings of the road, and from this fund to pay working expenses.

This was a very inconvenient practice. The tables of the office, for two or three days every week, were necessarily strewed with money, requiring to be counted in and counted out, and I therefore decided to abolish the practice altogether, and instead, to require that the earnings of the road, counted, and labelled by the Traffic superintendent at Richmond, be paid directly to the credit of the road, into the Bank of Nova Scotia.

This having been done,—to it was superadded the recommendation of the committee of public accounts, that these deposits be transferred to the credit of the Receiver General; and that the necessary amounts for payment of working expenses, be from time to time obtained from him, by requisition, and deposited in the bank to the credit of the Railway Department. Payments for all services are therefore now made by checks drawn upon this latter fund, until it is exhausted, when by further deposits it is again renewed. By this simple arrangement no money is now required to be counted in or out of the office, except what trifling sums are necessary for office disbursements, under a "small cash" account,—and a thorough system of checks is established.

CLASSIFICATION.

The classification of the revenue accounts, as heretofore kept, has not proved satisfactory. It does not distribute the expenses among the subdivisions to which they properly belong. It is of the first importance that these classifications should be lucid and methodical. Besides it greatly facilitates comparisons with other lines. The classification adopted on the E. & N. A. line appeared to me to be well arranged, and I have caused it to be made the basis of a new classification of the headings of accounts for 1861. It will be found, I trust, perspicuous and satisfactory.

UPHOLDENCE.

The upholdence of the permanent way is a very large item of expenditure on every line of railway. This service, when I accepted office, I found performed by days' labor, at the rate of a man to each mile, or thereabouts—every third man being a foreman. Three road masters were employed—one on the Windsor branch and two on the Main line, superintending,—all subordinate to Mr. Mosse as engineer. As spring opened, even this force was found insufficient, and additional aid was occasionally required by the road masters to do the duty. Each road master having about thirty miles, or a little upwards, of road to look after, and the foremen having no direct interest beyond what is common to employers and employed, I was impressed with the belief that if the road were put up to tender and contract for upholdence, leaving contractors to find their own men and tools, the work might be more cheaply and efficiently performed.

I determined to commence with a single section, as an experiment, and selected for that purpose the first eight miles lying between Richmond and Bedford. Preparatory to letting it, however, I caused a careful survey and inspection of its condition to be made. The result of this investigation discovered the rather startling fact, that within a distance of eight miles there were no less than 1035 broken joint chairs upon the track, besides a few broken intermediates. Steps were immediately adopted for removing and replacing all this broken material as rapidly and quietly as possible. This survey elicited the additional fact, that there were upwards of 1000 decayed sleepers on these eight miles, which required immediate renewal. It cost \$320 to put this section of road in thorough repair. Tenders being advertised for its upholdence for one year it was taken by Mr. Alexander Kay for the sum of \$2280, repairs of fencing included.

This experiment promising to succeed, I proceeded to get the remainder of the road in a condition to let, with all reasonable despatch, and on the first day of July I caused to be let about forty miles more of road, and on the first day of August the remainder. The following table gives the names of contractors, the length of sections, and the amount of each contract, and dates. The department finds rails, chairs, spikes, keys, but nothing more; and the contractor, in addition to his contract price, is entitled to twenty cents for each sleeper

removed and renewed. Each contractor furnishes two good sureties, and ten per cent. on each contract is retained as a further security:—

Sections.	Contractors' Names.	Distances in miles.	Date of letting.	Doors out Sleepers removed.	Amount.
MAIN LINE.					
No. 1. Richmond to Bedford.....	Alexander Kay.....	8	1st April	*1120	\$2,280 00
2. Bedford to Windsor Junct..	McKenzie & Black....	5½	1st July	183	1,334 75
3. Windsor Junct. to G. Lake.	Isaac Logan.....	9½	1st Aug.	..	1,900 00
4. G. Lake to Truro Road....	John Low.....	9	"	..	2,062 00
5. Truro Road to Shubenacadie	John Lynch.....	8	"	..	2,000 00
6. Shubenacadie to Stewiacke..	W. H. Blades.....	4½	"	..	936 00
7. Stewiacke to Peg 1940....	Fitzpatrick & Robinson.	8½	1st July	..	2,600 00
8. Peg 1940 to Truro.....	John Davis.....	8½	"	19	2,100 00
WINDSOR BRANCH.					
No. 1. W'r Junct. to Fenery's Sid'g	James Robinson.....	5	1st Aug.	..	1,400 00
2. Fenery's S'g to Mt. Uniacke	McKenzie & Black....	8	"	167	1,710 00
3. Mt. Uniacke to Still Water.	Patrick Deegan.....	7	1st July	485	1,798 00
4. Still Water to Windsor....	McKenzie & Black....	11½	"	356	2,907 55
		92½		2,330	\$23,028 30

*Of the 1120 sleepers 1000 were supplied under a supplementary contract to put the road in good order.

The cost of repairs of permanent way exclusive of fencing per mile, per quarter, chargeable upon revenue for the year 1859, per Mr. Mosse's report, amounted to \$103 00,—of fencing \$5 74.

The cost of upholdence for the last quarter of 1860, being the only entire quarter, when done by tender and contract, fencing included, was \$67 90 per mile, shewing a saving of \$40 84 per mile per quarter, and at the rate of \$15,151 64 per annum on the entire lines.

Whilst the road was being upheld by days' labor, a practice which had the approbation of the engineer under the late board, of charging to construction the expense of removing slides, slurry, &c. which it was considered ought to have been removed at construction expense, and with construction funds, continued to obtain. From the dates of the respective contracts tabled, I beg to remark, that no charge of this kind against construction has been permitted. The contractors' engagements therefore now cover a class of expenses in this respect which had previously been charged to construction.

The permanent way has, I am happy to say, been kept in an efficient condition during the season; and, when the winter frosts set in, I had the most reliable assurance, from qualified judges, to add to my personal testimony, that the lines were never in better order.

ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock has been kept in good repair. The locomotives have not been required, to any great extent, except for the purposes of freight and traffic. Some slides from the larger cuttings, in the spring, and extraordinary repairs preparatory to letting the upholdence of the road by tender and contract, and the filling up at Windsor wharf, constitute the principal employment for which they have been put in requisition, beyond the usual and ordinary service. The freight cars begin to require painting, and also some of the passenger cars. The expense would not be a heavy item, but, until some suitable shed accommodation is provided, it is difficult to get the work satisfactorily done.

REVENUE.

The earnings of the road for the year 1860, for transportation of passengers, traffic, &c., amount to \$112,470 92, being an increase over 1859 of \$9,593 35.

The whole amount of receipts, derivable from all sources, for 1860, is

\$116,742 89. The whole amount of working expenses \$96,472 26,—less \$1,781 38, debts of 1859 paid in 1860, and which are chargeable to that year. The working expenses of 1860 paid, are therefore \$94,690 88, to which add for accounts since rendered and paid, say \$200 11, in all \$94,890 99, which represents the actual working expenses of 1860. Great pains have been taken to call in all outstanding accounts, and I feel satisfied that there is not now over \$150 00 due by revenue, from all sources, chargeable to working expenses of 1860.

Had the system which prevailed in 1859 continued in 1860, and the accounts been made up on the same principle, the amount to the credit of the road would be much larger than is shown. In 1859 the salaries of the Commissioners were charged to construction. Those of Mr. Foot, Mr. Morrow, and Mr. Jones, were charged to the same account; also that of Mr. Adams for a portion of the year. Office expenses in part, small expenses and postages, were charged to construction. For the last three quarters of 1860, of these items, excepting Mr. Morrow's salary continued to construction, there has been charged to revenue, and deducted therefrom \$1,344 44.

During the year 1859, eight miles of road—Truro to Brookfield—appear by the books of the office to have been upheld at construction expense, for eleven months, averaging, say, \$1884 66. Thirteen and one-half miles—Brookfield to Shubenacadie—one and one-half month, averaging \$433 69, were upheld by Sutherland & Sons, it would appear; and a further section—Shubenacadie to Truro road—eight miles, were upheld for one month in like manner, under their contract, at, say, \$171 33,—in all, \$2489 68.

The working expenses of the whole lines for 1859, adopting the principle acted upon in 1860, would have stood thus:—

Amount charged for this service in 1859.....	\$111,274 89
Add for Commissioners' salaries, three quarters.....	3,300 00
Mr. Foot, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jones, office expenses, postages, &c., as above, for three quarters, as in 1860.....	1,344 44
Upholdence on Main Line, as above.....	2,489 68
<hr/>	
Total working expenses of 1859, on same principle as charged in 1860.....	\$118,409 01
Earnings of 1859.....	102,877 58
<hr/>	
Deficiency.....	\$15,531 43
Surplus of 1860, per revenue account.....	20,270 63
<hr/>	
Difference represented between 1859, as compared with 1860, adopting the same principle in both.....	\$35,802 06

This statement exhibits the two systems in operation, and contrasted for nine months, commencing with April and ending with December. Had the operation extended over twelve, instead of nine months, the difference would of course be proportionably increased,—thus, as 3 qrs. is to \$35,802 :: 1 qr. to \$11,934, which, being added together, give the sum of \$47,736 as the rate *per annum* saved by the change.

This is based upon the supposition that three Commissioners were to continue in office, and chargeable upon revenue. Supposing a single Commissioner, however, to have presided as chairman, as in 1860, then the difference would have been less by \$1,600 00, or say \$46,136 00 per annum.

For revenue account, see Mr. Foot's report and abstract, Addenda A. These papers, with the vouchers, have been filed in the office of the Financial Secretary.

FUEL.

Fuel is a large item of expenditure on every line of railway. The average cost of cordwood of the best quality, delivered in four feet lengths along the sides of the road, is \$1 50; but, by the time it is sawn into two feet lengths and housed at the stations, it stands the department in full \$3 00. The fuel for 1861 is required to be delivered by the contractors, cut up and housed in sta-

tions. The average cost per cord thus delivered, for the current year, is \$2 62. The quantity being 4,700 cords, a considerable saving, as compared with the year 1860, is thereby effected.

During the year 1860 a quantity, equal to 212 cords, was destroyed by accidents,—either by sparks from locomotives kindling fires along the lines, or otherwise. The fuel, by the present system, will be at the risk of the contractors till delivered at the stations, where it is less liable to accidents. I am sorry to have to add that wood is occasionally taken by persons dwelling in shanties along the line, and consumed; and I beg to suggest whether some legislation might not be provided, affording a cheap and summary mode of convicting and punishing offenders. Wood, sawed into two feet lengths, considerably diminishes for measurement purposes, as compared with four feet lengths; on an average, as reported by the Wood Inspector, about, or nearly ten per cent. This allowance must therefore be made in comparing the quantities received in four feet lengths, and retailed out to locomotives, &c. in two feet and shorter lengths.

COAL.

I caused an experiment to be made during the summer on one engine, fitted up for the purpose, with Lingan coal. The results were favorable; but the coal was small, too large a proportion of it slack. The trial was such as to impress the superintendent very favorably; and, if the lines should hereafter be extended into the neighborhood of any good coal field, I am convinced that coal will be found to be a very much less expensive class of fuel, than cordwood even at its present prices.

OLD MATERIAL ACCOUNT.

In 1859 the value of old material was deducted from the account for repairs of locomotives. I have thought it better to open an old material account, debiting new material required, such as chairs, keys, sleepers, wheels, axles, &c., to revenue; crediting revenue with proceeds of old material displaced by new. New material will increase in successive years. For 1860 it has cost revenue a very much larger sum, than the proceeds of sales of old.

SEASON TICKETS.

For the convenience of persons having occasion to use the road very frequently, during the summer I organized a system of season tickets, whereby parties are enabled to travel at largely reduced rates. A number of persons have availed themselves of the advantage the system affords. It has given much satisfaction, and appears to work well. On the 31st December the number of tickets had reached 31; the receipts \$339 50.

CASUALTIES.

Whilst so large a saving, present and prospective, has been accomplished with a reduced staff of operatives, and at reduced wages, it affords me unspeakable gratification to be enabled to report, that during the year 1860, 88,024 passengers have been transported over the lines, without accident or injury of any kind whatever. This to me, is one of the most gratifying facts I have to record in connection with my administration of the affairs of the department. The officers and workmen on the lines also have all escaped without serious hurt or injury. It is with deep and heartfelt gratitude to God I desire humbly to record the pleasing fact. The care and caution exhibited by the officers in charge of the works, have, under Providence, been crowned in this respect, with great success, and deserve the highest commendation.

TARIFF.

Early in the spring I revised the passenger tariff, fixing a rate of three cents per mile for first-class, and two cents per mile uniform for second class passengers. The horse and wagon tariff was also made uniform, at a slightly reduced rate. The want of extension of the Trunk line into the city is deeply

felt by all classes: and if so desirable an object could be accomplished, I should not hesitate materially to increase the fare for horse and wagon traffic. It requires a large amount of locomotive power, and of rolling stock to transport it, and without corresponding remuneration. If a line of rails can be secured into some central portion of the city, as I hope may be the case at no distant day, it would afford a vast amount of accommodation to the public, and relieve the road of the most unprofitable portion of its work. But, until that is done, I think that every facility should be afforded, and every reasonable encouragement offered, to countrymen to travel with their produce by rail, in preference to the high road.

TRAINS.

The practice of running an express train for mails and passengers, which had prevailed in 1859, as contradistinguished from a mixed train, was found to be productive of dissatisfaction. To obtain the higher rate of speed desirable for an express train, required that the smaller classes of stations should be passed without stoppages. In a more densely populated country the system may be advantageous, but one effect of it here was, that while one locomotive and train with the employees were too heavily taxed, the other had comparatively little to do. Besides, passengers with traffic at way stations, were often waiting for a train to arrive, and annoyed to find it pass without stopping,—not unfrequently having set out from Halifax for their homes, they were told at Richmond, that they could not proceed by the first train, because, being an express, though it passed their doors, it was not allowed to deposit either passengers or traffic. Immediately on accepting office, I directed that a nearly uniform rate of speed be adopted by all the trains, and that they should call at every station.

TIMES OF STARTING.

The time of starting necessarily varies with the season. These variations become necessary, with a view of affording countrymen the largest possible period to transact business in the city, and return the same day, and in like manner to city passengers, time for transacting business in the country and returning. It is desirable also to furnish the largest practicable amount of accommodation to the mail service, by leaving the city early in the mornings, and the country late in the afternoons, and yet avoiding night work as much as possible, on the lines, and at the terminal stations.

CONSTRUCTION.

The largest item charged to construction, disbursed during the year 1860, has been incurred for filling up and completing the eastern side of the depot and wharf at Windsor. The accommodation there was found quite inadequate for the increase of traffic. It required about 19,000 cubic yards of earth and ballast to complete this operation. A considerable portion of the necessary material was taken out of the cuttings, which had been giving, or were likely to give trouble by slides and slurry, so that, by the method adopted, a double advantage was secured,—the depot and wharf were filled, and, to a large extent, from material which widened narrow cuttings. The wharf accommodation now furnished at Windsor, will probably suffice for some time to come. Should the plaster and wood business increase, however, as they promise to do, it is not improbable that more loading ground may be required there, at no very distant day.

Three sets of platform scales (Fairbanks' patent) have been erected—one at Bedford and one at Elmsdale, for weighing loaded wagons, &c. and one set track scales at Windsor, for weighing loaded cars, engines, &c. Another set of the latter description is much needed at Richmond, but I have deferred erecting them until the questions of further extension, as well as that of enlargement of depot accommodation there, and of permanent location of other necessary erections, are definitely settled. Where heavy traffic, such as plaster, bricks, timber, lumber, and the like prevails, track scales not only obviate disputes, but prevent the overloading of cars.

The new engine house, commenced at Richmond, and referred to in the last annual report of my predecessors, I regret to add, remains substantially in the same condition, as that in which it was, on the 31st December, 1859.

Owing to misunderstandings or mistakes, or both, the roof which had been contracted for, would not fit the walls, nor the windows the openings,—the consequence is, that the turntable erected was exposed all last winter, and continues exposed to the weather. The design of this building had been the subject of much criticism and remark. Its capacity is not commensurate to the purposes required. It would only, if finished, conveniently accommodate eight engines, and the number on hand is twenty. Disputes, I found, had unhappily arisen, and existed between the late engineer, representing the department, and the contractors, and between the latter and the sub-contractors.

Early in the spring, upon a personal examination of the walls of the structure, I found that, from some cause, they appeared defective. Having reason to suspect that they were not sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of the roof, I felt it my duty, before expending more money on the building, to procure a report from some persons competent to judge of such matters. I selected for that purpose William Gordon, Esquire, Clerk of Works in the R. E. Department, a gentleman of good reputation and high attainments, as I was given to understand, and Mr. Henry Elliott, of this city, architect. Having associated with them Mr. William Marshall, Railway Inspector, I prepared a memorandum of instructions to guide them, a copy whereof is annexed, see addenda B. These gentlemen having examined the erection, reported, see addenda C.

Before proceeding to remedy the defects pointed out in their report, it seemed to me desirable to ascertain, if possible, what would be the difference of cost of finishing this building, with the extras suggested, compared with the expense of a new engine house of a different design, adapted to hold a larger number of engines. With this view, I addressed a letter to Matthew Stead, Esquire, architect, residing in St. John, N. B. the gentleman who had designed and superintended the construction of the St. John engine house for the E. & N. A. Railway of that province, a building which I had been given to understand was both capacious and satisfactory. Mr. Stead shortly afterwards visited Halifax, and spent several days examining the unfinished structure at Richmond, and collecting information. My letter to him, and his report, are contained in addenda D. and E.

Assuming that Mr. Stead's calculations were substantially reliable, and his estimates correct, I caused the contractor, J. Sutherland and his sureties, to be sent for, with a view of ascertaining whether some amicable arrangements could be made, by paying schedule prices for work done, and relieving him from further performance. This effort failed, and Mr. Sutherland, early in August, commenced operations anew. I immediately appointed Mr. E. Lamont, a skilled mason, as overseer, with instructions, see addenda F.

In order that a permanent record of the condition of the works might be forthcoming, I directed Mr. Lamont to report, in writing; and to prevent disputes and misconceptions, I requested Mr. Gordon again to examine the structure, the walls of which had now been opened up, and report. Mr. Marshall was required to report in a similar way. For these several reports, see addenda G. H. I.

Mr. Sutherland, declining to take down the structure, in accordance with Mr. Lamont's directions, and contending that his work had been passed and paid for, except as to the ten per cents. reserved, I formally notified him that no pay bills would be granted if he persisted in building on these insufficient walls, and thereupon operations ceased. Impressed with the idea that the case was one which ought to be now dealt with by the Legislature, I have to recommend that it be submitted accordingly.

I need hardly add that a capacious and suitable engine house is greatly needed. One, holding twenty engines, would give the use of the building at present appropriated as an engine house, for covering the passenger and other cars to a considerable extent, and protecting them from the effects of the weather.

The report of my predecessors, dated the 8th day of February, 1860, exhibits the state of the accounts of the department in reference to construction, as they existed on the 31st day of December, 1859 :—

By this paper there appears then to have been expended \$4,197,602 79

There has been disbursed on construction during the year 1860,
(see Mr. Morrow's Report and abstract, addenda K.) 36,794 78

Of this amount, the sum of \$10,532 72 were debts standing over and paid in 1860.

The usual balance sheet for the year 1860, applicable to this service, with the vouchers, have been duly filed, as required by law, in the office of the Financial Secretary.

EARNINGS.

The increase of revenue for 1860 over 1859, it will be discovered from the tables prepared by the superintendent, arises chiefly from the increase of goods traffic. Although the number of passengers carried in 1860 exceeds the number carried in 1859 by 16,810, yet the receipts for passenger traffic do not bear that proportion to each other for these two years.

In 1859 the average receipt for each passenger was 84 cents, in 1860 it is 70 cents. For eight days, commencing the last Saturday of July, and ending the first Saturday of August, during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, there were no second class passengers,—the whole travelling community being carried as first class, at half first class rates. On the Main Line, notwithstanding that during the month of August there are returned 6,532 first class passengers, against 1076 second class, yet, for the year, the second class exceeds the first in numbers by 2,010. On the Windsor Branch, however, the first class exceeds the second by 3,260.

The horse and wagon traffic on the Main Line for 1860, has exceeded that for 1859 by \$2,225 42; on the Windsor Branch, that of 1859 by \$901 34. The freight traffic on the Main Line for 1860, is in excess of 1859 by \$2,137 96; Windsor Branch, that of 1859 by \$2,748 09.

The train mileage run in 1860 is in excess of 1859 by 19,403 miles. The report of Mr. Taylor, see addenda L, and his returns, contain much valuable information, well digested and ready for reference.

The railways of Nova Scotia branching, as they do, so near the Halifax terminal station, eastwardly and westwardly, must, of necessity, be less cheaply managed than if the whole 92.75 miles lay in one extension, and they are almost as expensive as the working of two independent lines. Two engines leave Richmond each morning, and two each afternoon; and one leaves Truro, and one Windsor, morning and evening in like manner, daily, all the year round. At each of the three terminal stations an additional engine requires to be kept in readiness, and these must, of course, all be manned, and supplied with fuel, oil, waste, &c.—a continuing double service, as compared with one line of greater extension. In a young country like this, what is needed to make railroads pay is employment. One heavy engine, under ordinary circumstances, could do the whole passenger and goods traffic, either way, if it were all for one destination, at a little more than half the cost required to sustain the present outfit and equipment for Main Line and Branch. It is not, however, to be disguised, that a somewhat larger tract of country is tapped and fed by these divergent tracks, than would be done by one continuous line, unless it reached some populous town or a harbor; yet the advantages in that respect, as our roads are, by no means countervail the disadvantages of a double equipment, such as we are required to maintain.

The Superintendent of Locomotives has submitted his annual report,—for which, see addenda M. This document, and the figures and calculations referred to, furnish a large amount of information, in connection with motive power, and its cost, valuable for comparison with other lines.

For the Road Inspector's report, see addenda N.

CONCLUSION.

Before closing my remarks, I feel it due to the subordinate officers to say, that during the period of my administration of the department, the onerous and responsible duties devolving upon them, have, in general, been discharged with great fidelity. The extraordinary care and caution manifested, while the Prince of Wales travelled over the lines, were duly appreciated by His Royal Highness; and, in token of his approbation, he was induced to bestow, as a gratuity, among the subordinate officers and employees upon the trains, a donation of £20 sterling, which has been distributed among them in accordance with his suggestions,

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McCULLY.

ADDENDA.

Railway Office, Halifax, 22d January, 1860.

Sir,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit the Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas Foot,

To the Hon. J. McCULLY,

Dr.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Cr.

To Running Expenses.....	\$30,655 63	By Superintendent Traffic Department, for details see	
Salaries.....	10,995 48	Addenda L., Suptd's Abstract, &c. 1.....	\$112,470 92
Traffic Charges.....	5,025 79	Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	448 49
Gratuities and Damages.....	75 28	Old material.....	3,823 48
Printing and Advertising.....	1,008 34		
Casualties, Wood destroyed, &c.....	736 60		
Office Expenses.....	557 43		
Stationery.....	303 69		
Expenses Prince's Visit.....	584 07		
Miscellaneous.....	1,410 51		
Repairs of Locomotives.....	5,616 67		
“ Passenger Cars.....	1,079 08½		
“ Freight Cars.....	1,660 24½		
“ Shop and Tools.....	551 52		
Maintenance of Way, by Contract.....	11,983 66		
“ “ Days' Labor.....	21,582 89		
Clearing Snow and Ice.....	848 41		
Repairs of Bridges.....	531 24		
“ Fencing.....	706 28		
“ Stations and Buildings.....	559 49		
Balance.....	\$96,472 26		
	20,270 63		
			\$116,742 89

B.

Railway Office, Halifax, June 1st, 1860.

Instructions to W. Gordon, Esq., Mr. William Marshall, Railway Inspector, and Mr. Henry Elliott, Architect, in reference to Engine House at Richmond, upon which they are empowered to report:—

You are expected to examine and report upon the foundation of the unfinished structure,—the condition of the walls,—the openings for the windows and doors,—the sashes and frames,—the plans and specifications for roof,—its strength and capability for sustaining itself,—the capability of the walls to support the roof designed,—and generally upon the whole structure, as well in its present unfinished condition, as when completed; also, its adaptation and suitableness for the object for which intended.

(Signed) J. McCULLY.

These gentlemen having examined the erection, reported as follows:—

C.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, June, 1860.

Proceedings of a Board of Survey, appointed by the Honorable Jonathan McCully, Railway Commissioner, to inspect and report on the state, &c., of the unfinished Engine House at Richmond Station, consisting of Messrs. William Gordon, Henry Elliott, and William Marshall.

The board having assembled on the 4th instant, at the Railway Office, examined the plans Nos. 1 and 2, and specifications for the building, and having then proceeded to Richmond, carefully examined the works, and beg leave to report:—

1ST. THE FOUNDATIONS.

The foundations having been examined, particularly on the west side, were found to be composed of flat rubble stone, laid in mortar on the rock, at the depth of from one to two feet beneath the granite base course. The water from the high ground in rear was lying against the masonry, and in places running through to the inside: in other respects this part of the work appeared in fair condition. But in such a climate as in this country, all foundations, whether on rock or earth, should be put in fully four feet six inches beneath the surface of the ground, otherwise the whole structure is subject to be upheaved by the frost. This defect, of course, cannot be rectified now, but the drainage of the ground should be effected without delay, so far as it can be done, without injury to the walls. A French drain for this purpose was provided in the contract, but not yet executed,—neither has the excavation of it been done, and as it is to run almost entirely through rock, its execution is now an impossibility: still, proper surface drainage would effect much good to the building, as a protection against the action of frost on the masonry.

2ND. STATE OF THE WALLS.

The walls having been also carefully examined, were found to be composed of a rather soft description of brick, laid in mortar, twenty inches thick, faced on the outside with pressed brick, laid in cement: they are all considerably weather-beaten; and much damaged for perhaps two feet in height at the top, and one foot on the window-sills,—in those parts the mortar appears totally perished, and would consequently require to be rebuilt before the roof is fitted: a great deal of pointing would also require to be done, and the defective bricks made good. The west wall is much bowed to the inside, particularly towards the south end, caused probably by the action of the frost on the west foundation, and if thus exposed for another winter may be totally ruined.

The north wall is rather irregular on the face, but this does not appear to arise from defective footings. It may have been caused by careless workmen, by

the wind, or the vibration of scaffolding, during the execution. The arch over the main doorway has settled, thrust out the west jamb, and fractured the spandril over: this is not likely to yield further after the roof goes on.

3RD. THE OPENINGS FOR THE WINDOWS AND DOORS.

The openings for the windows appear well constructed, except that they are about two-and-a-half to three inches short in height: this mistake, however, can easily be rectified by lowering the sills.

The openings for the small doors are properly constructed, but that for the main entrance is without any provision to receive the doors or the hinges; a rebate, reveal, or impost, should have been provided, to render the doors rather tight, and the hooks should have been fixed for the hinges as the work proceeded,—none of which can now be done without difficulty, and, perhaps, detriment to the work.

4TH. THE SASHES AND FRAMES.

The sashes and their frames, so far as seen by the four now fixed in the east side of the building, appear to be of good material, and skillfully made, in accordance with the drawings,—the discrepancy between them and their openings being caused by an error in the brickwork. These frames, however, have been seriously damaged, by cutting their heads and sills for the purpose of forcing them into the short openings.

5TH. THE DESIGN FOR THE ROOF.

The design for the roof is a good one, and, with a little more attention to the details in construction, together with the adoption of spruce for pine in the top and bottom ribs of the main trusses, would make a very strong and durable structure. The details alluded to are chiefly the securing of the headings of the top and bottom planks of the trusses with plate iron,—the abutting of the lattice bracings partly on the ribs as well as on the oak blocks, and the lowering the horizontal truss, which is to span the opening over the turn-table, sufficiently to receive the ends of the main trusses, but this latter change would reduce the headway from seventeen feet to fifteen feet nine inches.

6TH. THE WALLS THAT SUPPORT THE ROOF.

The walls, as designed, and as now constructed, are only capable of supporting the roof under the ordinary circumstances of its own weight and downward pressure; but from this the corbels prepared to receive the lower foot of the main trusses are to be excepted, they being so very defective in construction as to be worse than useless for the required purpose.

In cases of this kind, it is, however, not only necessary to provide walls sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the roof, but also to provide them with the necessary additional strength to sustain permanently the roof under the severe vibratory motion and pressure of the wind, with rain and snow, &c., this trying action renders necessary either an increased thickness of walls, or an additional weight of what may be called bracing within the roof, and the walls. In this instance, where the roof has a clear span of ninety feet, a weight of one hundred and forty-six tons on twenty-two points of support, on twenty inch soft brick walls twenty feet high, when subjected to a gale beating directly on the side of the building with a pressure of, say, thirteen pounds to the superficial foot (hurricanes having a pressure of forty-nine pounds to the foot), adding fully sixty-five tons to the above weight, and coming with a vibratory motion more like to a concussion than a constant pressure, would, in all probability, bring down the whole fabric at the very first trial.

The walls, however, may be sufficiently strengthened by either adding piers within, underneath each truss; or buttresses on the outer face opposite these points,—either of which could be effected at a moderate cost.

7TH. THE STATE OF THE BUILDING.

The walls in front and rear are raised to their full height; that on the north end is to the same level, and that on the south end is within three feet of the same height,—their condition, as before alluded to, is not the most satisfactory. In the floor, the surface and under drains to the engine pits are nearly completed; the turning table is fixed, but some of its retaining wall is damaged; some of the rock requires excavating to receive the flooring, and a large quantity of rubbish remains to be removed.

The area in rear of the building is in an unfinished state, and the whole of the works, both inside and outside, being without roof, doors, or windows, except four of the latter, all is therefore completely exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and if allowed to remain so for another winter, will assuredly cause great additional damage.

8TH. SUITABLENESS OF THE BUILDING FOR THE OBJECT REQUIRED.

The building is rectangular, one hundred and eighty-three feet long, ninety-three feet wide, and twenty feet high, with a semi-polygonal projection of sixty-one feet diameter on the east side for a turn-table. It is arranged to accommodate eight engines and a turn-table, and is well adapted for the purpose; but from the nature of the plan, and the purpose required, there are necessarily considerable surplus, and, consequently, waste space in the rear angles.

It is therefore submitted, that a building semi-polygonal on plan, to afford the same amount of accommodation, could be erected at a much less cost, as the quantities of walling, roofing, flooring, and windows, would thereby be considerably reduced.

(Signed) WILLIAM GORDON,
Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Dept.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIOTT,
Architect, Halifax. N. S.

(Signed) WM. MARSHALL,
Inspector Nova Scotia Railway.

D.

Railway Office, Halifax, N. S., 18th June, 1860.

MATTHEW STEAD, Esq., Architect, &c.

SIR,—Herewith I furnish you plans and specification of Richmond Engine House, unfinished, with report of a commission sent out to examine and inspect the same.

I have to request that you will furnish this department with a detailed estimate of the amount required to finish the present structure on the original design, including such extra materials and labor as will be necessary to render the building substantial and safe. You are required also to report the cost of constructing a new erection, on any improved plan that may suggest itself to your view, adapted to contain, say twenty, or a less number of engines, but not less than ten; what such erection would cost, using the present materials, or any part of them suitable for the purpose; and whether, in your judgment, it would be more advisable to take down this building and erect another, or whether it would be better to go on and finish it. I would be obliged also for such remarks generally on the construction of the present building as may conduce to the public benefit, with any suggestions likely to subserve the object the Government have in view, which I may add in one word, is to secure a suitable engine house, best adapted to the working of the lines of railway, at the cheapest and most economical rate consistent with efficiency and durability.

I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,

J. McCULLY.

St. John, 29th June, 1860.

Hon. J. McCULLY, Railway Commissioner, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SIR.—In accordance with your request, conveyed to me in your letter of instructions, dated 18th June inst., accompanied by the plans and specifications of the Richmond Engine House, with report of a commission, I have to state that, having examined the works of the unfinished Engine House at Richmond, together with the plans and specifications, I have the honor to report as follows :—

FIRST.—As to the amount required to finish the present building, according to the original design, including such extra materials and labor as will be found necessary to render the structure substantial and safe.

In finishing the building according to the original design, I conclude the builders who commenced the work would be required to complete their contract.

Therefore, in ascertaining the amount required to finish the building, I have taken contract schedule of quantities and prices, and find, according to the detail estimate marked (*a*) attached to this report, that the work remaining to be done of the contract amounts to the sum of £2,931 3 1½.

The estimated cost to repair damages to the present work, and make the building substantial and safe, I consider would amount to the sum of £397 7 0—making together the sum of £3,328 10 1½.

SECONDLY.—The cost of constructing a new Engine House to contain twenty engines, using such portions of the old materials as may be found to be suitable to the purpose.

A new Engine House to contain twenty engines, according to the design sent herewith, and the annexed detailed estimate marked (*b*), using the materials in the present building that may be found suitable for the purpose, and supposing that the present turn-table can be retained in the situation it now occupies, would cost the sum of £3,673 15 0.

If the turn-table cannot be retained in its present situation, it would require a further sum to be added of about £230 0 0.

THIRDLY.—As to whether it would be most advisable to complete the present building, as originally intended, for the accommodation of eight engines, or to erect a building that will contain twenty engines.

Considering the very defective state of the present works, the large amount it would require to repair the damages, the necessary expenditure in endeavoring to make the building secure: and that, after all, it would be an unsatisfactory affair, a patched up, crippled thing, with its many defects and constant risks; considering also that you really require a building that will contain twenty engines, and as this could be obtained at an additional expenditure of only £345 to £575 more than is required to finish the present building for eight engines:—and further, that in providing a new building for twenty engines, the stone building at present used as an engine house could be converted into a car shed, a building which you have not yet provided, and cannot do without, and that by adopting this course a saving of about £2,000 would thereby be effected, I therefore would strongly recommend the taking down of the present work, and the reconstruction of a new building.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In estimating the amount of work done, and to be done, I have taken into account only what appears in the present building. Whatever work the contractors may have prepared, or materials procured, could be in most part taken and allowed for, at the contract price, and used and credited for in the new building, and therefore will not affect the present calculations.

In the final settlement with the contractors, it will be necessary to consider

their liability, according to the conditions of the contract, for the defective state of the present work. The annexed estimates have not been made with a view to the settlement with the contractors, but to furnish such information as to afford sufficient data to enable you to determine whether to proceed with the present building with all its damages and defects, or to commence a new one.

The general form adopted for engine houses is circular in plan, being found in practice the most convenient, and cheapest in construction.

The turn-table being circular, and the engines running from it, radiating from its centre at regular intervals, necessarily form a circle, and it must therefore be obvious that the most economical boundary for inclosing the same would be circular or polygonal.

The circular plan has also the advantage of simplifying the construction, being strong in itself, less expensive in execution, particularly in the roof,—no difficult and expensive trussing being requisite, or thick walls to resist the strain that a long straight wall would occasionally have to bear.

The plan of the building commenced is rectangular, 183 feet long and 93 feet wide, with a semi-polygonal projection of 61 feet diameter for the turn-table.

Making the whole length of the outside walls.....	Ft.	In.
	584	9
The length of the external walls of the design proposed for twenty engines is.....	510	0
Difference.....	74	9

The superficial area of the brick walls of the present building for eight engines is.....	14,245	0
The superficial area of the brick walls for the building proposed for twenty engines, is only.....	9,180	0
Difference.....	5,065	0

I hope that the foregoing statements and remarks may be sufficiently explicit and comprehensive.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) MATTHEW STEAD, Architect.

(a.)

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Estimate according to the Contractors' schedule of quantities and prices, shewing the amount of work done, and the amount of work not done.

Description of Work.	Amount of Work done.	Amount of Work not done.
Cutting foundation for walls.....	£73 2 6	
Masonry in foundation walls.....	232 10 0	
Granite in square quoins, plinths and cope....	212 10 0	
Granite in corner quoins.....	113 1 3	
Granite in window and door sills.....	37 2 6	
Granite in door arch.....	10 18 9	
Pressed Brick, including arches of windows....	578 8 0	172 0 0
Common Brick.....	811 5 0	241 0 0
Door 16½ by 10½ feet, including hangings, fastenings, sills, stop post, &c., complete.....		10 0 0
Carried forward.....	£2068 18 0	423 0 0

Description of Work.	Amount of Work done.	Amount of Work not done.
Brought forward.....	£2068 18 0	£423 0 0
Door 8½ by 4 feet, including frame, hanging, fastening and painting, complete.....		6 0 0
Windows and frames, including glazing, hanging, fastening and painting, complete.....		187 0 0
Centres for arches, say.....		50 0 0
Sills, &c., planking, &c., floor.....		106 10 0
Spruce planking for floor, two inch, including spikes.....		20 0 0
French drain, 1½ by 2 feet, including excavations and filling in.....	30 0 0	0 17 6
Lead flashings, including thimbles for stove pipes		
ENGINE PITS.		
Excavation for drains and filling in.....	92 10 0	
Masonry and flagging in drains.....	52 16 3	
Excavation for pits and walls.....	72 0 0	
Masonry in walls.....	45 0 0	
Pressed bricks in walls.....		87 2 0
Common bricks in walls.....		77 12 6
Common bricks in pit floors on edge.....		37 7 6
Grating stones for pits, and iron gratings six inches square.....		11 5 0
Timber on pit walls.....		29 10 0
TURN-TABLE.		
Excavations.....	150 0 0	
Masonry in foundation walls.....	86 5 0	
	2,597 9 3	1,036 4 6

ESTIMATE TO REPAIR DAMAGES.

To take down six feet of the present brick work all round, in consequence of damage by frost; to re-build do., labor, mortar, and cleaning with new pressed brick.....	£90 0 0	
To do. at window openings, taking down, cleaning, labor, mortar, and new front bricks.....	17 0 0	
Re-pointing outside with cement, inside with mortar, with replacing defective bricks on the inside and outside.....	15 5 0	
To lower window sills to suit height of window-frames, with making good.....	5 2 0	
Hooks for hanging large doors, as specified, having been omitted, will be attended with considerable expense to put them in now—say six hooks.....	9 0 0	
To additional expense in cutting for French drain on the rear, not having been done at first....	20 0 0	
Centre of front arch having been struck before roof was on, has, in consequence, settled—must be made good.....	3 0 0	
Piers added to brick wall under bearing of trusses, two bricks thick, with tying into present work, to be built in cement No. 15.....	67 10 0	
Carried forward.....	£226 17 0	1,036 4 6

Description of Work.	Amount of Work done.	Amount of Work not done.
Brought forward.....	£226 17 0	1,036 4 6
Additional iron bracing of main trusses to outside wall No. 19.....	57 0 0	
To additional security at foot of trusses, iron shoes, &c.....	66 0 0	
The truss containing wall line, over the turntable, not sufficiently low to receive the foot of the lower chord of main truss.....	47 10 0	
	£397 7 0	
Amount required to repair damages, and to render present building secure.....		397 7 0
		£1,433 11 6
Amount of Mr. T. Mitchell's contract for roof..		1,894 18 7½
Amount required to finish building.....		£3,328 10 1½

(b.)

. ENGINE HOUSE, HALIFAX.

Estimate for New Buildings, using such of the old material as may be found suitable for the purpose.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	£	s.	d.
Brickwork to outside walls, labor, mortar, scaffolding, taking down and cleaning brick.....	No. 164,450	577	10	0
Mastic, outside wall.....	yds. 910	228	0	0
Stone walling, labor, mortar, and old stone.....	perch. 82	49	4	0
Say for additional excavations for do.....		20	0	0
Granite and square quoins to doorway.....	ft. lin. 80	30	0	0
Labor, setting only.....	ft. lin. 500			
Granite base course, do.....	" " 510			
Granite course under cornice, do.....	" " 510	4	5	0
Granite window sills, setting only.....	No. 34	2	0	0
Granite window sills, new, lime and mortar....	" 2	5	0	0
Granite arch stone and quoins, resetting and altering.....				
Piers under columns—rubble work, with granite on top from spare base or cornice stones.....	" 20	20	0	0
Drains to connect with present drains, including excavations; new portions of drains of 6 wide Terra Cotta pipe, say.....		20	0	0

ENGINE PITS.

1½ brick walls in cement, lime and mortar.....	" 73,800	370	0	0
Brick on edges, floors of pits.....	" 17,000	85	0	0
Stone foundation for pit walls, excavations for do., say.....		200	0	0

TURN-TABLE AS AT PRESENT.

Excavations.....	£150 0 0	} £236 5 0
Masonry.....	86 5 0	
Carried forward.....	£1,610 19 0	

Description of Work.	Quantity.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....		1619	10	0
CARPENTRY.				
Timber on pits, pine	Feet, 22,380	140	0	0
Sleepers and joists for floor.....	" 13,760	56	0	0
Two inch planking on floor.....	" 27,920	130	10	0
Wall plate on brick wall, pine.....	" 1,528	9	11	0
Girders, flat roof.....	" 19,680	150	0	0
Joists.....	" 12,000	48	0	0
Boarding.....	" 15,200	68	0	0
Beams on columns.....	" 2,240	13	15	0
Wall-plate	" 2,080	15	0	0
Purlins.....	" 2,520	23	0	0
Rafter ribs, &c.....	" 10,560	75	0	0
Boarding.....	" 6,160	24	0	0
Iron plates, angle wall-plates	No. 40	370	6	8
Iron bolts, do.....	" 80			
Cast iron columns.....	" 20			
Rods in girders.....	" 60			
Treenails.....	" 160	2	13	4
Smoke-jacks.....	" 20	160	0	0
Spikes, nails, &c.....		16	0	0
Front door.....		10	0	0
Windows.....	" 34	170	0	0
New windows.....	" 2	10	0	0
Skylights, including painting, glazing, &c., complete.....	" 20	30	0	0
Tinning roof.....	6,160	205	7	0
Asphalte roof.....	152	228	0	0
Cupola ventilator—day		20	0	0
Wood cornice.....	pr. lin. 520	65	0	0
Painting columns, cornice, windows, &c.....		20	0	0
		£3,673 2 0		

F.

Railway Office, Halifax, 6th August, 1860.

SIR,—You are hereby authorized to proceed to the new Engine House at Richmond, and report to me what condition you find it in, and who, and what workmen are engaged upon it. You are furnished with the specification, and required to report upon the action that is being taken by the workmen, and what, in your opinion, should be done preparatory to any expenditure, in carrying out the original design, of which you are also provided with the plans, &c.

Yours, &c.,

J. McCULLY.

MR. E. LAMONT.

G.

Halifax, August 22, 1860.

SIR,—Mr. Joseph Sutherland having commenced on the 6th of August to build the Engine House at Richmond, and having received instructions from you to inspect the operation as the work progressed, and to examine the state of the wall previously erected, I beg leave to state that I have carefully examined the foundations, and found the base course in line and level; but the rubble masonry under base course of the west wall has not been founded at sufficient depth, and no drain made to carry off water.

Having thus examined the foundation, I stretched a line from corner to corner, the whole length of the building, at the top of the wall, and found it $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches out of the straight line, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches off the plumb at the centre of the wall, bulging toward inside.

I ordered Mr. Sutherland to take down this part of the wall to a straight line and sound mortar. The wall was taken down three feet, but I found no bond in the brick work. I ordered that the wall be taken down further: he continued to do so, to the crown of the arches of the windows, but I found no improvement in the quality of the mortar,—no union cementing, or sticking together of the bricks. Mr. Sutherland refused to take down any more of the wall, but commenced to re-build without my consent, with lime and cement of very inferior quality.

Mr. Sutherland being determined upon having his own way of doing the work, I was obliged to call your attention to what was going on; and in order to ascertain fully the quality of the mortar in all parts of the building, in company with Mr. Marshall, I made twelve holes in the interior of building at regular intervals, all round, from four to five feet above the base course, but found the quality of the mortar not any better. I have also plumbed the remaining parts of the wall; I found the corners to be plumb, but the centres of front and ends to be from one to two-and-a-half inches off the straight lines and plumb, bending to the inside. To constitute a strong and permanent wall, the adhesive quality of the mortar or cement is of the utmost importance, and brick work requires to be thoroughly united and perfectly plumb.

After examining these walls very carefully, my opinion is that they are not solid enough to carry a ponderous arch roof, or any other roof, in their present state.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. LAMONT.

The Hon. J. McCULLY, &c., &c.

H.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 14th August, 1860.

To the Hon. JONATHAN McCULLY, Railway Commissioner.

SIR,—In conformity with your request of this date, to inspect and report on the present state of the walls, and the mortar in them, of the unfinished Engine House at Richmond—having this day carefully inspected the work, I beg leave to report, that I found about five feet in height of the top of the rear wall had just been taken down, thereby clearly presenting to view the internal structure of the work, which must be considered both indifferent and deceptive, the brick work in the heart being to a large extent without mortar in the joints or beds, and some of it very carelessly laid as to levels.

The mortar at the above level (five feet from the top), where I expected no defectiveness existed, was very indifferent, being still without the slightest tendency to set, or bond to the bricks. Crumbling into dust with the slightest pressure, it seems entirely void of the first essentials of mortar, that is, to become a cementing medium in the brick work. It appears, however, to have

been originally composed of good materials (sand and lime), and in due proportions, but its cementing properties have apparently been destroyed by the action of the frost.

In order to ascertain the state of the mortar in the heart of the walls throughout the building, several openings were made into the walls, and even where best circumstanced for being in good order, it was invariably found to be in the same unbonded state, as in the rear wall.

Under the above circumstances, I have no hesitation in advising, that the mortar will never take better bond than it now has,—that the walls are wholly unworthy of having more cost bestowed on them,—and that they should be taken down and re-built, as even with the extraneous aid of buttresses, they cannot be made so strong as they ought to have been, had the work been properly executed and the mortar good.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM GORDON,
Clerk of Works Royal Engineer Department.

I

Bedford, 14th August, 1860.

Hon. JONATHAN McCULLY.

SIR,—In accordance with your request, conveyed to me in your letter of the 13th inst., and your previous verbal instructions requesting me to examine the unfinished Engine House at Richmond, I beg leave to state, that on the 8th August observing that the contractor had commenced operations, I inspected the works, and was astonished to find that he had only taken down three courses, and commenced to re-build on south end. I also examined the old work on the same level with commencement of new work, and found that the old mortar had no bond whatever. I consulted with Mr. Lamont, who was present. We were of opinion that it would be necessary to take down the walls until sufficient bond was found, so as to ensure permanency to the building. On several occasions I called during the taking down of portions of the west wall: this was done by the workmen sliding the bricks down on planks laid with a slight inclination, and about fifteen feet in height. Any person witnessing this process, would have had sufficient evidence of the miserable quality of these brick,—so much so, that the greater number were broken in pieces during their descent. I also found that the mortar used in this wall had never taken bond, and its adhesive qualities were utterly useless. I may also state, for your information, that the contractor has of late removed large quantities of broken brick from the Engine House, for what purpose, or by whose authority, I have not been informed.

Shortly afterwards, having been informed by Mr. Lamont that the contractor had positively refused to take down the walls to any further depth, I requested Mr. Lamont to make test holes all round the interior of the building, so that we might fully ascertain the quality of the mortar: these holes are about five feet above base course, or nearly two feet above window sills. There was no improvement found in the mortar at any of these places.

During this operation Mr. Sutherland, contractor, appeared inside the building: he enquired what we were doing. I informed him. He stated it was useless to proceed any further in reference to the quality of the mortar, as he was satisfied that the whole building was no better, and asked how it could be otherwise, giving as his reason for the mortar not taking bond, the lateness of the season in which the work was executed.

Considering, therefore, the very defective state of the walls as regards brick, mortar, &c., I would strongly recommend the taking down of the present walls, and the construction of a new building on a more economical design, and to be more substantially built.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. MARSHALL.

K.

Railway Office, Halifax, 22d January, 1861.

SIR,—As required, annexed I beg to submit statement of the Construction Account of the Railway Department for the year ending 31st Decr., 1860, exhibiting the amount disbursed, and sources whence obtained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Hon. J. McCULLY, Chairman N. S. Railway.

JOHN MORROW.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

CAPITAL.		ACCOUNT.	
DR.			CR.
1859.			
Dec. 31.	To amount expended to date, per the Commissioners' Report	\$4,197,602 79	By cash received from the Hon. Receiver General, per the Commissioners Report, and expended
	To amount paid by the Hon. Receiver General for sundry expenses	1,712 06	\$4,197,602 79
1860.			
Dec. 31.	To amount disbursed during 1860, on Construction services	36,794 78	By cash from do. do., in bank and on hand
	Total expenditure to date	\$4,236,109 63	4,046 65
	To balance, cash on hand	72 00	\$4,201,649 44
1860.			
Dec. 31.			By amount paid by the Hon. Receiver General for sundry expenses, charged in this office in 1860
			1,712 06
			By cash received from the Hon. Receiver General at various dates
			30,069 86
			By cash, rents, suspense acct, &c., per credit account
			2,540 67
			By cash overdrawn in bank
			209 50
			<u>32,820 13</u>
			<u>\$4,236,181 63</u>

L.

Richmond, 23d January, 1861.

The Hon. JONATHAN McCULLY, Chairman N. S. R. R.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for your consideration, the following Returns, shewing the earnings from the different branches of traffic upon the Nova Scotia Railway, for the year ending 31st December, 1860:—

Return (a 1) shows the mileage of trains, number of passengers, and quarterly receipts, upon the Main Line and Windsor Branch, and a summary of the totals.

Return (b 1) shows the number of passengers of each class carried per month, with a recapitulation.

Return (c 1) shows the monthly receipts for passengers at the respective stations, in the cars, stage, and steamboat company, &c.

Return (d 1) shows the monthly receipts for horses and wagons at the different stations.

Return (e 1) shows the monthly earnings for freight at each station.

Returns (f 1) (g 1) monthly comparative statement of earnings upon the Main Line and Windsor Branch, for the years 1859 and 1860.

Return (h 1) is an account current with revenue for 1860.

Return (i 1) shows the description of freight forwarded from each station.

In comparing 1860 with 1859, there is an increase in the gross earnings of nine thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars thirty-five cents, viz:—

Increase in passenger receipts.....	\$1,580 54
“ horse and wagon receipts.....	3,126 76
“ freight receipts.....	4,886 05
	\$9,593 35

The number of passengers carried during the past year being 88,024, or 16,810 more than in 1859.

The increase in the earnings, W. Branch, being principally in freight traffic, owing, I believe, to the opening of plaister quarries in the vicinity of Newport, and taking advantage of railway transport to Windsor, and the erection of a steam saw mill at Still Water: at both places sidings have been laid down for the better accommodation of freighters, and I have no doubt will prove remunerative to the interests of the road.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. TAYLOR.

(a 1)

Statement showing Mileage of Trains, Number of Passengers, and Quarterly Receipts, for the Year ending December 31st, 1860.

Quarter ending.	MAIN LINE.							
	Mileage of Trains.	No. of Passengers.			Amount Received for			
		1st.	2d.	Total.	Passengers.	Horse and Wagon.	Freight.	Total.
March 31st....	19032	3506	6084	9590	\$6451 87½	\$1070 41	\$4880 99	\$12403 27½
June 30th.....	19032	5456	6851	12307	8152 82½	1023 97½	5975 75	15152 55
September 29th.	19790	11352	5324	16676	10846 95	1406 82	5693 94	17947 71
December 31st..	19032	3966	8031	11997	8497 87	2515 73	5677 51	16691 11
Total.....	76886	24280	26290	50570	33949 52	6016 93½	22228 19	62194 64½

WINDSOR BRANCH.

March 31st....	14607	2391	3592	5983	4074 10½	1024 29	2731 26	7829 65½
June 30th.....	14439	4417	4697	9114	6933 45½	587 75½	3492 22	11013 43
September 29th.	16633	10214	4020	14234	10912 08	1784 34	3864 99	16561 41
December 31st..	15771	3335	4788	8123	5916 22	2502 34	6453 22	14871 78
Total.....	61450	20357	17097	37454	27835 86	5898 72½	16541 69	50276 27½

SUMMARY.

March 31st....	33639	5897	9676	15573	10525 98	2094 70	7612 25	20232 93
June 30th.....	33471	9873	11548	21421	15086 28	1611 73	9467 97	26165 98
September 29th.	36423	21566	9344	30910	21759 03	3191 16	9558 93	34509 12
December 31st..	34803	7301	12819	20120	15114 09	5018 07	12130 73	31562 89
Total.....	138336	44637	43387	88024	61785 38	11915 66	38769 88	112470 92

21st January, 1861.

GEO. TAYLOR.

(b 1)

Statement showing the number of Passengers for the Year ending December 31st, 1860.

MAIN LINE.					WINDSOR BRANCH.				
Month.	1st Class.	2d Class.	Total.	Totals.	Month.	1st Class.	2d Class.	Total.	Totals.
January.....	924	1533	2457	9590	January.....	788	963	1751	5983
February.....	895	1573	2468		February.....	658	933	1591	
March.....	1687	2978	4665		March.....	945	1696	2641	
April.....	1245	2187	3432	12307	April.....	1067	1359	2426	9114
May.....	1477	2111	3588		May.....	1210	1392	2602	
June.....	2734	2553	5287		June.....	2140	1946	4086	
July.....	2143	1925	4068	16676	July.....	2027	1262	3289	14234
August.....	6532	1076	7608		August.....	5695	777	6472	
September.....	2677	2323	5000		September.....	2492	1981	4473	
October.....	1208	2212	3420	11997	October.....	1249	1365	2614	8123
November.....	1666	2943	4609		November.....	1272	1712	2984	
December.....	1092	2876	3968		December.....	814	1711	2525	
Total.....	24280	26290	50570		Total.....	20357	17097	37454	

RECAPITULATION.

Main Line..... 1st Class, 24,280; 2d Class, 26,290; Total, 50,570 } Totals, 88,024.
 Windsor Branch..... " 20,357; " 17,097; " 37,454 }

21st January, 1861.

GEO. TAYLOR.

Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations, and in Cars, for the Year ending December 31st, 1860.

(c 1)

PASSENGERS.

Stations, &c.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Richmond	\$1261 98	\$1175 91	\$1638 98	\$1548 95	\$1780 58	\$2532 24	\$1725 68	\$8937 47	\$2506 86	\$1704 30	\$1949 60	\$1749 31	\$23511 81
Bedford	86 72	84 20	103 72	109 09	182 49	195 92	143 33	172 99	263 41	174 44	181 07	131 75	1829 13
Windsor Junction	56 82	47 37	79 12	65 17	74 27	99 60	60 93	46 97	63 77	59 24	83 98	58 00	794 34
Grand Lake	27 05	34 79	61 92	24 20	24 19	11 77	3 03	3 05	36 07	18 62	27 89	16 00	288 58
Elmsdale	43 10	52 25	95 20	79 12	89 24	118 85	95 87	130 92	117 03	75 53	115 43	95 92	1108 46
Truro Road	9 44	11 25	26 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 46
Shubencadio	138 33	114 15	200 02	156 88	142 11	234 14	215 38	267 95	220 80	172 82	193 76	160 00	2217 03
Stewiacke	94 48	98 22	259 07	141 82	99 32	168 37	132 34	172 56	110 79	137 60	152 77	108 78	1071 07
Brookfield	59 43	62 30	183 69	111 61	110 11	146 98	132 85	144 61	142 27	120 84	155 33	119 17	1489 19
Truro	535 27	484 49	753 78	509 55	624 45	694 66	780 65	972 94	735 94	577 59	690 29	653 68	8018 24
Beaver Bank	30 32	27 66	41 77	27 73	24 49	46 44	35 81	49 78	45 57	40 85	43 27	81 50	445 10
Mount Uniacke	49 60	39 13	48 15	88 71	73 56	108 92	78 54	99 49	101 74	96 50	84 39	62 02	930 75
Newport	118 24	108 81	196 29	127 85	161 51	248 17	203 65	178 13	162 87	165 88	178 94	169 38	2019 07
Windsor	492 67	390 88	584 02	666 51	776 43	1131 49	1265 70	1415 04	1113 23	839 67	711 92	627 85	10015 81
Conductors	77 12	86 07	114 20	122 06	98 55	138 31	123 16	189 58	176 46	84 10	102 57	149 74	1391 87
T. S. Lindsay, Stage Proprietor	.....	.....	284 50	126 99	.....	454 42	.....	97 16	177 48	.....	301 42	112 46	1504 43
H. Hyde	.....	.....	.....	46 10	.....	202 72	.....	253 99	441 41	.....	529 35	113 22	1640 73
J. King & Bro's, Steamboat Proprietors.	.....	.....	6 12	.....	.....	177 50	.....	128 00	388 50	.....	173 09	12 00	925 10
Commissariat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 14	.....	1029 84	423 14	.....	.....	61 17	652 57
Provincial Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1029 84
Season Tickets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359 50
Totals	\$3080 57	\$2817 48	\$4627 92	\$3952 34	\$4201 30	\$6872 64	\$4996 87	\$9535 42	\$7226 74	\$4267 08	\$5074 72	\$4471 81	\$301785 37

(d 1)

Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations, for the Year ending December 31st, 1860.

HORSE AND WAGON TRAFFIC.

Stations, &c.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Richmond	\$252 41	\$865 71	\$289 57	\$186 87	\$192 68	\$946 26	\$309 52	\$294 89	\$590 72	\$553 06	\$614 82	\$712 29	\$4658 70
Bedford	14 16	10 15	8 74	14 14	15 94	29 27	25 06	21 85	63 62	60 10	44 72	85 24	841 49
Windsor Junction				4 27	00 40	00 86		1 45		00 62	1 50	1 40	10 89
Grand Lake				7 78	8 20	1 15		1 80		12 08	12 70	7 55	74 18
Elmsdale	2 68	16 15	8 79	43 79	27 63	53 57		60 10		75 82	103 00	49 95	698 82
Truro Road	13 99	7 26	1 95	1 42	00 62	00 95				7 75	11 80	8 15	40 70
Shubenacadie	5 21	11 28	19 10	12 10	7 00	38 27	18 50	23 05	40 38	25 52	28 66	20 82	264 22
Stewiacke	12 17	9 65	14 24	29 11	20 14	35 47	50 50	22 76	49 45	90 68	119 92	102 18	609 06
Brookfield	41 98	32 73	9 23	17 87	11 59	36 61	29 97	7 91	20 81	66 81	68 92	59 60	862 17
Truro	9 71	24 14	66 50	88 24	61 58	69 72	72 61	42 24	114 00	109 19	177 77	306 88	1850 99
Beaver Bank	170 06	121 65	8 79	6 10	2 90	8 01	6 89	4 46	5 92	8 96	18 70	7 62	86 04
Mount Uniacke	4 64	8 55	12 53	17 22	14 99	36 96	37 55	34 78	62 87	53 55	69 83	37 10	400 12
Newport	18 16	10 58	6 10	10 17	13 48	8 80	20 13	6 30	64 39	48 79	24 84	20 64	224 17
Windsor	5 08	00 45	158 49	64 98	38 90	87 88	123 87	111 90	551 29	445 85	412 80	388 29	2742 06
Provincial Government	140 36	225 00						100 35					100 85
Commissariat									10 80				10 80
Totals	\$685 61	\$843 30	\$565 79	\$453 06	\$405 45	\$753 22	\$758 64	\$738 84	\$1699 18	\$1552 98	\$1708 48	\$1701 61	\$11915 66

(c 1)

Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations, for the Year ending December 31st, 1860.

FREIGHT.

Stations, &c.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Richmond	\$752 74	\$714 54	\$1580 10	\$1023 00	\$1858 99	\$1497 97	\$1239 72	\$785 15	\$1751 23	\$1734 86	\$1859 82	\$873 74	\$14020 02
Bedford	40 79	63 88	72 45	30 87	35 11	33 86	72 47	45 70	50 88	41 13	37 94	30 83	370 00
Windsor Junction	11 72	7 46	8 54	11 80	9 58	11 30	4 25	3 37	4 09	3 22	7 68	5 26	88 22
Fletcher's	3 64	00 95	1 20	1 95	6 73	3 00	1 90	3 01	5 58	2 75	5 40	3 44	38 51
Grand Lake	4 08	7 37	17 26	11 05	17 44	11 43	10 84	8 62	2 82	2 58	1 76	4 42	90 17
Elmsdale	12 08	21 37	44 51	41 99	97 75	113 51	89 85	44 18	80 03	53 46	75 12	45 61	719 46
Truro Road	6 69	1 38	10 61	6 09	6 06	7 61	6 05	7 24	10 10	2 02	3 02	3 00	70 03
Shubenacadie	98 66	66 67	78 22	138 48	129 56	190 20	191 40	148 35	183 88	105 54	218 41	98 00	1640 02
Stewiacko	64 02	58 18	77 79	69 80	79 10	107 72	72 60	63 65	72 42	62 31	108 17	90 52	920 34
Brookfield	128 63	87 89	129 17	148 94	142 51	164 25	190 33	106 23	174 37	98 40	138 02	190 21	1716 95
Truro	425 98	415 35	534 81	334 57	456 43	466 17	393 54	377 55	454 93	448 52	537 98	403 05	5240 26
Beaver Bank	17 67	4 09	16 57	11 48	8 85	13 38	11 37	8 34	12 64	20 80	21 05	31 08	178 89
Mount Uniacke	80 81	21 08	29 21	32 10	35 51	36 33	33 14	27 07	41 94	33 81	30 97	33 07	365 90
Newport	115 45	119 42	134 99	106 67	122 41	139 77	117 33	102 08	158 02	110 09	148 51	132 18	1499 99
Windsor	248 58	390 57	888 62	450 21	603 08	540 78	473 93	470 24	776 04	600 42	569 06	564 09	6071 17
Saloon Receipts		2 00											2 00
Post Office			600 00			600 00			600 00				2400 00
Windsor (Gould & Co.) filling up wharf													60 40
Provincial Government													60 40
Totals	\$1956 54	\$1982 20	\$3673 51	\$2425 18	\$3108 61	\$3934 18	\$2917 22	\$3293 15	\$4370 57	\$4716 91	\$4216 91	\$3190 91	\$38760 89

(U)
Comparative Statement of Receipts on the Main Line, for the Years ending December 31st, 1859 and 1860.

