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JOURNAL

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

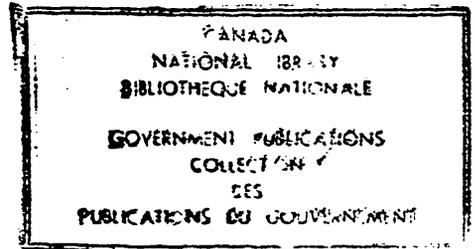
PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

SESSION 1860.

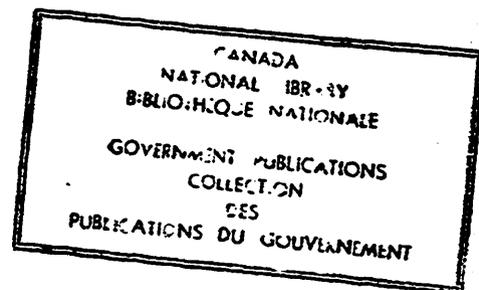
HALIFAX, N. S.

W. COMPTON, PRINTER TO THE ASSEMBLY.

1860.







PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

[L. S.]
MULGRAVE.

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

WHEREAS I have thought fit to dissolve the General Assembly of this Province, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

I do for that purpose publish this proclamation, and, accordingly, by these presents, do dissolve the said General Assembly.

And I do hereby notify the members of the Legislative Council, as well as the representatives of this her Majesty's Province, severally, as they are returned from the counties, townships and districts, that they are discharged from further attendance in the said General Assembly.

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

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this
fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1859, in the twenty-
second year of her Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,

CHARLES TUPPER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

[L. S.]
MULGRAVE.

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

WHEREAS, by the writs issued for the general election of Members to serve in General Assembly, bearing teste on the fifteenth day of April last, the respective Sheriffs of the several counties in this Province were commanded to summon the persons who should be elected and chosen according to the exigency of said writs, to attend her Majesty's service in General Assembly, at such time and place as should be notified by proclamation for that purpose :

I do, accordingly, by this proclamation, give notice, that I have appointed, and do hereby appoint, Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of January next, at Halifax, for the meeting of the said General Assembly, *for the dispatch of business* ; and I hereby require the Members of the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, to attend in General Assembly, on the said day, at Halifax,—whereof they, and all others concerned, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this
second day of December, A. D., 1859, in the
twenty-third year of her Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,

CHARLES TUPPER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

JOURNAL
 AND
PROCEEDINGS
 OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
 OF THE
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SESSION, 1860.

23 VICTORIAE.

Begun and held at Halifax, on THURSDAY, the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the twenty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and of the United Church of England and Ireland on earth the supreme head.

Thursday, 26th January, 1860.

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, was pleased to dissolve the last General Assembly on the fifteenth day of April last, by proclamation (hereunto annexed) dated the same day, and to order writs to be issued for calling a new general Assembly, which writs bear teste the fifteenth day of April last, returnable on or before the first day of June last.

The following is the list of the Counties, Electoral Districts and Townships, and of the names of the Members returned by the Sheriffs of the several counties, and summoned to meet in the new general Assembly :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, | Hon. J. W. Johnston,
Moses Shaw,
Avarad Longley. |
| CAPE BRETON COUNTY, | Thomas Caldwell,
John Bourinot. |
| COLCHESTER— | |
| North Division, | A. W. McLelan,
Thomas F. Morrison. |
| South Division, | Adams G. Archibald,
Alexander Campbell. |

List of Members returned.

Cumberland

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,	Hon. William Young, Hon. Charles Tupper, Alex. McFarlane.
DIGBY COUNTY,	John C. Wade, Mathurine Robichau, Colin Campbell.
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY,	Stewart Campbell, W. O. Heffernan.
HALIFAX COUNTY—	
<i>Western Division,</i>	John Tobin, Henry Pryor, Samuel L. Shannon.
<i>Eastern Division,</i>	John Esson, William Annand.
HANTS COUNTY—	
<i>North Division,</i>	Ezra Churchill, Arthur McNutt Cochran.
<i>South Division.</i>	Hon. Joseph Howe, William Chambers.
INVERNESS COUNTY,	Peter Smyth, Hugh McDonald, Hiram Blanchard.
KING'S COUNTY—	
<i>North Division,</i>	William Burgess, Samuel Chipman.
<i>South Division,</i>	John L. Brown, William B. Webster.
LUNENBURG COUNTY,	Henry Bailey, Benjamin Wier, Henry Moseley.
PICTOU COUNTY—	
<i>Western Division,</i>	Alexander C. McDonald, Robert P. Grant.
<i>Eastern Division,</i>	George McKenzie, James McDonald.
QUEEN'S COUNTY,	Hon. John Campbell.
<i>North District,</i>	Lewis Smith.
<i>South District,</i>	Andrew Cowie.
RICHMOND COUNTY,	Charles F. Harrington, Henry Martell.
SHELburnE COUNTY,	
<i>Township of Shelburne,</i>	Thomas Coffin.
<i>Township of Barrington,</i>	John Locke, junr. Robert Robertson.
SYDNEY COUNTY,	Hon. William A. Henry, Hon. John McKinnon.
VICTORIA COUNTY,	Hugh Munro, William Ross.
YARMOUTH COUNTY,	
<i>Township of Yarmouth,</i>	Thomas Killam.
<i>Township of Argyle,</i>	Wm. H. Townsend. John V. N. Hatfield.

On the second day of December last, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to issue a further proclamation, (hereunto annexed,) appointing Thursday, the 26th day of January instant, for the meeting of the new general Assembly for the despatch of business, and to require the Members to attend in general Assembly on that day at Halifax.

At twelve o'clock at noon this day, all the Members returned met in the room of the House of Assembly in the provincial building, W. H. Keating, esquire, the first Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Province, attending the House by virtue of a commission from his Excellency the Governor, dated 24th January, 1860, authorizing him to act as the Clerk of the House of Assembly until the election of a Speaker and a first Clerk of the House, which commission was then read by Mr. Keating, and is as follows :

Acting Clerk attends under commission.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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.

To WILLIAM H. KEATING, *First Clerk in the office of the Secretary of said province,*

Greeting :

By virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do, by the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, hereby during pleasure constitute and appoint you the said William H. Keating, to act as the Clerk of the House of Assembly on the opening of the first session of the twenty-second general Assembly of the said province, for the despatch of business, on the twenty-sixth day of January instant, and until a Speaker and first Clerk of the said House shall have been duly elected, hereby granting unto you all the rights, powers, and advantages, which to the said office do or may lawfully appertain, and requiring you diligently to perform the duties thereof.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this twenty-fourth day of January, in the twenty-third year of her Majesty's reign, A. D. 1860.

By his Excellency's command,

CHARLES TUPPER.

The honorable Hugh Bell and the honorable Mather B. Almon, by virtue of a commission from his Excellency the Governor, dated 25th January, 1860, authorising the said commissioners and the honorable Alexander Keith, or any of them to administer to the Members elect the oath of allegiance, came into the place where the Members of the House of Assembly usually sit, and the commission was produced by them and read, and is as follows :—

Commissioners attend and administer oaths.

 PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

 BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
 THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

 L. S.
 MULGRAVE.

*Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and
 over her Majesty's province of Nova Scotia and its
 dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

 TO THE HONORABLE HUGH BELL,
 THE HONORABLE MATHER B. ALMON, AND
 THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER KEITH.

Greeting:

Know ye that, by virtue of the authority in me vested as the Lieutenant-Governor of the said province, I have constituted and appointed, and do by these presents constitute and appoint you the said Hugh Bell, Mather B. Almon, and Alexander Keith, to be Commissioners, you or any of you, to administer the oath of allegiance to each of the persons elected, or who shall be elected, Members of the House of Assembly of the said province.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the twenty-third year of her Majesty's reign, A. D. 1860.

By his Excellency's command,

CHARLES TUPPER.

 Returns to writs of
 election read.

The acting Clerk then read the returns of the Sheriffs to the respective writs of election, and the protests or papers accompanying four of the said writs, namely,
 The writs for the election of Members to represent,—
 Queens' county,
 the north division of Queens' county,
 the south division of Queens' county, and
 the north division of Hants' county,
 respectively.

Members sworn.

The Members returned were then severally called by the acting Clerk, and the oath of allegiance was administered to all of the above mentioned Members, and taken and subscribed by them in the presence of the said Commissioners.

Message—

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

“Gentlemen,

 Governor commands
 attendance.

“His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor commands the immediate attendance of this honorable House in the council chamber.”

House attend.

Accordingly the House went up to attend his Excellency in the council chamber, when the President of the Legislative Council said—

*“Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and
 Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

 House to choose
 Speaker.

“I have it in command from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that he will defer declaring the causes for which he hath convened the general assembly, until the House of Assembly have elected a Speaker.—It is therefore his Excellency's pleasure that the House of Assembly do repair to the place where they usually sit, and there elect a Speaker, and present him here for his Excellency's approbation.”

And

And the House having returned, the honorable James W. Johnston (addressing himself to the Clerk, who standing up, pointed to him, and then sat down) proposed to the House for their Speaker, John C. Wade, esquire, and moved "that John C. Wade, esquire do take the chair of this House as Speaker," which motion was seconded by the honorable the Solicitor General. Mr. Wade proposed.

Then the honorable William Young in like manner proposed to the House for their Speaker, Stewart Campbell, esquire, and moved "that Stewart Campbell, esquire, do take the chair of this House as Speaker," which motion was seconded by the honorable Joseph Howe, and no debate arising in relation to either of these motions, Mr. Campbell proposed.

The question was put by the Clerk "that John C. Wade, esquire, do take the chair of this House as Speaker." Div. on Mr. Wade's nomination.

The house divided—

The yeas on the right were 25.

The noes on the left were 28.

So it was passed in the negative.

Then the question was put by the Clerk, "that Stewart Campbell, esquire, do take the chair of this House as Speaker." Div. on Mr. Campbell's nomination.

The house again divided.

The yeas on the right were 28.

The noes on the left were 25.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, whereupon Stewart Campbell, esquire, was conducted to the chair by the honorable Mr. Young and the honorable Mr. Howe. Speaker chosen.

Mr. Speaker elect, with the House then went to attend his Excellency in the council chamber, when Mr. Speaker elect was presented to his Excellency by the honorable Mr. Young, who addressed his Excellency as follows:— House attend Governor.

"May it please your Excellency ;

"The House of Assembly agreeably to your Excellency's command, have proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and elected Stewart Campbell, esquire, member for the county of Guysborough, to that office, and by their direction I beg leave to present him for the approbation of your Excellency." Speaker presented.

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

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

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended his Excellency in the council chamber, where his Excellency had been pleased to approve of the choice the House had made of him to be their Speaker; and that he had thereupon addressed his Excellency to the following effect:— Speaker reports.

"May it please your Excellency ;

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

Mr. Speaker also reported that his Excellency in reply said,

Mr. Speaker,

"I most cheerfully grant your request."

Privileges granted,

Mr.

Mr. Speaker then said,

“ *Gentlemen,*

Speaker makes acknowledgments.

“ Having deferred making my acknowledgments to the House for the honor done me in my election as Speaker until this stage of our proceedings, I have now to address you on that subject.

In resuming the chair of this House, which by the kindness and confidence of the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia I have had the honor to occupy during the last six years, I beg on this the present occasion of my election to the honorable office of Speaker of this branch of the Legislature, to tender to the members of this House my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honor they have at this time conferred upon me. To discharge in all respects aright the duties of so important and responsible an office is an elevation of official merit, which I can scarcely venture to hope to reach; but if an honest purpose and a firm determination on my part at all times and under all circumstances to be governed by a courteous and honorable impartiality in my official intercourse with this body, and the faithful interpretation and application of the rules of Parliament and of this House to the best of my ability, can be regarded by the House as any equivalent for the higher degree of official excellence to which I have adverted, be assured gentlemen that to this extent at least, I shall strive to justify the choice which you have this day made, and for which I would again assure you I feel most truly and deeply grateful.”

Speech of Governor reported.

Mr. Speaker then reported that his Excellency had in the council chamber, been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had for greater accuracy, obtained a copy, which he read to the House as follows :

Mr. President, and honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

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

1°. In meeting this Parliament for the first time, it gives me much pleasure to be able to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the province.

2°. You will be gratified to learn, that, notwithstanding the diminution of royalty on coal, and although the distilleries have not been in operation during the last nine months, the revenue has exceeded that of any former year, fully realizing the estimates submitted to the Legislature.

3°. It is matter of congratulation, that, while under existing arrangements, the operations of the General Mining Association have considerably increased, new and valuable discoveries have been made in our mineral resources, which are stimulating provincial enterprise, attracting foreign capital, and bid fair at no distant day to introduce vigorous and healthy competition, by which trade will be largely extended, and the revenue increased.

4°. A Commissioner was appointed under the Act relating to the management of the Indian reserves, and some progress has been made in their adjustment, the report of which will be laid before you.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

5°. The public accounts and estimates for the current year, will be submitted for your consideration.

Mr. President, and honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

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

6°. The entire absence of any organized land force for the defence of the province, has induced me during the recess, to authorize the formation of volunteer companies throughout

throughout the country ; and I am happy to inform you that my endeavors have been cordially responded to, not only by the inhabitants of this city, but in many parts of the province.

7°. Several companies have already been organized, and others are in the course of formation.

8°. Three thousand stand of Enfield rifles, of the best description, have been placed at my disposal by the home Government, for the purpose of arming these volunteers ; and I trust that the same feeling which has been so generally evinced in the mother country, and also in some of the colonies of her Majesty's empire, will induce you liberally to support the movement, so as to enable me to render this force effective.

9°. I have directed that the correspondence on this subject should be laid before you ; and some modification of the militia laws, will be submitted for your consideration.

10°. The railways to Truro and Windsor having been finished, the expense of operating and upholding these lines has been placed at the lowest point consistent with the safety and efficiency of the road, and as far as was practicable with our present legislation.

11°. By consolidating the railway and public works departments, further economy may be effected, and your attention will shortly be called to that subject.

12°. The large amount annually required to meet the payment of interest on the railway debt, must for some time severely tax your resources, and imperatively demands the most stringent economy in order to preserve intact the public credit.

13°. A proposition to transfer to the executive the initiation of money votes, will be submitted for your deliberation—that system having been found indispensable in England, and already advantageously adopted in New Brunswick and other colonies.

14°. Your attention will be called to the propriety of extending the principles of inter-colonial free trade to manufactured articles, in addition to those products now interchanged without duty between the British North American colonies.

15°. A careful investigation has been had into the condition and working of the Savings Bank, the result of which will be laid before you, and your attention will be invited to some modification of the existing system.

16°. The conflicting clauses of the Decimal Currency Act of last session, demand your early consideration.

17°. It is also desirable that some amendments should be made in the enactments relating to lunatics, by which the hospital for the insane, an institution already so extensively useful, may be rendered still more widely beneficial.

18°. I fervently trust that your deliberations may contribute to the peace, prosperity and advancement of this thriving colony, so deeply indebted to Almighty God for the numerous blessings it now enjoys.

The House then proceeded to choose a Clerk ;

Alexander James, esquire, and Henry Oldright, esquire, having been severally proposed to fill that office, a ballot was taken, and Alexander James, esquire, having a majority of votes, it was—

Ballot for Clerk of House.

Resolved, That Alexander James, esquire, be the Clerk of the House.

Mr. James chosen

And he was sworn accordingly.

The acting Clerk then withdrew.

WILLIAM H. KEATING,
Acting Clerk of the House of Assembly.

- Mr. Twining proposed as Clerk Assistant. Mr. Munro then moved that Henry C. D. Twining, esquire, be the Clerk assistant of this House.
- Amendment moved, Which being seconded, The hon. the Attorney General moved by way of amendment thereto, that this House do proceed to the appointment of a Clerk of Bills.
- And lost on division. Which amendment being seconded and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment twenty-five, against it twenty-nine.

For the amendment.

Mr. Killam,	Mr. J. McDonald,
“ Townsend,	“ Harrington,
“ Pryor,	“ Tobin,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Hatfield,
Hon. Mr. McKinnon,	Hon. Sol. General,
Mr. Churchill,	“ Atty. General,
“ Longley,	“ Prov. Sec’y.,
“ Cowie,	Mr. Shaw,
“ Wade,	Hon. J. Campbell,
“ Martell,	Mr. Robichau,
“ Shannon,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ McFarlane,	“ Caldwell.
“ P. Smyth,	

Against the amendment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Heffernan,
“ Cochran,	“ Blanchard,
“ Esson,	“ Grant,
“ Coffin,	“ Archibald,
“ Smith,	Hon. Mr. Young,
“ A. Campbell,	“ “ Howe,
“ Colin Campbell,	Mr. Robertson,
“ Bailey,	“ Morrison,
“ Munro,	“ Chambers,
“ A. C. McDonald,	“ Chipman,
“ Mosely,	“ Locke,
“ McKenzie,	“ Burgess,
“ Ross,	“ Annand,
“ Wier,	“ Webster.
“ McLelan,	

So it passed in the negative.

- Mr. Tobin proposed. The hon. the Attorney General then moved that James G. Tobin, esquire, be the Clerk assistant :
- Mr. Twining chosen by ballot, Which being seconded and the house balloting thereon, Mr. Twining was found to have a majority of votes.
- And sworn. *Resolved*, That Henry C. D. Twining, esquire, be the Clerk assistant of this House. And he took the oath of office accordingly.
- Ballot for Sergeant. The ballot was then taken for the Sergeant-at-Arms, George R. Grassie, esquire, and Mr. Edward Joyce, being severally proposed for that office ; and thereupon, Mr. Joyce having a majority of votes,
- Mr. Joyce chosen. *Resolved*, That Edward Joyce, esquire, be the Sergeant-at-arms of this House.
- Ballot for assistant Sergeant. The ballot was then taken for the assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. John Hefler and Mr. Ephraim Burgess, being severally proposed for that office ; and thereupon, Mr. Hefler having a majority of votes,
- Mr. Hefler chosen. *Resolved*, That Mr. John Hefler be the assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of this House.
- Dr. Twining chosen as Chaplain. The Rev. John T. Twining, D. D., was then proposed to fill the office of Chaplain to the House ; and thereupon,
- Resolved*, That the Rev. John T. Twining, D. D. be the Chaplain of this House.
- J. Fitzgerald chosen as Messenger. It was then proposed that Mr. John Fitzgerald be the messenger and door-keeper of this House ; and thereupon,
- Resolved*, That Mr. John Fitzgerald be the messenger and door-keeper of this House.
- Resolution as to Mr. Mosely's qualification moved. The hon. the Attorney General then moved the following resolution :
- Resolved*, That a member of this House having in his place required that Henry Mosely, esquire, returned to this House for the county of Lunenburg, should in conformity with the act in that behalf, deliver to the Clerk a schedule containing the particulars of

of his qualification, and subscribe and take the oath required by law, and otherwise observe the provisions of the act in that behalf, on the ground that the said Henry Moseley did not at the time of his election possess the property qualification required by law.

Therefore, it is required by the House that the said Henry Moseley before sitting or voting in this House, do deliver to the Clerk, a schedule containing the particulars of his qualification, and subscribe and take an oath thereto, and deliver the title deeds or papers under which he claims in the form and terms required by the first section of the ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes, second series, and that in the meantime the said Henry Moseley do not assume his seat or vote in this House.

Which resolution being seconded, and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate; And debate thereon adjourned.

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

On motion, *resolved*, that the privilege of franking letters of members of this House during the present session, be the same as last session. Franking privilege.

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

Friday, 27th January, 1860.

PRAYERS.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Howe,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the subject of the reporting of the debates and proceedings of the House during the present session.

Committee on reporting.

Ordered, That the hon. Mr. Howe, the hon. the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Bourinot, and Mr. McLelan, be a committee for that purpose.

The order of the day being read, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution proposed yesterday, relative to the qualification of Henry Moseley, esquire, a member of this House.

Debate on Mr. Moseley's qualification resumed.

And thereupon,

Mr. Archibald moved the following amendment to such resolution:

Amendment moved.

Resolved, That whereas by section 8, chapter 7, of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of the manner of conducting elections", it is enacted that if at the Court an elector shall question the qualification of a candidate, the candidate if present shall before the Court is closed or adjourned, deliver to the Sheriff a schedule containing the particulars of his qualification, and at the foot thereof, subscribe the following oath:

I, A. B., do swear that I am by law qualified to be elected a Member of the House of Assembly, and that the foregoing schedule doth contain a full, true, and particular account, to the best of my knowledge and belief, of the property in respect whereof I claim a right to be elected, and of my title thereto; and that the same hath not been granted and conveyed to me fraudulently on purpose to qualify me to be so elected.

And whereas, it appears to the House in the case of Henry Moseley, esquire, returned by the Sheriff of the county of Lunenburg elected as one of the representatives to sit in general Assembly for said county, that at the Sheriff's court his qualification was questioned, and that he then and there took the oath above mentioned, and complied with the requisitions of the law in that behalf, and being summoned to appear has in his place in this House taken the oath of allegiance, assumed his seat and voted for Speaker, for Clerk, and Clerk assistant, for Sergeant-at-arms, for assistant Sergeant-at-arms, for Chaplain, and for a Messenger, and also upon a question of the policy of the appointment of a Clerk of Bills for the House, as by the journals appears.

And whereas, the hon. James W. Johnston, member for the county of Annapolis, hath twice risen in his place and moved that the said Henry Moseley be required to take the oath prescribed by chapter nine of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of controverted elections", section one, which section is as follows :

"Every Member before he assumes his seat, or shall presume to vote in the House of Assembly, if required by the order of the House, shall deliver to the Clerk a schedule containing the particulars of his qualification, and at the foot thereof shall subscribe the following oath, to be administered by the Clerk :

"I, A. B., do swear that I am by law qualified to be elected for the House of Assembly, and that the foregoing schedule doth contain a full, true and particular account, to the best of my knowledge and belief, of the property in respect whereof I claim a right to be elected, and of my title thereto ; and that the same hath not been conveyed or granted to me fraudulently on purpose to qualify me to be so elected.

"And he shall also deliver to the Clerk the title deeds or papers under which he claims title to the property in the schedule, or attested copies thereof."

Which said enactment has been upon the statute book of this province since the year of our Lord 1839, but on no occasion from that time up to the present, hath any Member ever been required to take the said oath, or to file his title deeds.

And whereas, any attempt to deviate from a parliamentary practice of twenty years standing in this matter, and to introduce a precedent for the first time, without due and reasonable notice first given to the parties to be affected thereby, is of dangerous tendency, and in cases where Members from distant localities happen not to have their title deeds at hand if thus required at the instance of any Member without notice, petition, or preparation to take said oath and file their title deeds, it might lead to the temporary disfranchisement of the constituencies represented, interrupt public business and embarrass legislation, operating as a surprise.

And whereas, after debate upon said motion, and adjournment thereof, and an adjournment of this House, upon which several motions the said Henry Moseley in his place hath voted, and it being the opinion of this House that the provisions of the said last mentioned enactment are conflicting and contradictory, and inapplicable to the case under consideration ; but inasmuch as the said Henry Moseley hath declared in his place that he is willing to take the said oath if required by the House, and that he hath his title deeds in readiness to file, and that it would not operate as a surprise ; —without admitting the right of any Member of this House, under like or similar circumstances, to require another Member to take said oath and file his title deeds, and thus guarding against the present proceeding being drawn into precedent :

It is required by the House, that the said Henry Moseley do deliver to the Clerk a schedule containing the particulars of his qualification, and subscribe and take an oath thereto, and deliver his title deeds or papers under which he claims in the form and terms required by the first section of the ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes, second series.

Debate adjourned.

Which amendment being seconded, and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate,

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

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

Saturday, 28th January, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to order, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution respecting the qualification of Henry Moseley, esquire, and the amendment thereto. Debate resumed.

And thereupon, the hon. the Attorney General, moved by way of amendment to the amendment moved yesterday, the following resolution : Amendment to amendmt. moved.

Whereas, the passing of the amendment proposed would place the House in the illegal and absurd position of ordering Mr. Moseley to deliver in the particulars and title of his qualification and to take the oath, while it expressly affirms that the only law under which this order can be warranted is inapplicable to his case—a procedure which, if the allegations of the amendment be correct, no consent of the party would legalize or justify.

Therefore resolved, That on the suggestion of a member of this House, as stated in the original resolution, the said Henry Moseley do deliver to the Clerk, a schedule containing the particulars of his qualification, and subscribe and take an oath thereto, and deliver the title deeds or papers under which he claims, in the form and terms required by the first section of the ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes, second series.

And that, in the meantime, the said Henry Moseley do not assume his seat, or vote in the House :

Which last mentioned amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the last mentioned amendment, twenty-six; against it, twenty-seven. And lost on division.

For the amendment,

Mr. Martell,	Mr. Tobin,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Townsend,
“ Pryor,	Hon. Sol. General,
“ Shannon,	“ Atty. General,
“ Killam,	Mr. Shaw,
“ Churchill,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y,
“ Wade,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Cowie,	“ Caldwell,
“ McFarlane,	“ McKinnon,
“ Hatfield,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Longley,	Hon. J. Campbell,
“ J. McDonald,	Mr. C. Campbell,
“ Harrington,	“ Robichau.

Against the amendment,

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Chambers,
“ Coffin,	“ Locke,
“ L. Smith,	“ Archibald,
Hon. Mr. Howe,	“ Blanchard,
Mr. Wier,	“ Munro,
“ A. C. McDonald,	Hon. Mr. Young,
“ A. Campbell,	Mr. Morrison,
“ Burgess,	“ McLelan,
“ Bailey,	“ Annand,
“ Heffernan,	“ Webster,
“ McKenzie,	“ Robertson,
“ Ross,	“ Chipman,
“ Grant,	“ Cochran.
“ Esson,	

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the amendment moved yesterday to the original resolution, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-seven; against it, twenty-six. 1st amendment passed on division.

For the amendment,

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Chambers,
“ Coffin,	“ Locke,
“ L. Smith,	“ Archibald,
Hon. Mr. Howe,	“ Blanchard,
Mr. Wier,	“ Munro,
“ A. C. McDonald,	Hon. Mr. Young,
“ A. Campbell,	Mr. Morrison,
“ Burgess,	“ McLelan,
“ Bailey,	“ Annand,
“ Heffernan,	“ Webster,
“ McKenzie,	“ Robertson,
“ Ross,	“ Chipman,
“ Grant,	“ Cochran.
“ Esson,	

Against the amendment,

Mr. Martell,	Mr. Tobin,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Townsend,
“ Pryor,	Hon. Sol. General,
“ Shannon,	“ Atty. General,
“ Killam,	Mr. Shaw,
“ Churchill,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y,
“ Wade,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Cowie,	“ Caldwell,
“ McFarlane,	“ McKinnon,
“ Hatfield,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Longley,	Hon. J. Campbell,
“ J. McDonald,	Mr. C. Campbell,
“ Harrington.	“ Robichau.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Mr. Moseley takes oath and delivers schedules and deeds.

Henry Moseley, esquire, member for the county of Lunenburg, pursuant to the order of the House, delivered to the Clerk a schedule containing the particulars of his qualification, and subscribed and took the oath required by chapter nine, section one, of the Revised Statutes, second series; and also delivered to the Clerk, two several deeds, being the title deeds under which he claims title to the property in the schedule.

Resolution as to eligibility of Lewis Smith, esquire.

The hon. the Attorney General then moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

Whereas it has been represented to this House, that at the time of the election of Lewis Smith, esquire, as a Member elect of this House, he held the office of way-office-keeper at Brookfield in Queens county, being an office which under the act passed in 1858 for securing the independence of the legislature, renders its incumbent ineligible to serve in the general Assembly.

And whereas, the said Lewis Smith has nevertheless assumed his seat, and voted as if legally qualified; and it being necessary for securing inviolate the law for maintaining the dignity of this House, and for preventing the rights of the people from being overborne, that the proceedings of this House should not be controlled by the votes of persons sitting in this House contrary to law.

Resolved therefore, That this House do proceed to take evidence upon the said ineligibility, and do hear the said Lewis Smith, by himself or his counsel, at the bar, thereon.

Debate thereon.

Which resolution being seconded, and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate,

Amendment moved.

The hon. Mr. Young moved by way of amendment thereto, the following resolution :

Whereas, in the year 1820 an act modelled upon the Grenville act of 1770, was passed by this Legislature, the provisions of which have been ever since acted on and are now in full force, constituting the ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes, second series, entitled “ Of controverted elections.”

And whereas, numerous petitions have been since presented to this House complaining of the return of members on the ground of their personal ineligibility by the holding of office and otherwise, all of which have been determined by committees drawn and sworn as directed by the foregoing law, and no single instance has occurred in which the House has ever presumed to interfere with the legitimate functions and powers of such committees, which alone have the power to examine witnesses upon oath.

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And whereas, any such attempt on the part of the Assembly deliberately to set the law at defiance would be highly unconstitutional, and deprive its acts of that consideration which they would otherwise be entitled to.

And whereas, the resolution moved by the hon. J. W. Johnston in reference to Lewis Smith, esquire, Member for the northern district of Queen's county, undertakes to pronounce an opinion upon his ineligibility in which this House by the law and constitution of the country is incompetent to give, and this House hereby protest against any real or supposed acquiescence therein.

And whereas, no such proceeding has been had in the House of Commons since the passing of the Grenville Act, and the passage of said resolution would be an outrage on the practice and rules of parliament, and on the rights of the electors, and no petition against the return of said Lewis Smith, esquire, has been presented to this House :

Therefore resolved, That the said resolution do not pass, and that the House do forthwith proceed to the consideration of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's speech at the opening of the session.

Which amendment being seconded, after some time spent in debate thereon,

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until Monday next.

Debate adjourned.

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

Monday, 30th January, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Ordered, That the Major-General commanding her Majesty's troops in the garrison at Halifax, with one member of his staff, be admitted below the gallery of the House during the debates of the House.

Order to admit under galleries.

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee on reporting, to consider and report respecting arrangements for the accommodation of gentlemen connected with the press, in the galleries of the House.

Order as to accommodation for the press.

The order of the day being read, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution respecting the eligibility of Lewis Smith, esquire, to be elected a Member of this House,

Debate resumed

And thereupon,

The hon. Mr. Young moved, by way of second amendment to the original resolution on that subject moved yesterday, the following resolution :

2nd amendment moved.

Whereas, in the year 1820 an Act modelled upon the Grenville Act of 1770, was passed by this Legislature, the provisions of which have ever since been acted upon, and are now in full force, constituting the 9th chapter of the Revised Statutes, second series, entitled, "Of controverted elections."

And whereas, numerous petitions have been since presented to this House complaining of the return of Members on the ground of their personal ineligibility by the holding of office, and otherwise—among which there appear upon the Journals, petitions in 1830 against the Members for Cape Breton, and for the town of Shelburne ; in 1848, against the Members for Londonderry, for the township of Halifax, and for the county of Halifax ; and in 1851 against one of the Members for Victoria—on the ground that at the time of their election such Members were not qualified according to law ; a petition in 1830 against the Member for the township of Yarmouth, on the ground that he had been required, but had not been present at the election to take the candidate's oath, and was therefore disqualified ; a petition in 1837 against one of the

Members

Members for the county of Annapolis, on the ground that he had been required but had not been present at the election to take the candidate's oath, and that no such oath having been made or furnished by his agent, he was therefore disqualified; a petition in 1844 against the Member for the township of Pictou, on the ground that at the time of his election he was a member of the Legislative Council, and was therefore disqualified from offering as a candidate; and a petition in 1851 against the Member for Londonderry, on the ground that at the time of his election he was a Collector of Impost and Excise, and was therefore incapable of being elected or sitting as a Member.

And whereas, all of these petitions were determined by committees drawn and sworn as directed by the foregoing law, and no single instance has occurred in which the House has ever presumed to interfere with the legitimate functions and powers of such committees, which alone have the power to examine witnesses upon oath.

And whereas, any such attempt on the part of the Assembly deliberately to set the law at defiance, would be highly unconstitutional, and deprive its acts of that consideration to which they would otherwise be entitled.

And whereas, a similar attempt was made in this House in the year 1830 to withdraw election petitions, and an enquiry into the due return of a member from the jurisdiction and power of a committee under the law, and to grant the parties hearing at the bar of the House as now proposed, which was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

And whereas, in two cases which occurred in 1833 and 1838, where there was no sitting member and the law of 1820 could not be observed, the House did not proceed to take evidence as now proposed, but caused committees to be balloted for and struck in conformity with the law.

And whereas, the resolution moved by the hon. J. W. Johnston in reference to Lewis Smith, esquire, Member for the northern division of Queen's county, undertakes to recite a fact of which there is no evidence before the House, and to pronounce an opinion upon the ineligibility of the said Lewis Smith at the time of his election, which this House by the law and constitution of the country is incompetent to give, and the House hereby protests against any real or supposed acquiescence therein.

And whereas, no such proceeding has been had in the House of Commons since the passage of the Grenville act, and the passage of said resolution would be an outrage on the practice and rules of parliament, and on the rights of electors, and no petition against the return of said Lewis Smith, esquire, has been presented to this House, and if such petition be presented and security given by the petitioners for costs as required by the statute, a committee of seven members will be balloted for, struck and sworn, to whom such petition will be referred to be tried according to law, upon evidence duly taken under the sanction of an oath.

Therefore resolved, That the said resolution do not pass, and that the House do forthwith proceed to the consideration of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the session.

Debate continued,

Which amendment being seconded, and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate.

And adjourned.

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

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

Tuesday, 31st January, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The order of the day being read, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution and amendments relating to the qualification of Lewis Smith, esquire, and after some time spent in such debate. Debate resumed,

Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow. And adjourned.

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

Wednesday, 1st February, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The order of the day being read, the House proceeded to the further consideration of the resolution and amendments relating to the qualification of Lewis Smith, esquire; Debate resumed,

And after some time spent in debate thereon,
Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow. And adjourned.

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

Thursday, 2nd February, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to order, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution and amendments relative to the eligibility of Lewis Smith, esquire, to be elected a Member of this House; and after some time spent in such debate, Debate resumed,

Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow. And adjourned.

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

Friday, 3rd February, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The order of the day being read, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolutions and amendments relating to the eligibility of Lewis Smith, esquire, to be elected a Member of this House, and after some time spent in debate thereon, Debate resumed.

The hon. the Attorney General moved by way of further amendment, the following resolution: 3rd amendment moved.

Whereas, it hath been represented to this House by one of its members that Lewis Smith, esquire, returned to this House for the north division of Queen's county, held at the time of his election the office of way-office-keeper at Brookfield in Queen's county, and that representation has been supported by returns from the Postmaster General and the Provincial Secretary read in the House, shewing that the said Lewis Smith was appointed to the said office on the 7th November, 1856, and that he resigned the same after the election, viz: on the tenth day of June, 1859, and received the salary of the office to that time—the original resignation and receipt of the said Lewis Smith being also read in the House.

And that A. W. McLelan, esquire, returned to the House for the north division
of

of Colchester, held at the time of his election, the office of way-office-keeper at Great Village in Londonderry, and from returns from the Postmaster General and Provincial Secretary also read in the house, it is shewn that the said A. W. McLelan was nominated to the said office by the Provincial Government—the original order to that effect to the Postmaster General, signed by the honorable Joseph Howe, the Provincial Secretary, being read in the House—and that the said A. W. McLelan still holds and performs the duties of that office and received its salary to the 31st December, 1859, and is entitled to receive eight pounds fifteen shillings and nine pence commissions to the end of the year 1859.

And that A. McNutt Cochran, esquire, returned for the north division of Hants, held at the time of his election the office of Coroner in the county of Hants, and there was read in the House the Royal Gazette published on the 16th June, 1856, announcing by authority his appointment to that office, and it was shewn to the House that the said A. McNutt Cochran had been paid by the Receiver General the sum of two pounds ten shillings, on or about the 22d October 1858, for services performed by him in the said office, by warrant from the Financial Secretary's office, on a certificate of the Prothonotary of the county of Hants, to the following effect :

(Copy.)

Hants, ss.

Prothonotary's office,
Windsor, Oct. 6, 1858. }

A. M. Cochran, esquire, one of her Majesty's Coroners for the county of Hants, hath this day filed in my office an inquisition taken at Maitland, in the county aforesaid, on the fourteenth day of June, in the present year, on view of the body of one Angus McBaine, then and there lying ; and the jury upon their oath declare that on the 12th day of June, in the year aforesaid, the said Angus McBaine, whilst bathing in the River Shubenacadie, was accidentally drowned.

E. F. HARDING, Proth'y.

(Copy.)

Service Inquests.—Co. Hants.

No. 55.

£2 10s. 0d.

Financial Secretary's office,
Halifax, 22d October, 1858. }

Pay A. M. Cochran two pounds ten shillings for inquisition held at Maitland, 14th June, 1858, on body of Angus McBaine.

Pro Financial Secretary,
(Signed) THOS. R. DEWOLF.

To the Receiver General.

(Endorsed.)

8.—1.

Inquest, Hants.—Paid A. M. Cochran, £2 10s. 22d October, 1858.

(Endorsed.)

(Signed) A. M. COCHRAN.

And a certified copy of the inquisition mentioned in the above certificate, was also read, taken before and returned by the said A. M. Cochran, as Coroner.

And the resignation of the said A. M. Cochran, esquire, purporting to be of his office of Justice of the Peace, and all other offices, if any, which he held under the Provincial Government, dated 25th day of January, in the present year 1860, was also read in the House.

And that William B. Webster, esquire, returned to the House for the north division of King's county, held at the time of his election the office of Health Officer for that county,

county, and the Royal Gazette published on the 25th July, 1849, was read, announcing by authority, the appointment of the said William B. Webster and Edward L. Brown, esquires, to be Health Officers for King's county; and the said William B. Webster in his place declared, that although he had received and retained a commission for the said office, yet he had never received any fees or emoluments thereunder.

And that John Esson, esquire, returned to this House for the Eastern division of Halifax, held at the time of his election the office of Commissioner for giving relief to insolvent debtors, and Commissioner for taking affidavits to hold to bail in the county of Halifax, and the Royal Gazette, published on the 27th April, 1853, was read, announcing by authority the appointment of the said John Esson to that office—and documents from the Prothonotary's office at Halifax were read, shewing that the said John Esson had acted as Commissioner in the case of insolvent debtors brought before him for relief on the 13th, 17th, and 18th April, 1855, and on the 23rd and 24th October, 1856.

And whereas, the precedents from the proceedings of the Nova Scotia Assembly, cited in the amendment, arose in cases controverted on petitions presented by parties interested in setting aside the elections, and generally where the seat was claimed.

And whereas, the procedure by election committee under the ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes, second series, is intended for and is applicable to cases alone where petitioning candidates or electors seek to vindicate their own rights, and two parties, the petitioners and sitting Members, are brought into contest; and is not applicable to the circumstances under which the cases of the five gentlemen above enumerated are now before the House; and to deny to this House the inherent power of protecting itself against the intrusion of ineligible Members, would be to strip the House of one of its most essential prerogatives, necessary for its independence and dignity; as it also would be to render it impotent to protect itself in cases where no petition might be presented after an election, and in cases where after the time for petitions had passed, a Member should accept an office of profit or emolument under the provincial government, or his ineligibility be first discovered.

And whereas, the continuing in this House of persons who, although by enactments of law declared to be ineligible to serve in parliament, may, nevertheless, by their votes control the proceedings of the House, is a wrong that must ever demand for its remedy the prompt and efficient action of the House, and it is within its undoubted power to relieve itself from the presence of such ineligible persons by the action of the House in the first instance.

And whereas, as parties are divided in this House, the votes of the said five persons hereinbefore mentioned give to one party a majority of two, which without their votes would be in a minority of three; and it is an incumbent duty which this House owes to itself and the country—having such information before it as that herein recited—without delay, by its own action, to determine the question of ineligibility in the said five cases,—a duty which, from the facts before the House, it is obvious may be performed without delay or difficulty.

And whereas, this House by passing the amendment would, in a case demanding immediate interposition, deny the existence of its legitimate powers, or would fail in their exercise, by surrendering its own independent action, and offering no other certain means of redress, inasmuch as the House has no authority to originate the proceedings on which alone the usual election committees can be founded, while the anomalous and derogatory spectacle would be presented of this House from day to day exercising its high and responsible functions through a majority made up by means of votes given by men against whose legal right to vote the strongest evidence has been shewn to exist; and whose votes and acts in the House may be subject to be annulled—thus leading to consequences most derogatory to the dignity of this House, and most embarrassing to public affairs.

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.

And whereas, no mode of procedure is so suitable to the cases under consideration as that by open and public reception of testimony, discussion and decision in the House itself, giving to the whole people the opportunity of judging in a case deeply affecting their vital interests. And therefore, in the opinion of this House it is proper that the House before proceeding to any other business, should hear and determine in successive order the questions of ineligibility against the said Lewis Smith, A. W. McLelan, Arthur McNutt Cochran, William B. Webster, and John Esson, esquires.

Resolved therefore, That this House will proceed to consider the case of ineligibility alleged on the ground hereinbefore set forth against the said Lewis Smith, and that the said Lewis Smith be heard in his place, or at the bar by his counsel.

Amendment seconded, and lost on division.

Which resolution being seconded, and the question that such last mentioned amendment do pass being propounded from the chair, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment twenty-six, against it twenty-eight.

For the amendment.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. J. McDonald,
“ Cowie,	“ Harrington,
“ Martell,	Hon. Sol. General,
“ Pryor,	“ Atty. General,
“ Hatfield,	“ Prov. Sec’y.
“ H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Townsend,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
“ C. Campbell,	“ J. Campbell,
“ Tobin,	Mr. Caldwell,
“ Killam,	“ Robichau,
“ Churchill,	“ Shaw,
“ McFarlane,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Longley,	“ Wade.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Esson,
“ Munro,	“ Archibald,
“ Coffin,	“ Wier,
“ L. Smith,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
“ Moseley,	“ “ Young,
“ Bailey,	Mr. Morrison
“ Cochran,	“ McLelan,
“ Blanchard,	“ Locke,
“ McKenzie,	“ Webster,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Annand,
“ Heffernan,	“ Chipman,
“ Ross,	“ A. McDonald,
“ Grant,	“ Burgess,
“ Robertson,	“ Chambers.

So it passed in the negative.

Second amendment put,
And carried on division.

The question being then put on the second amendment to the original resolution moved on Monday the thirtieth day of January last, that the same do pass, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the last mentioned amendment twenty-eight, against it twenty-six.

For the amendment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Esson,
" Munro,	" A. McDonald,
" Coffin,	" Archibald,
" L. Smith,	" Wier,
" Moseley,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
" Bailey,	" " Young,
" Cochran,	Mr. Morrison,
" Blanchard,	" McLelan,
" McKenzie,	" Chambers,
" A. Campbell,	" Locke,
" Heffernan,	" Webster,
" Ross,	" Annand,
" Grant,	" Chipman,
" Robertson,	" Burgess.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. J. McDonald,
" Cowie,	" Harrington,
" Martell,	Hon. Sol. General.
" Pryor,	" Atty. General,
" Hatfield,	" Prov. Sec'y.
" H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
" Townsend,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
" C. Campbell,	" J. Campbell,
" Tobin,	Mr. Caldwell,
" Killam,	" Robichau,
" Churchill,	" Shaw,
" McFarlane,	" P. Smyth,
" Longley,	" Wade.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The hon. Mr. Young then moved that the House do come to the following resolution : First clause of address moved.