1859.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Passengers	\$1024 07	\$1603 04	\$1804 72	\$2028 75	\$2362 40	\$3477 26	\$3577 13	\$3121 00	\$3173 81	\$2803 63	\$3380 46	\$3824 02	\$33600 62
Horse and Wagon	451 60	335 88	240 00	130 05	106 03	178 55	112 45	104 82	355 27	427 82	520 99	720 56	8701 61
Freight	981 48	941 08	1802 40	1407 65	1300 12	2127 80	1630 58	1451 88	2047 48	2147 40	1644 44	2518 42	20090 23
Totals	\$3358 05	\$2880 40	\$3946 12	\$3561 45	\$3848 55	\$5783 10	\$5320 16	\$4768 60	\$5870 00	\$5408 90	\$5504 88	\$7062 99	\$57382 20

1860.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Passengers	\$1757 60½	\$1726 00	\$2068 18½	\$2175 44½	\$2334 47	\$3642 01	\$2524 01	\$4794 11	\$3528 83	\$2246 73	\$3510 27	\$2740 87	\$33940 62
Horse and Wagon	404 14	426 24½	240 02½	281 11½	270 34	472 52	432 08	362 75	621 09	636 01	884 79	945 93	6016 93
Freight	1205 17	1231 04	2553 88	1478 71½	2020 34½	2470 09	1084 25	1300 71	2362 98	1981 85	1648 60	2047 47	22228 10
Totals	\$3450 91½	\$3384 27½	\$5562 09	\$3935 27½	\$4625 15½	\$6592 12	\$1891 24	\$6543 57	\$6512 90	\$4013 12	\$6043 72	\$6734 27	\$62194 64

(g 1)

Comparative Statement of Receipts on the Windsor Branch, for the Years ending December 31st, 1859 and 1860.
1859.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Passengers.....	\$1638 07	\$1029 42	\$1102 35	\$1681 23	\$1816 08	\$3270 08	\$2633 82	\$2854 78	\$3225 00	\$2835 36	\$2084 95	\$2324 10	\$26704 33
Horse and Wagon.....	118 98	126 88	89 06	73 93	88 06	101 28	124 91	276 67	1247 88	1056 55	744 86	948 32	4997 38
Freight.....	564 03	573 38	987 44	1071 00	1353 34	1421 90	1030 83	934 88	1475 45	1632 55	1443 45	1305 35	13798 60
Totals.....	\$2321 08	\$1729 68	\$2178 85	\$2826 16	\$3257 48	\$4802 26	\$3789 56	\$4066 33	\$5948 33	\$5524 46	\$4273 20	\$4777 86	\$43495 31

1860.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Passengers.....	\$1322 98	\$1091 39	\$1659 73½	\$1776 89½	\$1926 83	\$3220 73	\$2472 86	\$4741 31	\$3697 01	\$2021 25	\$2164 45	\$1730 52	\$27885 87
Horse and Wagon.....	281 47	417 05½	325 76½	171 94½	135 11	280 70	325 66	380 59	1078 09	867 97	818 09	815 08	5898 72
Freight.....	661 37	750 26	1319 63	946 46½	1088 26½	1457 49	982 96	865 44	2016 59	2735 53	2508 25	1149 44	16641 09
Totals.....	\$2265 82	\$2258 70½	\$3305 13	\$2895 30½	\$3150 20½	\$4967 92	\$3781 48	\$5987 34	\$6792 59	\$5624 75	\$5551 39	\$3805 04	\$50276 28

(h 1)

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

<i>Superintendent of Traffic Department in Account with Revenue.</i>		CR.
<p>DR.</p> <p>1860.</p> <p>To balance from 31st Dec., 1859</p> <p>To receipts 1st quarter.....</p> <p>To " 2d "</p> <p>To " 3d "</p> <p>To " 4th "</p>	<p>\$1,580 45</p> <p>\$20,232 93</p> <p>26,165 98</p> <p>34,509 12</p> <p>31,562 89</p> <hr/> <p>112,470 92</p>	
<p>March 31.</p> <p>June 30.</p> <p>Sept. 30.</p> <p>Dec. 31.</p>	<p>By cash paid Railway Commissioners, as per receipt book...</p> <p>By Construction—Engine hire...</p> <p>By overcharges on Freight, authorized as per weekly returns....</p> <p>By Passenger Tickets refunded..</p>	<p>\$109,860 52</p> <p>2,356 30</p> <hr/> <p>\$112,216 82</p> <p>\$72 38</p> <p>3 22</p> <hr/> <p>75 55</p>
	<p>By profit and loss—</p> <p>W. Coghill's balance.....</p> <p>W. D. Cutlip's "</p> <p>Jos. Chandler's "</p>	<p>\$100 64</p> <p>80 07</p> <p>9 48</p> <hr/> <p>190 14</p>
	<p>By balance—arrears at stations..</p>	<p>\$112,482 61</p> <p>1,568 86</p> <hr/> <p>\$114,051 37</p>

GEO. TAYLOR.

Statement shewing Description of Freight forwarded from each Station during the Year ending 31st December, 1860.

(i 1)

Name of Station.	Single Horses.	Empty Wagons or Sleighs.	Loaded Wagons or Sleighs.	Hhds. & Puns.	Barrels Flour, &c	Boxes.	Baskets.	Bundles & Sun-dry Packages.	Bundles Iron.	Bars Iron.	Castings.	Tons Pig Iron.	Feet of Lumber.	Cars of Timber.	Logs, Spars, and Masts.	Scantling and Fencing.	Cords Wood.	Shingles.	Cords Bark.	Laths and Lath-wood.	Bundles Hoops.	Bundles Hay and Straw.	
Richmond	3018	1678	1334	2187	23796	13162	244	10694	2489	8736	1706		59915		116	10	95	27750		1 car		322	
Bedford	326	319	28	56	1108	156	9	3330	9	14					190	1500	427	1700		8 cars	17	100	
Fletcher's		2			6	6									489		245	300			15		
Grand Lake	17	6	15		14			11							185			79000					
Elmsdale and Truro Road	45	23	550	5	61	25	12	97	2				58000					30000					
Shubenacadie	256	195	49	5	939	242	16	264	21	32			313107					222000					
Stewiacke	6	26	353	512		562	9	636	87	45			13913					438000					
Brookfield	18	3			233	114	52			2						posts							
Truro	583	224	374	110	1910	2007	9	1458	112			84	244160										
Windsor Junction	10	28	35		31	7	9	24					18300	4	300		193	81250		16 cars	1 car	1385	
Beaver Bank	75	22	37		40	203							20760		450		222	122640					
Mount Uniacke	325	119	199	4	95	86	9	12					268050	30	292		161	375000		1 car		21	
Newport	36	14	2	2	281	220	10	410					6000		33		83						976
Windsor	1141	270	792	13	2048	1230	148	3743	8	72	1902		2000					142250					1007
Totals	5856	2929	3768	2889	30552	18020	518	20679	2730	8901	3008	84	100420	434	2115	2437	1426	1489890	77	39000	313	5019	
																							and 26 cars, and 1 car.

(i 1) continued.

Name of Station.	Cars of Plaster.	Bricks.	Earthenware (Cars).	Coils of Rope.	Stoves.	Skins & Hides.	Carcases Meats.	Pork in carcasses.	Cows or Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Tubs Butter.	Hams.	Quintals of Fish.	Chests of Tea.	Bags (Potatoes, Oats, &c).	Pile Driver.	Railway Chairs, &c.	Spikes & Keys.	Gravel (Cars).	Lots Furniture.	Dogs.
Richmond				1187		10524		41	87	10	93	112		1319	1559	7490	{	560 chairs 100 sleepers	{		901	3
Bedford		8350		10				27	27		18	18		27	40	452	{				9	
Fletcher's								3	7	2						1					2	
Grand Lake								1	122	83	477					12						
Elmsdale and Truro Road	68	262350						17	156	169	1504	117				656	1					
Shubenacadie		18000	7			32		29	197	123	1146					1118						
Stewiacke								54	197	123	1146					680						
Brookfield								19	770	135	1377	941				715	1					13
Truro		12407						19	1289	140	3130	4408	212			9622						
Windsor Junction								2	125	1	18					8						2
Beaver Bank								91	11	11	11											2
Mount Uniacke								57	22	22	111					308						
Newport								13	298	249	2162					1298					19	
Windsor								11183			1398	644				3711					407	
Totals	263	301107	7	1220	20	10556	8202081	4402	945	945	11445	6240	212	1346	1622	26071	1	560 chairs 100 sleepers.	1450	19	1304	8

M.

Richmond Station, 21st January, 1861.

To the Hon. JONATHAN McCULLY, Chairman, N. S. Railway.

SIR,—I beg to submit the accompanying Returns in connection with the Locomotive Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1860 :—

Return No. 1, shews the miles run, stores consumed, with cost of repairs for each locomotive during the year ; also, total cost of motive power per mile run.

Return No. 2, shews the average consumption of stores, per mile run by locomotives.

Return No. 3, shews the number of miles run each month by engines, with regular and extra passenger trains ; also, total monthly mileage of the same during the year.

The following is a statement of the Rolling Stock, viz :—

Passenger Engines from Neilson & Co.....	10
“ “ “ Portland Co.....	5
Ballast “	5
	—
Total.....	20
First Class Passenger Cars	10
Second “ “ “	8
Mail Vans.....	5
Freight Cars.....	21
Horse and Cattle Cars.....	19
Sheep Car	1
Platform Cars.....	101
Side-tip Ballast Cars.....	14
Scotch “ “	1
Brake Vans	3
Snow Plows.....	3
Trollics, for track repairs.....	2

It will be seen by comparing the schedule of rolling stock for the year ending 31st December, 1860, with that for 1859, that no addition has since been made. The quantity on hand has been found sufficient for the requirements of the year.

Return No. 1, shews that six out of the twenty engines have not been used during the past year, making the working stock of engines fourteen.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MOIR.

RETURN No. 1.
Statement of Mileage, Consumption of Stores, and Cost of Repairs of Locomotives, for the Year ending 31st December, 1860.

Number of Engine.	Miles Run.						Consumption of										Enginemen, Firemen, and Cleaners' Wages.		Repairs.			Totals 1860.		Totals 1859 for comparison.	
	Regular and Extra Passenger and Freight Trains.	Loco. Fuel, Wood Trains.	Shunting Trains and Freight.	Working for Road Masters.	Filling Wharf, Windsor.	Total.	Coal.		Wood.		Oil.		Tallow.		Waste.		Miscellaneous Stores.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
							Lbs.	\$ c.	Cords.	\$ c.	Gallons.	\$ c.	Lbs.	\$ c.	Lbs.	\$ c.	Lbs.	\$ c.							
1	1160	440	284	780	2102	4760	206.25	018.75	61.25	180.25	18.78	95.25	11.90	4.77	451.80	40.80	85	305.67	92.45	80	1577.08	2073.68	40.65	1094.14	
2	8528	2010	80	146	10708	10708	272.75	818.25	86.25	352.00	44.00	173.25	21.65	17.93	458.15	3.00	4.81	375.65	40.67	15.87	1895.33	2714.08	8.01	990.72	
3	21166	2010	165	180	21821	21821	465.50	1816.50	86.75	333.25	44.15	436.75	64.69	19.21	770.10	3.70	11.41	996.00	238.55	478.84	2863.85	3893.85	62.18	1607.05	
4	22320	2010	165	180	22320	22320	612.25	1835.75	112.75	790.00	87.60	412.25	51.53	19.21	996.00	40.77	7.61	36.65	108.17	108.17	4087.40	4987.40	48.10	1511.62	
5	22320	2010	165	180	22320	22320	187.75	413.25	55.00	212.00	28.50	113.00	14.13	13.34	463.23	36.65	7.61	36.65	108.17	108.17	4087.40	4987.40	48.10	1511.62	
6	22320	2010	165	180	22320	22320	133.87	401.62	64.92	148.75	18.59	131.75	16.47	16.09	554.45	36.65	7.61	36.65	108.17	108.17	4087.40	4987.40	48.10	1511.62	
7	1824	503	500	1917	924	5660	490.00	1470.00	87.75	550.25	71.28	480.00	60.00	19.02	948.00	40.80	85	305.67	92.45	80	1577.08	2073.68	40.65	1094.14	
8	1824	503	500	1917	924	5660	386.25	1098.75	76.25	350.75	43.81	271.50	33.94	17.92	626.00	40.80	85	305.67	92.45	80	1577.08	2073.68	40.65	1094.14	
9	14880	2010	240	10	15120	15120	660.00	1980.00	115.25	727.25	90.91	323.75	40.72	23.09	844.00	40.80	85	305.67	92.45	80	1577.08	2073.68	40.65	1094.14	
10	25560	2010	10	3866	5068	5068	115.50	846.50	46.25	89.75	15.92	81.25	3.90	11.41	284.45	40.80	85	305.67	92.45	80	1577.08	2073.68	40.65	1094.14	
11	1180	63	420	202	420	3668	102.75	308.25	3.25	12.75	1.56	6.00	7.78	64.20	40.80	85	305.67	92.45	80	1577.08	2073.68	40.65	1094.14		
12	12063	401	472	788	12063	12063	15.00	45.00	92.25	110.68	38.69	257.25	32.16	13.11	468.00	40.80	85	305.67	92.45	80	1577.08	2073.68	40.65	1094.14	
13	3463	401	472	788	5164	5164	195.13	585.88	81.50	162.75	20.35	85.00	10.63	9.05	293.50	40.80	85	305.67	92.45	80	1577.08	2073.68	40.65	1094.14	
Totals, 1800	188043	4019	5866	8926	8926	150880	24186	38.20	4081.75	12185.25	1028.87	2308.75	303.60	192.35	7476.08	5275.24	1363	62,848.06	2265.18	25,419.00	2265.18	25,419.00	40.65	1094.14	
Totals '69, for comparison	118933	2084	4781	7208	7208	199822	4850.25	13846.44	2101.00	2084.52	4700.80	568.67	4473.20	559.04	225.80	13141.92	7412.02	3285.65	3285.65	3285.65	3285.65	3285.65	40.65	1094.14	

Total cost of Motive Power per mile run 1859, was 20.06 cents.
Ditto..... 1860, 18.51 "

A. MOIR, Locomotive Superintendent.

Richmond Terminal Station, 18th January, 1861.

RETURN No. 2.

Shewing No. of Miles Run, Wood, Coal, Oil, Tallow, and Waste, consumed, together with the averages of the Regular and Extra Passenger Train Engines.

On what Line running.	Total miles run.	Total Wood burnt, cords.	Total Coal burnt, lbs.	Total Oil used, gall's.	Total Tallow used, lbs.	Total Waste used, lbs.	Miles run to 1 cord Wood.	Miles run to 2000 lbs. Coal.	Miles run to 1 gal. Oil.	Miles run to 1 lb. Tallow.	Miles run to 1 lb. Waste.	Average No. of Cars in each Train.
Halifax and Truro.....	77120	1816.62	.....	414.25	1749.25	1231.75	42.45	.....	186.16	44.08	62.61	11.00
Do. do. Coal b'ng {	811	1.75	23754	6.75	19.00	11.75	.....	68.28	120.14	38.52	69.02	8.05
Halifax and Windsor.....	57923	1454.13	.....	309.25	1810.50	1147.50	40.69	.....	187.30	31.99	50.47	10.00
Totals and Averages.....	*135854	3272.50	23754	730.25	3578.75	2391.00	41.28	68.28	186.03	37.96	56.81	10.00

* 2169 miles run with extra freight trains are not included in this or No. 3 Returns.

RETURN No. 3.

Shewing the Monthly Mileage of each Engine, with Regular and Extra Passenger Trains.

No. of Engine	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 16.	No. 18.	No. 19.	Total miles.
January	334	244	2340	366	2070	2562	392	244	392	244	2562	2562	244	11114
February	1073	2288	2025	180	1800	336	2482	504	2482	504	2562	2562	504	10688
March	732	3294	1890	2430	2430	2806	2806	122	2806	122	2562	540	2562	11814
April	822	2806	945	1350	1350	2562	2562	2867	2562	2867	2562	427	2562	10600
May	360	2928	2430	2070	2070	366	2867	122	2867	122	2562	2928	122	11448
June	122	1952	2340	2340	2340	1220	1159	138	1159	138	2562	2257	244	11024
July	450	1952	2520	843	2160	2806	2806	138	2806	138	366	1324	488	12215
August	731	2440	1575	45	2404	2684	2196	2806	2196	2806	848	1324	822	12745
September	546	1270	1755	2070	810	1952	2928	2928	2928	2928	122	675	366	10610
October	1710	1982	2340	90	1890	3172	2806	2806	2806	2806	2562	90	366	11548
November	450	2160	2160	1980	1980	2588	2562	2562	2562	2562	2562	90	366	11024
December	1034	21156	22320	2295	21304	14880	25566	1130	1386	12918	2896	135854	2896	11024
Totals	390	8364	22320	2295	21304	14880	25566	1130	1386	12918	2896	135854	2896	135854

N.

Nova Scotia Railway, Richmond, 20th January, 1861.

The Hon. JONATHAN McCULLY, &c. &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon the state and condition of the Railway works, under my superintendence:—

When I entered upon my duties in March last, I immediately proceeded to examine carefully all rails, chairs, sleepers, bridges, culverts, &c., and in many places found the permanent way in a very unsafe and unsatisfactory condition.

At this time the upholding of the section between Richmond and Bedford was about being put under contract, and previous to which it became necessary to have this part of the line put in fair working order. On a minute inspection of this section—eight miles in length—I found about 1000 sleepers decayed, and requiring immediate renewal, and no less than 1035 joint chairs broken. There are 588 joint chairs to a mile, and on two miles, namely, the 7th and 8th, the respective numbers broken were 236 and 219. The large proportion of these were on the curves, thus rendering the road very unsafe. This decayed and broken material was at once removed, and the section otherwise repaired, at considerable cost.

A system of monthly reports, in reference to damaged material on the various sections, has been adopted, and will be regularly forwarded for your information.

The embankments, particularly those on the Windsor Branch, were in many places very narrow in the spring of the year. These have been considerably widened by the slurry and slips removed from cuttings. Previous to depositing this wet clay upon the embankments, a layer of brush or small trees was put upon the slopes. Some extra expense was thus incurred, but the material which would otherwise have run to waste was made available, and a very fair slope has been secured. The embankments at Sackville River Bridge and Five-mile Lake Viaduct, are still narrow, and will require further widening. A considerable subsidence took place in the deep embankment at Grand Lake—Sutherland's large fill, as it is called—early in the summer, which was made good with the least possible delay, and I considered it necessary to have a quantity of material on hand in case of any sudden subsidence again taking place. Five hundred cubic yards of rock have therefore been collected, and piled ready for this purpose, if required.

Heavy slips occurred last spring in several of the clay cuttings on the Windsor Branch. In one case, near Fenerty's Lake, the slip was so great as to extend entirely across the road-bed, covering the rails to the depth of from three to four feet. By the indefatigable exertions of the road-master and workmen, a new track was immediately laid, and the trains only required to shunt for a single day.

The fencing has proved a much larger item in the cost of upholding than might have been supposed. This is to a large extent owing to the drought in the early part of the past season, the fences for several miles being totally destroyed by fire, and requiring to be re-built.

Too little attention has been paid on many parts of the line to the formation of the road-bed, both as regards the quantity and quality of the ballasting used; and contractors have had the road taken off their hands with an insufficiency of this material laid on. The required depth was seventeen inches, but the specification has in many parts been sadly neglected. A road so constructed will always be found more expensive to maintain than one sufficiently and properly ballasted.

The bridges and culverts on the Main Line and Windsor Branch have all been carefully inspected, and repaired where necessary. The abutment of the Five-mile Lake Viaduct—known as Jordan's Bridge—estimated by Mr. Mosse to cost \$1,200, was let by contract for \$375, and was taken down, re-built, and completed in a satisfactory and substantial manner by the contractor, E. Lamont. Other portions of the masonry of this viaduct are still imperfect. The piers are slightly damaged, partly from the want of sufficient bond, and from the hearting or packing being composed of dry rubble masonry. I have

caused to be re-pointed with cement all the beds and joints of this masonry, and should any further settling become apparent, means will be adopted which, I think, will secure its stability, at a small cost.

The cutwaters of the Sackville River bridge at Bedford have been repaired. Several small bridges, as also the walls of the stone engine house at Richmond, have been re-pointed. It is to be regretted that the works have been taken off the contractors' hands, in some cases, without first requiring the masonry to be pointed. This omission will involve some additional expenditure to the department, in order to insure the permanency of the masonry. The wing walls of the Dartmouth Road bridge, near Bedford, are slightly bulged, and the west abutment of the Truro Road bridge, at Shubenacadie, is cracked in two places. It will be necessary to repair these works as early as the weather will permit. The wing walls of the bridges at Stanford's and Yeomans', built in the fall of 1859, and paid for, were never finished, and will require early attention.

The pile bridge on Contract No. 3, Windsor Branch, has settled about three inches in the centre. The original cross sleepers have been removed and new ones substituted. I would recommend that this bridge be strengthened next season, by adding diagonal braces, or otherwise as may be approved of. All the other bridges on the lines are in good condition.

The filling up of the Windsor station ground, between the freight house and Smith's shipyard, has been completed this season. In the execution of this work 19,000 cubic yards of earth were deposited, and two lines of rails laid down to the wharf, thereby affording great accommodation to shippers of plaster, and other heavy products.

A new and improved pattern of joint chair has been prepared and tested, the weaker part of the old one having been materially strengthened. The breakage has greatly diminished in consequence, and, it is hoped, will entirely cease.

It affords me much satisfaction to report the present good condition of the Permanent Way. Having been engaged upon the Railway almost since its commencement, and having occasion to travel over the road frequently during the last four years, I can certify that it was never in better condition since it was opened for traffic, and would compare favorably with many railways in the old country. The rails over the entire lines are in very good order,—they seem to stand the tear and wear very well. During the year a few became damaged at the ends, arising from some defect in the material, but from most of the rails being double-headed, it was only necessary to turn these in their places. This invariably occurs on all railways, and I find fewer such cases here than on other lines upon which I have been employed. As a matter of course the rails at all the terminal stations—particularly at Richmond—are more worn, from the continual shunting arising in the arrangement of the trains, but this is a matter of small moment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

WM. MARSHALL.

APPENDIX No. 4.

CONSULAR FEES.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, November 16, 1860.

SIR,—

The attention of the Provincial Government having been called to the alleged exaction of illegal and unauthorized fees, by the British Consuls in some of the Ports of the United States, I have it in command from the Lieutenant-Governor to instruct you to proceed forthwith to that country and collect such information as will enable you to report,—

1st. The amount of Fees collected at New York, Boston, Portland and Eastport, and the intermediate ports, upon vessels entering from or clearing to Nova Scotia, in 1859.

2nd. Ditto ditto for five years, ending with and including 1859.

3rd. Ditto ditto on the vessels entering from or clearing for New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

4th. The laws or instructions under which these fees are collected.

5th. A table shewing the legal fees that should have been taken, contrasted with the sum received, so as to exhibit, at a glance, the gross amount of the exactions.

You will, also, should you be satisfied that the state of the law will enable him to recover, advise with Captain Forbes, of New Glasgow, who goes on to Boston, and test the right of the Consul at that Port, by an action in the Courts of that city.

You will be kind enough to perform the duties of this mission, with as little delay as possible, as His Excellency is desirous to bring the subject promptly to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, should it appear that the allegations brought against the Consuls are sustained.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

John Harvey, Esq.

SIR,—

In compliance with your instructions that I should visit the principal seaports in the United States, and institute inquiry into the exaction of fees from Provincial vessels visiting such ports, by the British Consuls resident therein, I beg leave to report:

That I proceeded forthwith, via St. John N. B., to Eastport, Portland, Boston, and New York, and subsequently to several of the intermediate ports of entry.

At Portland I was informed by the Consul, that the fee in question, levied there, in the sum of \$3.30 (three dollars thirty cents), is for the issue of two certificates, respectively, for Entry and Clearance, each being charged at

5s., and for Registration 2s. 6d., in all fifteen shillings sterling, as per memoranda annexed, marked A.

From Mr. Archibald, the Consul at New York, I obtained very full information, and from a communication addressed to me by him I would insert the following extract:

“It is required by Act of March 3rd. 1817, that the Register or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the Officers of the Customs to any foreign vessel at the port of departure for the United States, shall, before entry in any port of the United States, be produced to the Collector with whom such entry is to be made, and the master or commander of such foreign vessel, is required within forty-eight hours after such entry, to deposit such papers with the Consul or Vice-Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and to deliver to the Collector the certificate of that officer that the papers have been so deposited.

“For a failure to comply with this regulation, the master or commander of the vessel so offending, is, on due conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, subject to a fine of not less than five hundred, or more than two thousand dollars.

“The papers thus lodged with the Consul can not be returned to the master or commander of the vessel until the production by him to the Consul of a Clearance in due form, from the port where the vessel has been entered; and any Consul offending against this regulation, on conviction thereof before the Supreme Court of the United States, is subject to a fine, at its discretion, of not less than five hundred, nor more than five thousand dollars.”

By this it would appear, that the first Certificate, viz., that of entry, is required by the Customs laws of the United States, for which the customary fee is 5s., and for registry 2s. 6d., together seven shillings and six pence sterling.

For the second certificate, that of “Clearance,” however, I can see no necessity whatever. It is not required by the Customs, nor by any other authority of the Port. The vessel has already *cleared*, having complied with all the regulations therein established, of which, indeed, the certificate signed by the Collector and countersigned by the proper Naval Officers, is proof.

In fact, the Master of such Vessel produces this document to the Consul, before he can demand return of his Register.

The following communication from one of the Deputy Collectors at Boston, is decisive upon this point, and fully explains the concluding remark in the letter from Mr. Archibald, before alluded to, which is also submitted herewith:

“The Laws of the United States require Foreign Vessels to deposit their Papers with their Consuls on arrival in our Ports. The Collector requires a certificate from the Consul, that the Papers have been deposited when they enter. After discharging, and report of the fact from the Inspector who has had the Vessel in charge, the Collector grants a certificate of clearance, which is the last proceeding at the Custom House required by law.”

“Whatever else the Vessel's nation may require, or the Consul, I am unaware.”

“Our Laws require nothing farther or beyond the certificate of clearance above spoken of. The Vessel may proceed on her way unless stopped, by order of the Collector or other proper officer of the Government, on suspicion of having violated the Laws or of intention to do so.”

(Signed)

J. W. PRESTON,

Boston, 1860.

Dep. Col.

The argument of the Consul, that his “Bill of Clearance” is of importance, inasmuch, as it will exempt the vessel bearing it from arrest or de-

tention, by "Man-of-War" or other armed cruisers, is, under the circumstances of our Provincial trade, of no practical force; whereas the payment of such charge is a grievous hardship upon the small coasters, who, under the existing liberal system of trade with the neighboring Republic, visit those ports frequently in the year.

This Consular Certificate, moreover, is not needed on arrival in a Provincial port, and, I have it on most reliable authority, that it is not asked for by the Collector at Liverpool, where centres the bulk of the carrying trade between Britain and America.

No such Certificate is issued at the British Consulates in the Foreign West Indies, in Spain or Brazil; and, upon enquiry at the Consulates of several Foreign Powers established in this Port, say, of France, Spain and Portugal, I am informed no such Certificate is issued or required.

The charge of 5s. sterling seems ample to compensate the Consul for the issue of the Certificate of Entry, and the informal note of Registry, which in some instances is alone kept; but should the additional charge of two shillings and six pence be continued, the Consul, in my opinion, should be officially instructed to keep a complete register for reference in his office, similar in all respects to the Quarterly Returns transmitted to the Board of Trade.

The Consuls resident in the principal ports of the Northern States, are generally in receipt of fixed salaries from the Imperial Government; and in such cases I am given to understand, they are required to account to the "Foreign Office" for all fees collected by them.

The appointment at Boston is the exception, as having been made at a prior date to the others. The emoluments at this port are very considerable, and the contribution from vessels owned in this Province, alone, is found to exceed four thousand dollars per annum.

The fee at the ports of Boston and Portland, applies to all vessels indiscriminately, without regard to tonnage, and is, as above stated, \$3.30. At New York, smaller vessels, say under 80 tons, are taxed \$2.25, while above that size the charge is \$3.37½.

At Philadelphia the fee is \$3.75. The discrepancy would appear to occur in converting Sterling into American Currency; but the abatement at New York in favor of vessels of small tonnage, argues that the charge is regulated rather by custom than by law. A similar allowance, I am informed, was formerly made to small vessels at the port of Boston, but it has been discontinued for some three years past, or thereabouts.

Annexed I beg leave to submit several documents in relation to this subject, but as no special account of fees is kept at the Consulates, I found it quite impossible to procure a detailed account.

The statement of arrivals and clearances, was procured from the Customs at the several ports, and will serve to show the large amount levied upon the trade of this Province by the particular fee in question.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed.)

JOHN H. HARVEY.

The Honble. the Provincial Secretary.

January 7th, 1861.

[A.]

CONSULAR FEES leviable upon all British or Colonial Vessels entering this Port of Portland, Maine, U. S., under the existing Tariff.

Certificate on Entry.....	\$1.25	=	5	0
Registration of Ditto.....	62½	=	2	6
Certificate of Clearance..	1.25	=	5	0
Registration of Ditto.....	62½	=	2	6
			<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>
	\$3.75	=	15	0

HENRY JOHN MURRAY,
Consul.

24th November, 1860.

NUMBER OF BRITISH VESSELS arriving at Ports in the United States, from Ports in Nova Scotia.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	
Eastport	255	210	157	116	129	
Bath					25	
Portland	188	179	151	165	219	
Bangor					14	
Portsmouth					28	
Newburyport					38	
Gloucester	124	126	140	132	120	
Salem	235	290	256	200	190	
Lynn			82	76	80	
Marblehead					35	
Boston.....	1419	1294	1332	1195	1371	
Providence				32	36	
New York.....					317	
New Haven					} No Consul at these Ports. {	
New London						9
Fairfield						11
					37	

NUMBER OF BRITISH VESSELS arriving at Ports in the United States, from New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	
Eastport.....	103	83	57	31	26	
Bath					4	
Portland	9	9	30	8	40	
Bangor					4	
Portsmouth					17	
Newburyport					10	
Gloucester.....					6	
Salem	12	15	9	3	5	
Lynn					10	
Marblehead					9	
Boston.....	473	432	445	398	457	
Providence					14	
New York.....					270	
New Haven					} No Consul at these Ports. {	
New London						1
Fairfield						

ESTIMATE OF FEES for Entry and Clearance, collected by British Consuls in certain Ports of the United States, upon British vessels from Nova Scotia.

1859.			
		No. of Vessels.	
Maine.....	Eastport.....	129	
	Bath.....	25	
	Portland.....	219	
	Bangor.....	14	
	Portsmouth...	28	
	—	415 @ 15s.	£311 5 0
Massachusetts...	Newburyport.	38	
	Gloucester.....	120	
	Salem.....	190	
	Marblehead...	35	
	Lynn.....	80	
	Boston.....	1371	
	Providence, R. I...	36	
	—	1870	“ 1402 10 0
New York.....		317	237 15 0
		—	—
Total No. of Vessels....	2602	Stg.	£1951 10 0
			or \$8677 ⁵ / ₁₀₀

N. B.—The dollar is calculated at 4s. 6d. stg.

One-half of the above amount, or stg. £975 15s. Od., arises from the Certificate of Clearance, which is considered unnecessary, and recommended to be abolished.

ESTIMATE OF FEES for Entry and Clearance, collected by British Consuls in certain Ports of the United States, upon British vessels from other Provinces in British North America.

1859.			
		No. of Vessels.	
Maine.....	Eastport.....	26	
	Bath.....	4	
	Portland.....	40	
	Bangor.....	4	
	Portsmouth...17		
	—	91 @ 15s.	£68 5 0
Massachusetts.....	Newburyport.	10	
	Gloucester.....	6	
	Salem.....	5	
	Marblehead... 9		
	Lynn.....	10	
	Boston.....	457	
	Providence, R. I...14		
	—	511	“ 383 5 0
New York.....		270	“ 202 10 0
		—	—
Total No. of Vessels.....	872	stg.	£654 0 0
			or \$2897 ⁵ / ₁₀₀

One-half of the above amount, or stg. £327 0s. Od., is charged for the Certificate of Clearance, &c.

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, New York,
December 8th, 1860.*

DEAR SIR,—

In compliance with your request I enclose herein :

1st. Statement of the amount of Fees received at this Consulate, on Vessels entering at this Port from, or clearing from hence for, Ports in Nova Scotia, during the year 1859.

2nd. Ditto ditto for the year 1858.

3rd. Ditto ditto on vessels entering from, or clearing for, Ports in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Canada, during the years 1858 and 1859 respectively.

The Records of the Consulate during the years 1855, '56 and '57, prior to the time of my taking charge of it, do not enable me to furnish you with the required information for those years. The fees collected for services rendered to British Shipping are authorized and established by the Act of 6 Geo. IV. C. 87, and the order in Council, of May, 1855. A copy of the Tariff is in your possession, with reference to the fees for Certificates of Entry, Clearance and Registration, the legality of which, or of a portion of which, appears to be questioned. I beg to call your attention to the following extracts from the United States Revenue Laws :

It is required by Act of March 3rd, 1817, that, "the register, or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers, granted by the Officers of the Customs to any foreign vessel at the port of departure for the United States, shall, before entry in any Port of the United States, be produced to the Collector with whom such entry is to be made, and the Master or Commander of such foreign vessel is required, within forty-eight hours after such entry, to deposit said papers with the Consul or Vice-Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and to deliver to the Collector the Certificate of that officer, that the papers have been so deposited. For a failure to comply with this regulation, the Master or Commander of the vessel so offending, is, on due conviction thereof, in a Court of competent jurisdiction, subject to a fine of not less than five hundred or more than two thousand dollars."

"The papers thus lodged with the Consul cannot be returned to the Master or Commander of the Vessel until the production by him to the Consul of a Clearance in due form, from the Collector of the Port where the Vessel has been entered; and any Consul offending against this regulation, on conviction thereof, before the Supreme Court of the United States, is subject to a fine, at its discretion, of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars."

In practice the master of a British vessel arriving at this port comes first to the Consulate, and deposits not only the documents required by the Merchant Shipping Act, but also, in compliance with the law above quoted, the Ship's Register. The Consul, therefore, after examination of the Register and Papers—recording an abstract of their contents,—with the particulars of the cargo, voyage, &c., issues a certificate under his seal in the form A. hereto annexed. This certificate is the only evidence of the nationality and privileges of the vessel which the Customs authorities accept, and for the correctness of which the Consul is held responsible. For this certificate and seal, a fee of 5s. is charged, and for the registration of it and of the abstract of the vessel's Register, &c., the fee of 2s. 6d. is charged. Again, when the master is ready for sea, and, in compliance with the law, produces the clearance from the Collector, the Consul thereupon issues to the master a certifi-

cate in the form B., hereto appended, to the effect that the master has produced such clearance, or in other words, has entered and cleared his vessel according to law, and in conformity to the regulations of the Consulate. The Consul makes a registration of this Certificate as well as of the contents of the Customs Clearance, and of the Statistics required by the Board of Trade. For this Certificate and Seal, usually called a Certificate of Clearance and Registration, the like fees of 5s. and 2s. 6d., respectively, are levied. It is incumbent on the Consul, not more for his own protection than for that of the master and of the owners of the vessel, to perform these Consular Acts, and furnish authentic evidence of a compliance with the requirements of the law. For this purpose the Consular Certificate is attached to the Customs Clearance under the Consular Seal.

I learn from my predecessor, Mr. Barclay, that these fees have been levied for a long period of years, and were collected before the time of his appointment. In short, the rate of fee is fixed by the tariff; the services to be rendered are made necessary by the laws of the United States.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

E. M. ARCHIBALD,

H. M. Consul.

John Harvey, Esq.

British Consulate, New York.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT OF FEES ON CERTIFICATES OF ENTRY, CLEARANCE AND REGISTRATION, received at this Consulate, on Vessels entering from, or clearing for Ports in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, during the year 1858.....				\$615.65
Do.	Do.	Do.	1859	779.70
Do.	Do.	on Vessels entering from, or clearing for, Ports in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Canada and Prince Edward Island, during the year 1858		571.70
Do.	Do.	1859.....		680.75

The Fees collected on Discharges and Engagements of Seamen, Noting and extending of Protests, and changes of Master, cannot be ascertained without very minute examination. As changes of crews of Colonial vessels are rare, these fees would not amount, on the whole, in each year, on vessels as well from Nova Scotia as the other British North American Provinces, to more than \$300 or \$400.

Number of Vessels entered from Nova Scotia, in 1858	190
Do. Do. cleared for ditto	188
Do. Do. entered from New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Canada and Prince Edward Island, in 1858.....	78
Do. Do. cleared for ditto	177
Do. Do. entered from Nova Scotia, in 1859.....	264
Do. Do. cleared for ditto	217
Do. Do. entered from Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, in 1859	109
Do. Do. cleared for ditto	316

[A.]

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE

I, _____, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this Port of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, Master of the _____, of _____, has deposited the Register and Papers of said Ship with me, as required by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my Seal of Office, at _____, this — day of _____, 1860.

[L. S.]

_____, *Consul.*

[B.]

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE

I, _____, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this Port of _____ do hereby certify, that _____, Master of the _____, of _____, has complied with the Regulations of this Port and Consulate, as required by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed my Seal of Office, at _____ this — day of _____, 1860.

[L. S.]

_____, *Consul.*

APPENDIX No. 5.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

(Copy).

Halifax, 12th May, 1860.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Commissioners of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane to hand you the accompanying extract from the minutes of a meeting held yesterday, to which the attention of the Government is respectfully called.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES H. LIDDELL,

Treasurer and Secretary to the Commissioners of
Hospital for Insane.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, held this day.

Resolved, That in reference to the continued differences and want of harmony existing between the principal Executive Officers of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, which differences the Commissioners have striven long and earnestly to rectify without success; and the attention of the Board having been again called to this matter in consequence of the Report made by Mr. Farrell on the occasion of his last official visit to the Institution; and as such want of harmony and co-operation on the part of those officers must militate against the interests of the Institution, the Commissioners feel that they would be failing in the performance of their duty, were they longer to permit such a state of things to exist.

Resolved. Therefore, that as these officers have been appointed by the Government, this matter be at once brought to the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a request that he will, at his earliest convenience, cause such steps to be taken in the matter as the circumstances on investigation may demand; and the Secretary is instructed to enclose a copy of the foregoing minute to the Provincial Secretary.

JAMES H. LIDDELL,

Secretary to Commissioners of the
Hospital for Insane.

Halifax, 11th May, 1860.

Halifax, 16th May, 1860.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

SIR.—

I now beg to hand you the papers relative to the differences at the Hospital, according to your request, and it may be as well to state that there are reports in the Commissioner's Hospital Report Book, bearing upon those matters, which, if you wish I will obtain for the inspection of the Government.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed't. Servant.

JAMES H. LIDDELL,
Secretary to Commissioners of the
Hospital for Insane.

Hospital, 27th February, 1860.

SIR.—

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Board of Commissioners, I have to desire you to insert in your Report Book, the following charges :

First. That the Steward, contrary to orders, persists in visiting one of the Female Wards, as well in the evening as in the day time; and has been found there twice of late, by the Superintendent.

Second. That disregarding the instructions of the Board, he goes to town and elsewhere, without the knowledge or concurrence of the Superintendent.

Third. That he sends the Horse and Waggon to Dartmouth; not only unnecessarily, but in such a way as to show marked partiality.

Fourth. That his tone is increasingly defiant, and his manner more sullen, rendering harmonious action or co-operation impossible; while his want of adaptation to his situation, is so manifestly evident, as to cause the Superintendent deeply to regret, that he should ever have been induced to nominate him for his present office.

Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) J. R. DEWOLF.

Mr. A. Black.

Hospital, Dartmouth, 29th February, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I beg to enclose you a document handed to me by the Medical Superintendent, purporting to be a list of grave charges against myself, and a demand on me to insert them in my Report Book.

I have declined doing so; I cannot view that to be the object of my Report Book, or that it is my duty to insert what the Superintendent or any other person may draw up, and make gross and unfounded charges against myself or any other person.

Now, my dear Sir, I wish to bring this officially before the Board, or before the visiting Commissioner; as this is the second attempt he has made to defame my character, although, on the former occasion, he most solemnly denied any such intention, and said he would as soon suspect his own father for anything wrong; as he would suspect me, but, you see, he has made the second vile attempt.

I would wish to have those charges thoroughly investigated, in whatever way you may see proper. I must say, that his conduct and demeanor is such, that renders it impossible for any person to serve in harmony with him.

I am, my Dear Sir,
With much respect,
Your Humble Servant,

AMOS BLACK.

Dr. Parker,
Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

Hospital, 1st March, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

Having on Saturday last received the advice of the visiting Commissioner to address a letter to you; and being soon after advised by you to address it to him, I bethought me of the instructions issued by the Board in July last, for the governance of the Steward and Matron. From that source I gathered that the "Report Book is the medium by which any difficulty between the officers should be brought to the notice of the Commissioners."

Acting upon this rule, I put my views in writing, in order that the Steward might transmit them to the Board, through that "medium."

He has taken another course, and so far as I am aware, has not alluded in the most remote way in his Report Book, either to my letter or the cause of it. I beg now to enclose a copy of that letter; and I regret to be obliged to add, that both the Steward and Matron have to-day set me openly at defiance. I courteously requested of the Matron last evening, that assistance might be sent from the Laundry to one of the women's wards. She refused it. I then applied in writing, and was refused again. In the morning, hoping they had by that time thought better of it, I applied again, first to the Matron, then to the Steward, and afterwards to both, but all in vain. The last answer I received was a verbal one, (in the presence of one of the attendants, and others,) "that immediately on my return from town, they (the Steward and Matron,) were going over to consult the Commissioners, and the Government." This was repeated in one of the women's wards afterwards, by the Matron, who endeavored to ascertain the extent of the allegiance of one of my most faithful attendants.

I presume this conduct on the part of those at whose hands I deserved a very different return for my former kindness, attention, and forbearance, is altogether unlike, what, from your personal knowledge, you yourself will say it ought to be.

I have to-day had a conference with the visiting Commissioner for this month; and he desires me to let the whole Board deal with the difficulty.

I regret exceedingly, that the Commissioners should be annoyed as they have been, by the unfortunate differences occurring here continually; and it has been my aim, to the utmost of my ability, to save them this annoyance.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

JAMES R. DEWOLF,
Superintendent.

Dr. Parker.

Provincial Hospital, 17th April, 1860.

GENTLEMEN.—

Having learned at the meeting of the Board held, on the 14th inst. that my charge of 27th February last, against the Steward, of "want of adaptation for his situation" was not included amongst those stated in the official letter of the 6th ultimo, as being considered "frivolous and vexatious," and having been again requested to state in writing the grounds on which my opinion is based, I beg respectfully in compliance with your order to state what I consider his disqualifications.

In the rules adopted by the Board in July last, for this officer's guidance, there are several qualifications stated to be essential to the efficient performance of his duties, as there defined, which the Steward does not possess. Among these are "energy, decision, and firmness," neither one of which is at all characteristic of him. "System, activity, and order" have never yet been acquired, nor is it likely at his period of life they ever will.

His faculties of sight and hearing are considerably impaired; and his forgetfulness amounts to a fault. It is no disparagement to this officer to say, that he does not possess "any natural aptitude for this vocation."

He has been here nearly eighteen months, and I am unable to see much improvement in the place, or any tangible result of his labours.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obed't. Servant,

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M. D.
Superintendent.

The Board of Commissioners Provincial
Hospital for the Insane.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, May 31st, 1860.

SIR,—

Referring to Mr. Liddell's letter of the 12th instant, and to the resolution of the Board, I am commanded to acquaint you, that a committee of the Executive Council has been appointed, to hear all parties touching the disputes which have for some time past disturbed the harmony so essential to the efficient working of the Lunatic Assylum.

That committee will meet at this office, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and will be happy to confer with any members of the Board, who may have leisure to attend.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

D. McN. Parker, Esq., M. D.

REPORT.

The Committee of the Executive Council, appointed to examine into the condition of the Lunatic Asylum, and the disputes between the superior officers of that Institution, to which the attention of the Government was called by a Resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners on the 11th of May, beg leave to report :

That they have read the minutes and correspondence of the Board, the correspondence between the office-bearers, and some of the journals kept by the Ward Overseers. They have also had before them, and carefully examined, the Medical Superintendent, the Steward and the Commissioners, and have inspected the Asylum in all its various departments.

The committee deeply regret that they are compelled to Report that the impression left upon their minds, by this examination, is most unfavourable to the management, and justifies the direct interference and prompt action of the Executive.

It would appear, that for nearly eighteen months there has been no kindly feeling or mutual co-operation between the Superintendent, the Steward, and the Matron. Mutual jealousies and petty rivalries, continually breaking out into acts of hostility, expressions of contempt, and conflicts of jurisdiction, have wasted the time of the Commissioners, and severely taxed their powers of conciliation and repression. Gross scandal, highly injurious to the discipline and character of the Asylum, has sometimes grown out of these disputes : and they have been so long continued, and notorious, that it is difficult to believe that even the convalescent patients were always ignorant that they were living in the midst of civil war.

The committee are of opinion that this very discreditable state of things has resulted, in part, from the system adopted by the Commissioners, but chiefly from the incompatibility of temper and disposition on the part of the office-bearers themselves.

There has been gross extravagance, and a lavish expenditure of public money, and the whole system is now needlessly cumbrous and expensive. The officers blame each other for this, and admit that there might be a spirit of economy infused into almost every department, which unfortunately none of them appear to have made any rational effort to enforce. Without dwelling upon the waste and errors of the past, the committee desire to call the attention of the Government to such changes as it appears to them will re-establish discipline, and ensure economical management for the future. If their suggestions are approved, they would respectfully recommend prompt action, that the policy adopted be confirmed and carried out by a law to be passed at the next Session.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Though doubts have been expressed by the Commissioners as to whether Dr. DeWolf possesses all the qualifications required for the efficient performance of the duties required of a Medical Superintendent, it is admitted that he has dealt humanely and skilfully with the unfortunate persons committed to his charge, and that a fair average proportion of them have become convalescent, or have recovered their reason, under his treatment. It is apparent, also, that in the main building, over which his personal superintendence has been most active, order and cleanliness are observable in a very marked degree. Under these circumstances, it would appear but just, that, until he has been tried under a new and improved system of management, Dr. DeWolf's services should be retained.

The Committee recommend, however, that a round sum should be paid to him, to cover the cost of salary and maintenance, and that his family should be entirely provided for out of this amount. - Though supplies should be

furnished upon his requisition, counter-signed by the Commissioner for the month, he should neither purchase nor disburse them. His orders should be obeyed, by every body employed upon the grounds, unless when the Board of Works, the Commissioners, or the Government, directly interfere. Domestic servants should be employed and discharged by the Superintendent; and the duties of Matron should be discharged by some competent person, subject to the approval of the Government, selected by Dr. DeWolf, and acting under his immediate supervision and control.

STEWARD AND SECRETARY.

The offices of Steward and Secretary should be abolished, and their duties transferred to the Board of Works, which is not overburdened with duty. Requisitions should be sent weekly, or monthly, by the Medical Superintendent, to the Chairman of the Board of Works, and placed on file, who must be solely responsible for all the supplies furnished. If he approves of the Superintendent's requisition, he must be prepared to defend it. If he disapproves, he must refuse the supplies, however urgently demanded, or refer to the Government: it being distinctly understood that no account will be recognized that he has not sanctioned.

The supplies for Sable Island, for the Light Houses, and for public buildings, have, for many years, been furnished in this way, with but little complaint from the Legislature; and there is no reason to believe that the system will not work well, if applied to the Lunatic Asylum. At present there is no effectual check upon extravagance, and while all parties admit that the expenditure has been lavish, nobody seems to be willing to acknowledge that he has been to blame.

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

Within the Asylum itself, the Committee are not prepared to recommend any material change. While the household servants may be hired, or discharged, by the Superintendent, the Ward Overseers ought to be regarded as servants of the Government. Dr. DeWolf should possess the power of suspension, for cruelty, immorality, or disobedience of orders; but he should at once report the fact to the Commissioners, and be prepared to justify it by evidence. Subordination should be inculcated upon this class of officers, and they should be made to feel the value of discipline and mutual co-operation. But they should be protected from arbitrary or capricious conduct, and encouraged to feel, that, while all petty jealousies and gossip will be discountenanced, the Government that employs them is entitled to their candid and fearless disclosure of any thing that is materially wrong. The note books kept by the Ward Overseers, should contain only the reports prescribed by the Superintendent, and be carefully guarded from the insertion of any thing calculated to give offence.

OUTDOOR OPERATIONS.

These are now needlessly expensive. There are employed

A Gardener, at.....	£ 8	0	0	per month.
7 Laborers	0	4	0	per day.
An Overseer and Clerk of Works.....	0	10	0	"
7 Laborers	0	4	6	"
2 Boys.....	board and lodging and	\$9		per month.

All these should be, as soon as possible, discharged, and the working force limited to one active out-door man, who shall have care of the grounds, and who, under the Superintendent's general directions, and with such labour as the convalescent patients can supply, shall embellish and improve them. If more labor is occasionally required it should be asked for by requisition, the specific necessity for it being stated, and should only be granted when the

Chairman of the Board of Works, by actual inspection, if necessary, shall have satisfied himself of the necessity.

A smart lad, to tend the stables, drive a cart or go with messages, should be placed under the care of the out-door overseer.

The committee are of opinion, that in the whole service of warming, lighting, ventilating, and washing, for the Asylum, there ought to be a large reduction. They believe that these services may be contracted for, by competent and reliable persons, at much less cost; and they recommend that a mechanical engineer be consulted, that the minimum amount of expenditure, indispensable to ensure efficiency, may be ascertained, that the Government may determine to accept tenders, or to continue the present system at the reduced rate.

Coal is now unloaded into carts at the Asylum Wharf, and dumped down in a shed. It has then to be shovelled into carts again and carried up to the furnaces. This employs a man, horse and cart, throughout a large portion of the year. Arrangements should be made, by which one handling would be sufficient; and if the large supplies of fuel required by the Asylum were purchased at the loading grounds, at the proper season, a considerable saving might be effected.

One good Team Horse ought to be sufficient for the Asylum, the Superintendent to keep his own, and provide for it out of his allowance.

ACCOUNTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

If these suggestions are adopted, it will be seen that while all the expense of a separate department, costing a large annual sum, is saved, we shall have the same system of check and accountability that is required in all the other branches of the public service. As respects correspondence, all that relates to the reception, departure, and treatment of the patients, should be conducted by the Medical Superintendent; all that relates to finance, by the Board of Works.

If these suggestions are adopted, the responsibilities that ought fairly to rest upon Dr. DeWolf, will be thrown upon him, and he will be invested with powers and freedom of action to discharge himself of them. If he then fails, his failure will be apparent; and, in the meantime, the public interests will be protected, while the experiment of a new system of management is being tried. The Commissioners will be also relieved from the oversight of petty interests and details, and from interference in vexatious controversies, which no body of unpaid gentlemen ought to be asked to deal with or superintend. In the interests of humanity they can still pay their monthly visits, and give to the community the security that these afford, that all parties are doing the duties assigned to them, that the afflicted are properly cared for, and that the benevolent policy of the Legislature is being carried out.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
JOSEPH HOWE,
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

June 26, 1860.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, June 26th, 1860.

SIR—

Referring to your letter of the 11th May, and to the Communications which have passed between the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum and the Executive Government, I am commanded to acquaint you, for their information,

APPENDIX No. 5—HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

that on and after the 1st day of July next, the Financial business of the Asylum will be transferred to the Board of Works, and that the services of the Steward, Matron and Secretary, will not be required after that date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE

James H. Liddell Esq.

Provincial Secretary's Office. Halifax, June 28th. 1860.

SIR.—

Referring to the Communications which have passed between yourself and the Executive Government, I am commanded to acquaint you, that on and after the 1st of July next, the Financial business of the Lunatic Asylum will be transferred to the Board of Works. You will therefore put yourself in communication with Mr. Thorne, who thoroughly understands the mode in which the business is to be conducted hereafter. I have already explained to you, verbally, the view taken by the Government of your personal position, duties, and responsibilities.

The amount of your salary has not yet been determined, but you will, on and after the 1st of July, draw no supplies from the stores, or on account of the outstanding contracts of the Asylum. You will, with as little delay as possible, select a housekeeper, and give her charge of her department.

You will select a steady man and boy for the out-door work, and give them charge of the grounds and stables. Mr. Downey will, for the present, take charge of the supplies furnished by the Board of Works, and will be held strictly accountable for their disbursement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE

Dr. DeWolf.

Provincial Hospital for the Insane, 28th June, 1860.

Sir.—

I have the honor very respectfully to submit a schedule of the proposed reduction in the staff of the Hospital, embodying the views of the Government as propounded to me, with reference to retrenchment.

For nearly a twelvemonth past I have urged upon the Commissioners, from time to time, "a decrease in the out-door expenditure, and a diminution in the number of those employed within doors;" but hitherto my appeal has been disregarded.

I have reason to believe this new organization, while it will effect a very material reduction in the working expenses, will be found adequate to the present requirements of the establishment. As the number of patients is now increasing, an additional attendant of each sex will be needed very soon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect,
Your very obedient Servant,

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The Honble. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

HOSPITAL STAFF, FROM 1st JULY, 1860.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1 Superintendent,
 1 Engineer,
 1 Storekeeper and Baker,
 1 Supervisor or Head Attendant, and Messenger,
 2 Attendants,
 1 Assistant Attendant,
 1 Stable Boy,
 2 Labourers,
 1 Carpenter,
 1 Fireman.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1 House Keeper,
 1 Supervisor, or Head Attendant and Seamstress,
 4 Attendants,
 2 Laundry Maids,
 1 Cook,
 2 Kitchen Girls,
 1 House Maid.

Provincial Secretary's Office. Halifax. July 1st. 1860.

SIR,—

You will, on and after this date, assume the charge of all the stores sent by the Board of Works, to the Provincial Asylum for the Insane.

You will dispense those stores in the usual way, keeping an account of the mode in which, and to whom, they have been distributed.

As the Medical Superintendent is hereafter to be paid a salary to cover all his expenses, you will not apply any part of the stores to the maintenance of his family; and any deviation from your instructions, on this point, will not be overlooked by the Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

Mr. Geo. Downie.

Halifax, July 5th, 1860.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary,—

SIR,—I am requested by my colleagues to transmit to you the enclosed resolution. I was not aware when I directed Mr. Liddell to apply to you for the Abstract in question, that you were absent from the city, and I convened a meeting of the Board yesterday, expecting to have the document to place before them. As you will perceive by the resolution taken from our minutes, an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners will take

place on Monday morning next, before which time I trust you will do us the favour to comply with the request contained therein.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant,

D. McN. PARKER,
Chairman of Comm's. of Hospital for Insane.

Halifax, July 9th, 1860.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary :

SIR,—

As requested by the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, at their meeting of to-day, I beg, through you, to transmit to His Excellency Lord Mulgrave the enclosed resolutions. It is not necessary that I should do more than to state to His Excellency, that the only member of the Board who has not resigned, is Mr. John Doull, who is at present absent from the Province. The Commissioners desire me to call His Excellency's attention to the fact, that several of the persons dismissed on the 1st instant were employed as annual servants of the Institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

D. McN. PARKER.

Halifax, 9th July, 1860.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, held this day.

Present,—D. McN. Parker, George H. Starr, Daniel Creamer, David Falconer, Dominick Farrell, Samuel A. White, John W. Ritchie, John A. Bell.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed :

The Provincial Secretary having informed several of the Commissioners, that the government had determined, that the Institution was no longer to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of the Legislature for the management of the Hospital for the Insane, and that henceforth the control and management should be taken from the Commissioners, and vested in the Board of Works and Medical Superintendent, and as the alteration thus made, renders the continuance in office of the Commissioners unnecessary,

Resolved, that the Commissioners respectfully tender their resignation to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, that the Commissioners deeply regret, that the government should have decided to adopt such a course in the management of the Hospital, at variance with the rules of other well regulated Hospitals for the Insane, and also as they fear, fraught with no little danger to the interests and usefulness of the Institution, and from the consideration of which they are prevented from entering into detail, in consequence of their not having been favored with a written memorandum of the several important changes determined upon by the government. Resolved, that the Chairman be requested to transmit the foregoing resolutions to the Lieutenant Governor, and that he at the same time give expression to the

regret the Commissioners experience in thus retiring from the management of an Institution of this character, in which they have ever taken a deep and lively interest.

Correct,

D. McN. PARKER,
Chairman.

Halifax, 10th July, 1860.

SIR,—

At your request I visited the Lunatic Asylum, and was very kindly shown through the whole establishment by Dr. DeWolf. The few remarks I have to make regarding the machinery and hot air apparatus are as follows :

1st. I consider that a smaller engine (8 instead of 12 horse-power) would have been quite adequate for all the present requirements, and would have been a considerable saving in the first cost, besides a saving, of fuel ; but looking into the future for such an extensive establishment, and what may hereafter be required, I am fully of opinion that the larger engine would be the greater economy : for if the time be sooner or later, that the full power of the present engine may be required, to put a smaller engine in its place now would only involve a great outlay, and when it would be required to replace the smaller engine again by a larger one, the depreciated value of the smaller engine and boiler, after being in use, would be a very considerable loss, independent of the work attendant on such alterations : therefore I have come to the conclusion, that for the intended size of the establishment and likely requirements, that the present Engine was a judicious selection.

2nd. The long distance that steam has to be conveyed in pipes to the hot air chambers, causes considerable consumption of fuel ; but quite a saving could be effected, by having the hot air chambers properly closed at the ends, to prevent any more cold air getting into the Chambers, than was found necessary. At present the chambers are open at both ends. The steam pipes leading from the boilers to the hot air chambers, ought to be thoroughly encased, which if sufficiently done, would effect a great saving of fuel. The cheapest plan to enclose the pipes sufficiently would be to have them well laid, with three plies of well made straw-rope, then one ply of woolen felt, then covered properly with canvas.

3rd. I consider the position of the machinery (when the design of the Buildings, is completed,) is about as compact as it could possibly be for all economical purposes.

4th. After the conversation I had with Mr. Dickson, the engineer in charge, I consider him to be fully competent to fulfil his duties.

5th. In the Mechanical Department, I cannot see any way in which a reduction could be recommended, in the number of employees, to do justice to the machinery and the necessary attention required from those employed in this department.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed't. Servant,

A. MOIR.

To the Honble. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, 20th July, 1860.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary, &c.

SIR,—You will oblige by laying the enclosed letter before His Excellency Lord Mulgrave.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN DOULL.

To His Excellency LORD MULGRAVE, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—

Having been absent from the Province at the time my late colleagues felt obliged to tender their resignation as Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, I have, since my return, taken the earliest opportunity to examine their reasons for so doing. After a careful investigation, I feel obliged, now, to resign the office of Commissioner of the Hospital for the Insane, which, in 1858, your Lordship did me the honor to confer on me. My reasons for so doing are as follows:

1st. Because a leading member of your Lordship's Government, in his place in the Assembly, charged the Commissioners with irregularities and extravagance,—at variance with facts,—and without any investigation having been made or information sought.

2nd. Because the Provincial Acts have been directly violated by the course pursued by the Government in the change of the management of the Institution,—even the Act which passed the Legislature at the very last Session; and, in making that change, which leaves the Commissioners no duties to perform, no reference was had to the views or wishes of the Commissioners, who have taken great pains and given much time to advance its welfare.

3rd. Because I greatly fear that the experimental regulations adopted by your Government, (which, in many important respects, are at variance with the Provincial Laws and By-laws of the Institution, as suggested and approved by Dr. DeWolf, after his return, in 1858, from visiting some of the best Hospitals in the United States and British Provinces), will impair its character, and militate against its interests as a curative institution.

In common with my late colleagues, as expressed in their letter of resignation, of the 9th instant, I have to regret that my connection with a humane institution of this character, must, for the above reasons, be brought to a termination.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

JOHN DOULL

Halifax, 20th July, 1860.

DR. DEWOLF'S CERTIFICATES.

Halifax, N. S., March 17th, 1857.

J. R. DEWOLF, M. D., of the University of Edinburgh, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Halifax, for the last twelve years. During this period he has won the confidence and esteem of his numerous patients, as well as that of his brother practitioners, and I should consider him fully qualified to fill any medical appointment he may apply for.

(Signed.)

WILLIAM J. ALMON, M. D.

Halifax, March 16, 1857.

THIS is to certify that Dr. James R. DeWolf has been known to me for twenty years, and from his good moral character, his kind and obliging disposition, and attention to his professional duties, I consider him a fit and proper person to be entrusted with the superintendence of the Lunatic Asylum.

ALEX. MITCHELL,
M. R. C. S. L.

Halifax, March 16, 1857.

My friend, Dr. DeWolf, being an applicant for the situation of Medical Superintendent of the "Provincial Insane Asylum," I have much pleasure in recommending him as an eligible person for the appointment. His professional attainments, excellent moral character, untiring industry, kind manner, all seem to fit him for a situation avowedly one of great responsibility—and a short time spent in the United States, or in England, would give him such a knowledge of the practical working of such Institutions, as would enable him to fill the situation with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

R. S. BLACK, M. D.

Halifax, March 16, 1857.

I am fully of opinion that Dr. Dewolf is, in every respect, a most intelligent and proper person to fill the high and responsible situation of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum of Halifax, provided he qualify himself by Normal Study in this branch of Pathology.

P. E. MOLLOY, M. D.

Halifax, 14th March, 1857.

UNDERSTANDING that Dr. DeWolf is making application for the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, now in the course of erection, I have much pleasure in recommending him as eminently qualified to fill, with credit and respectability, so responsible a situation; both as regards his Medical attainments—and his quiet decision of character and action, so requisite in one who has to deal with the unhappy class of patients usually found in such Institutions.

JAMES C. HUME, M. D.,
M. R. C. S. L.

Dartmouth, 20th March, 1857.

J. R. DEWOLF, M. D., Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, being an applicant for the Office of Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Lunatic Asylum, I cheerfully give my testimony with reference to his moral and professional ability to fill this responsible situation.

From my personal knowledge of Dr. DeWolf, I believe him to possess a kind and benevolent disposition, united to much firmness of character. He is assiduous and energetic in his professional vocation; and having consulted him in many serious and critical cases occurring in my own practice, I have reason to know that he has a thorough knowledge of his profession.

I believe with his talents and acquirements, that he would be a suitable person to undertake the charge and superintendence of this noble Provincial Institution.

THOMAS B. DESBRISAY, M. D.

Health Office, Halifax, March 19, 1857.

DR. DEWOLF,—

SIR,—I understand that you are an applicant for the situation of "Medical Superintendent" of the "Provincial Lunatic Asylum." Although not requested by you, allow me to state my opinion as regards your qualification for so important an office.

As respects your Professional education and talents, they are too well known in this community to require allusion to; but there is also with you that calm, even temperament, combined with firmness, which, in my opinion, makes you so well adapted for so important a situation.

Feeling that it will be for the interest of the unfortunate cases that may be sent to the "Asylum," I trust that they shall have the benefit of your Medical Superintendence.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

JAMES ALLEN, M. D.,
Health Officer for the Port of Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., March 16th, 1857.

This is to certify, that I consider Dr. DEWOLF well qualified to take charge of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. He is an energetic, active Medical practitioner, and stands high in his profession. I would suggest the propriety of at least six months being allowed to visit other Institutions abroad.

JOHN H. SLAYTER, M. D.

Halifax, March 18th, 1857.

I have known Dr. J. R. DEWOLF for ten or twelve years, during which time he has been one of the most zealous and industrious practitioners in the city. Since the organization of the "MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA-SCOTIA," he has been Secretary to that Institution; and has justly merited the thanks of every member of the profession, for his repeated exertions to raise the standard of Medical Education in this Province. His moral character is unimpeachable; his bland manners, combined with his active business habits necessarily would make him a most efficient superintendent of a Lunatic Asylum.

ED. JENNINGS, M. D.

Halifax, March 18th 1857.

I have great pleasure in recommending Dr. DEWOLF for the situation of Physician to the Lunatic Asylum, believing that he unites to a thorough Medical education in the best Schools, those qualities of temper, kindness of manner, prime of life, and steady perseverance, which are so absolutely necessary in the modern treatment of this unhappy class.

For the minor though still most important duties connected with the financial and domestic arrangements of a large household, from his habits of business, he will be perfectly prepared.

J. BERNARD GILPIN, M. D.
M. R. C. S.

Halifax, 25th March, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Having informed me of your intention to become a candidate for the appointment of Medical Superintendent to the Lunatic Asylum, now in course of building, I feel sincere pleasure in wishing you every success in your application, and at the same time in assuring you how much I esteem the professional ability which cannot fail to recommend you as eminently qualified to perform the onerous duties of such an appointment.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

DR. DEWOLF, Hollis Street.

W. GRIGOR.

Windsor, N. S., March 23, 1857.

HAVING understood that Dr. J. R. DeWolf is a candidate for the appointment of Chief Medical Officer to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, about to be established at Halifax, it gives me great pleasure to express my conviction of his eminent qualifications for the office.

During two years' residence under my roof as a Medical pupil, I had ample opportunity of knowing his talents, of witnessing his assiduity, his strictly correct moral conduct, and these amiable qualities of the heart, without which the most brilliant talents would fail of making an accomplished Physician. When he left me for a Medical University, I was certain that his future career would reflect honour upon his instructors. These expectations have been justified by the success of his practice, and by the high opinion entertained of him by his Medical brethren. Should he be appointed to the Superintendence of the Hospital, I am sure that in the skilful and conscientious discharge of his important duties, he will combine the "*Saviter in modo*" with the *fortiter in re*."

E. F. HARDING, M. D.

Halifax, N. S., March 17, 1857.

DOCTOR DEWOLF is a Graduate of one of the best Medical Schools in Europe—the Edinburgh University. He also studied for and obtained the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of the same place. To such qualifications and testimonials as the above, I can only add that he has by his probity, energy and professional ability, advanced himself to a large and remunerative Medical practice. He possesses the esteem and regard of his professional brethren, without, as I believe, a single exception. His principles are sound and honorable, and, morally speaking, no man stands higher. I have no hesitation in saying that he will fill any Medical or Surgical position which he may seek, in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to those with whom he may be associated or connected.

D. McN. PARKER, M. D.

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

1860.

Commissioners of Public Works.

HUGH MUNRO, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ANDREW MCKINLAY, Esq., J. P.
JOHN GIBSON, Esq.

Treasurer.

HON. JOHN H. ANDERSON, RECEIVER GENERAL.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M. D., EDIN., L. R. C. S. E., &c.

Storekeeper.

MR. GEORGE DOWNIE.

Housekeeper.

MRS. R. D. DICKSON.

Supervisor.

MISS SANDIFER.

Engineer.

MR. R. D. DICKSON.

Third Report of the Medical Superintendent.

To the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works :

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor to submit, at the close of the year, the customary report upon "the condition, progress, and requirements" of the Institution.

There remained in Hospital at the end of 1859, fifty-five patients,—twenty-eight males and twenty-seven females. During the past twelve months, sixty-three have been admitted,—thirty-two males and thirty-one females,—making the entire number under treatment this year, one hundred and eighteen.

Twenty-three have been discharged,—fifteen males and eight females; leaving ninety-five now under care.

A tabular statement shows the admissions and discharges for each month of the two years since the opening of the Hospital. In all one hundred and thirty-three have been admitted, and thirty-eight have been discharged. Of these, seventeen were "restored," thirteen males and four females; seventeen more or less "improved," ten males and seven females; and four have died, three males and one female.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.	18	13	2	5	4	9	3	4	7	0	5	0	39	31	70
Discharged.	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	3	1	11	4	15
Remaining.	17	30	31	34	37	44	47	50	57	54	56	55	28	27	55
															1859
Admitted.	1	1	3	6	6	7	7	1	8	4	12	7	32	31	63
Discharged.	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	15	8	23
Remaining.	54	53	56	61	65	74	76	75	79	80	90	95	45	50	95
															1860

We had been unable to receive the number now resident, (ninety-five) had not the accommodation of the Hospital been extended by appropriating the fourth story as a ward for patients. So soon as the south wing is furnished, we shall be in a position to admit twenty-five more. If sent to us as heretofore, at the rate of five per month, the entire Hospital will be filled before the end of the ensuing year.

AGES OF PATIENTS.

As stated in the report for 1859, we had at that time, with our limited number, the extremes of childhood and old age, one patient being only six years of age, while another was seventy-five. This year these extremes go still further; our youngest patient is barely five years old, while one was upwards of eighty-two on admission. The ages of those admitted this year as nearly as could be ascertained, are as follows:

5 years	1	From 50 to 60.....	5
From 10 to 20.....	2	“ 60 to 70.....	5
“ 20 to 30.....	14	“ 70 to 80.....	2
“ 30 to 40.....	15	“ 82.....	1
“ 40 to 50.....	14	Unknown	4
Total 63			

The place of residence, as stated on admission, was:

Halifax, City or County.....	25	Queen's County.....	2
Colchester County.....	4	Yarmouth.....	2
King's.....	3	Sydney.....	2
Hants.....	2	Inverness.....	1
Lunenburg.....	2	Guysboro'.....	1
Digby.....	1	Barbadoes.....	1
Cape Breton.....	1	Newfoundland.....	2
Pictou.....	7	Unknown.....	4
Cumberland.....	3		

Eight have been transferred from the Poor's Asylum, where they had been for periods varying from four to ten years. Two were formerly in the New Brunswick Asylum, two had been inmates of English, and three of American Hospitals. The proportion of recent cases is small, there having been only eleven admitted who were less than a year insane.

There were two cases, each of partial and general paralysis. Of the two latter, one has been a soldier in the 100th Regiment, and was transferred from the Military Hospital; the other (a female) has been insane several years, and at different times an inmate of other Hospitals.

Five Epileptic patients have been admitted this year. From some Asylums this class of patients is excluded altogether, while in others a higher rate of charge is made for their maintenance.

Several of the pauper patients have been admitted with a very scanty supply of clothing, and it has been found requisite in some instances to destroy at once the few articles they wore.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Males—Married, 13; Single, 16; Widower, 1; Unknown, 2.—Total, 32.

Females—Married, 15; Single, 15; Widow, 1. " 31.

Total—63.

The "former occupation" of those admitted, so far as could be ascertained, was as follows:

<i>Males</i> , 6 had been	Farmers,	<i>Females</i> , 5 had been	Servants,
4	" Labourers,	4	" Farmers' wives,
4	" Sailors,	2	" Seamstresses,
2	" Merchants,	2	" Sailors' wives,
1	" Collector of Customs,	1	" Captain's wife,
1	" Book-keeper,	1	" Labourer's wife,
1	" Painter,	1	" Clerk's wife,
1	" Teacher,	1	" Grocer's wife,
1	" Clerk,	1	" Pensioner's wife,
1	" Barber,	1	" Teacher's wife,
1	" Blacksmith,	1	" Milliner.
1	" Soldier,		
1	" Paper Folder,		
1	" Stone Mason,		
1	" Shoe Maker,		
1	" Fisherman,		

Considerable difficulty is experienced in ascertaining any particulars concerning some of the patients brought to the Hospital. In several instances nothing could be learned beyond the name of the patient, and in one, this was supposed to be an alias. A very material amount of useful information might readily be given by the Medical men called upon to grant certificates of insanity; and I have particularly to request of my professional brethren as full a statement as possible relative to each individual case.

DISCHARGE.

Of the twenty-three discharged during the year, nine have been "restored," ten more or less "improved," and four have died.

All of those restored were recent cases showing the importance and benefit of early treatment. Looking upon insanity, as too many are still inclined to do, as a disgrace, the desire to conceal the malady leads to delay in subjecting the cases to Hospital treatment. There can be no greater error.—Insanity is no disgrace; disease is no longer esteemed a crime; and friends ought to be well apprised of the important fact that treatment, to be effectual, must be early.

Of those discharged "improved," none were allowed to remain long enough to test fairly the benefits of hospital life. With a single exception they were removed against the remonstrance of the Superintendent, and this was one of General Paralysis, where the certainty of a fatal issue led to the removal of the patient at a stage of the disease when he could easily be removed.

Four have died during the year. Of these, one was subject for years past to Epilepsy. She was labouring also under pulmonary disease at the time of her admission last year, and died of Phthisis.

Another was suffering when brought to the institution, from inflammation of the vesica urinaria, for which he had been energetically treated. He rallied for a while, recovered from his delirium, and we hoped might regain his health, but relapsing into his former state of prostration, he died.

The other two deaths occurred in persons advanced in life; one was seventy-five, and was very feeble when admitted, the other was eighty-two.

ELOPEMENTS.

During the year, we have had to contend with an unusually large number of attempts at elopement. The first escape was that of a young woman who went with an attendant on a visit to her friends in Halifax, by whom she was retained. She was convalescent at the time, and managed in this way to take her discharge somewhat earlier than was desirable.

In the autumn a pyromaniac, a young man of highly prepossessing appearance, was committed, who found the confinement irksome and intolerable. He not only avowed his intention of making his escape at all hazards, but preached to others the doctrine that they were not rightfully confined here, that they ought to be at liberty, and that if freedom were not granted they ought to take it. In three weeks he instilled his belief into several other patients, and persuaded them to elope, himself setting the example.

Having no suitable enclosure, no barrier indeed to prevent escapes, and but few attendants, it is not to be wondered at that one patient went as far as Mount Thom, one to Lawrencetown, one to Hammonds Plains, one to Preston, two to Dartmouth, one to Newport, and another to Windsor Road. With a single exception (beside the one above alluded to,) all were overtaken and brought back, and the epidemic appears to have subsided.

REFUSAL TO TAKE FOOD.

This not uncommon symptom of insanity has prevailed among our patients to a painful degree, and has called for the use of the feeding pump on various occasions. In one instance a young female patient who had not spoken for months, gradually desisted from eating, and it was with the greatest difficulty her mouth could be opened. It was only under the relaxing influence of chloroform that the rigidity of the jaws could be overcome. This patient for upwards of three months swallowed no food voluntarily; twice daily was the feeding pump resorted to. At last she was induced to drink a little, then a little more, then took soft food, and now eats heartily of the ordinary diet. She has grown quite fleshy of late, and is happily beginning to speak.

We have had several other instances requiring artificial feeding, one continuing three weeks, others content with a single administration of food. Of one hundred and thirty-three patients under care during the past two years, six have required for a longer or shorter period to be sustained in this way. One who persisted for several weeks in refusing food, resumed the use of it at once when cod liver oil was added as a nutrient to his daily allowance. He has several times since declined to eat, but a single dose of the oil generally overcomes his morbid resolution.

OCCUPATION OF THE PATIENTS.

While it has been our aim to find useful employment for all our household, nothing but voluntary labor is sought for. No compulsion is attempted, nor would it be advantageous even if allowable. The restoration of the insane being the primary object of the Hospital, labor must be looked upon more in a curative, than in a pecuniary light. Hence we find it requisite in some instances, to check the eagerness for continued laborious exertion, which is exhibited by some patients, and so to apportion the work, that all who engage in it may be benefitted by what they do. Whatever duties devolve upon the attendants, (and they are onerous and arduous enough) some are always ready to assist them. There are several daily routine matters in which those are engaged who have a fondness for them, while various improvements, and a fair share of out-door work claim the attention of the majority of our industrious patients. A table is annexed to this report, showing the result of about four and a half months labor of the men, and another table tells of the well directed industry of the female patients. A reference to this will show how much time has been occupied in making and mending articles of wearing apparel. In order to provide clothing and

bed-linen still more expeditiously, and to make up in the house as far as practicable, all that may be required, it has been proposed to get a sewing machine, which when in operation, will doubtless keep us in advance of our wants in this respect.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HOSPITAL.

The difficulties in the management of the establishment, alluded to by the late Board of Commissioners in their last report, instead of gradually disappearing as was hoped, increased from time to time, until they seriously interfered with the discipline and good government of their Institution. These were eventually referred to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Council, who were requested to take such steps as the circumstances might demand.

The question of the current expences of the Hospital had previously attracted the notice of the Legislature, and a resolution was passed requiring these to be curtailed.

Both matters were thus before the Executive, and were dealt with as promptly as was compatible with a thorough investigation.

The result involved an entire change in the internal administration, and the retirement of the Treasurer of the institution, in accordance with the amended act of the legislature, at its last session.

Hereupon the Board of Commissioners resigned, and the whole control of the Hospital was vested in the Board of Works. An essential reduction was made in the staff of officers and employes, but not greater than was desirable and necessary.

In re-organizing, reference was had to the views of Miss Dix, as propounded to the Superintendent, as well as to the mode adopted at one of the new English Asylums, namely, that at Haywards Heath, Sussex, opened 25th July, 1859. The Superintendent of the Sussex Assylum, C. Lockhart Robertson, Esqr., M. D. Cantab, is entitled to every consideration, as well from his position as Honorary Secretary to the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, as from his experience in the speciality.

In a descriptive notice of the new Sussex Asylum, in the Journal of Mental Science for April 1860, the duties and position of the officers &c. of the establishment are minutely set forth. These formed a basis for the plan adopted here, corresponding as they do with the views of Dr. Conolly, and Dr. Kirkbride, than whom no higher authorities on the subject are to be found in England or America.

Thus far the change in our management has been productive of very satisfactory results. It affords me great pleasure to report the faithful and thorough performance of their respective duties, by all the employes of the Hospital. There is no discord, no jealousy, or ill feeling; on the contrary, all belonging to the establishment feel a commendable degree of pride in so conducting themselves, as to merit the approbation of those to whom they owe allegiance.

The Baker to the institution, who resides here, is also our Storekeeper, the office of Steward having been abolished. Where the supplies are chiefly furnished by tender and contract, this combination of offices is free from the objections which might be urged under other circumstances. Situated as we are, it is a very advantageous arrangement, and, the more so, from the activity and efficiency of the incumbent.

In lieu of the Matron, a Housekeeper has been appointed, who had been an attendant in the Hospital from its first opening, and whose ward, for its neatness, cleanliness, and order, was highly admired by every visitor. The superintendence of the domestics, and the oversight of the cooking, washing, &c., devolve upon the Housekeeper.

The care of the female patients and everything pertaining to them, is now placed under a head-attendant or supervisor. A table appended to this report, shows the vastly increased amount of work performed in the sewing room, without curtailing the out-door exercise of these patients, or interfer-

ing with a fair share of recreation, and proves the decided benefit of this arrangement.

Other changes have been brought about which were long urged by the Superintendent, and, by which, the resources of the Hospital are satisfactorily economized.

Instead of a Gardener, employed both winter and summer at high wages, with a party of day laborers under him varying from three to six or more in number; we had one of our former attendants to do the Garden work, with a number of well-disposed patients assisting him.

The Watchman's services have been dispensed with, and the greater part of his duties are now performed by the attendants in rotation.

In place of a stable boy and carter, we now have a hostler who does the work of both.

In lieu of six domestics, a cook and a house boy, when we had a family of fifty-eight patients, being the average of the first half of the present year, we have now only five female servants—one of whom is the cook, and our list of patients numbers ninety-five and is steadily increasing.

Tables compiled from official records are given, accompanying this report exhibiting at a glance the satisfactory and important diminution in the working expenses for the past six months.

The pay list has been reduced more than one-half, as compared with the preceding half year, and still more as contrasted with the corresponding period of last year.

This has been effected without materially lessening the compensation in any instance; it being acknowledged by all, that those who conscientiously devote their time and energies in attendance upon the Insane, are entitled to a liberal remuneration. In the opinion of all superintendents who write on the subject, the salaries of the attendants ought to increase from year to year. Their experience is of essential importance to the welfare of those committed to their care.

An abstract of the expenditure for provisions, compiled from the quarterly returns, shows that the average cost of these has been very materially lessened; and, this, without reducing the diet below that fair and liberal allowance which is essential to the restoration of the Insane. Great care is taken to avoid either loss or waste, and no extravagance is countenanced or permitted.

Means have been taken recently to economize fuel, which has hitherto formed a heavy item. The most exposed parts of the building have been provided with double windows. The air chambers have been closed up at the ends, and the heat formerly diffused through the entire basement is now supplied to the occupied parts of the Hospital alone.

A cooking range of Pond's manufacture, has been lately put in operation in the kitchen.

The gas retorts have required renewal, and, it is purposed to replace the present small retorts, when burnt out, with others of larger dimensions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

There is no part of this report more pleasingly entered upon by the writer, than that in which he is enabled to state the continued and increasing interest manifested by others in the comfort and welfare of the patients under his charge. From highest to lowest the feeling appears wide spread and lasting, that no effort is ill-devised, no appropriation misspent, that adds to the happiness and aids the restoration of those deprived of the light of reason.

The clergymen of different denominations have most considerately given us, as heretofore, an afternoon service almost every Sunday throughout the year.

The Earl and Countess of Mulgrave kindly continue to evince their unabated interest in the Institution. His Excellency has ordered a series of Reports of the British Commissioners in Lunacy, which will form an important addition to our Library.

The Countess, with characteristic urbanity and that entire freedom from affectation which distinguishes true nobility, has honored the Hospital with several visits; and, on one occasion, had the patients called together, and delighted them by singing and playing on the Piano Forte, affording us all a rich and memorable musical treat.

A generous community has very kindly continued to afford our inmates every reasonable recreation and enjoyment.

The exhibition of a series of dissolving views, on two different occasions, by G. G. Gray, Esq., calls for grateful acknowledgment.

F. Passow, Esq., has kindly given us entertaining and enlivening readings, to the great gratification of the entire household.

J. P. Hagarty, Esq., with a party of advanced pupils, has favored us with several afternoon concerts, highly appreciated by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong and Miss Deuchman, as, also, Miss Nordbeck and friends, and Mr. Crow and party, have placed us under similar obligations.

Mrs. Maeready, on the occasion of her visit to Halifax, favored us very kindly with another of her inimitable dramatic readings.

Donations have been forwarded to us from time to time, of considerable value. A handsome billiard-table has been presented by a lady who desires to remain *incognito*.

Our Library has been largely augmented by a very liberal donation from J. Sandifer, Esq., of London, of upwards of two hundred volumes of well-selected and valuable books.

James Laurie, Esq., Engineer, sent twenty dollars as a donation, for the benefit of the patients. A handsome music stool was presented by C. Phalen, Esq. Fruit and delicacies for the Christmas season, were generously contributed by our immediate neighbors, H. Y. Mott, Esq., and family. Thomas Walsh, Esq., has kindly presented coloured side lights and fan light for the entrance door to the new wing. Messrs. Fraser & Son gave us two large engravings, stretched and varnished. We are indebted to Geo. E. Morton, Esq., for illustrated English periodicals, and to J. B. Strong, Esq., for a number of pictures.

The Liverpool Brass Band entertained us with military music, on the occasion of their visit to Halifax.

J. M. Watson, Esq., with commendable liberality, furnished all our quiet and convalescent patients with an afternoon's excursion, in the Steamer "Neptune." This was greatly enjoyed at the time, and long remembered by all who were fortunate enough to join in the excursion. We had, previously, had small boating parties to the North West Arm and to McNab's Island. A party of about twenty female patients had a pleasant drive to the encampment at the Eastern Passage during the summer, and others were permitted to take carriage exercise, from time to time, when circumstances would allow.

The "Halifax Reporter" and the "Eastern Chronicle" have been kindly added by their respective proprietors, to our list of newspapers. With a single exception the Halifax papers are all sent to us, and from their perusal many a poor patient derives daily gratification. Shut out, as are the inmates of an Hospital to a great extent, from the surrounding world, nothing is so well calculated to relieve the "tedium vitæ" or to excite the interest of those who are almost lost to external impressions, as the friendly pages of the familiar daily or weekly journal. It would delight the proprietors and go far towards repaying them for their generosity could they but witness the avidity with which the papers are sought for from day to day, as they are distributed in the several wards of the Hospital.

D. Falconer, Esq., Daniel Creamer, Esq., and Miss Creamer, Miss Willis, Miss Smith (now Mrs. Oldright), Mr. Drake, Miss Cassie Fairbanks, Charles F. Mott, Esq., Thomas Mott, Esq., Dr. Glover, Messrs. McEwan, Reid & Co., and other friends have put us under renewed obligations for very considerate favors.

The contributions of last year towards the "Recreation Fund," besides providing back-gammon and draught boards, bagatelle boards, solitaire and chess boards, foot balls, pictures and toys, have enabled us to obtain a new

cover for the billiard table, and picture frames for the numerous engravings acknowledged in the report for 1859. A large portion of this fund still remains invested for future use. When this shall have been sufficiently augmented, by the sale of fancy articles or other means, it is purposed to buy an Organ for the Sunday service of the Hospital.

Dr. Ackland, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and himself officially connected with one of the English Asylums, has visited us, and after a careful inspection, expressed his opinion of our arrangements in terms highly complimentary. It is gratifying to know that this distinguished Professor has not only here, but beyond the boundaries of our Province, eulogised our institution.

The Hospital has sustained a severe loss in the death of its promoter and staunch advocate, the late Honble. Hugh Bell, whose philanthropy and liberality were of essential service to the insane, in whom he ever took an especial interest. In conjunction with an anonymous friend, he contributed nearly six hundred pounds to this institution, and it has been sacredly set apart and appropriately designated, "the Bell Fund." Mr. Bell left instructions as to its intended use, and these will be a guide as to its future appropriation. His object was to provide books and other articles for the patients, and to add to their comfort in many ways, which the ordinary income of the establishment would not meet.

The Institution has passed through another year—the second of its existence. Trials and annoyances have fallen to our lot, but probably no public establishment of a similar nature ever wholly escapes them. Cheering recoveries and grateful visits of restored patients go far to counterbalance these. We have been spared any serious casualty—the general health of the house has been excellent—and we look forward with confiding hope to the future. May that Providence which has hitherto blessed us, ever hold its protecting shield over us, and guide us in the right performance of duty.

JAMES. R. DEWOLF, M. D., Edin.,
Superintendent.

LIST OF ARTICLES made by the Female Patients, commencing July, 1860.

68 Shirts	7 Prs. Cotton Stockings
60 Flannel Shirts	10 Aprons
73 Prs. Woolen Socks	8 Pocket Handkerchiefs
8 Prs. Stockings	14 Blinds
2 Homespun Coats	66 Sheets
22 Dresses	84 Bolster Cases
4 Quilted Petticoats	36 Pillow Cases
10 Flannel do.	39 Quilted Comforts
21 Chemises	12 White Counterpanes
61 Prs. Drawers	34 Towels
28 Night Gowns	34 Table Cloths
23 Night Caps	54 Bed Ticks
4 Day Caps	1 Mattress
3 Jackets	12 Dusters
12 Prs. Mittens	7 Clothes Bags

LIST OF ARTICLES REPAIRED.

26 Coats	41 Prs. Drawers
52 Prs. Pants	138 Prs. Socks
14 Vests	23 Gowns
46 Shirts	28 Night Gowns
18 Flannel do.	30 Chemises
60 Prs. Stockings	

December 31, 1860.

ACCOUNT OF WORK done by Male Patients, from July to December, 1860.

1. Levelling ground in front of Hospital, breaking up large stones and carting them away.
2. Hauling fifty-four loads of beach gravel, and spreading the same.
3. Digging a trench for water and gas pipes for the new wing, and refilling the same. Estimated value of this work, ten pounds.
4. Opening and refilling (with some assistance) a trench on the highway, on three several occasions, for repairs to joints of main water pipe.
5. Deepening and clearing out a heavy drain, through the grove of trees in rear of the Hospital.
6. Hoeing and other field and garden work, as well as gathering and housing the supply of vegetables raised on the grounds.
7. Bringing Oats, Lumber, &c. by boat at various times from Halifax.
8. Cutting and splitting all the firewood and ovenwood used in the establishment; chiefly done by one patient.
9. Making twenty-five pairs slippers and half-soleing and heeling twenty-five pair shoes, besides other repairs, principally by one patient.
10. Glazing the broken glass; one patient undertakes this.
11. Making and setting a large grindstone.
12. Erecting and decorating an arch in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
13. Landing and storing three hundred chaldrons of coal.

ADDENDA.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 152 of the Second Series of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Custody and Estate of Lunatics," passed the 12th day of May, A. D. 1860.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows :

1. Whenever any person shall be so deranged in his intellect that he cannot be permitted to go at large without danger, or is suffering unnecessary duress or hardship, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff without application, or of any two Justices of the Peace of the county in which such insane person may be found, on being applied to for that purpose, to investigate the case, and summon to their assistance any one or more medical practitioners, duly qualified and practising within the Province, and if such insanity be proved and certified by such medical practitioner or practitioners in writing, the Sheriff or Justices shall issue their warrant directed to any constable of the county, who shall apprehend and convey such insane person to the Provincial Hospital for the Insane. In case such person shall have been certified to be insane by only one medical practitioner, before his apprehension, he shall be again examined by two duly qualified medical practitioners, to be appointed by the Commissioners, before he shall be admitted into the hospital.

2. Whenever any person who shall have been tried for an indictable offence, or an offence punishable upon a summary conviction in the Supreme Court, or a Court General or Special Sessions of the Peace, shall have been acquitted on the ground of his insanity, the Clerk of the Crown or of the Court in which such person shall have been tried, shall issue his warrant directed to any constable of the county to apprehend and convey such person to the hospital; which warrant such constable shall obey, although the Sheriff, Justices, or Clerk of the Crown, or of such court, may not reside in the county wherein the hospital is situate.

3. The reasonable expense of apprehension and removal being verified on oath before the Custos, or any two Justices of the Peace, either before or after such removal, and by them allowed, shall, upon their order, be paid by the County Treasurer out of the county funds to the person appointed to apprehend and remove such insane person, and such expenses shall afterwards be levied by warrant of distress, to be signed by two Justices of the Peace, on any goods or chattels of such insane person, or may be realized out of the real estate of the insane person, or the rents thereof, as provided in Section 12 of the Chapter hereby amended; and for want of such property shall be a charge against the county in which such insane person had his last legal settlement as hereinafter mentioned.

4. All persons now or hereafter confined in the Hospital for the Insane, whose expenses are now by law payable out of the funds of the township or poor districts in which they have a legal settlement, and the payment of which expenses is not secured under the Act hereby amended, shall hereafter be chargeable on the respective counties in which such townships or poor districts are situate; and their expenses shall be a county charge, and shall be assessed, levied, and collected in the same manner as county rates.

5. In case the Grand Jury and Sessions of any County which shall be liable for the expenses of lunatics confined in the Asylum, shall refuse or neglect to assess the county therefor, the Supreme Court shall, upon application, amerce such county for the amount due, which, with the costs and expenses attending such amercement, shall be assessed, levied, and collected, under the order of the Supreme Court by the same persons whose duty it shall be to assess, levy, and collect the county rates, and in the same manner; and the same, when collected, shall be paid to the parties respectively entitled thereto.

6. The Commissioners, Superintendent, and persons in charge of the Hospital for the Insane, shall receive and provide for such insane persons as are mentioned in the first and second sections of this Act, and also all insane paupers, certified to be so by any two Justices of the Peace, and two duly qualified Medical Practitioners, practising in the Province, notwithstanding no bonds shall be given, as required by section thirty-two of the chapter hereby amended, subject however, to the provisions of section twenty-four of such chapter as if such bonds had been given.

7. Whenever the real and personal estate of any lunatic or insane person, not being a pauper, or of his or her husband, father, or mother, is not more than sufficient to maintain the family of any such person, the expenses of the maintenance of the insane person

in the hospital may be defrayed in whole or in part from the funds of the hospital, as the commissioners may, on investigation, order and direct.

8. After the first day of July next the Receiver General shall be the treasurer of the Commissioners, and shall perform the duties thereof without additional salary; and the Commissioners may appoint a Secretary, at a salary to be by them fixed, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

9. So much of Chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes as is inconsistent herewith is repealed.

QUERIES requested by the Medical Superintendent, to be answered on the admission of a Patient.

1. The age of the Patient?
2. Occupation?
3. Married or Single?
4. Any Children?
5. How long insane?
6. Is this the first attack?
7. How did insanity first show itself?
8. Has there been any change in the symptoms since the commencement?
9. Has the patient been violent?
10. Has he been subject to any peculiar illusions?
11. Has there been any striking change in the disposition of the patient?
12. Has there been a tendency to commit suicide?
13. Has the patient been subject to fits: if so, what was the cause of the fits?
14. What is supposed to be the cause of insanity?
15. Have any relations been similarly affected?
16. What have been the habits as to temperance, orderly conduct, industry, &c.?
17. Has the patient been educated?
18. What is the natural disposition of the patient as to temper, attachment to relatives, &c.?
19. Has the patient been subject to any bodily ailments?

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned _____ being _____ and in actual practice, hereby certify that I, on the _____ day of _____ 18____ at _____ in _____ personally examined _____ of _____ and that the said _____ is a person of unsound mind, and a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment; and that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds, viz:

1. Facts indicating insanity observed by myself.
2. Other facts (if any) indicating insanity, communicated to me by others.

Name—

Place of Residence—

Date—



APPENDIX NO. 6.

SAVINGS BANK.

(Copy.)

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, May 26th, 1860.

SIR,—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to authorize a full investigation of the accounts of the Halifax Savings Bank, in consequence of a recommendation of a Committee of the House of Assembly, contained in a report, of which a copy is enclosed, in relation to the petition of Mr. Edward Duckett, the late Cashier, I am instructed to request that you will undertake this service, in the execution of which, every facility will be granted to you by the Government, with a view to afford Mr. Duckett the most favorable opportunity to show that he has accounted for all monies which he received in the capacity of Cashier, and that the errors reported to exist, have arisen from the misapprehension of his accounts.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

JOSEPH HOWE.

John Harvey, Esq.

Halifax, N. S., July 13th, 1860.

SIR,—

In compliance with your instructions conveyed to me, under date of 26th May, I proceeded to the investigation of the errors, &c. charged against Mr. Edward Duckett, in the management of the Provincial Savings Bank, while under his control.

The charges contained in Mr. Scott's report, consist of errors in addition in Cash Book, and omissions of credit in same, to Depositors, which are afterwards supplied by blank entries in the Ledgers, in several instances without stating the date of such deposits being made.

In these cases, it was of importance to refer to the Pass Books, connected with such of the accounts, as have since been closed; but some of these had been mislaid or perhaps inadvertently destroyed.

The Books which I was enabled to find, nine in number, show at once the date and nature of the mistakes, and it is to be regretted, that others can not be recovered.

The investigation made by Mr. Scott, seems to be thorough and minute, embracing every operation of the Bank, during the period it covers. There are however, the following amounts which I recommend should be deducted from his statement, as having been corrected by Mr. Duckett, previous to their settlement, together with two others of small amount, since discovered.

Amount errors by Mr. Scott's statement.....£394 3 8

DEDUCT.

1857. A. Cullerton, L. 6, p. 87, Errors in Posting...	£44	2	11
1858. R. H. Bullock, 7, p. 46, Addition.....	20	0	0
Amount received from J. Dureen, April 25, 1856, and credited J. Dureen, L. 6, p. 698...	8	4	3
Short debit to J. Rafter, p. 617.....	1	0	0
			£73 7 2

LESS.

P. Cullerton, L. 6, p. 88. Oct. 3, 1854.....	52	12	9
			20 14 5
			£373 9 3

Of this amount, nearly one-half is composed of errors in addition—say £162, the remainder consists of omissions of credit, as before stated; a portion of the latter may possibly be corrected hereafter on presentation of the Pass Books.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Lawson, the present Cashier, has discovered other similar omissions, amounting to Eighty-seven Pounds and Five Shillings, in various sums entered in depositors' Pass Books, which do not appear in Cash Book or Ledger.

In the Cash Account for 1859 there appears a deficiency of four hundred and twenty-six pounds eighteen shillings and three pence, (£426 18s. 3d.) to the 19th December last.

This matter has had most careful and thorough investigation. The several books, both of receipt and repayment, have been searched, checked, and compared, without detecting the slightest discrepancy.

The statement of errors will now stand as follows :

Amount from 1854 to 1858, inclusive.....	£373	9	3
Deficiency in Cash Account, 1859.....	426	18	3
Omissions reported by Mr. Lawson.....	87	5	0
			£887 12 6

The Surplus Fund attracted my attention, by reason of the apparent disproportionate increase in the years 1857 and 1858. But upon examination it appears this is caused by a loan from the Treasury to the Bank, in various sums, throughout the former year, amounting in the aggregate to Six Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds, which was enjoyed by the Bank without payment of Interest till the past year.

This would have resulted in a gain to the Bank of over One hundred pounds, for the broken periods in 1857,—and of Two hundred and sixty pounds, for the entire year in 1858.

Before closing this report, I may state, that Mr. Duckett has been frequently with me, and was at all times ready to give any information or assistance in his power. His earnestness and candor impressed me favorably, and in justice to him, I feel it my duty to state, that the impression strengthened with me, that, though the management of the Bank had been loose and irregular, I cannot believe him guilty of any intentional wrong, or that he has appropriated to his own use any portion of the sum deficient, but am rather led to the conclusion, that the money has been inadvertently overpaid in the hurry and confusion of a crowded office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN H. HARVEY.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Halifax, 18th July, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

Not having seen you when I called at your house, I beg to assure you of my sympathy, and the pleasure it would afford me were your situation relieved by some employment, private or public, for the duties of which you might be suited.

Were such an appointment of a public nature to be given you, I would cheerfully express my satisfaction, and if necessary sustain it; and I believe it would receive general sanction by the public and the legislature.

Mr. Scott who examined your accounts, entertains, I have reason to believe, the opinion, that the errors in the Books of the Savings Bank were inadvertantly, and not the result of any dishonest purpose; and I am happy to entertain the same opinion, although from the increased and complicated nature of the business, it was not for either your interest or that of the Province, that you should continue in the situation.

Believe me with the best wishes,

Very truly Yours,

(Signed.)

J. W. JOHNSTON.

To Mr. Duckett.

TO THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF NOVA SCOTIA:—

GENTLEMEN,—

The undersigned beg leave most respectfully to address your Honorable body on behalf of Edward Duckett, late Cashier of the Savings Bank of Nova-Scotia, who was some months since discharged from office by the late government, in consequence of deficiencies.

The undersigned are aware that deficiencies do exist, but at the same time, they are perfectly satisfied in the strict integrity and uprightness of Mr. Duckett's moral character, and are fully persuaded, such deficiencies have been caused in a great measure from the fact, that the Banking operations were carried on in the office of the Hon the Receiver General, and that Mr. Duckett was continually interrupted in his duties, which of late years had considerably increased; the undersigned also believe, that Mr. Harvey, who was appointed by your honorable body, to examine the accounts of the Savings Bank, is of the same opinion. This has been altered since the present Cashier commenced his duties, and he has an office exclusively to himself.

The undersigned would also most respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that for a period of forty-seven years, Mr. Duckett has been in the employ of the government, and never during that time, with a salary more than sufficient for the yearly wants of himself and family, and that he has ever conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of the different governments under which he served, and was always accounted as an honest, upright, and efficient man.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully solicit your honorable body, to take into your early consideration, the case of Mr. Edward Duckett, and give him such employment as your honorable body may see fit.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 15th August, 1860.

(Signed) Thomas Adams
Robt. Boak
A. Harshaw
Jno. D. Cumming
J. H. Reynolds
Wm. Pryor

(Signed) Wm. Harrington
Jno. Taylor
Peter Ross
Jno. M. Watson
J. T. Twining
Geo. Henderson

(Signed) Samuel Noble	(Signed) Wm. Gossip
Joseph Wier	Thos Bolton
Edward Pryor	T. W. Morris M. D.
A. L. & J. T. West	A. Ritchie
James Wilson	Saml. M. DeBlois
Edward Goudge	Ben. D. Crow
Edward Albro	Wm. Laidlaw
Edw. Jennings M.D.	Geo. Esson
W. G. Fife	S. S. B. Smith
Wm. H Stimpson	L. S. Cogswell
David W. Ross	Thos. M. Beamish
George Smithers	Jno. B. Fay
Thos. Goudge	C. D. Hunter
George Shiels	Geo. J. Troop
George Mitchell	Jno. D. Nash
Thos Fenerty	G. Burton
Geo. P. Mitchell	H. Yeomans
J. Williamson	Jno. Geldert
Jno. Northup & Sons	Wm. Robinson
James Scott	Jas. Jackson
John A. Bell	Edward Jost
R. W. Fraser & Co.	J. B. Bennett
Jos. Serton	J. B. Elliott & Co.
William Bullock	Edward Binney
J. P. Miller	H. B. Paulin
Jas. C. Hume M. D.	Wm. Hill
Samuel Gray	B. B. Oxley
Thos Laidlaw	Jno. H. Symonds
P. Lynch	Jos. S. Belcher
Bauld Gibson & Co.	George Flowers
Chas. Barnstead	J. W. Merkel
Jno. Watt	W. Merrick & Son
Jas. Avery	L. E. VanBuskirk, M. D.
James A. Moren	Geo. Johnson
Jno. Stairs	Peter Morriscey
W. Ackhurst	W. S. More
H. G. Laurilliard	Jas. Fitzgerald
John Starr	Peter Donaldson
John S. Bessonnet	Thos. P. Ryan
E. K. Brown	James S. Morris
Simon F. Barss	Thos. Boggs
L. E. Piers Junr.	Edward J. Lordly
D. Murray	Chas D. Major
Joseph Bell	Robt. Brander
Robt. Morrow	Edgar Dodson
B. W. Salter	Jno. Donald
Thos. Abbott	Jno. Hogan
Chas. W. Wright	A. Campbell
W. Knight	James Donaldson
T. B. Gilpin M. D.	Robt. M. Beckwith
M. G. Black Junr.	William Wilson
A. Stephen	Wm. Kandick
Jas. B. Knowlan	Jno. Richardson
E. W. Chipman	W. H. Lee
Jno. B. Campbell	Jno. Richardson Jr.
Jno. Whitman	Wm. Grant Jr.
A. Creighton	Jno. Slayter M. D.
W. J. Kieth	Jas. G. Tobin
John Silver	L. R. Hart
George Piers	Philip Thomson
Cleverdon & Co.	Jno. T. Wylde
Edward Smith	R. J. Hart

Halifax, 30th October, 1860.

TO THE HONBLE. THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

GENTLEMEN,—

I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of my dismissal from the situation I occupied as Cashier of the Savings Bank, and earnestly to request you will take my case under your favorable consideration. I believe it is well known to your honorable body, that the committee appointed by the House of Assembly, to whom I made application to be reinstated to the office, decided to place the whole matter in the hands of your honorable body. I beg respectfully to call your attention to the number of years I have exercised the duties of Cashier to the Bank: from its commencement—a period of twenty-seven years—and to the increased work that devolved on me during the latter part of that period, and this in connection with other duties I had to perform, as Clerk to the Receiver General, the whole business being at that time transacted in the one office, and my attention often being called away during the receiving and paying of monies, which, no doubt, has led to mistakes also. I beg respectfully to call your attention to the fact, that for years I was under the necessity of devoting many weeks at night to duties connected with the Bank department, which I could not do in the day time, and for which I have never received any extra compensation. I may be permitted here to mention the case of the Cashier of one of our local Banks, whose cash was deficient to a large amount, supposed to have arisen from wrong payments, yet his character for integrity, was never impeached, and at the present moment he stands high in his office. I believe he devoted a portion of his salary yearly to liquidate his deficiencies. I would be very willing, should your honorable Board see proper to reinstate me, to devote a portion of my salary, yearly, to the payment of such deficiencies as may be agreed upon.

The conviction that I have committed no fraudulent act, has sustained me on my severe trials, and although no one regrets the mistakes more than myself, yet I feel the greatest comfort in the knowledge that I have never been found guilty of dishonesty. I addressed a note to Mr. Hawbolt, who was engaged to assist the present Cashier in the Savings Bank, some time since, and enclosed I beg respectfully to hand you his reply. I will merely mention that I am totally unacquainted with that gentleman.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. DUCKETT.

Halifax, 29th October, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

Yours of the 27th instant I received, and in reply beg to state that I was some time since appointed to assist the Cashier of the Savings Bank, and do not hesitate to state, that from what came under my notice, it appeared to me that the duties of the office could not be performed wholly by one person, without assistance, to check the business, if not permanently, at least frequently, to prevent errors occurring in additions, calculations, &c., &c.

And I would further add, that I consider the present mode of having the office separate and distinct from the Receiver General's, an improvement, and be the means of keeping matters more correctly than could have been done by having the offices in one.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,

CHARLES S. HAWBOLT.

To E. Duckett, Esq., &c., &c.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, Nov. 14th, 1860.

SIR,—

Having very gravely considered all the circumstances of your case, with an anxious desire, while protecting the public interests, to do justice to an old public servant of forty-seven years standing, I have to inform you, that the Executive Council will be prepared to advise the Lieutenant Governor to restore you to your office, whenever arrangements are made by you or your sureties, for the immediate payment or gradual extinction of the debt, now ascertained by two investigations to be due to the government, leaving you free to reduce the amount by any errors which you may hereafter prove to the satisfaction of the government.

Fresh bonds for future security of the funds of the Bank, will also be required.

In coming to this decision, the members of the Executive Council have been materially influenced by the almost unanimous expression of opinion on the part of your fellow citizens, who have come forward to bear testimony to the reputation for integrity which you have established among them, and by the admission of the leader of the late administration, that your moral character was not intended to be impeached, when you were dismissed from office.

In restoring you to the custody and management of the Savings Bank, you will of course be expected rigidly to conform to any checks and guards that have been established, or that may be considered indispensable to the security of the public.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

JOSEPH HOWE.

E. Duckett, Esq.

Halifax, 16th November, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and, in reply, beg to tender my sincere thanks for the handsome manner in which you and the Executive Government have taken my business into consideration, and decided to restore me to the office of Cashier of the Savings Bank, whenever certain arrangements have been made. It is gratifying to me to state, that my former sureties are ready to come forward and enter into such arrangements; and, I trust, as long as I may be continued in office, that the duty will be performed to the satisfaction of the Government and the public generally. I will hold myself in readiness to enter on the duties of the office, whenever it meets the approval of the Executive.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

E. DUCKETT.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, November 15th, 1860.

SIR,—

The Provincial Government having determined to restore Mr. Edward Duckett to his office of Cashier and Manager of the Savings Bank, I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to instruct you to hand over to that gentleman, on the 20th December next, in presence of the Receiver General, the books, papers and monies of the Bank.

I am, Sir,

(Signed.)

JOSEPH HOWE.

George P. Lawson, Esq.

APPENDIX No. 7.

CROWN LANDS.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 7th January, 1861.

SIR,—

While signing the Grant Book, including grants from 4972 to 5295, my attention has been called to the very eccentric and extraordinary manner in which the Crown Lands of this Province are laid out. It would appear that every individual applicant determines the configuration of his lot, or that the Deputy Surveyors delight to show their ingenuity by plotting a given number of acres in some form which shall present the most angles, and give rise hereafter to the greatest amount of litigation. The system should be changed. Blocks of land should be laid off upon base lines, and with some degree of uniformity. A convenient frontage upon roads or on navigable water should be given; but in no case should this frontage be extended to the injury of the Crown estate in the neighbourhood, or to the inconvenience of proprietors, upon whose right to traverse inland waters, or to use the shores, may depend the value of their property, and the ease with which their business may be carried on. In no case should the shores of a lake be granted to one applicant, nor should the bed of a river be permitted to be monopolized, by extending a narrow lot along both sides. Lots should run back from roads and rivers, not parallel with their courses; and I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to instruct you, to call the attention of your Deputies, to the necessity for keeping those general principles in view, that some uniformity of system may be preserved.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

JOSEPH HOWE.

Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq.

Department of Crown Lands, 24th January, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and enclose to you the printed copy of a Circular which has already been transmitted to the Deputy Surveyors throughout the Province, and I trust it will have the effect of preventing the irregularity of Surveys, of which the Government complains, and which have in some degree diminished, in comparison with former years, in consequence of urgent remonstrances on my part.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Com. Crown Lands.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

Department of Crown Lands, 18th January, 1861.

SIR,—

The Committee of the Executive Council, to whom it is my duty to submit for examination and approval, all the Reports and Plans of the Surveyors, have called my special attention to the irregular and eccentric shape in which many of the lots are surveyed,—a practice calculated to produce great confusion hereafter, in distinguishing the lines and bounds of the respective grantees, and otherwise attended with serious injury to the public interest.

The thirteenth article of your instructions is very explicit on this subject, viz: “Your particular attention is called to the necessity of preserving uniformity in your surveys of Crown Land: all lots are, if possible, to be rectangular: the proportion of their sides will be governed by the adjacent lots already surveyed: a good proportion is 50 chains from front to rear. The bearings of the lines must also conform to the nearest ranges of lots already surveyed, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, of which a Report must first be made to the office: and no surveys of detached irregular shaped lots will be permitted, unless by special instructions.”

I am aware that a practice formerly prevailed, of accommodating the Survey to the choice of the applicant: and, in consequence of this indulgence, Lots of great variety of form are to be found on the general plan; and, in some instances, therefore, the rule cannot be strictly enforced. The evil has been sufficiently embarrassing already, without perpetuating it: and I am directed to require of you a strict observance hereafter of the article above referred to.

You should avoid giving to any applicant permission to shape his lot, so as to cull the best land. The price is very moderate, and every one must be prepared to share the good and bad together.

In some surveys which have been returned, there is no connection shewn with other Lots, or any guide to lay down the lot accurately upon the general plan. This is an error which must, in future, be avoided. No applicant ought to be permitted to go into the heart of the forest and take up an isolated lot, which often serves only as a cover to trespassers.

The foregoing will convey to you the great importance attached by the Executive committee to some immediate changes in the mode of executing your orders of Survey; and it is necessary that I should add, that any material deviation from the article to which I have called your attention, will involve an alteration of the survey, without any additional allowance to the Surveyor.

I trust that I may rely upon your ready aid and co-operation in meeting the views of the government upon this subject, as well as upon all others calculated to promote the efficiency of this department.

I am, sir,

Your obed't. servant,

To Mr.

Deputy Surveyor.

REPORT.

Department of Crown Lands, 25th January, 1861.

SIR,—

In compliance with the customary practice, I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the following report of the operations of this Department during the past year, accompanied by a detailed statement of its receipts and disbursements, with explanatory abstracts.

It will be noticed that neither the applications, nor the number of grants, are equal to those of the two former years. By far the greater number of the applications are for grants of one hundred acres. A growing desire is manifest amongst the settlers to perfect the titles. There have been very few applications for large tracts of land, which are generally required for the supply of saw mills.

The work of the Department has not diminished, although it has fallen off in some of its branches. There has been full occupation for the officers in the infinite variety of duties required of them.

Arrears have been brought up, granted lots have been plotted down upon the general plans of each County, and other minor services performed, essential to the profitable working of such an office. In all these duties, I have had the cheerful co-operation of my assistants.

In my last Report, I apportioned to each County, the number of applications made, and the Grants issued to them respectively, and adopted the same principle in crediting the amounts paid. As the arrangement appears to have afforded satisfaction, I purpose to continue it. You will find therefore in the annexed abstracts, A. and B., these various items. I have also added the abstract C., showing the receipts for Mining Licences throughout the year, and Counties within which they were granted.

A comparative statement for the year 1859 and 1860 is also presented, which shows the number of applications and Grants in each year. There is no doubt that the fall short in the former, is to be traced to the scarcity of money throughout the past year—and a variety of circumstances have occurred, to prevent as great a number of Grants being issued, as the applications might have warranted; but there has been a large number of perplexing and complicated controversies to dispose of, and the Returns of the Surveyors, with some exceptions, have not reached the office until a late period. It is a satisfaction to report, that the controverted cases have been greatly reduced in numbers, and the work of preparing grants is resumed, for a considerable number of approved applications.

The various services required of the Department, in addition to the ordinary duties connected with the Crown Lands, have of late considerably increased the advances made to the Surveyors; and I feel it my duty to notice this fact, to account for the large amount which appears in the disbursements of this year, compared with the former. The survey of county lines, of large portions of the Indian Reserves, of Lands in the occupation of squatters, and of a new road and allotments within the County of Cape Breton, are items which swell the account; but they were all important and necessary surveys, some of which are permanent works, whilst the others are in advance of the contemplated arrangements, with those who are in the occupation of ungranted Lands, and of portions of the Indian Reserves.

It is not necessary that I should remark further upon this branch of my Report. The abstracts afford the fullest information, and the grounds for any further enquiry.

There have been several important measures under consideration within the last year or two, which are still open for decision. As they are the subjects of continued correspondence, and so long as they remain unsettled, cause much labor and perplexity, I take the liberty of noticing them, and respectfully to offer some views which I entertain respecting them.

I allude in the first instance, to the Indian Reserves. In my former Reports, I gave the result of my visit to those lands in the Island of Cape Breton. I then recommended a compromise with the settlers, at a reasonable and just valuation of the lands they occupy, and the locating the Indians upon distinct lots, giving to each head of a family, from sixty to one hundred acres, with such an exclusive title as would prevent any interference, either from the whites or their own tribe. The policy of both these suggestions has been recognized, but the rate per acre has not been fixed absolutely; that which has been named, the settlers think, is out of proportion to other lands, and quite beyond their ability to pay. The land varies very much in quality and capability of culture, consequently, no uniform price can be

fixed; a knowledge of the different localities is necessary to form a proper estimate. As a preliminary step, I would recommend, that one or more persons be commissioned to make a valuation on the spot, and after their Report, there will remain very little difficulty upon other points. Some of these lots are already surveyed, and the issuing of the grants depend upon the payment. It cannot be expected, I think, that the parties will be able to pay the estimated value immediately. It will exceed considerably the ordinary price of Crown Lands; I think their obligations should be taken for the amount agreed upon, payable by instalments, with interest, the grant then to be prepared, but to be detained until the obligations are paid. There will be very little delay, after the price is agreed upon, in adjusting the conditions. I feel assured, that moderate terms are necessary to give confidence to the settlers, and stimulate their exertions to redeem their properties. The uncertainty which now hangs over them, is very disheartening, and the subject of constant correspondence with the office. As the Act constitutes those proceeds a separate fund for the benefit of the Indians, the delay of payment, provided the interest is charged, will work no injury to them.

In order to carry out the proposal to give a distinct lot to the head of each of the Indian families, it will be necessary to vest the title of the Reserves more clearly, in some one of the Departments. The Law at present authorizes the Government to vest it in the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The mode of doing this, I think, might be simplified by a slight amendment.—Were the Indians permitted to alienate their lots, few of them would retain them for any period. To guard against such alienation, I would propose to give the exclusive right to each, in the form of a Lease, for a long period, with a condition of forfeiture, in case of alienation to any other but one of his own tribe, unless with the consent of the Government: thus removing on the one hand the complaint of the Indians that they have not now a foot of land they can call their own, whilst it will continue in perpetuity the original object for which these lands were reserved, and quiet the apprehensions of many, that by attempting to locate the families, with a title to these lots, the lands will soon pass away into the hands of strangers. A form of Lease might be prepared and printed, and at very little labor and cost, the arrangement could be perfected.

I should fail in my duty were I to omit some reference to the continued unsettled state of the titles, to a large portion of the occupied lands in Cape Breton. The longer the settlement is delayed, the more complicated the controversies become, and consequently the greater labor in settling them. The Act relating to this subject, was an important step in the right direction; it may possibly require some amendment. In calling the attention of the Government again, to a matter which is daily brought before me in adjusting the differences which prevail amongst neighbours in that portion of the Province, I would respectfully urge the necessity of appointing some active and judicious person, to go amongst the settlers, and in each locality, with the aid of the Surveyor, fix and determine the lines and bounds of each man's lot. All necessary information and instructions, would be cheerfully afforded from this department; and I do not think it need be a work attended with any great expense, or occupy much time, but it is a work which must be done, sooner or later, and the interest and welfare of the people are suffering by the delay. Some modification will be required of the existing regulation, which requires cash payments for all lands applied for. It is certain that prompt payments cannot be made in all cases. The want of means has to a great extent occasioned the evil now complained of. If the reports are to be relied upon, there is a very large sum of money due by this class of settlers, which can only be realized by a liberal credit, and perhaps not without the opportunity of working out a portion of it upon the roads, or other public works. I think it should be made part of the duty of the Commissioner, to require from each settler to follow the usual form of an application to the Government, and that it should be accompanied, either with the money in whole or part, or an obligation for the amount with interest, at such period of credit as may be decided upon; these documents, with the Surveyor's Returns, to be forwarded to this department, and the grant to follow whenever the debt is discharged. The certainty that the grant would

be forthcoming, when the amount was paid, would give confidence to the settlers, and stimulate their efforts to clear their properties. In the mean time, the Province is secured. I am aware that this indulgence would, for a time, lessen the receipts, on account of Crown Lands; but some sacrifice must be expected in overcoming an evil of such magnitude. I have already made a successful effort to settle some of these controversies. A considerable number of lots have also been surveyed, and the work is still going on, but the settlers do not pay.—they wait the decision of Government as to terms of payment.

I have not been inattentive to the urgent and repeated commands of His Excellency, to use every exertion to protect from plunder the Public Lands; but I regret to say that a practice, which has prevailed so long, is found very difficult to check. I have distributed notices very generally, warning the guilty parties against the consequences of continuing this practice, and in several instances timber and logs have been seized and sold. The Surveyors have been repeatedly reminded of their duty to protect public property, and have not been unmindful of it. The recent proclamation of His Excellency will, I have no doubt, produce a salutary effect, and by degrees trespassers will find it more for their interest to pay the small price required for a hundred acres, than incur the risk of a prosecution, which is sure to follow their detection.

Nor have I overlooked the irregularity to which my attention has recently been called by the Executive, in the shape and form of lots, in some instances run out by the Surveyors. These have long attracted my attention, but they are to be traced in a large measure, to a long prevailing system, and capable only of gradual improvement. I lost no time in addressing a circular to the respective Deputies, and urged upon them the necessity of following more closely the rules laid down for their guidance, in my general instructions to them.

I alluded to this subject, however, more for the purpose of urging the advantage of having some of the large blocks of land still ungranted, surveyed in squares, and subdivided for the purpose of sale and settlement. There are many large and valuable tracts of land in different parts of the Province, where this course might be pursued, and where the uniformity could not be disturbed at the will of the applicant or the surveyor. It would involve, no doubt, in the first instance an advance from the treasury; but the surveys would not have to be renewed, as the lots are disposed of, whilst it would hold out greater encouragement to emigrants, or our own people, (especially young men), if they could make their selection and commence a settlement together.

In a former report I invited attention to the state of some of the townships. My subsequent experience induces me to renew the subject. I am satisfied that there are large tracts of land within these townships, at the disposal of the Government,—and, that prompt measures should be taken to ascertain their extent, and put a stop to the unauthorized sale of them which has been practised, very generally, in nearly all of them. No part of my duty is more perplexing, than in dealing in controversies arising out of the unsettled state of portions of these townships; and, from the want of plans and other necessary information, which can only be acquired by an investigation on the spot. Many of the titles in these townships rest upon the acts of the original proprietors, contained in their own records,—and in the plans of subdivision, made at an early period. These records and plans are occasionally found in a very imperfect and dilapidated condition, and no duplicates are existing in this office. Hence, it is impossible to prepare a correct map of the County, and, often equally impossible to determine whether a lot applied for is included in any partition, or is it at the disposal of the Government. The current business of the office has not afforded time for a thorough investigation into this subject, but, I am convinced, the earlier it is made the better for all parties interested. I think a strict examination should be made of the early grants, that authority should be given to the department to take copies of all plans of subdivision connected with them, and to have inspection and to take copies, if necessary, of the several Township or proprietors' records, and that such measures should be taken

as would lead to the safe keeping and preservation of these documents, as the public interest requires.

On a former occasion, I urged upon the Executive the great advantage that would result, from an investigation into the titles of the various properties set apart, or in use, for the Light Houses, and recommending that the lines and bounds of each should be defined by actual survey, and that these properties, with all other islands and head lands, to be selected for future Light Houses, should be vested in the Chairman of the Board of Works, or some other qualified officer, for the benefit of the Province, and for their protection from encroachment. The numerous applications made for grants of land, where fishermen resort in the summer season to carry on their occupation, and the difficulty of distinguishing between those localities which ought to be reserved or granted, leads me to believe that it would contribute largely to the benefit of this class of our population, and avoid much controversy and expense, were those places set apart and reserved at an early period, and likewise vested in one of the heads of the Departments, by whom Leases could be granted to those who might desire the accommodation, and thus prevent the confusion and disputes which not unfrequently arise in making choice of their fishing station. I would further respectfully suggest that those islands which are not required either for Light Houses or the Fisheries, should not be sold as heretofore, at a mere nominal price, but that when applied for, they should be put up to competition. I have no doubt a large amount might be obtained for them, which would contribute to cover the expense of carrying out the various suggestions I have offered. I only follow the example of the Imperial Government, in proposing the above changes in our Provincial system. The advantage of placing in trust, those lands which are required for special purposes, is not only recognized, but has been acted upon, in numerous instances of late years, within this Colony.

The applications for Mining Licenses, have not been quite as numerous as the last year, but they are in sufficient number to indicate a spirit of enquiry, and a desire to engage in this enlarged branch of provincial industry. The abstract annexed shows how far each County has participated in it. I have only one remark to add upon this subject. I think it would be advantageous to the general interests, as well as a gratification to those whose enquiries are directed to the mineral resources of Nova Scotia, if specimens of each discovery were transmitted to the Crown Land Office, in order that they may be deposited in some convenient part of the Province Building, and open to the inspection of the public, and that a compliance with such a rule should be one of the conditions upon which a license to work be granted.

I have thus selected the most prominent subjects which I think merit the consideration of His Excellency. My desire is, to narrow the field of controversy, which adds greatly to the labor of the Department, and increases largely the expense of it. I see no reason why the various evils which I here expound, should not be grappled with at once, and the people as well as the Government, be made acquainted with their respective rights, in a large portion of the lands of Nova Scotia, now in doubt or controversy.—Nor have I any doubt of the advantage which would be felt, in withdrawing from the Department all authority over those lands, which may be selected for the public service, and vesting the title as I have proposed. The cost is a minor consideration, when compared with the confusion, delay, labor, and expense which the existing state of things entail upon the office; and it must be borne at some future day if not at present. I hope for the approval of His Excellency, in thus endeavoring to make him acquainted with the position of the Crown Lands, in their various aspects, and with some of the proposed improvements. I feel assured, that he will receive my remarks with indulgence, and from the experience of the past, that I may rely upon some decisive action of His Excellency in Council, to give effect to such of my recommendations, as may be thought conducive to the public interest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,

Commr. Crown Lands.

Honorable Provincial Secretary.

A.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Lands applied for and granted in Nova Scotia, during 1860.

COUNTIES.	Application.	Granted.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Annapolis.....	4775	4055
Colchester.....	812	1127
Cumberland.....	5634	4142
Digby.....	2900	1946
Guysboro'.....	2000	2066
Halifax.....	2493	4220
Hants.....	3050	1145
Kings.....	900	1175
Lunenburg.....	3329	3477
Pictou.....	1440	1439
Queen's.....	1480	2634
Shelburne.....	1200	748
Sydney.....	670	250
Yarmouth.....	770	701
	31453	29125
Cape Breton.....	3237	2851
Inverness.....	4245	5600
Richmond.....	2100	2778
Victoria.....	4768	3275
	14350	14504

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS.
Commr. Cr. Lands.

B.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Monies Received on account of Crown Lands, from the different Counties, 1860.

Annapolis.....	\$2457	9
Colchester.....	284	80
Cumberland.....	2399	6
Digby.....	1556	0
Guysboro'.....	911	0
Halifax.....	1670	55
Hants.....	1238	37
Kings.....	394	75
Lunenburg.....	1423	4
Pictou.....	621	75
Queen's.....	650	55
Shelburne.....	484	0
Sydney.....	227	30
Yarmouth.....	264	0
Cape Breton.....	1639	35
Inverness.....	1369	84
Richmond.....	1205	25
Victoria.....	1949	32
Sundries, Seizures, &c.....	100	27

£5211 11 5 \$20846 29

Nova Scotia Proper.....	£3645	11	3
Island of Cape Breton..	1540	18	9
Sundries.....	25	1	5
	<hr/>		£5211 11 5

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Comr. Cr. Lands.