Resolved, That the first paragraph of the Address in answer to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor, shall be as follows :

We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Representatives of the people of Nova Scotia, thank your Excellency for the speech with which your Excellency has been pleased to open this present Parliament, and to invite our attention to various matters largely affecting the public interest : but before proceeding to their consideration we deem it due to your Excellency, and to the people whom we represent, to declare that her Majesty's Executive Council, as now constituted, do not possess the confidence of this House.

Which resolution being seconded,

The hon. Attorney General moved, by way of amendment thereto, that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday next : Amendment to adjourn moved,

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the adjournment, twenty-six ; against it, twenty-eight. And lost on division.

For the adjournment.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. J. McDonald,
" Cowie,	" Harrington,
" Martell,	Hon. Sol. General,
" Pryor,	" Atty. General,
" Hatfield,	" Prov. Sec'y,
" H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
" Townsend,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
" C. Campbell,	" J. Campbell,
" Tobin,	Mr. Caldwell,
" Killam,	" Robichau,
" Churchill,	" Shaw,
" McFarlane,	" P. Smyth,
" Longley,	" Wade.

Against the adjournment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Esson,
" Munro,	" A. C. McDonald,
" Coffin,	" Archibald,
" L. Smith,	" Wier,
" Moseley,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
" Bailey,	" " Young,
" Cochran,	Mr. Morrison,
" Blanchard,	" McLelan,
" McKenzie,	" Locke,
" A. Campbell,	" Webster,
" Heffernan,	" Annand,
" Ross,	" Chipman,
" Grant,	" Burgess,
" Robertson,	" Chambers.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put upon the original resolution that the same do pass, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution twenty-eight ; against it, twenty-six. Original motion passed on division.

For

For the resolution.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Esson,
“ Munro,	“ A. McDonald,
“ Coffin,	“ Archibald,
“ L. Smith,	“ Wier,
“ Moseley,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
“ Bailey,	“ “ Young,
“ Cochran,	Mr. Morrison,
“ Blanchard,	“ McLelan,
“ McKenzie,	“ Locke,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Webster,
“ Heffernan,	“ Annand,
“ Ross,	“ Chipman,
“ Grant,	“ Burgess,
“ Robertson,	“ Chambers.

Against the resolution.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. J. McDonald,
“ Cowie,	“ Harrington,
“ Martell,	Hon. Sol. General,
“ Pryor,	“ Atty. General,
“ Hatfield,	“ Prov. Sec’y,
“ H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Townsend,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
“ C. Campbell,	“ J. Campbell,
“ Tobin,	Mr. Caldwell,
“ Killam,	“ Robichau,
“ Churchill,	“ Shaw,
“ McFarlane,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Longley,	“ Wade.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Adjournment
moved.

The hon. the Attorney General then moved that the House do now adjourn until Tuesday next.

Which being seconded,

Second clause of ad-
dress moved as
amendment,

The hon. Mr. Young moved, by way of amendment to the motion for adjournment, that the second clause of the Address in answer to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor, be as follows :

Under these circumstances, we respectfully assure your Excellency that at the earliest possible opportunity, and so soon as the official papers are communicated to us, we will give our best attention to the various topics embraced in your Excellency's speech.

And passed on divi-
sion.

Which amendment being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-eight; against it, twenty-six.

For the amendment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Esson,
“ Munro,	“ A. C. McDonald,
“ Coffin,	“ Archibald,
“ L. Smith,	“ Wier,
“ Moseley,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
“ Bailey,	“ “ Young,
“ Cochran,	Mr. Morrison,
“ Blanchard,	“ McLelan,
“ McKenzie,	“ Locke,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Webster,
“ Heffernan,	“ Annand,
“ Ross,	“ Chipman,
“ Grant,	“ Burgess,
“ Robertson,	“ Chambers.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. J. McDonald,
“ Cowie,	“ Harrington,
“ Martell,	Hon. Sol. General,
“ Pryor,	“ Atty. General,
“ Hatfield,	“ Prov. Sec’y.,
“ H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Townsend,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
“ Colin Campbell,	“ J. Campbell,
“ Tobin,	Mr. Caldwell,
“ Killam,	“ Robichau,
“ Churchill,	“ Shaw,
“ McFarlane,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Longley,	“ Wade.

So it passed in the affirmative,

Motion to prepare
address.

The hon. Mr. Young then moved that an address in accordance with the two above mentioned resolutions, be prepared and presented to his Excellency the Governor :

Which resolution being seconded,

Amendment to ad-
journ moved,

The hon. Attorney General moved, by way of amendment thereto, that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday next :

Which

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the adjournment, twenty-six; against it, twenty-eight. And lost on division.

For the adjournment.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. J. McDonald,
" Cowie,	" Harrington,
" Martell,	Hon. Sol. General,
" Pryor,	" Atty. General,
" Hatfield,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y,
" H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
" Townsend,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
" C. Campbell,	" J. Campbell,
" Tobin,	Mr. Caldwell,
" Killam,	" Robichau,
" Churchill,	" Shaw,
" McFarlane,	" P. Smyth,
" Longley,	" Wade.

Against the adjournment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Esson,
" Coffin,	" A. C. McDonald,
" L. Smith,	" Archibald,
" Moseley,	" Wier,
" Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
" Cochran,	" Mr. Young,
" Blanchard,	Mr. Morrison,
" McKenzie,	" McLelan,
" A. Campbell,	" Locke,
" Heffernan,	" Webster,
" Ross,	" Annand,
" Grant,	" Chipman,
" Robertson,	" Burgess,
" Munro,	" Chambers.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put upon the original resolution that the same do pass, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, twenty-eight; against it, twenty-six. Motion to prepare Address passed on division.

For the resolution.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Esson,
" Munro,	" A. C. McDonald,
" Coffin,	" Archibald,
" L. Smith,	" Wier,
" Moseley,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
" Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Young,
" Cochran,	Mr. Morrison,
" Blanchard,	" McLelan,
" McKenzie,	" Locke,
" A. Campbell,	" Webster,
" Heffernan,	" Annand,
" Ross,	" Chipman,
" Grant,	" Burgess,
" Robertson,	" Chambers.

Against the resolution.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. J. McDonald,
" Cowie,	" Harrington.
" Martell,	Hon. Sol. General,
" Pryor,	" Atty. General,
" Hatfield,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y,
" H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
" Townsend,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
" C. Campbell,	" J. Campbell,
" Tobin,	Mr. Caldwell,
" Killam,	" Robichau.
" Churchill,	" Shaw,
" McFarlane,	" P. Smyth,
" Longley,	" Wade.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That an address to his Excellency the Governor be prepared in accordance with the foregoing resolutions. Order to prepare Address.

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

Saturday, 4th February, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Address read and considered.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Young, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Address prepared pursuant to the order of the House, in answer to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor; and the Address was read by the Clerk, and is 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia, thank your Excellency for the speech with which your Excellency has been pleased to open the present Parliament, and to invite our attention to various matters largely affecting the public interests; but before proceeding to their consideration, we deem it due to your Excellency and the people whom we represent, to declare that her Majesty's Executive Council as now constituted, do not possess the confidence of this House.

Under these circumstances we respectfully assure your Excellency, that at the earliest possible opportunity, and so soon as the official papers are communicated to us we will give our best attention to the various topics embraced in your Excellency's speech.

Motion to pass Address.

And thereupon, the hon. Mr. Young moved that the Address do pass, and such motion being seconded and propounded from the chair,

Amendment to adjourn moved,

Mr. Killam moved by way of amendment to such motion, the following resolution:

Whereas, a vote was passed in the House yesterday expressing a want of confidence in the Government, and consequently it is impossible that the members of the Government can be in their place in this House to day;

Therefore resolved, That this house do adjourn until Tuesday next at two o'clock,

P. M.

And lost on division.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment three, against it twenty-seven.

For the amendment.

Mr. C. Campbell,
" Wade,
" Killam.

Mr. Bailey,
" Brown,
" Esson,
" L. Smith,
" A. Campbell,
" Cochran,
" Heffernan,
" Burgess,
" Munro,

Against the amendment.

Mr. McKenzie,
" Moseley,
" Coffin,
" Ross,
" Locke,
" Grant,
" A. C. McDonald,
" Chipman,
" Archibald,
Hon. Mr. Howe,
" " Young,
Mr. Wier,
" Annand,
" Morrison,
" Robertson,
" McLelan,
" Chambers,
" Webster.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put upon the original motion, that the same do pass, the motion was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed.

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

On

On motion of Mr. Chipman,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to know his pleasure when he will be attended by the House with the Address.

Ordered, That the hon. Mr. Howe, the hon. Mr. Young, and Mr. Archibald, be a committee for such purpose.

The committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor having returned, the hon. Mr. Young reported that the committee had waited on his Excellency, and that his Excellency was pleased to appoint Monday next at twelve of the clock, at government house, to receive the House with their Address.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at half-past eleven of the clock.

Monday, 6th February, 1860.

PRAYERS.

At twelve of the clock, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to government house to attend his Excellency the Governor with the Address of the House in answer to the Speech of his Excellency at the opening of the session. House attend Governor.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that he had presented such Address to his Excellency, and that his Excellency had been pleased to give this reply thereto.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I thank you for your Address. Governor's reply.

With regard to the information it conveys to me, that my present Government does not command the confidence of the Assembly, I can assure you this subject shall receive my immediate consideration, and I shall adopt such measures as appear to me best calculated to restore that harmony between the Executive and the Legislature which I know to be essential to the successful working of the constitution.

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

Tuesday, 7th February, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The hon. the Attorney General, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the undermentioned correspondence, viz : Papers relating to resignation of Ex. Council.

1°. A communication from the members of the Executive Council to his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of a dissolution of the House of Assembly.

2°. His Excellency's reply thereto.

3°. A communication from the members of the Executive Council to his Excellency, tendering the resignation of their offices as members of Council, and offices connected therewith.

4°. His Excellency's reply thereto, accepting such resignations.

And such documents were severally read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix—"Constitutional Questions.")

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

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

Wednesday,

Wednesday, 8th February, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Election petition,
North Queen's.

A petition of Charles Allison, of Kempt, in the northern electoral division of Queen's county, esquire; also a petition of Richard Kempton and others, electors of said northern division of Queen's county, were severally presented by Mr. Wade and read, setting forth that the said Charles Allison and Lewis Smith, esquires, were at last general election respectively candidates for the representation in general Assembly of the northern division of Queen's county, that the said Lewis Smith was returned by the Sheriff duly elected; that at the time of holding such election the said Lewis Smith was ineligible to be elected as a Member of the House of Assembly, from his holding the office of Way Office keeper at Brookfield, in Queen's county; that full notice of such ineligibility was given to the electors before and at the time of such election, and that the objection to the eligibility of the said Lewis Smith was formally taken at the day of nomination, and the return of the said Lewis Smith duly protested against at the Sheriff's adjourned court after the day of polling. And the petitioners claimed that the said Charles Allison was of right duly elected the Member for said division, and prayed that the House would take such proceedings in the premises as are consistent with law, and declare the said Lewis Smith ineligible, and cause the said Charles Allison to be returned as the Member for such division.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Motion to appoint
day.

And thereupon, Mr. Wade moved that the House do on Wednesday next, the fifteenth day of February instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petitions:

Which motion being seconded,

Amendment moved,

The hon. Mr. Young moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the House do take into consideration such petitions on Tuesday the thirteenth day of March next, at one of the clock:

And carried on divi-
sion.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-eight; against it, twenty-five.

For the amendment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Grant,
" A. Campbell,	" Chipman,
" Blanchard,	" Locke,
" Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Young,
" Heffernan,	Mr. Archibald,
" Moseley,	" McLelan,
" Coffin,	" Chambers,
" McKenzie,	" Morrison,
" Burgess,	" Webster,
" Cochran,	" Munro,
" Ross,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
" A. McDonald,	Mr. Robertson,
" Wier,	" Esson,
" L. Smith,	" Annand,

Against the amendment.

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Shaw,
" Harrington,	" Longley,
" Townsend,	Hon. Atty. General,
" Cowie,	" Sol. General,
" Churchill,	" Prov. Sec'y.,
" H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
" Pryor,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
" Hatfield,	" J. Campbell,
" Shannon,	Mr. Robichau,
" McFarlane,	" P. Smyth,
" Wade,	" C. Campbell,
" Martell,	" Caldwell,
" Tobin,	
" J. McDonald,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Day appointed.

Resolved, That the House will on Tuesday the thirteenth day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petitions complaining of an undue election of Lewis Smith, esquire, for the north division of Queen's county.

Memorandum.

MEMORADUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting member. Memo.

A petition of Silvanus Morton, esquire, of Milton in Queen's county, was presented by Mr. L. Smith and read, setting forth that the said Silvanus Morton and the hon. John Campbell were respectively candidates for the representation in general Assembly of Queen's county at the last general election; that the hon. John Campbell was at such election returned by the Sheriff of said county as duly elected; that a number of persons not qualified to vote at such election had voted for the said hon. John Campbell, and that petitioner had a greater number of good and lawful votes than the said hon. John Campbell, and ought to have been returned by the Sheriff as duly elected instead of the said hon. John Campbell; and the petitioner prays that the House would take the premises into consideration, and appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same. Election petition,
Queen's County.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On motion, *resolved,* that this House will, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition. Day appointed.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioner and the sitting member. Memo.

A petition of Abner Fulton, of Economy in the county of Colchester, esquire; also a petition of John Wier and others, electors of the northern district of Colchester, were presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, setting forth that the said Abner Fulton, Archibald Woodberry McLelan, and others, were at the last general election, candidates for the representation in general Assembly of the northern division of said county; that said Archibald Woodberry McLelan was returned at such election by the Sheriff as duly elected; that at the time of such election, the said Archibald Woodberry McLelan was ineligible to be elected a Member of the House of Assembly by reason of his holding the office of Way-office-keeper at Great Village in the said county, being an office of profit and emolument under the provincial government; and such petitioner, Abner Fulton, claimed that he was of right duly elected for such electoral division: and such petitions severally prayed that the House would take the premises into consideration and appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same. Election petition,
North Colchester.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

And thereupon, Mr. J. McDonald moved that this House do on Wednesday next the fifteenth day of February instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petitions. Motion to appoint
day.

Which being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Young moved by way of amendment, that the House do take into consideration such petitions on Thursday the fifteenth day of March next, at one of the clock. Amendment moved,

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment twenty-eight; against it twenty-five. And carried on divi-
sion.

<i>For the amendment.</i>		<i>Against the amendment.</i>	
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Grant,	Mr. Killam,	Mr. Shaw,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Chipman,	“ Harrington,	“ Longley,
“ Blanchard,	“ Locke,	“ Townsend,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Young,	“ Cowie,	“ Sol. General,
“ Hefferman,	Mr. Archibald,	“ Churchill,	“ Prov. Sec’y.,
“ Moseley,	“ McLelan,	“ H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Coffin,	“ Chambers,	“ Pryor,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
“ McKenzie,	“ Morrison,	“ Hatfield,	“ J. Campbell,
“ Burgess,	“ Webster,	“ Shannon,	Mr. Robichau,
“ Cochran,	“ Munro,	“ McFarlane,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Ross,	Hon. Mr. Howe,	“ Wade,	“ C. Campbell,
“ A. McDonald,	Mr. Robertson,	“ Martell,	“ Caldwell.
“ Wier,	“ Esson,	“ Tobin,	
“ L. Smith,	“ Annand.	“ J. McDonald,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Day appointed.

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday the fifteenth day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petitions complaining of an undue election of Archibald Woodberry McLelan, esquire, for the north division of the county of Colchester.

Memo.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member.

Election petitions,
North Hants.

A petition of Shubael B. Dimock and others, electors of the north division of Hants county; also, a petition of William Faulkner and others, electors of such division, were severally presented by Mr. Cochran and read, setting forth that at the late general election, Arthur M. Cochran, Bennet Smith, Ezra Churchill, and John Graham, esquires, were candidates for the representation in general Assembly of such division; that the said Arthur M. Cochran and Ezra Churchill were returned by the Sheriff as duly elected, that the said Bennet Smith being next on the poll to the said Ezra Churchill; that many persons who were not qualified to vote had voted for the said Ezra Churchill, and that the said Bennet Smith had a majority of good votes and ought to have been returned duly elected. The petitioners also complained that on an investigation had before him, the Sheriff had acted illegally in striking off the votes of persons alleged to be resident out of the county who had voted for the said Bennet Smith, and claimed that the said Bennet Smith was of right duly elected the member for the said division; and prayed that the House would take the premises into consideration and appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Day appointed.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Friday the sixteenth day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition.

Memo.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member.

Election petitions,
North Hants.

A petition of Joseph Wilson and other electors of the northern division of Hants county; also, a petition of Francis Parker and other electors of the same electoral division; also, a petition of John T. Campbell and others, electors of the same electoral division, were severally presented by Mr. H. McDonald and read, setting forth that Arthur McNutt

McNutt Cochran, esquire, was, at the late general election, returned as duly elected a member of the House of Assembly for such electoral division; that at the time of such election, the said Arthur McNutt Cochran was by law ineligible to be elected as such Member by reason of his holding the office of Coroner for such county, being an office of profit and emolument under the provincial government, and ought not to have been returned duly elected as aforesaid; and the petitioners prayed that the house would take the premises into consideration and appoint a committee to enquire and report upon the same, and that the said return might be vacated and the election of the said Arthur M. Cochran declared void, and that a new writ might be issued for the election of a Member to represent the said electoral division.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

And thereupon,

Mr. H. McDonald moved that the House do, on Wednesday next the fifteenth day of February instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petitions. Motion to appoint day.

Which being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Young moved by way of amendment thereto, that the House do take into consideration such petitions, on Saturday the seventeenth day of March next, at one of the clock. Amendment moved.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-eight; against it, twenty-five. And carried on division.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Grant,	Mr. Killam,	Mr. J. McDonald,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Chipman,	“ Harrington,	“ Shaw,
“ Blanchard,	“ Locke,	“ Townsend,	“ Longley,
“ Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Young,	“ Cowie,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ Heffernan,	Mr. Archibald,	“ Churchill,	“ Sol. General,
“ Moseley,	“ McLelan,	“ H. McDonald,	“ Prov. Sec’y.
“ Coffin,	“ Chambers.	“ Pryor,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ McKenzie,	“ Morrison	“ Hatfield,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
“ Burgess,	“ Webster,	“ Shannon,	“ J. Campbell,
“ Cochran,	“ Munro,	“ McFarlane,	Mr. Robichau,
“ Ross,	Hon. Mr. Howe,	“ Wade,	“ P. Smyth,
“ A. McDonald,	Mr. Robertson,	“ Martell,	“ C. Campbell,
“ Wier,	“ Esson,	“ Tobin,	“ Caldwell.
“ L. Smith,	“ Annand.		

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That this House will, on Saturday the seventeenth day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petitions, complaining of an undue election of Arthur McNutt Cochran, esquire, as Member for the northern division of Hants county. Day appointed.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member. Memo.

A petition of Hugh Ferguson and others, electors for the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Grant and read, setting forth that at the late general election Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot, esquires, were returned as duly elected representatives to the House of Assembly for said county; that the polling place for electoral district number nine in said county is situate in district number fourteen, and that the polling place for electoral district number fourteen is situate in district number

Election petition,
County of Cape
Breton.

number nine ; that a large number of electors residing in district number nine, voted for the said Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot at the polling place in district number fourteen, in which they did not reside, and that a large number of electors residing in district number fourteen voted for the said Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot in district number nine, in which they did not reside ; which proceedings the petitioners claimed to be illegal, and sufficient to render the election void ; and they prayed that such election should be declared void, and that the House would take the premises into consideration, and appoint a committee to enquire and report upon the same.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Motion to appoint day.

And thereupon, Mr. Grant moved that this House will, on Monday the nineteenth day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition :

Amendment moved,

Which being seconded, the hon. the Attorney General moved by way of amendment thereto, that the House will take such petition into consideration on Wednesday the fifteenth day of February instant, at one of the clock :

And lost on division.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-four ; against it, twenty-eight.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Longley,	Mr. Bailey,	Mr. A. C. McDonald,
“ Townsend,	“ Wade.	“ Brown,	“ Grant,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Tobin,	“ Moseley,	“ Chambers.
“ Churchill,	“ Shaw,	“ Blanchard,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
“ Cowie,	Hon. Sol. General,	“ A. Campbell,	“ Mr. Young,
“ Martell,	“ Atty. General,	“ Wier,	Mr. Archibald,
“ Hatfield,	“ Prov. Sec’y,	“ Coffin,	“ McLelan,
“ Pryor,	“ J. Campbell,	“ Locke,	“ Chipman,
“ Shannon,	Mr. Robichau,	“ Annand,	“ Morrison,
“ Harrington,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,	“ Ross,	“ Munro,
“ McFarlane,	Mr. C. Campbell,	“ Burgess,	“ Webster,
“ J. McDonald,	“ P. Smyth.	“ McKenzie,	“ Robertson,
		“ Cochran,	“ Esson,
		“ L. Smith,	“ Heffernan.

So it passed in the negative.

Original motion passed,

The question being then put upon the original motion, the same was agreed to by the House.

And day appointed.

And accordingly,
Resolved, That this House will, on Monday the 19th day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of an undue return of Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot, esquires, for the county of Cape Breton.

Memo.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Members.

Election petition, Lunenburg.

A petition of Edward Brown and others, electors of the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, setting forth that Henry Moseley, esquire, returned duly elected at the last general election as one of the representatives of the county of Lunenburg, was disqualified by law to be so elected on the ground of his not possessing the property qualification required by law, and praying that the election of the said Henry Moseley might be declared void, and that the House would take the premises into consideration and appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

And

And thereupon,

Mr. Bourinot moved that this House do, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of February instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition. Motion to appoint day.

Which being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Young moved by way of amendment thereto, that this House do take such petition into consideration, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March next, at one of the clock. Amendment moved,

Which amendment being seconded and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-seven; against it, twenty-six. And passed on division.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Grant,	Mr. Killam,	Mr. J. McDonald,
“ Blanchard,	“ Chambers.	“ Townsend,	“ Shaw,
“ A. Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Young,	“ Martell,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ Bailey,	Mr. Annand,	“ Cowie,	“ Sol. General,
“ Wier,	“ Archibald,	“ Churchill,	“ Prov. Sec’y.,
“ Coffin,	“ McLelan,	“ H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Locke,	“ Webster,	“ Pryor,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
“ Burgess,	“ Morrison,	“ Harrington,	“ J. Campbell,
“ McKenzie,	“ Munro,	“ Hatfield,	Mr. Caldwell,
“ Ross,	“ Esson,	“ Shannon,	“ Robichau,
“ L. Smith,	“ Robertson,	“ Tobin,	“ P. Smyth,
“ A. C. McDonald,	“ Heffernan,	“ McFarlane,	“ Colin Campbell,
Hon. Mr. Howe,	“ Chipman.	“ Longley,	
Mr. Cochran,		“ Wade,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition, complaining of the undue election of Henry Moseley, esquire, for the county of Lunenburg. Day appointed.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member. Memo.

A petition of William C. Whitman, Israel Longley, and William H. Ray, esquires, of the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Wier and read, setting forth that the petitioners, together with the honorable James W. Johnston, Avar Longley, and Moses Shaw, esquires, were at the last general election candidates for the representation of said county in the general Assembly; that the said hon. J. W. Johnston, Avar Longley and Moses Shaw were returned by the Sheriff duly elected; that at one of the polling places in said county the poll was closed before the hour appointed by law, whereby persons who intended to vote for petitioners were prevented from voting; and that for such cause, and other irregularities specified in the petition, they believed the election of the said sitting Members to be illegal and void, and prayed that it might be set aside, and a new election granted, and that the House would appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same. Election petition, Annapolis.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

And thereupon, the hon. Mr. Young moved that this House do, on Wednesday the twenty-first day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition: Motion to appoint day.

Which being seconded, the hon. Provincial Secretary moved, by way of amendment thereto, Amendment moved,

thereto, that the House do take such petition into consideration on Wednesday the fifteenth day of February instant, at one of the clock :

And lost on division. Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-three ; against it, twenty-eight.

For the amendment.

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Wade.
“ Townsend,	Hon. Sol. General,
“ Cowie,	Mr. J. McDonald,
“ H. McDonald,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y,
“ Churchill,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Shannon,	“ Robichau,
“ Martell,	Hon. J. Campbell,
“ Hatfield,	Mr. C. Campbell,
“ Pryor,	“ Caldwell,
“ Harrington,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Tobin,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon.
“ McFarlane,	

Against the amendment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Chambers.
“ Blanchard,	“ Archibald,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Wier,
“ Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Young,
“ Moseley,	“ “ Howe,
“ Coffin,	Mr. Annand,
“ L. Smith,	“ McLelan,
“ Cochran,	“ Esson,
“ Ross,	“ Robertson,
“ McKenzie,	“ Webster,
“ Burgess,	“ Heffernan,
“ A. McDonald,	“ Munro,
“ Locke,	“ Morrison,
“ Grant,	“ Chipman.

So it passed in the negative.

Original motion passed, The question being then put upon the original resolution, the same was agreed to by the House.

And day appointed. And accordingly,
Resolved, That this House, will on Wednesday the twenty-first day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of the undue election of the hon. J. W. Johnston, Avard Longley, and Moses Shaw, esquires, for the county of Annapolis.

Memo. MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice therein directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Members.

Election petition, South King’s. A petition from Stephen H. Moore and others, electors of the southern division of Kings county ; also, a petition of Edward L. Brown and others of the same electoral division ; also, a petition of John J. King and others, electors of the same electoral division, were severally presented by Mr. Wade and read, setting forth that William B. Webster, esquire, one of the representatives returned duly elected for said electoral division at the last general election, was at the time of the election ineligible to be so elected by reason of his holding the office of Health Officer, being an office of profit and emolument under the provincial government, and praying that the election of the said William Webster might be declared void, and a new writ issued for such electoral division, and that the house would appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Motion to appoint day. And thereupon Mr. Wade moved that this House do, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of February instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition.

Amendment moved, Which being seconded,
The hon. Mr. Young moved by way of amendment thereto, that this House do take such petition into consideration, on Thursday the twenty-second day of March next, at one of the clock.

And carried on division. Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-eight ; against it, twenty-five.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Grant,	Mr. Killam,	Mr. McFarlane,
“ Blanchard,	“ Locke,	“ Churchill,	Hon. Sol. General,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Archibald,	“ Shannon,	“ Atty. General,
“ Bailey,	“ McLelan,	“ Cowie,	“ Prov. Sec’y,
“ Moseley,	“ Webster,	“ H. McDonald,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ L. Smith,	“ Annand,	“ Hatfield,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,
“ Coffin,	“ Morrison,	“ Martell,	Mr. Robichau.
“ Burgess,	“ Robertson,	“ Tobin,	“ P. Smyth,
“ McKenzie,	“ Munro,	“ Townsend,	“ Caldwell,
“ Cochran.	Hon. Mr. Howe,	“ Harrington.	Hon. J. Campbell,
“ Ross,	Mr. Heffernan,	“ Shaw,	Mr. C. Campbell.
Hon. Mr. Young,	“ Wier,	“ Pryor,	
Mr. A. C. McDonald,	“ Esson,	“ Longley,	
“ Chambers.	“ Chipman.	“ Wade,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday the twenty-second day of March next, Day appointed. at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of an undue election of William B. Webster, esquire, for the southern division of Kings county.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, Memo. the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member.

A petition of Charles Hamilton and others, electors for the northern division of Kings county; also a petition of William H. Parker and others, electors of the same electoral division; also a petition of Edward G. Ross and others, electors of the same electoral division, were presented by Mr. Wade and read, setting forth that Samuel Chipman, esquire, returned duly elected as a member of this House at the last general election for the said electoral division, was at the time of his election ineligible to be so elected by reason of his holding the office of Commissioner of Sewers, being an office of profit and emolument under the provincial government, and praying that such election might be declared illegal and set aside, and a new writ issued for such electoral division, and that the House would appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same. Election petition,
North King's.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

And thereupon, Mr. Wade moved that this House do, on Wednesday next the fifteenth day of February instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration such Motion to appoint
day. petitions:

Which motion being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Young moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the House do take Amendment moved, such petitions into consideration on Friday the twenty-third day of March next, at one of the clock.

Which amendment being seconded,

The hon. Provincial Secretary moved, by way of amendment to such last mentioned amendment, that the House do take such petitions into consideration on Tuesday Amendment to
amendmt. moved, the thirteenth day of March next, at three of the clock:

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for such And lost on division. last mentioned amendment, twenty-five; against it, twenty-eight.

<i>For the amendment.</i>		<i>Against the amendment.</i>	
Mr. Killam,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Grant,
“ Churchill,	“ McFarlane,	“ Blanchard,	“ Locke,
“ Shannon,	Hon. Sol. General,	“ A. Campbell,	“ Archibald,
“ Cowie,	“ Atty. General,	“ Bailey,	“ McLelan,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Prov. Sec’y,	“ Moseley,	“ Webster,
“ Hatfield,	Mr. Bourinot,	“ L. Smith,	“ Annand,
“ Martell,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,	“ Coffin,	“ Morrison,
“ Tobin,	Mr. Robichau,	“ Burgess,	“ Robertson,
“ Townsend,	“ P. Smyth,	“ McKenzie,	“ Munro,
“ Harrington,	“ Caldwell,	“ Cochran,	Hon. Mr. Howe,
“ Shaw,	Hon. J. Campbell,	“ Ross,	Mr. Heffernan,
“ Pryor,	Mr. C. Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Young,	“ Wier,
“ Longley,		Mr. A. C. McDonald,	“ Esson,
		“ Chambers.	“ Chipman,

So it passed in the negative.

1st amendment passed on division,

The question being then taken upon the amendment to the original resolution, the same was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly,

And day appointed.

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday the twenty-third day of March next, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of the undue return of Samuel Chipman, esquire, for the northern division of King’s county.

Memo.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member.

Election petition, Inverness.

A petition of Alexander MacDonald and others, electors of the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Wade and read, setting forth that Hiram Blanchard, esquire, one of the members returned as duly elected for said county, was at the time of such election ineligible to be so elected, by reason of his holding the office of Surveyor of Shipping, being an office of profit and emolument under the provincial government, which office he had not resigned as required by law, to make him eligible as a member of general Assembly, and also complaining of violence used by the partizans of the said Hiram Blanchard at such elections, and of other irregularities set forth in the petition. Wherefore the petitioners prayed that the said Hiram Blanchard might be declared ineligible and his seat vacated, and that the House would appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Motion to appoint day.

And thereupon, Mr. Wade moved that this House do, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of February instant, take into consideration such petition.

Which being seconded,

Amendment passed,

The hon. Mr. Young moved by way of amendment thereto, that this House do take into consideration such petition, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of March next, at three of the clock.

Which amendment being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly,

And day appointed.

Resolved, That on Tuesday the thirteenth day of March next at three of the clock, this House will take into consideration such petition complaining of the undue election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness.

Memo.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby required was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member.

A petition of Alexander Gillis and others, electors of the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald and read, setting forth that Peter Smyth, esquire, returned duly elected as one of the Members of the general Assembly for the county of Inverness, was at the time of his election by law ineligible to be so elected, by reason of his holding the office of commissioner for improving the harbor of Port Hood, being an office of emolument under the provincial government, and praying that the House would take the premises into consideration and appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same.

Election petition, Inverness.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of March next, at three of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of the undue election of Peter Smyth, esquire, as one of the Members for the county of Inverness.

Day appointed.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed, was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member.

Memo.

A petition of C. J. Campbell, esquire, and others, electors of the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. H. McDonald and read, setting forth that Hugh Munro, esquire, returned duly elected as a Member of this House for the county of Victoria at the late general election, did not at the time of his election possess the qualification required by law to render him eligible to be so elected, and praying that his election may be declared void and a new writ ordered for the election of a Member for said county in the place of the said Hugh Munro; and that the House would appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same.

Election petition, Victoria.

And thereupon, Mr. H. McDonald moved that this House do, on Wednesday next, the fifteenth day of February instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition.

Motion to appoint day.

Which being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Young moved by way of amendment thereto, that the House do take such petition into consideration, on Thursday the fifteenth day of March next, at three of the clock.

Amendment passed,

Which amendment being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House,

And thereupon, *resolved*, that this House will, on Thursday the fifteenth day of March next, at three of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of the undue election of Hugh Munro, esquire, for the county of Victoria.

And day appointed.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and sitting member.

Memo.

A petition of Thomas H. Fuller of Arichat, in the county of Richmond, esquire; also, a petition of Thomas H. Fuller and others, electors of the county of Richmond, were severally presented by Mr. McLelan and read, setting forth that the said Thomas H. Fuller, together with Charles F. Harrington and Henry Martell, esquires, were at the last general election candidates for the representation of the county of Richmond in general Assembly, and that the said Charles F. Harrington and Henry Martell, were returned as duly elected; that at the time of such election the said Charles F. Harrington was by law ineligible to be so elected, by reason of his holding the office of Judge of Probate for said county, which office he had not resigned within the time and in the manner prescribed by law, and the petitioners claimed that the said Thomas H. Fuller ought to have been returned as duly elected, and prayed that the said Charles F. Harrington might be declared ineligible and the said Thomas H. Fuller duly elected, and that the House would take the premises into consideration, and appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the same.

Election petition, Richmond.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On

- Day appointed. On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Friday the sixteenth day of March next, at three of the clock, take into consideration such petitions complaining of the undue election of Charles F. Harrington, esquire, for the county of Richmond.
- Memo. MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member.
- Printing Contract. Mr. Speaker presented to the House, a Contract entered into between the Clerk of the House and William Compton and his sureties, for performing the printing of the House, dated 1st September, 1859.

(See *Appendix—Printing Contract.*)

Ordered, That the paper do lie on the table.

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

Thursday, 9th February, 1860.

PRAYERS.

- Vote of credit for Members' pay, &c. On motion of the hon. Mr. Young,
Resolved, That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorised and respectfully requested to advance such sum as will suffice to pay every Member of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly one pound per day for his attendance in general Assembly to the date of the adjournment of the present session; also the travelling fees at the rate heretofore established, of Members not resident in Halifax; and that the House will provide for the same when it again meets.
- Sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the resolution be sent to the Council for concurrence.
- Limitation of time for petitions, &c. On motion of Mr. Archibald,
Resolved, That no bill of a private or local nature, or petition therefor, or for money or relief, be received by the House after Thursday the twenty-second day of March next.
- Petition for way office. A petition of inhabitants of McLellan's Brook, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, praying for the establishment of a way office.
- Petition of E. Billing. A petition of Edward Billing, junior, of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying for a grant to compensate him for the value of provincial treasury notes destroyed by fire.
- Petition of Mignowitz & Co. A petition of Henry Mignowitz and John F. Mignowitz, of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying a return of duties paid on dry goods destroyed by fire, the same having been recently imported before their destruction.
- Pet. of R. McLellan. A petition of Ronald McLellan, of Broad Cove, Inverness, was presented by Mr. Smyth and read, praying a grant of land in consideration of military services.
Ordered, That the four above mentioned petitions do lie on the table.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:
Mr. Speaker,
- Vote of credit agreed to. The Council have agreed to a resolution of this honorable House relating to the pay and travelling fees of Members of the Legislature.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Adjournment moved. The hon. the Provincial Secretary then moved that this House do adjourn until to-morrow at twelve of the clock.
Which being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Young moved, by way of amendment thereto, that this House do stand adjourned until Monday the twelfth day of March next, at twelve of the clock. Amendment moved.

Which amendment being seconded,

The hon. the Attorney General moved, as an amendment thereto, the following resolution : Amendt. to amendt. moved,

Whereas, on Tuesday last the seventh instant, the Attorney General announced to this House, in his place, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the members of the Executive Council had resigned their seats at the council board and their offices, and only held office by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's desire, till their successors were appointed.

And whereas, the motion that has been made to adjourn this House for so long a period as until the twelfth of March, and the failure to announce to this House the formation of the Government before such adjournment was moved, are acts inconsistent with the interests of the country, the business of the people, a just economy of the public funds, the usage of Parliament, and the dignity, practice and privileges of this House :

Therefore resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is its duty to proceed with the business of the people, and therefore that this House do adjourn until to-morrow at two of the clock.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, twenty-six ; against it, twenty-eight. And lost on division.

For the resolution.

Against the resolution.

Mr. Cowie,	Mr. Tobin,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Archibald,
" Shannon,	" Townsend,	" Heffernan,	" Munro,
" Wade,	Hon. Sol. General.	" Cochran,	" McLelan,
" Pryor,	" Prov. Sec'y.	" Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Young,
" Hatfield,	Mr. Bourinot,	" Moseley,	" " Howe,
" Killam,	" P. Smyth,	" L. Smith,	Mr. Chambers,
" Churchill,	Hon. Mr. McKinnon,	" Bailey,	" Locke,
" Martell,	Mr. Shaw,	" A. Campbell,	" Wier,
" Harrington,	" Caldwell,	" Grant,	" Morrison,
" McFarlane,	Hon. J. Campbell,	" Burgess.	" Chipman,
" H. McDonald,	Mr. C. Campbell,	" Blanchard,	" Esson,
" J. McDonald,	" Robichau,	" McKenzie,	" Robertson,
" Longley,	Hon. Atty. General.	" A. McDonald,	" Webster,
		" Ross,	" Annand.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put upon the first amendment to the original motion, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-eight ; against it, twenty-six. 1st amendt passed.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That this House do stand adjourned until Monday the twelfth day of March next, at twelve of the clock. House adjourned until 12th March.

Monday, 12th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Announcement of ap-
pointments,

The hon. Mr. Young, President of her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of his Excellency the Governor, informed the House that the honorable Joseph Howe, a Member of this House, had been appointed to and had accepted the office of Provincial Secretary; the honorable Adams G. Archibald, also a Member of this House, had been appointed to and had accepted the office of Attorney General, and the honorable William Annand, also a Member of this House, had been appointed to and had accepted the office of Financial Secretary.

And thereupon,

And that Speaker had
required writs.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that he had since the last adjournment of the House received official information of the above mentioned appointments, and had required that writs should be issued for the election of Members for the southern division of Hants county, the southern division of Colchester, and the eastern division of Halifax county, respectively, in the stead of the above mentioned Members, whose seats had been vacated, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Members sworn.

The honorable Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, returned duly elected as a Member for the southern division of Hants county, the honorable Adams G. Archibald, Attorney General, returned duly elected as a Member for the southern division of Colchester, and the honorable William Annand, Financial Secretary, returned duly elected as a Member for the eastern division of Halifax county, respectively took the oath of allegiance before the honorable Hugh Bell, the honorable Alexander Keith, and the honorable Mather B. Almon, Commissioners to administer the same, and their seats as such Members.

Selecting Committee.

On motion of the honorable the President of the Council :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report lists of members of standing committees on general subjects.

Ordered, That the hon. Provincial Secretary, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Wade, Mr. Henry and Mr. Grant, be a committee for that purpose.

Documents presented,
viz :

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, copies of the undermentioned correspondence and documents, viz :—

Correspondence as to
Constitutional
questions.

1°. Correspondence since the last session of the Assembly between his Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and the Crown Officers of England, relating to certain questions connected with the constitution of this province.

(*See Appendix—Constitutional Questions.*)

Militia.

2°. Correspondence between his Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Secretary relative to the militia and military defence of this province.

(*See Appendix—Militia.*)

Intercolonial Trade.

3°. Correspondence between his Excellency the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of this province, relative to proposal for the establishment of entire free trade between the British North American colonies.

(*See Appendix—Trade.*)

Patent Office publica-
tions.

4°. Correspondence between his Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Secretary relating to publications of the Patent Law Commissioners presented to the province by the Imperial Government.

(*See Appendix—Patent Office Publications.*)

5°. Correspondence between his Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Secretary, relating to her Majesty's recognition of the services of the honorable Chief Justice Halliburton, by conferring on him the honor of knighthood. Chief Justice Halliburton.

(See Appendix—Chief Justice.)

6°. The Report of the Postmaster General for the year 1859. Post Office Report.

(See Appendix—Post Office.)

Also, seven statistical appendices referred to in the above mentioned report.

(See Appendix—Post Office.)

7°. The Report of the Provincial Railway Commissioners on the state and progress of the Railway for the year ended 31st December, 1859. Railway Report.

(See Appendix—Railway Report.)

8°. The Report of the Commissioner for collecting and compiling the Public Records, of his proceedings during the year 1859. Record Commission.

(See Appendix—Record Commission.)

9°. The Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1859. Crown Land Report.

(See Appendix—Crown Lands.)

And such documents were severally read by the Clerk ;
Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

A petition of William Flemming, Wellington Blair, and John Black, electors of the southern division of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, setting forth that at the election held in that electoral division on the sixth day of March instant, the honorable Adams G. Archibald had a majority of votes over his opponent, John J. Marshall, esquire, and was returned by the Sheriff duly elected ; that many persons had voted for said Adams G. Archibald improperly and illegally ; that said Adams G. Archibald had been guilty of bribery and corruption in conducting the election, and that the Sheriff had acted illegally in requiring voters to take an oath not prescribed by law ; and praying that the election be set aside and a new writ issued. Election petition, South Colchester.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of March instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of an undue election for the southern division of Colchester. Day appointed.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member. Memo.

A petition of Edward McLatchy and other electors of the southern division of Hants county, was presented by Mr. Wade and read, setting forth that at the election for said division, held on the 6th day of March instant, the honorable Joseph Howe was opposed by William Johnston, esquire, and received a majority of votes and was duly elected—that a number of persons not qualified by law to vote, had voted at such election for the hon. Mr. Howe—that the hon. Mr. Howe had by himself and his agents, been guilty of bribery and corruption in conducting such election, and that several irregularities had occurred in the conducting thereof, and praying that the election be set aside and a new writ issued. Election petition, South Hants.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On motion, *resolved*, that this house will on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of March instant, Day appointed.

instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of an undue election for the southern division of Hants.

Memo. MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting Member.

Election petition, Eastern Halifax. A petition of James Kenney and others, electors of the eastern division of the county of Halifax, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston and read, setting forth that at the election held in such division on the sixth day of March instant, the hon. William Annand was opposed by Charles W. Fairbanks, esquire, and received a majority of votes, and was declared duly elected,—that the said William Annand, by himself and his agents, was guilty of bribery and corruption in conducting such election, and that several irregularities occurred in the management thereof, and praying that such election may be set aside and a new writ issued.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Day appointed. On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of March instant, at one of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of an undue election for the eastern division of the county of Halifax.

MEMORANDUM.—In pursuance of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, second series, the notice thereby directed was given to the petitioners and the sitting member.

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

Tuesday, 13th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Documents presented, viz : The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the undermentioned documents and correspondence, viz :

Correspondence on Light Houses. 1°. Copy of correspondence between his Excellency the Governor of this Province, and his Excellency the Governor of Prince Edward Island, relating to light houses required on the east and north capes of Prince Edward Island.

(See Appendix—Light Houses.)

Report on Light Houses. 2°. The Report of the Superintendent of Light Houses for the year 1859.

(See Appendix—Light Houses.)

Board of Works Report. 3°. The Report of the Chairman of the Board of Works for 1859.

(See Appendix—Board of Works.)

Penitentiary Report. 4°. Report of Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Penitentiary for 1859.

(See Appendix—Penitentiary.)

Confirmation of Statutes. 5°. Copies of despatches relating to the confirmation of ninety-six acts passed the last session of the general Assembly of this province.

(See Appendix—Acts of Assembly.)

And such documents were severally read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

North Queen's Election Com. drawn. At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petitions of Charles Allison, and of Richard Kempton and others, against the election and return of Mr. Lewis Smith, the sitting Member for the north division of Queen's county,) the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to go to the places adjacent and require the immediate attendance

attendance of the Members on the business of the House; and he having returned and reported that he had so done, the House was counted, and fifty-two Members being present, exclusive of Mr. Speaker and Mr. Smith the sitting Member; and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes having been taken, and the sitting Member and the petitioners being present by their counsel at the bar of the House, the doors were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration the petitions complaining of an undue election for the northern division of Queens county was read, whereupon the house proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of Lewis Smith, the sitting member for the northern division of Queen's County, in the manner prescribed by such chapter, when the following names of fifteen persons present, and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in such chapter, were drawn, viz: Mr. Coffin, Mr. Killam, Hon. President of Council, Mr. Ross, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Wade, Mr. Martell, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Tupper, Mr. Esson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Heffernan, Mr. Chambers; and thereupon the doors of the house were unlocked, and lists of the fifteen Members were given to each party who then retired with the Clerk assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to law.

The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day, in regard to the election for the northern division of Queen's county, had been reduced according to law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the Members so delivered in being read, were as follows, viz: Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Martell, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Esson, Mr. Grant, who thereupon, were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House "well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."

Com. struck and sworn.

And thereupon, the hon. President of the Council moved that the committee so formed do meet on Thursday the twenty-seventh day of March instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the committee room of this House, usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of Lewis Smith, esquire, for the northern division of Queen's county.

Motion for time of meeting.

Which being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that such resolution be amended by altering the date therein named for the meeting of the committee, and making the same instead thereof Thursday the fifteenth day of March instant.

Amendment.

Which amendment being seconded and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate—

At three of the o'clock (being the time appointed for considering the petition of Alexander McDonald and others against the election and return of Mr. Blanchard, one of the sitting Members for the county of Inverness) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent, and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House, and he having returned and reported that he had so done, the house was counted, and fifty-two members being present exclusive of Mr. Speaker and Mr. Blanchard the sitting Member; and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes having been taken, and the sitting Member and the Counsel for the petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration the petition complaining of an undue election for the county of Inverness was read; whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of Hiram Blanchard, one of the sitting Members for the county of Inverness, in the manner prescribed by such chapter, when the following names of fifteen persons present, and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned

Inverness Election Com. drawn.

in

in such chapter were drawn, namely, Mr. Tupper, Mr. Bailey, Mr. McFarlane, Hon. Mr. Wier, Mr. Morrison, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Ross, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Robichau, Mr. Wade, Mr. Grant, Mr. Shannon, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Killam; and thereupon the doors of the House were unlocked, and the lists of the fifteen Members were given to each party, who then retired with the Clerk-assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to law.

Com. struck and sworn.

The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day in regard to the election for the county of Inverness had been reduced according to law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the Members so delivered in being read, are as follows, viz:—Mr. Bailey, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Robichau, Mr. Grant, Mr. Shannon, and Mr. Cowie, who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House, “well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence.”

Debate resumed.

The House then resumed the debate respecting the appointment of a time and place of meeting of the committee drawn and sworn to try the merits of the election for the northern division of Queens’ county, and after some time spent in debate thereon,

Motion to adjourn debate lost on division.

Mr. Wade moved by way of further amendment, that the debate be adjourned until to-morrow, which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-five, against it twenty-eight.

So it passed in the negative.

Further amendment moved.

Mr. Henry then moved by way of further amendment, that such Committee meet on Friday, the sixteenth day of March instant, at ten of the clock, at the supreme court room.

And lost on division.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-four, against it twenty-nine.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Robichau,	Mr. Martell,	Mr. Churchill,	Mr. A. C. McDonald,
“ Cowie,	“ Harrington.	“ Esson,	“ Ross,
“ Hatfield,	“ Shaw,	“ Munro,	“ Grant,
“ Shannon,	“ Wade,	“ Coffin,	“ Chambers.
“ H. McDonald,	“ Henry,	“ L. Smith,	“ McLelan,
“ Pryor,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Burgess,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ McFarlane,	Mr. Tupper,	“ Brown,	“ Prest. Council,
“ Townsend,	“ Bourinot,	“ Bailey,	“ Fin. Sec’y,
“ Tobin,	“ P. Smyth,	“ Moseley,	“ Atty. General,
“ Killam,	“ Caldwell,	“ McKenzie,	“ Mr. Locke,
“ J. McDonald,	“ J. Campbell,	“ Cochran,	Mr. Morrison,
“ Longley,	“ McKinnon.	“ A. Campbell,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y,
		“ Blanchard,	Mr. Robertson,
		“ Heffernan,	“ Webster,
			“ Chipman.

So it passed in the negative.

Amendment moved to adjourn debate, And lost on division.

Mr. Wade then moved that the debate be adjourned until to-morrow: Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-four; against it, twenty-eight.

For the motion.

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Henry,
" Churchill,	" P. Smyth,
" Cowie,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Shannon,	Mr. Wade,
" Townsend,	" Tupper,
" H. McDonald,	" Bourinot,
" Martell,	" McFarlane,
" Longley,	" Caldwell,
" Pryor,	" McKinnon,
" Hatfield,	" J. Campbell,
" Tobin,	" J. McDonald,
" Harrington,	" Shaw.

Against the motion.

Mr. Munro,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" L. Smith,	Mr. A. C. McDonald,
" Moseley,	Hon. Prest. Council,
" McKenzie,	Mr. Robertson,
" Heffernan,	Hon. Atty. General,
" Coffin,	Mr. Chambers,
" A. Campbell,	" Chipman,
" Blanchard,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,
" Burgess,	" Prov. Sec'y.,
" Bailey,	Mr. Grant,
" Ross,	" Esson,
" Brown,	" Webster,
" Cochran,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" McLelan,	Mr. Morrison.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the first amendment, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-four; against it, twenty-eight. First amendment lost on division.

For the amendment.

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Henry,
" Churchill,	" P. Smyth,
" Cowie,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Shannon,	Mr. Wade,
" Townsend,	" Tupper,
" H. McDonald,	" Bourinot,
" Martell,	" McFarlane,
" Longley,	" Caldwell,
" Pryor,	" McKinnon,
" Hatfield,	" J. Campbell,
" Tobin,	" J. McDonald,
" Harrington,	" Shaw,

Against the amendment.

Mr. Munro,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" L. Smith,	Mr. A. C. McDonald,
" Moseley,	Hon. Prest. Council,
" McKenzie,	Mr. Robertson,
" Heffernan,	Hon. Atty. General,
" Coffin,	Mr. Chambers.
" A. Campbell,	" Chipman.
" Blanchard,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,
" Burgess,	" Prov. Sec'y.,
" Bailey,	Mr. Grant,
" Ross,	" Esson,
" Brown,	" Webster,
" Cochran,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" McLelan,	Mr. Morrison.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the original motion, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-eight; against it, twenty-four. Original motion passed on division.

For the motion.

Mr. Munro,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" L. Smith,	Mr. A. C. McDonald,
" Moseley,	Hon. Prest. Council,
" McKenzie,	Mr. Robertson,
" Heffernan,	Hon. Atty. General,
" Coffin,	Mr. Chambers,
" A. Campbell,	" Chipman,
" Blanchard,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,
" Burgess,	" Prov. Sec'y.
" Bailey,	Mr. Grant,
" Ross,	" Esson,
" Brown,	" Webster,
" Cochran,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" McLelan,	Mr. Morrison.

Against the motion.

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Henry,
" Churchill,	" P. Smyth,
" Cowie,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Shannon,	Mr. Wade,
" Townsend,	" Tupper,
" H. McDonald,	" McFarlane,
" Martell,	" Bourinot,
" Longley,	" Caldwell,
" Pryor,	" McKinnon,
" Hatfield,	" J. Campbell,
" Tobin,	" J. McDonald,
" Harrington,	" Shaw,

So it passed in the affirmative.

And

Time and place of meeting.

And accordingly, *resolved*, that the Committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the north division of Queens' county, do meet on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of March instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the committee room of this house, usually called the supreme court, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of Lewis Smith, esquire, for such electoral division.

Order of Day—

Ordered, That this house do to-morrow, proceed to fix a time and place for the meeting of the committee to try the merits of the election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness.

Cumberland Election papers returned.

The hon. the President of the Council, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, certain papers returned by the Sheriff of Cumberland, relating to the election and return of Alexander McFarlane, esquire, as one of the members for that county at the general election on the twelfth day of May last.

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Then the House adjourned (it being past twelve of the clock at night) until this day at twelve of the clock.

Wednesday, 14th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Election committee against Mr. Campbell drawn.

At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petition of Silvanus Morton, against the return of Mr. Campbell, one of the sitting Members for the county of Queen's) the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to go into the places adjacent and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House, who having reported that he had done so, the House was counted, and fifty-two Members being present, besides Mr. Speaker and Mr. Campbell the sitting Member, and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, "of controverted elections," having been taken, and the sitting Member, and counsel for the petitioners, being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration the petition complaining of an undue election for the county of Queens was read; whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of such election and return in the manner prescribed by said chapter, when the following names of fifteen persons present, (and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in said chapter,) were drawn—namely: Mr. Coffin, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Martell, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. Heffernan, Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Grant, Mr. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Wier, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Burgess, Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. Robichau and Mr. Townsend; and thereupon lists of the fifteen Members so chosen by ballot, were given to the counsel for the petitioners and the sitting Member, who then withdrew with the Clerk assistant in order to reduce the same pursuant to said chapter, and the doors were then unlocked.

Committee struck and sworn.

The Clerk assistant delivered to the House, the names of the seven members remaining, after the number drawn this day by ballot in regard to the election of John Campbell, esquire, for the county of Queens, had been reduced according to law by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the seven members so delivered in being read, are as follows, viz:—Mr. Coffin, Mr. Heffernan, Mr. Grant, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Burgess, Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. Robichau, who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House "well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."

A petition of Messrs. Bauld & Gibson of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Tobin and read, praying a return of duties on tobacco exported in bond under special circumstances.

Petition of Bauld and Gibson.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of Charles Allison, of Kempt in Queens' county, esquire, late a candidate for the representation of the northern division of Queens' county, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston and read, praying the House to fix an early period for the meeting of the committee to try the merits of the election for the northern division of Queens' county.

Petition of C. Allison.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

At three of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petition of Alexander Gillis and others against the election and return of Mr. P. Smyth, one of the sitting Members for the county of Inverness) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go into the places adjacent, and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House, who having reported that he had done so, the House was counted, and fifty one members being present (exclusive of Mr. Speaker and Mr. Smyth the sitting Member) and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, "of controverted elections," having been taken, and the sitting Member and counsel for the petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration the petition complaining of an undue election for the county of Inverness was read, whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of Mr. Smyth, one of the sitting Members for the county of Inverness, in the manner prescribed by said chapter, when the following names of fifteen persons present (and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in said chapter), were drawn, namely: Mr. Esson, Mr. A. C. McDonald, Mr. Martell, Mr. Townsend, Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Ross, Mr. H. McDonald, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Tupper, Mr. Wade, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Cowie; and thereupon lists of the fifteen Members so chosen by ballot were given to the counsel of the petitioners and to the sitting member, who then withdrew with the Clerk-assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to said chapter, and the doors were then unlocked.

Election com. against Mr. Smyth drawn.

The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House the names of seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day in regard to the election of P. Smyth, esquire, for the county of Inverness, had been reduced according to law by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the seven Members so delivered in being read, are as follows, viz: Mr. Esson, Mr. Martell, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Burgess and Mr. Bailey, who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House "well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."

Committee struck and sworn.

A petition of Allan McCormack, of the county of Inverness, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston and read, setting forth that petitioner was attending in Halifax to give evidence in support of the petition against the return of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, and praying the House to appoint an early day for the meeting of the committee appointed to try the merits of such election.

Petition of A. McCormack.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

And thereupon, the order of the day being read, the hon. Mr. Johnston moved the following resolution:—

Whereas the ends of justice require the committee for considering the petition against the return of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, should meet and organize under the law without delay, for the purpose of examining such witnesses as may be in attendance, and granting process

Resolution as to meeting of election com.

process for such witnesses as the parties may require to subpoena, and whose residence at so great a distance as the county of Inverness renders it necessary that no delay should take place, as such delay can hardly fail to protract the decision on the said petition over this present session; and it is the duty of the House not only to render justice to the petitioners and the electors whose interest they represent, but it is also its duty to avoid anything that could give occasion to even a suspicion which would be so disgraceful to the House, as that a majority retained a member in his seat against right by protracting enquiry under false pretences and fictitious delays.

Resolved therefore, That the said committee do meet on Friday the sixteenth day of March instant, at the committee room, commonly called the supreme court, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness.

Which resolution being seconded,

Amendment moved.

The hon. Provincial Secretary moved by way of amendment thereto, the following resolution:—

Whereas, the House by its resolution of yesterday, in the case of Lewis Smith, esquire, after full debate settled the policy of the committees on election petitions on both sides of the House proceeding to investigate the same on and after the twenty-seventh instant, when there shall have been time to consider the revenue bills and other important measures which must be passed by the first of April next, in order to prevent the most injurious consequences deeply affecting the interests of the whole province. *And whereas,* any inconveniences that may result from this decision are unavoidable, and will apply equally to both parties in this House, and the House has no disposition or desire to protract inquiry in any of the said cases.

Resolved therefore, That the said committee do meet on Tuesday, the twenty seventh day of March instant, at the committee room, commonly called the supreme court, at twelve o'clock, noon.

Which amendment being seconded,—

2nd amendt. moved,

Mr. Tupper moved by way of second amendment, the following resolution:—

Whereas, an amendment has just been moved by the Provincial Secretary, alleging as a reason for refusing to allow an election committee which has just been drawn to organize within the ensuing fortnight, through fear that the administration of which he is a member, will be unable to pass the revenue bills and transact other public business; *and whereas,* two other members of the government have declared in debate that the government might be brought to a dead lock within a week if the usual course was allowed to the election committees.

Resolved, That the admission that the usage of Parliament must be departed from and justice denied to persons approaching this House by petition, conclusively proves that a party has undertaken to discharge the functions of an administration who are by their own confession unequal to the position they have assumed, and that this House cannot accept such excuses as valid reasons for the denial of justice, and therefore that the committee now under consideration do meet on Friday the sixteenth day of March instant at the committee room, commonly called the supreme court room, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And lost on division.

Which last mentioned amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-five; against it, twenty-eight.

For the amendment.

Mr. Wade,	Mr. Tobin,
“ Cowie,	“ Shaw,
“ Shannon,	“ Pryor,
“ Killam,	“ Henry,
“ Townsend,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ Hatfield,	Mr. Tupper,
“ Churchill,	“ Bourinot,
“ McFarlane,	“ J. Campbell,
“ Harrington,	“ McKinnon,
“ J. McDonald,	“ Robichau,
“ Martell,	“ Caldwell,
“ H. McDonald,	“ P. Smyth.
“ Longley,	

Against the amendment.

Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Munro,
“ Coffin,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.
“ A. Campbell,	“ Prest. Council.
“ L. Smith,	“ Atty. General,
“ Moseley,	Mr. McLelan,
“ Brown,	“ A. McDonald,
“ McKenzie,	“ Morrison,
“ Esson,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ Cochran,	Mr. Chipman,
“ Blanchard,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ Ross,	Mr. Robertson,
“ Heffernan,	“ Webster,
“ Grant,	Hon. Fin. Sec’y.,
“ Bailey,	Mr. Chambers.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the first amendment, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-eight; against it, twenty-four. 1st amendt passed.

For the amendment.

Mr. Coffin,	Mr. Grant,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Munro,
“ Esson,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.
“ Brown,	“ Prest. Council,
“ McKenzie,	“ Mr. Locke,
“ Churchill,	Mr. A. C. McDonald,
“ Cochran,	“ Robertson,
“ Moseley,	“ McLelan,
“ L. Smith,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ Burgess,	Mr. Webster,
“ Heffernan,	Hon. Fin. Sec’y.,
Hon. Atty. General,	Mr. Chambers,
Mr. Ross,	“ Morrison,
“ Bailey,	“ Chipman.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Martell,	Mr. Pryor,
“ Killam,	“ Tobin,
“ Wade,	“ McKinnon,
“ Shannon,	“ Tupper,
“ Cowie,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ Hatfield,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Townsend,	“ Robichau,
“ Harrington,	“ J. Campbell,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Caldwell,
“ Longley,	“ P. Smyth,
“ McFarlane,	“ Henry.
“ J. McDonald,	
“ Shaw,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

On motion of the hon. Provincial Secretary,

Resolved, That the committee sworn to try the merits of the election of John Campbell, esquire, for Queen’s county, do meet on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of March instant, at two of the clock, in the committee room of this House usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of the said John Campbell for said county.

Time of meeting for Queen’s county committee.

On motion of the hon. Provincial Secretary,

Resolved, That the committee sworn to try the merits of the election of Peter Smyth, esquire, for Inverness, do meet on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of March instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the committee room of this House usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of the said Peter Smyth for said county.

Time of meeting appointed for Mr. P. Smyth’s com.

The recognizance in the case of the petition against the election and return of Hugh Munro, esquire, one of the sitting Members for the county of Victoria, having been this

Recognizances in Mr. Munro’s case.

this day submitted by the petitioners, and the sitting Member objecting to the sufficiency of the sureties ;

Committee appointed.

Ordered, That the honorable Provincial Secretary, Mr. McLelan, and Mr. Killam, be a select committee to forthwith examine into the sufficiency of said sureties, and to report thereon to this House.

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

Thursday, 15th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Report of selecting committee.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary reported from the committee appointed to select committees on general subjects, the following lists of committees, viz :

Agriculture.

Hon. President Council,
Mr. McFarlane,
“ Chipman,
“ McKinnon,
“ L. Smith,
“ Hatfield,
“ Chambers.

Public Accounts.

Mr. Esson,
“ Tupper,
“ Grant,
“ Shaw,
Hon. Attorney General.

Fisheries.

Hon. Mr. Locke,
Mr. Tobin,
“ Moseley,
“ Grant,
“ Churchill,
Hon. Mr. Wier,
Mr. Martell.

Post Office.

Hon. Provincial Secretary,
Mr. Henry,
“ A. C. McDonald,
“ Wade,
“ Munro,
“ Bourinot,
“ McLelan.

Education.

Mr. Blanchard,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ Attorney General,
Mr. Shannon,
“ Cochran,
“ H. McDonald,
“ Munro.

Crown Property.

Hon. Attorney General,
Mr. Harrington,
“ Blanchard,
“ Cowie,
“ Heffernan,
“ P. Smyth,
“ Cochran.

Navigation Securities.

Mr. Killam,
“ McKenzie,
“ J. McDonald,
“ Coffin,
“ Robichau,
“ Morrison,
“ Ross.

Penitentiary.

Mr. Robertson,
“ Longley,
“ Bailey,
“ Caldwell,
“ John Campbell,
“ Burgess,
“ Brown.

*Relief (including transient paupers)
Committee.*

Mr. Webster,
“ P. Smyth,
“ Pryor,
“ Bailey,
“ Tupper.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Webster,
“ Harrington,
“ Morrison,
“ McKinnon,
“ Robichau.

Trade and Manufactures.

Hon. Mr. Wier,
Mr. Tobin,
Hon. Fin. Secretary,
Mr. Townsend,
Hon. Prov. Secretary.

Amendment of Laws.

Hon. President Council,
“ Mr. Johnston,
“ Attorney General,
Mr. H. McDonald,
“ Brown,
“ Colin Campbell,
“ McLelan.

Humane Institutions.

Mr. H. McDonald,
“ Coffin,
“ Caldwell,
“ Lewis Smith,
“ McFarlane.

Expiring Laws and Private Bills.

Mr. A. C. McDonald,
“ Wade,
Hon. President Council,
Mr. Shannon,
“ Blanchard.

Road Damages.

Mr. McLelan,
“ C. Campbell,
“ Munro,
“ J. Campbell,
“ Ross.

Contingent Expenses.

Hon. Fin. Secretary,
Mr. Hatfield,
“ Esson.

Ordered, That the report be adopted, and that the several Members therein named do respectively compose the standing committees on the general subjects therein named. Report adopted.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the undermentioned correspondence and documents, viz :— Documents presented,
viz :

1°. The Report of the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane for 1859 ; also, the Report of the Medical Superintendent of that institution for the same year ; also, an inventory of personal property belonging to the institution. Report of Commis-
sioners of Hospital
for Insane, and Me-
dical Superintend-
ant.

(See Appendix—Hospital for the Insane.)

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on humane institutions. Humane institution
com.

2°. Report of James Laurie, esquire, C. E., on the surveys for the Pictou Branch Railway. Report on Pictou rail
way surveys.

(See Appendix—Railway to Pictou.)

Also, copy of an order in Council and correspondence relating to the publication of railway receipts semi-monthly. Railway correspon-
dence.

(See Appendix—Railway Correspondence.)

Also a statement by Mr. Laurie of accounts and claims of Mr. Donald Cameron for work done on contract No. 4. Railway contractors'
claims.

(See Appendix—Railway Contractors' Claims.)

Ordered, That the three foregoing documents do lie on the table.

Papers relating to
President of Council.

3°. A copy of his Excellency the Governor's commission, appointing the honorable William Young President of the Executive Council, and of the instructions from the Crown under which the appointment was made.

Ordered, That the paper do lie on the table.

Trade returns.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the undermentioned returns connected with the trade and shipping of the Province for the year 1859, viz :—

- 1°. A detailed statement of imports.
- 2°. A general statement of imports.
- 3°. An abstract of articles imported.
- 4°. A statement of imports at the port of Halifax.
- 5°. A comparative statement of imports.
- 6°. A detailed statement of exports.
- 7°. A general statement of exports.
- 8°. An abstract of articles exported.
- 9°. A statement of exports from the port of Halifax.
- 10°. A comparative statement of exports.
- 11°. An account of the number and tonnage of vessels entering inwards at each port, and abstract.
- 12°. An account of the number and tonnage of vessels cleared outwards at each port, and abstract.

(See Appendix—Trade Returns.)

Trade committee.

Ordered, That the returns be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.

Revenue returns.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, by like command, also presented to the House, the undermentioned returns connected with the revenue of this province for the year 1859, viz ;

- 1°. A general abstract of the returns of impost and excise duties collected at the different ports of this province during the year 1859.
- 2°. An abstract of articles imported into this province on which duty was collected in the year 1859.
- 3°. A comparative statement exhibiting the increase and decrease of excise duties collected at the different ports of the province for the years 1858 and 1859.
- 4°. A comparative statement of the amount of excise duties collected on articles imported into this province for the years 1858 and 1859.
- 5°. A comparative statement of the quantities of articles subject to duty, imported into this province for the years 1858 and 1859.
- 6°. A comparative statement of light duty collected during the years 1858 and 1859.

(See Appendix—Revenue Returns.)

Public accounts.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, by like command, also presented to the House, the undermentioned public accounts, viz :—

- 1°. The account current of the honorable the Receiver General with the province of Nova Scotia, for the year ending 1859.
- 2°. A general statement of the amounts certified by the honorable the Financial Secretary for payment from the provincial treasury, on account of the different public services of the province, for the year 1859.

(See Appendix—Public Accounts.)

Public accounts com.

Ordered, That the above mentioned revenue returns and public accounts be referred to the committee on public accounts.

At

At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petitions of Abner Fulton and others, and of John Wier and others, against the election and return of Mr. McLelan, one of the sitting Members for the northern division of Colchester) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent, and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House; and he having returned and reported that he had done so, the House was counted, and fifty-one Members being present, exclusive of Mr. Speaker and Mr. McLelan the sitting Member; and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes having been taken, and the sitting Member and counsel for petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration such petitions was read; whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of A. W. McLelan, esquire, one of the sitting Members for the northern division of the county of Colchester, in the manner prescribed by such chapter, when the following names of fifteen persons present, and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in such chapter, were drawn, viz: Mr. Townsend, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Brown, Mr. Heffernan, Mr. H McDonald, Mr. Bailey, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Pryor, Hon. Mr. Locke, Mr. Chambers, Hon. Mr. Wier, and Mr. Tupper; and thereupon the doors of the House were unlocked, and lists of the fifteen Members were given to each party, who then retired with the Clerk-assistant, to reduce the same pursuant to law.

North Colchester election com. drawn.

The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day in regard to the election for the northern division of Colchester, had been reduced according to law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the Members so delivered in being read, are as follow, viz: Mr. Townsend, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Robertson, Hon. Mr. Locke, and Hon. Mr. Wier, who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House "well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."

Committee struck and sworn.

Ordered, That the committee so formed do meet on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of March instant, at twelve of the clock, in the committee room of this House, usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of A. W. McLelan, esquire, for the northern division of Colchester.

Time of meeting appointed.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary reported from the select committee appointed yesterday to examine as to the sufficiency of the sureties on the recognizances submitted on the part of the petitioners against the election and return of Hugh Munro, esquire, one of the sitting Members for the county of Victoria, that they had made enquiry into the sufficiency of such sureties, and had found them to be sufficient.

Report of committee on sufficiency of sureties.

Ordered, That the report be adopted.

At three of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petition of Charles J. Campbell and others, against the election and return of Mr. Munro, one of the sitting Members for the county of Victoria) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House; and he having returned and reported that he had so done, the House was counted, and forty-eight Members exclusive of Mr. Speaker and Mr. Munro the sitting Member being present, and all the previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes having been taken, and the sitting Member and counsel for the petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked and the order of the day for taking into consideration such petition was read; whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the

Victoria election com. drawn.

the election and return of Hugh Munro, esquire, one of the sitting Members for the county of Victoria, in the manner prescribed by such chapter, when the following names of fifteen persons present, and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in such chapter, were drawn, viz : Mr. Tobin, Mr. Martell, Mr. Robertson, Mr. H. McDonald, Hon. Mr. Wier, Mr. Heffernan, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Tupper, Mr. A. Campbell, Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Chambers, Mr. J. McDonald, and Mr. Grant ; and thereupon the doors of the House were unlocked, and lists of the fifteen Members were given to each party, who then retired with the Clerk-assistant in order to reduce the same pursuant to law.

Committee struck and sworn.

The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House, the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day in regard to the election for the county of Victoria, had been reduced according to law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom ; and the names of the Members so delivered in being read, were as follow, viz :—Mr. Tobin, Mr. Martell, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Heffernan, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Grant, who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House, “well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence.”

Day of meeting appointed.

Ordered, That the committee so formed, do meet on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of March instant, at twelve of the clock, in the committee-room usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of Hugh Munro, esquire, for the county of Victoria.

Message.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Council's committee on public accounts.

The Council have appointed the honorable Mr. Archibald, the honorable Mr. Creighton, and the honorable Mr. Whitman, to be a committee of the Council to join the committee appointed by this honorable House, to examine the public accounts.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Petition of Overseers, Clements.

A petition of overseers of poor for the township of Clements, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying reimbursement of the expense of maintaining a transient pauper.

Relief committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.

Pet. of B. K. Dodge.

A petition of B. K. Dodge, of Bridgetown, Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying assistance in opening a coal mine at Bear River.

Crown property com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on crown property.

Pet. of G. R. Grassie

A petition of George R. Grassie, esquire, of Annapolis, late Sergeant-at-Arms to the House, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying compensation for services and reimbursement of expenses incurred in attending the opening of the present session of the House.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Pet. of C. Robertson.

A petition of Colin Robertson of New Glasgow, was presented by Mr. McKenzie and read, praying for reimbursement of the value of province notes destroyed by fire.

Trade committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.

Pet. of W. Crichton and others.

A petition of William Crichton and others of Isle Madame, in the county of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying that the sum of five hundred pounds, granted by the House in 1857, for the establishing of a fog bell on Cranberry Island, be appropriated in placing a cannon on that island, to be fired at intervals during a fog.

Nav. securities com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Pet. of A. Roy.

A petition of Adam Roy, of Maitland, was presented by Mr. Cochran, and read, praying

praying reimbursement of expense of providing for passage of British seamen wrecked on Turk's Island.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.

Relief committee.

Three petitions of inhabitants of Noel, in Hants county, were also presented by Mr. Cochran and read, severally praying an extension of mail communication.

Pet. of inhabitants of Noel.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on the post office.

Post office com.

A petition of Edmund Ross, of Margaree, was presented by Mr. Smyth and read, praying a bounty for erecting a grist mill.

Pet. of E. Ross.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.

Com. on agriculture.

A petition of John. H. Freeman, collector at Liverpool, was presented by Mr. J. Campbell and read, praying reimbursement of the amount of certain duties received by him and lost from his office by means of a robbery, the perpetrator of which had not been discovered.

Pet. of J. W. Freeman.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures

Trade com.

A petition of John Carten of Liverpool, was presented by Mr. J. Campbell, and read, praying reimbursement for money lost through the post office.

Pet. of J. Carten.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Post office com.

A petition from the board of school commissioners for the eastern district of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for an increased school grant.

Pet. of School Comrs. East Halifax.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.

Education com.

A petition of Charles King, junior, of Little Arichat, Richmond, was presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying reimbursement of light duty paid on a certain vessel that was wrecked.

Pet. of C. King.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.

Trade com.

A petition of Thomas Abbott and George A. V. Paw, both of Halifax, merchants, was presented by Mr. Pryor and read, praying reimbursement of amount of light duties which they believe to have been unjustly exacted by the Comptroller.

Pet. of T. Abbott and G. A. V. Paw.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.

Trade com.

Three petitions of William J. Flemming and others, inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg, were presented by the hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying that a duty may be levied on the fish caught by the French, to counteract the advantage which accrues to them from the bounty from the French government.

Pets. for bounty on fish.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries.

Fishery com.

Three petitions of inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg, were presented by the honorable Mr. Wier and read, praying for aid in erecting a light house on Ironbound Island.

Pet. for Light House.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Nav. securities com.

A petition of Edward Young and William Young, of Lunenburg in the county of Lunenburg, masters mariners, was presented by the honorable Mr. Wier and read, praying compensation for loss sustained by them by the sinking of their vessel while endeavoring to save people from the wreck of the steamer Indian.

Pet. of Edw. & Wm. Young.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the honorable President of Council, Mr. Tupper, and the honorable Mr. Wier, to examine and report thereon.

Select com

A petition of George Garrison, senior, and other inhabitants of St. Margaret's Bay, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Pryor and read, praying for the establishing of a beacon light at the east point of St. Margaret's Bay.

Pet. for Light House.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Nav. securities com.

A petition of C. C. McAlpine, of Louisburg in the county of Cape Breton, trader,

Pet. of C. McAlpine.

was

was presented by Mr. Caldwell and read, praying compensation for services rendered by him in connexion with an inquest on the body of a seaman supposed to have died by violence.

Relief com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.

Pet. from Gabarus.

A petition of inhabitants of Gabarus and adjoining settlements in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Caldwell and read, praying a bounty for erecting a grist mill.

Com. on agriculture.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.

Pet. for aid to Indian.

A petition of Alleck Scotchman, a Micmac Indian of the county of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying a grant to enable him to purchase a plough and other agricultural implements, to replace similar articles which had been destroyed by a fire.

Com. on agriculture.

Ordered that the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.

Presbyterian Church bill.

Mr. Webster, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill in amendment of the act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian churches and congregations in Cornwallis; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Overseers, Liverpool.

Two petitions of overseers of the poor for Liverpool were presented by Mr. Cowie and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in supporting an insane transient pauper, and also a seaman who was a transient pauper.

Relief com.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the relief committee.

Pet. of J. McDonald.

A petition of James McDonald was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying compensation for extra work done by him and his deceased partners as railway contractors, and which had been withheld from him in consequence of misapprehension of the action of the Legislature.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Pet. for Light House.

A petition of merchants and shipmasters of the port of Liverpool, was presented by Mr. Cowie and read, praying for the erection of a light house on the Isle of Hope.

Nav. securities com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Pet. from Port Medway.

A petition of inhabitants of Port Medway, was presented by Mr. Cowie and read, praying an extension of mail communication.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Pet. for Light House.

A petition of inhabitants of Tatamagouche and River John, was presented by Mr. Morrison and read, praying for the erection of a light house on Table Island, in the Strait of Northumberland.

Nav. securities com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Pet. of A. Downs.

A petition of Andrew Downs of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying a grant to aid him in introducing an aquarium in connexion with his collection of objects of natural history.

Select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Shannon, hon. President Council, and hon. Provincial Secretary, to examine and report thereon.

Pet. for Light House.

A petition of inhabitants of Pugwash was presented by the hon. President of Council and read, praying for the erection of a light house at the entrance of the harbor of Pugwash.

Nav. securities com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Pet. of S.E. Crane and E. C. Gooden.

A petition of Silas E. Crane and Edward C. Gooden, of Bay Verte, in the province of New Brunswick, was presented by the hon. President of Council and read, praying for

for aid in establishing a weekly sailing packet between Bay Verte and Prince Edward Island.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

A petition of Jacob McLelan, of Parrsborough, was presented by the hon. President of Council and read, praying an allowance for teaching a grammar school. Pet. of J. McLelan.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.

A petition of Annie Locke, of Parrsborough, school teacher, was presented by the hon. President of Council and read, praying payment of certain travelling fees for attending the normal school, out of the funds provided for that purpose. Pet. of Annie Locke.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Digby county, were presented by Mr. Robichau and read, praying for the passing of a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for certain specified purposes. Pets. for Liquor Law.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of Daniel Coffill, proprietor of the Horton and Parrsborough packet, was presented by Mr. Brown and read, praying for remuneration for conveying the mails across the Basin of Mines. Pet. for Parrsboro' packet.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.

A petition of Dugald B. McNab, county surveyor, Victoria, was presented by Mr. Ross and read, praying payment of a balance alleged to be due him from the Crown Land department, and complaining of the mode in which the business of that department is conducted. Pet. of D. B. McNab.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on crown property. Crown property com.

A petition of Donald McLean, ferryman at St. Anne's, was presented by Mr. Ross and read, praying an increased allowance for his services. Pet. of D. McLean.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

A petition of Alexander Ross, ferryman at Little Narrows, Victoria, was presented by Mr. Ross and read, praying an increased allowance for his services. Pet. of A. Ross.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

A petition of D. McLeod, mail courier, was presented by Mr. Ross and read, praying additional compensation. Pet. of D. McLeod.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post the office. Post office com.

A petition of merchants and others of Arichat, was presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying for the erection of a light house on Cape George, in the county of Sydney. Pet. for Light House.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Hants county were presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary and read, praying for the establishment of branch pilots at the mouth of the Avon river. Pet. for pilotage Avon River.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

A petition of pew-holders in the old Baptist meeting house in Amherst, was presented by Mr. Tupper and read, praying an act to enable them to dispose of such building. Pet. Baptist church, Amherst.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Tupper have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Leave for bill.

A petition of James Waters, an aged teacher, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying a grant of land in consideration of long educational services. Pet. of J. Waters.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.

- Pet. of John Doran. A petition of John Doran, of Windsor, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying compensation for injury to his property by the railway.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Pet. for buoys at Sydney, C. B. A petition of inhabitants of Sydney and North Sydney, in Cape Breton county, was presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, praying for the placing of buoys in Sydney harbor.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Nav. securities com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Pet. of W. Fife. A petition of William Fife, of Boulardrie Island, was presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, praying aid in erecting a grist mill.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.
- Com. on agriculture. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.
- Pet. of Rev. H. McLeod. A petition of the Reverend Hugh McLeod, of Sydney, Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, praying aid in rebuilding a grist mill which he had erected at his own expense, for the purpose of improving the condition of the people of Catalor and adjacent settlements, and which had been destroyed by an accidental fire.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.
- Com. on agriculture. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.
- Pet. of Wm. and A. Fitchett. A petition of William Fitchett, and Ann Fitchett, of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Tupper and read, praying compensation for land taken from them for the main road from Amherst to Sackville.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages.
- Road damage com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages.
- Pet. of Prothonotaries. A petition of John W. H. Rowley and others, was presented by Mr. Townsend and read, praying that prothonotaries may not be required to pay a portion of their fees into the provincial treasury.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Chambers, Mr. A. C. McDonald, and Mr. Townsend, to examine and report thereon.
- Select com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to Mr. Chambers, Mr. A. C. McDonald, and Mr. Townsend, to examine and report thereon.
- Pet. for breakwater, A petition of inhabitants of Green Cove, in the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Townsend, and read, praying aid in erecting a breakwater at that place.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Nav. securities com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Pet. for Way office. A petition of inhabitants of Chebogue, in Yarmouth county, was presented by Mr. Townsend and read, praying for the establishment of a way office at that village.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. of J. Creelman. A petition of John Creelman, of Stewiacke, was presented by the hon. the Attorney General, and read, praying for a grant of the value of province notes destroyed by fire.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Trade com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Pet. of W. A. Wilson. A petition of William A. Wilson, of Berlin Falls, in the state of New Hampshire, was presented by the hon. the Attorney General and read, praying an act to enable him to obtain a patent for a sawing and planing machine.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table, and that the hon. the Attorney General have leave to bring in a bill in accordance therewith.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that the hon. the Attorney General have leave to bring in a bill in accordance therewith.
- Pet. of A. S. Lyman. A petition of Azel Storrs Lyman, of the city of New York, was presented by the hon. Attorney General and read, praying legislation to enable him to obtain a patent.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table, and that the hon. Attorney General shall have leave to bring in a bill, in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that the hon. Attorney General shall have leave to bring in a bill, in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. of W. Campbell. A petition of William Campbell, of Tatamagouche, was presented by the hon. Attorney General and read, praying compensation for money lost in course of transmission by mail.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

A petition of John Canty, was presented by the hon. Financial Secretary and read, praying compensation for the loss of his mill, destroyed by fire produced by sparks from one of the railway engines. Pet. of John Canty.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of P. S. Burnham, postmaster at Windsor, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying for increase of salary. Pet. of P. S. Burnham.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.

A petition of the inhabitants of Musquodoboit, was presented by the hon. Financial Secretary and read, praying for the establishment of a post or way office. Pet. for Way office.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.

On motion of the hon. the Attorney General—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that some arrangement should be made by which the Journals of the House should be published at an early period after the rise of the House, and by which the public documents in the appendices to the Journals of both Houses may be required to be but once printed, and the Journals of both Houses be uniform in size. Resolution as to Journals and printing.

Resolved, That a conference be requested by committee with the Legislative Council to communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution and request their concurrence.

Ordered, That the Clerk do request such conference. Conference requested.

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

Friday, 16th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

A petition of inhabitants of Sydney, and Mira, in Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Bourinot, and read, complaining of the mails through Cape Breton being much neglected by the public authorities, and consequently unsafe, inconvenient and irregular, and praying the establishment of a steamer across the Strait of Canso, and several other improvements in the management of the mail service in that Island. Pet. as to Cape Breton mails.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the first district of Pictou, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald and read, praying to be reimbursed the expense of maintaining transient paupers. Pet. of Overseers, Pictou.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee. Relief com.

A petition of Charles Owen, of Georgetown, P. E. Island, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald and read, praying aid in continuing to keep up his packet between Georgetown and Pictou. Pet. of C. Owen.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

A petition of inhabitants of Pictou, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald and read, praying for the erection of a light house on Cape George. Pet. for Light House.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

A petition of Thomas Carmichael, an aged teacher, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald and read, praying a free grant of crown lands, in consideration of long continued educational services. Pet. of T. Carmichael.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Pictou county, were presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald and read, praying for the establishment of way offices. Pets. for Way offices, Pictou.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.

- Pet. of C. Boultenhouse. A petition of Christopher Boltzenhouse, of Sackville, New Brunswick, proprietor of the steamer Lord Seaforth, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald, and read, praying a grant to aid in maintaining steam navigation in the Strait of Northumberland.
- Nav. securities com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Pet. of G. McKay. A petition of George Mackay, of New Glasgow, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald, and read, praying the interference of the House in respect of a disputed claim to work a coal mine under license from the crown land office.
- Crown property com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on crown property.
- Pet. for mail extension. Two petitions of inhabitants of Jordan River and of Ragged Islands, in Shelburne, were presented by the hon. Mr. Locke, and read, praying extension of mail communication.
- Post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. of J. Forbes. A petition of John Forbes, of North Sydney, was presented by Mr. Bourinot, and read, praying an increase of his salary as postmaster.
- Post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. of Overseers, Truro. A petition of the overseers of the poor for the township of Truro, was presented by Mr. A. Campbell, and read, praying reimbursement of the expense of maintaining sick Indians.
- Indian Com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.
- Election committee drawn. At one of the o'clock (being the time appointed for considering the petition of Shubael B. Dimock and others, and of William Faulkner and others, against the election and return of Mr. Churchill, one of the sitting Members for the northern district of Hants) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent, and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House, and he having returned and reported that he had so done, the house was counted, and fifty members being present (besides Mr. Speaker and Mr. Churchill the sitting Member); and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes having been taken, and the sitting Member and the Counsel for the petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration the petition complaining of an undue election for the northern division of the county of Hants was read; whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of Ezra Churchill, esquire, the sitting Member for such division, in the manuer prescribed by such chapter, when the following names of fifteen persons present, and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in such chapter were drawn, namely: Mr. Tobin, Mr. H. McDonald, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Martell, Mr. A. C. McDonald, Mr. Esson, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Wade, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bailey, Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Tupper; and thereupon the doors of the House were unlocked, and lists of the fifteen Members were given to each party, who then retired with the Clerk-assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to law.
- Committee struck and sworn. The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day, in regard to the election of Ezra Churchill, esquire, for the northern division of Hants, had been reduced according to law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the Members so delivered in being read, were as follows, viz: Mr. Tobin, Mr. Martell, Mr. Esson, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Townsend, who thereupon, were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House "well and truly to try the merits of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."

Ordered, That the committee so formed do meet on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of

of March instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the committee room of this House, usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of Ezra Churchill, esquire, for the northern division of Hants.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, further reported from the committee appointed to select lists of standing committees, the following list of a committee to examine and report upon petitions and claims for railway damages, extra services, and other matters connected with the provincial railway, viz :—

Railway committee reported,

Hon. Provincial Secretary,
 “ President of Council,
 Mr. Henry,
 Hon. Attorney General,
 Mr. Tobin,
 “ Killam,
 Hon. Mr. Locke.

Ordered, That such list be agreed to, and that the members therein named do constitute a committee to examine and report upon matters connected with the provincial railway.

And agreed to.

At three of the clock—

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that the petitioners against the return of Charles F. Harrington, esquire, one of the sitting members for the county of Richmond, had not entered into a recognizance in respect to such petition according to the directions of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes.