C.

STATEMENT exhibiting Monies Received from the different Counties for Mining Licences, 1860.

Sydney.....	£17	10	0
Cumberland.....	57	10	0
Pictou.....	92	10	0
Colchester.....	22	10	0
Halifax.....	17	10	0
Guyshoro.....	5	0	0
	<hr/>		£212 10 0

CAPE BRETON.

Inverness.....	£42	10	0
Victoria.....	5	0	0
Richmond.....	37	10	0
Cape Breton.....	27	10	0
	<hr/>		£112 10 0
	<hr/>		£325 0 0

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Com. Crown Lands.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the years 1859 and 1860.

	No.	Acres.
Applications for 1859.....	410	48,802
Do. 1860.....	387	45,803
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Short.....	23	2,999
Grants for 1859.....	520	65,344
Do. 1860.....	342	43,629
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Short.....	178	21,715
Gross Receipts for Crown Lands, 1859. Mines, Minerals, &c....	£5899	9 5
Do. in 1860.....	5542	3 2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Short.....	£357	6 3
Gross Receipts for Crown Lands, 1860.....	£5211	11 5
Do. Mines and Minerals.....	325	0 0
Do. Searches.....	5	6 9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£5541	18 2
Deduct Advances, Surveyors, Reg. Deeds. Rejected Petitions and Incidental Expenses.....	£3323	2 9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Nett Revenue, 1860.....	£2218	15 5

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Comr. Cr. Lands.

APPENDIX No. 8.

TANGIER MINES.

Provincial Secretary's Office, July 7th, 1860.

MY LORD,—

In obedience to your Excellency's commands, expressed to me on the 30th ultimo, I left town for the Tangier Gold Diggings on the afternoon of that day, accompanied by Professor How, of King's College, who promptly tendered his services and came down by the morning's train.

We took the Harvey Road to Musquodoboit Harbor, where we remained till Monday morning, starting at daylight to the head of Jeddore, where the route by carriage terminates.

We were rowed over the Oyster Pond, a small Lake dammed up at its mouth, and crossed a portage of a quarter of a mile, where we took boat again, and passed over nine miles of the great Ship Harbor Lake, an extensive body of fresh water that falls into the fine harbor which lies directly east of Jeddore.

At the head of this lake we found a party of Indians, who had been engaged to guide us through the forest, and we took with us William Anderson, Esq. whose assistance I correctly anticipated would be valuable, both as a Surveyor and a Magistrate.

The nature of the excitement created in all the Eastern Shore Settlements, by the rumors of extensive gold discoveries, may be judged by the fact, that we found eleven persons, provided with picks, drills and pans, at the head of the lake. We agreed to keep together, and entered the forest eighteen strong.

Our route was eastward, but we were often compelled to vary it, making northing and southing from time to time, as it became necessary to pass the lakes and streams that lay between us and the mines. After walking seven hours, we camped for the night, resuming our journey at daylight on Tuesday morning, and walking about three hours. The Indians estimated the whole distance from the head of the Ship Harbor Lake at fifteen miles; but, as we marched at a good pace for about ten hours, all the party, among whom were several experienced woodsmen, agreed that it must have been about eighteen.

The path was pretty well blazed all the way, and was not so difficult as I anticipated. It lay chiefly through hard-wood hills, and where there were bogs or swamps, they were firm enough to enable us to traverse them with comparative ease. For nearly the whole distance we were shaded by the branches of an unbroken forest, to which the attention of our merchants and enterprising capitalists ought to be turned. Noble groves of birch, beech, maple, hemlock and spruce interspersed with ash, oak and pine,

seem to invite the axe of the lumberman; and we could not but marvel how vague rumours of gold diggings had so soon excited the population, while so much real wealth, with lakes and streams, offering great facilities for easy transit to the seaboard, had been so long disregarded; and while vessels, seeking lumber and deals, are annually sent half round the Province to load.

On arriving within half a mile of the diggings, traces of the operations of the adventurers were discoverable. Trial holes were found, and wherever a quartz rock was seen, it had been broken up by those in search of the precious metal. As we advanced, these "signs" accumulated, and the sounds of mauls and picks rang sharply on the ear, till we found ourselves in the midst of a scene of active industry (however misdirected) in many of its features interesting, and novel to our country.

In and around the bed of a small rivulet, for it was nothing more, that descended by gentle inclinations from a lake which we did not see, to a branch of the Tangier River, about one hundred men were working in parties, or each on his own account, as individual thirst for gain or combined enterprise, in its simplest form, supplied the motive for exertion. Some were digging pits, some smashing the quartz rock, found in irregular masses in the bed of the stream, or in detached blocks on either side of it.—Some were washing the earth with tin pans between their knees, and others were preparing to construct pumps to throw out the water, which at two or three feet below the surface appeared to encumber all the pits we saw.—Their camps were scattered round within a circuit of two or three hundred yards, and were all composed of bark and spruce boughs.

Before we had ascertained the actual results of the labors of this improvised community, there was something extremely exciting in the contemplation of the zeal and energy displayed. When the results were known, there was something half sad and half ludicrous in the scene—the buoyant step and flashing eyes of the new comers, just rushing out of the dense foliage, in hot haste to be rich, contrasted strangely with the subdued and doubting expression of those who had been digging and washing all day without a sight of the glittering ore.

I thought it my first duty to call all the people together, and establish a good understanding with them, by explaining to them frankly the intentions of the government. They were soon collected, and a more energetic, orderly, or finer body of men, I have rarely seen anywhere. They were chiefly young men, from the eastern agricultural and shore settlements of Halifax County, with a good many from Colchester, Hants, and Pictou.

I told them that your Excellency, having heard of the excitement created by the discovery of gold in that region, was naturally anxious to ascertain the facts from which the many rumors had gone abroad. That if the discoveries were valuable and the deposits rich, it was desirable that order should be preserved, roads opened, and means of communication organised. That if the discoveries were valueless, the sooner the fact was known the sooner would the excitement be calmed, and industry return to its accustomed channels. That, under any circumstances, it was desirable that, as the land belonged to the Crown, some regulations should be made to define the bounds of lots, and protect each man in the possession of whatever spot he might desire to occupy. I told them, also, that everybody was at liberty to keep whatever he had obtained—that no tax would be levied on their operations, until the country had been fairly examined, as the expense of transporting provisions and materials so far on their backs was a heavy tax enough. I then introduced Professor How to the miners, and requested, as he was an experienced chemist and mineralogist, that they would bring to him for inspection any specimens that had been collected, that he might test their value.

After consulting several respectable men, who were familiar with the systems adopted in Australia and California, I decided to leave Mr. Anderson on the ground, with a letter of instructions, authorizing him to survey a square mile of country, taking the small stream as the base of operations, and laying off lots of 20 feet by 30, fronting upon either side of that stream; putting parties who desired to work in possession of one or more lots, in proportion to their numbers. I desired him also to establish a weekly post, to communicate with the nearest way office, to keep the peace, and to report at least once a week to the government.

We spent half a day at the Mines, and in that time had ample opportunities to ascertain their real character. Though gold in small quantities has been found there, and though a few grains were discovered in the quartz, or washed out of the soil, in our presence, yet the quantities are so infinitesimal and so difficult to obtain, that, as at present advised, Professor How and myself have no hesitation in reporting to your Excellency, that, for all practical purposes, the Tangier diggings are utterly valueless; and unless correct information is speedily circulated, will be a delusion and a snare to the industry of the country.

We could not discover, among the hundred men that we found at the mines, some of whom had been there a week, as much gold as would make a sovereign. Another hundred men arrived before we left, and we met sixty going in as we came out. I would not, from the best information I can obtain, give a doubloon for the whole results of their joint labors. Richer strata may be discovered at greater depths, and gold bearing quartz in ledges or veins may yet be found in some other part of the country, but neither from the geological aspect of what we saw, or from the results of the operations yet conducted, would we advise any industrious man to abandon any other employment, to seek for the lowest rate of wages in the wilderness of Tangier.

The mines cannot be reached by any route without a toilsome march of ten miles through the wilderness. We came out by the nearest and best path, striking the Sheet Harbor Road near the Beaver Dam, or about midway between Upper Musquodoboit and the sea. The distance is said to be about ten miles, and though the path is better beaten than that by which we went, about half of it is over dry rough ground, and we had to cross a lake on a catamaran.

Though specimens of gold from Australia and California have been shewn about the city, the richest specimen that I have seen, either at Tangier or that came from thence, is not intrinsically worth half a crown; and all that I have seen put together would scarcely fill a lady's thimble. Without speculating, therefore, upon what may be the results of future operations, or discussing the effects which might be produced upon our provincial industry, if rich deposits of gold were discovered, I would respectfully suggest that the government, having performed its first duty in the preservation of order, and the subdivision of the land, should, by the publication of the results of this inquiry in the most clear and specific terms, calm the public mind, and re-establish contentment with the ordinary and much more profitable pursuits of life.

Before closing this paper I have much pleasure in acknowledging the great services rendered, in the conduct of this enquiry, by Professor How, whose scientific training and thorough knowledge commanded the respect of the people who had anything to show, and whose general views of the whole subject are embodied in this Report.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient

Very humble servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave.

Musquodoboit Harbor, July 20th, 1860.

SIR,—

In consequence of receiving the following note, I feel it to be my duty, at once, to concede to the request, and make the facts known to the Government.

You are aware of my leaving the Diggings on the 7th, there being, at that time, only about fifty persons on the ground, and many of them preparing to leave,—the prospects very gloomy.

Out of the many claims taken, only three companies continued to work them, and they, seemingly, were determined to test their value, and promised to communicate with me if the prospects brightened.

William Taylor—the head of one of the parties, and the most enterprising person, to all appearance, both when you was there, and during the time I remained—has written me as follows:—

Tangier Diggings, July 19th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

Having left the Diggings for provisions, on my return I found a party occupying my claim. On my remonstrating with them, they say they have a right to hold as much ground as they think proper and work it at pleasure. I have taken a claim in the rear of them, which they have not yet worked upon, and they have forbidden me to work, and, if I persisted, I must abide by the consequence. I consider, to save trouble, that your services are particularly requested, as early as possible.

The prospects are brighter than ever.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Taylor dispatched an Indian with the above to Ship Harbor; Captain Curry, with his usual promptness, brought it to me, and gives to understand, that some parties are doing well; but fears I shall have some trouble with parties now on the ground.

I await your orders. Shall I return to my post? I am at service, and feel that some one ought to be there; if I am to go, my arrangements are made for Monday morning, at six o'clock, to leave Seal Cove, Ship Harbor, with three Indians and others.

I have to beg your reply with bearer, John Dillman, who is to leave Chezetcook about midnight and return to-morrow evening.

I am, your most obedt. Servant,

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Honble. Joseph Howe.

Provincial Secretary's Office, July 20th, 1860.

SIR,—

It having been represented, that Simeon L. Freeman and twelve other persons have formed a company, and expended some capital in draining a portion of land and sinking shafts, at Tangier, I am commanded by

the Lieutenant Governor to instruct you to lay off for this company such other portion of ground, beyond the limits assigned in my last letter, as will enable them fully to try their experiment, and secure them in their rights over whatever they may discover.

I am, &c.

JOSEPH HOWE.

Mr. William Anderson.

Musquodoboit Harbor, August 15th, 1860.

SIR.—

According to instructions in your note, dated 21st ult., I left home on the morning of 23rd for the Tangier Gold Diggings, by way of Ship Harbor, and took the path (if so it may be called) from Seal Cove. This route is fearfully rough—had to climb high precipitous hills of broken granite, covered generally with thick underbrush, scrubby spruce, and birch wood, intercepted with lakes and swamps—distance about 15 or 16 miles.

I had no difficulty in arranging the differences between the parties on the ground, and gave Mr. Freeman and his associates all they desired.—Taylor and all present perfectly satisfied with the allotments.

Anxious to see the results, I watched the progress of those, claiming so much experience in other countries, until the morning of the 27th, when I came to the conclusion that it would be a waste of time and unnecessary expense my remaining longer, or making any further surveys; accordingly I left, and took a south course, making off-sets east and west to clear the lakes, which brought me out on the east side of Tangier Harbor—the distance travelled about 10 or 12 miles.

About three miles south of present operations, the prospects for gold hunting are more favorable, and from what I have seen would recommend that some investigation be made in this quarter. The parties on the ground when I left had no knowledge of the prospects here.

I delayed writing in the hope of being able to report more fully and favorably—the parties on the ground promising to correspond with me but have failed.

There were only 16 or 17 persons on the ground when I left, forming three companies, some of them persevering and determined. Prospects very little brighter than when you was here.

I may here add that Newton's Grant runs north ten miles from head of Pope's Harbor. I believe the present works to be about the rear line of that Grant, perhaps in it.

I intend making a third visit shortly, when I hope to be able to report favorably on my late discoveries. Meantime

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

The Honorable Provincial Secretary.



APPENDIX No. 9.

GULF STEAMERS.

(Copy.)

Department of Public Works, Quebec, 19th Jany., 1861.

SIR,—

The subject of keeping up the communication between this Province and those of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, by means of a line of Steamers from Quebec to Pictou and Charlottetown, and intermediate places, has been under the consideration of this Department, with the view of recommending to His Excellency the Governor of Canada the adoption of some plan for the future.

I need not, I am sure, dwell on the importance to all the Provinces of giving increased facilities of intercourse. The line heretofore formed by the steamer "Arabian," and the government steamer "Lady Head," has, as you are aware, been of great advantage, and it is believed that the trade which has sprung up offers sufficient encouragement for vessels of greater tonnage and capacity.

The arrangements as respects the steamers belonging to the Government of Canada for the ensuing season, are now under consideration, and before coming to any conclusion as to the disposition of them, I beg to address you for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Government of Nova Scotia would be disposed to make an arrangement in the way of contributing a subsidy, jointly with this Province and those of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, to any commercial company that would undertake to maintain a weekly line of steamers, to run between Quebec as far as Charlottetown and Pictou, and to touch at the various intermediate ports.

It is believed that the service can be better performed by means of private enterprize than by any government vessels, and it is also supposed that competent and responsible parties could be found to undertake this service. The course which suggests itself to me would be to advertize for tenders from parties willing to undertake the service, and ascertain the lowest subsidy for which it could be efficiently performed,—that each of the four Provinces should contribute such equitable proportion of the amount as might be agreed on.

If this suggestion is entertained by you, I should be glad to know what proportion of the subsidy, not exceeding a certain sum, the Province of Nova Scotia would be willing to bear; or if any other plan would in your judgment be likely better to accomplish the object, I need not say your suggestions will receive the best consideration of this department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

JOHN ROSE,
Com. of Public Works.

To the Honble. the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

APPENDIX No. 10.

RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

Railway Office, Halifax, 11th April, 1861.

SIR:—

Referring to the enquiry made in the Legislative Council, by the Hon. Mr. Comeau, asking for a "Statement, showing the amount paid to each Contractor on the Railroad according to agreement—the amount paid to each for Extras—under whose Government—and on what authority, and also under whose direction the Brake Vans were built—when—the cost—and to what purpose they are put."

Herewith find a statement in reply to the former portion of the question; also the facts in reference to the Brake Vans referred to in the latter clause of the same. The Brake Vans were built under the direction of Mr. J. R. Mosse, late Superintendent of the Railway Department between the dates of August, 1858, and July, 1859. The cost is shown in an estimate attached, as taken from the books and vouchers filed no separate Accounts having been kept for this service. After a few trials they were found to be worthless,—they have not been used at all for the last eighteen months, and it is not probable they ever will be again.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. McCULLY.

per T. Foot.

The Hon. J. H. Anderson, &c., &c., &c.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Estimate of Cost of 4 Brake Vans built under direction of Mr. J. R. Mosse, late Superintendent Working Department, between dates of August, 1858, and July, 1859, as taken from the books and vouchers:

Materials in Vans, including the Wheels...	£321	2	4
Labour—Smiths on Iron work.....	£185	1	4
Do. Carpenters' Contracts.....	113	8	6
		<hr/>	
		298	9 10
		<hr/>	
		£619	12 2

APPENDIX No. II.

POST OFFICE REPORT, 1860.

General Post Office, Halifax, January 28, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Mulgrave, and the Legislature, my eighth Annual Report, accompanied with the usual returns, numbered 1 to 17, showing the operations of the Post Office Department of this province during the year ended 30th September last.

The Post Office committee having recommended that the utmost economy should be practiced until the revenues of the department approached more nearly the amount of its expenditure,—the disbursements of the department have, during the past year, been confined to within as narrow limits as the nature of the expenses would admit.

The number of post offices added to the list has been two, making a total of 73; of way offices, 31; bringing the number in operation up to 343. Seven having been discontinued.

The average number of newspapers posted at and delivered from the Halifax office, amounted, during the past year, to—

2,080,520

The previous year to—

1,829,308

Showing an increase of—

251,212

With respect to the letter portion, from the returns received, and the average number taken at the Halifax office, it would appear an increase of nearly 10 per cent has taken place this year, viz.:—From the country offices the unpaid—paid in money—by stamp, and those sent forward, numbered

891,956

Halifax office,

534,922

1,426,878

Last year,

1,298,776

Increase,

128,102

An increase in the number of registered letters, also, appears during the past year, viz. :

Halifax sent and received,

\$13,480

Country offices, ditto

16,056

29,536

Last year,

28,264

Increase,

\$1,272

Number of parcels sent from the Halifax post office was,

192

Received,

59

Country offices,

376

Total,

627

DEAD LETTERS.

The following is the statement with reference to this branch of the Post Office department :—

The receiving, opening, and returning of all Dead Letters, is under the superintendance of Captain Southall, who, I am happy to say, has exhibited much care and attention in this important part of his duty.

The following is the number :—

Received.

From Great Britain,	658
United States,	1,924
Canada,	90
New Brunswick,	580
Prince Edward Island,	60
Provincial post offices,	7,704
	<hr/>
	11,016

Returned.

To Great Britain,	1,292
United States,	1,119
Canada,	108
New Brunswick,	290
P. E. Island,	85
Writers in Nova Scotia,	2,981
Destroyed for want of name of residence and refusing to pay postage,	} 5,141
	<hr/>
	22,032

Making a total of Received and Returned, 22,032

The number of letters containing money were 79, viz :

19 Drafts and Checks,	\$2,738 15
24 containing,	167 93
8 Bills of Exchange,	1,012 00
7 Promisory Notes,	600 84
21 other articles of value,	
<hr/>	<hr/>
79	Total, \$4,518 92

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Mail Contracts now number 181, costing in the year, \$39,603 10.

Seven new branch mail routes have been established the past year, and the same number discontinued ; and, on referring to Report No. 8, will be seen those which have been extended, altered, and number of trips increased for the public benefit.

In accordance with the directions of the committee of last year, I made a personal inspection of the main post road to Sydney, and other mail routes in Cape Breton ; and gave such directions to Postmasters and Way office keepers, on the subject of their various duties, as I considered necessary for the good of the public service.

The contract from the West River of Pictou to Sydney, which the committee last year more particularly referred to, is now in the hands of Mr. Thos. Lindsay, who has engaged good, sober, and careful drivers. Forty six horses, in good condition, are employed on the route for the carriage of these mails.

The horses are changed at eleven different stages on the route, viz :

From West River of Pictou to New Glasgow, 14 miles, six horses.

“ New Glasgow to French River, 15 miles, six horses.

“ French River to Marshey Hope, 14 miles, six horses.

- From Marshey Hope to Antigonish, 11 miles, six horses.
 “ Antigonish to Big Tracadie, 19 miles, four horses.
 “ Tracadie to Forreestall Ferry, 18 miles, four horses.
 “ Plaister Cove to McPherson's, (Grandance), 20 miles, four horses.
 “ McPherson's to St. Peter's, fifteen miles, two horses.
 “ St. Peter's to Red Islands, 17 miles, two horses.
 “ Red Islands to Mrs. Kelly's, 14 miles, two horses.
 “ Mrs. Kelly's to Sydney, 24 miles, four horses.

Making in all 181 miles with 46 horses.

In a new country, where, for several miles together, there are often no clearings or inhabitants, the change of horses are divided, as near as can be, for the mutual benefit of the contractor and advantage of the travelling public; the contractor having placed on the whole route, covered carriages for their convenience and accommodation. These mails, I am happy to be enabled to report, are conveyed since they have been in the hands of the present contractor, with far greater regularity than ever they were before; and, although in some few instances, delays have occurred, and which have been accounted for, still, on many occasions, these delays do not altogether rest with the contractor on this long and tedious route; for, it should be remembered, that should the cars arrive late at Truro, or any detention occur on the route between Truro and the West River, a corresponding delay must necessarily take place on the remaining portion of the route to Sydney. The delays in the arrival of the mails at Sydney, especially during the winter months, are accounted for in the way above described; this, coupled with the fact of the contractor having to exchange mails with 18 way offices on the route, for which no time is allowed, will explain in a great measure, the delay of the mail, and the cause of their not reaching Sydney at the hour laid down in the time bill.

Again, the *roads*, which is generally the excuse given for the delay, by mail contractors, have, in some places, been so out of repair, no public money having been expended upon it, that the contractor has in some places, been obliged to pay for their repairs from his own pocket.

In 1855 the original contract for this service was taken by Mr Hyde, for five years, (Mr. Thomas Lindsay being Mr. Hyde's superintendent or manager,) at the expiration of the contract it was transferred to Mr. Lindsay, who, I believe, is doing his utmost faithfully to carry out the terms of his contract; and endeavoring by punctuality and attention, to satisfy both the public and the department.

Mr. James King's contract for the mail service between Halifax and Yarmouth by the shore route, has been extended for four years; and that between Truro and Pictou, held by Mr. Hyde, can be terminated by either party, viz: myself or the contractor giving three months notice.

Mr. Ambrose McCormick's contract, for the carriage of the mails between Digby and Yarmouth, will expire on the 30th June next.

The route from Halifax to Guysborough, by the Great Eastern road, has been extended to Port Mulgrave twice a week, at an additional cost of £50 a-year, and one of the two trips between Guysborough and that town, by the shore route discontinued.

A semi-weekly mail is now conveyed from Halifax to Port Mulgrave *via* the Great Eastern Road, at an annual cost of \$1,599,73, the distance travelled thence and back, being 338 miles.

The allowance heretofore paid out of the funds of the Post Office department to the contractor for keeping up the communication across the Bay of Fundy by steamer, has, since the 1st of April last, been paid out of the general funds of the Province.

PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS BY STAMP.

The recommendation of the Post Office Committee of the last session for carrying out the prepayment of letters by stamp, the postage to be doubled on all letters *not* prepaid, has, I regret to say, only partially been adopted.

After the issuing the necessary instructions to my deputies in this Province, the Postmaster General of New Brunswick, represented to me in person, and, subse-

quently by letter, the loss that would be sustained by that Province should such a procedure take effect; pointing out to me, at the same time, the compact entered into (the existence of which I was not aware of till then), between the different Colonial Governments in 1847, and which formed the basis of the transfer of the Colonial Post Office department from the Imperial to the Colonial authorities, and by which a uniform rate of postage was to be established, and prepayment made optional, and provided also that each Province should retain the amount of postage collected within its own country, and asked to be reimbursed the deficiency, which not being acceded to, the instructions previously issued were modified, and Postmasters notified that the arrangement was confined to this province only. Letters for Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and the United States being forwarded as formerly, viz: prepayment optional.

I however, put myself in correspondence with the Postmasters General of the neighbouring provinces, with the view of ascertaining whether any general scheme could be arranged without breach of faith, and for the common advantage.

Replies from the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have been received to the effect, that the attention of the Legislature will be called to the subject, in the next session,—from Canada no answer has yet reached me.

I may here remark, that in the United States, the system of compulsory prepayment of letters was actually put in force on the 1st of November last, and all letters posted *unpaid* after that period, were to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, there opened and returned to the writer for the postage, clearly shewing what the opinion of the postal authorities in the United States is on this subject.

Feeling satisfied and convinced of the many advantages of the system of compulsory prepayment by stamp in its entirety, and that if adopted, it would be more generally acceptable than the present system, which from negligence, or *intentional* omission of the writers to *prepay* their letters, subjects their correspondents to the infliction of *double* postage,—induces me again to respectfully urge upon the Legislature the expediency of at once introducing the *compulsory* system, and requiring the prepayment of letters by stamp, under the penalty of the letters being opened and returned to the writers.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps of a new design, and adapted to the decimal system, were obtained with consent of the Governor in Council, from the New York American Bank Note Company, and circulated on the 1st October last. The design, color, and value of the stamps are as follows:

The Queen's head (profile) black,	1 cent.
Ditto " blue	5 "
Ditto (full face) green,	8½ "
Ditto " red,	10 "
Ditto " black,	12½ "

A supply of 19,000 sheets or 1,900,000 heads, equal in value to \$132,000 has been obtained from the above firm,—costing for their manufacture and incidental expenses, \$991 50.

MONEY ORDERS.

Under this head I regret to have to report, that although the money order system is working well and satisfactorily, and its advantages appreciated, yet in the forwarding of remittances from two offices in Cape Breton, robbery and abstraction have taken place.

Two remittances stated to have been forwarded from the Port Hood office, one in August last said to contain \$50, of which sum only \$15 95 was received, and again, on the 29th of November last \$96 is stated to have been transmitted from that office, as a money order remittance, not a cent of which came to hand.

An officer of the department was immediately despatched to investigate the matter of this second remittance, who made a report to the Government accordingly, and the papers, affidavits, &c., were placed in the hands of the first Crown officer, who, after a careful and searching inquiry, came to the conclusion that there were not sufficient evidence adduced to implicate any one in the robbery.

At the Sydney office, the postmaster's assistant, robbed the mail from Baddeck passing through that office, of a money order remittance amounting to \$408. From information received by telegraph, and a description given by myself to the police authorities in this city, (having only a short time previous visited Sydney, and remembered the lad who was employed by the postmaster as his assistant), the guilty party in less than two hours was detected and placed in charge of the police authorities. The prisoner when arraigned, pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment; and the postmaster called upon to make good the balance of \$245 54, the sum of \$162 46 having been recovered from the prisoner, —which amount has been paid.

During the past year the number of orders issued were 2905

Amount ditto,	\$51,150 58
Commission accruing to revenue,	152 40
Number of orders paid, 2816.	
Amount ditto.	\$48,524 84½
Commission allowed to postastmers,	138 10

For the past year the sum of \$41,000 has passed through my hands in money order remittances, the greater proportion of which were made in gold and silver coin.

As I stated in my Report of last year, these remittances are all received, checked, acknowledged, entered into the several books kept for the purpose, paid into and drawn from the bank, by myself,—which duty necessarily devolves upon me a large amount of labor and responsibility, and much anxiety, and occupies a large portion of my time during the day.

I am happy to state, however, that for the future I shall be relieved of this duty, Mr. John S. Thompson having been appointed to superintend the Money Order Department.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING.

It will be remembered, that on the 9th of November, 1859, directions were issued by the late Government to give effect to the law passed by the Legislature in April, 1859, establishing the decimal system of accounting.

There being no coin to represent the decimal currency, much difficulty was experienced by this department, in carrying out, with any degree of accuracy, the arrangement; and though every care was taken, and several circulars issued by me on this subject, to the Postmasters and W. O. Keepers, the loss to the Post Office revenue for the March quarter, amounted to \$654,—the chief part of the postage having been paid, at many of the Country offices, in *copper coin*.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

The postage on "Local Letters," that is, on those letters posted and delivered in a *post town*, for the past year, amounted to \$80 27½. The charge for this class of letters, is two cents each, if under half an ounce. Much inconvenience, however, is experienced by the public in having to place *two* one cent stamps for the prepayment of a local letter, and it often escapes their memory that two is the proper number, having always been in the habit of putting on a one penny stamp. I would suggest, therefore, that the local postage be reduced to *one* cent, on the express understanding that the country postmasters be directed to confine the privilege within their own town or village, and not allow any letter to be forwarded beyond the limits of the same, without charging it with the legal rate of 5 cents the half ounce.

BOOK POST TO NEWFOUNDLAND AND BERMUDA.

On the 1st of June last a Book Post was established between Halifax, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, under the following regulations, viz:—

Not exceeding 4 ounces,	8 cents.
Above 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces,	15 "
" 8 " " 1 lb.	30 "
" 1 lb. " " 1½ lbs.	45 "

And for every additional half-pound or fraction of half-pound 15 "

The book to be forwarded open at the ends, and the postage to be prepaid by stamp.

PLACES OF DEPOSIT.

The recommendation of the Post Office Committee of the last Session to establish local posts, or places of deposit in the different wards and principal thoroughfares of the capital, to afford greater facilities to the inhabitants, for the mailing of letters at all hours—has not been carried out.

After making enquiries on this subject, and referring the matter to several merchants and other gentlemen in the city, there appeared to be a feeling *against* the proposition—parties preferring to post their letters at the General Post Office, Halifax, though it might give them a little more trouble to do so; under these circumstances it was considered advisable not to introduce these branch offices at present.

CROSSING GUT OF CANSO.

In accordance with the views expressed by the Committee the last session, relative to the difficulties experienced at certain seasons of the year in crossing the Gut of Canso, I addressed a communication to the Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, requesting him to furnish me with any information respecting the description of ferry boats which are used in the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Point Levi, during the winter months. The reply received from Mr. Griffin on this subject was “that the communication” is maintained by means of large wooden canoes, manned by from six to twelve men each, which are constructed strong enough to resist successfully the dangers of the floating ice, and yet sufficiently light to be drawn over the surface of the ice by the crews, when the ice fields are too closely packed to afford a navigable channel for the canoes between them.

The feasibility of using a Steamer for this service, has frequently been under discussion, but as yet, without any practical result; and Mr. Griffin states, that it certainly seems to be improbable that any steamer could be constructed to make the crossings as the canoes do, in all state of the weather, tide and ice.

DIRECTORY.

During the past summer I completed, after much time and labor had been bestowed upon it, a “Post Office Directory,” shewing alphabetically, the names of each post town and way office; also, the names (as far as I have been able to obtain them), of every Village, Settlement, Harbor and River throughout the Province.

Such a Directory was much wanted, that published in 1850 being now of comparatively little use or value for Post Office purposes. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend its being printed, for the use of this office and the Postmasters and Way Office keepers throughout the Province, should the Legislature consider it of sufficient value to warrant the expense.

NEW POST OFFICE REQUIRED.

I feel it my unpleasant duty to again call the attention of the Government and the Legislature to the present condition of the “Inland” or Circulation office of this department.

Situated, as it is, in the *basement* storey of this stone building, where the ceilings are very low, these apartments are, necessarily, dark, close and damp; and being also badly ventilated, they are exceedingly unwholesome, the injurious effects of which are, I regret to state, already seriously felt by some of the clerks who are employed therein; and who, after a hard night’s work, have retired utterly prostrated in mind and body.

I trust it will not be considered out of place for me here to suggest that the Government would avail themselves of the present opportunity of arranging for the building of a Post Office; and one or more of the vacant lots occasioned by the late conflagration, has been referred to in the Press, and elsewhere, as a most desirable site for so important and public an establishment as the Post Office.

SALARIES TO POSTMASTERS AND WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.

In the session of 1858, the House of Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Post Office committee of that day, to pay the Postmasters by a commission on

the revenue collected by them, instead of by stated salary, and according to the following scale, viz :—

On the first £3,	35 per cent.
On the next 6,	33½ “
Ditto. 12,	25 “
And on all sums above £21,	20 “

Also, five shillings for each courier received and despatched between 6 in the morning and 7 in the evening ; fifteen shillings for each courier received and despatched at night, viz : between 7 in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning.

And in addition :—

The first class forwarding offices fifteen shillings a quarter for each office they correspond with.

For second class forwarding offices ten shillings a quarter for every office corresponded with, and in all cases where the salary of 1857 exceeds their commissions thus struck, Postmasters to be paid according to the scale laid down in that year, until the amount of commission, &c., &c., reaches the salary then paid. Also, an allowance of five per cent. for sale of postage stamps.

It will readily be seen, by the foregoing arrangement, how difficult it is for many of the Postmasters correctly to strike their commissions, and, as a natural consequence, their accounts are seldom correct ; and their salaries, in most cases, have to be calculated and adjusted for them, entailing a large amount of additional labor upon the Examiner of this department, and also upon the Financial Secretary, at whose office the Post Office accounts are finally examined.

In the economy of the Post Office department, *simplicity of detail*, as one means of facilitating the work, should ever be kept in view, and complexity studiously avoided. Under these circumstances, I would strongly recommend to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of placing Postmasters upon a stated salary ; taking, as a basis, the emoluments they are at present in receipt of, allowing also, a commission for the sale of stamps, and an additional allowance for night work.

I would further recommend that Way office keepers also receive stated salaries, fixing the annual amount according to the commissions, &c., at present received by them ; and granting, in addition, a per centage on the sale of stamps.

A reference to reports No. 4 and 5, which accompany this Report, will afford the required information for the guidance of the Post Office committee in this matter.

REVENUE.

The Revenue of the Post Office department, during the year, has been as follows :—

Gross postage money,	\$29,132 46	
Less loss on copper coin,	654 24	
	<hr/>	28,478 22
Amount of postage stamps,	29,284 98	
Less amount of old issue returned,	8,635 70	
	<hr/>	20,649 28
Amount received for accommodation of private letter boxes and miscellaneous receipts,		402 72
		<hr/>
		\$49,530 22
Deduct Dead Letters,		1,454 41
		<hr/>
		\$48,075 81
Less British packet postage included in above,		6,728 25
		<hr/>
		Net available revenue,
		<hr/>
		\$41,347 56

The amount of net available revenue, realised from all sources, exceeds that of the previous year by \$6,035 36, a result most gratifying to me, and a convincing evidence of the steady advance of the department.

EXPENDITURE.

The disbursements of the year were, for salaries and commissions,	\$23,524 79
For carriage of mails,	39,603 10
Gratitudes to ship masters,	208 41½
Tradesmens' bills,	430 92
Rent, P. O., Halifax,	800 00
Law expenses and miscellaneous,	552 65
Stationery, printing and advertising,	1,787 98
Fuel and light,	369 85
Commission to postmasters for sale of postage stamps,	826 55½
Expenses for new issues of postage stamps,	991 50
Total disbursement,	\$69,095 76

Shewing an increase on the year 1859 of \$2,809 63½, notwithstanding the rigid economy which has been practiced, and the endeavors made to keep down the expenditure in every branch of the postal service, consistent with a due regard for the efficiency of the department.

The increase of \$954 58 in the amount paid for salaries and commissions, may be accounted for by the establishment of several way offices, and a commission to postmasters on the sale of stamps.

The cost of the carriage of the mails exceeds that of the past year by \$945. This item, however, I have every reason to believe, will be materially reduced during the current year.

The new issue of postage stamps, costing within a trifle of one thousand dollars, is another large item of expenditure, which will not again occur for some time, the supply of stamps on hand being sufficient to last for a few years.

In the item of printing, however—generally a very large one—I am happy to state a saving has been effected of nearly \$364 70 compared with the year 1859; and though, perhaps, I may be considered sanguine in my expectations, yet I feel confident that when the system of compulsory prepayment has been in successful operation for a few years, the net available revenue of the department, from the ordinary postal receipts, will be fully equal to meet any ordinary charges which may be borne upon it.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obed't. humble servant,

A. WOODGATE,
P. M. G.

To the Hon. Joseph Howe, &c., &c.

REPORT No. 1.

A statement of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the year ended 30th September, 1860.

INCOME.

Amount of gross postage money,	\$29,132 46	
Loss on copper coin received at country post offices, in payment of postage,	654 24	*28,478 22
Amount of revenue derived from postage stamps,	\$29,284 98	
Amount of old issue charged in previous accounts, and returned by postmasters, &c.	8,635 70	20,649 28
Amounts received from merchants and others for the accommodation of private letter boxes,		383 50
Amount of miscellaneous receipts,		19 22
		\$49,530 22
Returned, refused, missent and re-directed letters,		1,454 41
Net receipts within the year after deducting dead letters,		\$48,075 81
Deduct British portion of packet postage, included in above,		6,728 25
		\$41,347 56
Total income in the year,		27,414 48
		\$68,762 04

DISPOSAL OF INCOME.

Report No. 4—A and B, salaries and commissions	\$22,113 72	
No. 5—B No. 2, commission to way-office keepers	1,411 07	23,524 79
No. 6—C, conveyance of mails,		39,603 10
No. 7—D, ship letter gratuities,		208 41½
E, tradesmen's bills for articles supplied for the use of the Post Office department,		430 92
F, rent,		800 00
G, law expenses,		67 33
H, stationery, printing, and advertising,		1,454 26
I, fuel and light,		369 85
J, repairs,		8 50
K, miscellaneous disbursements,		354 82
L, commissions to postmasters for sale of postage stamps,		826 55½
M, new postage stamps,		991 50
N, travelling expenses,		110 00
Premium on exchange on St. John, N. B. in payment of Col. Favor's allowance for expresses.		12 00
Total expenditure in the year,		\$68,762 04

*\$2,792 68 cents of this sum was received from the hon. the Receiver General for postage of Provincial and Military departments.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 2.

Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, Quarter ended 31st December, 1859.

CHARGE.

Dr.		
To balance from previous quarter,		£10 15 1
Amount of postage stamps on hand,		2393 2 4
Amount of postage of towns in the province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract)*		1295 15 8½
Amount of unpaid postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract)		44 9 5½
Amount of paid postage upon letters for England, collected at Halifax, (per abstract)		122 10 1
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign letters,		142 17 2
Amount of way letter postage,		36 16 7½
Amount of ship letter postage,		8 4 7½
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,		0 17 6
Amount of fees collected for merchants private boxes,		23 2 6
Amount of local postage, (per voucher)		2 19 1
Amount received from the hon. the Receiver General, on the 28th December in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the Department,		2,000 0 0
Amount received from Messrs. Clarke & McAgy, commission merchants, Halifax, being proceeds of sale of 29 packages of "dead and undelivered" pamphlets, 1 shirt, &c.		0 8 7
Errors on the Quarter ended 30th September, 1859.		9 11 0
To balance,		107 4 4½
		£6,198 14 1½

DISCHARGE.

Cr.		
By salaries of Postmaster General, assistants, &c., and postmasters (voucher A)	£1166 1 1	
Ditto. of way-office keepers, (voucher B)	190 12 6	
	1356 13 7	
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C)		2615 5 9½
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D)		13 10 6
Tradesmen' bills, (voucher E)		33 6 10
Rent, (voucher F)		50 0 0
Law expenses, (voucher G)		16 16 8
Stationery, printing, and advertising, (voucher H)		204 13 2½
Coals, gas, &c., (voucher I)		13 14 6
Buildings and repairs, (voucher J)		2 2 6
Miscellanies, (voucher K)		15 6 3½
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c. on postage stamps, (voucher L)		49 12 6½
Postage stamps on hand unsold, viz.:—		
Halifax office,	£991 11 8	} (voucher M)
Country offices,	396 3 8½	
		1387 15 4½
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, (per statement)		86 6 0
Premium on exchange on St. John, N. B. in payment of Col. Favor's allowance,		0 15 0
Amount paid to way office keepers, being commission on revenue collected at their respective offices, in the year ended the 31st December, 1859,		352 15 4
		£6198 14 1½

* Of this amount £194 7s. 2d. was drawn from the Provincial chest, being for postage of Provincial and Military departments.

Note.—Letters remaining on hand—Halifax office £12 4 0
 Ditto. ditto. • Country offices, 37 5 10
 £49 9 10

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

Declaration made before me this
 4th day of April, 1860.

(Signed), ALEX. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office Department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed), F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

Declaration made before me this
 4th day of April, 1860.

(Signed) ALEX. STEPHENS, J. P.

REPORT No. 3.

Postmaster General in Account Current with the Province of Nova Scotia, quarter ended 31st March, 1860.

CHARGE.

Dr.

To Amount of Postage Stamps on hand,	\$5,551 06
Amount of Postage of Towns in the Province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract,)*	5,895 02½
Amount of UNPAID Postage upon British Letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract),	116 92
Amount of PAID Postage upon Letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract),	477 06
Amount of Postage upon Colonial and Foreign Letters,	574 55
Amount of Way Letter Postage,	208 09
Amount of Ship Letter Postage,	19 52
Amount of Letters returned to the Dead Letter Office from Offices in the Interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher),	1 34
Amount of Fees collected upon Letters addressed to Towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,	4 00
Amount of Fees collected for Merchants' Private Boxes,	96 00
Amount of Local Postage (per voucher),	25 65
Amount of Postage Stamps received from Receiver General on the 4th January, 1860.	16,000 00
Amount received from the hon. the Receiver General, on the 30th March and 16th April, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the Department,	8,000 00

* Of this sum \$640 72 cents was drawn from the Provincial chest, on the 4th May, being the amount of postage on the correspondence of the Provincial and Military departments.

Amount drawn from the Provincial Chest, on the 20th February, being " <i>Packet Postage</i> " due the British Post Office on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies,	5,232 84
Balance,	178 56½
	<u>\$42,380 62</u>

DISCHARGE.

CR.		
By Balance from previous Quarter,		\$428 89
Salaries of Postmaster General, Assistants, &c., and Postmasters, (voucher A),	\$4,759 73½	
Ditto of W office Keepers, (voucher B),	753 67	
	<u>5,513 40½</u>	
Conveyance of Mails, (voucher C),		10,287 34
Ship Letter Gratuities, (voucher D),		42 32
Tradesmen's Bills, (voucher E),		200 00
Rent, (voucher F),		200 00
Stationery, Printing and Advertising, (voucher H),		278 25
Coals, Gas, &c., (voucher I),		84 60
Miscellanies, (voucher K),		84 36
5 per cent. discount allowed to Postmasters, Merchants, &c. on Postage Stamps, (voucher L),		224 74
Postage Stamps on hand unsold, viz:—		
Halifax Office,	\$15,825 00	
Ditto. Country Offices, (voucher M),	1,424 50	
	<u>17,249 50</u>	
Account of Dead, Missent, and Re-directed letters, per statement), (voucher N),		409 13
Premium on "Exchange," on St. John, N. B., in payment of Colonel Favor's allowance,		3 00
Amount paid into the Commissariat chest, at Halifax, being " <i>Packet Postage</i> " due the British Post Office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland and the United States, (voucher O),		5,232 84
Amount of copper coin paid into the provincial chest; (voucher P),		1,488 00
Ditto. loss on \$745 of above sum, paid in at 120 coppers to the dollar,		124 17
Amount allowed to Postmasters, &c., for loss sustained by them on the copper coin received at their offices, in payment of postage, &c.,		550 07½
		<u>\$42,380 62</u>

Note.—Letters remaining on hand—Halifax Office, \$69 10
 Ditto. ditto. Country Offices, 152 12
\$221 22

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declaration made before me this
 25th day of July, 1860.

A. WOODGATE,
 Postmaster General.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office Department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declaration made before me this
25th day of July, 1860.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J.P.

*The Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia,
quarter ended 30th June, 1860.*

CHARGE.

Dr.

To Amount of postage stamps on hand,	\$17249 50
Amount of postage of towns in the province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract*)	6052 01
Amount of UNPAID postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	262 34
Amount of PAID postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	805 22
Amount of postage upon Colonial and Foreign letters,	632 87
Amount of way letter postage,	178 60
Amount of ship letter postage,	49 57½
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher)	5 47
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,	5 50
Amount of fees collected for Merchant's private boxes,	97 50
Amount of local postage, (per voucher)	28 87½
Amount received from the honble, the Receiver General, on the 29th June, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department,	7200 00
Errors the quarter ended 31st December, 1859,	\$5 62½
Ditto ditto 31st March, 1860,	98 07
	<u>5587 37½</u>
	<u>\$32671 29½</u>

DISCHARGE.

Cr.

By balance from previous quarter,	\$178 56½
Salaries of Postmaster General, assistants, &c., and Postmasters, (voucher A)	\$4861 35½
Ditto of way-office keepers, (voucher B)	771 02
	<u>5587 37½</u>
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C)	9302 83½
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D)	57 22
Tradesmen's bills, (voucher E)	38 70
Rent, (voucher F)	200 00
Stationery, printing and advertising, (voucher H)	357 36
Coals, gas, &c., (voucher I)	56 10
Miscellaneous, (voucher K)	144 21
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps, (voucher L)	189 35½

*Of this sum \$681 03 cents was drawn from the Provincial chest, on the 24th July, being for postage on the correspondence of the Provincial and Military public departments in the quarter.

Postage stamps on hand, unsold, viz. :—			
	Halifax office,	\$11,292 00	} (voucher M)
	Country offices,	1,641 72½	
			12,933 72½
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, per statement, (voucher N)			
			365 90
Premium on "exchange" on St. John, N.B., in payment of Col. Favor's allowance,			
			3 00
Errors on the quarter ended 31st December, 1859,			
		\$1 58	
	Ditto	ditto	31st March, 1860,
			52 86½
			<hr/>
			54 44½
By balance			
			3,202 50½
			<hr/>
			\$32,671 29½
 <i>Note.</i> —Letters remaining on hand Halifax office.			
		\$62 12	
	Ditto	ditto	Country offices,
			133 87
			<hr/>
			\$195 99

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declaration made before me this
20th day of November, 1860.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J.P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner Account Branch of the Post Office Department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declaration made before me this
20th day of November, 1860.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J.P.

Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, quarter ended 30th September, 1860.

CHARGE.

<i>Dr.</i>	
To balance from previous quarter,	\$3,202 59½
Amount of postage stamps on hand,	12,933 72½
Amount of postage of towns in the province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract)*	5,427 05½
Amount of UNPAID postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	189 64
Amount of PAID postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	766 85
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign letters,	452 52
Amount of way letter postage,	157 06
Amount of ship letter postage,	30 04½
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax (per voucher)	5 66
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,	4 50

*693 50 of this sum was paid by the Receiver General, on the 5th November, being for postage of the Provincial and Military public departments in the quarter.

To Amount of fees collected for merchants' private boxes,	\$97 50
Amount of local postage, (per voucher)	13 93
Amount of "postage stamps" received from Receiver General on the 20th September,	33,500 00
Amount received from the honble. the Receiver General, on the 29th September, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department.	8,000 00
Amount drawn from the provincial chest, on the 24th October, being " <i>Packet Postage</i> ," due the British post office, on the correspondence between, Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies,	3,821 25
	<hr/> \$68,602 24 <hr/>

DISCHARGE.

Cr.

By Salaries of postmaster general, assistant, &c., and postmasters, (voucher A)	\$4,785 71	
Ditto of way-office keepers, (voucher B)	797 52	
	<hr/>	5,583 23
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C)		9,537 88
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D)		52 77½
Tradesmen's bills, (voucher E)		58 92
Rent, (voucher F)		200 00
Stationery, printing and advertising, (voucher H)		333 73
Coals, gas, &c., (voucher I)		173 85
Miscellanies, (voucher K)		62 99
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps, (voucher L)		213 95
Postage stamps on hand, unsold, viz.:—		
Halifax office, \$26,067 50 } (voucher M)		29,787 48
Country offices, 3,719 98 }		
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, per statement, (voucher N)		334 21
Premium on exchange on St. John, N. B., in payment of Col. Favor's allowance,		3 00
Ditto ditto on New York, for \$825 at 3½ per cent, (for stamps)		28 87½
Amount paid into the Commissariat Chest, at Halifax, being " <i>Packet Postage</i> " due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain, and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and the United States, (voucher O)		3,821 25
Amount of postage stamps, old issue, herewith returned from general post office Halifax, and from offices in the country, (voucher M, No. 2)		8,635 70
Amount of Postmaster General's travelling expenses in Cape Breton, inspecting certain post roads, &c., and visiting several remote offices in the island, in accordance with the recommendation of the post office committee of last session, (voucher P)		110 00
Amount paid American bank note company, for new postage stamps, (voucher Q)		975 00
Amount paid E. G. Fuller, expenses incurred in forwarding stamps to Halifax, (voucher R)		16 50
By balance,		8,671 00
		<hr/> \$68,702 24 <hr/>

<i>Note.</i> —Letters remaining on hand, Halifax office,	\$63 17
Ditto ditto Country offices,	137 08
	<hr/>
	\$200 25

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

Declaration made before me this
18th day of January, 1861.

JOHN ESSON, J.P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner Account Branch of the Post Office department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

Declaration made before me this
18th day of January, 1861.

(Signed) JOHN ESSON, J.P.

REPORT No. 3.

General Account between the Offices of the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, four quarters, ended 30th September, 1861.

TO THE CREDIT OF THE BRITISH OFFICE.

	Amount.
Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, } 1	£1,376 3 7
Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom, } 2	639 12 8½
Amount due to the British office for <i>dead letters</i> returned to Nova Scotia, } 3	0 19 11
Balance of errors,	1 6 3
Balance due to Nova Scotia,	0 0 0
	£2,018 2 5½

TO THE CREDIT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, } 1	£541 2 1½
Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom, } 2	0 0 0
Amount due Nova Scotia for <i>dead letters</i> returned to England, and for <i>re-directed</i> letters forwarded to Newfoundland and Bermuda, } 3	22 3 7½
Amount due Nova Scotia, being gratuities on "ship letters" forwarded to France, } 4	7 17 2½
Amount due Nova Scotia on closed mails forwarded between France and the French possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon, passing, in transit, through Nova Scotia, from 1st April, 1858, to 30th June, 1860, } 5	101 6 6
Balance of errors,	0 0 0
Balance due to the United Kingdom,	1,345 13 0
	£2,018 2 5½

£1,345 13 0 stg.
\$6,728 25

A. WOODGATE,
P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Acct. Branch.

REPORT No. 4.

VOUCHER A. AND B. IN REPORT No. 1.

Report in detail of charges of salaries, shewing in each case the name of the office, the service or duty performed and the amount paid for the year ended 30th September, 1860.

NAME.	SERVICE OR DUTY PERFORMED.	AMOUNT FOR THE YEAR.
Arthur Woodgate,	Postmaster General,	\$2400 00
Charles Hamilton,	Chief clerk and money order branch	1000 00
Frederick M. Passow,	Examiner, account branch,	1000 00
William Small,	} Clerks in the circulation department,	607 50
John Inglis,		607 50
James Sutherland,		303 75
Benj. W. Cochran,		202 50½
Thomas Southall,	Inspector of dead letters,	416 66
Hugh Kerr,*	} Clerks in circulation office,	315 41½
Henry Driscoll,†		455 62½
A. Church,	Messenger,	337 50
William Craig,	Senior letter carrier,	450 00
George Craig,	2nd letter carrier,	360 00
D. Silverthorne,	3d letter carrier,	360 00
G. Patterson.	4th letter carrier.	360 00
		\$9176 45½

* Removed for irregularities.

† Resigned in consequence of failing eyesight.

RECAPITULATION.

Department at Halifax,	\$9,176 45½
Salaries or commissions to Postmasters,	9,859 56½
Commissions or salaries to W. O. K.	3,077 70

Total salaries in the year, **\$22,113 72**

POSTMASTERS.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Albion Mines,	\$108 75	Canning,	\$75 26½
Amherst,	490 28½	Cape Canso,	72 57½
Annapolis,	277 45	Chester,	100 90½
Antigonish,	308 85½	Clementsport,	44 02
Arichat,	168 98½	Digby,	304 69
Aylesford,	79 24	Durham,	91 78½
Baddeck,	161 27½	English Town,	49 66
Barrington,	134 66	Glenelg,	63 11½
Berwick,	62 12½	Guysboro'	195 38
Boulardrie,	44 94	Hantsport,	59 10
Bridgetown,	185 93½	Kentville,	401 43½
Bridgewater,	97 11	Lawrence Town,	104 62½

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Liverpool,	\$322 20	Sandy Cove,	49 06
Locke's Island,	63 70	Shelburne,	162 35
Londonderry,	192 50	Sherbrooke,	66 48
Lower Horton,	103 95½	Ship Harbour,	54 25½
Lower Stewiacke,	82 10	Shubenacadie,	75 89½
Lunenburg,	199 33	St. Margaret's Bay,	40 00
Mabou,	63 06	St. Peter's,	73 28½
Mahone Bay,	63 57	Sydney,	360 00
Maitland,	81 09	Sydney Mine,	69 88
Margaree,	53 25	Tatamagouche,	85 52
Middle Musquodoboit,	49 18	Truro,	337 45
Mill Village,	63 75	Upper Musquodoboit,	76 84
Milton,	16 10	Upper Stewiacke.	43 24
New Glasgow,	227 03	Wallace,	167 60½
Newport,	138 10	Walton,	52 21
North Sydney,	109 90	Westport,	69 83
Parrsboro',	127 18½	West River,	120 00
Pictou,	444 81	Weymouth,	102 66
Plaister Cove,	215 88	Wilmot,	83 52
Port Hood,	160 00	Windsor,	380 61
Port Medway,	49 50	Wolfville,	130 91
Port Mulgrave,	62 93½	Whycocomah,	53 02¾
Pugwash,	156 76	Yarmouth,	367 63½
River John,	55 89		
River Phillip,	53 65		
			\$9859 56½

WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Acadia Mines,	\$10 50	Buckley's,	\$8 00
Addington Forks,	8 00	Caledonia Corner,	10 00
Advocate Harbor,	8 00	Caledonia, St. Mary's,	8 00
Alma, (Middle River,)	28 00	Canard, Cornwallis,	8 00
Apple River,	8 00	Cape George,	8 00
Argyle,	18 00	Cape Negro,	8 00
Arisaig,	10 00	Cape Sable Island,	8 00
Aylesford, West,	6 00	Carlton,	8 00
Bailey's Brook,	8 00	Catalone,	8 00
Barney's River,	18 00	Chelsea Corner, (Lunenburg,)	8 00
Barrington Passage,	8 00	Chesley's Corner, (New Germany,)	8 00
Bay St. Lawrence,	8 00	Chester Basin,	8 00
Bedford Basin,	8 00	Cheticamp,	8 00
Belleveaux Cove,	8 00	Cheveric,	8 00
Big Bras d'Or,	8 00	Christmas Island,	8 00
Big Intervale, Grand Narrows, CB.	8 00	Church Point, (Clare,)	8 00
Big Pond,	8 00	Church Street, (Cornwallis,)	8 00
Bill Town,	8 00	Churchville,	8 00
Black Rock,	8 00	Chute's Cove,	8 00
Blandford,	8 00	Clare,	8 00
Blue Mountain,	8 00	Cleck's Harbor, (Cape Sable Island)	8 00
Boisdale,	8 00	Clyde River,	18 00
Boom,	8 00	Conquerall Bank,	8 00
Bridgeport or Glace Bay,	8 00	Cornwallis East,	8 00
Bridgeville,	8 00	Cornwallis West,	8 00
Broad Cove, (Intervale),	8 00	Country Harbor,	10 00
Broad Cove, (Marsh),	8 00	Cow Bay, C. B.	8 00
Broad Cove, (Lunenburg,)	8 00	Cross Road's Bridge,	8 00
Brookfield, (Queen's,)	10 00	Cross Roads, Country Harbor,	18 00
Brookfield, (co. Colchester,)	18 00	Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	14 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Crow Harbor,	\$12 00	Head of Wallace Bay, North side,	10 00
Cape North,	2 00	Head of West Bay,	8 00
Chebogue,	2 00	Hebron,	18 00
Dartmouth,	8 00	Hillsboro', C. B.,	8 00
Deerfield,	8 00	Hillsboro', N. S.,	16 00
Diligent River,	8 00	Hopewell,	8 00
Discoose,	8 00	Hubbard's Cove,	18 00
Dublin Shore,	8 00	Head of Tide, River Phillip,	14 00
Earltown,	14 00	Halfway Brook,	2 00
East Bay,	8 00	Indian Harbour,	8 00
East Bay, (North side,)	8 00	Ingonish,	8 00
East Branch, River Phillip,	8 00	Isaac's Harbor,	8 00
East Port Medway,	8 00	Joggin Mines,	8 00
East River, St. Mary's,	8 00	Judique,	14 00
Eastville,	10 00	Kempt, (County Queen's,)	10 00
Economy,	8 00	Kempt, (County Yarmouth,)	8 00
Economy, Upper,	8 00	Kempt Town,	3 36
Eel Brook,	8 00	Kennetcook,	8 00
Elmsdale,	8 00	Kennetcook, Upper,	8 00
East side Pubnico Harbor,	2 66	Ketch Harbor,	8 00
Falmouth,	8 00	Kingston Village,	8 00
Falmouth, Windsor Branch,	8 00	L'Ardoise,	8 00
Five Islands,	10 00	LaHave Cross Roads,	6 68
Forks Margaree,	8 00	Lake Ainslie,	6 00
Fork or head St. Margaret's Bay,	8 00	Lake Ainslie, East side,	10 00
Foristall's, Gut,	28 00	Lewis Head,	8 00
Fox Harbor,	8 00	Lewis Bay,	8 00
Framboise,	8 00	Lime Rock,	8 00
Fraser's Mills,	8 00	Lingan Mines,	8 00
Forks Baddeck,	2 00	Little Bras d'Or,	14 00
Forks Middle River, Pictou,	8 00	Little River,	8 00
Gabarouse,	8 00	Little River, M. Musquodoboit,	8 00
Garden of Eden,	8 00	Little Arichat,	8 00
Gaspereaux,	8 00	Little Harbor,	8 00
Gay's River,	11 00	Little Tracadie,	18 00
Givan Wharf,	8 00	Lochaber,	8 00
Goose River,	18 00	Loch Lomond,	8 00
Gore,	12 00	Lockhartville,	8 00
Goshen,	8 00	Long Island,	8 00
Grand River,	8 00	Long Point,	14 00
Granville Ferry,	18 00	Louisburg,	8 00
Great village,	18 00	Lower Barney's River,	8 00
Greenfield,	8 00	Lower Ward,	8 00
Greenhill,	8 00	Low Point,	14 00
Greenwich,	18 00	Low Point Shore,	8 00
Gulf Shore,	10 00	Lower Maccan.	8 00
Gunning Cove,	8 00	Lyle's Bridge,	8 00
Guysboro' Intervale,	18 00	Lakeland's Parsboro' township,	6 00
Gay's River Road,	2 00	Lequille,	2 00
Gilbert Cove,	2 00	Lindsey's Stables or French River,	2 00
Glen Road,	2 00	Little River Shore,	2 00
Grandique Ferry,	2 00	Lower Selmah,	2 00
Half-way River,	14 00	Maccan,	14 00
Hall's Harbour,	8 00	Maccan Intervale,	8 00
Harbour a'Bouche,	13 00	Mainadien,	8 00
Head of Jordan River,	8 00	Maitland, (County Yarmouth,)	8 00
Head of Amherst,	8 00	Malagawatch,	8 00
Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	8 00	Malagash,	8 00
Head of Wallace Bay,	10 00	Malignant Cove,	8 00
Head of Lochaber Lake,	8 00	Manchester,	8 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Margaretsville,	\$8 00	Onslow,	\$14 00
Marie Joseph,	14 00	Onslow, Upper	14 00
Marion Bridge,	8 00	Oyster Ponds,	8 00
Marshall Town,	8 00	Paradise Lane,	18 00
Marshalls Cove,	8 00	Peggy's Cove,	8 00
Mast Town,	8 00	Pero,	8 00
McLellan's Mountain,	8 00	Petite Reviere,	8 00
Medford,	8 00	Pineo Village,	8 00
Meagher's Grant,	4 00	Pirate Harbor,	8 00
Merigomish,	8 00	Plainfield,	6 00
Meteghan,	18 00	Pleasant River,	8 00
Mid. LaHave Ferry,	8 00	Point Bruley,	8 00
Mid. Settlement, }	8 00	Pomquet Forks,	8 00
River Inhabitant, }		Portapique,	8 00
Middle River, C. B.,	8 00	Port Jolly,	8 00
Middle River, Durham,	8 00	Portuguese Cove,	8 00
Middleton, (Co. Annapolis,)	18 00	Port George,	8 00
Middlefield,	10 00	Port Matoon,	8 00
Mill Brook,	8 00	Port Williams,	8 00
Miller's Creek,	8 00	Porter's Lake,	8 00
Milton, (Co. Queen's,)	12 00	Port Latour,	8 00
Melvorn Square, }	8 00	Prospect,	8 00
Milltown, (Co. Ann.), }		Pubnico,	18 00
Minudie,	8 00	Parrsborough Shore,	8 00
Moidart,	8 00	Pope's Harbor,	2 00
Molasses Harbor,	8 00	Ragged Head,	8 00
Morden,	8 00	Ragged Islands,	8 00
Morristown,	8 00	Ratchford River,	8 00
Mount Uniacke,	8 00	Rawdon,	8 00
Musquodoboit Harbor,	8 00	Rawdon, (Upper)	8 00
Maitland, (Co. Annapolis,)	8 00	Rawdon, (South)	8 00
Martins River,	4 66	Red Islands,	8 00
Necum Teuch,	8 00	River Bourgeois,	8 00
New Albany,	8 00	River Debert,	8 00
New Annan,	8 00	River Dennis,	10 00
New Caledonia,	8 00	River Hebert,	8 00
New Gairlock,	8 00	River Inhabitant,	18 00
New Germany,	8 00	River John, (W. Branch)	8 00
New Hebron,	8 00	Rogers Hill,	8 00
New Larig,	10 00	Round Hill,	18 00
New Minas,	8 00	Rear Lands, Sporting Mountain,	8 00
Newport Corner,	18 00	Sable River,	18 00
Newport Landing,	8 00	Salmon River, Co. Halifax,	8 00
New Tusket,	8 00	Salmon River, Co. Guysborough,	12 00
Nicholl's Corner,	8 00	Salmon River, Lake Settlement,	8 00
Nictaux Falls,	14 00	Sambro,	2 00
Nine Mile River,	8 00	Sand Point,	10 00
Noel,	12 00	Saw Mill Brook,	8 00
Noel Shore,	8 00	Saw Mill Creek,	8 00
North East Branch, Margaree,	10 00	Scotch Village,	8 00
North East Harbour,	8 00	Scott's Bay,	8 00
North Mountain,	8 00	Selmah,	8 00
North River Bridge, (Co. Col.)	9 50	Shag Harbor,	8 00
North River Bridge, (St. Anns),	8 00	Sheet Harbor,	8 00
North Shore,	8 00	Sheffield Mills,	8 00
North Shore, Wallace,	8 00	Sherbrooke, Co. Lunenburg,	14 00
North West Arm,	8 00	Shinemecas Bridge,	8 00
New Canaan,	2 00	Ship Harbor, Co. Halifax,	8 00
Old Barnes,	8 00	Short Beach,	8 00
Ohio,	8 00	Shubenacadie River,	8 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Six Mile Road,	\$8 00	Tatmagouche Mountain,	\$8 00
Smith's Cove,	8 00	Tracadie,	18 00
South Gut, St. Ann's,	10 00	Trout Cove,	8 00
South Branch, Co. Colchester,	8 00	Turn's Bay,	8 00
Speitche's Cove,	8 00	Tusket,	18 00
Spence's,	8 00	Toney River,	1 34
Spring Hill Road,	8 50	Upper Dyke Village,	8 00
Springville,	8 00	Upper Settlement, Big Baddeck,	8 00
St. Ann's,	8 00	Upper Settlement, South River,	8 00
St. Andrew's,	8 00	Upper Settlement, West River,	8 00
St. Croix,	14 00	Wallace River,	10 00
St. George's Channel,	8 00	Waugh's River,	8 00
St. Mary's Bay,	8 00	Wellington Dyke,	8 00
St. Patrick's Channel,	10 00	Walton,	8 00
Steep Creek,	12 50	West Chester,	14 00
Stewiacke, Middle	8 00	West Branch East River, Pictou,	8 00
Stewiacke,	8 00	West Branch, River Phillip,	8 00
Stoddart's,	14 00	White Head,	8 00
Sugar Loaf, C. B.,	6 00	Willis Foster's,	10 00
Sutherland River,	8 00	Windham Hill,	8 00
Sutherland, (River Mills)	8 00	Wood Harbor,	8 00
Sky Glen,	2 00		
Steam Mill Village,	2 00		
			\$3077 70

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Ex. Act. Branch.