Speaker reports recognizance not filed,

Ordered, That the order made on the eighth day of February last, for the taking into consideration the petitions complaining of an undue election for the county of Richmond, be discharged.

And order of day discharged.

The hon. the President of Council moved the following resolution :—

Whereas, it has been officially announced by his Excellency the Governor General, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit Canada during the ensuing summer.

Resolution as to visit of Prince of Wales.

And whereas, Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Nova Scotia would embrace with the liveliest satisfaction the opportunity of seeing his Royal Highness, of evincing to him how completely his Royal Parent reigns in their hearts, and of shewing the happy combination which exists in this province of perfect freedom and devoted loyalty.

Therefore resolved unanimously, That a select committee be appointed to draw up an Address to her Majesty the Queen, respectfully requesting that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales may be permitted to extend his visit to Nova Scotia.

Resolved, That a conference be asked with the Legislative Council, and the Council be requested to join with this House in such address.

Conference with Council requested.

Which resolution being seconded by the hon. Mr. Johnston, was unanimously agreed to by the House.

Unanimously agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do request such conference.

A message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton.

Message.

Mr. Speaker,—

The Council agree to the conference desired by this honorable House, on the general state of the province, and the committee of the Council are now ready to meet the committee of this House.

Council agree to conference.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Ordered, That the hon. President of Council, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and the hon. Provincial Secretary, be a committee to manage such conference.

Managers appointed.

So they went to the conference.

Conference held.

- Managers report. And being returned.
The hon. President of Council reported that the managers had been at the conference and had complied with the instructions of the house.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton.
Mr. Speaker,
- Further conference desired. The Council desire a further conference with this honorable House by committee, on the general state of the province.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- House agree. On motion of the hon. President of Council,
Resolved, That this House do agree to the further conference desired by the Council.
- Managers appointed. *Ordered*, That the committee who managed the last conference do manage this conference.
Ordered, That the Clerk do acquaint the Council that this House agree to the further conference desired by the Council, and that the committee of this House are now ready to meet the committee of the Council upon such conference.
- Conference hold. So the managers went to the conference,
And being returned—
- Managers report resolution. The hon. the President of Council reported that the managers had been at the conference, and that the committee of the Council had communicated to the committee of this House, copies in writing of three resolutions of the Council which he read in his place and then delivered in at the Clerk's table, where they were again read as follow, viz :—
- Council's resolutions. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
16th March, 1860. }
Resolved unanimously, That this House will join the House of Assembly in an address to her Majesty the Queen, respectfully requesting that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales may be permitted to visit Nova Scotia, as well as Canada, during the ensuing summer.
Resolved, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Dickey, be a committee of this House to join a committee of the House of Assembly in preparing the said address.
Resolved, That a further conference be desired with the House of Assembly by committee on the general state of the province, and that the committee of this House do communicate the foregoing resolutions to the committee of the House of Assembly.
- JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, C. L. C.
- Committee appointed to prepare address. *Ordered*, That the copies of resolutions do lie on the table.
Ordered, That the committee who managed the conference be a committee to join the committee of the Council in preparing such address, and that the Clerk do acquaint the Council therewith.
- Roman Catholic corporation bill. Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to authorize the Roman Catholic corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands : and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
- Horton Church petition. A petition of the third Baptist church at Horton, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying for an act to incorporate the trustees of the third Baptist church at Horton in that county.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Brown have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
And thereupon
- Bill presented. Mr. Brown, pursuant to such leave given, brought in a bill to incorporate the trustees of the third Baptist church at Horton, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the trustees of Saint Andrew's church in Middle Musquodoboit; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Musquodoboit church bill.

The hon. the President of the Council moved that the House do come to the following resolution:—

Resolution as to coinage.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of importing silver coins in the form of double and single florins, and bronze or copper coins in the form of cents and half cents, for circulation in this province, and the changes in the law that may have been rendered necessary by the introduction into the public departments of the decimal system of accounting, or may now be thought advisable, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Which resolution being seconded, and a debate arising thereon;

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

Debate adjourned.

A petition of inhabitants of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, praying aid to a breakwater at Porter's Point.

Pet. for breakwater, Cornwallis,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Nav. securities com.

A petition from W. A. C. Randall, of Bridgewater, was presented by the honorable Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for compensation for medical services to a sick Indian.

Petition of Dr. Randall.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Indian committee.

A petition from George S. Brown and others, inhabitants of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Townsend, and read, praying for aid in completing a canal from High Head Lake to the Bay of Fundy.

Petition of Geo. S. Brown and others.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Nav. securities com.

A petition of inhabitants of Sky Glen in the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Blanchard, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office.

Pet. for Way office.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Post office com.

A petition of Lewis Murray, of the county of Inverness, teacher, was presented by Mr. Blanchard, and read, praying to be allowed certain remuneration claimed from the school commissioners of the said county.

Pet. of L. Murray.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.

Education com.

A petition of Walter Lawrence of Cheticamp, in the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Blanchard, and read, praying remuneration for services as an officer for the protection of the revenue.

Pet. of W. Lawrence.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.

Trade committee.

A petition of Josiah Embree, ferryman between Ship Harbor and Port Mulgrave, was presented by Mr. Blanchard, and read, praying compensation for services as ferryman for the year 1858.

Pet. of J. Embree.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Nav. securities com.

A petition from the Baptist Education Society was presented by the honorable Mr. Johnston, and read, praying continuance of support to their seminary at Horton. Also a return of the state of the institution for 1859.

Pet. of Baptist Education Society.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.

Education com.

A petition of James W. Pratt, of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred by him in defending a suit brought against him in performing his duty as commissioner of roads.

Pet. of J. W. Pratt.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages.

Road damage com.

A petition of Donald MacInnes, of Inverness, was presented by Mr. H. McDonald, and

Pet. of D. MacInnes.

and read, praying aid to support himself in consideration for his services as a soldier in the British army.

Relief committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on relief.

Pet. of J. Taylor.

A petition of John Taylor, of Halifax, merchant, was presented by Mr. Shannon, and read, praying for return of light duties under the circumstances mentioned in his petition.

Trade committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.

Pet. of D. McGrath.

A petition of Dennis McGrath, of Plymouth, in the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam and read, praying a free grant of land allowed to aged school teachers.

Education com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.

Pet. from Tusket.

A petition from the inhabitants of Tusket and Argyle, in the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam and read, praying amendment of the laws to regulate the river fisheries.

Fishery committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries.

Pets. for Way offices.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Grand Dique, and Isle Madame, in the county of Richmond, were presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying for the establishment of way offices.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on the post office.

Pet. for mail extension.

A petition of inhabitants of Grand River and L'Ardoise, in Richmond county, was presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying an extension of mail communication.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Petition of Overseers, Barrington.

A petition of the overseers of the poor of district No. 1, Barrington, was presented by Mr. Robertson, and read, praying reimbursement of the expense of maintaining a transient idiot pauper.

Relief committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.

Pet. for mail extension.

A petition of inhabitants of Cape Island, in the township of Barrington, was presented by Mr. Robertson, and read, praying for increased mail accommodation.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Pet. of G. Merry and others.

A petition of George Merry was presented by Mr. Lewis Smith, and read, and a petition of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Longley, and read, such petitions severally praying the House to continue the grant to enable the said George Merry to keep a house of entertainment for travellers, on the road from Nictaux to Liverpool.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Pet. as to roads.

A petition of inhabitants of Queens' and Annapolis counties, was presented by Mr. Lewis Smith and read, praying for legislation to improve the system of making and repairing roads.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Pet. of Dr. Murray.

A petition of Doctor George Murray, of New Glasgow, was presented by Mr. McKenzie and read, praying compensation for medical services to sick Indians.

Indian committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on Indians affairs.

Pet. from Aylesford.

A petition of inhabitants of Aylesford, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, praying for a change of mail route.

Post office committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

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

Saturday, 17th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, the poll books used in the late election for Queen's county, transmitted to him by the Sheriff of that county.

Queen's county poll book presented,

Ordered, That so much of the poll books as refers to the election of John Campbell, esquire, for Queen's county, be referred to the committee appointed to try the merits of that election, upon the petition of Silvanus Morton.

And referred to election committee.

Ordered, That the petitions of Charles Allison and R. Kempton, and others, complaining of an undue election and return of Lewis Smith, esquire, the sitting member for the north division of Queen's, be referred to the select committee sworn to determine the merits of such election.

North Queen's election petition ref'd.

Ordered, That the petition of Silvanus Morton, complaining of an undue election and return of John Campbell, esquire, one of the sitting members for Queen's county, be referred to the committee sworn to determine the merits of such election.

Queen's Co. election petition referred.

Ordered, That the petitions of Abner Fulton and others, and John Wier and others, complaining of an undue election and return of A. W. McLelan, esquire, one of the sitting members for the north division of Colchester, be referred to the select committee sworn to determine the merits of such election.

N. Colchester election petition referred.

Ordered, That the petitions of Shubael B. Dimock and others, and of William Faulkner and others, complaining of an undue election and return of Ezra Churchill, esquire, one of the sitting members for the north division of Hants, be referred to the select committee sworn to determine the merits of such election.

Petition against Mr. Churchill referred.

Ordered, That the petition of Alexander McDonald and others, complaining of an undue election and return of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, one of the sitting members for Inverness, be referred to the select committee sworn to determine the merits of such election.

Petition against Mr. Blanchard referred.

Ordered, That the petition of Alexander Gillis and others, complaining of an undue election and return of P. Smyth, esquire, one of the sitting members for Inverness, be referred to the select committee sworn to determine the merits of such election.

Petition against Mr. P. Smyth referred.

Ordered, That the petition of C. J. Campbell and others, complaining of an undue election and return of Hugh Munro, esquire, one of the sitting members for Victoria, be referred to the select committee sworn to determine the merits of such election.

Petition against Mr. Munro referred.

At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petitions of Joseph Wilson and others, of Francis Parker and others, and of John T. Campbell and others, against the election and return of A. McNutt Cochran, esquire, one of the sitting Members for the northern division of Hants) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent, and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House; and he having returned and reported that he had so done, the house was counted, and fifty Members being present (besides Mr. Speaker and Mr. Cochran the sitting Member); and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes having been taken, and the sitting Member and counsel for the petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration the petitions complaining of an undue election for the northern division of the county of Hants, was read; whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of A. McNutt Cochran, esquire, one of the sitting Members for the northern division of Hants, in the manner prescribed by such chapter, when

Election com. for N. Hants drawn.

the following names of fifteen persons present, and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in such chapter, were drawn, viz.: Mr. Cowie, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Ross, Mr. Martell, Mr. Robichau, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Heffernan, hon. Mr. Locke, hon. Mr. Young, Mr. A. C. McDonald, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Shannon, and Mr. Pryor; and thereupon the doors of the House were unlocked, and lists of the fifteen Members were given to each party, who then retired with the Clerk-assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to law.

Committee struck and sworn.

The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day, in regard to the election of A. McNutt Cochran, esquire, for the northern division of Hants, had been reduced according to law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the Members so delivered in being read, were as follows, viz: Mr. Martell, Mr. Robichau, Mr. Townsend, hon. Mr. Locke, hon. Mr. Young, Mr. A. C. McDonald, and Mr. Bailey, who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House, "well and truly to try the merits of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."

Time and place of meeting.

Ordered, That the committee so formed do meet on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of March instant, at twelve o'clock, noon, in the committee room of this House, usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of A. McNutt Cochran, esquire, for the northern division of the county of Hants.

Petition referred.

Ordered, That the petitions of Joseph Wilson and others, Francis Parker and others, and John T. Campbell and others, complaining of an undue return and election of the said A. McNutt Cochran, esquire, be referred to such committee.

Railway accounts presented.

The honorable the Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the Receiver General's account current with the Provincial Railway during the years ending 31st December, 1858 and 1859.

(See Appendix—Public Accounts.)

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on public accounts.

Naturalization bill.

Mr. Cochran, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to naturalize certain aliens; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Order of day.

The order of the day being read, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution respecting the appointment of a committee on the subject of the currency, moved yesterday; and the question being put thereon, the same was agreed to by the House.

Currency resolution agreed to.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of importing silver coins in the form of double and single florins, and bronze or copper coins in the form of cents and half cents, for circulation in this province; and the changes in the law that may have been rendered necessary by the introduction of the decimal system of accounting, or may now be thought advisable; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Committee on currency.

Ordered, That the hon. President of the Council, Mr. Henry, Mr. Killam, Mr. McLelan, and Mr. Cochran, be a committee for such purpose.

Pet. of inhabitants of Bridgewater.

A petition of inhabitants of Bridgewater, was presented by Mr. Moseley and read, praying for the extension to that village of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes.

Leave for bill.

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

Bill presented.

And accordingly, Mr. Moseley, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and fire-wards"; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr.

- Mr. McFarlane, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting house at Amherst, to sell the same; and such bill was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Baptist church, Amherst, bill.
- Mr. P. Smyth, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill relating to the sessions for the county of Inverness; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Inverness sessions bill.
- Mr. P. Smyth, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries"; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Juries bill.
- A petition of inhabitants of Lequille, in Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying the establishment of a way office. Pet. for way office.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.
- On motion, *resolved*, that a select committee be appointed to examine and report upon the petitions presented to the House respecting patents for useful inventions. Patent law committee.
Ordered, That Mr. Blanchard, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and hon. Mr. Wier, be a committee for such purpose.
- And thereupon,
 A petition of Samuel J. W. Barry of New York, was presented by the hon. Mr. Locke and read, praying an alteration in the patent laws. Pet. of S. J. W. Barry referred.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the above mentioned committee on the patent laws.
- A petition of Doctor Creed, of Amherst, was presented by the hon. the President of Council and read, praying compensation for medical services to sick Indians. Pet. of Dr. Creed.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Indian committee.
- A petition of inhabitants of Little Arichat, was presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying that that port may be made a port of entry and clearance. Petition from Little Arichat.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Trade committee.
- A petition of Nicholas S. Fulmor, medical practitioner, of Apple River, Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Tupner, and read, praying remuneration for surgical services rendered to a transient pauper. Pet. of N. S. Fulmor.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee. Relief committee.
- The undermentioned petitions were severally presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald, and read, viz :—
 A petition of the commissioners of schools for the north and south divisions of Pictou, praying an increased school grant to that county. Pet. of school boards, Pictou,
 Also a petition of the trustees of the Pictou academy, praying for a continued grant to that institution.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.
- A petition of Martin I. Wilkins, esquire, of Pictou, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald, and read, praying increased remuneration as one of the commissioners for revising the laws. Pet. of M. I. Wilkins, Esq.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- A petition of inhabitants of Cape Negro, was presented by Mr. Coffin and read, praying that buoys may be placed in the harbor at that place. Pet. for buoys at Cape Negro.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of the ladies' managers of the infant school at Halifax, was presented by Mr. Pryor and read, praying continued aid to that institution. Pet. managers of infant school.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.

- Pet. of W. Compton. A petition of William Compton, printer to the House of Assembly, was presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying compensation for loss sustained by him in the performance of his contract, owing to the late adjournment of the House from 9th February to 12th March instant.
- Printing committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on printing and reporting.
- Pet. of W. Fenerty. A petition of Winkworth Fenerty, of Sackville, N. S., was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying compensation for materials taken from his property for railway purposes.
- Railway committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the railway.
- Pet. of John Young. A petition of John Young, of Lingan, C. B., was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, complaining of injustice done to him in improperly granting to another person a license to work a coal mine for which he had made the first application, and praying redress.
- Crown property com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on crown property.
- Pet. respecting steam navigation. A petition of inhabitants of Pictou, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying that efficient means may be provided for promoting steam navigation between Pictou and neighboring ports.
- Nav. securities com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Pet. for Church Point pier. A petition of inhabitants of the township of Clare, was presented by Mr. Robichau and read, praying aid in completing the breakwater at Church Point.
- Nav. securities com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Pet. for aid to ferry. A petition of the ferrymen at Petite Passage, Digby Neck, was presented by Mr. Robichau and read, praying for increased remuneration.
- Pet. for aid to Cape Cove aboiteau. Also, a petition of inhabitants of Clare, praying aid for an aboiteau at Cape Cove.
- Nav. securities com. *Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Pet. of H. P. Hill. A petition of Henry P. Hill, Postmaster at Antigonishe, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying for an increase of salary.
- Post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. for mail extension. A petition of inhabitants of Antigonishe Harbor, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying increased mail communication.
- Post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. for road damage. A petition of Tuisaint Decoast and others, of Tracadie, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying compensation for injury done to their property by an alteration of the highway.
- Road damage com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages.
- Pet. of Grand Jury, Lunenburg. A petition of the Grand Jury of the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Moseley and read, praying that grand jurors may be allowed travelling fees in attending the supreme court.
- Law committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the law committee.
- Pet. of Jas Moore. A petition of James Moore, of New Germany, was presented by Mr. Moseley and read, praying compensation in consequence of a grant of crown land having been improperly refused to him by the crown land department.
- Crown property com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on crown property.
- Pet. of C. McDonald. A petition of Colin McDonald, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying a grant to aid him in erecting a grist mill.
- Com. on agriculture. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.
- Pet. of C. McMillan. A petition of C. McMillan, an aged teacher, of Lake Ainsley, was presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, praying a free grant of crown land.
- Education com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.

- A petition of inhabitants of Lower Granville, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston and read, praying for the erection of a ferry slip at Victoria Beach. Pet. for ferry slip.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of inhabitants of Cape Breton county was presented by the hon. the President of Council, praying for the division of that county for the purposes of representation, and also for increased representation; and Pets. respecting representation in C. B. county.
 Three petitions from inhabitants of Cape Breton county were presented by Mr. Bourinot, and read, praying that such county may not be divided for purposes of representation, and also praying for increased representation.
Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.
- The undermentioned petitions, were presented by Mr. Munro, and read, viz:— Petitions referred to com. on agriculture.
 Three petitions of inhabitants of Boularderie and other districts in Cape Breton, praying aid in obtaining the re-erection of a grist mill at Mira, in the county of Cape Breton, which had been erected for the purpose of improving the condition of the surrounding inhabitants at a large expense, and which was destroyed by an accidental fire. Mira grist mill.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.
- Also a petition of Donald Ross, of Victoria, praying for a grant to aid in educating three blind children. Pet. of A. Ross.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on humane institutions.
- Also, a petition of Thomas Battersby, praying for increase of salary for carrying the mail between Sydney and Grand River. Pet. of T. Battersby.
 Also, a petition of inhabitants of Big Baddeck, praying for the establishment of a way office in that district. Pet. for Way offices at Baddeck,
 Also, a petition of inhabitants of Baddeck Forks, praying for the establishment of a way office. Baddeck Forks,
 Also, a petition of inhabitants of Cape North, Victoria, praying for change in the situation of the way office in that vicinity. And Cape North,
Ordered, That the four foregoing petitions be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.
- Also, a petition of the ferryman of Big Harbor, Victoria, praying for compensation for ferrying the mails at that place. Petitions for ferries.
 Also, a petition of D. McMillan, ferryman at the Strait of Canso, for an increase of salary.
Ordered, That the two last mentioned petitions be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of William Lawson, school teacher in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Bailey, and read, praying for the usual grant of land allowed to aged school teachers. Pet. of W. Lawson.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.
- A petition of inhabitants of Lahave, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Bailey, and read, praying for increase of mail communication. Pet. for mail extension,
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.
- A petition of inhabitants of Blandford in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Bailey and read, praying the erection of a light house on Ironbound Island. Pet. for light house.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- The undermentioned petitions were presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, viz:— Pet. for church incorporation.
 A petition of the trustees of the Free Church congregation of Grand River.
 A petition of trustees of the Free Church, Loch Lomond.
 Such petitions severally praying for acts of incorporation.

Leave for bill.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table, and that Mr. Harrington have leave to bring in bills in accordance with the prayer of such petitions respectively.

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

Monday, 19th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Sundry petitions, &c.
referred, viz :

From McLellan's
brook.

Ordered, That the petition of the inhabitants of McLellan's Brook, presented on the ninth of February last, be referred to the committee on the post office.

E. Billing & Co., and
Mignowitz & Co.

Ordered, That the petition of E. Billing, jr. & Co., and of Mignowitz & Co., presented on the ninth day of February last, be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.

R. McLellan,

Ordered, That the petition of Ronald McLellan, presented on the ninth day of February last, be referred to the committee on crown property.

Bauld and others.

Ordered, That the petition of William Bauld and others, presented on the fourteenth day of March instant, be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.

Ordered, That the following petitions, viz.:—

J. McDonald,

The petition of James McDonald,

J. Doran,

The petition of John Doran, and

J. Canty.

The petition of John Canty,

Severally presented on the fourteenth day of March instant, be referred to the committee on the railway.

W. A. Wilson,

Ordered, That the petition of William A. Wilson, and the petition of A. S. Lyman, presented on the fifteenth day of March instant, be referred to the committee on the patent laws.

A. S. Lyman,

Printing contract.

Ordered, That the contract for printing for the House of Assembly, presented on the eighth day of February last, be referred to the committee on printing and reporting.

Report of Board of
Works,

Ordered, That so much of the report of the Chairman of the Board of Works, presented on the thirteenth day of March instant, as relate to the provincial penitentiary, be referred to the committee on that subject; that so much thereof as relates to the hospital for the insane, be referred to the committee on humane institutions; and that so much thereof as relates to light houses and other works for the security of navigation, be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Penitentiary report.

Ordered, That the report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, presented on the thirteenth day of March instant, be referred to the committee on the penitentiary.

Lighthouse papers.

Ordered, That the report of the Superintendent of Light Houses, and the correspondence with the Governor of Prince Edward Island on the subject of light houses, presented on the thirteenth day of March instant, be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Report of Postmaster
General.

Ordered, That the report of the Postmaster General, with the statements connected therewith, presented on the twelfth day of March instant, be referred to the committee on the post office.

Intercolonial trade.

Ordered, That the correspondence on the subject of Inter-colonial trade, presented on the twelfth day of March instant, be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, presented on the twelfth day of March instant, be referred to the committee on crown property. Crown land report.

Ordered, That the report of the Commissioners of the Railways, presented on the twelfth day of March ; Railway papers.

Also the following documents presented on the fifteenth day of March last, viz :—

Return respecting publication of statements of railway receipts.

Report upon the surveys of the Pictou line of railway, and

Statement of accounts and claims of D. Cameron,

Be referred to the committee on railways.

Ordered, That the reports of the Commissioners and Medical Superintendent of the hospital for the insane presented on the fifteenth day of March instant, be referred to the committee on humane institutions. Insane hospital returns.

Ordered, That the petition of Martin I Wilkins, presented yesterday, be referred to Mr. A. C. McDonald, Mr. Wade, and Mr. Ross, to examine and report thereon. Pet. of M. I. Wilkins, select com.

A petition of members of Fuller Lodge, No. 5, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, located at the Albion Mines, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald, and read, praying for an act of incorporation. Pet. for incorporation of Odd Fellows.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. McDonald have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Leave for bill.

And thereupon Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate Fuller Lodge, No. 5, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Bill presented.

A petition of the board of school commissioners for the rural districts of the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying that the grant of school monies for that district may not be diminished. Pet. of school commissioners.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.

A petition of inhabitants of North Road, St. Margaret's Bay, was presented by Mr. Shannon, and read, praying a change of mail route. Pet. for change of mail route.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.

A petition of John Peck and others of the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Caldwell, and read, praying compensation for rescuing the crew of the schooner Forrest, wrecked at the entrance of Little Bras d'Or in September last. Pet. of J. Peck and others.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee. Relief committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Mount Thom was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office. Pet. for Way office, Mount Thom.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.

A petition of inhabitants of Queen's county, was presented by Mr. J. Campbell, and read, praying a grant to aid in clearing out Port Medway river. Pet. for grant to clear Medway river,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

A petition of Philip Gallienne, master of the schooner "Favorite," of Jersey, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald and read, setting forth that petitioner being on a voyage from Lisbon to Gaspè in November last, he was delayed in consequence of his having rescued a crew of a vessel belonging to this province, and having landed them at Arichat, until the season was so far advanced that he lost his voyage, and was obliged to winter in the port of Pictou, and was thereby put to great expense and loss ; and that one of the crew was permanently injured by being frost bitten, and that the mate and petitioner had risked their lives in saving such crew ; and praying that the owners of such schooner Favorite may be indemnified, and the actual expense

pense incurred by petitioner repaid him, and that the mate may be rewarded for his gallant and humane exertions.

Relief committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.

Pet. of inhabitants of Caledonia.

A petition of inhabitants of Caledonia, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying that such district may be annexed to the district of St. Mary's, in the county of Guysborough.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Cape Breton election petition considered.

At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petition of Hugh Ferguson and others, against the election and return of Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot, esquires, for the county of Cape Breton) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent, and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House; who having reported that he had done so, the House was counted, and forty-nine Members being present, (exclusive of Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Bourinot, the sitting Members); and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, "of controverted elections," having been taken, and the sitting Members and Counsel for petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration such petition complaining of an undue election for the county of Cape Breton, was read; whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot, esquires, the sitting Members for the county of Cape Breton, when the following names of fifteen persons present, (and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in such chapter) were drawn, viz: Mr. Wade, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. McKenzie, Hon. Mr. Locke, Mr. Grant, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. McKinnon; and thereupon lists of the fifteen Members were given to the Counsel for the petitioners and to the sitting Members, who then withdrew with the Clerk-assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to said chapter, and then the doors of the House were unlocked.

Committee struck and sworn.

The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day in regard to the election of Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot, esquires, for the county of Cape Breton, had been reduced according to law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the seven Members so delivered in being read, are as follow, viz: Mr. Townsend, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Grant, Mr. Shannon, and Mr. McKinnon; who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House "well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."

Time of meeting appointed.

Ordered, That the committee so formed do meet on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of March next, at two of the clock, p. m., in the committee room of this House, usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot, esquires, for the county of Cape Breton.

Petition referred.

Ordered, That the petition of Hugh Ferguson and others, complaining of an undue election and return of Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot, esquires, for the county of Cape Breton be referred to the said committee.

Resolution as to attack on Mr. Moseley.

On motion of Mr. Tupper,
Resolved, That this House request the Government to offer a reward of one hundred pounds to any person who will bring to justice the person or persons who assaulted on Saturday night last, Mr. Moseley, a member of this House.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, an Estimate of the expense of the civil government of the province for the year 1859; and the same was read by the clerk. Estimate presented.

(See Appendix—Estimate.)

On motion of the hon. Financial Secretary,—

Resolved, That a supply be granted to her Majesty. Supply granted.

Resolved, That the Estimate of the expenses of the civil government of the province be referred to the committee of supply. Estimate referred.

Ordered, That the House do, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a committee to consider of the supply granted to her Majesty. Order of day for supply.

A message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton. Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council agree to the conference desired by this honorable House by committee on the general state of the province, and the committee of the Council are now ready to meet the committee of this honorable House on such conference. Council agree to conference respecting printing journals.

Ordered, That the hon. Provincial Secretary, Mr. Bourinot, and Mr. McLelan be a committee to manage such conference. Managers appointed.

So the managers went to the conference,

Conference held.

And being returned—

The hon. the Provincial Secretary reported that the managers had been at the conference and had communicated to the committee of the council a copy of the resolutions relating to the printing of the Journals of the two Houses passed on Thursday the fifteenth day of March instant. Managers report.

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

Tuesday, 20th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that Edward Brown and others who petitioned this House on the eighth day of February last, complaining of an undue election and return of Henry Moseley, esquire, one of the sitting members for the county of Lunenburg, had not entered into a sufficient recognizance, in respect of such petition, according to the provisions of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes "of controverted elections." Election recognizances not filed.

Ordered, That the order made on the eighth day of February last, for taking such petition into consideration be discharged. Order of day discharged.

The hon. the President of Council, reported from the committee on the currency, and he read the report in his place and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read. Report of currency com.

(See Appendix—Currency.)

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapters 5 and 7 of the Revised Statutes; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Election law bill.

Mr. Pryor, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House:

A bill to authorize the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax. Halifax bills, viz:
Constables.

A bill respecting timber, lumber, boards, plank, shingles, and laths, in the city of Halifax, and Timber and lumber.

A bill respecting assessments in the city of Halifax. Assessments.

And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

- Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House :
- Ancient lights and Market slip building. A bill respecting ancient lights, and A bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds, and to erect new buildings therewith near the market slip.
And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Knox's church bill. Mr. Munro, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act to incorporate the trustees of Knox's Free Church at Baddeck, in the county of Victoria ; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Hawkesburyport petition. A petition of inhabitants of Ship Harbor in the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Blanchard, and read, praying that that village may be named Port Hawkesbury, and that a portion of the common belonging to the town may be sold for building purposes.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Blanchard have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
And thereupon—
- Bill presented. Mr. Blanchard, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness ; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
- Sons of temperance. Mr. Heffernan, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Chedabucto division of the order of the sons of temperance ; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. of J. F. Fuller. A petition of John F. Fuller, of Arichat, was presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, praying to be reimbursed the expense of maintaining an insane person, acquitted of arson on the ground of insanity, and confined by order of a judge, pursuant to law.
- Relief committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.
- Pet. from Inverness. A petition of inhabitants of the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, praying aid towards the erection of an oat mill.
- Com. on agriculture. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.
- Annapolis school moneys. A petition of inhabitants of the town of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying a larger allowance of grammar school moneys in that school district.
- Education com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Overseers, Annapolis. A petition of overseers of the poor for district No. 1 of the township of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying reimbursement of the expense of maintaining a transient pauper.
- Relief committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.
- Pet. of G. Bingay. A petition of George Bingay, esquire, of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Townsend and read, praying compensation for services as an Adjutant of militia.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Pet. for Way office. A petition of the inhabitants of Stewiacke, was presented by the hon. the Attorney General and read, praying for the establishment of a way office.
- Post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. of S. Creelman. A petition of Samuel Creelman, esquire, executor of Thomas Gourley, deceased, was presented by the hon. the Attorney General and read, praying a grant to the widow and children of the said Thomas Gourley, in consideration of loss and injury sustained by him from a riot on the railway in 1856.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of Gay's River, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying for the establishment of a way office. Pet. from Gay's River.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.

A petition of inhabitants of Sackville, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying for the passing of a law to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for certain purposes. Pet. for liquor law

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam and read, praying aid in erecting a breakwater at Cranberry Head Cove. Pet. for breakwater.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

Five petitions of the inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, were presented by the hon. President of Council and read, praying for a division of that county for purposes of representation, and for increased representation. Pets. from C. Breton.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

A petition of the Justices of the Sessions of the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying to be relieved from further local taxation for railway purposes beyond providing for payment for the right of way. Petition of Halifax sessions.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on railways. Railway committee.

Ordered, That the report of Thomas B. Akins, esquire, Commissioner for compiling and preserving the ancient records of the province, be referred to the hon. Provincial Secretary, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Shannon, to examine and report thereon. Report of Record Commissioner ref. to sel. com.

On motion the House resolved itself into the committee of ways and means. Ways and means.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the consideration of business referred to them. Report progress.

The chairman also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of ways and means—to which the House agreed. Leave to sit again.

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

Wednesday, 21st March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

A petition of John Murphy, of Halifax, brushmaker, was presented by Mr. Pryor, and read, praying that hair and bristles used in his manufactory may be imported free of duty. Pet. of J. Murphy.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Trade committee.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Clare, was presented by Mr. C. Campbell, and read, praying aid in erecting a breakwater at Pleasant Cove. Pet for breakwater.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

Three petitions of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, were presented by the hon. President of Council, and read, praying for a division of that county for purposes of representation, and also for increased representation, and Petitions as to representation, C. Breton.

Three petitions of inhabitants of the same county, were presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, praying that such division may not be made, but that the representation of the county may be increased.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

- Petition of W. Brown. A petition of William Brown, of Africville, Halifax, was presented by Mr. Pryor, and read, praying compensation for his lands taken for railway purposes.
- Railway committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the railway.
- Petition of Dr. Kirby. A petition of Thomas Kirby, physician, of Argyle, was presented by Mr. Hatfield and read, praying compensation for medical services to paupers.
- Relief committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.
- Petition from Tusket. A petition of inhabitants of Tusket, was presented by Mr. Hatfield and read, praying for the erection of a beacon light and buoys at the mouth of Tusket river.
- Nav. securities com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Pet. from Newport. A petition of inhabitants of Newport, was presented by Mr. Chambers and read, praying increased mail communication.
- Post office committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. of J. F. Hutchinson. Two petitions from J. F. Hutchinson, postmaster at Kentville, and from inhabitants of Kentville, were severally presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying that said J. F. Hutchinson may be allowed an increase of salary.
- Post office com. *Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. of A. Patterson. A petition of Alexander Patterson, of Aylesford, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, praying a grant to aid him in procuring the education of a blind child at an institution in the United States.
- Humane institutions com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on humane institutions.
- Grand River church. Mr. Harrington, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House the following bills, viz :
A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Free Church at Grand River, in the county of Richmond ; and
- Loch Lomond church. A bill to incorporate the trustees of Loch Lomond Free Church, in the county of Richmond ;
And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- A. Wilson's patent. The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, the following bills, viz :
A bill to enable William A. Wilson to obtain letters patent ;
A. S. Lyman's patent. A bill to enable Azell Storrs Lyman to obtain letters patent ; and
Trusts and trustees. A bill relating to trusts and trustees.
And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Patent law. The hon. Mr. Johnston reported in part from the committee on the patent laws, by bill ; and thereupon delivered to the House,
A bill to extend the operation of chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, " of patents for useful inventions."
And such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. from New Annan. A petition of inhabitants of New Annan, was presented by Mr. Morrison, and read, praying for an act of incorporation for the New Annan Bell gift cemetery company.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table and that Mr. Morrison have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. of J. Cummings. A petition of John Cummings, an aged teacher, was presented by the hon. the Attorney General, and read, praying for a free grant of crown land.
- Education com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Pet. of A. Smith. A petition of Anthony Smith, of the West River of Pictou, was presented by Mr. A. McDonald, and read, praying for aid in erecting an oat kiln.
- Com. on agriculture. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.

- A petition of inhabitants of Melford, in the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. Heffernan, and read, praying that the Eastern mail to Guysborough by way of Musquodoboit, may be carried to Port Mulgrave, at the Strait of Canso. Pet. from Melford.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.
- A petition of inhabitants of McLellan's Mountain, in Pictou county, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald, and read, praying the establishment of a way office. Pet. for way office.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.
- A petition of R. Henderson was presented by Mr. J. McDonald, and read, praying aid in maintaining a house of entertainment on the road between New Glasgow and Antigonish. Pet. of R. Henderson.
- Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.
- A petition of Neal McQuarrie, was presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, praying reimbursement of the expense of maintaining a transient pauper. Pet. of N. McQuarrie.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the relief committee. Relief committee.
- A petition of Alexander Buchanan, of Horton, was presented by Mr. Brown and read, praying reimbursement of the expense of maintaining a transient pauper. Pet. of A. Buchanan.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the relief committee. Relief committee.
- A petition of inhabitants of Fraser's Point, Pictou, was presented by Mr. McKenzie and read, praying for the establishment of a ferry. Pet. from Fraser's Point.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of inhabitants of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Burgess and read, praying for the appointment of a collector of excise at the Givan wharf. Pet. from Givan wharf.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Trade committee.
- A petition of the Wallace agricultural society, was presented by Mr. McFarlane and read, praying the payment of a sum alleged to be due to the society out of the public funds. Pet. of agricultural society.
- Ordered* that the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture. Com. on agriculture.
- A petition of inhabitants of Digby county, praying for the erection of a light house at Boars Head, Pets. fm Digby, viz : Light house.
- Also, a petition of inhabitants of Digby, praying a grant to aid in improving the navigation of the Joggins River, Joggins River.
- Were severally presented by Mr. Wade and read.
- Ordered,* That the petitions be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of James E. Miner, of the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying aid in erecting an oat mill. Pet. of J. E. Miner.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture. Com. on agriculture.
- A petition of E. G. Firbur, of New York, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying the passing of an act to enable him to obtain a patent. Pet. of E. G. Firbur.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on the patent law. Patent law com.
- A petition of the inhabitants of the Three Mile Plains, near Windsor, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying compensation for the loss of their school house, of which they had been deprived by the railway being constructed in its immediate vicinity. Pet. from three mile plains.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on the railway. Railway committee.
- At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petitions of William C. Whitman, Israel Longley and William H. Ray, against the election and return of the hon. J. W. Johnston, Moses Shaw, and Avar Longley, esquires, the sitting Members for the county of Annapolis,) the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to go to the places adjacent Annapolis election com. drawn.
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cent and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House ; and he having returned and reported that he had so done, the House was counted, and fifty Members being present, exclusive of Mr. Speaker and the sitting Members petitioned against ; and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes having been taken, and the sitting Members and William H. Ray, esquire, one of the petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day being read for taking into consideration the petitions complaining of an undue election for the county of Annapolis, the house proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of the hon. J. W. Johnston, Moses Shaw, and Avar Longley, esquires, the sitting members for the county of Annapolis, in the manner prescribed by such chapter, when the following names of fifteen persons present, and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in such chapter, were drawn, viz: Mr. Killam, Mr. A. C. McDonald, hon. Mr. Locke, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Townsend, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. Wade, Mr. H. McDonald, Mr. Robichau, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Hatfield ; and thereupon the doors of the house were unlocked, and lists of the fifteen Members were given to each party, who then retired with the Clerk assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to law.

Committee struck and sworn.

The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day in regard to the election for the county of Annapolis, had been reduced according to law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom ; and the names of the Members so delivered in being read, are as follow, viz:—Mr. Killam, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Townsend, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. Robichau, and Mr. Hatfield, who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House, “ well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence.”

Time and place of meeting.

Ordered, That the committee so formed do meet on Friday, the thirtieth day of March instant, at ten of the clock, in the committee room of this House, usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of the hon. J. W. Johnston, Moses Shaw, and Avar Longley, esquires, for the county of Annapolis.

Petition referred.

Ordered, That the petition of William C. Whitman, Israel Longley, and William H. Ray, complaining of an undue election and return of the said hon. J. W. Johnston, Moses Shaw, and Avar Longley, esquires, be referred to such committee.

Papers presented, viz :

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents, viz :

Indian reserves commissioner's report.

1°. The report of the Commissioner appointed pursuant to the act of last session to make investigations concerning the Indian reserves.

(See Appendix—Indian Reserves.)

Indian committee.

Ordered, That the report be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Railway correspondence.

2°. Copies of correspondence between the late Provincial Secretary and the Chairman of the Railway Board, relating to the future organization of the department.

(See Appendix—Railway Correspondence.)

Railway committee.

Ordered, That the correspondence be referred to the committee on the railway.

Joint address reported.

The hon. the President of Council, from the joint committee appointed to prepare an Address to her Majesty requesting that the intended visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada may be extended to Nova Scotia, reported the Address agreed upon by such committee ; and he read the same in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

To

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, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the united expression of our loyal attachment to your royal person and government.

Having been informed that his Excellency the Governor General has announced to the Parliament of Canada, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit that province during the ensuing summer, we, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, humbly request that the visit of his Royal Highness may be extended to this province, where the memory of his illustrious grandfather is cherished with the fondest affection; and your Majesty's faithful subjects would embrace with the liveliest satisfaction the opportunity of seeing the heir apparent of the British crown, and of evincing to him how completely your Majesty reigns in the hearts of the people of this province, and of shewing the happy combination which it displays of free institutions with devoted loyalty.

And thereupon, the question being propounded from the chair that the address be agreed to, the same was unanimously agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

The hon. President of Council also, from the same committee, reported a joint Address to his Excellency the Governor, requesting him to transmit the foregoing Address to be laid at the foot of the throne; and he read such last mentioned Address in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows: Address to Governor reported.

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 JOINT ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have passed an Address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to permit his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit Nova Scotia as well as Canada during the ensuing summer, which Address the Legislative Council and House of Assembly respectfully pray your Excellency to forward to his Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

Resolved, That such address be agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

A message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton. Message.

Mr. Speaker,—

The Council desire a further conference with the House of Assembly by committee on the general state of the province. Conference with Council requested.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On motion of the honorable the Attorney General, House agree.

Resolved, That this House do agree to the further conference desired by the Council.

Ordered, That the hon. the Attorney General, the hon. the Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Tupper, be a committee to manage the conference. Managers appointed.

Ordered,

Conference held.

Ordered, That the Clerk do acquaint the Council that this House do agree to the further conference desired by the Council, and that the committee of this House are ready to meet the committee of the Council upon such conference.

So the managers went to the conference ;

And being returned,

Managers report Council's resolutions.

The hon. the Attorney General, reported that the managers had been to the conference, and that the committee of the Council had communicated to the committee of this House, copies in writing of three resolutions of the Council, which he read in his place, and then delivered in at the Clerk's table, were they were again read, and are as follow :—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
21st March, 1860. }

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the early printing of the Journals of this House, and by which the public documents in the appendices to the Journals of the Council and House of Assembly may be required to be printed but once, and by which the journals of both Houses may be uniform in size.

Resolved, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Dickey, be a committee for that purpose.

Resolved, That a further conference on the general state of the province, be desired with the House of Assembly by committee, and that the committee of this House do communicate to the committee of the House of Assembly the foregoing resolutions.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, C. L. C.

Ordered, That the resolutions do lie on the table.

Joint committee appointed.

Ordered, That the committee on printing and reporting be a committee to join the committee of the Council to examine and report upon the subject of the conference, and that the Clerk do acquaint the Council therewith.

Ways and means.

On motion the House resolved itself into the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the business referred to them.

The chairman also acquainted the House that the committee had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of ways and means, to which the House agreed.

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

Thursday, 22nd March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Bills presented, viz :
Salt Springs' savings bank.

Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Salt Springs savings bank, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Halifax bills, viz :

Mr. Lyor, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, the following bills, viz :—

Supply of water.

A bill to provide for the supply of water to the city of Halifax ;

Halifax water company.

A bill to enable the city of Halifax to purchase the property of the Halifax Water Company ;

A bill to regulate buildings in the city of Halifax.

Halifax buildings.

A bill for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax.

City hospital.

A bill relating to the police court in Halifax.

Halifax police.

And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

A petition of the members of the Baptist church at Long Island, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying for an act of incorporation; and

Petitions for bills.

A petition of proprietors of marsh lands in the township of Clare, was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying legislation to enable them to convert a highway into a pent road.

Ordered, That Mr. Wade have leave to bring in bills in accordance with the prayer of such petitions respectively;

Leave granted.

And thereupon,

Mr. Wade, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, the following bills, viz :

Bills presented, viz :

A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Baptist meeting house, at Long Island, in the county of Digby.

Long Island church.

A bill relating to Bartlett's River road, in the county of Digby.

Bartlett River road.

A bill to incorporate the Digby slate quarry company.

Digby slate quarry.

And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,

A bill to authorise the Halifax Water Company to transfer their property to the city of Halifax, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Halifax water company.

Mr. Harrington, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to authorize the completion of a line of road in the county of Richmond; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Richmond road.

Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Free Church congregation at Earl Town, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Earl town church

Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor"; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Dartmouth poor.

Mr. Munro, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill relating to electoral districts in the county of Victoria; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Victoria polling places.

Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax fire insurance company; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Halifax fire insurance company.

Mr. Caldwell, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

C. B. polling places.

Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Halifax yacht club; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Halifax yacht club.

At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petitions of Stephen H. Moore and others, Edward L. Brown and others, and John J. King and others, against the election and return of Mr. Webster, one of the sitting members for the southern division of Kings' county); the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent, and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the

South Kings election committee drawn.

business of the House; who having returned and reported that he had done so, the House was counted, and forty-seven Members being present, (exclusive of Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Webster the sitting Member); and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, "of controverted elections," having been taken, and the sitting Members and Counsel for petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration the petitions complaining of an undue election of Mr. Webster for the southern division of Kings' county, was read; whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of William B. Webster, esquire, one of the sitting members for the southern division of Kings' county, in the manner prescribed by the said chapter, when the following names of fifteen persons present, (and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in such chapter) were drawn, viz: Mr. Wade, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Grant, Mr. Moseley, Mr. Chambers, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Martell, Mr. Ross, hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Robichau, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Morrison, Mr. McFarlane, and Mr. Burgess; and thereupon lists of the fifteen Members so chosen by ballot, were given to the Counsel for the petitioners and to the sitting Members, who then withdrew with the Clerk-assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to said chapter, and then the doors of the House were unlocked.

- Committee struck and sworn.** The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day in regard to the election of William B. Webster, esquire, one of the sitting Members for the southern division of Kings' county had been reduced according to law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the seven Members so delivered in being read, are as follow, viz: Mr. Grant, Mr. Moseley, Mr. Martell, Mr. Robichau, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. McFarlane, and Mr. Burgess; who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House "well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."
- Time of meeting appointed.** *Ordered*, That the committee so formed do meet on Friday, the thirtieth day of March instant, at twelve of the clock, noon, in the committee room of this House, usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of William B. Webster, esquire, one of the sitting members for the southern division of King's county.
- Petitions referred.** *Ordered*, That the petitions of Stephen H. Moore and others, Edward L. Brown and others, and John J. King and others, complaining of an undue election and return of William B. Webster, esquire, one of the sitting members for the southern division of King's county, be referred to such committee.
- Time for petitions and bills extended.** On motion of Mr. Wade, *resolved*, that the time for the reception of private and local bills and petitions for money or relief, be extended until Saturday next the 24th day of March instant inclusive.
- Report of Inspector of Mines.** The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the report of the Inspector of Mines for the year ending 31st December, 1859, with appendices and plans annexed, and the same was read by the clerk.
- (See Appendix—Coal Mines.)
- Crown property com.** *Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee on crown property.
- Pet. of Yarmouth board of health.** A petition of the board of health at Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Townsend and read, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in taking care of a foreign seaman, afflicted with small-pox.
- Relief committee.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on relief.

- A petition of inhabitants of the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying aid to the breakwater at Griffin's cove, Pet. for breakwater.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- Four petitions of inhabitants of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, praying a change in the mail arrangements in that township. Pets. from Cornwallis
Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.
- A petition of inhabitants of Wilmot, was presented by the hon. Mr. Locke and read, praying a change in mail arrangements. Pet. from Wilmot
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.
- A petition of John Davison, of Hantsport, was presented by Mr. Churchill and read, praying a return of light duties overpaid. Pet. of J. Davison.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Trade com.
- A petition of inhabitants of Hantsport, was presented by Mr. Churchill and read, praying that buoys may be placed at the mouth of the Avon river. Pet. from Hantsport.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of Peter Moscoe was presented by Mr. Churchill and read, praying for the establishment of a ferry across the Avon River. Pet. from P. Moscoe.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of Joseph R. Hea, D.C.L., of Lower Horton, was presented by Mr. Brown and read, praying a grant in aid of his Academy at Lower Horton. Pet. of J. R. Hea.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.
- A petition of inhabitants of the district of St. Mary's, was presented by Mr. Hefernan and read, praying for the erection of a light house on Wedge Island. Pet. for light house.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of inhabitants of the district of St. Mary's, was presented by Mr. Hefernan, and read, praying for the appointment of a chief inspector of pickled fish for that district. Pet. from St. Mary's.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries. Fishery committee.
- A petition of inhabitants of Grand River, Richmond county, was presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying legislation to enforce the better observance of the Sabbath by fishermen and others. Pet. respecting sabbath observance.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- A petition of inhabitants of Saint Peters was presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying for the completion of the St. Peter's canal. Pet. for aid to St. Peter's canal.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- A petition of the proprietors of the steamer Eastern State, was presented by Mr. Killam and read, praying a grant to enable them to continue such steamer as a packet between Halifax, Yarmouth, and Boston. Pet. for aid to steamer Eastern State.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of overseers of the poor for the town of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam and read, praying for reimbursement of the expense of maintaining a transient pauper. Pet. of overseers, Yarmouth.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee. Relief committee.
- A petition of inhabitants of Granville, was presented by Mr. Longley and read, praying a grant to aid them in rebuilding a school house destroyed by fire. Pet. from Granville.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.

- Pet. from Goshen.** A petition of inhabitants of Goshen, St. Mary's, was presented by Mr. Heffernan and read, praying for an alteration of the line between St. Mary's and Eastern Guysborough.
- Leave for bill.** *Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Heffernan have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. for increased representation.** A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, praying for an increase of representation, and that the county may not be divided for purposes of representation.
- Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.
- Pet. respecting common at Clare.** A petition of inhabitants of Clare, was presented by Mr. Robichau and read, praying an act to enable them to sell the public common, consisting of five hundred acres of land, and invest the proceeds for public purposes.
- Leave for bill.** *Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Robichau have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. of overseers, Clare.** A petition of overseers of the poor for the township of Clare, was presented by Mr. Robichau and read, praying reimbursement of the expense of maintaining sick Indians.
- Indian committee.** *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.
- Pet. of A. McLean.** A petition of Alexander McLean and others, of Antigonishe, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying to be reimbursed expense incurred by them in defending an action of trespass brought against them for certain proceedings in relation to a road taken by them under the direction and authority of the sessions for the county.
- Road damage com.** *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages.
- Pet. of Allan Smith.** A petition of Allan Smith, of Arisaig, in Sydney county, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying payment of expenditure incurred in repairing Arisaig pier.
- Nav. securities com.** *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Pet. for mail extension.** A petition of inhabitants of the township of Barrington was presented by Mr. Robertson and read, praying for an extension of mail communication.
- Post office com.** *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. from Little Arichat.** A petition of the inhabitants of the town of Little Arichat was presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying that that port may be made a port of entry and clearance.
- Trade committee.** *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Pet. of Geo. Stailing.** A petition of George Stailing was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying increased remuneration for carrying the mails between Annapolis and Digby.
- Post office com.** *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. of W. Powell.** A petition of William Powell, of Pictou, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald, and read, praying compensation for extensive depredations on his lands by Indians.
- Indian committee.** *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.
- Pet. for liquor law.** A petition of inhabitants of the county of Digby was presented by Mr. C. Campbell, and read, praying for the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, except for certain purposes.
- Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.
- Pet. from Montagon.** A petition of inhabitants of Montagon, in the township of Clare, was presented by Mr. C. Campbell and read, complaining that Joseph A. Robichau, the teacher in that district, had been unlawfully prevented from obtaining his proportion of moneys from the school funds of the county, and praying redress.
- Education com.** *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on education.

- A petition of A. Heron, of Canada, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying aid in running the steamer Arabian between Quebec and Picton. Pet. of A. Heron.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of the trustees of the African school in Halifax, was presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying a grant in aid of that institution. Pet. for aid to African school.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.
- A petition of the directors of the institution for the deaf and dumb in Halifax, was presented by the hon. President of Council and read, praying for an increased grant to that institution. Pet. for aid to deaf and dumb institution.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on humane institutions. Humane institution com.
- A petition of Neil McLean, of Low point, in the county of Inverness, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying for a free grant of land in consideration of military services. Pet. of A. McLean.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on crown property. Crown property com.
- A petition of inhabitants of St. Margaret's Bay, was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying that the western portion of the county of Halifax may be set off as a separate electoral division. Pet. from St. Margaret's Bay.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- A petition of inhabitants of the counties of Annapolis and Digby, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying additional legislation to compel the inspection of pickled fish. Pet. relating to fish inspection.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries. Fishery committee.
- The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating objections to certain provisions in the act of last session, "to regulate customs duties"; and the same was read by the Clerk. Despatch respecting customs duties.
(See Appendix—Customs Duties.)
- Ordered,* That the despatch be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Trade committee.
- On motion, the House resolved itself into the committee of ways and means. Ways and means.
 Mr. Speaker left the chair.
 Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.
 Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the business referred to them. Committee report progress.
 The chairman also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of ways and means—to which the House agreed. Leave to sit again.
- Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

Friday, 23rd March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

- Pet. from French River
Post office com. A petition of inhabitants of French River, Pictou county, was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald and read, praying the establishment of a way office.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. for way office, Kings.
Post office com. A petition of inhabitants of King's county, was presented by Mr. Webster and read, praying for the establishment of a way office.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. for incorporation.
Leave for bill. A petition of the trustees of the reformed Presbyterian church at Goose River, in the county of Cumberland, was presented by the hon. President of Council and read, praying to be incorporated, and that their title to the real property of the congregation may be confirmed.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table, and that the hon. the President of Council have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. for aid to colored school.
Education com. A petition of colored inhabitants of Campbell road, near Halifax, was presented by Mr. Pryor and read, praying a grant to aid them in maintaining a school.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Pet. of H. Hyde and C. Archibald.
Post office com. A petition of Hiram Hyde and Charles B. Archibald, mail contractors, was presented by Mr. McLellan and read, praying payment for conveying the English and Canadian mails through Nova Scotia, in the year 1855.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. for way office.
Post office com. A petition of inhabitants of Upper Dike Village, Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, praying the establishment of a way office.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Pet. against lumber bill.
Two petitions of the inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg, were presented by Mr. Moseley and read, praying the House not to pass any bill altering the law relating to the surveying of lumber.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Pet. of Willis Foster.
Post office com. A petition of Willis Foster, of Aylesford, way office keeper, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, praying for an extension of mail accommodation.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Message.
A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,
- Council's bills, viz :
Partition. The council have passed bills entitled respectively,
Foreclosure. An act to amend chapter 139 of the Revised Statutes " of the partition of lands." An act to amend chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes " of the sale of lands under foreclosure of mortgages."
- Practice. An act to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes " of pleadings and practice in the supreme court," and
- Acadia College. An act to incorporate the associated alumni of Acadia college
To which bills they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Bills read twice. The four above mentioned engrossed bills from the Council were then severally read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
Ordered, That the Council's engrossed bills,
Partition, To amend chapter 139 of the Revised Statutes " of the partition of lands,"
Foreclosure, and To amend chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes " of the sale of lands under the foreclosure of mortgage," and

To amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court,"

Practice,

Be referred to the law committee.

Referred to law com. ;
and

Ordered, That the Council's bill to incorporate the associated alumni of Acadia college, be referred to the committee on private bills.

Acadia college to private bills com.

At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petition of Charles Hamilton and others, William H. Parker and others, and Edward G. Ross and others, against the election and return of Mr. Chipman, one of the sitting Members for the northern division of Kings' county) the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to go into the places adjacent and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House, who having reported that he had done so, the House was counted, and forty-seven Members being present, exclusive of Mr. Speaker and Mr. Chipman the sitting Member; and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, "of controverted elections," having been taken, and the sitting Member and counsel for the petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration the petitions complaining of an undue election for the northern division of Kings county was read; whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of Samuel Chipman, esquire, one of the sitting Members for the northern division of Kings, in the manner prescribed by said chapter, when the following names of fifteen persons present, (and not appearing to be under the disqualifications mentioned in said chapter,) were drawn—namely: Mr. Bailey, Mr. Killam, Mr. Martell, Hon. Mr. Locke, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. Cowie, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Heffernan, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Townsend, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Pryor, and Mr. Ross; and thereupon lists of the fifteen Members so chosen by ballot, were given to the counsel for the petitioners and the sitting Member, who then withdrew with the Clerk-assistant in order to reduce the same pursuant to said chapter, and the doors were then unlocked.

N. Kings election com.
drawn.

The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House, the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day in regard to the election of Samuel Chipman, esquire, one of the sitting members for the northern division of Kings county, had been reduced according to law by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the seven members so delivered in being read, are as follow, viz:—Mr. Martell, Mr. Cowie, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Heffernan, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. C. Campbell; who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House "well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."

Committee struck and sworn.

Ordered, That the committee so formed do meet on Saturday, the thirty-first day of March instant, at ten of the clock, in the committee room of this House, usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of Samuel Chipman, esquire, one of the sitting members for the northern division of Kings' county.

Time and place of meeting.

Ordered, That the petitions of Charles Hamilton and others, William H. Parker and others, and Edward G. Ross and others, complaining of an undue election and return of Samuel Chipman, esquire, be referred to such committee.

Petition referred.

Mr. Morrison, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the New Annan Bell gift cemetery company; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

New Annan bill.

The bill to amend chapters 5 and 7 of the Revised Statutes was read a second time.

Election oath bill referred to law com.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the law committee.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the report of the Superintendent of Education upon the condition

Documents presented, viz:

Report on agricultural societies.

tion of the agricultural societies, and upon the agriculture of the province generally, prepared under the authority of the resolution of this House passed last session; and and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix—Agriculture.)

Agriculture com.

Ordered, That the report be referred to the committee on agriculture.

Railway contractors' claims.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following papers, which were read by the Clerk, viz :

1°. The report of James Laurie, esquire, C. E., on the claims of D. Sutherland and Sons for extra work as railway contractors, on contract No. 7, main line.

2°. Mr. Laurie's report on claims of Creelman & Tupper and other railroad contractors.

3°. Mr. Laurie's report on claims of Donald Fraser for extra work on contract No. 6, main line.

4°. Mr. Laurie's report on claims of James McDonald, representing the late firm of Black, McDonald & Irons, for extra work on contract No. 5, main line.

Salaries of railway officials.

5°. A table of the present scale of wages and salaries to persons employed on the railway, with the proposed reductions therein, to take effect after the first day of April next, with correspondence relating thereto.

Railway com.

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on the railway, and that one hundred and fifty copies thereof be printed for the use of the House.

Order to print.

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

Saturday, 24th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Pet. from West River.

A petition of inhabitants of the West River of Pictou was presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald, and read, praying that the post office at the twelve mile house may not be removed from that locality.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Pet. for light house.

A petition of inhabitants of Walton, was presented by Mr. Cochran, and read, praying for the erection of a light house at the mouth of Walton river.

Nav. securities com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Pet. of H. Conlon.

A petition of Henry Conlon, mail courier of Walton, was presented by Mr. Cochran and read, praying for an allowance for extra services.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Pet. of Bishop of Arichat.

A petition of the Right Reverend Colin Francis MacKinnon, Bishop of Arichat, was presented by Mr. H. McDonald, and read, praying for power to sell certain lands vested in him as the Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of Arichat.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Pet. from King's Co.

A petition of inhabitants of King's county was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying that an increase of salary may be granted to the postmaster at Kentville.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Pet. of T. D. Henderson.

A petition of Thomas D. Henderson, postmaster at Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying an increase of salary.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Pet. from Digby.

A petition of inhabitants of Digby was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying a grant to aid in clearing out the western branch of Bear River.

Nav. securities com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Clare, was presented by Mr. Robichau and read, praying the House not to authorize the sale of the common lands belonging to the township.	Pet. from Clare.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition do lie on the table.	
A petition of inhabitants of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Bailey and read, praying for the erection of a beacon light at the mouth of Lunenburg harbor.	Pet. for beacon at Lunenburg.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.	Nav. securities com.
A petition of Stephen McPherson, was presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying allowance for services connected with the government works at St. Peter's canal.	Pet. of S. McPherson.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.	Nav. securities com.
A petition of Doctor Slayter, health officer of the port of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Pryor and read, praying compensation for his services in that capacity.	Pet. of Dr. Slayter.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.	Nav. securities com.
A petition of Catharine Frances Gore and others, was presented by Mr. Pryor and read, praying payment of interest alleged to be due to them on moneys allowed them as damages for lands taken for railway purposes.	Pet. of Mrs. Gore.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on railways.	Railway committee.
A petition of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying a grant to build a bridge across Bear River.	Pet. for bridge at Bear River.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition do lie on the table.	
Mr. P. Smyth, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to alter the bounds of certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness.	Bills presented, viz : Inverness Electoral Districts,
Mr. Pryor, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax, and	Halifax Sewers.
Mr. Tobin, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill respecting the qualification of candidates to serve in general assembly.	Property qualification.
And such bills were severally read a first and ordered to be read a second time.	
A petition of James M. Lent, seizing officer at Tusket, in the county of Yarmouth, was presented by the hon. Mr. Wier, and read, praying compensation for services in that capacity.	Pet. of J. M. Lent.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.	Trade committee.
A petition of John S. Archibald, of Halifax, was presented by the hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying compensation for losses sustained in consequence of his having been called upon to aid peace officers in the discharge of their duty.	Pet. of J. S. Archibald.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on the railway.	Railway com.
A petition of Peter Donaldson was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying compensation for lands taken for railway purposes.	Pet. of P. Donaldson.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on the railway.	Railway committee.
A petition of inhabitants of the county of Sydney, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying for a change of mail arrangements.	Pet. from Sydney Co.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.	Post office com.
At one of the clock (being the time appointed for considering the petition of William Flemming and others, against the election and return of the hon. the Attorney General, the sitting Member for the southern electoral division of Colchester) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent, and require the immediate attendance of the Members on the business of the House, who having reported that he had done so, the House was counted, and fifty members being present (exclusive of Mr. Speaker and the hon. the Attorney General, the sitting Member), and all other previous measures pre-	S. Colchester election com. drawn.

scribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, having been taken, and the sitting Member and counsel for the petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration such petition was read, whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of the hon. the Attorney General, the sitting Member for southern Colchester, in the manner prescribed by such chapter, when the following names of fifteen members present (and not appearing to be under any of the disqualifications mentioned in such chapter,) were drawn, viz: hon. President of Council, Mr. Tupper, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Killam, hon. Mr. Wier, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. Martell, Mr. Bailey, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Brown, Mr. Shannon, Mr. H. McDonald, and Mr. Tobin, and thereupon the doors of the House were unlocked and lists of the fifteen Members were given to each party, who then retired with the Clerk assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to law.

Committee struck and sworn.

The Clerk-assistant delivered to the House the names of the seven Members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day in regard to the election for the southern division of Colchester had been reduced according to law by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the Members so delivered in being read, are as follows, viz: Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Killam, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. Martell, Mr. Cowie, and Mr. Shannon, who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House "well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."

Time and place of meeting.

Ordered, That the committee so formed do meet on Saturday the thirty-first day of March instant, at twelve of the clock, noon, in the committee room of this House, usually called the supreme court room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of the hon. the Attorney General, for the southern division of Colchester.

Petition referred.

Ordered, That the petition of William Flemming and others, complaining of an undue election and return of the hon. the Attorney General, be referred to such committee.

Ways and means.

On motion the House resolved itself into the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Two resolutions reported.

The chairman reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the consideration of business referred to them, and had come to two resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House, and he delivered them in at the Clerk's table.

Leave to sit again.

The chairman also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of ways and means—to which the House agreed.

Resolutions.

The resolutions reported from the committee, were then read, and are as follow, viz:—

Table of duties.

1^o. *Resolved*, that the duties of colonial revenue be hereafter collected in decimal currency, and that for the year ending April 1st, 1861, the following duties be imposed on the various articles enumerated in the table, viz:

TABLE OF DUTIES.

Apples, fresh or dried, per barrel,	\$1 00
Bacon, per cental, or 100lbs.,	2 00
Beef, salted, per barrel,	1 00
Beef,	

Beef, fresh per 100 lbs.,	\$1 00
Biscuit, fine, and bread, including crackers or cakes, per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Butter, per 100 lbs.,	1 75
Candles, tallow,	0 03
all other candles, per lb.	0 08
Cassia and cinnamon, ground, per lb.,	00 5
Cattle, viz : horses, mares or geldings, each,	10 00
Neat cattle, viz : oxen or other neat cattle, three years old or upwards each,	7 50
Cows and cattle under three years old, each,	2 50
Sheep, each	0 75
Hogs, alive, over 100 lbs. weight, each,	5 00
Of 100 lbs. weight and under, each,	0 50
Cheese per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Chocolate or cocoa paste, per lb.,	0 03
Coffee, green, per lb.,	0 03
Roasted, burned or ground, per lb.,	0 05
Flour, wheat, per barrel,	0 25
Ginger, ground, per lb.,	0 04
Geneva and whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon,	0 60
Hams, smoked or dried, per 100 lbs.,	2 00
Lard, per 100 lbs.,	1 75
Leather, viz : sole leather, including hides and skins, partially dressed therefor, per lb.,	0 03
Molasses, per gallon,	0 05
Onions, per 100 lbs.,	0 50
Pears, fresh or dried, per barrel,	1 00
Pork, salted, per barrel,	1 00
Fresh per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Pepper and pimento, ground, per lb.,	0 04
Raisins, per lb.,	0 02
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, per gallon,	0 35
Spirits, viz : Brandy, cordials, and other spirits, except rum, Geneva, and whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength of proof, per gallon,	0 80
Sugar : brown or muscovado, not refined, per 100 lbs.,	1 50
Candied, brown, crushed and bastard facings, and refined, per 100 lbs.,	2 00
Teas : Souchong, congou, pekoe, bohea, pouchong, and all other black teas, per lb.	0 05
Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twankay, and other green teas, per lb.,	0 10
Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars,	0 04
Tongues of cattle, dried or pickled, per 100 lbs.,	2 00
Wines, viz : Hock, constantia, malmsey, tokay, champagne, burgundy, hermitage, sauterne and claret, costing \$2 and upwards, per gal.,	0 90
Maderia, port and sherry wines, of which the first cost is £30 stg. per pipe and upwards, per gallon,	0 80
All other wines, per gallon,	0 30
On all wines, an additional duty for every \$100 dollars of the value,	15 00
Clocks, and all wheels, machinery and materials used in their manufacture,	} 20 00
Confectionary, syrups, and articles manufactured from sugar,	
For every \$100 of the value,	
Cigars	

Cigars and snuff,	}	10 00	
Currants and figs,			
Leather, viz : Boots and shoes, and leather manufactures of all kinds ;			
Upper leather of all sorts, including hides and skins partially dressed therefor,			
Meat, fresh, except beef or pork,			
Poultry of all sorts, dead,			
For every \$100 of the value,			
Anchors, grapnels, and anchor palms,			
Cables, of hemp or other vegetable substance, or of iron,			
Cotton Yarn,			
Copper, viz : plates, sheets, bars, or bolts, for shipbuilding ; wrought or cast iron for machinery ; pure or without other metal ; copper castings of every description for machinery, for mills or steamboats ; copper and composition nails and spikes for shipbuilding,			
Cordage, tarred or untarred, whether fitted for rigging or otherwise,			
Iron, viz : in bars or bolts, castings for mills or steam engines, and cast or unwrought pipes or tubes, sheet iron and iron spikes,			
Machinery of all kinds, of copper or iron, for mills, steamboats, and manufactoryes, and Muntz metal sheathing,			\$5 00
Oakum,			
Pitch,			
Sail cloth of all kinds, canvas and sail twine, and ready made sails,			
Tar,			
Zinc, viz : zinc sheathing of a size 48 inches long by 14 inches wide, intended for and to be used as sheathing for vessels, and zinc sheathing nails,			
For every \$100 of the value.			
All other goods, wares and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not enumerated in the table of exemptions. For every \$100 of the value,	\$10 00		

- Light house duties. 2^o. *Resolved*, That the duties for the support of light houses for the year ending 1st April, 1861, remain the same as during the past year.
- Resolutions read 2nd time. The first of such resolutions reported by the committee being read a second time, and the question put thereon that the same do pass,
- Amendment moved, Mr. Shannon moved that the same be amended, by striking out from the table of duties, the advalorem duty of fifteen per cent. on wines paying thirty cents per gallon of specific duty.
- And lost on division. Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eighteen ; against it, thirty.
And so it passed in the negative.
- 2nd amendment to refer back to com. Mr. Townsend, then moved by way of amendment to the original resolution, the following resolution :—
Resolved, That this House do again resolve itself into the committee of ways and means, for the purpose of making the duties on spirituous liquors the same as last year ;
- Lost on division. Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eleven ; against it, thirty-eight.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Hatfield,	Mr. C. Campbell,	Mr. Chipman,	Mr. P. Smyth.
“ Henry,	“ Pryor,	“ Grant,	“ Esson,
“ Killam,	“ Martell,	“ McKenzie,	“ Heffernan,
“ Shannon,	“ Bailey,	“ Bourinot,	“ Munro,
“ Longley,	“ L. Smith,	“ Tobin,	“ Morrison,
“ Townsend,	“ Moseley,	“ H. McDonald,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Harrington,	“ A. McDonald,	Mr. Webster,
Mr. Tupper,	“ A. Campbell,	“ McLelan,	“ Robertson,
“ J. Campbell,	“ Burgess,	Hon. Prest. Council.	“ McKinnon,
“ Shaw,	“ Coffin,	“ Mr. Locke,	“ Brown,
“ McFarlane.	“ Blanchard,	“ Atty. General,	“ Robichau,
	“ Cochran,	“ Fin. Sec’y.,	“ Ross.
	“ J. McDonald,	“ Prov. Sec’y,	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Bourinot then moved that the table of duties be amended by reducing the duty on black teas from five cents per pound to three cents per pound. 3rd amendment.

Which being seconded, and the question put thereon, passed in the negative. Lost.

The second of such resolutions being read a second time, the original resolutions reported by the committee were then upon the question severally put thereon, agreed to by the House. Original resolution passed.

Ordered, That the hon. the Financial Secretary, Mr. Killam, and the hon the Attorney General, be a committee to prepare and report revenue bills in accordance with the resolutions reported from the committee on ways and means, and agreed to by the House. Committee to prepare bills.

The hon. the President of Council moved that the report of the committee on the currency, laid on the table of the House on Tuesday the twentieth day of March last, be adopted by the House. Motion to adopt Currency report.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Tobin moved, by way of amendment thereto, the following resolution :

In order to facilitate the rapidly growing trade and commerce of this Province, it is highly desirable that our currency and exchanges should be at par with Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Canada, and the United States of America. Amendment moved.

Therefore resolved, That from and after the 31st of March, 1861, the British sovereign now in circulation at five dollars, shall be current, and a legal tender only at the rate of four dollars and eighty-five cents; the British crown, one dollar and twenty cents; the half crown, sixty cents; the florin, forty eight cents; the shilling, twenty four cents; and the sixpence, twelve cents. But that only ten dollars in silver shall be a legal tender in the settlement of any one contract. This alteration in the currency is not to affect any out-standing contracts that have been or may be entered into previous to the 31st of March, 1861, but that such contracts shall be settled in the above named coins at their several rates and value at the time the contract was made.

That the copper coin now in circulation be legalised so that every halfpenny shall circulate at the value of one cent, and every penny at two cents. That the government be instructed to import two thousand pounds worth of copper coin in the denomination of one cent pieces, of the value of five hundred to a British sovereign; and on the arrival of the above copper coin the pence and half pence, or one cent and two cent pieces, now in circulation shall be called in, and exchanged at the treasury for the new copper coin, dollar for dollar or cent for cent; and when the old copper coin is all in, to be sold at auction for the benefit of the Province.

Which

And lost on division.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, ten ; against it, thirty-nine.

For the amendment.

Mr. Pryor,
 “ J. McDonald,
 “ H. McDonald,
 “ Tobin,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Tupper,
 “ Henry,
 “ Wade,
 “ P. Smyth,
 “ J. Campbell.

Mr. A. Campbell,
 “ Killam,
 “ Bailey,
 “ Heffernan,
 “ Harrington,
 “ Cowie,
 “ Shannon,
 “ McKenzie,
 “ Moseley,
 “ L. Smith,
 Hon. Mr. Wier,
 Mr. C. Campbell,
 “ Hatfield,

Against the amendment.

Mr. Coffin,
 “ Blanchard,
 “ Cochran,
 “ Longley,
 “ Townsend,
 “ Grant,
 “ A. C. McDonald,
 “ Bourinot,
 “ McFarlane,
 Hon. Atty. General,
 Mr. McLelan,
 Hon. Prest. Council,
 “ Fin. Sec’y.,
 Mr. Ross,
 Hon. Mr. Locke,
 Mr. Robertson,
 “ Esson,
 “ Webster,
 “ Brown,
 “ McKinnon,
 “ Munro,
 “ Chipman,
 “ Robichau,
 “ Morrison,
 Hon. Prov. Sec’y.,
 Mr. Burgess.

So it passed in the negative.

Report adopted on
 division.

The question being then put on the original motion, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirty-seven ; against it, twelve.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That the report of the committee on the currency be adopted by the House.

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

Monday, 26th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Pet. of grand division
 of Sons of Temper-
 ance.

A petition of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, was presented by Mr. McLelan and read, praying for the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, manufacturing, and religious purposes.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Revenue law com.
 report bills, viz :

The hon the Financial Secretary reported from the committee on the revenue laws ; and thereupon, presented to the House,

Customs duties

A bill to regulate customs duties, and

Light duties.

A bill to continue the law imposing light house duties.

Read twice and com-
 mitted.

And such bills were severally read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.

Currency bill.

Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

The hon. the President of Council, pursuant to the report of the committee on the currency, presented to the House.

A bill to regulate the currency and the decimal system of accounting.

And such bill was read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.

Read twice and com-
 mitted.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Census despatch.

The hon. the President of Council, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, relating to the next census of the empire.

(*See Appendix—Census.*)

Ordered, That the despatch do lie on the table.

At

At one of the clock,

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that the parties who petitioned this House on the twelfth day of March instant, complaining of the undue election and return of the hon. the Provincial Secretary, one of the sitting members for the county of Hants, had not entered into a recognizance in respect of such petition, according to the directions of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes.

Order of day on election pet. discharged.

Ordered, That the order made on the twelfth day of March instant, for taking the said petition into consideration be discharged.

The bill to amend the act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton was read a second time. C. B. electoral district bill.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House. Committed.

The bill to enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting-house at Amherst to sell the same, was read a second time. Amherst church bill.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following documents, which were severally read by the Clerk, viz : Documents presented, viz :

1°. Reports of the supervisors of the main post roads for the year 1859. Supervisors of road report.

(See Appendix—Main Roads.)

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table.

2°. The report of the Superintendent of Education for 1859. Report of superintendent of education.

(See Appendix—Education Report.)

Ordered, That the report be referred to the committee on education. Education com.

3°. A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Poores' Asylum for the year 1859. Poor Asylum accts.

(See Appendix—Poores' Asylum.)

Ordered, That the report be referred to the committee on relief.

4°. Sundry plans, agreements and appraisements returned to the Provincial Secretary's office, relating to damage done to lands of individuals by the construction and alteration of the main post roads. Road damage papers.

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on land damages. Road damage com.

A petition of Francis A. Kennedy, way office keeper at Falmouth, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary, and read, praying an increase of salary. Pet. of F. A. Kennedy.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.

A petition of George A. Christie, teacher of the grammar school at Yarmouth, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary, and read, praying payment of grammar school moneys improperly withheld from him by the commissioners. Pet. of G. A. Christie.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills. Com. on bills, viz :

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to continue the law imposing customs duties, Light house duties.

And

- And had directed him to report such bill to the House, without any amendments; and that they had also gone through
- Customs duties, and Currency. The bill to regulate customs duties, and The bill to regulate the currency and decimal system of accounting; And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House, with the bills; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the two last mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where the amendments were read.
- Ordered*, That the bill reported without amendment be engrossed.
- Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed, with the amendments.
- Bills read 2d time, Customs duties. An engrossed bill to regulate customs duties was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to regulate customs duties.
- Light duties. An engrossed bill to continue the law imposing light-house duties was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the law imposing light-house duties.
- Currency. An engrossed bill to regulate the currency and decimal system of accounting was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to regulate the currency and decimal system of accounting.
- Bills sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence.
- Initiation of money votes. Resolution moved. The hon. the President of Council moved that the House do come to the following resolution :—
- Whereas*, The initiation of money votes by the Executive Government having prevailed for many years, and been found indispensable in the mother country, was introduced into Canada by the act of Union in 1840, and having been likewise advantageously adopted in New Brunswick, was recommended for our consideration by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in his opening speech.
- And whereas*, it is believed that such a concession, by transferring the responsibility to the Government, would secure a more economical, wise, and equal distribution of the public revenues.
- Therefore resolved*, That the right of initiating money grants, shall hereafter belong to the Executive Government, and that the practice of the Imperial parliament in this respect, be henceforth adopted in this House,
- Which resolution being seconded,
- Order of day. *Ordered*, That the House do proceed to the consideration thereof to-morrow.
- Naval reserves despatches. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, copies of correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and his Excellency, relating to the right of the crown to certain lands reserved for naval purposes; and the same was read by the Clerk.
- (See Appendix—Naval Reserves.)
- Crown property com. *Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee on crown property.
- Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at a quarter before one of the clock.

Tuesday, 27th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

At one of the clock,

Mr. Speaker, acquainted the House that the parties who petitioned this House on the twelfth day of March instant, complaining of the undue election and return of the hon. the Financial Secretary, one of the sitting members for the Eastern division of Halifax, had not entered into a recognizance in respect of such petition according to the directions of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes.

East Halifax election

Ordered, That the order made on the twelfth day of March instant, for taking such petition into consideration be discharged.

Order of day discharged.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a communication from M. H. Perley, esquire, her Majesty's commissioner under the reciprocity treaty, to his Excellency, suggesting the adoption of measures to prevent the destruction of the fisheries of the Marguerite river, in the county of Inverness.

Fishery correspondence.

(See Appendix—Fisheries.)

Ordered, That the paper be referred to the committee on the fisheries.

Referred to fishery committee.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House, a report of a survey and plans of a main road from Folly bridge to the Acadia mines.

Road surveys.

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

The hon. the President of Council reported from the law committee that they had considered the bill to amend chapters 5 and 7 of the Revised Statutes,

Report of law com.

And had directed him to report the same to the House with amendments; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Election oaths bill.

Amended.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendments be committed to a committee of the whole house.

And committed.

Mr. A. C. McDonald reported from the committee on private and local bills, that the committee had considered

Private bills com. report.

The bill to enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting-house at Amherst to sell the same,

Amherst church bill

And had made an amendment thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bill, with the amendment, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendment was read.

Amended.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

And committed.

Mr. Blanchard reported from the committee on the patent laws, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

Patent com. report.

(See Appendix—Patent Laws.)

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table.

Mr. Blanchard also reported further from the patent law committee by bill, and thereupon presented to the House,

A bill to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent.

Barry's patent bill.

And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

The bill relating to trust and trustees, was read a second time.

Trustees bill.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the law committee.

Law committee.

- Bills read a 2nd time :** The following bills were severally read a second time.
- Cornwallis church.** A bill in amendment of the act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian churches and congregations in Cornwallis.
- Pictou church lands.** A bill to authorize the Roman Catholic corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands.
- Horton church.** A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Baptist church in Horton.
- Musquodoboit church.** A bill to incorporate the trustees of St. Andrew's church in Middle Musquodoboit.
- Bridgwater fire engine.** A bill to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes "Of fires and firewards."
- Inverness sessions.** A bill relating to the sessions for the county of Inverness.
- Victoria sessions.** A bill relating to the sessions and assessments in the county of Victoria.
- Odd fellows.** A bill to incorporate Fuller Lodge, No. 5, of the independent order of Odd Fellows.
- Baddeck church.** A bill to amend the act to incorporate the trustees of Knox's Free Church, at Baddeck, in the county of Victoria.
- Hawkesbury.** A bill relating to Port Hawkesbury in the county of Inverness.
- Sons of Temperance.** A bill to incorporate the trustees of Chedabucto division of the order of the Sons of Temperance.
- Grand River church.** A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Free Church at Grand River, in the county of Richmond.
- Loch Lomond church.** A bill to incorporate the trustees of Loch Lomond Free Church, in the county of Richmond.
- Salt Spring's bank.** A bill to incorporate the Salt Springs savings' bank.
- Long Island church.** A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Baptist meeting-house at Long Island, in the county of Digby.
- Richmond road.** A bill to authorize the completion of a line of road in Richmond county.
- Earltown church.** A bill to incorporate the Free Church congregation at Earltown.
- Dartmouth poor.** A bill to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the settlement and support of the poor."
- Victoria electoral district.** A bill relating to electoral districts in the county of Victoria.
- Yacht club.** A bill to incorporate the Halifax yacht club.
- Private bills com.** *Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Initiation of money votes.** The order of the day being read,
The honorable the President of Council renewed his motion that the resolution proposed yesterday, in relation to the initiation of money votes by the provincial government, do pass.
- Resolution passed.** Which being seconded, and the question put thereon, that the same be agreed to by the House, passed in the affirmative.
- Committee of supply.** On motion of the honorable the Financial Secretary, the House resolved itself into the committee of supply.
Mr. Speaker left the chair.
Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report resolution.** The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in consideration of the business referred to them, and had come to a resolution which they had directed him to report to the House.
The chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the House agreed.
- Resolution—roads and bridges.** The resolution reported by the committee was then read, and is as follows :
Resolved, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be granted for the road and bridge service for the present year.
- Agreed to, and** The resolution being read a second time, and the question put thereon, that the same do pass, was agreed to by the House. *Ordered*,

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the resolution to the Council, and desire their concurrence. Sent to council.

Mr. A. C. McDonald presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "Of laying out roads other than certain great roads"; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Roads bill.

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

Wednesday, 28th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The hon. President of Council, chairman of the north Queen's election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Monday next, the second day of April, at ten of the clock; which, being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. N. Queen's election committee.
Leave to adjourn.

Mr. McFarlane, chairman of the election committee to try the merits of the election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn over until Tuesday next, the third day of April, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. Inverness election committee.
Leave to adjourn.

The hon. Mr. Locke, the chairman of the north Colchester election committee, moved, that they have the leave of the House, to adjourn over until Wednesday next, the fourth day of April, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. N. Colchester election committee.
Leave to adjourn.

A petition of Jonathan Archibald, of Musquodobit, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Heffernan and read, praying compensation on account of a grant of lands at Liscomb harbor having been improperly refused to him at the crown land office. Pet. of J. Archibald.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on crown property. Crown property com

A petition of the officers of the Maxwelton agricultural society, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, praying for an increase of the grant to agricultural societies. Pet. of agricultural society.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture. Com. on agriculture.

A petition of the Nova Scotia literary and scientific society, was presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying the House to adopt an official system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths. Pet. for registration of births, &c.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of Carriboo, and other settlements in Pictou county, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Grant and read, praying an extension of postal communication. Pet. for mail extension

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Chebogue, in the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam and read, praying an act to enable them to sell a church at that place. Pet. from Chebogue.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Killam have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Leave for bill.

A petition of Angus Gillis, was presented by Mr. Heffernan and read, praying aid in keeping a house of entertainment on the road between Guysborough and Port Mulgrave. Pet. of A. Gillis.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.

- Pet. from Strait of Canso. A petition of inhabitants of the Strait of Canso, in Guysborough county, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Heffernan and read, praying a grant in aid of a road from Auld's Cove to Cape Porcupine.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Pet. from Strait of Canso. A petition of inhabitants of the Strait of Canso, in Guysborough county, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Heffernan and read, praying an alteration in chapter 61 of the Revised Statues, in relation to the road at that place.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Petition from Tusket. A petition of inhabitants of Tusket, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Hatfield and read, praying an act to enable the trustees of the school in district No. 10, to dispose of a lot of land belonging to the school.
Ordered that the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Education com.
Pet. from Yarmouth. A petition of proprietors of a burial ground in Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam and read, praying an act of incorporation.
Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Killam have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. of A. McLean. A petition of Allan McLean, of Inverness, teacher, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, praying to be allowed a proportion of the school fund for that county.
Education com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Petitions for representation. Three petitions of inhabitants of Cape Breton county, were presented by the hon. President of Council and read, praying for a division of that county into two electoral divisions; and also for an increase of representation.
Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.
- Pet. from Arichat. A petition of inhabitants of Arichat, was presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying for a grant to aid in keeping up steam navigation between Pictou, Arichat, and other ports.
Nav. securities com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition from Baddeck. A petition of inhabitants of Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. Munro and read, praying the enactment of certain measures for the promotion of temperance.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Pet. as to seal fishery. A petition of Hypolite Marraud, of Arichat, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying the enacting of a law for the encouragement of the seal fishery.
Fishery committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries.
- Pet. from Lunenburg. A petition of inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Bailey and read, praying the imposition of a duty on fish imported into this province from the French island of St. Pierre.
Fishery committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries.
- Law com. report Council's bills, viz : The hon. the President of Council, from the law committee, reported that they had considered the Council's engrossed bills :
Foreclosure. To amend chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the sale of lands under foreclosure of mortgage"; and
Partition. To amend chapter 139 of the Revised Statutes "Of the partition of lands";
And had directed him to report such bills to the House without any amendment, and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.

The Council's engrossed bills :

Council's bills passed.

To amend chapter 139 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the partition of lands"; and
To amend chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the sale of lands under foreclosure of mortgage";

Were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the bills be agreed to, and do finally pass this House.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bills back to the Council, and inform them that this House, have agreed to such bills respectively.

Mr. Grant, the chairman of the Victoria election committee, reported finally from such committee, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows, viz.:—

Victoria election com.
report.

The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of Charles J. Campbell and others, against the election and return of Hugh Munro, esquire, sitting member for the county of Victoria, have agreed to report and do report as follows, viz.:

That the petitioners have abandoned their petition against the said Hugh Munro, and do not intend further to prosecute the same. That the said Hugh Munro is entitled to retain his seat as one of the members for the county of Victoria.

The committee further report, that the petition so referred to them was frivolous and vexatious, and that the opposition thereto was not frivolous or vexatious.

R. P. GRANT, chairman.

Committee-room, 28th March, 1860.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered on the journal of the House.

On motion of Mr. Harrington,

St. Peter's canal.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of the construction of the canal at St. Peter's.

Ordered, That Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Cochran, be a committee for such purpose.

Select committee.

Ordered, That the petitions presented to the House during the present session on the subject of the St. Peter's canal, be referred to such committee.

Petitions referred.

On motion of the hon. the Financial Secretary,

Distilleries and breweries.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to collect evidence, and report to this House, on the subject of granting licenses for the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors.

Ordered, That the hon. the Financial Secretary, hon. President of Council, hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. McLelan, and Mr. Bourinot, be a committee for such purpose.

Select com. appointed.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, copies of correspondence relating to the dismissal of J. R. Mosse, Esq., late superintendant of traffic on the railway, and other correspondence relating to the railway; and the same were read by the Clerk.

Railway correspondence.

(See Appendix—Railway correspondence.)