REPORT No. 5.

(VOUCHER B No. 2 IN REPORT No. 1.)

Commissions paid to Way Office Keepers in the Province of Nova Scotiu, for the year ended 30th September, 1860.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Acadia Mines,	£4 12 6½	Bridgeport, (Glance Bay,)	£0 9 1
Addington Forks,	0 11 1	Bridgeville,	0 8 7
Advocate Harbor,	1 13 9	Broad Cove (Interval,)	1 11 3
Alma (Middle River,)	1 3 2½	Broad Cove (Marsh,)	0 19 11½
Apple River,	0 4 8	Broad Cove, (Lunenburg)	0 19 2½
Argyle,	3 2 9	Brookfield, (Queen's)	3 3 1
Arisaig,	0 13 9	Brookfield, (Co. Colch.)	2 7 6
Aylesford, (West)	0 16 4½	Buckley's,	2 11 10½
Aspay Bay & Sugar Loaf, C.B.	0 12 9½	Caledonia Corner,	1 15 4½
Adam McNutt's,	0 6 5	Caledonia, (St. Mary's)	0 7 9½
Bailey's Brook,	1 2 8	Canard, (Cornwallis)	2 14 8
Barney's River,	1 12 10	Cape George,	1 6 5½
Barrington Passage,	0 0 0	Cape Negro,	0 18 1½
Bay St. Lawrence,	0 3 6	Cape Sable Island,	1 17 11½
Bedford Basin,	3 7 7½	Carlton,	0 5 7½
Bellveaux Cove,	0 10 0½	Catalone,	0 10 1
Big Bras d'Or,	0 13 0	Chelsea Corner (Lun.)	0 0 7
Big Interval, (Grand Narrows, C.B.,)	0 4 1½	Chelsey Corner, (New Germany,)	0 6 6
Big Bond,	0 12 8½	Chester Basin,	0 0 2
Bill Town,	2 9 1½	Cheticamp,	1 4 9
Black Rock,	0 2 10	Cheverie,	2 8 0
Blandford,	0 2 1½	Christmas Island,	1 15 10½
Blue Mountains,	0 5 6½	Church Point, (Clare)	1 0 9½
Boisdale,	0 6 4½	Church Street, (Cornw.)	1 18 4½
Boom,	0 5 10	Churchville,	0 11 11

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Chute's Cove,	£0 9 7½	Harbour a Bouchet,	£1 10 3½
Clare,	0 12 1	Head of Jordan River,	0 10 1
Cleek's Harbor, (Cape Sable Island)	0 10 3	Head of Amherst,	0 11 2
Clyde River,	2 8 0	Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	0 3 7½
Conquerall Bank,	0 4 6½	Head of Wallace Bay,	0 14 9
Cornwallis East,	1 12 0½	Head of Locaber Lake,	0 7 5½
Cornwallis West,	2 0 5½	Head of Wallace Bay, North Side,	0 0 9½
Country Harbor,	0 5 6	Head of West Bay,	1 4 4
Cow Bay, C.B.,	0 17 2	Hebron,	3 5 8½
Cross Roads Bridge,	0 8 11	Hillsboro', C.B.,	2 12 1½
Cross Roads (Country Harbour,	1 7 1	Hillsboro, N.S.,	4 12 5½
Cross Roads (St. Mary's)	0 12 5½	Hopewell,	0 12 1
Crow Harbor,	0 15 6	Hubbard's Cove,	1 3 8
Dartmouth,	12 15 2½	Head of Tide, River Philip,	0 0 4
Deerfield,	0 16 5½	Indian Harbour,	0 19 7
Diligent River,	0 15 0	Ingonish,	0 9 10½
Discouse,	1 2 3	Isaac's Harbour,	0 12 4
Dublin Shore,	0 7 7	Joggins Mines,	3 2 5½
Earltown,	1 9 8½	Judique,	1 6 6½
East Bay,	0 14 0½	Kempt, (Co. Queen's)	0 12 4½
East Bay, (North Side)	0 7 0	Kempt, (Co. Yarmouth)	0 5 9
East Branch R. Philip,	0 5 6½	Kempt Town,	0 2 0
East Port Medway,	0 7 8	Kennetcook,	2 18 7½
East River, St. Mary's,	0 10 10½	Kennetcook, Upper,	0 3 1½
Eastville,	0 14 2	Ketch Harbour,	1 2 6
Economy,	2 13 11	Kingston Village,	1 7 7
Economy, (Upper)	1 9 10	L'Ardoise,	0 18 6
Eel Brook,	0 11 9½	LaHave, Cross Road	0 15 10
Elmsdale,	1 7 10½	Lake Ainslie,	0 4 10
Falmouth,	0 16 4½	Lake Ainslie, East side,	1 1 4
Falmouth, (Windsor Bridge)	1 10 1½	Lewis Head,	0 14 4
Five Islands,	2 11 4½	Lewis Bay,	0 6 6
Forks, Margaree,	0 14 8½	Lime Rock,	0 4 7
Forks, St. Margaret's Bay,	0 0 4	Lingan Mines,	0 8 5
Forristall's,	0 14 10½	Little Bras d'Or,	2 8 1
Fox Harbour,	0 4 11	Little River,	2 3 0
Framlorse,	0 7 4½	Little River, (M. Musquo- doboit)	0 14 7½
Fraser's Mill,	0 13 5	Little Arichat,	2 4 4
Forks, Middle River Pictou,	0 0 10	Little Harbor,	0 4 10
Gabrouse,	0 17 6	Little Tracadie,	0 9 10½
Garden of Eden,	0 3 10½	Lochabar,	1 0 0
Gaspereau,	0 18 0	Loch Lomond,	0 11 8
Gay's River,	1 9 5½	Lochartville,	1 2 2
Givan Wharf,	1 3 4	Long Island,	2 13 3
Goose River,	0 14 5	Long Point,	0 12 5½
Gore,	1 8 2	Louisburg,	1 11 1½
Goshen,	0 13 2	Lower Barney's River,	1 1 10
Grand River,	1 2 9½	Lower Ward,	1 14 3
Granville Ferry,	6 10 8½	Low Point,	0 8 9
Great Village,	8 15 9	Low Point Shore,	0 3 10½
Greenfield,	0 2 0½	Lower Maccan,	0 18 5½
Greenhill,	0 0 0	Lyle's Bridge,	0 2 2½
Greenwich,	0 16 7	Maccan,	0 12 5
Gulf Shore,	0 8 1	Maccan Intervale,	0 14 2
Gunning Cove,	0 11 6	Mainadieu,	2 2 4
Guysboro' Interval,	1 6 11	Maitland. (Co. Yarmouth)	3 16 9
Halfway River,	0 6 9½	Malagawatch,	0 11 9½
Hall's Harbour,	1 10 7	Malagash,	0 6 10½

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Malignant Cove,	£0 3 9	Ohio,	£0 9 3
Manchester,	1 2 9½	Onslow,	1 14 8
Margaretville,	1 16 9	Onslow, Upper,	0 15 4
Marie Joseph,	0 17 3½	Oyster Ponds,	0 16 0½
Marion Bridge,	0 13 5	Paradise Lane,	3 6 10
Marshall Town,	1 0 10	Peggy's Cove,	0 3 10½
Marshall's Cove,	0 11 11½	Pero,	0 16 4½
Mast Town,	0 7 1½	Petite Reviere,	1 11 4
McLellan's Mountain,	0 3 3½	Pineo Village,	0 7 10½
Medford,	0 9 11	Pirate Harbor,	1 1 8
Meagher's Grant,	0 18 2	Plainfield,	0 0 5
Merrigomish,	2 3 7½	Pleasant River,	0 8 1½
Metagan,	2 0 8½	Point Bruley,	0 2 9
Middle LaHave Ferry,	0 3 1	Pomket Forks,	0 18 0½
Middletown, (Guysboro')	0 0 7½	Partapique,	1 10 6½
Middle Settlement, River Inhabitant,	0 12 0½	Port Jolly,	0 3 7
Middle River, C.B.	1 0 8	Portuguese Cove,	0 4 0½
Middle River, Durham,	0 17 1½	Port George,	1 8 2
Middletown, Co. Annapolis,	5 15 11	Port Matoon,	1 3 7½
Middlefield,	0 5 0½	Port Williams,	2 15 5½
Mill Brook,	0 17 9	Porter's Lake,	0 12 10½
Miller's Creek,	1 7 0	Port Latour,	1 9 10½
Milton, Co. Queen's,	7 10 8½	Prospect,	0 18 8½
Miltown, (Co. Annapolis)	0 4 0	Pubnico,	3 1 9
Minudie,	3 14 5½	Ragged Head,	0 10 5½
Moidart,	0 6 6	Ragged Islands,	0 2 6
Molasses Harbour,	0 14 3½	Ratchford River,	1 13 3
Morden,	1 4 0	Rawdon,	0 16 8½
Morristown,	0 8 2	Rawdon (Upper)	0 18 5½
Mount Uniacke,	1 13 8½	Rawdon, (South)	1 0 2
Musquodoboit Harbor,	2 0 7	Red Islands,	0 6 0½
Maitland, (Co. Annapolis,)	0 1 4½	River Bourgeois,	0 7 9
Necum Tech,	0 10 2	River Debert,	0 16 8½
New Albany,	0 10 0½	River Dennis,	1 2 7½
New Aman,	0 18 8½	River Herbert,	1 7 3
New Caledonia,	0 8 5	River Inhabitant,	1 7 4
New Gairloch,	0 4 4½	River John, (West Branch)	1 16 9½
New Germany,	0 11 11	Roger's Hill,	0 12 4½
New Harbor,	0 4 11½	Round Hill,	1 2 0½
New Lairig,	0 13 7½	Rear Lands, Sptg. Mountain,	0 7 4½
New Minas,	1 2 3	Sable River,	0 8 11
Newport Corner,	1 6 0½	Salmon River, (Co. Halifax,)	1 6 3½
Newport Landing,	3 3 10½	Salmon River, (Co. Guysboro')	0 3 1
New Tusket,	0 2 6½	Salmon River, (Lake Settlement,	0 3 9½
Nicholl's Corner,	0 5 5	Sambro,	0 0 0
Nictaux Falls,	2 11 11½	Sand Point,,	0 15 2
Nine Mile River,	0 18 6	Saw Mill Brook,	0 5 4
Noel,	1 8 0	Scotch Village,	0 13 8
Noel Shore,	0 0 5½	Scott's Bay,	0 10 2½
North East Branch Margaree,	1 1 0	Selmah,	0 0 6
North East Harbor,	1 12 2	Shag Harbor,	0 13 3½
North Mountain,	0 10 0½	Sheet Harbor,	2 7 11½
North River Bridge, Co. Colchester,	1 18 1	Sheffield Mills,	1 8 8
North River Bridge, St. Ann's	0 8 8	Sheerbrooke, (Co. Lunenburg)	0 12 4
North Shore,	0 6 5½	Shinemecas Bridge,	0 7 1
North Shore, (Wallace)	0 1 5	Ship Harbor, (Co. Halifax)	0 16 8½
North West Arm,	0 8 4	Ship Harbour, C.B.,	2 19 6½
(ld Barns,	1 12 9	Short Beach,	0 9 6½
		Shubenacadie River,	0 2 9½

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Six-mile Road,	£0 2 0½	Trout Cove,	£0 6 1½
Smith's Cove,	0 12 3	Turn's Bay,	0 5 0
South Gut, St. Ann's,	0 11 4½	Tusket	4 1 10½
South Branch, (Co. Colchester)	0 7 9	Upper Dyke Village,	0 19 11½
Speitch's Cove,	0 15 11	Upper Settlement, Big	
Spence's,	0 4 6	Baddeck,	0 6 3
Spring Hill Road,	1 14 3½	Upper Settlement, (S. River)	0 9 9
Springville,	0 17 0½	Upper Settlement, (W. River)	0 11 9½
St. Ann's,	0 8 8	Wallace Rive,	2 0 3
St. Andrew's,	2 8 3	Wagh's River,	0 6 0
St. Croix,	1 5 11	Wellington Dyke,	1 2 4
St. George's Channel,	0 15 0	Welton,	0 4 1½
St. Mary's Bay,	1 3 6½	West Chester,	1 0 3½
St. Patrick's Channel,	0 5 4½	West Branch, E. River Pictou,	0 9 4½
Steep Creek,	5 14 7½	West Branch, River Phillip,	0 2 10
Stewiacke, (Middle)	0 15 10½	White Head,	0 12 6½
Stewiacke,	1 1 2	Willis Foster,	0 11 1
Stoddart's,	0 10 2½	Windham Hill,	0 2 9½
Sutherland River,	0 8 3½	Wood Harbour,	0 6 1
Sutherland's River Mills,	0 5 0½		
Saw Mill Creek,	0 2 6		£352 15 4
Tatamagouche Mountain,	0 9 0		
Tracadie,	3 3 10	Total	\$1411 07

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

REPORT No. 6.

(VOUCHER C IN REPORT No. 1.)

Return of all payments made, and charges incurred, for Mail carriage in Nova Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

Name of Route.	Amount.
Albion Mines to New Glasgow,	£12 0 0
Amherst to Parrsborough,	73 8 0
Amherst to Minudie,	84 0 0
Annapolis to Digby,	67 19 8
Annapolis to Granville,	3 0 0
Antigonish to Cape George,	36 0 0
Antigonish to Lochaber, &c.	15 0 10
Antigonish to Sherbrooke,	34 0 0
Arichat to Discoose,	15 0 0
Arichat to Grandance,	36 0 0
Arichat to Little Arichat,	20 0 0
Aylesford to Morden,	7 10 0
Aylesford to Morden and Willis Foster's,	17 0 0
Aylesford to Sand Hill and Dempsey's corner,	7 10 0
Aylesford to South-west part of township,	4 4 6
Aylesford to Banks Winsley's or Parker's road,	9 17 6
Baddeck to English Town,	19 18 0
Baddeck to Plaister Cove,	124 13 0
Baddeck to Upper Settlement of Big Baddeck River,	7 16 2½
Barrington to Port Latour and Clyde River,	19 13 9
Barrington to Wood Harbor, &c.	88 0 0
Bedford to Newport Station,	50 0 0

Name of Route.	Amount.
Bill Town to Hall's Harbor,	£13 19 10
Bridgewater to Petite Reviere,	32 0 0
Bridgewater to Middlefield,	31 5 0
Bridgetown to Chute's Cove, Molasses Cove to Granville, via Parker's Cove,	32 10 0
Bridgetown to Granville Ferry and Annapolis Gut,	24 0 0
Bridgetown to Lawrencetown,	9 19 0
Brookfield to Pleasant River,	9 0 0
Brookfield to Upper Stewiacke,	24 0 0
Buckley's to Canard's Creek and Black Rock,	9 18 8
Canning to Scott's Bay,	9 15 0
Canning to East Pero,	4 0 0
Canning to East Medford,	4 0 0
Cape North to Bay St. Lawrence,	7 10 0
Cape Sable Island round the Island,	12 19 6
Carland's way office to Pubnico,	15 0 0
Catalan to Louisburg,	12 0 0
Chester to Kentville via Sherbrooke,	72 0 0
Cheverie to Kempt post office,	42 0 0
Clyde River to Gunning Cove,	17 10 0
Clementsport thro' Guinea Settlement,	15 0 0
Cross Roads to Country Harbor and Isaac's Harbor,	24 0 0
Clementsport to Hillsboro', shore road, &c.	11 10 0
Crow Harbor to Molasses Harbor and Isaac's Harbor,	16 10 0
Digby to Brier Island,	119 15 0
Digby to Marshall Town,	5 0 0
Drysdale to Turn's Bay,	8 0 0
Dunlop's to Little Port Herbert,	9 10 0
Dunlop's to Locke's Island, Lewis Head, &c.	57 16 7½
Durham to New Larig, Lime Rock and Forks, M. River,	35 0 0
Englishtown to Ingouish,	34 10 0
Falmouth to Hantsport,	15 0 0
Forristall's to Port Mulgrave,	14 0 0
Forks to St. Margaret's Bay,	30 0 0
Frail's to Blandford,	10 0 0
Guysborough to Causo,	66 13 4
Grand River to Framboise,	16 9 4½
Grand River to Loch Lomond,	6 17 0
Guysboro' to New Harbor,	13 8 0
Guysboro' to Port Mulgrave,	52 0 0
Halifax to Guysboro' and Port Mulgrave,	362 8 8
Halifax to Liverpool and Yarmouth,	699 0 0
Halifax to Musquodoboit Harbor,	56 14 0
Halifax to Richmond Terminus,	70 0 0
Halifax to Prospect,	21 0 0
Halifax to Sambro,	30 0 0
Hantsport to Lower Horton,	9 19 6
Ingouish to Cape North,	34 0 0
Jordon River to Thorbourne's,	1 0 0
Kentville to West Cornwallis,	52 10 6
Kentville to East Cornwallis,	27 10 0
Lawrencetown to Bridgewater,	69 10 6
Lawrencetown to Port George,	11 19 8
Little River to Little River Shore,	3 0 0
Liverpool to Annapolis,	100 0 0
Liverpool to Port Medway,	32 10 0
Liverpool to Milton,	9 0 0
Londonderry to Five Islands,	56 0 0
Londonderry to Pugwash, via Wallace River,	35 0 0
Lower South River to Monk's Head and Pomquet Forks,	3 0 0

Name of Route.	Amount.
Louisburg to Gaberous,	£21 0 0
Lower Stewiacke to New Larig,	50 0 0
Lower Stewiacke Station to P. O. Lower Stewiacke,	5 0 0
Lower Stewiacke to Phillips',	17 0 0
Lower Ward to Peggy's Cove,	7 10 0
Lunenburg to Cross Roads, LaHave and Kingsbury,	14 19 4½
Mabou to Baddeck,	37 17 0
Mahone Bay to New Germany,	18 10 0
Maitland to the Gore,	41 0 5
Maitland to Selmah,	3 15 0
Malagawacht to River Inhabitants,	20 0 0
Margaree to Baddeck,	40 0 0
Margaree to Cheticamp,	10 0 0
Mount Uniacke to South Rawdon,	7 10 0
Musquodoboit Harbor to Ship Harbor, Spry Bay,	28 10 0
New Canaan to Parrsboro',	3 2 4½
New Glasgow to Barney's River and Malignant Cove,	55 0 0
New Glasgow to McLellan's Mountain,	7 17 6
New Glasgow to Glenelg,	32 0 0
New Glasgow to Hopewell,	12 19 0
New Glasgow to Fraser's Mills,	14 19 0
New Glasgow to Little Harbor,	5 19 0
Newport to the Gore,	60 1 6
Newport to Newport Landing,	22 7 6
Newport to Newport Station,	13 0 0
Newport to South Rawdon,	10 0 0
Noel to Kenetcook Corner,	2 3 1½
Noel to Burntcoat,	1 0 0
North Sydney to Sydney,	10 0 0
Parrsboro' Post Office to Wharf,	15 0 0
Parrsboro' to Apple River,	76 2 6
Parrsboro' to Black Rock,	13 0 0
Parrsboro' to Five Islands,	16 10 0
Pero to Canning,	10 6 3
Pictou to Amherst,	170 0 0
Pictou to Earltown,	19 15 0
Pictou to New Glasgow,	33 10 0
Pictou to River John,	4 11 10½
Plaister Cove to Port Hood,	101 10 0
Plaister Cove to Whycomah,	35 0 0
Poors to River Bourgeois,	5 10 0
Por. Hood to Margaree,	83 0 0
Pugwash to Vintoria Settlement,	19 1 6
Richmond Terminus to Windsor,	250 0 0
Richmond Terminus to Truro,	350 0 0
River Dennis to Straits of Barra,	21 0 0
Sherbrooke to Glenelg,	19 19 6
Sheffield Mills to North Mountain.	8 0 0
Sherbrooke to Indian Harbour,	10 0 0
Sherbrooke to Marie Joseph,	25 0 0
Sherbrooke to Stoddart's,	36 10 0
Shubenacadie to Maitland and Noel,	62 5 0
Shubenacadie to Nine Mile River,	30 0 0
Shubenacadie to Belleveau into Gay's River,	26 0 0
Shubenacadie to Middle Musquodoboit,	25 0 0
Skinner's W.O. to Givan's Wharf and Ogilvies breakwater,	12 9 6
South Gut of St. Ann's to St. Ann's,	9 10 0
Spencer's to Acadia Mines,	16 0 0
St. Ann's to North River Bridge,	6 12 6

Name of Route.	Amount.
St. Andrew's to Lochaber,	£9 15 0
St. George's Channel to Head of West Bay,	5 10 0
St. Peter's to Head of L'Ardoise and Grand River,	18 10 0
St. Peter's to Rear Lands, Sporting Mountain,	3 17 7
Sydney to Bell's Creek and Christmas Island,	45 9 2
Sydney to Cow Bay and Glacie Bay,	19 18 10
Sydney to Grand River,	19 16 10
Sydney to Mainadieu	38 0 0
Sydney to Lingau and Low Point,	15 0 0
Sydney to Sydney Mines,	57 15 0
Sydney Mines to Baddeck,	132 5 0
Tatamagouche to New Amman,	15 0 0
Truro Station to Post Office, Truro,	50 0 0
Truro to Amherst,	569 0 0
Truro to Maitland and Phillips'	22 0 0
Truro to Earltown,	25 5 0
Truro to Pictou,	300 0 0
Truro to Pugwash,	130 0 0
Tusket to the Wedge.	12 0 0
Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbour and Marie Joseph,	75 0 0
Upper Musquodoboit to Upper Stewiacke,	12 0 0
Upper Onslow to Debert,	10 8 0
Upper Onslow to Truro,	8 0 0
Wallace to Malagash,	10 0 0
Wallace to Pugwash,	14 10 0
Walton to Cheverie,	11 10 0
Walton to Newport Post Office,	32 0 0
Walton to Noel and Burntcoat,	22 10 0
Westchester to River Phillip,	23 8 6
West River to Antigonish,	112 10 0
West River to Plaister Cove and Sydney,	1157 10 0
Weymouth to Sabeau's,	14 0 0
Whycocomah to Forks Margaree,	14 15 0
Wilmot to Lawrence Town,	17 10 0
Willis Foster's to Nicholl's corner, Bridgetown,	24 10 0
Wilmot to Margaretville,	10 19 8
Wilmot to Melvern Corner,	6 0 0
Wilmot to Nictaux,	17 19 8
Windsor to Kentville and Annapolis,	350 0 0
Windsor to Upper Falmouth,	9 19 10
Windsor Post Office to Railway Station,	20 0 0
Wolfville to Canning,	21 12 6
Wolfville to Gaspercaux,	7 10 0
Yarmouth to Chebogue,	20 0 0
Yarmouth to Digby,	241 0 0
Yarmouth to Kemptville,	28 0 0
St. John to Boston,	100 0 0
St. John to Windsor and Digby,	500 0 0
Bridgetown to Annapolis and Digby by Stmr. Experiment,	25 0 0
Pictou to George Town, Prince Edward's Island,	20 0 0
Cape North to Sugar Loaf, (extra service)	7 0 0

£9900 15 6

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

REPORT No. 7.

(FROM LETTER D. TO LETTER N. IN REPORT No. 1.)

Detailed Account of all sums paid as Gratuities to Shipmasters, Tradesmens' Bills, Rent, Fuel and Gas, Law expenses, allowance to Postmasters for sale of Postage Stamps, new Postage Stamps, Travelling expenses, and other incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement ; for the year ended 30th September, 1860.

VOUCHER D.—GRATUITIES TO SHIPMASTERS.

December Quarter, 1859.

Halifax,	£6	6	7½	
Bridgewater,	0	2	3	
Liverpool,	1	1	6	
Lock's Island,	1	5	3	
North Sydney,	1	0	1½	
Port Medway,	0	17	6	
Sandy Cove,	0	0	6	
Shelburne,	0	6	9	
Weymouth,	0	2	6	
Yarmouth.	2	7	6	
	£13	10	6	\$54 10

March Quarter, 1860.

Halifax,	\$24	63	
Bridgewater,	0	12	
Liverpool,	6	80	
Lock's Island,	9	03	
Port Medway,	0	50	
Sandy Cove,	0	03	
Shelburne,	0	07	
Yarmouth.	1	14	
	\$42	32	42 32

June Quarter, 1860.

Halifax,	\$30	03	
Liverpool,	2	77	
Lock's Island,	10	12	
North Sydney,	1	55	
Pictou,	1	35	
Sandy Cove,	2	05	
Westport,	0	37	
Yarmouth.	8	98	
			57 22

September Quarter, 1860.

Halifax,	\$22	70	
Liverpool,	2	40	
Lock's Island,	14	05	
North Sydney,	2	35	
Pictou,	1	75	
Port Medway,	0	12½	
Sydney, C. B.,	3	52½	
Westport,	0	57½	
Weymouth,	0	10	
Yarmouth.	7	20	
			54 77½

Total for the year, \$208 41½

VOUCHER E.—TRADESMEN'S BILLS.

December Quarter, 1859.

C. W. Williamson, repairing portmanteaus,	£13	4	4	
John Lanigan, making canvas bags,	7	10	0	
David Nay, gas regulator for post office,	5	8	9	
Esson & Co., articles furnished for do.,	2	10	0	
Dechezeau & Crow, ditto. ditto.	1	6	3	
John Patterson, lettering mail bags,	1	7	0	
W. S. Symonds & Co., articles for post office, Halifax,	1	4	3	
James Hunter, gas fittings for do.,	0	17	3	
T. Boggs, brass night latch, &c.,	0	10	3	
Donald & Watson, fitting regulator,	0	8	9	
	<u>£33</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	\$133 30

March Quarter, 1860.

W. S. Symonds & Co, a fire proof safe supplied to the Post Office Department,	\$200	00		
	<u>200</u>	<u>00</u>		200 00

June Quarter 1860.

C. Williamson, repairing portmanteaus and mail bags for the Post Office Department,	26	50		
John Patterson, for lettering canvas bags,	7	20		
W. Crawford, regulating the clock at the Post Office, Halifax,	5	00		
	<u>38</u>	<u>70</u>		38 70

September Quarter, 1860.

John Lanigan, making canvas bags for mail service,	27	00		
D. G. Berri, (London), steel stamps and brass scales for the Post Office Department,	15	00		
John Brander, carpenter's work done at the Post Office, Halifax,	12	87		
John Patterson, lettering canvas mail bags for the Post Office Department,	4	05		
	<u>58</u>	<u>92</u>		58 92
Total for the year,				<u>\$430 92</u>

VOUCHER F.—RENTS.

December Quarter, 1859.

Rents of apartments in Dalhousie College, occupied as the Post Office, Halifax, £50	200	00		
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March Quarter, 1860.

Rent of apartments in Dalhousie College, occupied as the Post Office, Halifax,	200	00		
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June Quarter, 1860.

Paid James Thompson, Esq., Secretary to Governor of Dalhousie College, being rent of Departments in the College occupied as the Post Office,	200	00		
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September Quarter, 1860.

Rent of apartments in Dalhousie College, occupied as the General Post Office, Halifax,	200	00		
	<u>800</u>	<u>00</u>		\$800 00

VOUCHER G.—LAW EXPENSES.

December Quarter, 1860.

Amount paid Messrs. James W. Johnston & Sons, for drafting and engrossing bonds and contracts for Mr. Jas. King, for mails, to St. John; drafting and engrossing bond for C. H. Hamilton, as superintendent of money order office; and drafting and engrossing bond and contract for Mr. Lindsay, &c., &c.	£16 16 8	\$67 33
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VOUCHER H.—STATIONERY PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

December Quarter, 1859.

Stationery—A. & H. Creighton,	£19 1 6	
Printing—Bowes & Sons, Halifax,	78 16 3	
Advertising—Halifax,	102 11 1	
“ Pictou,	3 16 10½	
“ Yarmouth,	0 7 6	
	£204 13 2½	\$818 6¼

March Quarter, 1860.

Printing—Paid James Bowes & Sons for printing Money Order System and advertising do. in the Church Record,	\$53 75	
Do. For Post Office Department,	217 00	
Advertising—Pictou,	6 00	
Yarmouth,	1 50	
	278 25	

June Quarter, 1860.

Printing—James Bowes and Sons,	302 50	
Advertising—At Halifax,	47 36	
“ Pictou,	6 00	
“ Yarmouth,	1 50	
	357 36	

September Quarter, 1860.

Printing—James Bowes & Sons,	272 00	
“ Do. Money Order Forms,	30 50	
Advertising—Halifax,	23 73	
“ Pictou,	6 00	
“ Yarmouth,	1 50	
	333 73	

Total for the year,	\$1,787 98
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VOUCHER I.—COALS, WOOD AND GAS.

December Quarter, 1859.

Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied to Halifax office,	£13 14 6	\$54 90
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March Quarter, 1860.

Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied to Halifax office,	\$84 60	84 60
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June Quarter, 1860.

Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas consumed at the Halifax office,	56 50	56 50
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September Quarter, 1860.

Paid D. Smart, for coals and wood for post office, Halifax, truckage, labour, sawing, &c.,	130	95	
Paid Gas Company for gas consumed at the general post office, Halifax,	42	90	
			173 85
Total for the year,			<u>\$369 85</u>

VOUCHER I.—REPAIRS.

Paid John Brander for carpenter's work done at the general post office, Halifax, in the quarter ended 31st Dec., 1859,	£2	2	6	\$8 50
				<u>\$8 50</u>
Total in the year,				<u>\$8 50</u>

VOUCHER K.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

December Quarter, 1859.

Petty disbursements made by the Postmaster General,	£14	1	3½	
Paid Mrs. McPherson, for affording accommodation to the Couriers, at Grandance, C.B.,	1	5	0	
				<u>\$61 26</u>

March Quarter, 1860.

Mrs. McPherson,				5 00
Owen Farrington, and 6 others for picking up and conveying to post office, Locke's Island, mails of steamship Hungarian,				22 00
Ambrose Allen, for conveying wrecked mails from Locke's Island to Sable River,				2 50
Edward Payzant, for conveying do. from Sable River to Shelburne,				4 00
Robert McIntosh, for conveying do. from Shelburne to Barrington,				6 00
Petty disbursements,				44 86
				<u>86 36</u>

June Quarter, 1860.

Petty disbursements made by the Postmaster General,	46	65	
Mrs. McPherson, for accommodation to Couriers, Grandance, C.B.,	5	00	
Mr. Churchill for rolling letter copying machine,	3	00	
Paid Messrs. Small and Inglis for extra duty, in consequence of suspension of Mr. Kerr,	89	56	
			144 21

September Quarter 1860.

Petty disbursements by the Postmaster General,	43	02	
Paid Deputy Commissary General Graham, for 25 shot boxes for copper coin,	14	97	
Mrs. McPherson for accommodation to Couriers, Grandance, C.B.,	5	00	
			62 99
Total for the year,			<u>\$354 82</u>

VOUCHER L.—PURCHASE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Discount of five per cent. allowed to Postmasters, Merchants, Stationers, and others on the purchase of Postage Stamps, for the four Quarters ended 30th Sept., 1860.

Quarter ended 31st December, 1859.

Name of Towns.	Amount.	Name of Towns,	Amount.
Halifax,	£10 8 0	Mill Village,	0 3 0
Albion Mines,	0 9 0	New Glasgow,	1 4 6
Amherst,	2 0 0	Newport,	1 0 0
Annapolis,	1 8 8	North Sydney,	0 0 9
Antigonish,	1 4 6	Parrsboro',	0 10 0
Arichat,	0 9 7½	Pictou,	2 8 1½
Aylesford,	0 7 5	Plaister Cove,	0 12 7½
Baddeck,	0 9 0	Port Hood,	0 7 0
Barrington,	0 15 9	Pugwash,	0 18 6
Berwick,	0 5 10½	Port Medway,	0 2 4½
Bridgetown,	1 0 0	River John,	0 3 9
Boularderie,	0 1 3	River Philip,	0 1 7½
Bridgewater,	0 9 0	Sandy Cove,	0 3 4½
Canning,	0 8 7½	Ship Harbour,	0 4 9½
Chester,	0 7 6	St. Ann's,	0 0 6
Cape Canso,	0 7 2	Shelburne,	0 12 1½
Digby,	0 17 2	Sherbrooke,	0 0 9
Durham,	0 2 7	Sydney,	0 10 6
Glenelg,	0 1 10½	Sydney Mines,	0 5 0
Guysboro',	0 19 0	Shubenacadie,	0 9 0
Hantsport,	0 4 6	Tatamagouche,	0 8 7½
Kentville,	1 10 0	Truro,	1 17 6
Lawrence Town,	0 5 4½	Upper Musquodoboit,	0 4 6
Liverpool,	1 10 4	Wallace,	0 8 4
Londonderry,	0 15 0	Weymouth,	0 16 6
Lower Horton,	0 5 4½	Windsor,	2 9 0
Lunenburg,	0 10 6	Wolfville,	0 18 0
Lower Stewiacke,	0 4 0	Walton,	0 2 0
Locke's Island,	0 5 6½	Westport,	0 3 0
Mabou,	0 6 0	Wilmot,	0 10 9½
Maitland,	0 5 0	Whycocomagh,	0 1 9
Margaree,	0 3 0	Yarmouth,	2 4 10½
McNair's Cove,	0 9 9		
Mahone Bay,	0 3 0		
			£49 12 6½

Quarter ended 31st March, 1860.

Halifax,	\$34 18	Durham,	10 31
Albion Mines,	1 98	Glenelg,	0 38
Amherst,	7 80	Guysboro',	3 60
Annapolis,	5 63	Hantsport,	0 84
Antigonish,	7 30	Kentville,	6 46
Arichat,	3 28	Lawrence Town,	1 68
Aylesford,	1 80	Liverpool,	7 70
Baddeck,	2 03	Londonderry,	3 30
Barrington,	3 65	Lower Horton,	1 67
Berwick,	1 06	Lunenburg,	1 50
Bridgetown,	4 00	Lower Stewiacke,	1 50
Boularderie,	0 10	Locke's Island,	1 54
Bridgewater,	1 75	Mabou,	1 20
Canning,	2 05	Maitland,	1 14
Chester,	1 50	Margaree,	0 40
Cape Canso,	1 25	Mahone Bay,	1 00
Digby,	4 10	Mill Village,	0 85

Name of Towns,	Amount.	Name of Towns,	Amount.
New Glasgow,	5 70	Sydney,	2 90
Newport,	4 00	Shubenacadie,	0 80
North Sydney,	0 20	Tatamagouche,	1 40
Parrsboro',	2 00	Truro,	8 90
Pictou,	10 77	Upper Musquodoboit,	1 30
Plaister Cove,	3 55	Wallace,	1 73
Port Hood,	0 70	Weymouth,	4 10
Pugwash,	3 44	Windsor,	12 00
Port Medway,	0 86	Wolfville,	5 80
Port Mulgrave,	0 74	Walton,	0 40
River John,	1 15	Westport,	1 00
River Philip,	0 41	Wilmot,	2 51
Sandy Cove,	1 08	Whycocomagh,	0 32
St. Ann's,	0 23	Yarmouth,	13 57
Shelburne,	2 70		
Sherbrooke,	0 82		
Ship Harbour,	1 13		
			<u>\$224 74</u>

Quarter ended 30th June, 1860.

Halifax,	\$24 15	North Sydney,	0 10
Albion Mines,	2 10	Parrsboro',	2 00
Amherst,	8 20	Pictou,	12 07
Annapolis,	4 80	Plaister Cove,	1 84½
Antigonish,	0 00	Port Hood,	0 60
Arichat,	3 11	Port Mulgrave,	3 31
Aylesford,	1 43	Pugwash,	2 77
Baddeck,	1 72	Port Medway,	0 67
Berwick,	0 86	River John,	1 01
Barrington,	3 89	River Phillip,	0 30½
Boulardarie,	0 25	Sandy Cove,	0 69
Bridgetown,	4 40	St. Margaret's Bay,	0 00
Bridgewater,	2 08	Ship Harbour,	0 80
Canning,	1 85	St. Peter's,	0 00
Chester,	1 35	St. Ann's,	0 00
Cape Canso,	1 93	Shelburne,	3 10
Clementsport,	0 00	Sherbrooke,	1 03
Digby,	3 10	Sydney,	2 00
English,	0 38	Sydney Mines,	0 00
Durham,	0 51½	Shubenacadie,	1 40
Glenelg,	0 41	Tatamagouche,	1 50
Guysboro',	4 60	Truro,	7 00
Hantsport,	0 80	Upper Musquodoboit,	1 25
Kentville,	5 49	Upper Stewiacke,	0 00
Lawrence Town,	1 25	Wallace,	2 61
Liverpool,	8 10	Weymouth,	2 50
Londonderry,	3 30	Windsor,	12 20
Lower Horton,	1 46	Wolfville,	5 80
Lunenburg,	1 65	Walton,	0 80
Lower Stewiacke,	1 00	Westport,	1 60
Locke's Island,	1 45	West River,	0 00
Mabour,	1 20	Wilmot,	1 84
Maitland,	1 20	Whycocomagh,	0 25
Margaree,	1 20	Yarmouth,	7 60
Middle Musquodoboit,	0 00		
Mahone Bay,	0 90		
Mill Village,	0 68		
New Glasgow,	5 70		
Newport,	4 20		
			<u>\$189 35½</u>

Quarter ended 30th September, 1860.

Name of Towns.	Amount.	Name of Towns.	Amount.
Halifax,	36 70	Newport,	1 70
Albion Mines,	2 10	North Sydney,	0 30
Amherst,	7 46	Parrsboro',	2 00
Annapolis,	5 55	Pictou,	13 05
Antigonish,	0 00	Plaister Cove,	2 07
Arichat,	5 12	Port Hood,	1 00
Aylesford,	1 14	Pugwash,	3 78
Baldleck,	1 54	Port Medway,	0 67
Barrington,	2 93	Port Mulgrave,	3 66
Berwick,	1 16	River John,	0 73
Bridgetown,	2 85	River Phillip,	0 41
Boulardarie,	0 27½	Sandy Cove,	0 91
Bridgewater,	2 30	St. Margaret's Bay,	0 00
Canning,	1 65	St. Peter's,	0 00
Chester,	1 55	Shelburne,	2 42
Cape Canso,	1 87	Sherbrooke,	0 57
Clementsport,	0 00	Ship Harbour,	0 51
Digby,	3 45	Sydney,	2 10
Durham,	0 72½	Sydney Mines,	3 60
English Town,	1 23	Shubenacadie,	1 20
Guysboro',	4 53	Tatamagouche,	1 80
Glenelg,	0 68	Truro,	8 60
Hantsport,	0 82½	Upper Musquoboit,	1 05
Kentville,	6 07	Upper Stewiacke,	0 00
Lawrence Town,	1 25	Wallace,	2 38
Liverpool,	7 69	Weymouth,	3 60
Londonderry,	3 70	Windsor,	13 02
Lower Horton,	1 44	Wolfville,	6 60
Lunenburg,	2 14	Walton,	0 32
Lower Stewiacke,	1 30	Westport,	0 80
Locke's Island,	1 42	West River,	0 00
Mahou,	0 58	Wilmot,	2 00
Maitland,	1 20	Whycocomagh,	0 45
Margaree,	0 50	Yarmouth,	11 15
Middle Musquoboit,	0 00		
Mahone Bay,	0 52		\$213 95
Mill Village,	1 48		
Milton,	0 87½	Total for the year,	\$826 55½
New Glasgow,	5 70		

VOUCHER M.—POSTAGE STAMPS.

Amount of sums paid for Postage Stamps, during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

1860.

May 29th. The American Bank Note Company of New York—

Engraving Steel Plate 100 Stamps, 1 cents,	\$100
Ditto. ditto. 100 5 cents,	100
Ditto. ditto. 100 10 "	100
Ditto. ditto. 100 12½ "	100
	<hr/>
	\$400 00
Printing 2,500 Impressions, 100 Stamps of 1 cent,	
" 7,500 Do. 100 Stamps, 5 cents,	
" 5,000 Do. 100 do. 10 "	
" 2,000 Do. 100 do. 12½ "	

17,000 at 25 cents per 1000.

425 00

Oct. 6th.	A. B. Note Company,—		
	Engraving steel plate, 100 stamps 8½ cents,	100 00	
	Printing 2000 impressious, ditto.	50 00	
		<hr/>	150 00
			<hr/>
	E. G. Fuller—Expenses incurred in forwarding postage stamps by Expresses from New York to Halifax.		\$975 00
			16 50
			<hr/>
	Total in the year,		\$991 50

VOUCHER N.

Account of travelling expenses incurred in the service of the Post Office Department in the year ended 30th September, 1860.

Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General, from 25th August to 15th Sept., 1860.

To personally inspecting the main post road between the capital and Sydney, C. B.; and to ascertain whether the mail contractor on the line was carrying out the terms of his contract, as regards "time" and "appurtenances," &c. &c. as recommended by the Post Office Committee of last session. Also, to visit several of the more remote post offices in the Island of Cape Breton.

\$110 00

22 Days at 25s. per day, £27 10 0

\$110 00

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

REPORT No. 8.

Report of all allowances made to Mail Contractors in Nova Scotia beyond the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts during the year ended the 30th September, 1860, with the reason for the same; specifying the route, the name of the contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the date of commencement of additional service and additional allowance therefore.

Route.		Name of Contractor.	Original service provided by Contract.	Original Price.	Additional service required.	Date of commencement of Additional service.	Additional allowance for same.
FROM	TO						
Antigonish,	{ Cape George via } { Malignant Cove. }	John Boyd,	{ To convey a semi-weekly } { mail from Antigonish to } { Cape George via Malignant } { Cove, }	\$104 00	{ To accommodate the pub- } { lic courier after leav- } { ing Cape George returns } { by a different route. }	Octr. 1, 1859.	\$40 00
Durham,	{ New Larig, Lime } { Rock and New } { Gairloch. }	W. McKean,	{ To convey a weekly mail } { from Durham to New } { Larig and Lime Rock. }	104 00	{ Route extended to New } { Gairloch. }	"	36 00
Lunenburg,	{ Cross Roads La } { Have & Kings- } { bury. }	Nath. Kaulback,	{ To convey weekly mail } { fm Lunenburg to Cross } { Roads, LaHave, }	50 00	{ Route extended to } { Kingsbury. }	June 1, 1860.	6 50
Liverpool,	Port Medway.	Spencer Cohoon,	{ Liverpool to Port Med- } { way, semi-weekly, }	120 00	Increased to a tri-weekly.	July 1, 1860.	40 00
Halifax,	{ Guysborough to } { Port Mulgrave. }	Tim. Archibald,	{ To convey semi-weekly } { mail from Halifax to } { Guysborough, }	1899 73	{ Route extended to Port } { Mulgrave. }	"	200 00
St. Peter's,	{ L'Ardoise and } { Grand River. }	John Jackson,	{ To convey a weekly mail } { fm St. Peter's to L'Ar- } { doise and Grand River. }	76 00	Increased to a semi-weekly.	"	8 00
Shubenacadie,	Maitland & Noel.	Thomas O'Brien,	{ To convey a tri-weekly } { mail from Shubenacadie } { to Maitland, }	226 00	Route extended to Noel.	"	24 00

Report of allowances to Mail Contractors—Continued.

Route.		Name of Contractor.	Original service provided by Contract.	Original Price.	Additional service required.	Date of commencement of additional service.	Additional allowance for same.
FROM	TO						
Lunenburg,	{ Cross Roads, La Have & Kingsbury. }	George Gehlert,	{ To convey a weekly mail from Lunenburg to cross roads LaHave & Kingsbury. }	56 50	{ Increased to semi-weekly } as far as cross road. }	July 1, 1860.	20 00
Sydney,	Sydney Mines.	John Comerford,	{ To convey a tri-weekly mail between Sydney and Sydney Mines. }	208 00	{ Contractor to remain at Sydney till arrival of the Halifax mail. }	"	92 00
Barrington.	{ Port Latour and Clyde River via N.W. Creek and D. Thomas, }	John Hogg,	{ To convey a weekly mail from Barrington to Port Latour. }	69 00	{ Route extended fm Port Latour Clyde River via N.W. Creek & D Thomas }	"	39 00
Sable River,	{ Locke's Island Lewis Head and East side of Ragged Islands, }	James Dunlop,	{ To convey a semi-weekly mail from Sable River to Locke's Island & weekly mail to Lewis Head and E. side Ragged Islands }	218 00	{ Increased to a tri-weekly } mail to Locke's Island, }	"	53 81
Cape North,	Bay St. Lawrence,	Angus McIntosh,	{ To convey a weekly mail from the Sugar Loaf O., North to Bay St. Law. }	28 00	{ Courier to start from W. office, C. North & Sugar Loaf to Bay St. Law. }	"	8 00
Newport Station,	Newport P. Office,	Hugh Ross,	{ To convey a semi-weekly mail from Newport Station to Newport P. O. }	48 00	Increased to tri-weekly mail	"	24 00
Musquodoboit Harbor,	{ Ship Harbor and } { Sheet Harbor, }	Jacob Tracey,	{ To convey a weekly mail from Musquodoboit harbor to Ship Harbor. }	92 00	{ Route extended to } Sheet Harbpr. }	"	88 00

REPORT No. 9:
Report of New Post and Way Offices, established in Nova Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

Name of Office.	Whether Post or Way Office.	County.	Name of Officer.	Date when Duties commenced.
Ship Harbour, Milton,	Post Office,	Inverness,	Peter Paint,	1st October, 1859,
Saw Mill Creek, Maitland,	“	Queen's,	Ruben G. Freeman,	1st July, 1860,
Parrsboro' Shore, Forks, Middle River, Head of Tide, River Phillip, Lakelands, Parrsboro' Township, Martin's River,	Way Office,	Annapolis, Ditto.	George Wells, Abraham Thomas, William Grant,	1st October, 1859,
Kempton, Salmon River, East Side of Pubnico Harbour, Cape North,	“	Cumberland, Pictou,	Alex. McDonald;	“
Head of St. Margaret's Bay, Gilbert Cove,	“	Cumberland, Ditto.	George Gilroy, Edward Brown,	“
Bequille,	“	Lunenburg, Chester,	Joseph Strumm, Alex. S. Kingley;	1st January, 1860,
Steam Mill Village, Jackson's Mills, Grandique Ferry, Sky Glen,	“	Shelburne, Victoria,	J. C. Anderson,	1st February, “
Forks, Baddeck, Halfway Brook, Lower Selmah, Gay's River Road, Glen Road,	“	Halifax, Digby,	Neil McCaskill, J. P. Ingles,	1st March, “
	“	Annapolis, King's,	J. C. Anderson,	1st May, “
	“	Ditto.	Neil McCaskill,	1st June, “
	“	Richmond, Inverness,	J. P. Ingles,	1st July, “
	“	Victoria, Colchester,	Lazarus Mallet, Alfred Hoyt,	“
	“	Hants, Halifax, Sydney,	Hugh Patterson, George Webster,	“
	“		David Fraser,	“
	“		James Smith,	“
	“		Andrew Watson,	“
	“		William Fisher,	“
	“		William Creelman,	“
	“		R. B. Taylor,	“
	“		C. McGilroy,	“

Report of New Post and Way Offices.—(continued.)

Name of Office.	Whether Post or Way Office.	County.	Name of Officer.	Date when Duties commenced.
New Cannan, Little River Shore, Pope's Harbour, Chebogue, French River, or Lindsey's Falls, Milford Haven Bridge, Toney River, Kempt Bridge, Samboro.	Way Office, " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Cumberland, Sydney, Halifax, Yarmouth, Pictou, Guysboro', Pictou, Yarmouth, Halifax.	Blair Wood, James Randall, Christy McDonald, Ansell Robbins, Christy McDonald, William Tony, James Elliot, David Randall, James Smith,	1st July, 1860, " " " " " " " " " " 1st August, 1860, " " " "

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch,

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 10.

Report of New Post Routes established during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

NAME OF ROUTE.		When Established.	No. of trips per week.
From	To		
Lower South River, by Monk's Head and Pomquet } Forks,	Lower South River,	1st July, 1860.	Once.
New Canaan,	Parrsborough,	"	"
Piotou,	River John <i>via</i> Shore Road,	"	"
Head of Jordan River,	Thorburne,	"	"
Little River;	Little River Shore,	"	Three.
Noel,	Burntcoat,	"	Once.
Noel,	Kennetcook Corner,	"	"

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Brauch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 10.—(continued.)

Report of Post Routes discontinued within the year ended 30th September, 1860, shewing in the case of each route discontinued the cause of the proceeding.

POST ROUTES.		Service. — Times per week	Date of discontinuance.	Reasons for Discontinuance.
From	To			
Maitland,	Selmah,	Once.	30th June.	{ Route not now required. Service extended from Maitland to Noel; courier passing by Selmah.
Maitland,	The Gore via Kennetcook,	Twice.	30th June.	{ A direct route recommended between Maitland and the Gore.
Canning, Pero,	Scott's Bay, Canning,	Once.	30th June.	{ These routes recommended to be altered, to start from Canning, East Pero, and Canning to East Medford.
Aylesford, Aylesford, Aylesford,	Morden, Morden Road, &c. Sand Hill and Dempsey's Corner,	Once. Once.	30th June. 30th June.	{ New mail route established in place of that enumerated, viz.:—Aylesford to Morden and Willis Foster's, and Aylesford to South West part of township.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT, No. 11,

Report of New Post and Way Offices discontinued and closed within the year ended 30th September, 1860, shewing the case of each Office discontinued or closed and the reason for so doing.

Post or Way Office.	Name of Office.	Country.	When closed.	Reasons for closing.
Way Office,	Aspy Bay, C.B.,	Victoria,	24th October, 1859,	{ Way Office keeper careless and inattentive, correspondence forwarded on Sugar Loaf Way Office.
“	Meagher's Grant,	Halifax,	8th February, 1860,	{ Office not required, correspondence forwarded on Little River, Middle Musquodoboit Way Office.
“	Sugar Loaf,	Victoria,	30th June, 1860,	{ Office re-established at Cape North.
“	Forks, St. Margaret's Bay,	Halifax,	ditto,	{ Office removed to Head of St. Margaret's Bay.
“	Aylesford, West,	King's,	ditto,	{ Way Office keeper declines to act.
“	Plainfields,	Pictou,	ditto,	{ Yields no revenue.
“	Saw Mill Brook,	Pictou,	ditto,	{ Can be supplied from Roger's Hill, W. O.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 12.

Report of curtailment of expenses effected by the Post Office Department within the year ended 30th September, 1860; specifying in each case the route to which the curtailment relates, the name of the contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the reasons of the curtailments, the amount of reduction of price, and the date from which the curtailments took effect.

NAME OF ROUTE.		Name of original contractor.	Original service provided by contract.	Original price.	Reasons of curtailment.	Reduction made in price for same.	Date of commencement of reduction.
From	To						
St. John,	{ Windsor and Digby by packet,	King & Brother.	{ To convey a mail twice a week from St. John to Windsor and Digby. The Windsor service to commence with the opening and terminating with the closing of the navigation; and the Digby service the whole year, with the privilege of the contractor keeping up the route with a sailing packet, during the months of January, February, and March.	\$4000	{ The service recommended by the post office committee to be paid out of general funds and not from funds of post office department.	\$4000 00	April 1, 1860.
Guysboro',	{ Port Mulgrave via Glen Road.	Theop. Eaton.	To convey a semi-weekly mail.	\$228	{ Reduced to weekly mail in consequence of main route being extended to Port Mulgrave from Guysboro', by the contractor, Tin. Archibald.	\$80 00	July 1, 1860.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 13.

Report of all cases occurring within the year ended 30th September, 1860, of the abstract or loss of letters containing money, sent through the Post Office in Nova Scotia,—showing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of the proceedings instituted by the department.

By whom Mailed.	When Mailed.	Where Mailed.	Stated contents of Letters.	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the department.
				Name.	Place.		
C. E. Hatchford,	8th Aug. 1859.	Amherst.	\$64 00	T. & F. Blyssce.	St. John.	{ Not received at } destination.	{ After every enquiry had been exhausted for the tracing of the letter, it was subsequently returned from the dead letter office Washington, Mr. Hatchford having directed it to Boston, Mass., instead of St. John.
John McTurdy,	28d Jan. 1860.	Chatham, N. B.	78 00	Abram. Patterson.	Pictou.	do. do.	{ Letter tampered with at Amherst Post Office, amount made good by Postmaster.
The Hon. Wm. Young,	2d Feb. "	Halifax.	40 00	Mrs. Turnbull,	Bay de Chaleur.	do. do.	{ Letter traced to Bay Chaleur, Postmaster at which place, had for safe keeping, placed it in a lock-up safe, and forgotten the circumstance. Subsequently returned to Mr. Young.
Not stated,	3d March. "	Belfast, P. E. I.	12 00	John McLeod,	Port Mulgrave.	Only \$8 received.	{ Letter supposed only to have contained \$8 00.
James Ross,	17th March, "	North Sydney,	14 00	Rev. John Chase,	Wolville.	\$2 only received.	{ No evidence show how or where abstraction occurred.
Rev. Geo. Roddick,	About April 18.	Durham,	8 00	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.	Halifax.	{ Not received at } destination.	{ No trace owing to want of Registration.
Rev. Mr. Creed,	About April 19.	Aylesford,	4 00	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.	Halifax.	do. do.	{ No trace, owing to want of Registration.

Report of abstraction of Money Letters, &c.—(continued.)

By whom Mailed.	When Mailed.	Where Mailed.	Stated contents of Letters.	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the department.
				Name.	Place.		
John Scott,	4th Feb. 1860.	Lunenburg,	9 00	J. Bourinott, Esq) M. P. P.,)	Halifax,	(Not received at) (destination.)	{ It appears that the letter stated to contain the money was forwarded in a Newspaper addressed to Postmaster of Sydney, but not being Registered no further trace can be obtained.
John Totty,	29th May, "	Shelburne,	4 00	Wm. Cunabell,	Halifax,	do. do.	{ It is supposed this letter was delivered to Mr. Cunabell's boy, who was in the habit of receiving his correspondence, if so, it has either been suppressed or lost, it cannot be traced, not being Registered.
aniel McDonald.	16th Sep. "	Antigonish,	12 00	Robert Harvey,	Truro,	do. do.	{ Enquiry unsuccessful, no trace owing to want of Registration.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 14.

Report of all fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of Mail Contractors for failing to deliver the mails, or for any other cause; shewing the name of the contractor, the nature of the offence, the route on which it occurred, the amount of fine, the time when it was imposed and whether the fine has been remitted and for what reason, during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

NAME OF ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Fine.	Amount.	Whether remitted and for what reasons.
From	To					
West River,	{ Plaster Cove and Sydney including Guysborough,	Wm. Cunard,	{ Mail driver drunk; ordered to be dismissed—Mails delayed.	December 19, 1859.	\$20 00	Not remitted.
Plaster Cove,	{ Port Hood and Margaree,	E. Dalhenty,	{ Mails delayed, and not conveyed according to the terms of contract.	April 9, 1860.	20 00	Not remitted.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

REPORT NO. 15.

Return shewing the number of Letters received at and despatched from the Dead Letter Office, Halifax, during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

RECEIVED FROM THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.	No.
From Great Britain,	658
United States,	1924
Canada,	90
New Brunswick,	580
Prince Edward Island,	60
Provincial Post Offices,	7704
DESPATHED TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.	
To Great Britain,	1292
United States,	1119
Canada,	108
New Brunswick,	290
Prince Edward Island,	85
Writers in Nova Scotia,	2981
Destroyed for want of names or residence, and writers refusing to pay postage for the returned letters,	5141
Total	22,032

A. WOODGATE,

Postmaster General.

T. SOUTHALL,

Dead Letter Branch.

Return of letters of value received at the Dead Letter Office, Halifax, during the year ended 30th September, 1860, and how disposed of.

Name and address of writer.	To whom addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Mary McKinnon, Antigonish, Maria South, Proctor's Lane, D. McNaughton, North Sydney, Samuel Strong, Halifax, Chambers & Blanchard, Truro, Chambers & Blanchard, Truro, N. T. Butterfield, Hamilton, Ber. S. Routh, Bermuda, Gilbert & Burrows, Bermuda, Elisha Stevens, Truro, A. S., Charlottetown, P. E. I. E. P. Anthoine, St. Pierre, N.F., N. R. Perry, Berbice, Tremain Twining, Halifax, J. Whitman & Son, Halifax, P. Walsh, Halifax,	J. D. McKinnon, Geelong, Aust., R. McVigor, Pleasant Creek, Aus., D. McNaughton, Melbourne, Aus., W. Smith & Sons, Manchester, GB., Brandon, Bros. & Co, London, Brandon, Bros. & Co, London, C. W. & W. Gray, London, C. H. J. Routh, Esq., London, Shorten & Co, London, James Wilson, Cornwallis, D. McDonald, Suth'landshire, Scot. Mrs. Anthoine, Jersey, Chnl. IIs. Mrs. R. N. Perry, Liverpool, Miss H. Twining, Roxbury, A. W. Wheelock, Boston, Mrs. M. A. O'Conner, Mother Supr. St. Catherine's Convent, N. Y., D. French, Montreal, George Berne, Casimboque, D. Liblong, Pansac, W. Bell, Senr., New Annan, J. Murray, Shubenacadie, Thomas McCaslands, J. Whitman & Son, St. John, N.F., J. Paterson, Esq., London, Miss M. E. Phinney, Danvers, Mass. R. Johnson, Quebec, F. Reagan, Halifax,	Draft £20 stg., N. Bank of Aust., <i>Nil</i> , Registered, <i>Nil</i> , Registered, Draft £100, Union Bank, London, Draft £30 do. Commissariat draft £114 4 4 stg. Draft £54 stg., do. £5 stg. Commissariat draft £100 stg. £30. Bill of Exchange for £11 1 0 Draft for Trois Centimes, 2d of Exchange, for £60 stg. One gold dollar, A draft for \$28 93, Daguerotype, A one pound note, A Bank cheque for £12, A five shilling cheque, One pound note, <i>Nil</i> , Registered, 2 Invoices of cargo, Bill of Exchange for £20 15 6 Bill for \$20, Bank of N. Y., <i>Nil</i> , Registered, <i>Nil</i> , Registered,	Returned to writer 14th September, 1859. Ditto. Ditto. Returned to writer 24th September, 1859. Do. 4th November, 1859. Do. do. Returned to writer at Bermuda, 10th Novr. Ditto. Ditto. Returned to write, 25th November, 1859. Returned to P. M. Genl., P. E. Island, Nov. 30. Returned to writer, 2nd Dec., 1859. Do. do. Do. 8th Dec., 1859. Do. 9th Dec., 1859. Do. 13th Dec., 1859. Returned to Dead L. O., London, Dec. 28, '59. Returned to writer, 2nd January, 1860. Do. do. Do. 5th January, 1860. Do. do. Do. 11th January, 1860. Do. do. Do. do. Ret'd. to Postmaster, Wilmot, for writer, Jan. 16. Destroyed, party having left Truro, Jan. 16, '60. Returned to writer, 20th January, 1860.

Return of letters received at Dead Letter Office, &c.—(Continued.)