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on the railway.

Railway committee.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by like command, also presented to the House, a copy of a communication from Vice Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, to the Lieutenant Governor, relating to the site of the proposed light house, at Petit Passage in the county of Digby.

Letter from Sir H. Stewart.

(See Appendix—Light-houses.)

Ordered, That the paper be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Nav. securities com.

The

Letter from Judge
Wilkins.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by like command, also presented to the House, a copy of a letter from his honor Mr. Justice Wilkins to the Lieutenant Governor, relative to a defect in the law respecting the terms of the supreme court at Arichat and Antigonishe.

Ordered, That the paper be referred to the law committee.

Volunteer companies
bill.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force, for the defence of this province ; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

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

Thursday, 29th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Inverness election
com.

Mr. Townsend, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Peter Smyth, esquire, for the county of Inverness, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn until Saturday, the 7th day of April, at ten of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

N. Hants election com.

Mr. Tobin, chairman of the committee, to try the merits of the election of Ezra Churchill, esquire, for the northern division of Hants county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn until Thursday, the fifth day of April next at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

C. B. election com.

Mr. Shannon, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the county of Cape Breton, by direction of the committee moved, that they have the leave of the House to adjourn until Wednesday, the eleventh day of April, at ten of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

N. Hants election
com.

The hon. President of Council, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of A. M. Cochran, esquire, for the northern division of Hants county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn until Saturday, the thirty-first day of March instant, at eleven o'clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Resolution as to
ferries.

The hon. the Financial Secretary moved that the House do come to the following resolution :—

Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on navigation securities to consider the grants to ferries in the list of appropriations of last session, and report which of these ought, in their judgment, to be retained in the present year

Which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Message.

A message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively—

Revenue laws.

An act to regulate customs' duties, and

An act to continue the law imposing light house duties.

The Council have also agreed to a resolution of this honorable house, appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to the service of roads and bridges.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Barristers' bill.

The hon. the President of Council, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "Of barristers and attornies ;" and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

The hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, the following bills, viz.:—

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the acts of 1859, relative to “Townships and township officers.” Townships bill.

A bill relating to public wells in the town of Chester ; Chester wells bill.
 And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz.:—

A bill to authorize the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax. Halifax bills.

A bill respecting timber, lumber, boards, planks, shingles, and laths, in the city of Halifax. Bills read a second time

A bill respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.

A bill respecting ancient lights.

A bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds, and to erect new buildings therewith near the market slip.

A bill to provide for the supply of water to the city of Halifax.

A bill to enable the city of Halifax to purchase the property of the Halifax water company.

A bill to regulate buildings in the city of Halifax.

A bill for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax.

A bill relating to the police court in Halifax.

A bill to authorize the Halifax water company to transfer their property to the city of Halifax.

A bill respecting dams and sewers in the city of Halifax.

Ordered, That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills. Private bills com.

On motion, the House resolved itself into the committee of supply. Committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman of the committee reported that they had made progress in the consideration of business referred to them, and had come to twenty-four resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House. Report 24 resolutions.

The chairman also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the House agreed.

The resolutions reported by the committee were then read, and are as follow, viz.:

1°. *Resolved*, That eight hundred dollars be granted to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, for his salary as Speaker for the present year. \$800 Speaker.

2°. *Resolved*, That one thousand two hundred dollars be granted to the Clerk of the House of Assembly for his services for the present year. \$1200 Clerk.

3°. *Resolved*, That one hundred dollars be granted to the chaplain of the House of Assembly for his services during the present session. \$100 Chaplain.

4°. *Resolved*, That eight hundred dollars be granted to the Clerk-assistant of the House of Assembly for his services during the present session. \$800 Clerk Assist.

5°. *Resolved*, That three hundred dollars be granted to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Assembly for his services for the present session. \$300 Serjt.-at-arms.

6°. *Resolved*, That one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to the Assistant-Sergeant-at-Arms for his services for the present session. \$180 Assist. do.

7°. *Resolved*, That one hundred and sixty dollars be granted to John Fitzgerald, for his services as messenger of the House of Assembly during the present session. \$160 Messenger.

- \$160 Messenger to Governor. 8°. *Resolved*, That one hundred and sixty dollars be granted to the messenger of the Governor and the Executive and Legislative Councils, for his services during the present year.
- \$320 Keeper of assembly rooms. 9°. *Resolved*, That three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to the keeper of the Assembly house, Council Chamber, and Law Library, for his services for the present year.
- \$1600 Sable Island. 10°. *Resolved*, That one thousand six hundred dollars be granted for the support of the establishment at Sable Island, for the present year.
- \$100 Poor-house school. 11°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred dollars be granted to the commissioners of the poor in Halifax, to continue the school in the poor asylum, for the present year.
- \$1200 Indians. 12°. *Resolved*, That one thousand two hundred dollars be granted for the benefit of the Indians, for the present year.
- \$400 Clerk of crown. 13°. *Resolved*, That four hundred dollars be granted for the Clerk of the Crown in the supreme court, for his services for the past year.
- \$160 Chairmen. 14°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted to each of the two chairmen of bills and supply, for their services for the present session.
- \$400 Travelling fees. 15°. *Resolved*, That four hundred dollars be granted to defray the travelling charges of members of Government, non-residents of Halifax, when summoned during the recess to attend meetings of council, to be computed at the same rate as allowed to members of Assembly.
- \$500 Stationery P. S. O. 16°. *Resolved*, That five hundred dollars be granted for stationery and other contingencies of the Provincial Secretary's office, for the present year—the expenditure to be accounted for at the next session of the general Assembly.
- \$50 Crier V. A. court. 17°. *Resolved*, That fifty dollars be granted and paid to the Judge of the Vice Admiralty court, for fuel and crier of the court for the present year.
- Public postage. 18°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will be sufficient to repay the amount advanced from the treasury, to defray the expense of postage of the public departments during the past year.
- \$1250 Governor's secretary. 19°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will provide for the remuneration of a private secretary for the present year, at the rate of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.
- \$4000 Controllers. 20°. *Resolved*, That four thousand dollars be placed at the disposal of the Governor to pay a sum not to exceed eighty dollars each, for their services during the present year, to the controllers at the different ports; and such further sums as shall be required to pay at the same rate such other controllers as may be appointed during the present year.
- \$120 E. Crowell. 21°. *Resolved*, That one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Edmund Crowell of Seal Islands, in the County of Yarmouth, for keeping the establishment on the Island to aid vessels in distress.
- \$2300 Clerks P. S. O. 22°. *Resolved*, That two thousand three hundred dollars be granted for the salaries of the clerks in the Provincial Secretary's office for the present year—the expenditure to be accounted for at the next session of the general Assembly.
- \$400 Decisions supreme court. 23°. *Resolved*, That four hundred dollars be granted to provide for the reporting and publication of the decisions of the supreme court during the present year.

24°. *Resolved*, That eight hundred dollars be placed at the disposal of the Governor to aid steam communication between Charlotte Town and Pictou—the boat to run twice a week. \$800 Charlotte Town steamer.

The resolutions, except the twenty-third resolution for granting four hundred dollars for publishing the decisions of the supreme court, were then read a second time, and upon the question put thereon, respectively, were agreed to by the House. 23 resolutions passed.

The twenty-third resolution, for granting four hundred dollars for publishing the decisions of the supreme court, being read a second time, and the question put that the same do pass, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, twenty-four; against it, twenty-two. Sup. court decisions resolution passed on division,

For the resolution.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. Tobin,
“ Harrington,	“ Henry,
“ Blanchard,	Hon. Prest. Council,
Hon. Mr. Locke,	“ Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Cowie,	“ Fin. Sec’y,
“ McFarlane,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Coffin,	“ McKinnon,
“ J. McDonald,	“ Caldwell,
“ Wade,	“ P. Smyth,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Robertson,
“ A. C. McDonald,	“ Brown,
Hon. Atty. General,	“ Esson.

Against the resolution.

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Grant,
“ C. Campbell,	“ Churchill,
“ Cochran,	“ Chambers,
“ Heffernan,	“ Townsend,
“ L. Smith,	“ Tupper,
“ Bailey,	“ Ross,
“ A. Campbell,	“ McLelan,
“ Burgess,	“ Morrison,
“ Longley,	“ Chipman,
“ Robichau,	“ Shaw,
“ McKenzie,	“ Munro.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the resolutions, except the first seven thereof, to the Council, and desire their concurrence. Resolutions sent to Council.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills. Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of business referred to them. Report progress.

Mr. Tupper moved that the House do come to the following resolution :

WHEREAS, by returns laid upon the table of this House, it appears that the Hon. J. McCully has assumed the entire management and control of the Railway—in contravention of existing legislation—and has largely reduced the salaries of subordinate officers in that department below the amount at which they were established by himself and his colleagues at the Railway Board. Resolution as to railway.

And whereas, Mr. McCully, although a member of the Legislative Council, and a practising barrister holding the office of Solicitor General, proposes to retain a salary of £700 a year as Railway Commissioner :

Resolved, That while this House approves of the most stringent economy being enforced, consistent with the safe and efficient management of the Railway, it is of the opinion that any scheme of retrenchment is incomplete, and does not commend itself as just and impartial, which does not embrace the salary of the acting head of that department.

Which being seconded—

Ordered, That the House do proceed on Saturday next to the consideration thereof. Order of day.

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

Friday, 30th March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Motion to rescind,

Mr. Townsend, pursuant to notice, moved that the resolution passed yesterday, appropriating four hundred dollars to provide for publishing the decisions of the supreme court, be rescinded :

Lost on division.

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, sixteen ; against it, twenty-eight.

For the motion.

Against the motion.

Mr. Bailey,
 “ Killam,
 “ Longley,
 “ Townsend,
 “ L. Smith,
 “ Hatfield,
 “ McKenzie,
 “ C. Campbell,

Mr. Burgess,
 “ Cochran,
 “ Chambers,
 “ Tupper,
 “ Robichau,
 “ Ross,
 “ J. Campbell,
 “ Grant.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. Bourinot,
“ Harrington,	“ Tobin,
“ Pryor,	“ Henry,
“ Moseley,	“ Webster,
“ A. Campbell,	Hon. Prest. Council,
“ Wade,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ Coffin,	Mr. Esson,
“ McFarlane,	Hon. Fin. Sec’y.,
“ Cowie,	“ Mr. Johnston,
“ J. McDonald,	Mr. Robertson,
“ Blanchard,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ A. C. McDonald,	“ “ Wier,
“ H. McDonald,	Mr. Brown.
“ P. Smyth,	

So it passed in the negative.

Pet. of overseers of poor.

A petition of overseers of the poor of the township of Dorchester, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. McKinnon and read, praying reimbursement of expense of the last illness and funeral expenses of a transient pauper.

Relief committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.

Pet. against lumber bill.

A petition of inhabitants of Dartmouth was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying that the bill relating to the surveying of timber and lumber in the city of Halifax, may not pass in its present shape.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Despatches as to fisheries.

The hon. Mr. Wier, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, copies of correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his Excellency, relative to the importation of fish into this province from the French island of St. Pierre ; and the same was read by the clerk.

(See Appendix—Fisheries.)

Ordered, That the correspondence be referred to the committee on the fisheries.

Queen’s county election committee.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, chairman of the Queen’s county election committee, by direction of the committee, moved for leave to adjourn until Wednesday the fourth day of April, at ten of the clock, which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.

Annapolis election committee.

Mr. Killam, chairman of the Annapolis county election committee, by direction of the committee, moved for leave to adjourn until Saturday the seventh day of April, at twelve of the clock, which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.

Barry’s patent bill.

The bill to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent was read a second time.

Committed.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

The

The following bills were severally read a second time :—	Bills read 2d time,
A bill to enable William A. Wilson to obtain letters patent.	
A bill to enable Azell Storrs Lyman to obtain letters patent.	
A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax Fire Insurance Company.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.	Private bills.
On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.	Com. on bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,	
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair,	
The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through	Bills reported.
The bill to enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting house at Amherst to sell	Amherst church.
the same; and	
The bill to amend the act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton,	C. B. electoral districts.
And had directed him to report such bills, severally, to the House, without amendment; and that they had also gone through	
The bill to amend chapters 5 and 7 of the Revised Statutes.	Election oaths.
The bill to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent.	Barry's patent.
And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the two last mentioned bills, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.	Orders to engross.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill to amend chapters 5 and 7 of the Revised Statutes reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.	
Mr. Blanchard moved that the bill to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent be engrossed with the amendments thereto reported by the committee on bills.	Motion to engross Barry's patent bill,
Which being seconded—	
Mr. A. C. McDonald moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.	Amendment to defer,
Which amendment being seconded and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment twenty, against it twenty-five.	Lost on division.
So it passed in the negative.	
The original motion was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.	
And accordingly—	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill with the amendments be engrossed.	Order to engross.
Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at one of the clock.	

Saturday, 31st March, 1860.

PRAYERS.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :	Message.
Mr. Speaker,	
The Council have agreed to the bill entitled an act to regulate the currency and decimal system of accounting, with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.	Currency bill agreed to.
And then the messenger withdrew.	
The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled an act to regulate the currency and decimal system of accounting, were read a first, and <i>nem. con.</i> , a second time.	Amendments agreed to.
<i>Resolved</i> , That the amendments be agreed to.	Ordered,

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendments.

S. Colchester election committee.

Mr. J. McDonald, chairman of the election committee for the southern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that the committee have leave to adjourn until Thursday the fifth day of April, at three of the clock; which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Cochran's election committee.

The hon. President of Council, chairman of the election committee to try the controverted election of Arthur M. Cochran, esquire, for the northern division of Hants county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Tuesday the tenth day of April at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.

S. King's election committee.

Mr. Hatfield, chairman of the election committee for the southern division of King's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Thursday the fifth day of April, at twelve of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Message.

A message from the Council by Mr Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Currency bill.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled an act to regulate the currency and decimal system of accounting as amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Pet. from agricultural society.

A petition of the Parrsborough agricultural society, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. President of Council, and read, praying for allowance of a share of the fund voted for agricultural societies, to which the society claimed to be entitled.

Com. on agriculture.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.

Pet. for light house.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. President of Council, and read, praying for the erection of a light house on Bosses Point, near the Joggins Mines.

Nav. securities com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Pet. from C. Breton.

A petition of inhabitants of Cape Breton county was presented by the hon. the President of Council, and read, praying for the division of the county into two electoral divisions, and for an increase of representation.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Pet. from Hillsboro'.

A petition of inhabitants of Hillsborough, in Digby county, was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying for an alteration of the law relating to the inspection of smoked herrings.

Fishery committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries.

Pet. from Margaretville.

A petition of the inhabitants of Margaretville, in the county of Annapolis, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary, and read, praying for an increase of salary to the keeper of the beacon light at that place.

Nav. securities com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Yarmouth bank bill.

Mr. Killam, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Yarmouth cemetery bill.

Mr. Killam, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the Mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Staves and bricks bill.

Mr. Shaw, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to regulate the sale

sale of staves and bricks ; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, from the committee on private bills, reported that the committee had considered Private bills reported, viz :

The bill to authorise the Roman Catholic corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands. Pictou lands.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of Chedabucto division of the order of the Sons of Temperance. Sons of Temperance.

The bill relating to electoral districts in the county of Victoria. Victoria electoral districts.

The bill to incorporate the Halifax yacht club. Halifax yacht club.

And had directed him to report such bills to the House without any amendment; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.

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

A message from his Excellency the Governor by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod : Message from Governor.

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor commands the immediate attendance of this honorable House in the council chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker with the House attended his Excellency in the council chamber. House attend.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended his Excellency in the council chamber, when his Excellency was pleased to give his assent to five bills passed in the present session, entitled as follows, viz : Bills assented to.

A bill to amend chapter 139 of the Revised Statutes, " of the partition of lands." Partition of lands.

A bill to amend chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, " of the sale of lands under foreclosure of mortgage." Foreclosure.

A bill to regulate customs duties. Customs duties

A bill to continue the law imposing light house duties, and Light duties.

A bill to regulate the currency and the decimal system of accounting. Currency.

Mr. Tupper moved that the House do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Government be requested to cause the expenditures upon the railway to be published monthly, in addition to the receipts, under the following headings : Resolution as to railway.

Traffic department, per month, dollars.

Locomotive do. do. dollars.

Repairs of road or upholdence, per month, dollars.

Amount of bills and other items not included in the above, dollars.

Which resolution being seconded,

Ordered, That the House do proceed to the consideration of such resolution on Thursday next, the fifth day of April. Order of day postponed.

Ordered, That this House do, on Thursday next the fifth day of April, proceed to the consideration of the resolution respecting the railway, moved on Thursday last the twenty-ninth day of March instant.

The hon. the President of Council, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a report and letter from the Chairman of the Railway Board on the subject of the periodical publication of accounts of expenditure upon the railway. Railway correspondence.

(See Appendix — Railway Correspondence.)

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on the railway. Railway committee.

Ordered,

Order to print.

Ordered, That 200 copies of the papers on the subject of the railway. presented to the House during the present session, be printed for the use of Members of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Chambers, Mr. Moseley, and Mr. A. Campbell, be added as members of the committee on the penitentiary.

Report of Court House Commissioners.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the report of the Commissioners for the erection of a court house in Halifax, of their proceedings during the year 1859 ; and the same was read by the Clerk.

(*See Appendix—Court House.*)

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table.

Claims on crown land office.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a statement of certain claims on the provincial government by Messrs. Cunard and company, and others.

Ordered, That the statement do lie on the table.

Papers relating to Indians.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the following papers relating to the Micmac Indians, which were severally read by the Clerk, viz :

1°. The report of Captain Chearnley, commissioner for Indian affairs, for the year 1859, with accounts and vouchers thereto annexed.

(*For Report, see Appendix—Indians.*)

2°. Correspondence relating to the supply of clothing for destitute Indians.

3°. A memorial of the Indians of Cape Breton to his Excellency the Governor, with a letter to his Excellency from Moses H. Perley, esquire, accompanying an enumeration of the Indians of Cape Breton in 1859.

(*See Appendix—Indians.*)

Indian committee.

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 2nd April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Pet. of H. Dunbar.

A petition of George H. Dunbar, of Weymouth, in the county of Digby, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Robichau, and read, praying to be reimbursed the expense incurred by him in prosecuting to conviction a person guilty of wilful perjury.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Pet. from Hillsboro'.

A petition of inhabitants of Hillsborough, in Digby county, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for an increase of mail accommodation.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Pet. of W. G. Coombs.

A petition of William G. Coombs was presented by Mr. Shannon, and read, praying a return of duties paid on goods consumed by fire.

Trade committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.

Bills read 3rd time,
viz :

Amherst church.

An engrossed bill to enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting house at Amherst to sell the same, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting house at Amherst to sell the same. An

- An engrossed bill to amend chapters 5 and 7 of the Revised Statutes was read a third time. Election oaths.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act relating to electoral divisions. Title altered
- An engrossed bill to amend the act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton was read a third time. C. B. electoral districts.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act to amend the act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton.
- Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bills to the Council and desire their concurrence. Bills sent to Council.
- The hon. the President of Council, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian church at Goose River; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Goose River church bill.
- The hon. the President of Council, by special leave, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company; and such bill was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Victoria coal mine bill.
- Mr. Harrington, chairman of the election committee to try the merits of the election for the northern division of Kings county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Wednesday next the fourth day of April, at twelve of the clock; which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House. N. King's election committee.

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

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

- Two petitions of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton were presented by Mr. Bourinot, and read, praying for an increase of representation; and that the county may not be divided into two electoral divisions. Pets., C. Breton representation.
- Ordered*, That the petitions do lie on the table.
- A petition of shipowners and others, of Hants county, was presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary, and read, praying the House not to establish a system of pilotage at the mouth of the Avon River. Pet. against pilotage at Avon River.
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.
- A petition of Doctor Bent, of Truro, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary, and read, praying compensation for surgical services rendered to a person seriously injured by an accident on the railway. Pet. of Dr. Bent.
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the railway. Railway committee.
- A petition of W. F. Boggs, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. the Attorney General, and read, praying compensation for the loss of a cow killed by the railway locomotive under special circumstances. Pet. of W. F. Boggs.
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the railway. Railway committee.
- A petition of Joseph Chandler, station agent on the railway, was, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. Tupper, and read, praying that his salary may not be reduced. Pet. of Jos. Chandler.
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the railway. Railway com.
- The hon. the Attorney General, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented Return of Arichat Academy.

presented to the House, the return of the academy at Arichat, for the year 1859; and the same was read by the clerk.

- Education com. *Ordered*, That the return be referred to the committee on education.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,
The Council have passed a bill entitled—
Amherst burial ground. An act relating to the burial ground at Amherst.
To which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Council's bill read twice. The Council's engrossed bill relating to the burial ground at Amherst was read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.
- And referred to private bills. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Private bills reported, viz : Mr. A. C. McDonald from the committee on private and local bills, reported that the committee had considered,
- Supply of water. The bill to provide for the supply of water to the city of Halifax.
- Water company purchase. The bill to enable the city of Halifax to purchase the property of the Halifax water company.
- Water company sale. The bill to authorise the Halifax water company to transfer their property to the city of Halifax,
And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendment; and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.
- Bills committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Chebogue church. Mr. Killam, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill to authorize the sale of the old meeting house in Chebogue; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
- Roads' bill. The bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes "of laying out roads other than certain great roads," was read a second time.
- Law committee. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the law committee.
- Townships. The following bills were severally read a second time, viz :
A bill to amend chapter 46 of the acts of 1859 relative to townships and township officers.
- Chester wells. A bill relating to public wells in the town of Chester.
- Yarmouth bank. A bill to amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
- Yarmouth cemetery. A bill to incorporate the Mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth.
- Goose River church. A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian church at Goose River.
- Coal mining company. A bill to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company.
- Private bills com. *Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Sup. court terms bill. The hon. the President of Council, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers;" and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
- Report of distillery committee. The hon. the Financial Secretary, reported from the committee on the subject of granting licences to distilleries and breweries, and he read the report in his place and then delivered it, together with the evidence taken before the committee, in at the clerk's table, where such report and evidence were again read.
- (See Appendix—Distilleries.)
- Report adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.
- Distillery bill. The hon. the Financial Secretary also reported from the same committee by bill, and thereupon delivered to the House,

A bill to revive and amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes "of the regulation of distilleries;" and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Distillery bill.

The hon. the President of Council, chairman of the election committee for the northern division of Queen's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Monday the ninth day of April, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House. North Queens Election com.

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

Wednesday, 4th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the township of Newport, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Chambers, and read, praying reimbursement of the expense of maintaining a transient pauper. Petition of overseers, Newport.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee. Relief committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Milton, in Queen's County, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Lewis Smith, and read, praying for an increase of mail accommodation. Petition from Milton.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office. Post office com.

A petition of inhabitants of Yarmouth, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying for the establishment of a first class light house on Cape Sable. Pet. for light house.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Nav. securities com.

The hon. Mr. Locke, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the northern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Saturday the seventh day of April instant, at two of the clock; which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House. N. Colchester election committee.

Mr. Harrington, chairman of the election committee to try the merits of the election for the northern division of King's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Tuesday, the tenth day of April instant, at twelve of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. N. King's election committee.

Mr. McFarlane, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn to Monday, the ninth day of April instant, at twelve of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to the House. Mr. Blanchard's election committee.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, certain papers connected with the late election for the county of Inverness, transmitted to him by the sheriff of that county. Inverness election papers.

Ordered, That so much of the papers as refers to the election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, be referred to the committee appointed to try the merits of that election. Referred to committee.

The bill to revive and amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the regulation of distilleries," was read a second time. Distilleries bill

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House. Committed.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills. Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

- Committee report distilleries bill. The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to revive and amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes, "of the regulation of distilleries," and had directed him to report the same to the House without amendment; and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's table.
Ordered, That the bill be engrossed.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton :
Mr. Speaker,
- Amherst fires bill. The Council have passed a bill, entitled an act to extend, to the town of Amherst the provisions of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes "of fires and firewards"; to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Distilleries bill read 3rd time. An engrossed bill to revive and amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes "of the regulation of distilleries," was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.
Passed, and *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to revive and amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes, "of the regulation of distilleries."
Sent to council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council and desire their concurrence
- Petition of H. E. Pugley. A petition of Henry E. Pugsley, of Halifax, distiller, was presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary, and read, praying the House to adopt measures to prevent his suffering serious loss by the refusal of licenses to distillers by the action of the legislature.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Report of T. B. Aikins. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a report of T. B. Aikins, esquire, provincial librarian, on the subject of the formation of a public library, and the same was read by the clerk.
Record com. *Ordered*, That the memorial be referred to the committee on the subject of the record commission.
- Mineral spring, C. B. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by the like command, presented to the House, copies of correspondence relating to the discovery of a mineral spring in the county of Cape Breton, with a plan and survey of the locality; and the same was read by the clerk.
Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.
- Letter from J. R. Mosse. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by the like command, presented to the House, a communication from J. R. Mosse, esquire, late superintendent of traffic on the railway, on the subject of his dismissal from that office.
(See Appendix—Railway Correspondence.)
- Railway committee. *Ordered*, That the paper be referred to the railway committee.
- Road bill. Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads"; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
- Election bill. Mr. Wade, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 5 of the Revised Statutes, "of the disqualification of candidates and electors, and frauds in regard thereto"; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

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

 Thursday, 5th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the undermentioned documents, which were severally read by the Clerk, viz.:—

Papers presented,
viz :

1°. A letter from the hon. J. McCully, chairman of the railway board, on the subject of certain statements made by J. R. Mosse, esquire, relating to persons employed on the Railway.

Letters from Hon. J.
McCully.

2°. A letter from Mr. McCully in reply to a question asked in the House of Assembly, relating to the state of the rails and slips at Bedford.

(See Appendix—Railway Correspondence.)

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on the railway. Railway committee.

3°. Returns of the inspectors of pickled fish for the various counties, for the year 1859, with an abstract of such returns.

Pickled fish returns.

(For abstract, see Appendix—Fisheries.)

Ordered, That the returns be referred to the committee on the fisheries. Fishery committee.

4°. The writ and return of the sheriff of Hants county, connected with the election on the twelfth day of May last, for the northern division of that county, together with certain papers connected with that election.

Hants election papers.

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee appointed to try the merits of the election and return of Ezra Churchill, esquire, for the northern division of Hants county.

Ref. to committee.

A petition of Samuel R. Marsh, of Economy, in the county of Colchester, was presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary and read, praying for a free grant of land under the circumstances mentioned in his petition.

Pet. of S. R. Marsh.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on crown property. Crown property com.

A petition of James Dunne, of Halifax, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary and read, setting forth that thirteen puncheons of high wines belonging to him while in the bonded warehouse in Halifax, had had their contents secretly abstracted, and water substituted in place thereof; and praying to be reimbursed the value thereof out of the public funds.

Pet. of James Dunne.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Tobin, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Ezra Churchill, esquire, for the northern division of Hants county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn until Wednesday, the eleventh day of April instant, at twelve of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Leave to adjourn Mr.
Churchill's com.

Mr. J. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of the county of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Wednesday, the eleventh day of April instant, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

S. Colchester com.

Mr. Esson reported from the joint committee on the public accounts; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it, together with the several appendices therein referred

Public accounts com.
report.

referred to marked respectively A to G inclusive, in at the clerk's table, where such report was read.

(For report and appendices, see Appendix—Public Accounts.)

- Report adopted.** *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted, and, with the appendices thereto, do lie on the table.
- Select com.—schr. Daring.** On motion of Mr. Coffin,
Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon the expenses incurred in maintaining the government schooners "Daring" and "Lady Vivian."
Ordered, That Mr. Coffin, Mr. Killam, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Esson, be a committee for such purpose.
- Message.** A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.
Mr. Speaker,
- Bills agreed to.** The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively—
Amherst church. An act to enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting-house at Amherst to sell the same.
- Electoral divisions.** An act relating to electoral divisions.
C. B. electoral districts. An act to amend the act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton.
- Without any amendments.
- Council's election bill.** The Council have passed a bill entitled,
An act to prevent corrupt practices at elections ;
To which they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Council's election bill read.** The engrossed bill from the Council entitled,
An act to prevent corrupt practices at elections ;
Was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Road money division.** The hon. the Financial Secretary, moved that the House do come to the following resolution :—
Resolved, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars granted for the road and bridge service for the present year, be applied as follows :—
- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Halifax county, | \$6,956 |
| Pictou, | 7,200 |
| Inverness, | 6,600 |
| Hants, | 5,592 |
| Lunenburg, | 6,000 |
| Colchester, | 5,440 |
| Cumberland, | 5,840 |
| Cape Breton, | 5,684 |
| Kings | 5,400 |
| Annapolis, | 5,200 |
| Yarmouth, | 4,880 |
| Shelburne, | 4,880 |
| Digby, | 4,880 |
| Sydney, | 4,880 |
| Richmond, | 4,880 |
| Victoria, | 4,880 |
| Guysborough, | 4,880 |
| Queens, | 4,728 |
| | \$98,800 |

On the main post road from Guysborough to Port Mulgrave,

300

From

From Mahone Bay to Liverpool, through Bridgewater and Mills Village,	\$300
On the new line of road from Plaister Cove, in the county of Inverness, to Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, <i>via</i> Whycocomah—three hundred dollars to be expended in the county of Victoria, and three hundred dollars in the county of Inverness.	600
	\$100,000

Which resolution being seconded—

Mr. J. McDonald moved, by way of amendment thereto, the following resolution : Amendment moved.

Resolved, That in the subdivision of the road grant, each electoral division of those counties which have been divided for electoral purposes, shall be taken as a county, and the money apportioned to the several electoral divisions.

Which amendment being seconded, and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate,

Mr. Webster moved that the main question be now put ; which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-nine ; Previous question moved. And carried on division. against it, twenty.

For the motion.

Against the motion.

Mr. Esson,	Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Harrington,	Mr. Longley,
“ L. Smith,	“ Webster,	“ Martell,	“ Wade,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Blanchard,	“ Shannon,	“ J. McDonald,
“ Coffin,	“ Chambers,	“ Hatfield,	“ Tupper,
“ C. Campbell,	“ Morrison,	“ Churchill,	“ Bourinot,
“ Grant,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	“ Cowie,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ A. C. McDonald,	“ Prest. Council,	“ Pryor,	Mr. Caldwell,
“ McLelan,	“ Atty. General,	“ Tobin,	“ J. Campbell,
“ McKenzie,	“ Fin. Sec’y.,	“ McFarlane,	“ Shaw,
“ Moseley,	Mr. Ross,	“ Henry,	“ McKinnon.
“ Heffernan,	“ Robertson,		
Hon. Prov. Sec’y,	“ Burgess,		
Hon. Mr. Locke,	“ Munro,		
Mr. Bailey,	“ Chipman.		
“ Brown,			

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the question on the proposed amendment be now put. Main question put.

And accordingly,

The question being put upon the motion, that such amendment be agreed to by the House, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, nineteen ; Amendment lost on division. against it twenty-nine.

For the amendment.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. Wade,
“ McFarlane,	“ Henry,
“ Pryor,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ Churchill,	Mr. Tupper,
“ Cowie,	“ Bourinot,
“ Martell,	“ Shaw,
“ Tobin,	“ Caldwell,
“ Harrington,	“ J. Campbell,
“ Longley,	“ McKinnon.
“ J. McDonald,	

Against the amendment.

Mr. Esson.	Mr. Blanchard,
“ Hatfield,	“ Chambers,
“ L. Smith,	“ Morrison,
“ Moseley,	Hon. Prest. Council,
“ A. C. McDonald,	“ Mr. Wier,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Atty. General,
“ Grant,	Mr. Webster,
“ Coffin,	“ Ross,
“ McLelan,	Hon. Fin. Sec’y.,
“ McKenzie,	Mr. Burgess,
“ Heffernan,	“ Chipman,
“ Brown,	“ Robertson,
Hon. Prov. Sec’y.,	“ Munro,
Mr. Cochran,	“ Bailey.
Hon. Mr. Locke,	

So it passed in the negative.

Second amendment
moved.

Mr. Tupper then moved, by way of amendment, the following resolution :
Whereas, the road grant in this province has been largely reduced in consequence of the construction of a railway, which only touches three counties, and for which the country has been heavily taxed to pay railway interest :

Resolved, therefore, That the road scale now presented to this House, in which it is proposed to withdraw but £300 from the counties intersected by the railway, is not such a revision of the road service as the outlying counties have a right to demand.

And lost on division.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eighteen ; against it, twenty-seven.

For the amendment.

Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Wade,
“ H. McDonald,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ Martell,	Mr. Tupper,
“ Hatfield,	“ Bourinot,
“ Churchill,	“ Shaw,
“ Cowie,	“ Caldwell,
“ Harrington,	“ J. Campbell,
“ Longley,	“ Henry,
“ J. McDonald,	“ McKinnon.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Bailey,
Hon. Atty. General,	“ Blanchard,
Mr. Grant,	“ Chambers,
“ McLelan,	“ Morrison,
“ L. Smith,	Hon. Prest. Council,
“ Coffin,	“ Mr. Wier,
“ A. Campbell,	Mr. Ross,
Hon. Mr. Locke,	Hon. Fin. Sec’y.,
Mr. McKenzie,	Mr. Webster,
“ Moseley,	“ Chipman,
“ Heffernan,	“ Robertson,
“ A. McDonald,	“ Brown,
“ Burgess,	“ Munro.
Hon. Prov. Sec’y.,	

So it passed in the negative.

Third amendment
moved.

Mr. Shaw then moved, by way of amendment, the following resolution :
Resolved, That £50 of this £300 be appropriated towards the improvement of the new road connecting North Queen’s with Annapolis county, viz., £25 in each county.

And lost.

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

Resolution passed on
division,

The question being then put upon the original resolution, that the same do pass, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, twenty-nine ; against it, thirteen.

*For the resolution.**Against the resolution.*

Mr. Munro,	Mr. Ross,
“ Grant,	“ Bailey,
“ Cochran,	“ Burgess,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Webster,
“ L. Smith,	“ Morrison,
“ Moseley,	“ Chambers,
“ Coffin,	“ H. McDonald,
“ McKenzie,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.
Hon. Atty. General,	“ Mr. Wier,
Mr. McLelan,	“ Prest. Council,
“ Blanchard,	“ Mr. Locke,
“ A. C. McDonald,	“ Fin. Sec’y.,
“ Heffernan,	Mr. Robertson,
“ Chipman,	“ P. Smyth.
“ Brown,	

Mr. McFarlane,
“ Cowie,
“ Hatfield,
“ Harrington,
“ Tupper,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,
Mr. J. McDonald,
“ Henry,
“ Wade,
“ Longley,
“ Shaw,
“ J. Campbell,
“ McKinnon.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the resolution to the Council, and desire their concurrence. And sent to council.

Ordered, That the consideration of the resolution on the subject of the provincial railway, be further postponed until Saturday next. Order of day postponed.

Then the House adjourned until Saturday next, (to-morrow being Good Friday,) at three of the clock.

Saturday, 7th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The hon. Mr. Locke, chairman of the election committee to try the merits of the election of Archibald Woodberry McLelan, esquire, for the northern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Thursday the twelfth day of April instant, at twelve of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. North Colchester election com.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the county of Queens, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Thursday next, the twelfth day of April, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. Queen's county election com.

Mr. Townsend, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Peter Smyth, esquire, for the county of Inverness, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Tuesday the tenth day of April, at two of the clock; which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House. Mr. P. Smyth's election com.

Pursuant to order, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions on the subject of the railway, moved by Mr. Tupper on the twenty-ninth day of March last. Order of day. Railway resolution.

And thereupon Mr. Tupper renewed his motion that the same do pass, which being seconded, and debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate,

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until Monday next.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday,

Monday, 9th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Annapolis committee
report finally.

Mr. Killam, chairman of the Annapolis election committee, on the petition of William C. Whitman, Israel Longley, and William H. Ray, against the election and return of the hon. J. W. Johnston, Avard Longley, and Moses Shaw, esquires, reported finally from such committee; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

The committee drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the petition of William C. Whitman, Israel Longley, and William H. Ray, against the election and return of the hon. J. W. Johnston, Moses Shaw, and Avard Longley, esquires, the sitting members for the county of Annapolis, have agreed to report, and do report as follows:

That the committee having organized and appointed a day for the consideration of the petition, met on the day appointed, when the Counsel of the petitioners gave notice that the petition was abandoned.

And the committee do further report, that the said J. W. Johnston, Moses Shaw, and Avard Longley, were duly elected, and are entitled to retain their seats as such sitting members; that the petition against their election and return is frivolous and vexatious, but that the opposition thereto was not frivolous and vexatious.

THOMAS KILLAM, chairman.

Committee room, April 9th, 1860.

N. Queen's election
com.

The hon. the President of Council, the chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the northern division of Queen's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Friday the thirteenth day of April next, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Debate resumed.

On motion the House resumed the adjourned debate on the subject of the provincial railway, and after some time spent in such debate,

Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.

Maitland road bill.

Mr. Cochran, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

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

Tuesday, 10th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Pet. of R. Dimock.

A petition of Richard Dimock, mail courier, of Newport, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Cochran, and read, praying for an increase of remuneration.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Pet. for mail extension.

A petition of inhabitants of Parrsborough was, by special leave, presented by the hon. the President of Council, and read, praying for an increase of mail communication.

Post office com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Pet. against Earltown church bill.

A petition of the members of the Free Church congregation of Earltown, was presented by Mr. A. Campbell, and read, praying the House not to pass the bill to incorporate the Free Church congregation at Earltown.

Private bills com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on private bills.

A petition of inhabitants of Mabou, in the county of Inverness, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. H. McDonald and read, praying for a grant to aid in clearing out and improving the harbor at that place.	Pet. from Mabou.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.	Nav. securities com.
Two petitions of electors of the county of Cape Breton, were presented by the hon. the President of Council and read, praying for the division of that county into two electoral divisions, and for an increase of representation.	Petition as to representation in C. B.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petitions do lie on the table.	
A petition of inhabitants of Saint Margaret's Bay, in the Western division of the county of Halifax, was presented by the hon. the President of Council and read, praying to be placed on the same footing as regards the representation with the Eastern division of the county of Halifax.	Pet. from Western Halifax.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition do lie on the table.	
A petition of the overseers of the poor for the township of Wilmot, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Longley and read, praying reimbursement of the expense of maintaining a transient pauper.	Pet. of overseers, Wilmot.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the relief committee.	Relief committee.
The following bills were severally read a second time :—	Bills committed :
A bill to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this Province.	Volunteer militia,
A bill to regulate the sale of staves and bricks.	Staves and bricks,
A bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers."	Supreme court,
A bill for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station.	Maitland road.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.	
The following bills were also severally read a second time :—	Bills referred :
A bill to amend chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."	Juries,
A bill to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attorneys."	Barristers,
A bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."	Roads,
<i>Ordered,</i> That the bills be referred to the law committee.	Law committee.
The following bills were also severally read a second time :—	
A bill to incorporate the Digby slate quarry company.	Digby slate company.
A bill to incorporate the New Annan Bell gift cemetery company.	New Annan cemetery.
A bill to authorize the sale of the old meeting-house in Chebogue.	Chebogue church.
<i>Ordered,</i> That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.	Private bills com.
Mr. Chipman, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Union hall company of Cornwallis; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.	Union hall bill
On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution relating to the provincial railway, moved on the thirty-first day of March last; and after some time spent in such debate.	Railway debate resumed, and
<i>Ordered,</i> That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.	Adjourned.
Mr. Harrington, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the northern division of Kings' county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Thursday next, the twelfth day of April, at two of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.	N. King's election com.

Mr. Cochran's election com.

The hon. the President of Council, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election of Arthur M. Cochran, esquire, for the northern division of Hants' county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Friday next, the thirteenth day of April, at half-past twelve of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

S. King's election com.

Mr. Hatfield, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the southern division of King's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Monday next the sixteenth day of April, at ten of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Blanchard's election com.

Mr. McFarlane, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn to Friday next the thirteenth day of April, at eleven of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

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

Wednesday, 11th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Smyth's election com. report finally.

Mr. Townsend, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election of Peter Smyth, esquire, for the county of Inverness, reported finally from that committee ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows, viz :

The committee drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the petition of Alexander Gillis and others, against the election and return of Peter Smyth, esquire, sitting member for the county of Inverness, have agreed to report and do report as follows :—

That Peter Smyth, esquire, was eligible as a member to serve in the general Assembly ; that he was duly elected a member for the county of Inverness, and is entitled to retain his seat.

The committee do further report, that the petition referred to them was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

W. H. TOWNSEND, chairman.

Committee-room, 11th April, 1860.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered in the journals.

Cape Breton election com. report finally.

Mr. Shannon, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Thomas Caldwell, and John Bourinot, esquires, for the county of Cape Breton, reported finally from the committee ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read and is as follows :—

The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of Hugh Ferguson and others, against the election and return of Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot, esquires, sitting members for the county of Cape Breton, have agreed to report, and do report as follows :—

That the committee having organized and appointed a day for considering the above petition, met at the time named for that purpose, when the counsel for the petitioners gave notice that the further prosecution of the petition was abandoned.

The committee further report that the sitting members Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot, esquires, were duly elected, and are entitled to retain their seats ; and that

the

the petition against their return is frivolous and vexatious, but that the opposition thereto was not frivolous or vexatious.

S. L. SHANNON, chairman.

Committee room, April 12th, 1860.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered in the journals.

On motion the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution relating to the provincial railway, moved on the 29th day of March last, and after some time spent in such debate, Railway debate resumed and

Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow. Adjourned.

A petition of Edward Duckett, of Halifax, late manager of the provincial savings bank, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary, and read, paying enquiry into the circumstances under which he was dismissed from that office. Pet. of E. Duckett.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Townsend, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Cochran, to examine and report thereon. Select com.

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

Thursday, 12th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The hon. Mr. Locke, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the northern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Monday next, the sixteenth day of April, at eleven of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. N. Colchester election com.

Mr. Tobin, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Ezra Churchill, esquire, for the northern division of Hants county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Wednesday the eighteenth day of April instant, at ten of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. Mr. Churchill's election com.

Mr. J. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Saturday next, the fourteenth day of April, at ten of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. S. Colchester election com.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for Queen's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Saturday the fourteenth day of April instant, at two of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. Queen's Co. election com.

Mr. Harrington, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the northern division of King's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Monday, the sixteenth day of April instant, at two of the clock ; which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House. N. King's election com.

Mr. Robichau, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill for naming Port Acadie, in the county of Digby ; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Port Acadie bill.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the accounts of the expense of printing for the public departments for the year 1859. Printing accounts.

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on printing and reporting.
The

Papers relating to
barque Cora Linn.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, also presented to the House, copies of correspondence between the Secretary of State for the United States, Lord Lyons, her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, and his Excellency the Governor, relating to an honorary donation from the government of the United States to Captain Goudey, master of the barque Cora Lynn, of Yarmouth, N. S., his second officer and boat's crew, for their gallant and humane exertions in saving the officers and crew of the United States barque New England, when such vessel was on fire at sea.

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table, and be printed in the appendix to the journals.

Pet. of overseers, Ri-
ver Philip.

A petition of overseers of the poor for River Philip, in the county of Cumberland, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Tupper and read, praying reimbursement of the expense of maintaining a transient pauper.

Relief committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.

Petition of Dr. Moore.

A petition of Doctor Joseph Moore, of Amherst, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. McFarlane and read, praying remuneration for professional services to sick Indians.

Indian com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Debate resumed,
and

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution moved on the twenty-ninth day of March last, on the subject of the provincial railway, and after some time spent in such debate,

Adjourned.

Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Caldwell, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, the following bills, viz.:—

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments"; and
A bill relating to the river fisheries in Cape Breton.

And the same were severally read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a copy of a despatch from the provincial secretary of New Zealand, enclosing a copy of a lecture on the geology of the province of Nelson, New Zealand.

Ordered, That the despatch be referred to the committee on crown property.

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

Friday, 13th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Petition of R. Brown.

A petition of Richard Brown, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Shaw, and read, praying a grant to enable him to keep a house of entertainment on the road between Annapolis and Harmony.

Relief committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the relief committee.

Message.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Distilleries bill passed.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled, an act to revive and amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes, "of the regulation of distilleries," without any amendments.

Council's supreme
court bill.

The Council have passed a bill entitled, an act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, new series, "of the supreme court and its officers"; to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The

The engrossed bill from the Council, entitled, an act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, new series, "of the supreme court and its officers," was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Supreme court bill read 1st time.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the account of Messrs. J. & W. Compton, for printing the new series of the Revised Statutes.

Printing account.

Ordered, That the account be referred to the committee on printing and reporting.

Referred to com.

On motion of the hon. the Provincial Secretary,

Resolved, That a standing committee on privileges be appointed.

Committee on privileges.

Ordered, That the hon. the President of Council, the hon. Mr. Johnston, the hon. Financial Secretary, Mr. Henry, the hon. the Provincial Secretary, Mr. H. McDonald, and Mr. Grant, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the engrossed bill from the Council, entitled, an act to prevent corrupt practices at elections, be referred to such committee to examine and report thereon.

Council's corrupt practices bill referred.

Mr. McFarlane, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Wednesday, the eighteenth day of April instant, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Blanchard's election com.

The hon. the President of Council, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the northern division of Queens' county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Tuesday, the seventeenth day of April instant, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

N. Queen's election committee.

The hon. the President of Council, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Arthur M. Cochran, esquire, for the northern division of Hants county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Tuesday the seventeenth day of April instant, at half-past eleven of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

N. Hant's election committee.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, A bill to amend the law imposing light house duties.

Light duties bill.

And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Ordered, That the adjourned debate on the subject of the provincial railway be further adjourned until to-morrow.

Railway debate adjourned.

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

Saturday, 14th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to alter the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the act in amendment thereof; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Telegraph bill.

Ordered, That the adjourned debate on the subject of the provincial railway, be further adjourned until Monday next.

Railway debate adjourned.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at ten of the clock.

Monday, 16th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

- Telegraph bill committed.** The bill to alter the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the act in amendment thereof, was read a second time.
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Private bills reported:** Mr. A. C. McDonald reported from the committee on private and local bills, that they had considered the following bills, viz :
- Halifax constables,** The bill to authorize the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax.
Halifax assessments, The bill respecting assessments in the city of Halifax,
Ancient lights, The bill respecting ancient lights,
Halifax buildings, The bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds, and to erect new buildings therewith near the market slip,
Fire insurance company. The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax fire insurance company ;
And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without amendment ;
And that the committee had also considered
- Lumber bill deferred.** The bill respecting timber, lumber, boards, planks, shingles, and laths, in the city of Halifax ;
And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months ; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.
- Bills committed.** *Ordered*, That the bills reported, except the last mentioned bill, be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Bill deferred.** *Ordered*, That the further consideration of the bill respecting timber, lumber, boards, planks, shingles and laths, in the city of Halifax, be deferred until this day three months.
- S. Colchester election com.** Mr. J. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Thursday next the nineteenth day of April, at ten of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.
- Railway debate adjourned.** *Ordered*, That the adjourned debate on the subject of the provincial railway, be further adjourned until to-morrow.

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

Tuesday, 17th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

- Supreme court sittings bill.** The hon. the President of Council, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to postpone the ensuing sittings of the supreme court at Halifax ; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Final report S. Kings election com.** Mr. Hatfield, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election of William B. Webster, esquire, for the southern division of King's county, on the petition of Stephen H. Moore and others, reported finally from such committee ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

The committee drawn, struck and sworn, to try the merits of the petitions of Stephen H. Moore and others, against the election and return of William B. Webster, esquire, sitting member for the southern division of Kings' county, have agreed to report, and do report, as follows :—

That

That William B. Webster, esquire, was eligible as a member to serve in General Assembly; and that he was duly elected for the southern division of Kings' county, and is entitled to retain his seat.

The committee further report that the petitions referred to them were not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

JOHN V. N. HATFIELD,

Committee-room, 17th April, 1860.

Chairman of committee.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered in the journals.

The hon. Mr. Locke, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the northern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Friday, the twentieth day of April instant, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

N. Colchester election committee.

Ordered, That the debate on the subject of the provincial railway be further adjourned until to-morrow.

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

Wednesday, 18th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

A petition of Samuel Lawrence and others, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, praying that a sum of money granted in the year 1855 in aid of a breakwater at Marguarite harbor, may be appropriated to that service.

Petition for aid to Margaree breakwater.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

N.v. securities com.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Richmond, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying that the law in relation to the payment of the fees of special juries may be altered.

Petition as to jury law.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the law committee.

Law committee.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Richmond, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying an alteration in the laws relating to the collection of poor and county rates.

Petition as to local taxes.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the law committee.

Law committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Brooklyn, in Queen's county, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Lewis Smith and read, praying an alteration of mail communication.

Petition for mail extension.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.

Post office com.

A petition of John Wilmot, a Micmac Indian, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. A. C. McDonald and read, praying a grant to enable him to procure seed for his farm.

Petition of John Wilmot.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Indian committee.

A petition of inhabitants of the city of Halifax, was presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary and read, praying the House not to pass the bill relating to assessments in the city of Halifax.

Petition against Halifax assessment bill.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of John Knowlton, of Advocate Harbor, in the county of Cumberland, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary and read, praying payment from the treasury of the value of provincial treasury notes destroyed by fire.

Pet. of J. Knowlton.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

The

N. Queen's election
com.

The hon. the President of Council, the chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the northern division of Queen's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Saturday the twenty-first day of April instant, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Cochran's elec-
tion com.

The hon. the President of Council, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election of Arthur M. Cochran, esquire, for the northern division of Hants' county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Saturday next, the twenty-first day of April, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Churchill's elec-
tion com.

Mr. Tobin, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Ezra Churchill, esquire, for the northern division of Hants county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn until Tuesday next, the twenty-fourth day of April instant, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Bills presented, viz :
Supreme court.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,
A bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers."

Poor districts.
Read twice, and
Committed.

A bill to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "of poor districts";
And such bills were severally read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.
Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Bills read 2nd time :
Supreme court sit-
tings,
Qualification of mem-
bers.
Council's sup. court.

The following bills were severally read a second time :
A bill to postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the supreme court,
A bill respecting the qualification of members to serve in General Assembly,
The Council's engrossed bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, new series, "of the supreme court and its officers."
Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Law com. report bills,
viz :

The hon. the President of Council from the law committee, reported that they had considered

Juries—to defer.

The bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries";
And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.
That they had also considered

Trusts and trustees,
Supreme court plead-
ings, and

A bill relating to trust and trustees,
The Council's engrossed bill to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court,"

Barristers,
Without amendment.

A bill to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attorneys,"
And had directed him to report such bills severally to the House without any amendments.

And that they had also considered

Roads,

A bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads,"

Amended.

And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill.

And he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the last mentioned bill, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills, except the bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries," be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Bill deferred.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes "of juries," be deferred until this day three months.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through—

The bill to authorize the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax, Halifax constables.

The bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds and to erect new buildings therewith near the Market slip, Halifax buildings,

The bill to incorporate the trustees of Chedabucto division of the order of the Sons of Temperance, Sons of-temperance.

The bill relating to trusts and trustees, Trusts.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax fire insurance company, Fire Insurance comp.

The bill to incorporate the Halifax yacht club, Yacht club.

The bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads," Roads,

The bill for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station, Maitland road.

The bill to postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the supreme court ; Supreme court sittings,

And had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally without any amendments ; and that they had also gone through—

The bill to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attorneys," Barristers,

The bill to alter the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph company, and the act in amendment thereof ; Electric telegraph,

And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills ; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the two last mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the two bills reported with amendments, be engrossed with the amendments.

Mr. Harrington, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election of Samuel Chipman, esquire, for the northern division of Kings' county, upon the petition of Charles C. Hamilton and others, reported finally from such committee ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

N. King's election report.

The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of Charles C. Hamilton and others, against the election and return of Samuel Chipman, esquire, sitting member for the northern division of Kings' county, have agreed to report and do report as follows :

That Samuel Chipman, esquire, was eligible as a member to serve in General Assembly. That he was duly elected for the northern division of Kings' county, and is entitled to retain his seat as member for such division.

The committee do further report, that the petitions referred to them were not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

C. F. HARRINGTON.

Committee room, 17th April, 1860,

chairman.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered in the journals of the House.

An engrossed bill to postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the supreme court, was, *nem. con.*, read a third time. Supreme court sittings bill read 3rd time,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to postpone the ensuing sittings of the supreme court. Passed, and

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence. Sent to council.

- Papers presented. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the undermentioned correspondence and documents, which were severally read by the Clerk, viz :
- Correspondence as to treasury notes. 1^o. Correspondence between the Provincial Secretary, and Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Pitch, engravers, relating to treasury notes engraved, with their account.
- Supply. *Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee of supply.
- Crown land returns. 2^o. A return of perfected grants of crown land in Nova Scotia for the quarter ending 31st March, 1860.
- 3^o. A return of crown lands in Nova Scotia applied for during the quarter ending 31st March, 1860.
- Crown property com. *Ordered*, That the returns be referred to the committee on crown property.
- Printing accounts. 4^o. Sundry accounts for public printing and advertising.
- Ordered*, That the accounts be referred to the committee on printing and reporting.
- Changes of appropriation. On motion of the hon. the Financial Secretary—
Resolved, That the following sums, granted for the service of roads and bridges in previous years, in the counties hereafter mentioned, and remaining undrawn, shall be added to the sums granted in the present year for the road and bridge service in those counties respectively, and appropriated in the road scales :

County of Annapolis,	\$262 38
“ Cape Breton,	138 80
“ Colchester,	503 54
“ Cumberland,	139 91
“ Digby,	220 05
“ Guysborough,	33 32
“ Halifax,	37 30
“ Hants,	214 18
“ Inverness,	483 20
“ Kings’,	108 33
“ Lunenburg,	46 55
“ Pictou,	40 45
“ Queens’,	137 66
“ Richmond,	233 62
“ Shelburne,	72 80
“ Sydney,	161 82
“ Victoria,	13 73
“ Yarmouth,	4 40

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

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to seventeen resolutions of this honorable House for granting various sums of money for the public service, viz :

- 8^o. \$160 Messenger of Governor.
 9^o. 320 Keeper of Assembly rooms.
 10^o. 1600 Sable Island.
 11^o. 100 Poor Asylum school.
 12^o. 1200 Indians.
 13^o. 400 Clerk of Crown, Halifax.
 14^o. 160 Chairmen of committees.
 15^o. 400 Travelling fees.

- 16°. \$500 Stationery Secretary's office.
 17°. 50 Crier Vice Admiralty court.
 18°. Postage of public departments.
 19°. 1250 Governor's secretary.
 20°. 400 Reporting Supreme court decisions.
 21°. 4000 Controllers.
 22°. 800 Charlotte town steamer.
 23°. 2300 Clerks Secretary's offices.
 24°. 120 E. Crowell.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Ordered, That the adjourned debate on the resolution moved on the twenty-ninth day of March last, on the subject of the provincial railway, be further adjourned until to-morrow.

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

Thursday, 19th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of Chedabucto division of the order of the Sons of Temperance, was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time:
Sons of Temperance.

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act to incorporate the trustees of Chedabucto division of the order of the Sons of Temperance.

An engrossed bill to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax fire insurance company, was read a third time. Halifax fire ins. com.

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax fire insurance company.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Halifax yacht club was read a third time. Yacht club.

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Halifax yacht club.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes "Of laying out roads other than certain great roads," was read a third time. Roads.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."

An engrossed bill for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station was read a third time. Maitland road.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station.

An engrossed bill to alter the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the act in amendment thereof, was read a third time. Electric telegraph.

Resolved, That that the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to alter the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the act in amendment thereof.

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

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a communication from the late Receiver General to the hon. Provincial Secretary, on the subject of the accounts of the provincial Savings' bank, and the same was read by the Clerk. Savings' bank accts.

Ordered, That the communication be referred to the select committee on the petition of Edward Duckett. Referred to E. Duckett's com.
A

- Pet. from Maccan. A petition of the inhabitants of Maccan, in the county of Cumberland, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. the President of Council and read, praying for an increase of mail communication.
- Post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Bills presented, viz : The hon. the President of Council, pursuant to leave given, presented to House :
- Provincial loan. A bill to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan,
- Criminals. A bill respecting the apprehension of criminals escaping from any of her Majesty's provinces and governments in North America into Nova Scotia,
- Ice company. A bill to incorporate the Halifax ice company ;
And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Blasting rocks. Mr. Pryor, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House :
A bill respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder ;
And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- C. B. road. Mr. Bourinot, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House :
A bill for improving the main post road in the county of Cape Breton ;
And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Private bills reported: Mr. A. C. McDonald from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered—
- City hospital. The bill for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax,
- Halifax sewers, The bill respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax, and
- Coal mine company, The bill to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company ;
and
And had directed him to report such bills severally, without any amendment; and that they had also considered—
- Earl town church bill. The bill to incorporate the Free Church congregation at Earltown ;
And had directed him to recommend to the House, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months ; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.
- Bills committed. *Ordered*, That the bills, except the last mentioned bill, be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Bill deferred. *Ordered*, That the further consideration of the bill to incorporate the Free Church congregation at Earltown, be deferred until this day three months.
- Com. on bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report progress. The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills referred to them.
- Order of day *Ordered*, That the adjourned debate on the resolution moved on the twenty-ninth day of March last, on the subject of the provincial railway, be further adjourned until to-morrow.

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

Friday, 20th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

- Bills read 3rd time : An engrossed bill to authorize the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax, was read a third time.
- Halifax constables. *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax. An

An engrossed bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds, and to erect new buildings therewith near the Market slip, was read a third time. Halifax buildings.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds, and to erect buildings therewith near the Market slip.

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

Mr. J. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Tuesday next the twenty-fourth day of April instant, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. S. Colchester election com.

A petition of James Purcell, collector of light duties at the Strait of Canso, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Hugh McDonald and read, praying enquiry by a committee of the House respecting alleged inaccuracies in the report of the joint committee on public accounts, relating to the petitioner's accounts. Pet. of J. Purcell.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Killam, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. C. Campbell, to examine and report thereon. Select com.

The Council's engrossed bill, entitled, an act to extend to the town of Amherst the provisions of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards," was read a second time, and considered by the House. Amherst fires bill agreed to,

And thereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That such bill be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed thereto. And sent back to council.

The following bills were severally read a second time :—

A bill relating to Bartlett's River road in the county of Digby. Bills read 2nd time :

A bill to incorporate the Union hall company of Cornwallis. Bartlett's river road,

A bill for naming Port Acadie, in the county of Digby. Union hall company,

A bill to incorporate the Halifax ice company. Port Acadie,

Ordered, That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills. Ice company.

The following bills were also severally read a second time :—

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments." Assessments,

A bill respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder. Blasting rocks.

Ordered, That the bills be referred to the law committee. Law committee.

The bill relating to the river fisheries in Cape Breton, was also read a second time. C. B. fisheries.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee on the fisheries. Fishery committee.

Mr. A. C. McDonald from the committee on private and local bills, reported that the committee had considered Private bills committee report.

The bill relating to the police court in Halifax ; Police court bill.

And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bill, with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole House. Bill committed.

Mr. Hatfield, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,

A bill in addition to the act concerning sheriffs ; Sheriffs' bill.

And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Harrington, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,

A bill to extend sections 80 and 81 of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes to the county of Richmond ; C. B. assessment bill.

And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Report of nav. sec.
com.

Mr. Killam reported from the committee on navigation securities ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Navigation Securities.)

Report received.

Ordered, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

Mr. Killam also reported from the same committee by bill, and thereupon delivered to the House,

Light duties bill.

A bill to amend chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes "of light house duties,"

Read twice.

And such bill was read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.

And committed.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Message.

A message from the Council by Mr Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Electric telegraph
bill.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled, an act to alter the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the act in amendment thereof, without an amendment.

Sup. court sittings
bill amended.

The Council have also agreed to the bill entitled, an act to postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the supreme court, with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House ;

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act to postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the supreme court, were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through

Coal mine bill.

The bill to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company ;

And had directed him to report such bill to the House without any amendment, and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

Order to engross.

Ordered, That the bill be engrossed.

N. Colchester election
committee report
finally.

The hon. Mr. Locke, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election of A. Woodbury McLelan, Esq., one of the sitting members for the northern division of Colchester, upon the petitions of Abner Fulton and others, and John Wier and others, reported finally from such committee, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

The committee drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the controverted election of A. Woodbury McLelan, esquire, for the northern division of Colchester, upon the petitions of Abner Fulton and others, and John Wier and others, have agreed to report, and do report as follows, viz :—

That Mr. McLelan was eligible to be elected, and was duly elected as member for the northern division of Colchester, and that he is entitled to retain his seat.

The committee further report that the petitions against the return of A. Woodbury McLelan, esquire, were not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

JOHN LOCKE, chairman.

Committee room, 20th April, 1860.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered in the journals.

Mr.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for Queens' county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Monday, the twenty-third day of April instant, at ten of the clock, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Inverness county election committee.

Ordered, That the adjourned debate on the resolution moved on the subject of the provincial railway, be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

Order of day postponed.

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

Saturday, 21st April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill relating to trusts and trustees, was read a third time.

Trustees bill read 3rd time, Passed, and

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to trusts and trustees.

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

Sent to council.

The hon. the President of Council, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election of Lewis Smith, esquire, for the northern division of Queen's county, upon the petitions of Charles Allison, esquire, and others, reported finally from such committee; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read and is as follows:—

N. Queen's election con. report finally.

The committee drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the controverted election of Lewis Smith, esquire, for the northern division of Queen's county, upon the petitions of Charles Allison and others, have agreed to report, and do report as follows, viz:—

That Lewis Smith, esquire, was eligible to be elected, and was duly elected as member for the northern division of Queen's county, and ought to retain his seat as such member.

The committee further report that the petitions referred to them were not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

WM. YOUNG, chairman.

Committee room, 21st April, 1860.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table and be entered in the journals.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair,

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through

Report bills, viz :

The bill to authorize the Roman Catholic corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands,

Pictou church lands.

The bill for the naturalization of certain aliens,

Naturalization.

The bill respecting ancient lights,

Ancient lights,

The bill relating to the police court in Halifax,

Police court,

The bill relating to electoral districts in the county of Victoria,

Victoria electoral divisions.

The bill respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax,

Halifax sewers,

The bill to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan,

Provincial loan.

The bill to improve the main post road in the county of Cape Breton;

C. B. road.

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments; and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed.

The

Amendments to sup-
court bill agreed
to.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act to postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the supreme court, was read a second time, and considered by the House.

And thereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That such amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendments.

Equity bill.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,

A bill to amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, "of proceedings in equity";

And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Beaver River church
pet. and bill.

A petition of proprietors of the old Baptist meeting house at Beaver River, in the county of Yarmouth, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. C. Campbell and read, praying legislation to enable them to sell such building.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. C. Campbell have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof; and thereupon,

Mr. C. Campbell, pursuant to such special leave, presented to the House,

A bill to authorize the sale of the old Baptist meeting house at Bear River, in the county of Yarmouth;

And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Township officers.

Mr. McFarlane, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,

A bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers";

And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Order of day post-
poned.

Ordered, That the adjourned debate on the resolution moved on the twenty-ninth day of March last, on the subject of the provincial railway, be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at half-past two of the clock.

Monday, 23rd April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Humane institutions
com. report.

Mr. H. McDonald reported from the committee on humane institutions, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Humane Institutions.)

Ordered, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

Pet of Geo. C. Law-
rence.

A petition of George C. Lawrence, sheriff of the county of Inverness, was presented by the hon. the President of Council and read, praying the directions of a committee of this honorable House, as to the disposal of certain promissory notes from parties in such county, belonging to the provincial government.

Select com

Ordered, That the petition be referred to hon. Mr. Locke, Mr. Bourinot, and Mr. Ross, to examine and report thereon.

Queen's co. election
com.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for Queen's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of April instant, at ten of the clock, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Blanchard's elec-
tion com.

Mr. McFarlane, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, by direction of the committee, moved

moved that they have leave to adjourn until Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of April instant, at half-past nine of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

The hon. the President of Council, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Arthur M. Cochran, esquire, for the northern division of Hants county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Thursday the twenty-sixth day of April instant, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Cochran's election com.

Mr. Blanchard, chairman of the education committee, reported in part from such committee by bill, and thereupon delivered to the House

Tusket school lot bill.

A bill to authorize the sale of a school lot at Tusket;

And such bill was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company, was read a third time.

Bills read 3rd time :
Coal mine company,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company.

An engrossed bill to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan, was read a third time.

Provincial loan.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize a provincial loan.

An engrossed bill for improving the main post road in the county of Cape Breton, was read a third time,

C. B. road.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for improving the main post road in the county of Cape Breton.

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

Bills sent to council.

Mr. Longley reported from the committee on the penitentiary, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report of penitentiary com.

(See Appendix—Penitentiary.)

Ordered, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

A petition of merchants, distillers and others, of the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying that licenses may be granted to distillers for the manufacture of spirits from molasses in bond.

Petition as to distilleries.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of the Central Baptist Association was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for an act for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Petition as to registration of births, &c.

Also, a petition of the Central Baptist Association, praying for the passing of an act to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Petition for liquor law.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled, an act to postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the supreme court, as amended.

Supreme court sittings bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

A message from his Excellency the Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :

Message from Govr.

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor commands the immediate attendance of this honorable House in the Council Chamber.

House attend.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber.

And being returned,

Seven bills assented to.

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended his Excellency in the council chamber, when his Excellency was pleased to give his assent to seven bills, entitled as follows, viz :

An act to enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting house at Amherst to sell the same.

An act relating to electoral divisions.

An act to amend the act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton.

An act to revive and amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes, " of the regulation of distilleries."

An act to extend to the town of Amherst the provisions of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, " of fires and firewards."

An act to alter the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the act in amendment thereof.

An act to postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the supreme court at Halifax.

Road scales.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented on Saturday next.

Time for bills limited.

On motion of the hon. the President of Council,
Resolved, That no bill, except those reported by committees or founded on reports of committees, be received after Saturday the twenty-eighth day of April instant.

Com. on bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report
Qualification bill to
be deferred.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through
The bill respecting the qualification of candidates to serve in general assembly ;
And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months ; that they had also gone through

Supreme court bill
amended.

The bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, " Of the supreme court and its officers,"

And had made amendments thereto which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill.

And that they had also gone through

Poor districts, and
Criminals bills,

The bill to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes " Of poor districts," and
The bill respecting the apprehension of criminals escaping from any of her Majesty's provinces and governments in North America, into Nova Scotia ;

Without amendment.

And had directed him to report such last mentioned bills to the House without any amendment ; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table, together with the amendments to the bill amended by the committee, where such amendments were read.

Order to engross.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bill reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill respecting the qualification of candidates to serve in General Assembly, be deferred until this day three months.

Criminal justice bill.

Mr. Shaw, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,

A bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 108 of the Revised Statutes, "of criminal justice," and

The

The hon. Attorney General, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, A bill to legalize the proceedings of the session of Colchester, in reference to the assessment for railway damages;

Colchester railway damages bill.

And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

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

Tuesday, 24th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Tobin, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Ezra Churchill, esquire, for the northern division of Hants county, reported finally from such committee, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows, viz:—

Report of Mr. Churchill's election com.

The committee drawn, struck and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of Shubael B. Dimock and others, against the election and return of Ezra Churchill, esquire, sitting member for the northern division of Hants' county, have agreed to report and do report, as follows:—

That Ezra Churchill, esquire, was duly elected and returned for the northern division of Hants' county, and is entitled to retain his seat.

The committee further report that the petitions referred to them, were not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

JOHN TOBIN, chairman.

Committee room, 24th April, 1860.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table and be entered in the journals.

An engrossed bill to authorize the Roman Catholic corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands, was read a third time.

Bills read 3rd time :
Pictou church lands.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the Roman Catholic episcopal corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands.

An engrossed bill respecting ancient lights, was read a third time.

Ancient lights.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting ancient lights.

An engrossed bill relating to the police court in Halifax, was read a third time.

Police court.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the police court in Halifax.

An engrossed bill respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax, was read a third time.

Halifax sewers.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attorneys," was read a third time.

Barristers.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attorneys."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers," was read a third time.

Supreme court.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers."

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

Bills sent to council.

- S. Colchester election com. Mr. J. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Friday, the twenty-seventh day of April instant, at ten of the clock, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.
- East River church bill. Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,
A bill to authorize the sale of the old Presbyterian meeting house at the west branch East River of Pictou.
- Halifax road bill. Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,
A bill for opening a road from Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit, and
- Lunatics bill. Mr. H. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,
A bill to amend chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the custody and estates of lunatics";
And such bills were severally read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton :
Mr. Speaker,
The Council have agreed to a resolution of this honorable House for the division of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, granted for the road and bridge service for the present year, among the various counties.
- Division of road monies.
- Changes of appropriation. The Council have also agreed to a resolution of this honorable House, for changing the appropriation of moneys voted for the road and bridge service in the several counties in previous years.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Com. on bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair.
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report Volunteer militia bill. The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through
The bill to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province,
And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments ; and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.
Ordered, That the bill be engrossed.
- Equity proceedings bill read 2nd time. The bill to amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, " of proceedings in equity," was read a second time.
- Committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Railway debate adjourned. *Ordered*, That the debate on the resolution on the subject of the provincial railway, moved on the twenty-ninth day of March last, be further adjourned until to-morrow.

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

Wednesday, 25th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

- Bills read 3rd time :
Naturalization. An engrossed bill for the naturalization of certain aliens was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the naturalization of certain aliens.
- Volunteer militia. An engrossed bill for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes "Of poor districts," Poor districts. was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "Of poor districts."

An engrossed bill respecting the apprehension of criminals escaping from any of her Majesty's provinces and governments in North America into Nova Scotia, was read a third time. Criminals.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting the apprehension of criminals escaping from any of her Majesty's provinces and governments in North America, into Nova Scotia.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bills to the council and desire their concurrence. Bills sent to council.

Mr. Pryor, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, Marine railway bill.
A bill to incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company ;
And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. McFarlane, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, Highway labor bill.
A bill to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes "of highways and highway labour" ;
And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, Importation of goods bill.
A bill to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, "of the importation of goods";
And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz.:— Bills read 2nd time :
A bill to authorize the sale of a school lot at Tusket, Tusket school.
A bill to legalize the proceedings of the sessions of Colchester, in reference to the assessment for railway damages, Railway damages.
A bill for opening a road from Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit, Halifax road.
A bill to amend chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes, "of the custody and estates of lunatics." Lunatics.

Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house. Bills committed.

The bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers," was read a second time. Township and township officers.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the law committee. Law committee.

The following bills were also read a second time :—
A bill to extend sections 80 and 81 of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, to the county of Richmond, Richmond assessments.
A bill to authorize the sale of the old Baptist meeting-house at Beaver River, in the county of Yarmouth, Beaver River church.
A bill to authorize the sale of the old Presbyterian meeting-house at the west branch East River, of Pictou. East River church.

Ordered, That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills. Private bills com.

Ordered, That the report of the committee on navigation securities presented on Friday last be adopted and referred to the committee of supply. Nav. securities com. report adopted.

On motion the House resolved itself into the committee of supply. Committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,
Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report 45 ferry resolutions, viz :

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress in the consideration of the supply, and had come to forty-five resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House, and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's table.

The chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the House agreed.

The resolutions reported by the committee were then read, and are as follows, viz :

- \$80 Douglas. 1^o. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted to aid the inhabitants of Douglas in supporting a ferry between Londonderry and that place, under the regulations of the sessions for Hants county—to be paid on the certificate of three justices of the peace, residing in Douglas, that such regulations have been duly carried out.
- \$80 Shubenacadie. 2^o. *Resolved*, That forty dollars each be granted to the two licensed ferrymen at the mouth of the Shubenacadie, for the transportation of horses and carriages across that river—to be paid upon the certificate of three justices of the peace of each county respectively that such ferry has been duly attended.
- \$100 LaHave. 3^o. *Resolved*, That fifty dollars each be granted to Joseph Pernette and Charles Pernette, for keeping up the ferry over LaHave River.
- \$40 Sable River. 4^o. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted to Cornelius Craig, to enable him to keep up a ferry across the narrows at the entrance of Sable River, in the county of Shelburne.
- \$40 Strait Canso. 5^o. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted to Alexander McGuire, or such other person as shall run a ferry boat or scow, between Carter's landing, on the western side of the strait of Canso, and Alexander McPherson's on the eastern side thereof, under the regulations of the sessions for the county of Guysborough, and to be paid on their certificate.
- \$40 Strait Canso. 6^o. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted to Alexander McPherson, to enable him to run a ferry boat or scow between his landing on the eastern side of the Strait of Canso, and John Carter's on the western side thereof, under the regulations of the sessions of the county of Richmond, and to be paid on their certificate.
- \$80 Port L'Hebert. 7^o. *Resolved*, That forty dollars each be granted to such two persons as shall respectively keep up a ferry at the mouth of Port L'Hebert, for the transportation of horses and cattle across that river.
- \$40 Low Point. 8^o. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted to Duncan McPhee, to enable him to maintain a ferry between Low Point and the Sydney mines, at the mouth of the Spanish River, in the county of Cape Breton.
- \$80 Cape Sable Island. 9^o. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted to such persons as shall keep up a ferry across the narrows of the passage between Cape Sable island and the main, in the county of Shelburne.
- \$60 Amherst. 10^o. *Resolved*, That sixty dollars be granted to aid in maintaining a ferry between Amherst and Minudie, in the county of Cumberland.
- \$120 Grandique. 11^o. *Resolved*, That sixty dollars each, be granted to the two licensed ferrymen at the mouth of the Grandique River, in the county of Richmond.
- \$50 Sheet Harbor. 12^o. *Resolved*, That fifty dollars be granted to the ferryman at Sheet Harbor, in the county of Halifax,
- \$40 N. W. Arm. 13^o. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted to the ferryman at the North West Arm, in the county of Halifax.

- 14°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars each, be granted to such persons, one on each side of Liscomb's Harbor, in the county of Guysborough, as shall maintain a ferry across that harbor. \$40 Liscomb Harbor.
- 15°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars be granted to the ferryman at Sambro, in the county of Halifax. \$20 Sambro.
- 16°. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted to the ferryman at Necum Teuch River, in the county of Halifax. \$40 Necum Teuch.
- 17°. *Resolved*, That thirty dollars be granted to aid in maintaining the ferry over Liscomb's harbor, opposite the highway at Clay Head, in the county of Guysborough. \$30 Clay Head.
- 18°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars be granted to the ferryman at Bear River. \$20 Bear River.
- 19°. *Resolved*, That thirty dollars each, be granted to the two ferrymen, one on each side of Petit Passage; and twenty dollars each to the two ferrymen at the Grand passage, in the county of Digby. \$100 Grand and Petite Passage.
- 20°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars be granted to John Young, of Lingan, in the county of Cape Breton, to enable him to keep a ferry across the passage between Lingan and Bridgeport. \$20 Lingan.
- 21°. *Resolved*, That thirty dollars be granted to the ferryman at St. Ann's harbor, in the county of Victoria. \$30 St. Ann's.
- 22°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars be granted to the ferryman at Marguarite River, in the county of Inverness. \$20 Marguarite.
- 23°. *Resolved*, That sixteen dollars be granted to each of the two ferrymen at the Grand Narrows, in the county of Cape Breton. \$32 Grand Narrows.
- 24°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars be granted to aid the ferry between North Bar and the town of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton. \$20 Sydney.
- 25°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted to the ferryman at the entrance of the Great Bras d'Or, in the county of Victoria. \$80 Great Bras D'Or.
- 26°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars be granted in aid of the ferry across Pugwash harbor, in the county of Cumberland. \$20 Pugwash.
- 27°. *Resolved*, That one hundred and sixty dollars be granted to aid the inhabitants of Cape Breton in supporting a ferry between McMillan's Point, in Cape Breton, and Auld's Cove, in the county of Sydney—under the regulations of the supervisors of the main post road and of the sessions of the county of Inverness. \$160 McMillan's Point.
- 28°. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted to the ferryman at Port Mulgrave, to aid in maintaining a ferry between that place and Ship Harbor, in the county of Inverness—under the regulations of the sessions for the county of Guysborough, and to be paid on their certificate. \$40 Port Mulgrave.
- 29°. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted to the ferryman at Ship Harbor, to aid in maintaining a ferry between Ship Harbor and Port Mulgrave, in the county of Guysborough—under the regulation of the sessions of the county of Inverness, and to be paid on their certificate. \$40 Ship Harbour.
- 30°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars be granted to each of the two ferrymen at St. Mary's River, Guysborough. \$40 St. Mary's.
- 31°. *Resolved*, That thirty dollars be granted in aid of the ferry at the entrance of Southern Bay, Ingonishe, county of Victoria. \$30 Ingonishe.

- §20 Mire River. 32°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars be granted to the ferryman at the entrance of Mire River, in the county of Cape Breton.
- §80 Little Bras d'Or. 33°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted to the ferrymen at Little Bras d'Or in the county of Cape Breton.
- §20 Sydney. 34°. *Resolved*, That ten dollars each be granted to the two ferrymen at Sydney River in the county of Cape Breton.
- §20 Tusket. 35°. *Resolved*, That ten dollars each be granted to the two ferrymen at Tusket, in the county of Yarmouth.
- §40 Ship Harbor. 36°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars each be granted to the two ferrymen at the mouth of Ship Harbour, in the county of Halifax.
- §40 Jordan River. 37°. *Resolved* That twenty dollars each be granted to the two ferrymen on each side of the Jordan River, in the county of Shelburne.
- §40 Wallace. 38°. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted in aid of the ferry across Wallace Harbor, in the county of Cumberland.
- §120 Big Harbor 39°. *Resolved*, That sixty dollars each be granted to the two ferrymen at Big Harbour, Bras d'Or Lake, in the county of Victoria.
- §20 Yarmouth. 40°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars be granted in aid of the ferry from the main land to Pear Point island, in the county of Yarmouth.
- §10 Little Narrows. 41°. *Resolved*, That ten dollars be granted to A. Ross, ferryman at Little Narrows, between the counties of Inverness and Victoria.
- §20 Washabuck. 42°. *Resolved*, That twenty dollars be granted in aid of the ferry from Washabuck to Baddeck, in the county of Victoria.
- §30 Hantsport. 43°. *Resolved*, That thirty dollars be granted in aid of a ferry between Hantsport and Kempt, in Hants county.
- §30 Pictou. 44°. *Resolved*, That thirty dollars be granted in aid of a ferry across the harbor of Pictou.
- §40 J. Embree. 45°. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted to Josiah Embree for services rendered in 1858, in maintaining a ferry between Ship Harbor and Port Mulgrave, in the county of Guysborough.
- Resolutions passed, The several resolutions being read a second time, were then, upon the question put thereon respectively, agreed to by the House.
- And sent to council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the resolutions to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Correspondence as to missing letters. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a return of letters containing money and other valuables missing from the post office, since 31st October, 1859, with correspondence relating thereto.
- Post office com. *Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee on the post office.
- Militia band bill. Mr. Tupper, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, A bill to incorporate the Halifax volunteer militia band committee ; And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. for wharf at Shubenacadie. A petition of inhabitants of Shubenacadie, in Hants County, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. the Provincial Secretary and read, praying a grant to aid them in erecting a wharf on the Shubenacadie River, near the railway station.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, was presented by the hon. the President of Council and read, praying for the division of that county into two electoral divisions, and for an increase of representation. Pet. for representation.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Ordered, That the adjourned debate on the resolution on the subject of the provincial railway be further adjourned until to-morrow. Railway debate adjourned.

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

Thursday, 26th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The hon. Mr. Locke reported from the committee on the fisheries; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read. Report fishery com.

(See Appendix—Fisheries.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted. Adopted.

The hon. Mr. Locke, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, A bill to amend chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes, "of the inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel, and other merchandize"; Fish inspection bill.
 And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

The hon. the President of Council, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a copy of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to his Excellency, in relation to the carrying out in this province of regulations for the formation of a reserve of royal naval volunteers. Despatch as to naval volunteers.

Ordered, That the despatch do lie on the table.

And thereupon,

The hon. the President of Council, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, A bill relating to naval volunteers and shipping masters; Naval volunteers bill.
 And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Pryor reported from the relief committee; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read. Report of relief com.

(See Appendix—Relief Committee.)

Ordered, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

Ordered, That the report of the committee on humane institutions be adopted and referred to the committee of supply. Humane institutions report adopted.

Ordered, That the report of the committee on the penitentiary be adopted and referred to the committee of supply. Penitentiary report adopted.

Mr. Heffernan, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, A bill to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough; Guysboro' road bill.
 And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Cowie, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments"; Assessments bill.
 And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, Distilleries' bill.

A bill further to amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes, "of the regulation of distilleries";

And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Justices of the Peace bill.

Mr. Heffernan, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,

A bill relating to the offices of custos and justice of the peace;

And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Victoria electoral district bill passed.

An engrossed bill relating to electoral districts in the county of Victoria, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to electoral districts in the county of Victoria.

Report of trade com.

The hon. Mr. Wier reported from the committee on trade and manufactures; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Trade and Manufactures.)

Ordered, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

Message.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

Bills agreed to:

The Council have agreed to the bills entitled as follows, namely:

Halifax constables.

An act to authorize the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax,

Halifax buildings,

An act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds and to erect buildings there-with near the Market Slip,

Sons of temperance.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the Chedabucto division of the order of the sons of temperance,

Fire Insurance comp.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax fire insurance company,

Yacht club.

An act to incorporate the Halifax yacht club,

Provincial loan.

An act to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan, and

C. B. road.

An act for improving the main post road in the county of Cape Breton,

Without any amendments.

The Council have also agreed to,

Maitland road bill amended,

The bill entitled an act for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station, and have made an amendment thereto, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house;

And then the messenger withdrew.

And amendment read.

The amendment proposed by the Council to the bill, entitled, an act for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station, was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Adjourned debate resumed.

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution moved on the twenty-ninth day of March last on the subject of the provincial railway.

And thereupon,

Amendment moved.

Mr. Munro moved, by way of amendment to such resolution, the following resolution:

Whereas, by the returns laid upon the table of the House it appears that the Government have largely reduced the expenses of managing the provincial railways, and saved by economical arrangements, taking effect from the 2nd day of April instant, £4518 per annum.

And whereas, two salaries have been by recent arrangements saved to the province, viz., that of Solicitor General and that of Law Clerk to the Assembly.

And whereas, relief has been already given to the internal traffic of the country, by the adoption of an improved railway tariff, while greater vigilance is manifest in the protection of the revenue and the suppression of contraband trade.

And

And whereas, there is reason to believe that the present administration will infuse vigor and carry economy into every branch of the public service :

Therefore resolved, That this House do not desire to obstruct or embarrass the Executive Government until they have had an opportunity of developing their policy and completing their proposed arrangements.

Which amendment being seconded, after some time spent in debate thereon,

Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.

Debate then adjourned.

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

Friday, 27th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Mr. James McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Monday next the thirtieth day of April, at ten of the clock, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

S. Colchester election com.

Mr. Caldwell, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,
A bill to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction";

Bills presented, viz :
Public instruction amendment.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,
A bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers," and

Township officers.

A bill relating to bribery, treating and undue influence at elections ;

Bribery.

Mr. McFarlane, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,
A bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil causes," and

Justices of the Peace.

A bill to incorporate the trustees of St. Matthew's church at Pugwash ; and

St. Matthew's church.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, from the committee on expiring laws reported
A bill to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes "of the preservation of useful birds and animals."

Expiring laws com. report

Useful animals bill.

And such bills were severally read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Bills read 1st time.

Mr. Shannon reported from the committee on the petition of Andrew Downs, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report of com. on A. Downs' pet.

(See Appendix—Andrew Downs.)

Ordered, That the report be adopted, and referred to the committee of supply.

Adopted and referred.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary reported from the committee on the post office, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table where it was again read.

Post office committee report.

(See Appendix—Post Office.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and that so much thereof as recommends grants of money be referred to the committee of supply.

Adopted and referred.

Mr. Killam reported from the select committee on the petition of James Purcell ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report of com. on J Purcell's pet

(See Appendix—James Purcell.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.

On

Court house Commissioners report referred to sel. com.

On motion of the hon. the Financial Secretary

Ordered, That the report of the commissioners for the erection of a court house in Halifax, presented on the 31st day of March last, be referred to the hon. President of Council, Mr. A. C. McDonald, and Mr. Coffin, to examine and report thereon.

Bills read 2nd time :
Inverness electoral district.
Marine railway com.
Private bills com.

The following bills were severally read a second time.

A bill to alter the bounds of certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness,

A bill to incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company.

Ordered, That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.

Criminal justice.
County assessments.
Law committee.

The following bills were also severally read a second time :—

A bill to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, “of criminal justice,”

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, “of county assessments.”

Ordered, That the bills be referred to the law committee.

Importation.
Volunteer band.
Naval volunteers.
Guysborough roads.
Custos.
Bills committed.

The following bills were also severally read a second time :—

A bill to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, “of the importation of goods,”

A bill to incorporate the Halifax volunteer militia band committee,

A bill relating to naval volunteers and shipping masters,

A bill to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough,

A bill relating to the offices of custos and justice of the peace.

Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Private bills reported.

Mr. A. C. McDonald reported from the committee on private bills, that they had considered,

Cornwallis church lands.

The bill in amendment of the act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian churches and congregations in Cornwallis,

Fires.

The bill to extend the operation of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, “of fires and firewards,”

Inverness sessions.
Odd Fellows.

The bill relating to the sessions for the county of Inverness,

The bill to incorporate Fuller Lodge, No. 5, of the independent order of Odd Fellows,

Baddeck church.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the trustees of Knox’s Free Church at Baddeck, in the county of Victoria,

Digby slate company.

The bill to incorporate the Digby slate quarry company,

Richmond road.

The bill to authorize the completion of a line of road in Richmond county.

Settlement of poor.