Name and address of writer.	To whom addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Letter from England unopened.	T. Malcom, Chester,	Unknown, Registered,	Ret'd. to D. L. O. London, 20th. Jan'y, 1860.
Not known,	T. Norris, Sydney,	Unknown, Registered,	Ditto.
David Murry, jr.	E. J. Cunningham, Guysboro',	Three Bank notes, value, £1 10,	Returned to writer, 30th. January, 1860.
Susan E. Frost, Halifax,	Miss A. Caton, St. John, N.B.	A \$3 bill, Bank St. Stephen's, N.B.	Delivered to P. Gent., writer not to be found.
C. E. Ratchford, Amherst,	T. & F. Buysee, Boston,	\$64 in Bank notes,	Returned to writer, 30th. Jan'y, 1860.
Ellen Dwyer, Bedford,	J. Dwyer, St. Paul's, Minasota,	A \$5 bill, Walley Bank,	Do. do.
John Tobin & Co., Halifax,	C. Tolman & Co, Boston,	Draft for \$80,	Do. do.
A. McLeod & Co., Halifax,	E. C. Hamner, New York,	Draft on Boston for \$50,	Do. do.
R. C. Atkinson, Shediac, N.B.	J. Dewine, Windsor,	\$1 note, Westmoreland Bank,	Returned to P. Gent., N.B., 1st. Feb'y, 1860.
R. C. Bishop, Clarence co., Ann.	F. H. Bishop, Bangor, Maine,	A \$4 bill,	Returned to writer, 3d. February, 1860.
N. T. Hill, Halifax,	D. F. Russell, Boston, Mass.	A note of hand for \$200.	Do. do.
Wm. Ives, Pictou,	W. McKinnon, 15 Camd. St., Bosto.	A draft for \$68,	Do. do.
H. Lancheran, Milton, Queen's,	W. Starr, Toronto, C.W.	2 notes of hand £2 10 & £15 5 8	Do. do.
Benj. Tooker, Yarmouth,	J. F. Tooker, Dalhousie, N.S.,	£1 Province note,	Do. do.
Wm. Kidston, Junr., Baddeck,	Jacob S. Hart, Roxbury, Mass.	£3 notes,	Do. do.
Danl. McLeod, Pugwash,	Henry Wilkinson, Gage Town,	Note of hand for £10,	8th Feb'y, 1860.
Mary A. Lisks, Port Medway,	Isaac Walker, St. John, N.B.	A daguerotype,	Do. do.
James Miller, Canso,	William Hunter, Miramichi,	Note of hand for £45 ev.	16th do.
M. H. Richey, Halifax,	J. W. Hutchinson, Liverpool,	A bonus certificate for £18,	16th March, 1860.
J. Cappe, St. Thomas, W. I.	Samuel Cappe, New York,	Draft, Bank St. Thomas for \$25,	Do. do.
George Bayne, Halifax,	J. Clarke, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.	Check for \$48 15, Bank B.N.A.,	Ret'd. to D. L. O., London, 10th April, 1860.
John M. Brown, Halifax,	Mrs. M. E. Gray, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Order on D.R. DeWolf, N.Y. \$30,	Returned to writer, 13th April, 1860.
M. E. Bowton, Halifax,	M. L. Hawkins & Co, Boston,	Two \$1 notes & 1 British shilling,	Do. do.
Ellen Dwyer, Bedford,	J. Dwyer, St. Paul's, Minasota,	\$5 note, Walley Bank,	Do. do.
Samuel Porter, Yarmouth,	Mrs. Hannah Curry, Lynn, Mass.	Two \$3 notes and \$1 in gold,	14th do.
S. L. Freeman, Halifax,	Joseph P. Freeman, Boston, Mass.	First of Exch'ge. \$272 12 Boston,	18th do.
D. Oaks, Truro,	Mrs. P. Oaks, Halifax,	A Provincial note for 20s.	Do. do.
James Zwickler, Chester.	Stephen Mack, Mills Village,	A note of hand for £3 3 6.	Do. do.
Bella Caldwell, Cornwallis,	Miss Mary Cochran, Windsor,	A British silver sixpence,	26th do.
Jonathan Borden, Lower Horton,	J. W. Evans, St. John, N.B.,	A Prov. note for £1, & \$1 in gold,	27th do.
Geo. Little & Co., Demerara,	S. L. Smith, care of N. Freeman, } Liverpool, N.S., }	A cheque £10 4 8 Bank. Br. Gua.	28th do.

No Name.	Mrs. Mary Peters, Chelsea, Mass.	A Bill of Exchange for \$28 20,	No name or address, delivered to P. General
Wm. Urquhart, Pictou,	One Bank note \$5 one do. \$3, } do. do. \$1, in gold \$1, total \$19, }	Messrs. D. & A. Urquhart, ship } Robert Hastings, Boston, }	Returned to the writer 10th May, 1860.
George Kelsey, St. John,	Miss Julia A. McDonald, Grand } Joggins, Ann. Co. }	Three \$1 notes, St. Peter's Bank,	Do. 17th do.
Dianna Phillips, Truro,	Mrs. S. Good, Liverpool, N S.	A Provincial note for 20s.	Do. 18th do.
Wm. Millin, Granville Ferry,	Mrs. J. Millin, Millish Is. N. B.	A Bank note \$1,	Do. 9th June, 1860.
A. Fraser, Port Mulgrave,	E. S. Cunningham, Guys-shope,	A Bank note £5, do. \$5,	Do. 12th do.
Maggie Hammond, Yarmouth,	J. Marcell, Aspinwall, N. Y.	No value letters,	Do. 27th do.
James Scott, Halifax,	Lieut. W. Bell, R.N., Bermuda,	An order for £3 stg.,	Do. do.
William Thompson, Newport,	Bruce McDonald, Walton,	Two Promissory notes £6 5,	Do. 2nd July, 1860.
C. D. Hunter & Co., Halifax,	Stedman & Fuller, Lowell, Mass.	A Bill of Exchange for \$72 45,	Do. 5th do.
Sarah Adams, Halifax,	George Adams, Savannah, Georgia,	2 coin value 6 cents.	Do. do.
Thomas Brown, Halifax,	A. Brown, 138 North Wharf, Phila.,	Order \$55, favor A. Brown, Phil.	Do. do.
Fred. B. Braun, Halifax,	F. Steuzel, Boston,	A Provincial, note 20s,	Do. 24th do.
H. McIntosh, Halifax,	J. McLellan, Md. Gloucester, Eng,	Bill Exch. £32, Deacon & Co, Lon.	Do. 26th do.
James B. Monaghan, Halifax,	Prof. Ellison, 151 Strand, London,	Two British Shillings,	Do. 21st August, 1860.
Webber Smith, Halifax,	Mr. Shaw, Falmouth,	An order for £2 1 8	Do. 4th September, 1860.
Letter unopened,	Henry Levoy, Halifax,	Not known, Registered,	Do. do.
Letter unopened,	Henry Levoy, Halifax,	Not known, Registered,	Do. do.
Letter unopened,	Geo. Arbout, Halifax,	Not known, Registered,	Do. do.
Letter unopened,	Mrs. Mary Kavanagh, Halifax,	Not known, Registered,	Do. Washington, Sept. '60.
Letter unopened,	George Volent, Halifax,	Not known, Registered,	Do. do.

RECAPITULATION.—Number of Letters containing Money,

24	\$167 93
19	2788 15
8	1012 00
7	600 00
21	
79	\$4518 92

T. SOUTHWALL,
Dead Letter Branch,

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 17.

Return shewing the Money Order Office in operation during the year ending 30th September, 1860, the County where each Office is situated, the number and amount of Orders issued and paid, the commission accruing thereon at each Office respectively, distinguishing with respect to the commission, the proportion allowed to the Postmaster, and the proportion accruing to the Revenue in each case.

Names of Money Order Offices.	County.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Commission accruing to Revenue.	No. of Orders paid.	Amount of orders paid.	Commission allowed to Postmasters.
Amherst,	Cumberland,	19	\$324 60	\$0 95	6	\$74 05	\$0 95
Antigonish,	Sydney,	88	1924 10	4 40	59	623 66	4 40
Annapolis,	Annapolis,	109	1623 32½	5 45	22	298 00	5 45
Arichat,	Richmond,	717	13226 75½	35 85	20	296 56	35 85
Baddeck,	Victoria,	300	6707 48	15 00	8	101 42	15 00
Digby,	Digby,	118	2144 52	5 90	8	41 20	5 90
Guysboro',	Guysboro',	191	3325 50	9 55	11	149 60	9 55
Halifax,	Halifax,	143	2091 78	14 30	2370	42316 24½	
Kentville,	King's,	26	392 05	1 30	28	492 50	1 30
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	12	132 01	0 60	12	187 77	0 60
Liverpool,	Queen's,	213	3118 42	10 65	24	287 37	10 65
Pictou,	Pictou,	52	691 74	2 60	71	952 91	2 60
Port Hood,	Inverness,	134	2013 81	6 70	13	191 88	6 70
Shelburne,	Shelburne,	27	294 73	1 35	5	73 85	1 35
Sydney,	Cape Breton,	477	8546 30	23 85	41	651 02	23 85
Truro,	Colchester,	81	1427 97	4 05	52	779 39	4 05
Windsor,	Hants,	131	2287 94	6 55	27	369 79	6 55
Yarmouth.	Yarmouth.	67	877 55	3 35	44	637 63	3 35
		2095	\$51150 58	\$152 40	2816	\$48524 84½	\$138 10

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, Junr.,
Superintendent.
Post Office, Money Order Branch, 28th January 1861.

APPENDIX No. 12.

LOAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

RETURN IN ANSWER TO THE REQUISITION FOLLOWING, MADE BY THE
HONORABLE MR. ALMON IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

“The members of the Government are requested to lay on the Table of the House all Correspondence which may have taken place between the Provincial Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with relation both to the Act Chap. 11, 1858, to carry out the provisions of an Act to authorize a Loan for the construction of Railways within the Province, as far as relates to the City of Halifax, and to the Protest of the City Council—the observations of the Attorney General when the said Act was forwarded for Her Majesty’s assent.

Likewise the Minutes of Council, which may have been made with reference to the said Act, and also to the said Protest of the City Council.”

1st. Copy of a Despatch dated 25th August, 1858, No. 70, from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The acknowledgement of the receipt of the foregoing Despatch is dated 20th September, 1858.

2nd. Extract from the observations of the Attorney General, dated 5th August, 1858, on the Acts passed in the Session of the General Assembly of Nova Scotia in 1858.

[COPY.]

No. 70. (Legislative.)

Government House, Halifax, 25th August, 1858.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit for the information of Her Majesty’s Government a copy, certified under the Great Seal of the Province, of the Acts passed in the last Session of the Legislature, together with the Attorney General’s Report thereon.

2. Two of these Acts, viz: An Act, entitled, “An Act to carry out the provision of an Act to authorize a loan for the construction of Railways within the Province, so far as relates to the City of Halifax; and an Act, entitled, “An Act for the Relief of Stephen Selden.” having been petitioned against by the City of Halifax,—I now enclose these petitions, together with special reports from the Attorney General.

3. It does not appear to me that the grounds upon which the Corporation of Halifax formed their opposition to these Acts are such as would render it desirable that Her Majesty should withhold her consent.

4. The Act authorizing a loan for Railway purposes is one which has frequently been before the Legislature—it passed the House of Assembly unanimously, and was carried by a large majority in the Council.

5. The Bill for the relief of Stephen Selden is intended to remove a technical objection, by which he is prevented from obtaining compensation

APPENDIX.—LOAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

for his house, which was pulled down, in order to arrest the progress of a most destructive fire, and by which means, in all probability, a large portion of the Town was saved.

6. The other copies of the Acts will be transmitted by an early opportunity addressed as directed in a Circular from the Colonial Office, of the 20th June, 1857.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) **MULGRAVE.**

The Right Honble. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart. &c., &c., &c.

Extract from the observations of the Attorney General, dated 5th August, 1858, on the Acts passed in the Session of the General Assembly of Nova Scotia in 1858:

“Chapter 11. This Act forms the subject of a separate Report.”

NOTE.—No copy of the Report is in this office, nor does any Minute of Council on the subject of the Act, or of the Protest referred to, appear.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

25th March, 1861.

APPENDIX No. 13.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The joint committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly appointed to examine the public accounts, have examined the same, and the vouchers therewith submitted, and beg to report as follows :

By the Receiver General's accounts, the balance in his hands at the close of the year was, \$44123 50 ; of which amount \$27196 92 belongs to railway construction, representing bonds sold in London and Nova Scotia, and used for the payment of interest, the balance, say \$16296 58 to general revenue.

Your committee find that the revenue from Excise duties for 1860 amount to \$671421 20, shewing an increase, which has arisen principally upon brandy, rum, tea, wines. The 5 and 10 per cents. amount to \$96475 73, whilst the decrease, which is upon molasses, distillery licenses, and whiskey, amount to \$17065 85, shewing a net increase in favor of 1860 over 1859 of \$79409 88.

The Light duties collected during the past year amount to \$30713 90, against \$29098 80, to Dec. 31st 1859, shewing a balance in favor of 1860 of \$1615 10.

There appears to be due from Collectors of Excise and Light Duties deceased or removed from office, about the same amount as reported last year, say \$2254. The committee would again call the attention of the government to have them collected, or if not available written off.

The old excise bonds reported last year, amounted to \$5346 50, as being in the hands of the Attorney General since 1851, (an abstract of which has been handed in and carefully examined); your committee in their judgment have no hesitation in saying they are entirely valueless, and should be written off.

To this report your committee append a statement of the amounts due from the Collectors of Excise, Light, and Impost duties, to the 31st Dec. 1860. By this it appears there remained in the hands of these officers (including the amount due by collectors removed or deceased) \$38287 20, of which sum they have since paid \$29946 68, leaving still in their hands \$8340 52, that is to say in old collectors' hands \$3324 93, and present officers' hands \$5015 58.

(See Appendix—A.)

The proceeds from the casual and territorial revenue, are as follows:—

Amount paid into the treasury.		\$29308 30
From mining associations, Sydney and Pictou,	24018 65	
From other mines for 1859,	1044 32	
Fees from Secretary's Office,	4245 33	
	\$29308 30	

(See Appendix—B.)

CROWN LANDS.

The gross proceeds of Crown Lands sold and applied for during 1860, amounted to,		\$20846 28
Received from mining licenses,		1300 00
Received for searches,		21 35
	Gross proceeds,	\$22167 63

Deduct charges.		
Paid deputy surveyors,		\$8638 93
Registration of deeds,		247 80
Rejected petitions,		2698 42
Incidental expenses,		1483 47
Rejected mineral applications,		190 00
On trespasses to seizing officers,		33 93
		13292 55
	Net proceeds	\$8875 08

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has received from the treasury,		
towards payment of the above charges,		\$13200 00
Balance on hand 31st Dec. 1859,		316 32
		13516 32
From which deduct charges as above,		13292 55
		223 77

From this statement it appears that there is a decrease in the nett receipts of this department corresponding with 1859, of \$3885 40. There has been paid by the Receiver General upon warrants from the Financial Secretary's office, as salaries of officers in the Halifax offices, \$4480, which leaves to the net credit of the province from that department \$4398 08.

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

Your committee find that the same balance as reported last year, remained in the bank of Nova Scotia, but are informed by the Receiver General, that the amount has since been withdrawn, and placed to the credit of general revenue, which will appear in the account of 1861.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

The railway expenditure to 31st December, 1859,		\$4,197,692 79
Expense account transferred,		1,712 06
Expense account 1860,		8 35
Expended in 1860,	36,794 78	
Less suspense account,	2,540 77	
		34,254 01
Total expended in construction to 31st Dec. 1860,		4,233,577 21
Cash in hands of Commissioners,		72 00
		4,233,649 21
Total amount received from the Receiver General for construction, to date,		
Interest account up to 31st Dec. 1859,	\$591,381 15	
Ditto paid in 1860, exclusive of interest paid for monies borrowed from Saving's bank for railway purposes	221,023 72	
		812,404 87
Total paid to Receiver General to 31st Dec. 1860, for construction and interest,		5,046,054 08
Balances in hand of construction fund, to 31st Dec., 1860:		
Balance in Baring Brothers hands,	\$1,039 40	
Ditto Provincial Treasury,	27,196 02	
		28,236 32
Total monies raised for railway services,		\$5,074,290 40

Sources from which railway monies have been derived.

Bonds sold in London,	\$3,500,000 00	
Ditto sold in Nova Scotia,	500,000 00	
Premium and discount,	133,829 13	
Earnings of 1855,	3,607 65	
Savings bank,	300,000 00	
New issue of treasury notes,	208,000 00	
Over drawn from bank,	209 50	
Ordinary revenue from duties,	428,644 12	
		<u>\$5,074,290 40</u>

Statement exhibiting the balance in hand of railway construction fund, to 31st December, 1860.

Balance in bank of Nova Scotia,	\$25,398 07	
Less paid interest to bond holders in N. Scotia,	14,805 00	
		<u>\$10,593 07</u>
Balance in hands of Baring Brothers,		12,276 47
Balance in hands of Commissioners,		4,046 65

Total balance in hand, 31st Dec., 1859. 26,916 19

Bonds sold in London in 1860,	23,000 00	
Premium on ditto,	1,745 00	
Bonds sold in Nova Scotia,	10,000 00	
Premium on ditto,	700 00	
		<u>35,445 00</u>
Received from suspense account,		2,540 77
		<u>64,901 96</u>

Disbursed as per construction account, 1860,	36,794 78	
Expense account, 1860,	8 35	
		<u>36,803 13</u>

Due bank of Nova Scotia,	209 50	28,098 83
Cash in hands of Commissioners,	72 00	
		<u>137 50</u>
		<u>28,236 33</u>

Total of construction fund, 31st Dec. 1860, of which		
there is in the hands of Baring Brothers,	1,039 40	
In provincial treasury,	27,196 93	
		<u>\$28,236 33</u>

The committee recommend that the Receiver General open an account for railway construction, and transfer the balance, say \$27,196 93 from general revenue to such account, and that in future all monies drawn by the Commissioner of railways be charged to construction, or railway revenue.

Statement of interest.

Total interest on bonds, 1860	\$227,100 00	
Less balance of interest from Baring Bros.,	6,076 28	
		<u>221,023 72</u>
Add premium paid on bills,		611 12
		<u>221,634 84</u>

Total on account of interest paid in 1860,

Derived from general revenue, as follows.

This sum charged in Receiver General's railway account,	171,937 92	
Paid by Receiver General to railway Commissioner charged in Receiver General's account current,	79,500 00	
Less this amount expended in working expenses,	57,000 00	
	<u>22,500 00</u>	
Balance expended in construction,	22,500 00	
Balance in provincial treasury to be transferred to construction account,	27,196 92	
		<u>\$221,634 84</u>
Total paid from general revenue, for railway interest for 1860,		

Previously to the maintenance of way being let by tender and contract the system of classification of charges in reference to working expenses and construction, was to charge construction with the clearing of cuttings, when such had not been sufficiently sloped at their first formation, and when subsidence had occurred in lakes, bogs, &c.

Your committee are informed that under the system of tender and contract the practice is to charge all such expenditures to working expenses, and your committee would recommend that in future charges to construction be confined to the construction of new works, not renewals.

By vouchers submitted to the committee, it would appear that the sum of \$26 was paid by Mr. Morrow, the late clerk in the Railway office, to A. C. Thomas, for expenses in the month of August, 1857, and not charged at the time in the railway accounts, and that Mr. Thomas also received pay for two months expenses in September same year. Mr. Morrow therefore alleges that he is a loser to the amount of \$26, and as the committee is disposed to give him the benefit of whatever doubt may exist on the subject, beg to recommend that he be paid the amount.

POST OFFICE.

The accounts of this department are found to be correct.

Total expenditure for 1860 was,	\$69,095,76
Income was,	41,347 56

Deficiency	\$27,748 20
------------	-------------

The grant for the conveyance of mails from St. John, N. B., to Windsor and Digby, was paid for the last half year by the Receiver General instead of by the Postmaster General, as previously; this sum, added to the above, makes the real deficiency arising on 1860,

\$2,000 00

Amounting to,
Deficiency in 1859 was,

29,748 20
30,973 93

Difference in favor 1860,

\$1,225 73

The income of 1860 was,	41,347 56	
Income of 1859,	35,312 19	
	<hr/>	
Increase of income, 1860,		\$6,035 37
Expenditure of 1860, including whole grant to steamer,	71,095 76	
Expenditure of 1859,	66,286 12	
	<hr/>	
Increase of expenditure, 1860,		4,809 64
		<hr/>
		\$1,225 73
		<hr/>

(See Appendix to Postmaster General's Report.)

BOARD OF WORKS.

The accounts and vouchers of this branch of the public service have been checked and found to correspond with each other.

The total expenditure of the Board for the past year amounts to \$98,896 53, the balance in hands of the Board on the 31st December, 1860, was, 1,095 79, the amount received from the Treasury during the past year is \$99,675, and from other sources \$4,346 75 of the latter sum there was paid over to the Receiver General \$3,852 81 as per statement.

Amount paid by Board of Works to Receiver General,		\$3,852 81
The Receiver General credits Board of Works with,	2,651 77	
The Receiver General credits New Brunswick with \$2,056 03 as their proportion of expense of light-houses, of which this sum was received through the Board of Works,	1,056 03	
He also credits Sable Island with \$145 01, which was likewise received through the same channel,	145 01	
	<hr/>	
		\$3,852 81

There is yet remaining unpaid for the services of this department to 31st December, 1860, \$18,167 19.

Your committee would recommend that all monies payable to this department be paid into the hands of the Receiver General.

The management of the Hospital for the Insane was transferred to the Board of Works on the 1st July, 1860.

During the quarter ending September 30th, the expenditure on Government House amounted to \$9,027 97, of which the sum of \$8,588 52 were expended in fitting up for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the sum expended on the Province Building for the same purpose was \$1198 54, making in all \$9,787 06. \$14,145 15 was expended on Prince of Wales' reception in addition to above amount.

In reference to the salaries paid to the officers of the Board, your committee remark that the salary of the Clerks has been increased from \$660 to \$800, that the services of William Condon, as superintendant of light-houses, ceased on the 14th February, and that he received his salary up to the end of the quarter, ending 31st March.

The present superintendant of light-houses commenced his services on the 14th February, and has drawn, on account from the Board, \$975, being \$120 more than his salary for ten and a half months would amount to, at the rate of \$1000 per annum, which was that of his predecessor.

(For Account and General Abstract see Appendix C.)

SAVINGS BANK.

Your committee have examined the accounts furnished by the cashier of the Savings Bank, and therefrom present the following :—

Statement No. 1.

To amount due 1,678 depositors, with interest made up to 31st December, 1860,	£127,719 3 7
Balance due bank from interest accruing to the 31st December, 1860, exclusive of Mr. Duckett's deficiency account,	538 4 4
	<hr/> £128,257 7 11

CR.

By amount paid into general revenue,	£125,000 0 0	
Balance of cash in hand,	3,257 7 11	
	<hr/>	£128,257 7 11
By balance of surplus fund on hand 31st December, 1860,		<hr/> £538 4 4

No. 2.—Statement of surplus fund.

Balance on hand reported 31st December, 1859,	£494 14 2
Less since that report, amount due depositors omitted by cashier and charged by Mr. Lawson to Mr. Duckett's deficiency account,	177 6 6
	<hr/> £317 7 8

Add amount of surplus fund in 1860,	198 10 8	
Less expense account,	16 18 10	
	<hr/>	181 11 10

Balance according to books,	498 19 6
No. 3, Mr. Duckett's deficiency account, reported as due 31st December, 1859,	725 5 5
Additional charged by Mr. Lawson,	177 6 6
	<hr/> 902 11 11

Total amount of gain by Saving Bank, to 31st Dec. 1860, £1401 11 5

It will be seen by the above that the decimal system has not been introduced into this department.

There appears a discrepancy in the balance said in the statement No. 1, to be due the bank, for surplus interest, and the amount stated in No. 2, amounting to £39 4 10, this balance Mr. Duckett claims towards reducing the amount of his deficiency account, and providing the amount due to depositors with interest to 31st December, 1860 is correct, but which your committee are unable to prove; think that he is entitled to have the amount placed to his credit and thus reduce the deficiency account to £863 7 1.

The sum of \$72,000 of old and defaced Province Notes handed to your committee by the Provincial Secretary, has been destroyed.

By a certificate from the Commissioners there has been the same amount issued in their place, which leaves of Provincial issue \$447,458.

The Receiver General's accounts have been examined likewise, the cash balance, the coupons for interest counted, and all has been found correct.

Your committee have destroyed old postage stamps of various descriptions, received from the Receiver General, amounting to £30,500 or \$122,000, (same amount as reported last year as being in his hands); also a lot returned by the Postmaster General to the Financial Secretary's office, and charged in the Post Office accounts, amounting to \$8,735 56.

The Revenue received in 1860 from the following sources:

Impost and Excise Duties		\$671,421 20
Casual Revenue collected in 1860,		33,164 86
Light Duty,		30,713 90
Crown Land, including mining licenses,	22,167 63	
Less expenses,	13,292 55	
		<u>8,875 08</u>
		744,175 04
Revenue from same sources 1859,		<u>657,739 73</u>
Income for 1860,		\$86,435 31

Statement of total Revenue of 1860, exhibiting the gross amount realised in the year, and indicating the sources whence derived.

Excise Duty,	\$671,421 20
Light Duty,	30,713 90
Casual Revenue, viz:	
Secretary's office, fees collected,	4,363 00
Coal raised and sold in 1860,	28,801 86
Crown land, including mining licenses,	22,147 29
Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island,	4,218 14
Lords of Treasury in account with Sable Island,	2,008 88
Board of Revenue,	2,200 00
Post communications (for quarter ending 31st Decr.)	5,220 00
Railway revenue (for from June 1st, to Decr., 31st,)	82,116 63
Advances,	4,490 57
Road advances,	2,400 00
Road services,	800 00
Board of Works,	2,651 77
Sable Island,	145 01
Wreck money,	197 33
Fines,	14 00
Prothonotaries,	197 54
Signal Station,	1,159 00
Militia,	1,210 50
Indian reserves,	60 00
Distressed seamen,	399 98
Miscellaneous,	3,015 12
Cape Race Light Duty,	54 07
Copy right,	49 35
	<u>\$870,055 14</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Dr.

Amount of Province Notes, old and new issue,		\$447,458 00
Borrowed from Saving Bank,		500,000 00
Undrawn for road and bridge service,		5,472 45
Other services,		73,700 12
Railway damages due to counties,		4,686 23
Provincial Bonds sold,		4,000,000 00
Board of Works, for unpaid bills amounting to	18,167 19	
Less to credit in Bank,	1,095 79	
		<u>17,071 40</u>
		\$5,048,388 20

APPENDIX

A.

Balances due by Collectors of Light, Impost and Excise Duties.

	Due 31st Dec., 1660.	Since Paid,
Halifax, from Acting Collector,	\$151 29	\$151 29
Do. Collector Light Duty,	458 54	458 54
Advocate harbor,	106 61	110 50
Amherst,	3238 06	3238 21
Annapolis,	1978 09	1973 95
Antigonishe,	230 84	223 41
Arichat,	998 01	774 70
Barrington, former collector,	99 37	
Do. present collector,	141 22	141 22
Baddeck,	30 81	30 81
Bear River,	567 51	578 80
Beaver River,	8 24	
Bridgetown,	1450 84	1228 93
Cape Canso,	2 66	3 71
Canada Creek,	202 34	202 39
Chester,	183 13	168 35
Church Point,	412 68	224 00
Clementsport,	697 67	697 73
Cornwallis, former collector,	76 22	
Do present collector	1587 61	158 01
Digby,	2206 81	1239 06
French Cross,	225 78	222 40
Great Bras d'Or,	132 61	117 52
Harbor au Bouchie,	65 43	
Harborville,	24 66	24 00
Hantsport,	495 91	459 97
Horton,	559 99	
Joggins,	897 08	897 15
LaHave, former collector,	177 10	
Do. present collector,	241 05	241 05
Liverpool,	2319 94	2318 36
Little River,	505 40	505 40
Lingan,	48 02	30 00
Londonderry,	1016 26	632 53
Lunenburg,	10 61	8 60
Louisburg,	21 10	13 92
Maitland,	473 11	473 11
Main a Dieu,	40	
Mahone Bay,	5 00	5 00
Margaree,	34 60	34 60
North Sydney,	1425 09	1363 93
Parsborough, former collector,	1496 40	
Do. present collector,	184 18	183 89
Pictou,	970 60	956 35
Pugwash, former collector,	0 38	
Do. present collector,	132 61	132 61
Pubnico,	205 78	185 00
Port Hood,	84 87	84 87
Port Medway, former collector,	404 53	
Do. present collector,	134 71	134 80
Port Mulgrave,	927 68	927 68
Port Williams,	153 10	153 10

Ragged Islands,	38 97	\$38 97
Sydney, C.B.,	1425 49	1441 84
Shelburne,	528 11	380 43
Sandy Cove,	177 37	116 00
Sheet Harbor,	56 30	56 30
Ship Harbor,	43 85	
St. Mary's River,	261 24	160 00
St. Ann's,	9 44	9 44
Tatamagouche,	83 96	88 07
Thorne's Cove,	95 62	95 66
Truro,	785 22	750 89
Tusket,	543 37	543 00
Wallace,	17 45	17 80
Windsor, due collector \$7 48		
Walton,	22 03	22 01
Westport,	505 10	505 10
Weymouth,	1027 98	1015 06
Wilmot,	978 98	968 16
Yarmouth,	475 24	467 90
Canso, light duty,	551 60	32 60
Canso Strait, former collector,	170 94	
Do. present collector,	2102 56	
Shelburne Harbor, do.	70	
White Haven, do.	142 26	25 90
Pubnico, do.	49 90	50 00
	<u>\$38287 20</u>	<u>\$29946 68</u>

B.

Abstract of monies received by the Receiver General on account of casual revenue between the 1st January and 31st December, 1860.

1860.

Jany. 25	Received from J. D. B. Fraser, Pictou, on account of royalty on coal,	\$162 60
Febry. 3	Received from Secretary's office, on account of fees collected,	1,725 33
" 9	Received from S. & W. Cunard, on account of royalty on coal raised and sold at Pictou, Joggin's, Sydney, Lingan and Point Aconi, 1859,	24,018 65
Mar. 29	Received from Andrew Patrick, royalty on coal,	52 50
April 13	Received from Secretary's office on account of fees collected,	1,120 00
" 18	Received from Patrick Cadagan, royalty on coal,	123 30
Aug. 7	Received from Secretary's office on account of fees collected,	600 00
" 10	Received from Marshal Bourinot, royalty on coal,	107 25
Oct. 27	Received from Secretary's Office, on account of fees collected,	800 00
Decr. 12	Received from E. P. Archibald, royalty on coal,	513 97
" 18	Received from Patrick Collins, royalty on coal,	44 00
" 26	Received from John Wright, royalty on coal,	40 70
		<u>\$29,308 30</u>

Receiver General's Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1860.

J. R. WALLACE.

C.

The Province of Nova Scotia (from Jan'y. 1 to Dec. 31) in account with the Board of Works.

DR.

1860.				
Jan'y. 1.	—To balance per acct. current, for 1859,			\$176 62
Decr. 31.	Disbursed on acct.	Government House,	\$11,736 01	
	“	Province Building,	2,714 64	
	“	Penitentiary,	6,521 08	
	“	Hospital for Insane,	32,487 41	
	“	Sable Island,	3,717 25	
	“	Schooner Daring,	3,485 24	
	“	“ Lady Vivian,	67 52	
	“	Light Houses,	34,376 69	
	“	Board of Works,	3,790 91	
				<u>98,896 53</u>
	Paid over to Receiver General,			3,852 81
	Balance carried down,			1,095 79
				<u>\$104,021 75</u>

CR.

Decr. 31.	—By cash from Receiver General,			\$99,675 00
	“	Province Buildings,	crts. \$34 50	
	“	Penitentiary,	“ 79 54	
	“	Hospital for Insane,	“ 1,633 20	
	“	Sable Island,	“ 155 01	
	“	Schooner Daring,	“ 194 50	
	“	“ Lady Vivian,	“ 784 82	
	“	Light Houses,	“ 1,293 88	
				<u>4,175 45</u>
	“	Brown Fund,	“ 111 30	
	“	Bell Fund,	“ 60 00	
				<u>171 30</u>
				<u>\$104,021 75</u>
	By balance brought down,		\$1,095 79	

H. MUNRO, chairman.

Office of Board of Works, Halifax, 31st Decr., 1860.

Statement of monies paid on account of the various services under control of the Board of Works, for 1860, credits to the various services, payment of arrears for 1859—and nett cost for 1860.

Services.	Paid in 1860.	Credits for 1860.	Arrears due in 1859.	Paid on account 1860.	Remaining Unpaid Dec. 31st 1860.	Cost for 1860.
Government House,	\$11736 01		1411 44	10324 57	808 07	11222 64
Province Building,	2714 64	34 50	959 48	1755 16	1887 04	3592 20
Penitentiary,	6521 08	79 54	793 53	5727 55	489 79	6167 34
Hospital for Insane,	32487 19	1633 20	1456 98	31030 21	6720 71	37750 92
Sable Island,	3717 25	155 01	843 97	2873 28	981 16	3854 44
Schooner Daring,	3485 24	194 50	417 08	3068 16	894 18	3962 34
Schooner Lady Vivian,	67 52	784 82	25 10	42 42		42 42
Light Houses,	34376 69	1293 88	4301 57	30075 12	6133 42	36208 54
Board of Works,	3790 91		90 28	3700 63	262 82	3963 45
	\$98896 53	4175 45	10299 43	88597 10	18167 19	106764 29
	Brown Fund,	111 30				
	Bell Fund,	60 00				
		<u>\$4356 75</u>				

Office of Board of Works,

Halifax, 31st December, 1861

D.

Undrawn Road Monies, 31st December, 1860.

ANNAPOLIS.

	Over expenditures,	\$16 25	
No. 6	Joseph Weare,	0 23	
15	George Troop,	32 00	
16	John Harris,	32 00	
22	P. Hennesse,	0 10	
39	James Todd,	1 00	
41	James Copeland,	0 70	
45	William Pigatt,	5 80	
81	Andrew Williams,	16 00	
110	John Hanan,	44 00	
112	Ezekiel Foster,	0 80	
113 A.	Unappropriated,	129 54	
133 B.	“	162 73	
8	Elijah Durland,	28 00	
10	Wm. Inglis,	20 00	
		<hr/>	489 15

CAPE BRETON.

6	Duncan McPhee,	0 10	
8	J. G. Andrews,	0 40	
10	A Gillis and P. Tobin,	4 00	
20	Jas. Kelly,	0 10	
33	Ronald McMillan,	1 33	
61 & 62,		80 00	
101,		0 48	
	Unappropriated,	0 4	
		<hr/>	86 55

COLCHESTER.

1	Robt. L. Byers,	155 63	
15	A. Conkey,	0 20	
18	W. Mattheson,	8 00	
31	Wm. Kennedy,	12 00	
44	R. Morrison and R. McLean,	1 90	
47	Timothy Elliott,	0 50	
49	Thomas Cottom,	20 00	
59	Andrew Seeton,	0 45	
69	Jacob Durning,	0 08	
75	Patrick Doyle,	0 80	
79	C. Hamilton, S. Craig, and S. Archibald,	7 30	
91	Donald Green,	15 00	
92	Alexr McLeod,	10 00	
100	James Yuill,	0 25	
116	John Blair, 4th,	0 10	
117	John Smyth,	6 00	
120		24 00	
120 A.		20 00	
125		90 00	
140	Hugh Dunlap,	0 55	
141		100 00	
146	D. Duhey and R. Pollock,	100 00	
178	Donald Murray,	0 88	
		<hr/>	573 63

CUMBERLAND.

	Robert Brownell,	\$3 70	
	John Hanning,	20 00	
	Thomas C. DeWolf,	2 75	
39	Samuel Betts and Baldwin Tuttle,	99 04	
		80 00	
42	Jas. D. Pears,	24 00	
43		20 00	
43 A.	Unappropriated,	35 85	
54		1 90	
62	Wm. Fraser,	40 00	
64	Jas. Porter and T. Shipley,	150 00	
75	B. Sayers,	0 05	
79	Nelson Forrest,	40 00	
84	Matthew Lodge,	12 95	
86 A.	Unappropriated,	18 84	
88	Richard Clark, senr.	12 00	
93	Samuel Adams,	10 00	
102	John Vickery,	10 00	
110	George Knowlton,	10 00	
121	John Howard,	20 00	
127	J. O'Mullin,	0 10	
		—	591 28

DIGBY.

5	Gilbert Lent,	0 20	
11	Joseph Seabean,	2 70	
21	Joseph Cook,	50 00	
24	Aaron McNeil,	0 32	
33	Robert Foster,	0 20	
36	Samuel Morgan,	0 67	
55	Donald Ross,	36 00	
70	Benjamin Waggoner,	0 77	
87	John Cassett,	13 20	
102	Peter Dugan,	32 20	
104	Stephen Romain,	28 00	
110	F. Comeau,	24 00	
111		28 00	
112	Maturine Saulnier,	28 00	
117	F. S. Bonefant,	25 00	
118	F. Bourneuf, junr.	32 00	
121	Cyrial N. Godet,	24 00	
137	T. Comeau,	32 00	
		—	356 06

GUYSBOROUGH.

	Joseph Boggs,	1 82	
21	George Lowden,	333 34	
39	William Tory,	6 70	
40	Unappropriated,	342 19	
	Wm. McKenzie,	2 26	
	Unappropriated,	32 33	
		—	1815 21

HALIFAX.

15	Christopher Allen,	0 10	
26	Charles Drysdale,	0 90	
40	Contingencies,	20 00	

58	Phil p Bayer,	\$30 00	
72	William Geddes,	20 00	
79	David Dickey,	0 60	
89		240 00	
101	Contingencies.	43 40	
		—	355 00

HANTS.

1	John Harvie,	61 90	
30	John Clark,	40 00	
40	David Faulkner,	40 00	
41	John McDonald,	4 00	
46	James Shand,	80 00	
48	C. B. Bowman,	22 96	
63	Edmund Taylor,	12 35	
81	Samuel Palmer,	80 00	
88	James Barron,	20 00	
89		116 98	
		—	438 59

INVERNESS.

10	Alexander Chisholm,	40 00	
11	Angus McEachran,	28 00	
37	John McAuley,	0 30	
44	John Morrison,	40 00	
83	Angus Beaton,	40 00	
111	Monet White,	180 00	
113	Wm. Ethridge,	1 00	
115	John Ross,	24 62	
120	Eustice O'Quin,	60 00	
129	F. McKenzie,	14 70	
130	A. McLellan,	0 15	
134	Alexander McDonald,	30 00	
148	George E. Lawrence,	51 10	
		—	509 87

KINGS.

	Benjamin Condon,	1 17	
	Ephraim Worthy,	4 05	
7	Henry Ewing,	1 10	
17	Sydney Shaw,	0 20	
20		20 00	
35	Abner Kenie,	25 00	
44	Stephen Allen,	30 00	
46 A.	Unappropriated,	16 50	
53		0 15	
59	Robert Foot, junr.	20 00	
73		24 00	
106	John Balcom,	24 00	
109	Samuel Bowsby,	0 30	
		—	143 46

LUNENBURG.

59	David Hurtle,	1 25	
71	Jacob Lohnas,	0 50	
84	Peter Eichel,	24 00	
97	Henry Lantz,	10 00	
102	James Parks,	16 00	
108	Frederick Lohnas,	12 00	
116	Francis Demone,	40 00	
117	Peter Mason,	30 00	

150	Elisha Dolliver,	\$0 75	
159	Jacob Romkey,	20 00	
160		12 00	
165	Ebenezer Frail,	0 45	
186	Charles Verge,	0 50	
193	Peter Marriet,	35 00	
194	Samuel Brown,	5 52	
		—	173 32
	PICTOU.		
6	James Lang,	0 13	
11	John Johnston,	1 24	
17	Alexander Campbell,	100 00	
58	Richard Fraser,	0 90	
113	Joseph Crockett.	0 10	
		—	102 37
	QUEENS.		
40	Peter Croft,	20 00	
54	Rebuen Lesly,	14 00	
61	John Wallace, jr.	20 00	
62	Gamaliel Gardiner,	20 00	
68	John Minard,	2 95	
70	Jabez Morton,	11 05	
107	Charles Payzant,	1 15	
108	Jacob C. Kempton,	2 02	
109	William Shaw.	2 00	
110	David Martin,	1 82	
111	Simon Hunt,	1 75	
113	Richard Knowles,	2 00	
114	Maurice Walsh,	3 72	
115	James Freeman,	1 90	
		—	104 36
	RICHMOND.		
6	David Murphy,	12 70	
17	David Fraser,	2 67	
36	James McKenzie,	10 00	
38	Maurice Kavanagh, senr.	1 47	
50	S. B. McNeil,	0 30	
60	Donald Killup,	54 20	
61	Angus McPherson,	35 20	
66	Donald McKinnon,	0 60	
69	Kenneth McLeod,	0 25	
70		1 00	
100	John H. Ryndress,	40 00	
	Unappropriated.	1 71	
		—	160 10
	SHELBURNE.		
1	Alexander McLean, junr.	3 00	
12	Rufus Brown,	1 00	
20	Hugh McKay,	1 69	
24	Thomas McGill,	0 10	
44	Joseph Williams,	12 00	
66	Caleb Nickerson,	0 90	
80	Jacob Kendrick,	30 00	
86	Stilman Nickerson,	0 18	
104	Mark Lamrock,	12 00	
107	Thomas Dunlop,	0 25	
117	Theodore Adams,	0 26	
	Unappropriated,	0 05	
		—	61 34

SYDNEY.

10	W. Carrigan & D. McInnis,	0 05	
13	John McIsaac,	7 28	
22	Samuel McDonald,	8 93	
38	Valentine Chisholm,	0 12	
20	Thomas Sears,	24 00	
28	Elisha Randall,	20 00	
38	John McDonald,	20 00	
40	Donald Fraser,	1 00	
45	James Hennifen,	20 00	
51	Donald McKinnon,	20 00	
55	Alexander Chisholm,	6 00	
	John McIsaac,	7 08	
	John Gillies,	4 00	
	John McKinnon,	16 00	
22	Simon Levandier,	20 00	
		<hr/>	174 46

VICTORIA.

11	Peter Ross,	0 82	
14		1 24	
15		1 60	
51		20 00	
53		120 00	
67		0 16	
78		1 23	
83		100 00	
57		80 00	
87	Peter Ross,	1 15	
88	Donald Ross,	20 00	
89		44 00	
	Unappropriated,	13 73	
		<hr/>	403 93

YARMOUTH.

3	D. P. Corning,	1 15	
4	George Ring,	10 02	
8	Watson Potter,	10 00	
13	Theophilus Crosby,	0 25	
266	Enoch Porter,	2 30	
70	Stilman Larkin,	2 42	
75	Forman Hatfield,	1 73	
90	Capt. Jas. Hatfield,	2 57	
		<hr/>	30 44
		<hr/>	\$5,472 45
		<hr/>	

Undrawn Monies, 31st December, 1860.

Salaries,		\$14,740 00
Revenue expenses,		23,733 20
Steamboats, packets and ferries,	\$12,896 00	
Less Grants 1859 and 1860 to steamers at Basin of Mines, and grant 1859 to steamer between Pictou and Port Hood,	5,200 00	
		<u>7,696 00</u>
Education,	9,168 69	
Less Grant 1859 and 1860 for libraries,	4,000	
		<u>5,168 69</u>
Post communication,		11,570 96
Navigation securities,		771 53
Agriculture,		1,196 00
Militia,		5,096 65
Revenue Drawbacks,		1,675 80
Miscellaneous,		2,015 29
		<u>\$73,700 12</u>

RECEIVER GENERAL'S ACCOUNT FOR 1860.

*The Province of Nova Scotia in Account Current with the Receiver General from
the 1st January to the 31st December, 1860.*

DR.

To cash paid	Advances, per abstract,	\$25463 50
	Chairman Board of Works, do.	99675 00
	Criminal Prosecutions, do.	1822 16
	Coroner's inquests, do.	1250 00
	Drawback of duties, do.	14537 99
	General education, do.	65893 25
	Judiciary expenses, do.	1357 98
	Legislative expenses, do.	45031 21
	Miscellaneous expenses, do.	7252 74
	Militia expenses, do.	3223 55
	Piers and breakwaters, do.	652 55
	Post communication, do.	35212 38
	Poor Asylum, do.	8100 00
	Provincial railway, do.	171937 91
	Public printing,	7733 10
	Revenue expenses, do.	45507 00
	Rations to troops, do.	109 20
	Support of Indians, do.	1359 16
	Support of agriculture, do.	1977 40
	Support of transient poor, do.	618 60
	Support of packets, steam boats and ferries, do.,	10032 00
	Salaries to officers of government, do.,	62554 42
	Copy right,	49 35
	Interest,	20000 00
	Wrecks,	197 33
	Signal Station,	1250 00
	Crown Land Department,	13200 00
	Railway damages, Halifax,	7574 83
	Do. do., Colchester,	3067 33
	Do. do., Hants,	11323 21
	Post money orders,	397 63
	Railway,	79500 00
	Distressed seamen,	317 65

ROAD SERVICE.

To cash paid	for road advances,	14801 40
	Road compensation,	423 76
	Old road votes,	1146 20
	Annapolis,	4687 73
	Colchester,	5028 15
	Cumberland,	4804 98
	Cape Breton,	5846 69
	Digby,	4371 90
	Guysborough,	3141 78
	Halifax,	5710 82
	Hants,	4056 59
	Inverness,	6686 10
	Kings,	4354 17
	Lunenburg,	6173 23

To cash paid Pictou,	5253 93	
Queens,	4431 30	
Richmond,	4245 12	
Sydney,	4575 34	
Shelburne,	4891 46	
Victoria,	4486 80	
Yarmouth,	4737 66	
	<hr/>	103,855 11
		<hr/>
Balance,		852,033 57
		44,123 50
		<hr/>
		\$896,157 07
		<hr/>

CR.

By balance at this date,		\$13235 57
By Cash received for Colonial Duties, viz.:		
From Halifax,	\$555600 00	
Advocate Harbor,	161 40	
Annapolis,	4364 87	
Amherst,	4040 68	
Antigonish,	855 04	
Arichat,	5477 13	
Barrington,	6578 13	
Baddeck,	96 52	
Beaver River,	387 61	
Bridgetown,	2749 09	
Bear River,	1265 42	
Cornwallis,	3510 95	
Cape North,	2 87	
Cape Canso,	504 60	
Canada Creek,	1419 10	
Chester,	130 25	
Clementsport,	846 09	
Church Point, Clare,	1092 57	
Digby,	4223 61	
French Cross,	442 96	
Guysborough,	43 10	
Great Bras d'Or,	328 75	
Horton,	1938 05	
Hantsport,	378 12	
Harbour Buchie,	77 05	
Louisburg,	84 00	
Joggins,	1544 70	
Lunenburg,	200 00	
Liverpool,	6127 17	
Londonderry,	3196 75	
Little River,	187 63	
LaHave,	574 78	
Lingan,	365 05	
Maitland,	690 11	
Main a Dieu,	7 60	
Margaree,	55 87	
North Sydney,	5827 50	
Pictou,	20209 92	
Pugwash,	998 61	
Port Hood,	119 81	
Port Williams,	141 10	
Parrsborough,	1010 51	
Pubnico,	265 96	

From Port Medway,	612 21	
Port Mulgrave,	640 73	
Ragged Islands,	1179 83	
Sydney, C. B.,	1403 00	
Shelburne,	1217 02	
St. Mary's River,	168 52	
Ship Harbor,	420 00	
Sheet Harbor,	52 20	
Sandy Cove,	207 86	
St. Ann's,	28 61	
Truro,	2233 10	
Tatamagouche,	115 40	
Thorne's Cove,	412 10	
Tusket,	743 00	
Windsor,	5154 52	
Westport,	942 85	
Weymouth,	1123 21	
Wilmot,	1852 15	
Wallace,	113 87	
Walton,	270 10	
Yarmouth,	22561 49	
		679,572 80

Light Duty,—

From Halifax,	8812 26	
Canso,	3274 17	
Strait of Canso,	2156 58	
Shelburne,	222 50	
Whitehaven,	16 00	
Pubnico,	29 00	
		14510 51
Canada, for their proportion of expense of St. Paul's and Scaterie Light Houses,		2228 73
New Brunswick for their pro- portion of expense of St. Paul's and Scatterie Light Houses,		2056 03
Prince Edward Island, for their proportion of the expense of St. Paul's and Scatterie Light Houses,		133 72
Casual Revenue,	25062 97	
Fees from Secretary's Office,	4245 35	
		29308 30
Mines,		1300 00
Crown Land Department, for Land sold, Board of Revenue,		20847 29
		2200 00
The Lords of the Treasury, towards support of Sable Island,		2008 88
Sable Island,		145 01
Fines and Forfeitures,		14 00
Miscellaneous,		3015 12
Wreck Money,		197 33
Advances,		4490 57
By Cash received for Copy Right,		49 35
Prothonotaries,		197 54
Board of Works,		2651 77
Signal Station,		1159 00
Railway damages, Halifax,		9700 90
Do. do. Colchester,		2362 46
Do. do. Hants,		12511 01

To cash received for Militia,	1210 50
Cape Race Light Duty,	54 07
Railway,	82116 63
Indian Reserves,	60 00
Distressed seamen,	399 98
Cape Breton road service,	800 00
Post communication,	5220 00
Road advances.	2400 00
	<hr/>
	\$896,157 07
	<hr/>
Balance brought down,	\$44,123 50

Receiver General's Office,
Halifax, 31st December, 1860.

J. H. ANDERSON,
Receiver General.

Examined and found correct,
WILLIAM ANNAND, Financial Secretary.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, 1860.

The Provincial Railway in Acct., with the Receiver General for Cash received and disbursed from 1st January, 1860 to 1861.

DR.

Jan'y, 1860—	To Paid Bond-holders amount due them,	\$14805 00
Jan'y. 4.	Paid Bishop of Nova Scotia,	1275 00
Feb'y. 2.	Paid Commissioners,	6000 00
“	Paid Salaries per statement No. 1,	1569 87
May 17.	Paid Bank Nova Scotia for Bill of Exchange on London £12,500 stg., at 13 per cent. prem. remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co, for interest due 1st July,	62777 78
July 1.	Paid Bond-holders for interest due in Nova Scotia, this day,	15000 00
“	Paid Bishop of Nova Scotia,	1275 00
Nov. 1.	Paid Bank Nova Scotia, for Bill of Exchange £15,000 stg., at 13 per cent. premium, remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co, for interest due 1st January, 1861.	75333 33
Dec. 13.	Paid Bank Nova Scotia, for Bill of Exchange £6,000 stg., at 12½ per cent., premium, remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co, for interest due 1st January, 1861.	30000 00
		\$208,035 98

CR.

1860.		
Jan'y. 1.	By Balance on hand,	\$25398 07
“ 7.	Cash received for Debentures sold in Nova Scotia,	10000 00
“	Cash received for premium on ditto,	700 00
May 17.	Cash received from General Revenue,	62777 78
June 30.	do. do.	2151 80
July 21.	do. do.	1275 00
Nov. 1.	do. do.	75333 33
“ 24.	do. do.	400 00
Dec. 13.	do. do.	30000 00
		\$208,035 98

No. 1

SALARIES.

Jan'y. 25.	To Paid Chief Engineer Mr. Laurie, salary to 18th inst.,	\$299 03
Feb'y. 7.	Paid do. do. to date,	370 84
March 12.	Paid Chairman of Railway Board, Hon. J. McNab, salary to 14th Feb'y.,	350 00
“ 31.	Paid Hon. J. McCully to date,	350 00
May 15.	Paid Commissioners of Railway, A. Scott, and S. L. Shannon, to 15th Feb'y.,	200 00
		\$1569 87

No. 2.

1860.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

Jan'y.	1.	To Balance to date,		\$4199753 83
Feb'y.	2.	Amount advanced to Commissioner as per account,	6000 00	
		Salaries per statement No. 1, as per account,	1569 87	
		Expense account per statement No. 3,	8 35	
			<u>7578 22</u>	
				<u>\$4,207,332 05</u>

No. 3

1860,

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Feb'y.	11.	To Paid Baring, Brothers & Co, for adver- tisements,	4 25	
		Paid ditto, for Postages,	4 10	
			<u>\$8 35</u>	

No. 4.

1860.

INTEREST.

Jan'y.	1.	To amount paid to this date,		\$591381 15
"	4.	Paid Bishop of Nova Scotia,	1275 00	
July	1.	Bond-holders in Nova Scotia, interest on £100,000 stg., due this day,	75000 00	
		Baring, Brothers & Co, for interest due this day, on £700,000 stg.,	£21000 0 0	
		Commission 1 per cent.	210 0 0	
			<u>£21210 0 0</u>	
		Less to pay the Bishop of Nova Scotia,	255 0 0	
			<u>£20955 0 0</u>	
		Difference of Exchange,	5238 15 0	
			<u>£26193 15 0</u>	
"	19.	Paid Bishop of N. Scotia,	\$104775 00	
1861.			1275 00	
Jan'y.	1.	Baring, Brothers & Co, for interest due this day, on £700,000 stg.,	£21000 0 0	
		Commission 1 per cent.	210 0 0	
			<u>£21210 0 0</u>	
		Less to pay the Bishop of Nova Scotia,	255 0 0	
			<u>£20955 0 0</u>	
		Difference of Exchange,	5238 15 0	
			<u>£26,193 15 0</u>	
			<u>\$104775 00</u>	
				<u>227100 00</u>
				<u>\$818481 15</u>

1860.		
Feb'y. 11.	By amount received from Baring, Brothers & Co, balance of interest account, 1859,	6076 28
		<u>\$812,404 87</u>

No. 5.

BARING, BROTHERS & Co.

1860.			
Jan'y. 1.	To balance to date,	\$12276 47	
	Interest to date,	6076 28	
Feb'y. 17.	Bonds sold to date,	7500 00	
	Premium on ditto,	543 75	
March 24.	Bonds sold to date,	15500 00	
	Premiums on ditto,	1201 25	
May 17.	Bill of Exchange for £12,500 stg.,	62500 00	
Nov. 1.	Ditto. do. £15,000 "	75000 00	
Decr. 13.	Ditto. do. £6,000 "	30000 00	
1860.			
Feb'y. 11.	By expenses per statement No. 3,		\$8 35
July 1.	Int. due this day, on £700,000 stg. £21000 0 0		
	Commission 1 per cent., 210 0 0		
		<u>£21210 0 0</u>	
	Less to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, 255 0 0		
		20955 0 0	
	Difference of exchange, 5238 15 0		
		<u>£26193 15 0 cy. or</u>	<u>\$104775 00</u>
1861.			
Jan'y 1.	Interest as above,		104775 00
	Balance,		1039 40
		<u>\$210,597 75</u>	<u>\$210,597 75</u>
	To balance brought down,	\$1039 40	

No. 6.

BONDS SOLD IN LONDON.

1860.			
Jan'y. 2.	Bonds sold to date,		\$3,477,000 00
Feb'y. 17.	Ditto do.	\$7500 00	
March 24.	Ditto do.	15500 00	
		<u>23,000 00</u>	
			<u>\$3,500,000 00</u>

No. 7.

BONDS SOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.

1860.			
Jan'y. 1.	Bonds sold to date,		\$490,000 00
7.	Ditto do.		10,000 00
			<u>\$500,000 00</u>

No. 8.

PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.

1860.			
Jan'y. 1.	By amount received to date,		\$131,995 27
" 7.	Amount received on bonds sold in Nova Scotia,	700 00	
March 24.	Amt. received on bonds sold in London,	1745 00	
		<u>2445 00</u>	
	Less paid Bank of Nova Scotia, prem. on bills over par.	611 12	
		<u>1,833 88</u>	
			<u>\$133,829 18</u>

No. 9.

GENERAL REVENUE.

1860.			
Jan'y. 1.	By amount received to date,		\$715,009 13
Dec'r. 31.	Ditto do.		171,937 92
			<u>\$886,947 05</u>

BALANCE.

To Provincial Railway, per statement	No. 2,	\$4,207,332 00	
Interest,	Ditto, No. 4,	812,404 87	
Baring, Brothers & Co, Ditto,	No. 5,	1,039 40	
By Bonds sold in London, statement	No. 6,		3,500,000 00
Bonds sold in Nova Scotia,	No. 7,		500,000 00
Premium and discount account,	No. 8,		133,829 13
General revenue,	No. 9,		886,947 05
		<u>\$5,020,776 32</u>	<u>\$5,020,776 32</u>

Receiver General's Office, Halifax, 1st January, 1861.

JOHN H. ANDERSON,
Receiver General.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S GENERAL STATEMENT.

General statement of the amounts certified by the Financial Secretary for payment on account of the different public services of the Province for the year ended 30th December, 1860.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
CIVIL LIST.			
His Excellency	Salary as Lieutenant Governor, for 1 year ended 30th September, 1860,	\$15000 00	
The Earl of Mulgrave,	Chief Justice, for 9 months and 16 days ended 16th June, 1860,	3969 17	
Sir Brenton Halliburton,	Ditto, for 1 month and 29 days ended 30th September, 1860,	517 26	
Hon. W. Young,	Assistant Judge, for 1 year ended 30th September, 1860,	3250 00	
W. B. Bliss,	Ditto, ditto	2800 00	
E. M. Dodd,	Ditto, ditto	2800 00	
W. F. DesBarres,	Ditto, ditto	2800 00	
L. M. Wilkins,	Ditto, ditto	1011 11	
Charles Tupper,	Provincial Secretary, for 4½ months, ended 14th Feb'y, 1860,	1788 89	
Joseph Howe,	Ditto, for 7½ months, ended 30th Sept., 1860,	906 66	
Stayley Brown,	Receiver General, for 4½ months, ended 14th Feb'y, 1860,	1493 34	
John H. Anderson,	Ditto, for 7½ months, ended 30th Sept., 1860,	866 66	
John J. Marshall,	Financial Secretary, for 4½ months, ended 14th Feb'y, 1860,	1533 34	
William Annand,	Ditto, for 7½ months, ended 30th Sept., 1860,	722 21	
James W. Johnston,	Attorney General, for 4½ months, ended 14th Feb'y, 1860,	1277 79	
Adams G. Archibald,	Ditto, for 7½ months, ended 30th Sept., 1860,	179 66	
William A. Henry,	Solicitor General, for 4½ months, ended 14th Feb'y, 1860,	2000 00	
Samuel P. Fairbanks,	Commissioner of Crown Lands, for 1 year, ended 30th Sept., 1860,	2300 00	
Provincial Secretary,	Of Clerks in his office, do.	500 00	
Ditto	Contingencies of his office,	300 00	
E. Duckett,	Salary as Clerk to Receiver General, 3 months, ended 31st Dec., 1859,	1200 00	
George P. Lawson,	Ditto ditto 1 year, ended 31st Dec., 1860,	1000 00	
John R. Wallace,	Ditto ditto ditto, 30th Sept., 1860.		

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Thomas R. DeWolf, Commissioner of Crown Lands	Salary as Clerk to Financial Secretary, 1 year, ended 30th Sept., 1860, ditto.	\$1000 00	
F. G. Stapleton,	Clerks in his office, ditto.	2480 00	
J. W. Nutting,	Private Secretary to Lieut. Governor, ditto.	1250 00	
James McKeagney,	Clerk to the Crown, ditto.	400 00	
James Venables,	Inspector of Mines, ditto.	1200 00	
Joseph Skallish,	Keeper of the Provincial Building, ditto.	320 00	
Alexander Stewart, C. B.,	Messenger of Council, ditto.	160 00	
W. Q. Sawyers,	Pension as late Master of the Rolls, ditto.	1600 00	
J. G. Marshall,	Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, ditto.	1200 00	
John S. Morris,	ditto	1200 00	
H. W. Crawley,	Commissioner of Crown Lands, ditto.	1200 00	
N. W. White,	Registrar of the Court of Chancery, ditto.	1200 00	
Miss Cox,	15 months, ditto.	500 00	
		628 33	62554 42
President and Secretary,	AGRICULTURE.		
Ditto	Parrsborough Society, county of Cumberland, grant 1858, Wallace do.	20 00	
Ditto	do. do.	20 00	
Ditto	do. do.	60 00	
Ditto	Annapolis, county of Annapolis, grant 1859, East Annapolis do.	40 00	
Ditto	Mira do.	40 00	
Ditto	Sydney, county of Cape Breton, do.	40 00	
Ditto	L. Stewiacke do.	40 00	
Ditto	Digby, county of Colchester, do.	30 00	
Ditto	Clare do.	20 00	
Ditto	Guysborough do.	60 00	
Ditto	F. Musquodoboit do.	60 00	
		40 00	

Ditto	Dartmouth Society, county of Halifax, do.	10 00	
Ditto	Windsor do.	30 00	
Ditto	Newport do.	30 00	
Ditto	East Rawdon, do.	30 00	
Ditto	Lunenburg, do.	40 00	
Ditto	Maxwelton, do.	40 00	
Ditto	Up. Stewiacke, do.	40 00	
Ditto	New Annan do.	40 00	
Ditto	Parrsborough do.	60 00	
Ditto	Wallace, do.	60 00	
Ditto	Central society do.	60 00	
Ditto	L. Musquodoboit do.	40 00	
Ditto	Musquodoboit do.	40 00	
Ditto	Hants do.	40 00	
Ditto	N. E. Marguree do.	40 00	
Ditto	Horton, do.	40 00	
Ditto	E. Cornwallis do.	40 00	
Ditto	W. Cornwallis do.	40 00	
Ditto	Hopewell do.	40 00	
Ditto	Caledonia & Kempt do.	120 00	
Ditto	Central do.	120 00	
Ditto	Middle River, do.	120 00	
Ditto	Yarmouth do.	60 00	
Ditto	Beaver River, do.	40 00	
Ditto	North Sydney do.	40 00	
Dr. Forrester.	Capo Breton, do.	217 40	1977 40
	ADVANCES.		
Thomas B. Aikens,	On account of Record Commission,	482 46	
John W. Ritchie,	Retaining fee, Counsel for the Crown on the prosecution of W. B. Smellie,	40 00	
J. W. Johnston & Sons,	For professional services as per account,	259 76	
Henry B. Pauline,	Services connected with the relief of distressed seamen for the year 1859,	200 00	
Henry Yconius,	Premium of insurance on militia arms hence to Arichat, C. B.	18 51	

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
John F. McKeen,	Coroners' fees on inquisitions held in the county of Guysboro', 1860,	\$10 00	
Edward Jennings, M. D.,	Halifax,	140 00	
Samuel Gray,	do.	110 00	
William Harrison,	do.	10 00	
John Jenkins,	Hants,	20 00	
William Dennison,	do.	10 00	
John McLeod,	Inverness,	20 00	
James G. McKeen,	do.	10 00	
John Munro,	do.	10 00	
John H. McKeen,	do.	20 00	
Charles W. H. Harris,	Kings,	10 00	
Edward Teol,	Lunenburg,	10 00	
John Creighton,	do.	10 00	
Daniel Dimock,	do.	10 00	
Joseph Whitford,	do.	20 00	
David Mattheson,	Pictou,	20 00	
William H. Harris,	do.	50 00	
Edward Roach,	do.	20 00	
Lewis Johnston,	do.	10 00	
John McKay,	do.	10 00	
James Forbes,	do.	10 00	
Joseph Creamer,	Queen's,	20 00	
George E. Jean,	Richmond,	40 00	
William J. Bell,	do.	30 00	
Israel K. Wilson,	Shelburne,	90 00	
Henry Chute,	do.	10 00	
William Currie,	do.	30 00	
Joseph Symonds,	Sydney,	30 00	

John Campbell,	ditto	10 00	
James C. Farris,	ditto	20 00	
George Bingley,	ditto	20 00	
Matthew Jeffery,	ditto	30 00	
James M. Leut,	ditto	10 00	
Thomas W. Jackson,	ditto	10 00	1250 00
CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.			
Maurice Power, <i>et. al.</i>	Witness' fees on criminal prosecution at Truro,	13 20	
Matthew Gardiner,	Conveying Michael Burk, a criminal, from Halifax to Truro,	10 00	
James Dunn,	To pay witness' fees in suit of the Queen vs. P. Drummond,	80 00	
John Creighton,	Cost of conducting criminal prosecutions at Liverpool, Lunenburg, Barrington and Yarmouth, Spring term,	187 00	
Martin I. Wilkins,	Pictou and Amherst, June term, 1860,	266 00	
William A. Henry,	Sydney, Guysborough, Port Hood and Antigonish, June term, 1860,	291 50	
Charles W. H. Harris,	Windsor and Annapolis, do.	59 97	
John Creighton,	Lunenburg, Shelburne, and Yarmouth, September and October term.	224 13	
Charles W. Harris,	Digby, Annapolis and Kentville, ditto.	99 60	
Charles B. Owen,	Shelburne, October term, 1860,	29 80	
Martin I. Wilkins,	Pictou, do.	59 56	
James W. Johnston,	Amherst, do.	116 40	
William A. Henry,	Arichat, Baddeck, Port Hood, Guysboro' and Antigonish,	385 00	1822 10
William H. Keating,	COPY RIGHT ACCOUNT.		
	Amount paid into the Treasury on this account,		49 35
DISTRESSED SEAMEN.			
Henry B. Paulin,	To pay subsistence of S. A. Smith, a shipwrecked seaman, from Boston to Halifax,	1 00	
Ditto,	P. Holmes & R. H. Fullerton, do.	9 00	
Ditto,	John McDonald, do.	1 00	

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Henry B. Pauline,	To pay subsistence of two British seamen, from Cienfuegos to Halifax,	10 50	
Ditto,	ditto one British seaman, do. do.	6 50	
Ditto,	ditto the Master and 8 seamen, do. Bay Islands to Beaver Har.	19 50	
Ditto,	ditto a British seaman, do. Porto Rico to Halifax,	6 00	
Ditto,	ditto ditto do. do.	4 00	
Ditto,	ditto ditto do. Inagua, do.	4 50	
Ditto,	ditto ditto do. do.	8 50	
Ditto,	John Grant, per order received from Privy Council for Trade,	110 25	
Ditto,	C. E. Leonard, for relieving the master, mate, and ten men, of the barque } "Imaun of Muskat,"	54 50	
Ditto,	W. & C. Silver for clothing furnished 3 seamen late of barque "Mary," of London, }	39 90	
Ditto,	M. Halleran for board and lodging do. do.	9 00	
Ditto,	C. E. Leonard for relieving wrecked seamen, do. do.	22 50	
Ditto,	ditto ditto of schr. "Rustico," of P. E. Island.	11 00	317 05
E. Albro & Co, et. al.	DRAWBACKS.		
	For return of duties paid at Halifax, allowed by Board of Revenue,	14340 29	
	ditto Outports, ditto.	197 70	14537 99
The Governors, The Trustees,	EDUCATION,		
Ditto,	Grant to King's College, for one year, ended 30th September, 1860,	1000 00	
Ditto,	Acadia College, do do	1000 00	
Ditto,	St. Mary's College, do do	1000 00	
Ditto,	St. Francis Xavier's College, do do	1000 00	
Ditto,	Sackville Academy, do do	1000 00	
Ditto,	Free Church Academy, do do	1000 00	
Ditto,	Pictou Academy, do do	1000 00	
Ditto,	Halifax Grammar School, do do	1000 00	
		600 00	

Rev. Dr. Forrester,	Salary as Superintendent of Normal School,	1200 00	
Charles D. Randall,	Teacher do do	800 00	
M. Mulholland,	do do do	800 00	
Rev. Dr. Forrester,	Teachers in the Model School, do	800 00	
Ditto,	Contingent expenses for 1860,	400 00	
Ditto,	Fuel, repairs and books for Normal School,	400 00	
Ditto,	Books,	2400 00	
	To provide Teacher of Music for Normal School, grant 1860,	100 00	
	Over-expended on contingent expenses, Normal School, do	106 95	
	For Infant School at Halifax, do	200 00	
	Additional furniture for Normal School, do	60 00	
	Premium insurance on buildings Normal and Model School,	65 00	
	County Annapolis, eastern district, for Common and Grammar Schools, 1 year to } 31st October, 1860.	1502 00	
	do. western district, ditto,	1444 00	
	Cape Breton, ditto,	2920 00	
	Colchester, north, ditto,	568 00	
	do. south, ditto,	1916 00	
	Cumberland, east, ditto,	1953 00	
	do. west, ditto,	432 00	
	Digby, Clare, ditto,	684 00	
	do. Digby, ditto,	1034 66	
	Guysborough, Guysboro', ditto,	1363 53	
	do. St. Mary's, ditto,	613 33	
	Halifax, city, ditto,	2800 00	
	do. rural, ditto,	1013 40	
	do. shore, ditto,	742 60	
	do. western, ditto,	1756 00	
	Hants, Rawdon, ditto,	1040 81	
	do. Windsor, ditto,	1681 32	
	Inverness, north, ditto,	1202 66	
	do. south, ditto,	2338 66	
	King's, ditto,	2750 00	

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
John Bowes, A. & W. McKinlay, John K. Veits, A. & W. McKinlay, G. E. Morton & Co, Joseph Skallish, James Thompson, James McKeagney, Ditto, Joseph Allison, J. J. Sawyer, Comrs. for Signing Pro Notes, James J. Kerr, Andrew Downs, A. & W. MacKinlay, Dr. Slayter, John Nelson, George Merry, John Canty, E. Billing & Co, Colin Robinson, John Creelman, P. Gallienne & G. Easterbrook, Directors Deaf & Dumb School, Trustees Union African School, Perkins, Bacon & Co, Bauld & Gibson, Edward and William Young,	Binding books for Financial Secretary's Office, For books and stationery furnished Financial Secretary's office in 1859, Return of three Members to Assembly from county Digby, Stationery furnished Controller's office in 1859, Book and papers furnished Financial Secretary's office in 1859, Attendance on offices of Receiver-General and Financial Secretary, to 30th Sept. 1860, Reporting decisions of Supreme Court, grant 1858, Balance of Grant for travelling expenses during the year ended 31st Dec. 1859, On account of travelling expenses in 1860, Return of one Member to Assembly from county of Hants, Ditto do. For cancelling old notes and signing £ Province notes No. 77,001 to 9 ,000, Return three Members to Assembly from county Cumberland, Grant 1860, to aid in establishing a Museum and Aquarium, Stationery furnished Commissioners for consolidating the laws, Grant 1860, pursuant to report of relief committee, To enable him to keep a half-way house, between Musquodoboit & St. Mary's, ditto ditto Liverpool and Nictaux, To reimburse him for a saw mill destroyed by fire, To replace Province notes destroyed by fire, ditto ditto, ditto ditto, For services rescuing the crew of the schr. Gold Hunter, To aid that institution for the present year. ditto ditto, On account of engraving Provincial Treasury Notes, Return of duties paid on Tobacco exported, To recompense them for loss sustained.	22 80 177 00 18 00 19 85 9 25 80 00 400 00 37 68 300 00 6 00 6 00 300 00 18 00 200 00 32 60 48 50 60 00 60 00 800 00 172 00 72 00 8 00 100 00 2000 00 120 00 828 00 113 75 400 00	

William McKonzie, Fitzgerald Cochran, John Duffus, Valentine Munro, John Davison, Hon. John Lock, Hon. Colin Campbell, John Peck, <i>et. al.</i> , Joseph Skallish, Edmund Crowell, Thomas B. Akin, Adam Roy, Charles C. McAlpine, William Goodwin, Charles Blanchard,	1859 expenses exploring new eastern road between Manchester and Strait of Canso On account of reporting decisions of the Supreme Court, Grant 1860 for the Welsford and Parker Monument, To enable him to keep a half-way house between Liverpool and Annapolis, Return of light duties paid by him, For attendance in Halifax as Executive Councillor, ditto ditto, Grant 1860 pursuant to report of committee, To purchase fuel for offices of Receiver-General, Financial Secretary, & Savings' Bank, Grant 1860 for keeping the establishment on Seal Island, to aid vessels in distress, Ditto On account of Record Commission, Ditto Ditto Ditto Keeping an establishment on Mud Island, to aid vessels in distress, Return of one Member to Assembly from county Colchester,	40 38 200 00 400 00 60 00 37 40 80 00 70 00 24 00 45 23 120 00 100 00 8 75 21 00 80 00 6 00	7252 74
Augustin Melanson, William Baxter, Charles Winchester, Samuel Laurence, <i>et. al.</i> , Allen Smith, Mundy White, William LeBlanc, George Sollows, Jacob W. Crowell,	NAVIGATION SECURITIES, Grant 1859 for aid to Groscoque breakwater, county Digby, ditto, Breakwater at Baxter's Harbor, county King's, ditto, Horse boat at Bear River, county Annapolis, 1860, Breakwater at Margaree River, county Inverness, ditto, In securing Arisaig Pier, ditto, Placing Buoys in Tusket River, ditto, Breakwater at Cape Cove, county Digby, ditto, do. Green Cove, ditto, do. Griffin's Cove,	78 57 49 90 40 00 84 08 60 00 100 00 80 00 80 00 80 00	652 55
Postmaster General, Hon. Receiver General, Ditto,	POST MONEY ORDERS, On account of Post Money Orders, PROVINCIAL RAILWAY, To pay interest due in London to holders of Debentures, Ditto Nova Scotia ditto,	397 68 168111 11 3826 80	171937 91

Financial Secretary's Statement.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
	REVENUE EXPENSES.		
Edward Binney,	Salary as Acting Collector at Halifax for 1 year ended Sept. 30, 1860,		\$1200 00
Henry B. Pauline,	ditto,		1000 00
William G. Fife,	Warehouse keeper,		1000 00
John. U. Ross,	Landing waiter,		1000 00
James M. Tidmarsh,	Ditto		770 00
James Kerr,	Ditto		200 00
Peter Donaldson,	Clerk,	3 months,	640 00
B. Bremner Oxley,	Ditto	1 year,	600 00
James Fitzgerald,	Ditto	do	600 00
Thomas P. Ryan,	Ditto	do	600 00
J. S. Morris,	Ditto		600 00
Gustavus Johnston,	Ditto		458 34
Joseph Austin,	Ditto		41 66
Joseph W. Quinan,	Guager,	1 year ended 30th September 1860.	600 00
Edward Binney,	Ditto		600 00
Ditto,	To pay Shipping officers,		1647 00
Ditto,	Warehouse Lockers,		5263 50
Ditto,	Tide surveyors, boatmen and waiters,		8185 55
Ditto,	Messengers and truckmen,		427 50
Ditto,	Incidental expenses,		809 53
Charles R. Allison,	Salary as controller at Walton, 1 year ended 31st December, 1859,		80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,		11 60
John Barr,	Salary as controller at Bear River,		80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,		107 89
A. Bourneuf,	Salary as Controller at Church Point,		80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,		84 18
Thomas S. Brown,	Salary, 1 year ended 20th September, 1860,		200 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, ditto,		462 27

Hiram Blanchard,	Salary as controller at Port Hood, for 15½ months ended 15th April, 1859,	103 33
Ditto	Commission on light duties collected for 2 years ended 31st December, 1858,	2 75
P. J. Brouard,	Salary as controller at Ship Harbor, for 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected in 1859 and 1860,	31 02
Joseph Browner,	Salary as controller at Sheet Harbor, for 1 year,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	2 60
Joseph Crane,	Salary as controller at Horton, for 3 years, ended 31st December, 1860,	240 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected for 2½ years, ended 30th September, 1860,	298 80
Edward Corbett,	Salary as Seizing officer at Harbor au Bu he, for 1 year, ended 31st Dec. 1859,	60 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected	3 07
Thomas M. Crow,	Salary as controller at Truro,	160 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	527 93
William Campbell,	Salary as controller at Tatamagouche,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	11 40
Simon Donovan,	Salary as registrar and controller at Arichat,	200 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	295 76
E. M. Dodd, junr.,	Salary as controller at Ligan,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	5 05
Gilbert Dismars,	Salary as controller at Clementsport,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	81 80
Simon D'Entremont,	Salary as controller at Pubnico,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	23 13
John H. Freeman,	Salary as registrar and controller at Liverpool,	300 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	595 66
Ditto	Use of scales,	1 48
William Geldert,	Salary as late controller at LaHave, for 13 months, ended 31st January 1859,	86 67
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	27 26
A. Grant,	Commission on duties collected for 3 months, ended 30th September, 1860,	2 88
John Homer,	Salary as controller at Barrington for 8 months & 17 days, ended 17th Sept. 1859,	57 15
Ditto	Commission on duties collected	116 63
Francis Homer,	Salary as acting controller at Barrington for 3 mos. & 14 days, ended 31st Dec. 1859,	22 85
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	48 55
A. F. Haliburton,	Salary as controller at Baddeck for 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	80 00

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
A. F. Halliburton	Commission on duties collected, for 1 year, ended 31st December 1859,	\$9 64	
N. T. Harris,	Salary as collector at Hantsport, do.	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	46 91	
John Harley,	Salary as collector at LaHave, for 11 months,	73 33	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	39 96	
Edward Lockwood,	Salary as controller at Cornwallis, 10½ months, ended 15th November, 1859,	70 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	245 63	
Joseph J. Letson,	Salary as controller at Port Medway for 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	94 51	
C. E. Leonard,	Salary as registrar and controller at Sydney, do.	200 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	107 03	
Abram Lent,	Salary as controller at Tusket, do.	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	94 76	
Alexander Munro,	Salary as controller at Great Bras d'Or, for 12 months ended 31st Dec., 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	4 41	
H. M. Moyle,	Salary registrar and controller at Lunenburg, ditto ended 30th Sept., 1860,	400 00	
Ditto	Commissions on duties collected, do.	10 99	
Ditto	Postage on public documents, do.	0 20	
A. D. Morrison,	Salary as controller at Londonderry, ditto 31st Dec., 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	270 23	
Edward Mudge,	Salary as controller at Margaree, ditto	80 00	
James Muir, jr.,	Ditto, Shelburne, ditto	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	20 38	
J. E. Moberly,	Commission on light duty collected, ditto ended 30th Sept. 1860,	800 00	
Ditto	Commission on light duty collected, ditto	44 68	
Ditto	Salary of L. Durkee, landing waiter, ditto	400 00	
Ditto	Alexr. Hood, surveyor of shipping, ditto	320 00	
D. McCulloch,	as collector at Pictou, ditto	1000 00	

Ditto	Commission on light duty, ditto	89 66	
Ditto	Salary of G. Hattie, clerk, ditto	320 00	
Ditto	Wages of boatmen, ditto	525 00	
Allen McDonnell,	Salary as controller at Antigonish, ditto 31st Dec., 1859,	80 00	
N. C. McKeen,	Seizing officer at Margaree Island, ditto	60 00	
Thomas McColl,	Registrar and controller at Guysboro' ditto 30th June, 1860,	200 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	3 05	
James McNab,	Salary as controller at Pugwash, for 17 months, 12 days, ended 12 June, 1860,	116 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	159 50	
Alexander McDonald,	Salary as controller at St. Mary's, for 1 year, ended 30th Dec., 1859,	80 00	
Nicol Nicolson,	Ditto Wallace, ditto	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	1 60	
George Norris,	Salary as controller at Cape Causo, ditto	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	49 52	
John Orpin,	Salary as controller at French Cross, ditto 30th Sept., 1860,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	44 24	
David Power,	Salary as controller as McNair's Cove, ditto	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	50 08	
R. B. Porter,	Salary as controller at Windsor, ditto	200 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	400 39	
James Ratchford,	Salary as registrar and controller at Parrsborough, ditto 30th Sept., 1860,	200 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	96 63	
Reuben Perry,	Salary as controller at Beaver River, ditto 31st Dec., 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	37 89	
C. V. Rawding,	Salary as controller at Canada Creek, ditto 31st Dec., 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	134 17	
James Randall,	Salary as controller at Little River, ditto 31st Dec., 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	16 73	
Adam Roy,	Salary as controller at Maitland, ditto	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	53 36	
B. H. Ruggles,	Salary as controller at Westport, ditto	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	72 85	
H. D. Ruggles,	Salary as controller at Weymouth, ditto	160 00	

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
H. D. Ruggles,	Commission on duties collected, 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	\$70 85	
Ebenezer Rand,	Salary as controller at Cornwallis for 1½ months, ditto,	10 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected for 4½ months, ended 30th March, 1860,	64 20	
George Seaman,	Salary as controller at Joggins, for 3 months, ended 31st December, 1859,	20 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected in 1859 and 1860,	143 23	
William Stalker,	Salary as controller at Ragged Islands for 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	153 32	
H. G. Sellon,	Salary as seizing officer at St. Ann's, do.	60 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	3 20	
Robert Stone,	Salary as controller at Wilnot, do.	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	215 01	
Winthrop Sargent,	Ditto,	509 45	
Timothy C. Tobias,	Salary as controller at Annapolis for 1 year, ended 31st September 1860,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	425 34	
A. B. Thorne,	Salary as controller at Thorne's Cove, do.	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	29 40	
James H. Thorne,	Salary as seizing officer and controller at Bridgetown, do.	70 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	277 46	
Charles Ward,	Salary as controller at Advocate Harbor, do.	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, 2½ years, ditto,	44 00	
Botsford Viets,	Commission on light duty collected to 30th September, 1860,	149 21	
James F. Demings,	Ditto	62 47	
H. B. Pauline,	for the year ended 31st Dec., 1859,	401 96	
H. G. McKay,	Salary for services at Pictou for 1 year ended 30th June, 1860,	92 00	
Wm. Bryden,	as surveyor and searcher at Liverpool, for 1 year ended 30th Sept., 1860,	360 00	
John Sterling,	Tide waiter and seizing officer at Windsor, for 1 year, ended June 30 '60,	300 00	
Thomas S. Bown,	Wages of boatmen at North Sydney, to 30th Sept., 1860,	340 00	
	Repairing revenue boat,	6 00	

Thomas R. DeWolf,
John Starritt,
D. McCulloch,
Hon. Financial Secretary,
William T. Townsend,
J. McPherson,
Ditto,
John L. Rice,
Whitman Spinney,
John Clark,
Samuel Stone,
William H. Lovitt,
Harris Fulmore,
Joseph Martell,
Nathan Snow,
Watson Nickerson,
Joseph Trefry,
John Bain,
James Hearn,
Abram Ogilvie,
Angus Morrison,
Walter Laurence,
Benjamin McLeod,
Neil McPherson,
Timoth R. Brooks,
E. D. Tremain,
Ditto:

Making trade returns for the year ended 30th Sept., 1859,
Commission on duties collected at Pictou, Dec. Qr., 1859,
Expenses of revenue boat at Pictou, for the year 1859,
Expenses visiting outpost collectors,
Expenses executing commission connected with wrecked steamer "Hungarian,"
Salary as seizing officer at Pictou, for 6 months, ended 31st Dec., 1856,
ditto 18 " " 30th June, 1860,
ditto Annapolis, 12 " " 31st Dec., 1859,
ditto ditto " " ditto
ditto Wilnot " " ditto
ditto ditto " " ditto
ditto Cornwallis, " " ditto
ditto Five Islands, " " ditto
ditto Arichat, " " ditto
ditto Shelburne, " " ditto
ditto Cape Sable Island, ditto
ditto Barrington, " " ditto
ditto Great Bras d'Or, " " ditto
ditto Arichat, " " ditto
ditto Cornwallis, " " ditto
ditto Great Bras d'Or, " " ditto
ditto Cheticamp, " " ditto
ditto Pictou, 28 " " ditto
ditto Cape North, 18 " " ditto
ditto Chute's Cove, " " ditto

County Annapolis over expended on Spaw Spring road,
Ditto expended on Thorne Mill road,
Ditto do. Bruce Bridge,
Colchester do. Oliver's Bridge,

45,507 00

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
George Lombard,	County Colchester expended on Bridge at Duncan McDonald's lake road,	\$66 50	
George Johnson,	do. Bridges between Shubenacadie and Truro,	120 00	
Charles Brenton,	do. Road from Middle to Lower Stewiacke,	8 75	
David Fulton,	do. Opening new road at Bass River,	40 10	
Samuel Archibald,	do. Road between Truro and Pictou county line,	51 66	
George Johnston,	do. Lower Stewiacke Bridge,	39 15	
Rufus Wetherbee,	do. Cheganais Bridge,	45 21	
Samuel Archibald,	do. Road between Truro and Pictou county line,	28 65	
George Lombard,	do. Bridge over French River near Donaldsons',	120 00	
Richard Thompson,	do. Bridges at Plaister Creek and River Phillip,	80 90	
Wellwood Waugh, 3rd,	do. Bridge on road from Wallace to Tatmagouche,	60 15	
Silas H. C. Mills,	do. Alteration of road near Joseph Mills',	88 00	
David McKenzie,	do. Bridge on North Shore road,	48 60	
Wm. Hurd & J. T. Seaman,	do. Road and bridges from Hurd's to Anguin's,	185 47	
George Wolton,	do. Alteration of road round Gilbert's mountain,	48 00	
Job Seaman & Jno. Pugsley,	do. River Herbert bridge,	504 06	
Eelix Godet,	do. Repairs on the Mill bridge,	9 90	
Anslern Saulnier,	do. Joseph Saulnier's line road,	88 75	
Edward John,	do. The Weymouth bridge,	92 00	
John Kenny,	do. Bridges between Gilbert's Cove and Sissibo,	95 55	
William S. Scott,	do. Bridge over Country Harbor river,	42 16	
Ditto	do. do. balance of account,	85 84	
James Hemlow,	do. the Joggin and Gaspereaux bridges,	140 00	
William McKenzie,	do. Road from Port Mulgrave to Pirate Cove,	1293 37	
James H. Torey,	do. Mink bridge,	48 00	
Alexander Hubley,	do. Road from N. W. Arm to head of St. Margaret's Bay,	23 53	
John Shea,	do. Ten bridges on Harrietsfield road,	40 00	
Ephriam Burgess,	do. Bridge near Birch Cove,	38 00	

John Hubley,	do. Halifax road to Barracks,	40 00	
Isaac Isenor,	do. Road from Dartmouth to Shubenacadie,	40 88	
Wm. Anderson,	do. ditto to Ship Harbor,	128 90	
Ditto	do. Over expended on account No. 44,	118 80	
Bernard Wier,	County of Hants, expended on Walton bridge,	200 00	
Daniel Cochran,	do. ditto, do. Kennetcook bridge, balance of account,	60 20	
Robert H. Burgess,	do. ditto, do. Kennetcook bridge,	803 00	
Bernard Wier,	do. ditto, do. Walton bridge,	300 00	
John Harvie,	do. ditto, do. road near Tucker's Creek,	61 90	
Constant Church,	do. ditto, do. Half-way River bridge,	89 25	
Terrance Canty,	do. ditto, do. bridge at Little River near A. McKay's,	72 98	
Francis W. McKenzie,	do. Inverness, do. road near River Dennis,	14 70	
George C. Lawrence,	do. ditto, do. bridge at Forks Margaree,	531 11	
William Chambers,	do. Kings, do. balance due on Cornwallis bridge,	1000 00	
Ephraim Kinsman,	do. ditto, do. bridge over Canning River,	12 70	
Kinsman Fuller,	do. ditto, do. Gaspereaux bridge,	1723 39	
Benjamin Parsons,	do. ditto, do. Hall's Harbor bridge,	175 00	
David Veinot,	do. Lunenburg, do. Kedy's and Maddor's bridge,	58 46	
Adam McKenzie,	do. Pictou, do. road from Middle River to Sydney co. line,	191 10	
Robert Sutherland,	do. ditto, do. road from St. Mary's to Garden of Eden,	85 60	
Adam McKenzie,	do. ditto, do. the New Glasgow bridge,	646 80	
R. McDonald, & G. Lowden,	do. ditto, do. bridge across Mill Brook Knoidart,	88 04	
Angus McDonald,	do. ditto, do. breakwater at Mill Brook,	32 70	
James Murdoch,	do. ditto, do. road from Haliburton's bridge to county line,	395 49	
Robert Patterson,	do. ditto, do. bridge at Leith Head,	20 92	
William McLean,	do. ditto, do. bridge at Langill's mills,	1000 00	
Adam McKenzie,	do. ditto, do. road between Middle and West Rivers,	15 45	
G. W. A. Lowden,	do. ditto, do. road from New Glasgow to Sydney co. line,	132 00	
Adams Archibald,	do. ditto, do. rebuilding River John bridge,	1400 00	
John Murdoch,	do. ditto, do. bridges near Durham and Ten-mile-house,	53 50	
Adam McKenzie,	do. ditto, do. road from Middle River to Sydney co. line,	67 05	
Frank Martin,	do. Queens, do. bridge at Brookfield,	82 92	
James Mack,	do. ditto, do. bridge at Mill Village,	400 00	

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Thomas Howley,	Grant 1859, Co. Cape Breton, aid to ferry at little Bras d'Or,	40 00	
Kenneth McLennan,	do. keeping a ferry at Sydney River,	20 00	
Neil McIntosh,	do. do. between North Bar and town of Sydney,	20 00	
Angus McDonald,	do. do. at entrance of Gut Mira River,	20 00	
Alexander McNeil,	do. do. Grand Narrows,	16 00	
Frank Beaton,	do. do. across Wallace Harbor,	40 00	
James Doncaster,	do. do. between Amherst and Minudie,	60 00	
Maurice Walsh,	do. do. across Pugwash harbour,	20 00	
William Morrell,	do. do. at Grand Passage,	40 00	
Israel Blackford,	do. do. across Petite passage,	20 00	
Samuel Outhouse,	do. do. ditto,	20 00	
Charles Winchester,	do. do. at Bear River,	20 00	
Basil Amoro,	do. do. between Weymouth bridge & Sandy Cove,	80 00	
Dennis Sullivan,	do. do. Montegan and Westport,	100 00	
W. Pride and J. Naufts,	do. do. at St. Mary's River,	40 00	
Alexander McGuire,	do. do. between Milford and Ship harbor,	40 00	
Thomas Penney,	do. do. packet between Guysboro and Arichat,	200 00	
Nancy McNair,	do. do. ferry between Port Mulgrave & Ship harbor,	40 00	
Naniel Lang,	do. do. across Liscomb's harbor,	20 00	
Young and Mullins,	aid to ferry do.	30 00	
John Leary	do. do. at Basin Gut, Sambro,	20 00	
S. Cunard & Co,	do. do. steamer between Halifax and St. John, N.L.	1600 00	
Charles Smith,	do. do. ferry at Nocom Touch River,	40 00	
Joseph Puroell,	do. do. North West Arm,	40 00	
David Low,	do. do. Sheet Harbor,	50 00	
William J. Smith,	do. do. between Shubenacadie and Londonderry,	80 00	
Ditto,	do. do. across the Shubenacadie river,	40 00	
King & Brothers,	do. do. stmr. between Windsor and St. John, N.B.,	2000 00	

Hugh McMillan,	Inverness, do. ferry betwn. McMillan's point & Auld's cove	80 00	
Edmund Forrester,	do. do. do.	80 00	
Josiah Embree,	do. do. Ship Harbor and Port Mulgrave,	40 00	
James Thompson,	do. do. Margaree River,	20 00	
Josiah Embree,	do. do. Ship Harbor and Port Mulgrave in '58,	40 00	
Joseph Purnett,	do. do. La Have River,	50 00	
Charles R. Purnett,	do. do. do.	50 00	
William S. Pope,	do. do. steamer between Pictou and Charlottetown,	800 00	
C. Bolthouse,	do. do. do. and Cape Breton,	2400 00	
William McDonald,	do. do. Queen's, keeping a ferry at Port LeHebert,	40 00	
John McPherson,	do. do. do. between McPherson's and Carter's landing,	40 00	
Hugh Campbell,	do. do. do. at Grandique River,	60 00	
Peter and David Fraser,	do. do. do. Mouth of Grandique River,	60 00	
W. Cunningham & L. Knowles	do. do. do. between Cape Sable Island and the main,	80 00	
John R. Morrison,	do. do. do. across Jordan River,	20 00	
Cornelius Craig,	do. do. do. at Sable River,	40 00	
John McDonald,	do. do. do. Port LeHebert,	40 00	
Boderlok McLeod,	Grant 1859, county Victoria for keeping a ferry at the entrance of Great Bras d'Or,	80 00	
John McNeil,	do. do. do.	80 00	
Donald Ross,	do. do. do. Big Harbor,	60 00	
Donald McLenn,	do. do. do. St. Ann's Harbor,	20 00	
Godfrey Hines,	do. do. do. entrance of South Bay, Ingonish,	80 00	
Kenneth Matheson,	do. do. do. Big Harbor,	60 00	
John McNeil,	do. do. do. Grand Narrows,	16 00	
Malcolm McLean,	do. do. do. between Washabee and Baddeck,	20 00	
J. F. Bouchie and B. Boutong,	do. do. do. across Tusket River,	24 00	
John D. Muise.	do. do. do. between the Main & Pierpoint Island	20 00	10032 00
W. A. Palmer, A. C. G.	SIGNAL STATION. For support of Signal Station at Halifax, for 1 year ended 31st December, 1860,		1250 00
Dr. Parker,	TRANSIENT POOR. Grant 1859,	18 00	

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Overseers of Poor, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Board of Health, N. S. Fulmore.	Grant 1859, county Pictou, township of Arisnig, Grant '59 & '60 county Shelburne, township Barrington, 1860 do. Annapolis, do. Annapolis, do. do. do. Clements, do. do. do. Wilmot, do. Pictou, first section, do. Queen's, township of Liverpool, do. do. Sydney, do. Antigonish, do. do. Yarmouth, do. Yarmouth, do. do. do. do.	41 85 36 00 13 50 41 60 12 00 193 60 132 45 30 00 49 75 14 85 40 00	618 00 197 33
Albert Pilsbury, U. S. C.	Proceeds of Brig "Argo," materials and stores, as per award, WRECKS.		\$830,008 20

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1860.

WILLIAM ANNAND, Financial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 14.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT FOR 1860.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In submitting to your Excellency my sixth annual report on the education of this province, I beg leave, first of all, to call your attention to the statistical tables appended.

Every succeeding year, I have expressed my regret that the returns of the different Boards of School Commissioners from which these tables are made up, are so meagre and incomplete, and this year they seem more so than usual.

This arises, as I have again and again stated, not from any want of care and attention on the part of the clerks of these boards, or of the boards themselves, but entirely from the want of paid officials in the capacity of school inspectors, whose business it is to obtain reliable answers to all the queries that may be given forth by the educational authorities; and so long as this state of things continues but little dependance can be placed on the conclusions drawn from these returns. The main use of these tables appears to us to be to compare them with the preceding ones, and thereby to ascertain whether, in educational matters, we are in a retrograde, stationary, or advancing condition.

Looking at these tables then, in this light, I regret to say, that they are any thing but satisfactory or encouraging. Heretofore, I have always been able to report some advance on the year preceding, but this year the most important figures throughout are considerably less than the last. For example, the people in 1859, raised, for the support of common schools, £32,760 8s. 0d; last year they raised, £30,469 6s. 11d, being £2,292 2s. 1d. less. In the winter of 1859 the average number of weeks in which the school were in session, was 20½, in 1860 it was 19; in the summer of 1859 it was 21½, and in that of 1860 it was 20½. The number of children receiving education in the summer of 1859 was 37,844, in that of 1860 it was 37,376, being 468 less. It is proper, however, here to notice that the half-yearly return from Eastern Annapolis, from November, 1859 to May 1860, has never yet come to hand, from what cause I know not. But making every possible allowance for its absence, it would not raise these figures above what they were last year, and even though it did, it would not present our educational affairs in at all a favorable aspect. In a young country like this, where everything is on the increase, population, agriculture, commerce, our whole social and economic estate education instead of remaining stationary, ought to be progressing in a very rapid ratio, and when it is not, the most earnest enquiry ought to be awakened in the breast of every true patriot, of every Christian philanthropist, of every enlightened statesman, respecting its cause and its cure, but more of this anon.

The number of grammar schools in operation during the past year was 52, being four less.

The sum paid by the province towards this object was £1,242 13s. 1d., being £280 12s. more, and that contributed by the people was £2,408 3s. 5d., being £630 10s. 4d. less than last year.

I need scarcely repeat here what I have elaborated at length in the preceding report, viz. : that the grammar schools, with a very few exceptions, are neither more nor less than good or superior common schools, if they are even that; and

that they will never be anything else, until the common school education of the country is improved and placed on another footing; until, in fact, graded schools are introduced into all our more densely peopled localities. Fifty pounds of the grammar school grant now voted to counties, ought, in my opinion, to be given to the county towns, and the remainder distributed among the superior schools of the section. In this way, I believe, it would effectuate vastly more good than it now does, distributed amongst a few skeleton grammar schools.

The only two returns of the academies that have reached me are Sackville and Pictou, a summary of the contents of which appears in table D. Both these institutions appear to be at present in a flourishing condition. It were surely in every way desirable that the time fixed by law for the forwarding both of the common school returns and of the academies and collegiate institutions receiving public aid were more strictly adhered to. It would enable me not only to insert in tabular form general summaries of the same, but also to avail myself of much important information, in drawing practical conclusions, of which, in present circumstances, I am entirely deprived.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The attendance of pupils at this institution is as large as ever, larger in fact than can be conveniently accommodated. Since my last report two sessions in the history of this institution have passed over. At the first of these, the winter term of 1859—1860, the number enrolled was 82, with two paying pupils, of these 26 at the close of the term obtained first class and 50 second class diplomas. At the second, the summer term of 1860, there were in attendance 74 pupil teachers with 3 paying pupils,—of these, at the close of the term, 2 obtained grammar school, 26 first class and 39 second class diplomas. The institution is now in session, with a larger number in attendance than on any former occasion. It is now perfectly evident, that if the same number continue, something must be done with the view of providing more ample accommodation, or else the efficiency of the institution will suffer. The great want at present experienced is that of recitation rooms. Of these there are only two, and these to be of any real service, would require to be enlarged to nearly double their present size. An additional recitation room should also be provided for the grammar school candidates.

To my last report I affixed a list of all the graduates of the Normal School since its commencement, mainly with the view of shewing that they had substantially implemented the engagements come under to the province, there being only about half a dozen out of upwards of a hundred, who had received first class diplomas who had never taught, at least for a certain period, and these for sufficiently valid reasons. Though I have not considered it necessary to repeat that list, I have appended the names of those who have graduated since that period. Of the eleven hundred teachers now engaged in their work in the province, there are about two hundred who hold Normal School certificates—grammar, first and second class.

There is one feature in the history of this institution which is here deserving of notice. At its commencement not a few, who regarded it with rather an unfavorable eye, were in the habit of denouncing it as a purely Colchester affair. This charge was met by shewing that in the history of all similar institutions, and especially, at the beginning of their career, by far the greater proportion of the students have been gathered from the surrounding counties or districts. Then again it was insinuated,—it was broadly declared to be an entirely Presbyterian establishment. This was of course met by the reply that, if the greater proportion of the students belonged to the county of Colchester, they must of necessity partake largely of the Presbyterian element. These charges, however, I am happy to say never produced the slightest effect on the prosperity of the institution, and gradually and steadily did it extend its influence until it now draws as large a supply of students from the more distant and remote counties as it does from the more contiguous. Along with its territorial extension did it also undergo a considerable modification in its denominational hue; in so much that last summer, a majority of the students in attendance belonged to the Baptist persuasion.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of tendering my thanks to the Legislature for their liberality in acceding to my request, and granting last session,

the sum of £25 to the teacher of music in the Normal school. I trust that this amount will not only be renewed but rendered permanent. By this means I have been able to secure the services of a teacher of drawing from the proceeds arising from the few paying pupils still in attendance, as well as from the husbanding of the other funds placed at my disposal. I have made arrangements with Miss Starr to give to the pupil teachers an hour's instruction in drawing, each week,—a branch of education which, whether regarded in itself as a source of highest gratification, or in its relation to the intellect, or to the every day business of life, or still more in its relation to the profession of teaching, is of equal, if not, in some respects of greater importance than music.

The world of nature, need I say, teems with manifold forms of grace well fitted to call forth and to exercise the love of the beautiful, which to a greater or less extent, glows in the breasts of all men. On every side we have objects of surpassing loveliness, which fill the mind with delight, and lead it to rise in silent adoration to Him who

“ Rules universal nature, not a flower
But shows some touch in freckle, streak or stain
Of His unrivalled pencil. He inspires
Their balmy odors, and imparts their hues,
And bathes their eyes in rector, and includes,
In grains as countless as the sea side sands,
The forms with which He sprinkles all the earth.”

To many, to the majority of men indeed, this book of nature, so full of beauty, so rich in lessons of wisdom, is sealed. They have never once opened their eyes upon its countless wonders, nor have they seen in it anything specially worthy of their regard. They daily pass by forms the most exquisite in their symmetry and proportion, and colors the most harmoniously blended, without bestowing upon them even a passing glance, nay, they consider the man who loves their forms, and who is charmed with the combination of colours which appear in the natural objects around him, as something akin to an enthusiast or a dreaming visionary. They travel in life's journey, through a world, which, amid all the wreck produced by sin, still reveals glimpses of its pristine beauty, and testifies that it must once have been very good; but in all this fair world their eyes behold nothing but the glittering gold, which ministers to their luxuries or their sensuality. It becomes a very important question to determine whether this blindness arises from an original defect in the power of discerning and feeling the beautiful, or whether it is to be traced to the absence of judicious culture and training? We believe the answer will not be far to find. It will, we think, be admitted that there is no man who has not an intuitive love for the beautiful, that deep down in the innermost recesses of our being there are answering faculties to the beauties which nature exhibits. But while this is admitted, it is still true, that unless these faculties are called forth and stimulated by the application of them to their proper objects, they will remain perfectly dormant, and the man be as if he had them not. They do not grow and bud and blossom spontaneously; they must be exercised before they attain their due development and proportions. By means of our senses, chiefly those of sight and touch, we can discriminate one form from another, and one color from another, but unless these senses be exercised by use, we cannot appreciate either the harmony of colors or the symmetry of forms, simple or in combination.

If a man's life consisted in the mere abundance of the good things which he possessed, it might not be necessary to cultivate æsthetic faculties; but if we in any faint measure recognize the truth that the world was made for man, and not man for the world; that its maker not only bestowed upon it that which might satisfy the mere bodily wants of his creatures, but fitted it up very gorgeously with all that could minister to the delight and pleasure of an immortal being; then it is evident that it becomes a duty to call the attention of the young to those forms of beauty which cluster so thickly around them. Considered simply as mere sources of pleasure, we might thus advocate the cultivation of the senses. That such an object is lawful no one will venture to deny. But as a means of intellectual training the cultivation of the senses is highly important. The difference between one man and another in regard to intelligence may be traced in a very considerable

degree, to the fact, that one has gone through the world with his eyes open, whereas the other sees only a few near objects, and these but imperfectly.

We might urge the desirableness of including lessons in form and color in the course of elementary instruction on many grounds; that we may be able, for example, to point out those things which constitute the real beauty of, and the true test of merit, in buildings and pictures, the harmony of colors between the carpet on the floor, and the papering and painting of the walls, or between one article of dress and another, &c., &c. Or the beneficial effects which would flow to the whole body of the people from a practical appreciation of the beautiful in nature and in art. Such knowledge might not render them richer, might not feed them with daintier food, nor clothe them with costlier raiment, but it would refine and elevate their minds, tend to withdraw them from the pursuit of low and grovelling pleasures, and so far, act as a powerful lever in raising them from the filth in which so many of them wallow.

And how is all this to be effected? By cultivating these tastes in the future teachers of the province, by instructing them, both theoretically and practically, in the knowledge of form, color, and the elements of drawing.

But, altogether irrespective of these considerations, it is, I hold, of the greatest possible consequence, that teachers should be able to handle with facility and correctness their pencil; that they may more efficiently discharge the functions of their important office. It is now admitted by all enlightened and skilful educationists, that the best way of impressing any fact or principle on the minds of the young is by diagrams or pictorial representations; and hence the vast and increasing importance of black boards in school. Indeed geography and other branches of education cannot be taught with any measure of success, unless the teacher is qualified to dash off on the board, the leading outlines of the continent or country that is to be considered; and, as he proceeds, to describe the more prominent features, whether these relate to topography or natural or civil history. It is on these and similar grounds that we hail, with no ordinary satisfaction, the accession of Miss Starr as teacher of drawing. I think I may now affirm, with all safety, that there is no Normal School of the same size, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, better equipped with teachers. In the Normal School at Toronto there are just two teachers, in the one at Truro there are five.

At the close of the last session of the Normal School, Mr. C. D. Randall, who has been one of its teachers since its commencement, left. His place has been supplied by the appointment of Theodore Harding Rand, Esq., a graduate of Acadia College; and, I am glad to be able to state, that though that gentleman has been but a short time in connection with the institution, I have every reason to be satisfied with his qualifications and suitability for the situation.

It affords me much pleasure to inform your Excellency that since my last report was given in, I have been able without incurring any additional expense, to get two large cases, one for conchological, and the other for mineralogical specimens, in which the shells and minerals I have collected throughout the province are scientifically arranged. There is also in the museum a fair collection of the fossils of the Silurian and Carboniferous systems.

Last summer I also commenced a *Hortus Siceus* of the native plants, and hope, in the course of two or three years, to have a larger collection of the Flora of Nova Scotia than I have anywhere seen. It is also my intention, as soon as I have made the necessary arrangements, to make a collection of the Fauna of the province. This will, of course, be attended with a much larger outlay and will require a much longer period, yet, I hope in the course of a few years to see, in connection with my institution, a fair representation of the types of the different races of the animal kingdom to be found in this province.

MODEL SCHOOL.

This department of the Normal School establishment continues pretty much in the same condition. The number enrolled last year was 171, the average attendance 153; the pupils in classics, 45; in modern languages, 31; in mathematics, 20. The receipts and payments of this branch will be found among the other documents at the end of this report.

In the case of all those scholars who have attended regularly since the opening of these schools, I have no hesitation in saying that in the expansion of their intellectual powers, in the measure of their attainments, and in the apparent formation of habits and character, they will bear a favorable comparison with the finest institutions I have visited either in Scotland or England.

It affords me no ordinary satisfaction to state that, through the kind attention of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, fourteen of these pupils were examined on mental arithmetic, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his passing through Truro last summer; and though that examination was necessarily very brief, his Royal Highness and other distinguished members of his suite were pleased to express their highest approbation at the way in which these pupils acquitted themselves.

Before leaving this department I may state that Miss Sophia Christie, female teacher in the primary department has, at my request, transferred her services to the female department of the Acadian School, Halifax. Miss Christie is one of the most successful female teachers I have ever seen either in this or in other countries, and I trust she may be the means of achieving much good in her new sphere of labor. She has been succeeded by Miss Sarah McLeod.

DUTIES AS SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

In the discharge of these duties I have, since I gave in my last report, visited all the counties in Nova Scotia proper, with the exception of Kings, Hants, and Cumberland. In the autumn, I also visited all the counties in Cape Breton. In the western counties, I found much to encourage and cheer. In several localities a fine educational spirit seemed to be awakening, and a higher appreciation of the value of education. All this I ascribe, in a great measure, to the educational zeal of a number of the graduates of the Normal School. The students who have attended the institution from these regions and others who have gone hither, have carried with them an enthusiasm and philanthropy in every way commendable, and which, in some places, has been nobly responded to on the part of the people. I regret to state that, with a very few exceptions, I found matters in a very different condition in the eastern counties. Here, an apathy and indifference prevailed, in striking contrast to the activity and zeal that were manifesting themselves in the west. Here, generally speaking the school houses, are in a very neglected condition, and far behind the stage of advancement of the settlements in other respects, in dwelling houses, places of worship, &c. Here, too, I found teaching very miserably remunerated, numbers of well qualified teachers unemployed, and those who were engaged evidently determined to abandon their calling as soon as their circumstances would admit of it, stating that they could get better and more certain payment as common laborers.

The all but universal opinion seemed to be that educational matters were retrograding instead of advancing, and that there was no other cure but the imposition of direct taxation for the support of schools. In consequence of these representations meeting me on all hands, indicative of a state of things which I was persuaded was mainly owing to the fact that the Legislative educational enactments of the province had not kept pace with the progressive advancement of the people, and of the spirit of the age, notwithstanding all the earnest appeals I have made to the Legislature for the last five years, I resolved in my official capacity, to use the means within my reach to arouse my fellow provincials to a sense of their duty and interest in this matter; and, immediately, on my return from Cape Breton, I drew up an address to the people of Nova Scotia, which, I presume, has been in the hands of the members of both branches of the legislature for some time. This has been pretty extensively circulated and has been mainly instrumental in calling forth the petitions which have been presented to the House of Assembly in favor of direct educational taxation, which, considering the short time allowed the people to prepare said petitions, conveying to my mind, pretty decided evidence of the views and feelings of a great majority of the intelligent and respectable of the province in reference to this measure. With all respect and deference I stated in my last report and now state again, with increased earnestness, that it is my decided conviction that every succeeding session of the legislature that shrinks

from the settlement of this vital question is doing what it can to impede the progress of this province in all that lies at the foundation of a nation's prosperity, of a nation's real strength.

The usual amount of £600 has been expended in the purchase of school text books. The vouchers for distribution of this sum amongst the various school boards, will be found with the other documents at the end of the report.

In my last report I stated that the Journal of Education and Agriculture, was in arrears at that time to the publishers, Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay, upwards of £100, and expressed the fear that unless its circulation increased very materially it must be discontinued at the end of the second year of its existence. I gave every possible publicity to this fact, both to the teachers who seemed to take an interest in the periodical, and to the different agricultural societies. All that I could do in consistency with my other duties was merely to give intimation of the condition of its financial affairs. I believe that had I had time to undertake a thorough canvass in its behalf it might have been sustained. I received from several individuals the warmest expressions of their obligations to the Journal, and of their desire for its continuance. But at the end of the year it was found that the number of *bona fide* paying subscribers was not sufficient to defray the mechanical expenses, and on consultation with the publishers it was decided that it should be discontinued for a season at least.

I regret this state of matters on various accounts, first, because I believe that such a periodical is needed for the diffusion of sound and enlightened views on the subject of education and agriculture; I regret it too for the sake of the graduates of the Normal School, who with all their anxiety to carry out the leading features of the training system, require a sort of monthly remembrancer both in the way of stimulating and directing; and thirdly, I regret it still more because of the desirableness of arriving at a uniformity in all our educational operations throughout the province, for the bringing about such a state of things, such a periodical was, in my opinion, indispensably necessary.

Notwithstanding the large amount of additional labor it imposed upon me, yet such is my estimate of its usefulness in the furtherance of the interests of education, that I would not hesitate for a moment to resume its publication, so soon as the Legislature shall have devised some plan by which the publishers shall be freed from all pecuniary risk. It appears to me that there are just two ways, by the one or the other of which this end may be effected:—Either to compel every teacher in the Province, in the receipt of public money, to take a copy; and surely he must be poor indeed if he cannot afford the payment of a dollar for his own improvement and the promotion of the interests of his profession. I can see no more hardship in this than in the fact of every teacher being required to pay to every clerk of the School Boards the sum of two shilling and sixpence, for a license to teach within the bounds of the respective boards. The other way is for the Legislature to vote out of the educational fund the sum of £50 per annum for the maintenance of this periodical, and reduce its price to 2s. 6d., instead of 5s. Were the same amount granted out of the agricultural fund, the periodical, from its increased circulation, in consequence of its cost being reduced one half, would I think, be able to defray its working expenses. Should the Legislature see fit to sanction one or other of these proposals, I pledge myself to set the Journal agoing again with re-animated vigor.

SUGGESTIONS.

Such is a brief outline of the state of education, and of my official proceedings during the past year. In conformity with my instructions as Superintendent of Education, as well as with previous practice, I should now go on to offer a few suggestions with a view to the improvement of our educational condition. Were I to pursue this course on the present occasion, I feel that I would neither be doing justice to my own convictions nor to the general cause of education, did I not take up and re-echo the sentiments contained in an address, to which allusion has been made in a former part of this report. The longer I reflect on all the circumstances of our educational condition I am the more thoroughly satisfied that until some settlement be given to the measure advocated in said address it were

little else than a waste of time and strength to discuss any other topic. Instead, however, of recapitulating the statements therein contained I shall, with all submission present to your Excellency and the Legislature the draft of a bill founded thereon, and which, as it appears to me, may be passed into a law without any great or organic change on the present educational enactment, save what appertains to the matter of assessment. It has been again and again stated that the Province is not yet ripe for the adoption of such a measure, and that before any Legislative steps are taken, it should be educated up to it. This argument against the Legislature taking immediate steps in the matter, I could understand and appreciate, had this been the first time it was introduced to the notice of the people of Nova Scotia; but this is not the case. Any one who is at all aware of the past history of the province knows that the subject has been discussed and canvassed with greater or less keenness for the last fifteen or twenty years, and that the people are just as well prepared to give it a fair trial now, as in all probability they will be some six or ten years hence. To expect anything like unanimity on such a question, or that bachelors, parents whose children are already educated, or that a few wealthy individuals who prefer to have their children educated abroad should come forward and support such a movement were altogether unreasonable. The utmost that can be looked for is general harmony; and that such a harmony exists is, I think, sufficiently indicated by the number and character of the petitions that have already been laid on the table of the House of Assembly. I rejoice to be able to state that these petitions are signed by all parties in politics, and all denominations of christians. Let the members of the Legislature take up the subject in the same spirit, and I have little fear of the result.

Draft bill for the erection of school houses, and the partial support of the common schools by direct taxation:—

Whereas, The future prosperity of this country depends, in a great measure, on the condition and character of our common schools, and whereas the efficiency and progressive advancement of the same demands the carrying out of the principle, *that the property of all be taxed for the education of all*—be it therefore enacted,

I. That the grand jury and sessions of each county shall annually appoint three competent persons resident therein, who shall co-operate with the school commissioners of the county or section over which they may happen to preside, and who shall deliberate, decide and vote with them on all matters appertaining to the educational interests of the county or section, and that any party refusing to act in this capacity shall forfeit the sum of £1 5s. 0d.

II. That the clerks of the school boards shall also act as inspectors within their respective bounds, that they shall be qualified to give direction regarding the organization and management of schools, that they shall carry out the instructions of the superintendent of education, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and that for every visit paid semi-annually, they shall receive the sum of 7s. 6d., to be drawn by the commissioners from the treasury.

III. That the boards of school commissioners as soon as possible after the passing of this act shall institute an enquiry into the present condition of the school districts, shall subdivide or enlarge the same as shall in their opinion best subserve the interests of education in the district, trace the boundary lines of all the the districts more definitely engross the same in their record with their appropriate number or designation, transmit a duplicate of the same to the office of the superintendant of education, and that they be allowed to take from their funds a sum not exceeding £25 for the purpose of carrying these arrangements into effect.

IV. That wherever the population of a school district is scattered the school house shall be erected as near the centre as possible, in a dry situation, and possessing, to the largest extent, the varied elements which go to constitute beauty of scenery, and where the population is not thus scattered that it be located where it is most accessible to the bulk, and that no school shall receive any part of the public fund unless the school house be the *bona fide* property of the district.

V. That in all districts where the number of children between 5 and 16 years of age shall exceed 100, a primary and juvenile school shall be erected, either together or at a suitable distance, as it shall be determined by the inhabitants; and that in all the county towns graded schools shall be established either under

the same roof or in separate buildings, and that the high school in the same shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a grammar school or academy, and that the teachers of these graded schools, though carrying out the same system shall be independent of one another, and responsible alone to the trustees of the district.

VI. That the superintendent of education shall furnish every board of school commissioners with plans and specifications of school houses, furniture and apparatus, and of a suitable variety of grades and sizes, with a statement of general cost &c.; that in all places where a new school is to be erected, a selection of these plans may be made by the inhabitants of the district, and that the sum required for the erection, furniture, &c., be levied on the real and personal property of the district by the trustees, as described in paragraph No. —.

VII. That no school shall be entitled to any share of the public funds unless the school house has been pronounced by the commissioners suitable and commodious for the district, and unless the trustees shall have been legally appointed.

VIII. That every ward in the city of Halifax, shall be considered a school district, and that trustees be chosen by the inhabitants of the district on occasion of the general election of the city officers. That at least one public graded school be erected in each district, sufficient for the accommodation of 200 children, and that it be managed in the same way as rural districts; and that three of the city aldermen be appointed by the city corporation to co-operate with the commissioners of schools for the city of Halifax in the discharge of the duties of their office, with all the rights and privileges of school commissioners for the time being.

IX. For the better support of the teachers of the common schools of the province, be it further enacted; That there shall be raised annually by assessment on the real and personal property within each county and section, towards the support of common schools therein, a sum equal to the amount of public grant for such county or section, and to one-eighth of that amount in addition, and in consideration of the sum so assessed, the schools shall be free to all person between the ages of five and sixteen.

X. That the amounts so to be raised shall be levied on the townships and places in each county and section, in the same proportions in which their contributions to the county rates shall have been ascertained by the sessions in each year, and shall be assessed on the inhabitants of each township and place along with and upon the same principle as county rates; and shall be collected and paid over, and in all other respects shall be dealt with and subject to the same appeals, action and commissions as if they had been a part and portion of the county rate.

XI. That the treasurer of the county shall hereafter be paid such sums as he shall be allowed by the grand jury and sessions, whether the same be for the support of schools or for other purposes.

XII. That the commissioners of schools shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this act, classify all the teachers within their respective bounds, according to the scale of qualifications appended in schedule, record the names of the teachers of each class in their register, transmit a duplicate copy to the office of the Superintendent of Education, and fix a certain time every year for transferring the teachers, if cause be shown, from one class to another.

XIII. That the commissioners of schools shall apportion the money placed at their disposal according to the following rates per annum:—Male teachers, first class, £40; second class, £33 6s. 8d.; third class, £26 13s. 4d. Female teachers: first class, £33 6s. 8d.; second, £26 13s. 4d. Provided always that the district raise either by subscription or assessments at least one-third more for each of the several classes.

XIV. That £50 of the £100 granted to each county be paid to the headmaster of the graded school in each county town; and that the other £50 be distributed by the Commissioners according to the conditions laid down in schedule B.

XV. And be it further enacted, that the annual school meeting for the appointment of trustees and other school business shall be held in the school house of the district or in any other convenient building, on the first Tuesday of December, and the first meeting after the passing of the act shall be convened by the clerk of the Commissioners, and all succeeding meetings by the trustees.

XVI. At the first annual meeting held under this act, three trustees shall be appointed in each section, and at each annual meeting thereafter one of the trustees first elected shall go out of office, and another shall be elected in his room; provided always that he may be re-elected with his own consent.

XVII. At every annual meeting the majority of the electors of the district then present, shall elect one of their number to preside over the meeting, and shall appoint a secretary to record its proceedings; and the chairman shall decide all questions of order, and shall take the votes of electors only, and shall give a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

XVIII. That the annual meeting shall receive the report of the trustees as to the state of the school and the funds required for its support in the ensuing year, and the majority shall decide as to the manner in which such support shall be raised, whether by subscription or assessment, but shall have no power to reduce the estimate made by the trustees, except with their full consent; provided that at the first annual meeting under the act, when the trustees cannot be provided with an estimate, the majority of the meeting shall determine the amount to be raised in the ensuing year, as well as the manner in which it shall be raised. The annual meeting shall also select persons to fill vacancies in the board of trustees.

XIX. That any person elected to the office of school trustee and refusing to serve, without giving a reason or excuse satisfactory to the meeting, or any person not present at the meeting refusing to serve when duly elected, shall forfeit the sum of one pound five shillings, to be recovered by the trustees with costs before any justice of the peace, and applied to the support of the school, provided that no commissioner of schools nor clerk of the commissioners, and no person not resident in the district shall be appointed to be a trustee, and that any trustee may, with the consent of his colleagues resign his office.

XX. That the secretary of the annual meeting shall send to the clerk of the commissioners the names of the persons elected to be trustees, and shall deliver the records of the meeting to the trustees.

XXI. That in case no annual meeting shall be held for want of proper notice, each of the Trustees shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five shillings, to be recovered by any inhabitant of the section, with costs before any justice of the peace, and applied to the support of the school; and that it shall be competent for any two electors, within twenty days of the time when the meeting should have been held, to call a meeting, by posting notices in three public places, at least six days before the time appointed.

XXII. That the trustees of any district shall be a body corporate for the prosecution and defence of all actions relating to the school and its affairs and other necessary purposes, under the title of Trustees of district No. — in the county of —

XXIII. That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each district:

(1.) To appoint some suitable person, resident within the district, and not being one of themselves, to be Secretary to the Board of Trustees, whose duty it shall be to keep the accounts, money and records of the board, and to collect and disburse the school money as directed by a majority of the trustees, and he shall receive five per cent commission on all sums collected by him for school purposes; and any person so appointed and refusing to serve shall forfeit the sum of one pound five shillings, to be recovered by the trustees with costs before any justice of the school.

(2.) To cause notices of the annual meeting to be posted in at least three public places, at least six days before the time thereof, and to call any special meetings that may be necessary, and to prepare for every annual meeting a report of the state of the school, and an estimate of the sum necessary for its efficient support in the ensuing year.

(3.) To collect through their secretary subscriptions from the inhabitants of the district for the benefit of the school, when that mode has been determined on by the meeting; and in the event of the subscriptions collected being a less amount than the estimate rendered to the meeting, to assess the inhabitants by an equal pound rate upon the real and personal property in their respective occupation or

possession within the district for the balance ; and in collecting this or any other assessment made by the inhabitants of the district, two of the trustees having been sworn into office by any magistrate, shall act as assessors, and the secretary shall act as collector, and for this purpose under a general warrant from the trustees shall proceed in the same manner as, and have all the powers of collectors of county rates as provided by law provided that such assessment shall be calculated for the whole amount, and the subscription of those who have paid as subscribers deducted from their assessment.

(4.) In the event of the annual meeting deciding to raise the support of the school by assessment, the trustees shall proceed as directed above ; and shall have power to exempt widows and persons in very poor circumstances from the assessment, and to observe the same in collecting the assessment for the erection of new school house.

(5.) In the event of the annual meeting when called on by the trustees to specify the manner in which the school shall be supported. The trustees may at their discretion, either proceed to collect a subscription or assess the district in a sum equal to two thirds of the estimate presented to the annual meeting and proceed to collect the same and apply it to the support of the school.

(6.) To manage and divide the funds at their disposal in such a manner as to keep the school in operation during the whole year, or as large a part of it as practicable, and to keep the school house in repair and supply it with comfortable furniture, out houses, fuel and apparatus.

(7.) To contract with and employ a licensed teacher or teachers for the district, and to determine the amount of his or their salaries, which must be procured from the people by voluntary subscription or assessment and that no teacher be engaged for a less period than five months except in districts having less than twenty pupils.

(8.) To visit the school at least four times in each year, and to be present when practicable, at its quarterly examinations, to prepare or have prepared a true return of the state of the school according to the form prepared for that purpose by the superintendent, and to forward the same to the commissioners at the close of each half year ; and if any trustee shall sign a false return of the state of the school intending to procure for the district an undue share of the public money, he shall forfeit the sum of five pounds, to be recovered by the clerk of the commissioner for school purposes.

The present trustees shall continue in office until the first school meeting held in their district under this act.

The greater portion of the above draft bill relating to the assessment for the support of schools as well as the duty of the trustees of districts, is copied from a bill introduced by the then Attorney General, and passed in committee of the whole House in 1856.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

And humble servant,

ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

Education Grant for the purchase of Books, 1860.

Voucher No. 1.	School books supplied N. Inverness,	£14	12	10	
2.	“ “ Barrington,	13	7	0	
3.	“ “ Halifax City,	35	0	0	
4.	“ “ E. Halifax shore,	12	15	0	
5.	“ “ Colchester,	25	16	0	
6.	“ “ N. Pictou,	24	6	0	
7.	“ “ S. Pictou,	24	6	0	
8.	“ “ Cumberland,	20	13	0	
9.	“ “ Parrsborough,	11	5	4	
10.	“ “ Stirling,	11	11	10	
11.	“ “ St. Mary's,	10	19	10	
12.	“ “ Shelburne,	15	15	6	
13.	“ “ E. Hants,	14	4	4	
14.	“ “ Queens,	15	4	4	
15.	“ “ Lunenburg,	16	1	6	
16.	“ “ Chester,	7	15	6	
17.	“ “ New Dublin,	7	15	6	
18.	“ “ Clare,	9	6	4	
19.	“ “ Argyle,	9	6	4	
20.	“ “ Yarmouth,	16	2	10	
21.	“ “ Kings,	29	9	6	
22.	“ “ Guysboro',	16	17	10	
23.	“ “ Digby,	17	0	6	
24.	“ “ West Annapolis,	16	18	6	
25.	“ “ E. Halifax, (rural),	14	17	0	
26.	“ “ S. Inverness,	19	4	0	
27.	“ “ E. Annapolis,	16	11	10	
28.	“ “ Cape Breton,	24	16	6	
29.	“ “ Richmond,	24	12	6	
30.	“ “ Victoria,	15	6	10	
31.	“ “ Antigonish,	26	11	8	
32.	“ “ W. Hants,	19	13	0	
33.	“ “ W. Halifax,	18	8	10	
	12 quires school returns,		1	10	0
	Packing boxes, 56s., paid sundry freights, &c., 90s.,		7	6	0
	Postages,		1	7	6
	Balance due from 1859,		22	1	10
			<hr/>		
		\$2,435 77	£608	18	10
Cr.					
By cash, June 1860,		\$2,400 00	£600	0	0
			<hr/>		
	Balance to Dr.,	\$35 77	£8	18	10

E. E.

TABLE

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Number of Schools.		No. of districts.	SUPPORT FROM DISTRICT.								
	w.	s.		Support in winter.			Support in summer.			Total support.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Halifax City,	19	19	1	460	2	10	463	2	10	923	5	8
2 Do. East,	18	17		332	10	0	303	15	0	636	2	0
3 Do. West,	44	34	41	699	6	7	483	19	4	1193	5	11
4 Do. Shore,	17	17	32	257	7	7	216	5	1½	473	12	8½
5 Chester,	17	15	22	161	3	6	96	8	5	257	11	11
6 New Dublin,	17	17		181	5	9	192	16	4½	374	2	1½
7 Lunenburg,	27	34		295	14	9	376	18	6	672	13	3
8 Queens,	34	26	30	562	18	0	422	12	11	985	10	1
9 Shelburne,	26	21		230	14	11	266	10	7½	497	5	6½
10 Barrington,	41	41	29	231	17	5	306	19	1	538	16	6
11 Argyle,	17	17		237	17	11½	247	0	2	484	18	1½
12 Yarmouth,	32	19	37	534	15	9	358	3	3	892	19	0
13 Clare,	13	21		64	8	4	197	9	7	261	17	11
14 Digby,	31	41	32	569	10	9	635	12	4	1205	3	1
15 Annapolis, W.	29	31		473	12	2	421	14	0	895	6	2
16 Do. E.		39	36				655	1	6	655	1	6
17 Kings,	58	71	69	1365	4	6¼	1476	19	3	2842	3	9½
18 Hants, West,	30	41		687	6	7	802	10	7	1489	17	2
19 Do. East,	18	26		334	5	3	452	14	10	787	0	1
20 Colchester,	49	66	71	807	2	8	974	6	2	1781	8	10
21 Stirling,	12	21	20	147	1	2	302	18	6	449	19	8
22 Cumberland,	48	63		829	15	5	922	18	1	1752	13	6
23 Parrsboro',	9	13	30	134	12	8½	148	19	4	283	12	0½
24 Pictou, North,	50	57	63	997	10	0	1045	0	0	2042	10	0
25 Do. South,	49	52		749	13	10	783	15	1	1533	8	11
26 Sydney,	53	63		701	13	10	844	18	9	1546	12	7
27 St. Mary's,	7	13	17	110	16	3	160	5	0	271	1	3
28 Guysborough,	25	25	39	219	5	4½	197	1	9	416	6	1½
29 Invernes, South,	57	47	66	510	13	9	401	18	0	912	11	9
30 Do. North,	23	25	37	296	10	1	345	7	0	641	17	1
31 Victoria,	30	29	52	377	12	1	398	10	0	776	2	1
32 Cape Breton,	62	56		735	5	6	645	5	6	1389	11	0
33 Richmond.	36	57	37	313	9	5	309	5	4	622	14	9
	998	1114	761	14611	4	9	15857	2	2½	30468	6	11½
				\$57,906		51	\$63,428		45	\$121,873		40

A.

DISTRICTS—SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

SUPPORT FROM PROVINCE.									Amount from people for every £1 of province.	Cost of pupil to people.	Cost of pupil to province.				
Support in winter.			Support in summer.			Total support.									
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
342	0	0	337	5	0	679	5	0	1	7	2½	0	5	9¼	
113	2	10½	121	8	4	234	11	2½	2	14	3	0	4	6¾	
208	14	6	205	5	1	413	19	7	2	17	9¼	0	8	3	
89	0	0	83	1	0	172	1	0	2	15	0½	0	9	7	
88	8	2½	76	16	0	165	4	2½	1	11	2	0	5	5½	
74	2	1	75	18	5	150	0	6	2	9	8½	0	9	1	
168	10	0	176	0	0	344	0	0	1	19	1¼	0	7	10	
200	10	0	195	0	0	395	10	0	1	18	8	0	11	0¾	
122	10	0	122	10	0	245	0	0	2	0	7	0	8	5½	
114	0	0	105	0	0	219	0	0	2	5	3¼	0	8	5¼	
129	13	4	107	0	0	236	13	4	2	0	11½	0	9	7½	
150	6	3½	123	3	1½	273	9	5	2	0	11½	0	9	8¾	
77	9	4	80	17	3	158	6	7	1	13	0¾	0	1	4¼	
185	17	4	190	7	6	376	4	10	3	4	0½	0	17	5½	
172	0	0	155	10	0	327	10	0	2	7	5	0	11	11	
			164	10	0	164	10	0	3	19	8½	0	11	7¾	
369	1	4	265	0	6	534	1	10	5	6	5	0	11	8½	
210	3	4	210	3	4	420	6	8	3	11	1	0	11	6½	
132	13	4	127	10	8	260	4	0	3	0	5¾	0	11	0¾	
234	15	0	239	10	0	474	5	0	3	15	1½	0	8	7	
67	4	0	67	4	0	134	8	0	3	8	10	0	7	7	
238	3	4	221	0	0	459	3	4	3	15	5	0	9	1	
51	2	6	51	6	0	102	8	6	2	15	5	0	9	5¼	
297	3	4	297	3	4	594	6	8	3	8	8¼	0	9	3½	
283	3	10	309	11	4	592	15	2	2	10	8½	0	6	3½	
333	4	3	333	18	3	667	2	6	2	7	8	0	9	0¼	
58	13	4	94	13	4	153	6	8	1	15	3½	0	13	9½	
126	15	0	147	10	0	274	5	0	1	10	4	0	6	8¼	
239	17	11	249	9	0	486	6	11	1	18	4½	0	6	7	
129	15	10½	129	10	0	259	5	10½	2	9	8	0	8	11	
182	19	0	185	16	0	368	15	0	2	2	1	0	7	6½	
337	11	0	350	0	0	687	11	0	2	0	1	0	7	1¾	
205	12	3	205	12	11	411	5	2	1	10	3	0	5	4½	
5634	2	10	5801	10	4½	11435	13	2½	2	10	9¾	0	5	2¾	
\$22,536		38	\$23,206		08	\$45,742		65	aver. \$10		16	aver. \$1		05	
												aver. \$0			68

TABLE B.
NUMBER, AGE, AND SEX OF SCHOLARS—NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Paid pupils.		Free pupils.		Total number of pupils.		Age of pupils.				Sex of pupils.				Number of children from 4 to 15.
							Under 8.		Over 8.		Male.		Female.		
	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	
1 Halifax, City,	1186	1067	806	928	1992	2005	394	365	1528	1625	1120	1017	870	979	881
2 " East,	1494	668	20	22	1514	690	376	184	1150	504	883	398	663	295	
3 " West,	1039	1514	188	161	1227	1675	253	455	974	1220	696	874	531	801	
4 " Shore,	420	460	45	63	465	523	101	155	354	373	239	255	218	273	758
5 Chester,	375	496	32	40	407	536	91	168	316	368	216	261	190	275	826
6 New Dublin,	378	350	54	40	432	390	55	124	396	263	223	186	207	198	738
7 Lunenburg,	850	608	125	129	975	737	196	197	806	540	572	379	403	358	
8 Queen's,	686	887	77	130	763	1017	178	319	585	699	473	501	290	517	891
9 Shelburne,	537	492	57	89	594	581	70	198	524	383	372	281	222	300	743
10 Barrington,	609	506	78	83	687	589	50	228	635	361	490	298	197	201	971
11 Argyle,	445	429	55	77	500	506	54	116	450	333	341	245	165	265	1976
12 Yarmouth,	640	874	150	186	790	1060	78	276	712	784	674	496	316	564	1080
13 Clare,	175	364	55	117	230	481	28	97	202	384	118	206	112	275	1693
14 Digby,	890	925	134	152	1024	1077	92	214	932	865	732	625	292	552	
15 Annapolis West,	593	518	129	162	722	780	127	217	596	526	409	374	237	386	
16 " East,	1005	1005	281	119	1124	1124	256	288	1794	836	1444	525	606	599	1812
17 King's,	1938	1938	107	153	2050	2297	142	607	1690	1690	1030	1030	606	1267	2082
18 Hants, West,	958	1169	107	153	1065	1322	217	338	914	1007	695	658	300	687	2220

19 Hants, East,	562	810	9	42	571	852	502	583	131	231	386	457	238	475	1259
20 Colchester,	1671	2199	102	170	1773	2369	246	675	1527	1712	1000	1212	773	1157	1087
21 Stirling,	377	751	18	38	395	789	55	192	340	597	220	419	175	370	
22 Cumberland,	1411	1802	162	163	1573	1965	230	434	1348	1591	891	1031	682	934	
23 Parrsboro',	251	236	36	27	287	313	288	74	255	237	159	128	126	175	2717
24 Pictou, North,	2018	2242	111	132	2129	2374	30	540	1841	1834	1239	1282	890	1092	
25 Do. South,	2248	2356	122	126	2370	2482	30	612	2012	1870	1362	1360	1008	1160	1022
26 Sydney,	1386	1652	163	214	1549	1866	158	306	1391	1560	914	1063	635	803	
27 St. Mary's,	182	287	16	48	198	335	44	132	154	202	121	174	77	158	224
28 Guysborough,	504	502	95	141	599	643	94	162	505	481	346	327	253	316	603
29 Inverness, South,	1307	1077	175	199	1482	1276	190	352	1292	424	929	808	553	468	2176
30 Do. West,	566	716	80	81	646	797	90	155	556	642	363	458	283	339	987
31 Victoria,	1002	895	80	74	1082	969	117	199	965	770	668	563	414	400	1108
32 Cape Breton,	1814	1638	184	220	1998	1858	269	357	1729	1501	1238	1098	760	760	
33 Richmond.	824	937	297	271	1121	1208	217	291	894	917	589	640	533	568	1289
	29167	32420	4043	4956	33210	37376	5402	9482	28208	27330	20082	19524	13194	18079	28702

TABLE C.
DURATION OF SCHOOLS—SEX OF TEACHERS—CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS—SCHOOL-HOUSES.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Schools in weeks.		Sex of Teachers.				Common schools teaching classes.	No. teachers registered.	School Houses.			Library Books.		School Books.		Apparatus.				
	w.	s.	Male.		Female.				Frame.	Log.	Good.	Bad.	w.	s.	w.	s.	Globes.	Maps.	Blk. boards.	Other apparatus.
			w.	s.	w.	s.														
1 Halifax City,	22	22	13	12	13	13	6	15		13	4	453	416	81	2	76	49			
2 Do. East,	20	19	10	10	7	8	16	31		23	5	220	144	493	3	181	21			
3 Do. West,	25	23	25	28	9	16	25	all		10	3	164	119	104	7	89	20			
4 Do. Shore,	23	23	7	7	8	11	10	13	1	9	3	205	138	180		75	16			
5 Chester,	20	25	7	5	8	12	11	all		16	3	65	90	158	1	44	8			
6 New Dublin,	20	21	10	7	7	10	8	all		31	2	82	16	147		21	9			
7 Lunenburg,	19	20	22	13	12	14	16	"		3	3	93	93	242	2	27	15			
8 Queen's,	18	22	10	9	10	25	10	"		3		130	240	219	8	44	16			
9 Shelburne,	19	21	14	5	7	21	14	"		9	5	79	182	8	2	50	12			
10 Barrington,	17	19	20	20	21	21	15	"		20		246	111	21	4	87	21			
11 Argyle,	14	19	10	6	7	11	10	"		14	2	96	131	140	12	62	26			
12 Yarmouth,	21	21	13	11	6	21	15	"		2		132	122	191	8	49	36			
13 Clare,	16	18	3	3	8	18	2	"		8			114	125	2	66	13			
14 Digby,	21	20	23	18	8	23	27	"		24	4	78	93	345	1	58	18			
15 Annapolis, West,	21	22	18	15	10	16	21	2		6			100	200	1	48	37			
16 Do. East	21	21	16	16	23	23	14	all		6	7		80	631	3	48	37			
17 Kings,	21	22	45	28	13	43	55	"		0	8	147	125	18	6	135	53	8		

18 Hauts, West,	20	21	19	17	9	24	20			20	4	221	135	86		64	19		
19 Do. East,	18	22	8	8	10	18	18			18		62	74	58		52	10		
20 Colchester,	19	20	28	24	21	42	42	11		39	6	81	40	17		144	57		
21 Stirling,	19	20	8	8	4	13	12	47	1	10	1	49	117	73		36	12		
22 Cumberland,	20	21	31	33	17	30	44	11		48		271	28	179		59	34		
23 Parrsboro',	19	19	3	3	6	10	6	11		10	1	54	18	44		3	6		
24 Pictou, North,	21	22	40	39	10	18	48	50		48	6	170	172	380		131	57		
25 Do. South,	20	23	36	34	13	18	49	47		39	10	144	236	466		77	35		
26 Sydney,	21	22	40	44	13	19	30	44		33	20	78	85	570		149	20		
27 St. Mary's,	21	20	5	7	2	6	8	7		7		115	55	98		7	6		
28 Guysborough,	19	20	17	12	8	13	11	9		12		150	91	205		33	5		
29 Inverness, South,	22	23	50	42	7	3	53	11		23		125	73	374		65	11		
30 Do. North,	23	22	19	19	4	6	16	11		23		109	168	57		19	12		
31 Victoria,	22	19	26	22	4	7	26	6		27	3	62	159	399		57	14		
32 Cape Breton,	23	23	48	40	14	16	32	37		50	12	175	154	451		78	24		
33 Richmond.	22	23	28	30	8	7	16	14		21		943	949	298		44	12		
Total	19	204	664	595	304	556	716	125		580	114	4999	4868	6427	5654	90	2130	704	0
Average.									121										

Total average salary of each teacher, £40 0s. 0d.

TABLE D.
ABSTRACT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL RETURNS.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	TEACHERS.	No. of pupils.		Average attendance.		No. of pupils in higher branches.		Support from people.		Support from province.		Gloves.	Maps.	Bk. boards.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.
		W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	£	s.	£	s.				
Halifax, City,	Mr. Garvie,	132	135	98	87	56	56	65	0	0	0	2	15	10	Classics,
Do. East,	J. Willoughby,	51	72	30	48	11	11	25	0	0	0	1	12	2	Latin and Mathematics,
Do. do.	Robert Colquhoun,							25	0	0	0	20	2	2	do.
Do. West,	James Davison,	55	50	21	29	13	13	60	10	0	0	1	1	1	do.
Do. do.	Donald Stewart,	45	67	33	29	33	12	23	15	3	4	6	2	2	do.
Do. do.	John Lamont,							30	10	0	0	1	5	3	do.
Do. Shore,	None,							37	0	0	0	4	1	1	do.
Chester,	Herbert Jarvis	33	27	18	16	11	10	66	2	6	0	7	1	1	do.
New Dublin,	Nicholas Smith,	70	42	52	26	11	11	40	0	0	0	6	2	2	do.
Lunenburg,	W. B. Lawson,	32	32	25	25	13	13	110	5	0	0	2	2	2	do.
Queen's,	W. H. Richau,	53	53	30	30	28	11	68	0	0	0	10	3	3	do.
Do.	John Hood,	31	31	30	30	16	16	26	5	0	0	8	2	2	do.
Barrington,	George Ross,	48	48	26	20	10	15	20	0	0	0	7	2	2	do.
Do.	Joseph Hogg,		25				17	60	0	0	0	11	1	1	do.
Shelburne,	James H. Munroe,	47	40	26	26	17	17	43	2	6	8	7	2	2	Mathematics,
Argyle,	John Melver.	43	42	30	30	27	17	89	3	6	6	2	2	2	Latin and Mathematics,
Yarmouth,	John Thorburn,	83	83	66	66	10	10	60	0	0	0	7	6	6	do.
Do.	Samuel Raymond,							82	0	0	0	6	6	6	Classics,
Clare,	None,							90	0	0	0	1	2	2	Latin and Mathematics,
Digby,	J. O. Ruggles,	48	30	30	32	10	11	100	0	0	0	7	3	3	Classics,
Do.	George Munro,	60	59	35	45	15	12	53	0	0	0	2	1	1	do.
Do.	D. McDonald,	48	39	35	32	13	14	60	0	0	0	1	7	8	Classics,
Annapolis, West,	William Shipley,	38	41	28	32	10	11	53	0	0	0	1	1	1	do.
Do. East,	A. J. McLeod,	73	73	63	63	16	16	51	0	0	0	2	3	3	do.
Do. do.	None,	64	38	40	28	15	15	100	0	0	0	9	2	2	do.
King's,	Alexander Romans,											9	2	2	do.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	TEACHERS.	No. of pupils.		Average attendance.		No. of pupils in higher branches.		Support from people.		Support from province.		Gloves.	Maps.	Bk. boards.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.	
		W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	£	s.	£	s.					
Do.	Joseph H. Frank,	43	40	35	35	11	11	75	0	0	0	2	30	4	do.	
Do.	A. M. Patterson,	54	42	28	26	10	10	60	0	0	0	8	2	2	do.	
Do.	Rev. W. Sommerville,	48	22	28	15	8	8	55	0	0	0	6	2	2	do.	
Do.	M. McGregor,	54	70	36	53	14	13	65	0	0	0	10	1	1	Latin and Mathematics,	
Hants, West,	James McDonald,	60	38	29	20	9	11	68	6	8	4	6	1	1	do.	
Do. East,	J. W. Nelson,							47	0	0	0	2	1	1	Mathematics,	
Stirling,	None,							50	0	0	0	1	2	1	Latin and Mathematics,	
Colchester,	None,							52	10	0	0	4	2	2	do.	
Cumberland,	Donald McCauley,	73	27	50	23	13	8	30	0	0	0	1	1	1	Latin and Mathematics,	
Do.	Isr. Blair,	46	32	21	20	12	10	52	10	0	0	2	4	2	do.	
Do.	Robert Moffat,	37	37	24	24	8	8	30	0	0	0	1	1	1	do.	
Parrsboro',	None,							45	0	0	0	1	15	2	Classics,	
Pictou, North,	K. J. Grant,	84	57	40	44	15	12	21	10	0	0	1	12	1	do.	
Do.	D. B. Barkley,	64	74	58	51	13	14	40	0	0	0	2	2	2	do.	
Do. South,	Geo. J. McKenzie,	60	60	40	40	10	10	45	0	0	0	10	1	1	do.	
Do.	John McKay,	39	31	23	22	10	10	39	6	4	6½	6	1	1	Latin and Mathematics,	
Sydney,	Andrew McGilvery,	42	39	20	22	10	10	40	0	0	0	5	1	1	Classics,	
Do.	John Shaw,	66	60	35	41	10	10	40	0	0	0	4	1	1	Mathematics,	
St. Mary's,	A. McKenzie,	55	70	39	50	11	11	75	0	0	0	4	8	8	Latin and Mathematics,	
Guysborough,	C. L. Cox,	38	38	24	24	12	12	21	18	0	0	10	1	1	do.	
Do.	Thomas Taylor,	53	53	30	30	6	6	40	0	0	0	1	1	1	Classics,	
Inverness, North,	Aneas McDonald,	47	42	28	23	16	12	58	0	0	0	6	1	1	do.	
Do.	Angus McDonald,	47	50	21	20	10	10	40	0	0	0	12	1	1	Latin and Mathematics,	
Inverness, South,	Lewis Murray,	45	66	26	26	10	10	41	0	0	0	5	1	1	do.	
Do.	Miles Thumpkin,	72	66	40	54	10	10	25	10	0	0	9	1	1	do.	
Do.	Edw. Blanchard,	44	42	34	30	12	12	23	0	0	0	3	1	1	do.	
Victoria,	D. Buchanan,	50	52	43	43	10	10	30	0	0	0	3	1	1	do.	
Do.	John McKinnon,	52	52	20	20	10	10	12	0	0	0	8	1	1	do.	
Do.	John Fraser,	54	52	32	27	16	13	20	2	0	0	3	1	1	Mathematics,	
Do.	W. McDonald,	96	67	72	50	17	14	50	0	0	0	6	1	1	do.	
Cape Breton,	Henry Waddel,							50	0	0	0	8	1	1	Classics,	
Do.	John McDonald,							72	0	0	0	3	2	2	Latin and Mathematics,	
Richmond,	None,											8	2	2	do.	
Total,		1338	2040	1499	1270	618	527	£2408	3	5	£1242	13	1	35	380	98

APPENDIX No. 15.

POORS' ASYLUM.

Aggregate list of articles purchased for the use of the Halifax Poors' Asylum during the year 1860, with the balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia per account,	£363 12 1
Barley, 32 cwt. 1 qrs. 7 lbs.,	£28 12 11
Beef and mutton, 26814 lbs.,	330 11 6
Butter, 1433 lbs.,	59 8 0
Bread, (hard), 7 barrels,	7 0 0
Bakery—bakers' salary, wood, &c.,	52 19 0
Coals, 88 chaldrons,	110 15 0
	589 6 5
Contingencies—expended by the matron, whose acc't. is audited monthly by the acting commissioner,	184 0 0
Clothing—blankets sheets, &c.,	272 16 3
Coffee, 218 lbs.,	8 3 6
Cows and horse—rent, bran for cows, oats, &c.,	50 1 6
	515 1 3
Cottage, Willis and Waterloo fields and hospital,	90 1 0
Corn meal, 23 bbls.,	26 2 9
Fish—2 bbls. herrings, and 92 qtls. dry fish,	45 10 0
Flour, 398 bbls.,	630 13 1
Gas company for gas light,	32 4 6
Ironmongery,	4 16 2
Interest paid the bank for money advanced,	57 15 6
Insurance, paid premium of insurance on property,	15 0 0
Lumber, for repairs to buildings, coffins, &c.,	32 11 10
Leather, for shoes and repairing,	56 16 7
	991 10 5
Miscellaneous, expenses required for the establishment, articles not of ordinary consumption purchased by the commissioners, which do not come under heads,	63 9 1
Molasses, 1186 gals.,	96 17 2
Oatmeal, 18 cwt.,	12 1 6
Oil, 103 gals.,	13 19 2
Porter and beer,	13 5 0
Pork, 2400 lbs.,	37 0 0
Potatoes, 1251 bushels,	109 10 10
Peas and beans, 100 bushels,	26 16 2
Removal of paupers,	46 12 6
	419 11 3
Repairs to buildings,	64 4 0
Rice, 15 cwt., 2 qrs. 23 lbs.,	17 15 10
Straw, 239 cwt., 73 lbs.,	32 14 7
	114 14 5

Account of Funds received for the use of the Halifax Poors' Asylum during the year 1860, and from whence received.

1860.	Commissioners.	Treasury. Transient Poor.	City and County Treasurer.	Casual—Board of paupers and sale of sundries.	Total.
January,	J. W. Nutting, Esq.,			£32 4 10	£82 4 10
February,	Thomas S. Tobin, Esq.,			59 10 11	59 10 11
March,	Hon. Hugh Bell,		£59 14 4	75 14 5	185 8 9
April,	W. M. Allen, Esq.,			26 9 7	26 9 7
May,	Hon. J. H. Anderson,	£500 0 0		11 13 1	511 13 1
June,	“ M. B. Almon,	500 0 0		31 16 7	531 16 7
July,	“ E. Kenny,			6 13 10	6 13 10
August,	Charles Twining, Esq.,			38 10 8	38 10 8
September,	A. M. Uniacke, Esq.,			41 5 2	41 5 2
October,	John Esson, Esq.,	500 0 0		13 18 11	513 18 11
November,	Hon. M. B. Almon,			3 12 11	3 12 11
December,	William Lawson, Esq.,	500 0 0	650 0 0	103 5 7	1253 5 7
	School grant, Balance carried down,				25 0 0
					658 10 10
		£2000 0 0	£709 14 4	£445 2 6	£3888 13 8

Errors excepted.

WILLIAM LAWSON, chairman.

Halifax, 31st December, 1860.

Account of paupers remaining in the Asylum for the Poor on the 1st January, 1860, and admitted during the year ending 31st December.

Men,	{ Halifax,	101	
	{ Transient,	315	
		—	416
Women,	{ Halifax,	67	
	{ Transient,	223	
		—	290
Children,	{ Halifax,	137	
	{ Transient,	37	
		—	174
Total,			880

Deaths in the Asylum during the year.

Men,	41
Women,	16
Children,	17
	—
Total,	74

Number of paupers in the Asylum, on 31st December, 1860.

Men,	147	—of which 14 are lunatics.
Women,	124	“ 21 “
Children,	76	“ 2 “
	—	
	347	“ 37 “

Average number per day, 318, at a cost of 7¼d per day each.

In the Asylum 1st Feb'y., 1861, 151 men, 135 women, 85 children—total 371.

J. H. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 16.

BOARD OF WORKS.

Office of Board of Works, Halifax, N.S., January 15th, 1861.

SIR,

I beg respectfully to submit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the report of the Board of Works for the year 1860, touching the different services under its control.

The ordinary expenses in keeping the provincial building in repair, &c., amount to \$1755 16, exclusive of a balance for last year of \$959 48, in all \$2714 64, less a credit of \$34 50.

In accordance with the report of last year the first and second floors of the building have been thoroughly examined by competent architects, who reported them in a sound condition, but recommended the erection of a few brick supports or walls, in the northern basemement of the building, which have been done. The board would call particular attention to the flat portion of the roof of the building, which is merely covered with tar and gravel, and in the event of a fire occurring in the opposite block, (on the western side) in their opinion, nothing could save it, they therefore respectfully suggest, that this portion of the roof be covered with copper, or such other material as may give the necessary security in case of fire.

The apparent increase in the expenditure on government house has been incurred by the various repairs and alterations necessary, in order to prepare it for the residence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and suite, during his visit to this city.

The sum expended on this service during the past year amounts to \$10324 57, exclusive of the balance due for 1859 of \$1411 44, in all \$11736 01. The outbuildings and stables have received some repairs, but their decayed condition, is such that it would not be prudent to expend any large amount upon them. Their delapidated state, and the necessity of erecting new ones, have been set forth in previous reports from this board.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

This establishment was placed under the control of this board on the 30th June last.

The sum expended during the past year, including cost of new wing amounts to \$31030 21, together with the balance due from 1859 of \$1456 98, in all \$32487 19, less amount received on account of patients, &c., \$1633 20, which being deducted, leaves the sum expended \$30853 99.

The contractors for the erection of new wing of the building having failed to fulfill their engagements, the government were obliged to take the contract off their hands, and the work has been carried on by the board, under direction of the government, and completed within the sum specified in the contract. This portion is now being furnished, and will be ready in a few days for the reception of patients. A considerable improvement has also been made in the hot air chambers, by which a larger saving of fuel is effected, and a corresponding degree of heat and comfort secured throughout the whole building.

The number of patients in the institution at the commencement of the year, 55, and the number admitted during the year was 63, in all 118, of this number 23 have been discharged, 9 restored, 10 more or less improved, and 4 died.

The board would respectfully recommend the perusal of the Superintendent's report on all matter connected with the establishment.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

The average number of convicts in this establishment during the year was 24; the number admitted during the said period was 20, namely—18 males and 2 females. There has been discharged during the last twelve months 15, of whom 14 were males, and 1 female. There has been no desertion during the past year.

The expenditure of the institution amounts to \$6521 08, including a balance from 1859 of \$793 53, less amount received from sale of bones, &c., \$79 54.

Dr. Black, the Medical Superintendent has called the attention of the Board to the case of four insane convicts, and urges their removal to the "Hospital for Insane," this will be done as soon as the new wing is prepared and ready for their reception, which will be in a few days. The amount required for the support of this institution for the present year will be \$5600 00. The board confidently expect that the whole of this sum will not be required. They have caused to be formed in the detached building a few workshops, in which the greater portion of the convicts will be hereafter instructed in some mechanical pursuit, and the amount arising from their labor, will (after deducting the cost of the raw material, &c., and their maintenance and clothing) be placed in the Savings Bank for the benefit of the convict on being discharged.

SABLE ISLAND.

During the past year but one vessel, a brigantine, the "Argo," of Bath, in ballast, has been wrecked, her crew and materials were saved.

The disbursements for this humane establishment during the past year amount to \$2873 28, and a balance for 1859 of \$843 97, in all \$3717 25, less a credit of \$155 01 arising from sales sundries from the Island.

The schr. "Daring" has made her usual trips east and west during the summer, and conveyed the oil and stores to all the light houses around the coast, made her usual trips to Sable Island, and has also been employed on excise service.

The schooner "Lady Vivian," has been sold, and realized the sum of \$784 82.

LIGHT HOUSE SERVICE.

There were no new light houses erected during the past year. Several have been repaired, and by the report of the superintendent, which is herewith submitted a considerable amount will be required for similar purposes during the present year. The sum expended on this service was \$30075 12, exclusive of a balance for 1859 of \$4301 57, in all \$34376 69, less credits of this service \$1293 88. The Board would respectfully call attention to the fact that several of the light houses have been built on private property, without (in some cases) even the right of way being secured, which occasions a great deal of annoyance, and trouble, and they would suggest that immediate steps be taken to obtain titles to the land on which such have been built.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH MUNRO, Chairman.

To the Honble. Provincial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 17.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND ART.

(COPY)

[Circular.]

Downing Street, 1st February, 1861.

SIR,

I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the promoters and proposed trustees of the exhibition of works of industry and art of all nations to be holden in London in the year 1862.

You will see that these gentlemen are desirous to learn from what Colonies articles will be sent for exhibition, and also to be put in communication with such person or bodies in each colony as are likely to command the confidence of those who may become exhibitors.

It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to urge upon you the adoption of any means in your power for furthering the important object in view, and I shall be glad to hear that the colony under your government is prepared to become a contributor to this undertaking.

The general conditions of the exhibition will be made known to you as soon as they are completed.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor the Earl of Mulgrave.

London, 18th January, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE—

I am directed by Earl Granville to intimate to your Grace that the promoters of the exhibition of the works of industry and art of all nations, which it is proposed to hold in the year 1862, is about to apply to Her Majesty for a charter of incorporation, by which certain trustees, to whom the management of the exhibition has been confided, may be vested with the powers requisite for effectually carrying out the projected undertaking.

The names of the trustees are as follows:

The Earl of Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Council.

The Marquis of Chandos.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.

C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.

Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.

The trustees have every reason to believe that the application for a charter will be favorably entertained, but, as some short interval must necessarily elapse before the usual preliminary formalities can be complied with, they are anxious that no time should be lost in giving notice of the intended exhibition to the distant colonies of the empire.

I am therefore directed to request that your Grace will do the trustees the favor to take the necessary steps for making known to the various colonial possessions and dependencies of the crown, that the exhibition will open on Thursday the 1st of May, 1862, and that the trustees are very desirous to learn from what colonies articles will be sent for exhibition, and also to be put in communication with such persons or bodies in each colony as are likely to command the confidence of those who may become exhibitors.

The exhibition will be held in London on a convenient site which has been placed at the disposal of the trustees by the royal commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, in the immediate vicinity of the ground occupied in 1851 by permission of Her Majesty, on the occasion of the first international exhibition.

The general conditions of the exhibition, and the terms on which exhibitors will be invited to take part in it, will shortly be published, and the trustees will at once communicate them to your Grace.

In the meantime I am to state that the exhibition, in its leading features, will closely resemble that of 1851. Pictures, however, being added on this occasion, and such preparations as can be made, in anticipation of more detailed information, may proceed upon this understanding.

As the demands for space, however, will in all probability be very much in excess of what it will be possible to provide, so that quality and not quantity will have mainly to be looked to in deciding upon the articles to be admitted, the trustees hope that the greatest care will be exercised in selecting good specimens of the industry and art of each colony, and more especially of its natural productions.

As your Grace will readily understand, that so soon as proper channels of correspondence have been opened, the trustees will have many matters to which to draw the attention of the Colonies, which are likely to take an interest in the undertaking. They venture very earnestly to request that the earliest opportunity may be taken for making known the substance of the present communication to the various Colonial authorities.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke,

Your Grace's very obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. R. SANDFORD.

The Duke of Newcastle, K. G., &c., &c., &c.

Acadia College, February 23rd, 1861.

MY LORD,—

I can hardly think it probable that any suggestions of mine on the subject of the international exhibition would render material assistance in regard to preparation for it in Nova Scotia; but I will take the liberty to place a thought or two before your Lordship.

It would be very desirable, I beg to submit, in the first place, to take advantage of the occasion, and hold a provincial exhibition in the fall of the year. By giving timely notice of the design, all persons will be able to prepare for it, and to send the best specimens of the produce and skill of the province. The offer of prizes will excite competition and stimulate energy. A selection from the articles exhibited would probably form an important part of the contributions to the international exhibition.

A complete collection should be formed of specimens of our useful animals, and it would be extremely useful if information could be given, intimating the probable extent of our resources in that respect.

It would be advisable to send stuffed specimens of all our indigenous animals and birds.

The various kinds of wood found in our forest should be shewn. Ingenuity and taste might be displayed in so disposing the arrangement as to attract attention.

We can exhibit but little, I fear, in the way of produce, that would compare favorably with other colonies. Indian corn, wheat, and other kinds of grain and seeds, however, should be sent; and our farmers might be urged to exert themselves to the utmost, to sustain the honor and credit of their country.

Some ingenious ship-builder might prepare a model of a ship of his own building.

Whatever illustration could be given of mechanical genius, invention or skill, should be carefully sought after and transmitted, including any improved instruments, tools, and machinery. The same remark will apply to articles of home manufacture.

I beg to recommend the construction of a map of the province, to accompany the articles sent to the exhibition, so prepared as to represent, not only the divisions of counties and townships, and the sites of towns and villages, but also the geological features of the country, the localities of mineral wealth, and the situation, extent, and character of unoccupied land. It would be an improvement if it could be executed *in relief*. An abstract of the census returns of this year should accompany it.

But I need not enlarge. Your Lordship is aware, no doubt, that Nova Scotia was not adequately represented in the industrial exhibition of 1851. The articles that were sent displayed but imperfectly the resources and capabilities of the province, and the skill and industry of its inhabitants. They were not classified, and the names of exhibitors were not given, with two or three exceptions. A greatly improved arrangement may be made for next year.

A grant of public money will be required, and it may be confidently hoped that all parties will unite in so truly patriotic an appropriation.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

J. M. CRAMP.

To the Right Honble. the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.,

APPENDIX No. 18.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

(Nova Scotia, No. 74.)

Downing Street, 23rd February, 1861.

I have received and have had under my consideration, eighty-six acts passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in the months of March, April, and May last, and transmitted to me in your despatch, No. 94 of 1st November, 1860.

I have reported to Her Majesty in Council my opinion that the said acts should be to left their operation, and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 4th February, 1861, approving that report.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor, the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

At the Court, Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of February, 1861.

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 months of March, April and May, 1860, pass 86 acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:—

No. 3732. An act to continue the law imposing light house duties.

No. 3733. An act to regulate the currency and the decimal system of accounting.

No. 3734. An act to amend chapter 139 of the Revised Statutes, "of the partition of lands."

No. 3735. An act to amend chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, "of the sale of lands under foreclosure of mortgages."

No. 3736. An act to postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the supreme court at Halifax.

No. 3737. An act to revive and amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes, "of the regulation of distilleries."

No. 3738. An act relating to electoral divisions.

No. 3739. An act to amend the law imposing light house duties.

No. 3740. An act respecting the apprehension of criminals escaping from any of her Majesty's provinces and governments in North America into Nova Scotia.

No. 3741. An act to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province.

No. 3742. An act relating to naval volunteers and shipping masters.

No. 3743. An act to continue the act to authorise a provincial loan.

No. 3744. An act to amend chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, "of the census and statistical information."

No. 3745. An act to revive and continue the laws relating to education.

No. 3746. An act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads."

No. 3747. An act to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, "of the importation of goods."

- No. 3748. An act in addition to the act concerning sheriffs.
- No. 3749. An act to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors."
- No. 3750. An act to provide for the issue of writs for election in certain cases.
- No. 3751. An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."
- No. 3752. An act to extend the operation of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."
- No. 3753. An act to amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, "of the regulation and inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel and other merchandize.
- No. 3754. An act to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "of poor districts."
- No. 3755. An act to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor."
- No. 3756. An act to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards."
- No. 3757. An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."
- No. 3758. An act in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, "of religious congregations and societies."
- No. 3759. An act respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder.
- No. 3760. An act to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals.
- No. 3761. An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers."
- No. 3762. An act to amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, "of proceedings in equity."
- No. 3763. An act relating to the offices of custos of justices and the peace.
- No. 3764. An act to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases."
- No. 4765. An act to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attornies."
- No. 3766. An act further to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults," and the act in amendment thereof.
- No. 3767. An act to amend chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes, "of the custody and estate of lunatics."
- No. 3768. An act to amend chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes, "of the descent of real and personal estate."
- No. 3769. An act respecting trusts and trustees.
- No. 3770. An act to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "of the surveyors of highways and highway labor, except in Halifax."
- No. 3771. An act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and for other purposes.
- No. 3772. An relating to the ensuing July term at Halifax.
- No. 3773. An act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.
- No. 3774. An act respecting ancient lights in the city of Halifax.
- No. 3775. An act to authorise the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax.
- No. 3776. An act to alter and amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.
- No. 3777. An act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds, and to erect buildings therewith near the Market Slip.
- No. 3778. An act respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax.
- No. 3779. An act to provide for appraising certain road damages in the county of Sydney.
- No. 3780. An act to provide for opening a road from Sheet Harbor to Musquoboit.
- No. 3781. An act to authorize the completion of a line of road in the county of Richmond.
- No. 3782. An act for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou.

- No. 3783. An act relating to the sessions in the county of Inverness.
- No. 2784. An act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness.
- No. 3785. An act to establish the bounds of certain electoral districts in the country of Inverness.
- No. 3786. An act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough.
- No. 3787. An act for improving the main post road in the county of Cape Breton.
- No. 3788. An act to authorize the sale of a school lot at Tusket.
- No. 3789. An act for naming Port Acadie, in the county of Digby.
- No. 3790. An act relating to Bartlett's River Road, in the county of Digby.
- No. 3791. An act for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie Station.
- No. 3792. An act relating to certain electoral districts in the county of Victoria.
- No. 3793. An act relating to the assessment rolls for the county of Victoria.
- No. 3794. An act relating to the burial ground at Amherst.
- No. 3795. An act to amend the act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton.
- No. 3796. An act to extend to the town of Amherst the provisions of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards."
- No. 3797. An act to incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company.
- No. 3798. An act to incorporate the Halifax volunteer band committee.
- No. 3799. An act to incorporate the Halifax ice company.
- No. 3800. An act to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax fire insurance company.
- No. 3801. An act to incorporate the Halifax yacht club.
- No. 3802. An act to alter the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the act in amendment thereof.
- No. 3803. An act to incorporate Fuller Lodge No. 5 of independent order of odd fellows.
- No. 3804. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Chedebucto division of the order of the sons of temperance.
- No. 3805. An act to incorporate the Salt Springs savings bank.
- No. 3806. An act to incorporate the associated alumni of Acadia college.
- No. 3807. An act to incorporate the mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth.
- No. 3808. An act to incorporate the union hall company of Cornwallis.
- No. 3809. An act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company.
- No. 3810. An act to amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
- No. 3811. An act to incorporate the Digby slate quarry company.
- No. 3812. An act to incorporate the New Annan Bellgift cemetery company.
- No. 3813. An act to authorize the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands.
- No. 3814. An act to amend the act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian Churches and congregations at Cornwallis.
- No. 3815. An act to revive and continue an act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent.
- No. 3816. An act to enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting house at Amherst, to sell the same.
- No. 3817. An act to naturalize certain Aliens.

And whereas the said acts have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with letters to the most noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, recommending 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 recommendation—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.

ARTHUR HELPS.

APPENDIX No 19.

ESTIMATE.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1861.

Assets remaining on hand 31st December, 1860 :—

Balance in Receiver General's hands,	\$44,123 00
Due from Casual Revenue,	29,066 67
“ Collectors Colonial Duties,	38,287 20
“ Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, for Light Houses,	4,728 14
“ Counties, advances for Road Services,	9,801 53
	\$126,006 54

Liabilities of the Province 31st December, 1860 :

For undrawn monies, Roads and Bridges,	\$5,472 45
“ “ Other Services,	73,700 12
Railway Damages, belonging to counties, } deposited in Treasury, }	4,686 23
Railway Construction Fund,	27,205 29
	111,064 09
Balance Assets on hand 31st Dec., 1860,	\$14,942 45

PROBABLE ASSETS FOR 1861.

Excise and Light Duties,	\$710,000 00
Casual Revenue, viz :	
Secretary's Office, for fees,	\$3,000
Mines,	28,000
Crown Lands,	23,000
Board of Revenue,	2,500
Hospital for Insane,	10,000
	66,500 00
Post Office,	48,000 00
Railway,	25,000 00
Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island,	4,700 00
Great Britain, for Sable Island,	2,000 00
	856,200 00
	\$871,142 45

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1861.

Authorized by existing Laws,	\$421,250 00
To be voted by the Legislature,	449,521 00
	\$870,771 00

CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATED
EXPENDITURE.

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHO- RISED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE
CIVIL LIST.		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
The Lieutenant Governor, salary,	\$15000	
The Chief Justice, do.	3200	
Assistant Judge, do.	3250	
Do. do. do.	2800	
Do. do. do.	2800	
Do. do. do.	2800	
Provincial Secretary, do.	2800	
Receiver General, do.	2400	
Financial Secretary, do.	2400	
Attorney General, do.	2000	
Commissioner of Crown Lands, do.	2000	
Inspector of Mines, do.	300	
First Clerk to Receiver General, do.	1000	
Do. do. Financial Secretary, do.	800	
Do. do. Crown Land Dept., do.	1000	
Second do. do. do.	800	
Third do. do. do.	400	
Hon'ble. Alexander Stewart, Pension,	1600	
John G. Marshall, do.	1200	
William Q. Sawers, do.	1200	
Henry W. Crawley, do.	1200	
John Spry Morris, do.	1200	
Miss Cox, do.	15	
Commissioner Crown Land Contingencies,	200	
	\$52365	
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's Office,	\$2300	
Do. Receiver General's Office,	1200	
Do. Financial Secretary's Office,	200	
Do. Crown Land Department,	1020	
Private Secretary to the Lieut. Governor,	1250	
Contingencies of Prov. Secretary's Office,	500	
Do. Receiver General's Office,	150	
Do. Financial Secretary's Office,	300	
Crown Land Department, for Surveyors, &c.,	9700	
Board of Statistics for Census,	12500	
Clerk of Crown,	400	
Messenger of Council,	160	
	\$29680	
CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
		1000
MILITIA.		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
		8000
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$61365
		\$29680

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORISED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
	\$61365	29680
LEGISLATIVE.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.		
Expenses of the President and Members of the Legislative Council, including travelling ex- penses,	\$6250	
Chaplain,	100	
Clerk,	800	
Law Clerk and Clerk of Parliament,	600	
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	300	
Reporter,	500	
Messengers,	260	
Contingencies, including printing,	1400	
Postage of Members,	800	
	<hr/>	11010
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.		
Expenses of the Speaker and Members of As- sembly, including travelling expenses,	17000	
The Speaker,	800	
Chaplain,	100	
Sergeant-at-Arms,	300	
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms,	180	
Clerk,	1200	
Clerk Assistant,	800	
Chairman of Committees,	160	
Reporting Debates,	2200	
Messenger,	160	
Stationery and Binding,	1500	
Postage of Members,	2000	
Contingencies,	1330	
	<hr/>	27730
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Chairman of Board and Department,	\$4065	
Light House Service,	22930	
Sable Island,	5000	
Schr. "Daring",	5700	
Hospital for Insane,	24700	
Government House,	2300	
Provincial Penitentiary,	5600	
Provincial Building,	3450	
Light Houses to be built,	12000	
	<hr/>	85745
POOR'S ASYLUM.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Commissioners of Poor, Halifax,	8000	
Do. Support of School,	200	
	<hr/>	8200
RATIONS TO TROOPS.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		50
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$61365	\$162415

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORISED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		
EDUCATION,	\$61365	\$162415
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
Normal School,	2400	
Model School,	800	
School Books,	2400	
Contingencies,	400	
Fuel, &c.	400	
	6400	
Annapolis Co., for Common and Grammar Schools,	2966	
Cape Breton County, do. do.	2920	
Colchester " do.	2484	
Cumberland " do.	2560	
Digby " do.	2452	
Guysborough " do.	2088	
Halifax " do.	3512	
Do. City, do.	2800	
Hants " do.	2876	
Inverness " do.	3508	
King's " do.	2800	
Lunenburg " do.	3008	
Pictou " do.	4888	
Queen's " do.	1960	
Richmond " do.	2132	
Shelburne " do.	1960	
Sydney " do.	2800	
Victoria, " do.	2000	
Yarmouth " do.	2436	
	52150	
<i>To be voted.</i>		
King's College,	1000	
St. Mary's " "	1000	
Horton Academy,	1000	
Sackville Academy,	1000	
Presbyterian Church do.	1000	
St. Xavier do.	1000	
Pictou Academy,	1000	
Halifax Grammar School,	600	
Infant School, Halifax,	200	
Union School,	120	
Repairing Model School,	50	
Insurance Normal and Model School,	65	
Teacher of Music for Normal School,	100	
		8135
AGRICULTURE.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Societies in each County \$120		2160
RETURN DUTIES.		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
On exportations,		14500
<i>To be voted.</i>		
B. Brown & Co.,	86 31	
James F. Demings,	34 00	
		120
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$134415	\$172830

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY LAW LEGISLATURE
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$134415	\$172830
STEAMBOATS, PACKETS AND FERRIES.		
<i>To be voted</i>		
Steamer between Windsor, St. John and Annapolis, 4000		
Gulf Steamboat, 2400		
Gut of Canso, 3000		
Sydney and the Bras d'Or Lake, 1000		
Western Shore boat to Boston, 4000		
Steamer Basin of Minas, 3000		
Halifax and Newfoundland, 1500		
Pictou and Prince Edward Island, 800		
Packet between Guysboro' and Arichat, 200		
Westport and Montegan, 100		
Weymouth Bridge and Sandy Cove, 80		
Ferry between Low Point and Sydney Mines, Co.		
Cape Breton, 40		
Lingan and Bridgeport, C.B., 20		
at Sydney River, 20		
Little Bras d'Or, 80		
Grand Narrows, 16		
Mouth of the Shubenacadie, Col. 80		
Wallace Harbor, Co. Cumberland, 40		
Pugwash Harbor, 20		
between Amherst and Minudie, 60		
at Petite Passage, Co. Digby, 60		
Grand Passage, 40		
Bear River, 20		
Clay Head Co. Guysboro', 30		
Liscomb's Harbor, 40		
between Carter's and McPherson's, 40		
Port Mulgrave and Port Hawkesbury, 40		
at St. Mary's River, 20		
Sheet Harbor, Co. Halifax, 50		
Ship Harbor, 40		
Necum Teuch, 40		
North West Arm, 40		
Samboro, 20		
between Hantsport and Kempt, Co. Hants, 30		
Londonderry and Douglass, 80		
Port Hawkesbury, County Inverness, and Port Mulgrave, 40		
McMillan's Point and Auld's Cove, 160		
at Margaree River, 20		
LaHave River, Co. Lunenburg, 100		
Pictou Harbor, Co. Pictou, 30		
Mouth of Grandique River, Co. Richmond, 120		
between McPherson's and Carter's landing, 40		
at Sable River, Co. Shelburne, 40		
Jordan River, 40		
Cape Sable Island, 80		
Port LeHerbert, 80		
Ferry between Washabuck and Baddeck, Co.		
Victoria, 20		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$21816	\$172830
	\$134415	\$172830

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORI- ZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$134415	\$172830
STEAMBOATS, &c., <i>continued & bro't forward,</i> \$21816		
Ferry at Big Harbor, Co. Victoria,	140	
Do. Southern Bay, do.	30	
Do. Great Bras d'Or, do.	60	
Do. Little Narrows, do.	10	
Do. St. Ann's Harbor, do.	30	
	—	22086
REVENUE.		
COLLECTION AND PROTECTION.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Acting Collector of Customs at Halifax,	\$1000	
Commission on Excise Duties,	7610	
Do. Light Duty,	2030	
	—	10640
<i>To be voted.</i>		
FOR HALIFAX DEPARTMENTS.		
Acting Controller of Customs, additional,	200	
Controller,	1000	
Warehouse Keeper,	1000	
Landing Waiters, 3	2600	
Clerks, 6	3240	
Guagers, 2	1200	
Tide Surveyor, 1	645	
Shipping Officers, 3	1651	
Warehouse Lockers, 11	5270	
Weighers, 3	1625	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen,	5500	
Messengers and Truckmen,	390	
Incidental Expenses,	800	
	—25121	
FOR OUTPORTS.		
ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.		
Annapolis, Controller, and Registrar, and two Protective Officers,	180	
Bridgetown, Controller,	80	
Clementsport, Controller,	80	
Port Williams, Controller,	80	
Thorne's Cove, Controller,	80	
Wilmot, Controller, and two Protective Officers.	200	
	—	700
CAPE BRETON COUNTY.		
Lingan, Controller,	80	
North Sydney, Controller, Boatmen, and Protective Officers,	420	
Main-a-dieu, Protective Officers,	60	
Sydney, Controller and Registrar,	200	
	—	760
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$26581	\$194916
	\$145050	\$194916

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHOR- IZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$140550	\$194916
REVENUE, <i>continued and brought forwarded</i> \$26581		
COLCHESTER COUNTY.		
Five Islands, Controller, 80		
Londonderry, Controller and Protective Officer, 140		
Tatamagouche, Controller, 80		
Truro, Controller and Protective Officer, 180		
	480	
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
Advocate Harbor, Controller, 80		
Amherst, Controller, 80		
Joggins, Controller, 80		
Parrsborough, Controller and Registrar, 200		
Pugwash, controller, 80		
Wallace, Controller, 80		
	600	
DIGBY COUNTY.		
Bear River, Controller, 80		
Church Point, Controller, 80		
Digby, Controller and Registrar, and two Protective Officers, 320		
Montegan, Protective Officer, 60		
Sandy Cove, Controller, 80		
Westport, Controller and two Protective Officers, 200		
Weymouth, Controller and one Protective Officer, 140		
	960	
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.		
Cape Canso, Controller, 80		
Guysborough, Controller and Registrar, 200		
Port Mulgrave, Controller, 80		
St. Mary's River, Controller, 80		
Strait of Canso, Collector of Light Duty, Wages of Boatmen, &c., &c. 1500		
	1940	
HALIFAX COUNTY.		
Sheet Harbor, Controller. 80		
HANTS COUNTY.		
Cheverie, Controller, 80		
Hantsport, Controller, 80		
Maitland, Controller and Protective Officer, 140		
Walton, Controller, 80		
Windsor, Controller and Registrar 200		
Tide Waiter and Protective Officer, 300		
	880	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$31521	\$194916

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$140550	\$194916
REVENUE, <i>continued and brought forward,</i>	\$31521	
INVERNESS COUNTY.		
Margaree, Controller	80	
Port Hood, Controller	80	
Port Hawkesbury, Controller and Regr.	80	
	— 240	
KING'S COUNTY.		
Canada Creek, Controller and Protective Officer	120	
Cornwallis, Controller and Protective Officer	140	
French Cross, Controller and Protective Officer	120	
Harborville Controller	80	
Horton Controller	80	
	— 540	
LUNENBURG COUNTY.		
Chester, Controller	80	
LaHave, Controller	80	
Lunenburg, Controller and Registrar	400	
	— 560	
PICTOU.		
Pictou, Controller and Registrar, Warehouse Keeper, Clerk, Boatmen, and Protective Officers	2020	
QUEEN'S COUNTY.		
Liverpool, Controller, Registrar and Protective Officer,	660	
Port Medway, Controller	80	
	— 740	
RICHMOND COUNTY.		
Arichat, Controller, Registrar and Protective Officer	300	
SHELBURNE COUNTY.		
Barrington, Controller and two Protective Officers	200	
Ragged Islands, Controller,	80	
Shelburne, Controller, Registrar and Protective Officers,	200	
	— 480	
SYDNEY COUNTY.		
Antigonish, Controller	80	
Harbor au Bouche, Protective Officers	60	
Little River, Controller	80	
	— 220	
VICTORIA COUNTY.		
Baddeck, Controller and Protective Officer	120	
Great Bras d'Or, Controller and Protective Officer, and Boatman	180	
St. Ann's Controller	80	
	— 380	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$37,001	\$194916

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$145050	\$194916
REVENUE, <i>continued and brought forward,</i> \$37001		
YARMOUTH COUNTY.		
Beaver River, Controller, 80		
Pubnico, Controller and Protective Officer, 140		
Tusket, Controller and Protective Officer, 140		
Yarmouth, Controller and Registrar, Warehouse Keeper, Clerk, Surveyor of Shipping, &c. 1720		
— 2080		
Revenue Books, for Collectors 800		
Trade Returns 200		
Contingencies 500		
— 1500		
DEBT.		40581
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Interest due Savings Bank depositors, 20000		
Do. holders of Railway Debentures, 240000		
Commissions to Messrs. Barings, 2200		
—		
PUBLIC PRINTING. 262200		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
The Queen's Printer, balance of account, \$1749 60		
J. & W. Compton do. do. 1499 62		
Alpin Grant do. do. 1237 36		
H. W. Blackadar, 40 50		
Ritchie & Bulger, 38 25		
W. A. Penney, 16 62		
Thomas Annand, 37 75		
James Barnes, 7 00		
Abstainer Office, 2 00		
Wesleyan Office, 7 40		
Church Record Office, 7 50		
Christian Messenger Office, 10 75		
Dodge & Gidney, 17 55		
Young and Aheon, 12 00		
J. Bowes & Son, 43 75		
John Boyd, 11 25		
James P. Ward, 13 50		
S. J. M. Allen, 19 00		
Croskill & Bourinot, 1 00		
Noah Thomas, 32 75		
S. H. Holmes, 5 75		
A. Lawson, 6 75		
R. Huntington, 8 00		
E. M. McDonald, 16 25		
W. Cunnabell, 5 00		
—		
4846		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$407250	\$240343

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORISED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$407250	\$240343
NAVIGATION SECURITIES.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Steamboat Landings at Digby, Hantsport, Porter's Point, &c.,	4000	
Breakwaters, on the conditions of last year, at		
Montegan, Co. Digby,	260	
Solnier's, do.	120	
Comeau's Brook, do.	100	
Scott's Bay, Co. Kings,	225	
Cheverie, Hants,	100	
Clearing out Birch Town Creek, Co. Shelburne,	30	
	—	4835
RELIEF.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Board of Health, Pictou,	177 44	
Overseers Poor, 1st section, Pictou :		
For John Jacobson,	20 33	
Wm. Campbell,	14 90	
Geo. Holtin and wife,	36 00	
Simon Walsh,	21 28	
Nancy White,	36 01	
Nancy McPhee,	36 53	
Hugh Manrick,	19 00	
Elizabeth Richardson,	7 00	
Charles Burns and wife,	8 46	
Dr. Kirkwood,	15 80	
Dr. Johnston,	14 90	
	— 230 20	
Overseers Poor, 2d Section, Pictou :		
For Thomas Heands,	30 75	
Do. Clements, for Ann Conley,	41 60	
Do. Liverpool, for Thomas Brown,	27 00	
Do. Aylesford, Timothy Murphy,	67 82	
James Tool,	124 80	
	— 192 62	
Do. Wilmot, James McDonald,	58 00	
Do. Annapolis, No. 1 District :		
For Edward McBride,	51 75	
Lucy McGarvy,	9 70	
	— 61 45	
Do. Clare, board of two squaws,	49 40	
Do. Amherst, for poor Indians,	48 65	
Donald McQuarrie, Inverness,	78 00	
Visiting Dispensary, Halifax,	200 00	
Dr. Slayter, services, as Health Officer,	30 75	
	—	1226
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$407250	\$246404

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORISED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$407250	\$246404
INDIANS.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Relief of Indians, \$1200		
Dr. H. G. Farish, 40 00		
J. G. A. McKeen, 12 00		
Wm. Pearson, 101 25		
Wm. Hall, 68 00		
G. H. & W. Lesley, 32 33		
" " 152 83		
Jas. Paul and others—aid to school-house, 80 00		
Chas. Aitken, 5 25		
<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 491 66		
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		1691
<i>To be voted.</i>		
To Counties for Roods and Bridges, \$100000		
SPECIAL GRANTS.		
From Plaister Cove, via Whycomagh towards Baddeck, (\$1200 of which to be expended in Inverness, and \$300 in Victoria), 1500		
Mahone Bay to Mill Village, 2800		
On new road to Acadia Mines, Londonderry, conditional, \$1200 subscribed, 1200		
On Horton Bridge, 1600		
From Corbury Settlement, Clare, to Yarmouth, 600		
Annapolis to Liverpool, via Maitland, (two thirds of the amount in Annapolis, and one third in Queen's Co., 1000		
Pugwash Harbor Bridge, on condition members borrow \$3200, 1600		
Guysborough Road, from St. Mary's to Guysborough, 1200		
New Roads, Shelburne County, 1000		
Tracadie to Port Mulgrave, condition, \$600, subscribed, 600		
Main Post Road and Bridges between Barrington Township line and Chebogue, including Aboiteau at Eel Brook, 1000		
<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 14100		
ROAD COMPENSATION.		114100
<i>To be voted.</i>		
County Inverness :		
For Soil. For Fencing.		
John McLennan, \$10 00 \$4 00 \$14 00		
William Jones, Appraiser, 2 00		
William McRea, " 1 00		
Kenneth McDonald, " 1 00		
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
<i>Carried forward,</i> \$18 00	\$407250	362195

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$407250	\$362195
ROAD COMPENSATION, <i>cont'd & brt. forw'd,</i> \$18 00		
County of Guysborough :		
	<i>For Soil.</i>	<i>For Fencing</i>
Jonathan Hartley,	20	
Edward McGuire,	2 00	1 12
Alexander McGuire,	2 00	1 00
E. & J. Crittedon,	6 00	3 63
Thos. D. Peeples,	6 00	4 75
Harrel Peeples	4 00	3 50
Eben. C. Peeples,	6 00	5 37
Samuel R. Peeples,	4 00	3 50
James J. Peeples,	1 50	1 81
James Peeples,	1 50	3 13
Thomas H. Peeples,	3 00	5 87
Samuel Crittedon,	1 00	2 00
Hopetill Crittedon,	1 00	2 00
James Crittedom,	1 25	2 75
Thomas Power,	1 00	1 87
William Reeves,	6 00	11 50
Eben. M. Crittedom,	3 00	7 37
Elizabeth Stewart,	1 00	3 13
William Crittendon,	0 10	3 75
Otis White,	0 10	3 06
W. O. Heffernan,	0 10	3 13
Colin Murray,	0 10	1 50
David Murray, junr.,	0 10	0 75
David Murray, senr.,	4 00	4 75
Jas. B. Hadley,	0 10	4 62
Fraser McDonald,	0 10	2 50
James Sherman,	0 10	2 19
George Hadley,	0 10	0 75
Heirs of James McNair,	0 20	2 38
Michael Keating,	0 10	0 75
James Wallace,	0 10	1 12
David Webb,	0 10	4 00
Marlborough Sheerman,	0 10	3 25
	55 75	100 80 — \$156 75
Wm. Hartshorne, Appraiser,		3 00
E. H. Francheville, “		3 00
John Parks, “		1 50
Plan, &c.,		3 60
County Victoria :		
	<i>For Soil.</i>	<i>For Fencing.</i>
Charles McKenzie,	7 50	3 00
William McKenzie,	20 00	6 10
Kenneth McKenzie,	15 00	6 00
	\$42 50	\$15 10 — \$57 60
William Fraser, Appraiser,		1 00
Donald McDonald, “		1 00
Jacob S. Ingraham, “		1 00
John Tupper, Co. Halifax, for soil and fencing,		15 00
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$407250	\$362456

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$407250	\$362456
POST COMMUNICATION.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Expense of Post Office Department.		7000
JUDICIARY EXPENSES.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>	1350	
DISTRESSED SEAMEN.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>	200	
CORONERS INQUESTS.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>	450	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
New Court House.	12000	
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Marine Hospital, Pictou, 500		
Stationery for Inspector of Mines, 78 18		
C. E. Hewett, witness in cause the Queen vs.		
Smellie, 100		
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 2000		
J. W. Ritchie, conducting cause Queen vs.		
Smellie, 160 32		
Charles Blanchard, expenses attending election		
committee, 34 57		
To defray travelling expenses of Executive		
Council, 400		
Keeper of Provincial Building, 320		
Messenger of Council, 160		
Keeper of Assembly, 50		
Seal Island, in aid of vessels in distress, 120		
W. Goodwin, Establishment Mud Islands, 80		
H. Hyde, unsettled claim for carrying Mails, 665 60		
C. B. Archibald, do. do. 696 80		
Commissioners signing Provincial Notes, 300		
Required for Public Printing, 2400		
Unforseen expenses,		8065 9000
	\$421250	\$449521

APPENDIX No. 20.

DUCHESS OF KENT.

(Nova-Scotia.—Circular.)

Downing Street, 18th March, 1861.

SIR,—

It is with the greatest regret that I have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Her Royal Highness expired at Frogmore House, on the morning of the 16th instant, at about half-past nine o'clock, to the great grief of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and of the Royal Family.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Earl of Mulgrave.

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