The bill to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, “of the settlement and support of the poor,”

Acadia College.

The Council’s engrossed bill to incorporate the associated Alumni of Acadia College,

New Annan cemetery.

The bill to incorporate the New Annan Bell gift cemetery company,

Yarmouth bank.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia,

Yarmouth cemetery.

The bill to incorporate the Mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth,

Amherst cemetery.

The Council’s engrossed bill relating to the burial ground at Amherst,

Chebogue church.

The bill to authorize the sale of the old meeting-house in Chebogue,

Port Acadie,

The bill for naming Port Acadie, in the county of Digby,

Ice company.

The bill to incorporate the Halifax ice company,

Richmond assessments.

The bill to extend sections 80 and 81 of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes to the county of Richmond,

Beaver River church.

The bill to authorize the sale of the old Baptist meeting house at Beaver River, in the county of Yarmouth,

East River church,

The bill to authorize the sale of the old Presbyterian meeting house at the west branch of the East River of Pictou;

Without amendment.

And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment; that they had also considered

Hawkesbury,

The bill relating to Port Hawkesbury in the county of Inverness, and

The bill to amend chapter 46 of the acts of 1859 relative to townships and township officers,	Township officers.
And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and that they had also considered	Amended.
The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Baptist church in Horton,	Horton church,
The bill to incorporate the trustees of St. Andrew's Church in Middle Musquodoboit,	Musquodoboit church
The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Free Church at Grand River, in the county of Richmond,	Grand River church,
The bill to incorporate the trustees of Loch Lomond Free Church, in the county of Richmond,	Loch Lomond church,
The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Baptist meeting-house at Long Island, in the county of Digby, and	Long Island church,
The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian church at Goose River,	Goose River church,
And had directed him to recommend to the House, that the further consideration of such last mentioned bills be deferred until this day three months; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.	To be deferred.
And thereupon,	
Mr. A. C. McDonald moved, that the further consideration of such last mentioned bills, be deferred until this day three months.	Motion to defer bills.
Which being seconded,	
Mr. J. McDonald moved by way of amendment thereto, that such last mentioned bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.	Amendment moved,
And such amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment twenty-two; against it, ten;	And carried.
So it passed in the affirmative.	
And accordingly,	
Ordered, That such last mentioned bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.	Bills committed.
The engrossed bills from the Council, reported by the committee on private bills, entitled respectively—	Council's bills passed.
An act to incorporate the associated alumni of Acadia college,	Acadia College.
An act relating to the burial ground at Amherst,	Amherst burial ground.
Were then severally read a third time;	
And thereupon, on motion,	
Resolved, That such bills be agreed to.	
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bills back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed thereto respectively.	
Ordered, That the remaining bills reported from the committee on private bills, be committed to a committee of the whole House.	Bills committed.
A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :	Message.
Mr. Speaker,	
The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively,	
An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes "of laying out roads other than certain great roads,"	Roads,
An act to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attorneys,"	Barristers, and
An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers,"	Sup. court bills,
And have made amendments to such bills respectively, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.	Amended.
The Council have also agreed to the bills entitled respectively,	Bills passed,
An act to authorize the Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands,	Pictou church lands.

- Naturalization. An act for the naturalization of certain aliens,
Ancient lights. An act respecting ancient lights,
Trusts. An act relating to trusts and trustees,
Victoria electoral di- An act relating to electoral districts in the county of Victoria,
visions.
Halifax sewers, An act respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax,
Volunteer militia, An act to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of
this province,
Poor districts. An act to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes "of poor districts,"
Criminals. An act respecting the apprehension of criminals escaping from any of her Majesty's
provinces and governments in North America, into Nova Scotia; without any amend-
ments.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Council's amendments. The amendments proposed by the Council to the bills entitled respectively—
read 1st time. An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other
than certain great roads,"
An act to amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and
its officers,"
Were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Adjourned debate re- On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the subject of the provincial
sumed, railway, on the resolutions in reference thereto moved on twenty-ninth day of March, and
the twenty-sixth day of April respectively, and after some time spent in such debate,
And adjourned. *Ordered*, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.
- Queen's co. election Mr. A. C. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election
com. for Queen's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to
adjourn until Monday next, the thirtieth day of April instant, at twelve of the clock,
Which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

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

Saturday, 28th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

- Report on pet. of G. C. The hon Mr. Locke reported from the committee on the petition of George C.
Lawrence. Lawrence, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's
table, where it was again read.

(*See Appendix—G. C. Lawrence.*)

Ordered, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

- Inverness county elec- Mr. McFarlane, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of
tion committee. Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, by direction of the committee,
moved that they have leave to adjourn until Tuesday next, the first day of May, at
ten of the clock; which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.
- Mr. Cochran's elec- The hon. the President of Council, chairman of the committee to try the merits of
tion com. the election of Arthur M. Cochran, esquire, for the northern division of Hants' county,
by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Thursday,
the third day of May next, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was
agreed to by the House.

- Amendments to sup. The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,
court bill, An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and
its officers,"

Were

Were read a second time and considered by the House.	Read 2nd time,
And thereupon, on motion,	
<i>Resolved</i> , that such amendments be not agreed to.	And not agreed to.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have not agreed to such amendments.	
The amendment proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,	Council's amendmts.
An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes "of laying out roads other than certain great roads," was read a second time and considered by the House.	to road bill agreed to.
And thereupon, on motion,	
<i>Resolved</i> , That such amendment be agreed to.	
The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,	Council's amendmts.
An act to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attorneys,"	to barristers' bill
Were read a second time and considered by the House ;	agreed to.
And thereupon, on motion,	
<i>Resolved</i> , That such amendments be agreed to.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the clerk do carry the two last mentioned bills with the amendments thereto, back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendments respectively.	
Mr. Longley, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,	Licenses bill.
A bill to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors."	
Mr. Tupper, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,	Chief Justice bill.
A bill to regulate the office of Chief Justice,	
A bill to provide for the issue of writs for elections in certain cases, by the Clerk of the Crown in Halifax.	Election writ bill.
Mr. A. C. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,	Religious societies
A bill in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, "of religious societies and congregations,"	bill.
A bill to repeal chapter 46 of the acts of 1858, and	Disqualification bill.
Mr. Brown, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,	Assessments bill.
A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments" ;	
And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.	
The bill relating to bribery, treating, and undue influence at elections, was read a second time.	Bribery bill read 2nd time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.	And committed.
On motion of the hon. the Attorney General,	Select com. on. town-
<i>Resolved</i> , That a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon the several bills now before the House, on the subject of townships and township officers, with amendments to such bills, or otherwise ;	ship bills.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. H. McDonald, Mr. McFarlane, and the hon. the Attorney General, be a committee for such purpose.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the several bills now before the House to amend the law relating to townships and township officers, be referred to such committee.	Three bills referrei.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the adjourned debate on the resolutions on the subject of the provincial railway, moved on the twenty-ninth of March and twenty-sixth day of April respectively, be further adjourned until Monday next.	Order of day postponed.

- Com. on bills. On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills :
 Mr. Speaker left the chair.
 Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.
 Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report bills, viz : The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the following bills, viz :—
- Fires. The bill to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards,"
- Odd Fellows. The bill to incorporate Fuller lodge No. 5, of the independent order of Odd Fellows,
- Hawkesbury. The bill relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness,
- Richmond road. The bill to authorize the completion of a line of road in Richmond county,
- New Annan cemetery. The bill to incorporate the New Annan Bell gift cemetery company,
- Yarmouth bank. The bill to amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia,
- Yarmouth cemetery. The bill to incorporate the mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth,
- Port Acadie. The bill for naming "Port Acadie," in the county of Digby,
- Light duties. The bill to amend the law imposing light house duties,
- Ice Company. The bill to incorporate the Halifax ice company,
- Equity. The bill to extend sections 80 and 81 of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, to the
- Richmond assessment. county of Richmond,
 The bill to amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, "of proceedings in equity,"
- Tusket school lot. The bill to authorize the sale of a school lot at Tusket,
- Railway damages. The bill to legalize the proceedings of the sessions of Colchester, in reference to the assessment for railway damages,
- Halifax road. The bill for opening a road from Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit,
- Volunteer band. The bill to incorporate the Halifax volunteer militia band committee,
- Naval volunteers. The bill relating to naval volunteers and shipping masters,
- Guysborough road. The bill to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough,
 And that they had directed him to report such bills to the House severally, without any amendments ; and that they had also gone through
- Custos. The bill relating to the offices of custos and justice of the peace,
 And had made amendments thereto, which amendments they had directed him to report to the House with the bill ; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the last mentioned bill, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.
Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.
Ordered, That the bill reported with amendments, be engrossed with the amendments.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 30th April, 1860.

PRAYERS.

- S. Colchester election com. Mr. J. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of the county of Colchester, by direction of the committee moved that they have leave to adjourn until Wednesday next, the second day of May, at half-past nine of the clock ; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Leave of absence to Chaplain.

- On motion of the hon. the President of Council:
Ordered, That the Reverend J. T. Twining, D. D., Chaplain to the House, have leave of absence on account of indisposition, for the remainder of the session.

Mr.

Mr. A. C. McDonald reported from the committee on the petition of Martin I. Wilkins, esquire; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report of committee on pet. of M. I. Wilkins.

(See Appendix—Revised Statutes.)

And thereupon, Mr. A. C. McDonald moved that such report be received and adopted, and referred to the committee of supply.

Motion to adopt, &c.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Coffin moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the report be not received.

Amendment moved.

And the amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-three; against it, twenty-two.

And passed on division.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the report be not received.

Report not received.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary reported from the committee on the subject of the commission for compiling and preserving the ancient provincial records; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report on record commission.

(See Appendix—Record Commission.)

Ordered, That the report be adopted, and referred to the committee of supply.

Report adopted.

The hon. the President of Council reported from the committee of privileges, on the subject of the Council's bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report of committee of privileges.

(See Appendix—Privileges.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.

Adopted.

An engrossed bill to enable Samuel W. Barry to obtain letters patent, was read a third time.

Patent bill read 3rd time.

And thereupon, Mr. A. C. McDonald moved, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months;

Motion to defer.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twelve; against it, twenty-nine.

Lost on division.

For the motion.

Against the motion.

Mr. Cochran,
 " Killam,
 " Hatfield,
 " A. Campbell,
 " A. C. McDonald,
 " H. McDonald,
 " Bailey,
 " McKenzie,
 " Grant,
 Hon. Prov. Sec'y.
 Mr. Chipman,
 " Bourinot.

Mr. Webster,
 " L. Smith,
 " Shannon,
 " Moseley,
 " Pryor,
 " Ross,
 " Blanchard,
 " McFarlane,
 " Townsend,
 " Burgess,
 " J. McDonald,
 Hon. Atty. General,
 Mr. Longley,
 Hon. Mr. Locke,
 Mr. Morrison,
 Mr. Tobin,
 " Harrington,
 " McLellan,
 Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,
 Mr. Coffin,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Tupper,
 " Shaw,
 Hon. Mr. Wier,
 Mr. J. Campbell,
 " Caldwell,
 " O. Campbell,
 " Cowie,
 " Esson.

So it passed in the negative.

And thereupon,

On motion, resolved, that the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent.

Bill passed.

- And sent to council. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Private bills committee report. Mr. A. C. McDonald, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered,
- Wilson's patent bill. The bill to enable William A Wilson to obtain letters patent,
To be deferred. And had directed him to recommend to the House, that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months ;
Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.
- Bill deferred on division. And accordingly,
Ordered, That the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.
- Report of committee on government vessels. Mr. Coffin reported from the committee on the expenses of the Government schooners Daring and Lady Vivian ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.
- (See Appendix—Government Vessels.)
- Report received. *Ordered*, That the report be received and do lie on the table.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,
- Bills passed. The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively,
Roads, and An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes " of laying out roads other than certain great roads,"
- Barristers. An act to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, " of barristers and attorneys,"
As severally amended.
- Amdts. to sup. court bill not adhered to. The Council do not adhere to the amendments proposed by them to the bill entitled,
An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, " of the supreme court and its officers,"
But have agreed to the bill as originally sent them.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Bills read 3rd time : An engrossed bill to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes,
Fires, " of fires and firewards," was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill to pass, and that the title be, an act to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, " of fires and firewards."
- Port Hawkesbury, An engrossed bill relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness.
- Richmond road, An engrossed bill to authorize the completion of a line of road in Richmond county, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the completion of a line of road in Richmond county.
- New Annan cemetery, An engrossed bill to incorporate the New Annan Bell gift cemetery company, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the New Annan Bell gift cemetery company.
- Yarmouth bank, An engrossed bill to amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth, was read a third time. Yarmouth cemetery,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth.

An engrossed bill for naming "Port Acadie," in the county of Digby, was read a third time. Port Acadie,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for naming "Port Acadie" in the county of Digby.

An engrossed bill to amend the law imposing light house duties, was read a third time. Light duties,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the law imposing light house duties.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Halifax ice company, was read a third time. Ice company,

Resolved, that the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Halifax ice company.

An engrossed bill to extend sections 80 and 81 of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, to the county of Richmond, was read a third time. Richmond assessment

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to extend the operation of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of county assessments."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, "of proceedings in equity," was read a third time. Equity,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, "of proceedings in equity."

An engrossed bill for opening a road from Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit, was read a third time. Halifax road,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for opening a road from Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Halifax volunteer militia band committee, was read a third time. Volunteer band,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Halifax volunteer band committee.

An engrossed bill relating to naval volunteers and shipping masters, was read a third time. Naval volunteers,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to naval volunteers and shipping masters.

An engrossed bill to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough, was read a third time. Guysborough roads.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough.

The bill in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, "of religious societies and congregations," was read a second time, Religious societies
bill read 2nd time.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, Pictou roads bill.
A bill for the building of certain bridges, and improving of certain roads, in the county of Pictou ;

And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Ordered, That Mr. Bourinot have leave of absence after Friday next, on urgent private business. Leave of absence.
Ordered,

Order of day postponed.

Ordered, That the debate on the subject of the resolutions respecting the provincial railway, moved on the twenty-ninth day of March, and 26th day of April, be further adjourned until to-morrow.

Road scales.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

Com. on Queen's co.
road scales.

On motion of Mr. Lewis Smith,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to prepare and submit to the House, a scale of subdivision of road moneys for Queens' county.

Ordered, That Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. Coffin, be a committee for such purpose.

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

Tuesday, 1st May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Motion to rescind.

Mr. Wade, pursuant to notice, moved that the resolution of the house passed yesterday, that the report of the committee on the petition of Martin I Wilkins, esquire, be not received, be rescinded,

Lost on division.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty; against it, twenty-one.

So it passed in the negative.

Bills read 3rd time :

An engrossed bill to incorporate Fuller lodge, No. 5, of the independent order of odd fellows was read a third time.

Odd Fellows.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate Fuller lodge, No. 5, of the independent order of odd fellows.

Tusket school lot.

An engrossed bill to authorize the sale of a school lot at Tusket was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the sale of a school lot at Tusket.

Railway damages.

An engrossed bill to legalize the proceedings of the sessions in Colchester, in reference to assessment for railway damages, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 70 the Revised Statutes "of railroads."

Custos.

An engrossed bill relating to the offices of custos and justice of the peace, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the offices of custos and justice of the peace.

Bills sent to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Amendt. to Maitland road bill considered.

The amendment proposed by the Council to the bill for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station, was read a second time, and considered by the House, and is as follows :—

" Provided always that no part of the road moneys of the county of Hants shall be applied to the payment of the sum borrowed under this act, till all sums previously borrowed on the credit of the said road money shall have been paid."

Amendment moved.

And thereupon, Mr. Cochran moved, that such proposed amendment be amended by adding at the end thereof, the following words :—

Unless

“Unless the same shall be done with the consent of the persons to whom such previously borrowed moneys shall be due.”

Which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That the amendment be so amended.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the Council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolution. And passed.

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

A bill in addition to the act concerning sheriffs,

Bills read 2nd time :
Sheriffs.

A bill to amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, “of the inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel, and other merchandize” ; Fish inspection.

A bill to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, “of public instruction,” Public instruction.

A bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, “of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases,” Justices of the Peace.

A bill to incorporate the trustees of St. Matthew’s church, Pugwash, Pugwash church.

A bill to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, “of the preservation of useful birds and animals,” Useful animals.

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, “of county assessments,” County assessments.

A bill for the building of certain bridges and improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou. Pictou roads.

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

Mr. Hugh McDonald reported from the committee on the subject of the bills relating to townships and township officers, that they had considered the bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes introduced on the twenty-first day of April instant, and had made amendments thereto by incorporating therewith the bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, introduced on the twenty-seventh day of April instant; and he delivered the bill as amended in at the clerk’s table. Township bills reported.

el,

Amended, and

Ordered, That the bill as amended be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. H. McDonald also reported from the same committee, that they had considered the bill to amend chapter 46 of the acts of 1859, relative to townships and township officers, and had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months; and he delivered the bill in at the clerk’s table. To be deferred.

Ordered, That the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months. Bill deferred.

Ordered, That the report of the relief committee be adopted and referred to the committee of supply. Report of relief com. adopted and referred.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered, Private bills reported.

The bill relating to the sessions and assessments in the county of Victoria, Victoria sessions.

The bill to enable Azor Storrs Lyman to obtain letters patent, Lyman’s patent.

The bill to incorporate the Salt Springs savings’ bank, Salt Spring’s bank.

The bill relating to Bartlett’s River road in the county of Digby, Digby road.

The bill to alter the bounds of certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness, Inverness electoral districts.

And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment ; that they had also considered

The bill to incorporate the Union hall company of Cornwallis, Cornwallis hall.

The bill to incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company, Marine railway.

And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills ; and that they had further considered

The bill to provide public wells in the town of Chester, Chester wells.

And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months ; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the bills amended by the committee, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Bill deferred.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill to provide public wells in the town of Chester, be deferred until this day three months.

Bills committed.

Ordered, That the remaining bills reported from the committee on private bills, together with the amendments to the bills amended by the committee, be committed to a committee of the whole House.

C. B. petitions as to representation.

Two petitions of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, were presented by the hon. the President of Council and read, praying for the division of that county into two electoral divisions ; and for an increase of representation in General Assembly.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Report of Normal School commrs.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a report of the Commissioners of the Normal School at Truro, with an account of expenditures connected with that institution.

Education com.

Ordered, That the report be referred to the committee on education.

Report of railway committee.

The hon the Provincial Secretary, reported from the committee on the railway ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Railway Committee.)

Ordered, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

Message.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Ferry resolutions.

The Council have agreed to forty-five resolutions, granting various sums of money for the service of public ferries for the present year.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,

Coal mining comp'y.

An act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company, with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House,

And then the messenger withdrew.

Council's amendts. agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,

An act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company, were read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time, and considered by the House.

And thereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That such amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendments.

Bill presented,

The hon. the President of Council, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House,

July term.

A bill relating to the ensuing July term at Halifax.

And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Pet. of H. Bessemer.

A petition of Henry Bessemer, of London, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. President of Council and read, praying an enlargement of the period allowed him for the introduction of his patented improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel into this province.

Leave for bill.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table, and that the hon. the President of Council have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.

Bill presented.

And thereupon the hon. the President of Council, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House,

A bill to amend the act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent.
And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolutions on the subject of the provincial railway, moved respectively on the twenty-ninth day of March, and the twenty-sixth day of April; and after some time spent in debate thereon,

Adjourned debate resumed,

Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.

And adjourned.

Ordered, That Mr. Ross and Mr. Caldwell, have leave of absence after Friday next, on urgent private business.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

Road scales.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, the chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for Queen's county, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Friday next, the fourth day of May, at half-past nine of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Queen's co. election com.

Mr. McFarlane, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Thursday next, the third day of May, at half-past ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Inverness county election committee.

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

Wednesday, 2nd May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz.:—

Bills read 2nd time.

A bill to amend the act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent,

Bessemer's patent,

A bill relating to the ensuing July term at Halifax,

July term.

Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Bills committed.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—

Report bills, viz :

The bill respecting assessments in the city of Halifax,

Halifax assessments.

The bill to enable Azor Storrs Lyman to obtain letters patent,

Lyman's patent.

The bill to alter the bounds of certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness,

Inverness electoral districts.

The bill in addition to the act concerning Sheriffs,

Sheriffs,

The bill to incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company,

Marine railway.

The bill to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals",

Useful animals.

The bill for the building of certain bridges and improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou,

Pictou roads.

The bill to amend the act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent,

Bessemer's patent.

The bill relating to the ensuing July term at Halifax,

July term.

And that they had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally without any amendments; and that they had also gone through

The bill to amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, "of the inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel and other merchandize,"

Fish inspection.

The

- Religious societies. The bill in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, "of religious congregations and societies,"
- And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the two last mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.
- Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.
- Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.
- Bill read 2nd time,
Highway labor. The bill to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "of highways and highway labor," was read a second time.
- Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Bills read 3rd time:
Lyman's patent. An engrossed bill to enable Azor Storrs Lyman to obtain letters patent, was read a third time;
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable Azor Storrs Lyman to obtain letters patent.
- Inverness electoral
districts, An engrossed bill to alter the bounds of certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness, was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to alter the bounds of certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness.
- Cornwallis hall. An engrossed bill to incorporate the Union hall company of Cornwallis was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Union hall company of Cornwallis.
- Sheriffs An engrossed bill in addition to the act concerning Sheriffs, was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in addition to the act concerning Sheriffs.
- Useful animals. An engrossed bill to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals," was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals".
- Religious societies. An engrossed bill, in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, "of religious congregations and societies", was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, "of religious congregations and societies".
- Bessemer's patent, An engrossed bill to amend the act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent, was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent.
- July term. An engrossed bill relating to the ensuing July term at Halifax, was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the ensuing July term at Halifax.
- Bills sent to council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Leave of absence. *Ordered*, That Mr. C. Campbell, have leave of absence after to-morrow, on urgent private business.
- Despatch as to naval
reserves. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented

presented to the House, a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, dated 29th February last, on the subject of lands reserved for naval purposes.

(See Appendix—Naval Reserves.)

Ordered, That the despatch be referred to the committee on crown property.

Crown property com.

Mr. Coffin reported from the committee on the sub-division of road money for Queens' county; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report of com. on Queen's county road scale.

(See Appendix—Road Scales.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,

Victoria coal mine co's. amdts. agreed to.

An act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company,

As amended.

The Council have agreed to the amendments proposed by this honorable House to the amendment proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,

Maitland road bill amdts. agreed to.

An act for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On motion, resolved, That the Maitland and Shubenacadie road bill be now agreed to, as finally amended.

House finally agree.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill, as now amended, back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed thereto.

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolutions relating to the provincial railway, moved respectively on the twenty-ninth day of March and twenty-sixth day of April, and after some time spent in debate thereon,

Adjourned debate resumed.

Mr. Munro renewed his motion, that the resolution moved on the twenty-sixth day of April last, by way of amendment to the original resolution moved on the twenty-ninth day of March last, do pass.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-nine; against it, twenty-two.

Amendment carried on division.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Heffernan,	Mr. Grant,
" L. Smith,	" McLelan,
" Hatfield,	" Morrison,
" Blanchard,	Hon. Atty. General,
" C. Campbell,	" Mr. Locke,
" Moseley,	Hon. Prest. Council.
" Burgess,	Mr. Munro,
" Cochran,	" Chipman,
" Coffin,	" Chambers,
" A. Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" A. McDonald,	" Fin. Sec'y.,
" McKenzie,	" Prov. Sec'y.,
" Bailey,	Mr. Webster,
" Ross,	" Esson.
" Brown,	

Mr. Shaw,	Mr. Bourinot,
" Killam,	" Henry,
" Cowie,	" H. McDonald,
" Shannon,	" J. Campbell,
" Pryor,	" P. Smyth.
" Harrington,	" McKinnon.
" Longley,	" Caldwell.
" Martell,	
" Wade,	
" Townsend,	
" McFarlane,	
" Tobin,	
" J. McDonald,	
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	
Mr. Tupper,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

Mr.

S. Colchester election
com.

Mr. J. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of Colchester, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Friday, the fourth day of May instant, at ten of the clock, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

A message from the Council by Mr Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Bills passed, viz:
Maitland road.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,
An act for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station,

As finally amended.

Fires.

The Council have agreed to the bills, entitled severally,
An act to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards,"

Hawkesbury,

An act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness,

Richmond road.

An act to authorize the completion of a line of road in Richmond county,

New Annan cemetery.

An act to incorporate the New Annan Bell gift cemetery company,

Yarmouth bank.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia,

Yarmouth cemetery.

An act to incorporate the mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth,

Port Acadie,

An act for naming "Port Acadie," in the county of Digby,

Light duties.

An act to amend the law imposing light house duties,

Ice Company

An act to incorporate the Halifax ice company,

Richmond assessment.

An act to extend the operation of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."

Equity.

An act to amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, "of proceedings in equity,"

Halifax road.

An act for opening a road from Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit,

Volunteer band.

An act to incorporate the Halifax volunteer band committee,

Naval volunteers.

An act relating to naval volunteers and shipping masters,
without any amendments.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

Thursday, 3rd May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time :
Fish inspection.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, "of the inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel and other merchandize," was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, "of the inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel and other merchandize."

Pictou roads.

An engrossed bill for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou.

Bills sent to council.

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

Report of Mr. Cochran's election com.

The hon. the President of Council, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Arthur M. Cochran, esquire, one of the sitting Members for the northern division of Hants county, upon the petitions of Joseph Wilson and others, reported

reported finally from such committee ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows, viz :

The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the election and return of Arthur M. Cochran, esquire, one of the sitting members for the northern division of Hants county, upon the petition of Joseph Wilson and others, have agreed to report, and do report, as follows :

That Arthur M. Cochran, esquire, was eligible to be elected, and was duly elected as member for the northern division of Hants county, and is entitled to retain his seat as such member.

And the committee further report that the petitions against the election and return of the said Arthur M. Cochran, were not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

W. YOUNG, chairman.

Committee room, 3rd May, 1860.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered in the journals.

The hon. the President of Council appeared at the bar of the House, where he informed Mr. Speaker, that he had a message from his Excellency the Governor to this House, in writing, signed by his Excellency, which he then took to the table and presented to the House ; and the same was delivered to Mr. Speaker, who thereupon read the same to the House, all the members being uncovered ;—such message being as follows :—

Message from Govr.
respecting Prince
of Wales.

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

I embrace with pleasure the earliest opportunity of laying before you a despatch which I have received in answer to the joint address to her Majesty, passed by both branches of the Legislature, praying that the approaching visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada may be extended to this province.

It affords me much gratification to assure you that her Majesty was pleased to receive your address very graciously, and to announce to you that it is the intention of his Royal Highness to honor this city with a visit during this present summer.

His visit, evincing as it does the deep interest which is felt by her Majesty in the welfare and prosperity of this partion of her colonial empire, will, I doubt not, draw forth a warm expression of that feeling of loyalty for which Nova Scotia has ever been noted ; and I am satisfied that the population of this province will unite as one man in their endeavors to do honor to the son of our beloved Queen, and to render the visit of his Royal Highness agreeable to himself.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 3rd May, 1860.

(Copy of Despatch.)

(No. 25.)

Downing Street, 19th April, 1860.

Despatch as to visit
of Prince of Wales.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 34, of the 22nd March, enclosing a joint address to the Queen, passed by both branches of the Legislature, praying that the approaching visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada, may be extended to Nova Scotia.

I have laid this Address before the Queen—Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to command me to request your Lordship to convey to the Legislative Council and House Assembly, the assurance that it will afford the Prince much gratification to respond to the sentiments of loyalty and attachment to her Majesty's

Majesty's throne and person expressed in their address, by complying with the wishes of the Legislature of Nova Scotia. A visit to Nova Scotia has, from the first, formed part of his Royal Highness's projected tour.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c.

Correspondence as to The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, copies of the undermentioned correspondence and documents, which were severally read by the Clerk, viz.:

Ships Petrel, and 1°. Further correspondence relating to the aid rendered to the ship "Petrel", by the crew of the barque "Major Norton."

(See Appendix—Shipwrecks.)

Princess. 2°. Correspondence relating to the rescue of the passengers and crew of the "Princess" of Pictou, Nova Scotia, by the barque "Queen of the Fleet," captain McMullen, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

(See Appendix—Shipwrecks.)

Oodered, That the correspondence do lie on the table, and be entered in the appendix to the journals.

Inverness election com. Mr. McFarlane, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Saturday, the fifth day of May instant, at ten of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Com. of supply. On motion the House resolved itself into the committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

42 resolutions reported. The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress in the consideration of the supply, and had come to forty-two resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's table.

Leave to sit again. The chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the House agreed.

Resolutions read, viz: The resolutions reported from the committee were then severally read, and are as follows, viz:

Excise waiters. 1°. *Resolved*, That such sum be paid on the certificate of the Board of Revenue, as may be sufficient to pay at the rate of one dollar and a half per day, to such persons as shall be employed by the Receiver General as extra waiters for the port of Halifax during the present year; one dollar per day to such extra waiters when unemployed, and one dollar per day to temporary waiters.

\$1200 Guagers. 2°. *Resolved*, That twelve hundred dollars be granted to such persons as the Governor shall appoint to discharge the duties heretofore performed by the guager, weigher, and proof officer for the port of Halifax.

\$1600 Seizing officers 3°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed one thousand six hundred dollars, be placed at the disposal of the Governor to be appropriated in paying seizing officers in various parts of this province, for the more effectually protecting the revenue; provided, that no such officer shall receive more than sixty dollars.

- 4°. *Resolved*, That two hundred dollars be granted to such person as shall run a proper packet between Guysborough and Arichat, touching occasionally at Fox island, and Carso, under the regulations of the sessions of the counties of Guysborough and Richmond; to be paid on the certificate of such sessions. \$200 Guysborough packet.
- 5°. *Resolved*, That one hundred dollars be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to aid in maintaining a packet between Westport and Montegan, in the county of Digby. \$100 Westport packet.
- 6°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted in aid of a packet between Weymouth bridge and Sandy Cove, in the county of Digby. \$80 Weymouth packet.
- 7°. *Resolved*, That one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to such persons as shall run a suitable steamboat between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, touching at Cape Breton going and returning; to be paid when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, that the service has been properly discharged. \$1500 Saint John's steamer.
- 8°. *Resolved*, That one thousand dollars be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, for running a suitable steamboat from Sydney through the Bras d'Or lake to Whycocomah, twice a week, calling at Baddeck, while the navigation is open, —carrying the judge, while on circuit, free of expense. \$1000 Sydney and Baddeck steamer.
- 9°. *Resolved*, That two thousand four hundred dollars be granted in aid of a suitable steamboat, to run once a week during the open navigation, from Pictou to Arichat, touching at Port Hood, Port Mulgrave, and Ship Harbor, going and returning. \$2400 Pictou and Port Hood steamer.
- 10°. *Resolved*, That one thousand dollars be granted to such persons as shall run a suitable steamboat between Halifax, Yarmouth, and Boston. \$1000 Eastern State.
- 11°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted in aid of the breakwater at Griffin's Cove, Digby, under the usual restrictions. \$80 Griffin's Cove pier.
- 12°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted in aid of the breakwater at Cape Cove, Digby, under the usual restrictions. \$80 Cape Cove pier.
- 13°. *Resolved*, That two hundred dollars be granted in aid of the breakwater at Pleasant Cove, Digby, under the usual restrictions. \$200 Pleasant Cove pier.
- 14°. *Resolved*, That two hundred dollars be granted in aid of the breakwater at Porter's Point, Cornwallis, under the usual restrictions. \$200 Porter's Point pier.
- 15°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted in aid of the breakwater at Green Cove, Yarmouth, under the usual restrictions. \$80 Green Cove pier.
- 16°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted in aid of a breakwater at Cranberry Head Cove, Yarmouth, under the usual restrictions. \$80 Cranberry Head pier.
- 17°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted to assist in making a boat harbor at Darling's lake, Yarmouth, under the usual restrictions. \$80 Darling Lake harbor pier.
- 18°. *Resolved*, That sixty dollars, granted in aid of the Arisaig Pier in 1859, be paid without reference to the conditions imposed on such grants, pursuant to report of committee on navigation securities. \$60 Arisaig pier.
- 19°. *Resolved*, That eighty four dollars and eight cents be granted to pay expenditure in aid of Margaree river breakwater in 1859, under usual restrictions. \$84 08 Margaree pier.
- 20°. *Resolved*, That forty dollars be granted to aid in placing buoys in the harbor of Sydney, Cape Breton. \$40 Sydney buoys.
- 21°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted to aid in placing buoys at Cape Negro, Shelburne. \$80 Cape Negro buoys.

- \$100 Tusket River buoys. 22°. *Resolved*, That one hundred dollars be granted to aid in placing buoys at Tusket River, Yarmouth.
- \$6560 Penitentiary. 23°. *Resolved*, That six thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to defray the expenses of the provincial penitentiary for the present year.
- \$599 08 relief transient poor. 24°. *Resolved*, That five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eight cents be granted to defray the several sums following, pursuant to the report of the relief committee :
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Overseers of first section township of Pictou : | |
| Michael Hanigan, | \$18 00 |
| Neil Morrison, | 20 00 |
| Thomas Murphy, | 41 40 |
| Dennis Collins, | 5 00 |
| George Holten, | 17 00 |
| Nancy White, | 48 00 |
| Doctor Kirkwood, | 44 20 |
| | \$193 60 |
| Overseers of Annapolis township—Edward McBride, | 13 50 |
| Overseers of Clements—Ann Cowley, | 41 60 |
| Overseers of Wilmot—James McDonald, | 12 00 |
| Overseers of Liverpool township : | |
| Eliza Anderson, insane transient pauper, | 109 50 |
| Patrick Carey, | 22 95 |
| Overseers of Newport towship : | |
| Doctor Dennison, half his account for attending Indians, | 43 33 |
| Overseers of Barrington—Mary Ann Flinn, | 28 00 |
| Overseers of Yarmouth—Amos White, | 49 75 |
| Board of Health, Yarmouth—John Peterson, | 14 85 |
| Overseers of Antigonishe—John McDonald, | 30 00 |
| S. A. Fulmore for attending sick pauper, | 40 00 |
- \$48 50 Dr. Slayter. 25°. *Resolved*, That forty-eight dollars and fifty cents, be granted to John Slayter, health officer of the port of Halifax, pursuant to report of relief committee.
- \$100 P. Gallienne and Geo. Easterbrook. 26°. *Resolved*, That one hundred dollars be granted to Philip Gallienne and George Easterbrook, for their services in rescuing the crew of schooner "Gold Hunter," lost at sea, pursuant to report of relief committee.
- \$24 John Peck and others. 27°. *Resolved*, That twenty-four dollars be granted to John Peck and others, for services rendered in rescuing crew of schooner "Forrest," wrecked at Little Bras d'Or, pursuant to report of relief committee.
- \$21 Chas. McAlpine. 28°. *Resolved*, That twenty-one dollars be granted to Charles McAlpine, coroner of Louisburg, for expense of holding inquest on Denniston Kerr, pursuant to report of relief committee.
- \$8 75 Adam Roy. 29°. *Resolved*, That eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Adam Roy, controller of customs, Maitland, to reimburse him for passage of shipwrecked seamen, pursuant to the report of the relief committee.
- \$8000 Poor Asylum. 30°. *Resolved*, That eight thousand dollars be granted to the Commissioners of the poor in Halifax, for the support of transient paupers, for the present year.
- \$2000 Deaf & dumb. 31°. *Resolved*, That two thousand dollars be granted to aid in supporting the institution for the deaf and dumb, for the present year.
- \$200 Andrew Downs. 32°. *Resolved*, That two hundred dollars be granted to Andrew Downs, to aid in establishing a museum and aquarium, pursuant to the report of a committee.

33°. *Resolved*, That one hundred dollars be granted to defray certain expenses of the record commission for the present year, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject. \$100 Record Commission.

34°. *Resolved*, That thirty-seven dollars and forty cents be granted to John Davison, being return of light dues paid by him, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade. \$37 40 J. Davison.

35°. *Resolved*, That the following sums be paid to the persons hereinafter named, for province notes destroyed by fire, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade: \$252 E. Billing and others.

E. Billing & Co.,	\$172 00
Colin Robinson,	72 00
John Creelman,	8 00
	\$252 00

36°. *Resolved*, That one hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Messrs. Bauld & Gibson, being a return of duties paid on tobacco exported, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade. \$113 75 Bauld and Gibson.

37°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted to William Goodwin and George W. Smith, residents upon Mud Island, county of Yarmouth, to enable them to render assistance to shipwrecked mariners, to be paid on the certificate of the sessions of that county, that the duty has been properly performed. \$80 Goodwin and Smith.

38°. *Resolved*, That sixty dollars be granted to John Nelson, to enable him to keep a half-way house between Musquodoboit and St. Mary's, in the county of Guysborough. \$60 J. Nelson.

39°. *Resolved*, That sixty dollars be granted to George Merry, to enable him to keep a half-way house between Liverpool and Nictaux. \$60 Geo. Merry.

40°. *Resolved*, That sixty dollars be granted to Valentine Munro, to enable him to maintain a half-way house between Liverpool and Annapolis. \$60 V. Munro.

41°. *Resolved*, that nine thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty cents, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to pay the following advances made from the provincial treasury during the year 1859: \$9144 Government advances.

J. & W. Compton, on account of contract for printing,	\$1780 00	£445 0 0
Thomas B. Aikin, on account of record commission,	1457 42	364 7 2
Hon. Financial Secretary, for relief of distressed families, county of Guysborough,	466 15	116 10 9
James R. Smith, for services as assistant counsel in application for mandamus by Mr. Justice Haliburton to compel Receiver General to pay pension,	60 00	15 0 0
James W. Johnston & Son, for attendance investigating cause of explosion of city powder magazine,	40 00	10 0 0
Rev. James Kennedy, on account of supplies furnished distressed Indians, Queen's county,	24 00	6 0 0
Eliza Cann, board and lodging of sailors of barque "Peace," burned near Sydney, Cape Breton,	29 50	7 7 6
Commissioners of Indian affairs, on account of expenditure of 1858,	293 15	73 5 9
John Esson & Co. for relief of distressed families, Halifax County,	674 50	168 12 6
W. J. Veith, expenses conveying a wrecked seaman hence to Sydney, Cape Breton,	20 00	5 0 0

S. Cunard & Co., for conveying Michael Desmond, ship-wrecked seaman, hence to St. John's, Nfld.,	\$16 00	£4 0 0
James Keating, wrecked seaman of late barque "Ester Francis," to enable him to proceed to England,	10 00	2 10 0
H. C. D. Twining, on account of Revising Statutes,	120 00	30 0 0
M. I. Wilkins, do. do. do.	200 00	50 0 0
W. A. Henry, do. do. do.	200 00	50 0 0
James R. Smith, do. do. do.	200 00	50 0 0
Alpin Grant, on account of public printing,	1000 00	250 0 0
A. C. G. Chas. H. Shiel, ammunition furnished the volunteer artillery, from 18th Sept., 1857, to 28th Sept., 1858,	120 55	30 2 9
James R. Smith, collecting, arranging, and superintending the publication of the election laws,	80 00	20 0 0
Capt. Richard McCulloch, conveying distressed seamen from Boston to Halifax, July, 1858.	3 00	0 15 0
William H. Pye, do. do. from Baltimore to Halifax,	3 50	0 17 6
H. B. Paulin, subsistence of eight distressed British seamen,	21 50	5 7 6
Do. do. Robert Reid, do. 37 days,	9 25	2 6 3
Do. do. Jas. Crawford, do. Nova Scotia seaman,	6 00	1 10 0
Do. do. 4 Nova Scotia seamen and master of schooner "Princess,"	12 00	3 0 0
Do. do. clothing 8 distressed British seamen of ship "Christiana" of Dublin,	104 40	26 2 0
Do. do. 2 British seamen, wrecked in ship "Christiana" of Dublin,	3 50	0 17 6
Do. to provide clothing for Andrew Harvie, a distressed British seaman,	13 05	3 5 3
Do. to pay for boarding three wrecked Nova Scotia seamen, of schooner "Earl of Mulgrave,"	8 40	2 2 0
Do subsistence of a Nova Scotia seaman in brig. "Billow" from New York to Halifax,	1 75	0 8 9
Do. to pay William Zwicker for conveying three distressed Nova Scotia seamen from Barbadoes to Lunenburg, in the schooner "Will-o'-the-Wisp"	24 75	6 3 9
James Newport, boarding thirteen passengers of wrecked steamer "Indian,"	9 50	2 7 6
A. & W. McKinlay, books furnished inspector of mines,	36 70	9 3 6
Henry Yeomans, premium of insurance on militia arms hence to Yarmouth per "Eastern State,"	76 00	19 0 0
Nathaniel Groves and Joseph Lymans, for marking 150 stand of militia arms and accoutrements,	203 12	50 15 7
James W. Johnston & Son, for services as counsel in application for mandamus by Mr. Justice Halliburton, to compel Receiver General to pay pension,	100 00	25 0 0
Thomas B. Aikins—expenses on books from Canada and United States, for provincial library,	23 65	5 18 3
To pay for books purchased for provincial library,	68 00	17 0 0
Jacob S. Ingraham, expenses procuring information for Assembly, 31st March, 1859,	8 80	2 4 0
King & Brothers, for conveying by steamer and railway from St. John to Halifax, 194 packages military arms,	658 00	164 10 0

Frederick W. Fishwick, conveying militia arms from Richmond depot to Ordnance stores,	\$101 98	£25 9 11
Alpin Grant, publishing extra copies debates of Assembly, session 1859,	80 00	20 0 0
Donald McLean, for writing in the preparation of the index of the revised statutes,	50 00	12 10 0
A. C. G. Palmer, for 300 great coats issued to the commissioner of Indian affairs,	187 50	46 17 6
Archibald Scott, investigating books connected with savings' bank, making statement of accounts, and report of the same,	539 17	134 15 10
	<u>\$9144 80</u>	<u>£2286 4 0</u>

42°. *Resolved*, That the usual conditions annexed to grants for piers and breakwaters, the regulations respecting steamboats, packets, and ferries, receiving provincial aid, and the authority to the Governor to advance moneys to provide for casualties to roads and bridges, be continued for the present year. Piers, packets, ferries and road casualties.

The several resolutions reported by the committee being read a second time, were then, upon the question put thereon, severally agreed to by the House. Resolutions passed,

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the resolutions to the Council and desire their concurrence. And sent to council.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills. Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed to them. Report progress.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Killam have leave of absence after to-morrow, on urgent private business. Leave of absence.

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

Friday, 4th May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have passed a bill entitled,

An act to regulate the appointment of Chief Justice,

To which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Message.

Chief Justice bill.

The engrossed bill from the Council, to regulate the appointment of Chief Justice, was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Ordered, That Mr. McLelan be substituted for Mr. Grant as a member of the committee to consider the petition of Mr. Duckett. E. Duckett's committee.

Vote of credit for
Prince Wales' visit.

On motion of the hon. the President of Council,
Resolved, That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to expend such sum as may be necessary for the suitable reception and accommodation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite, on his proposed visit to this province in the ensuing summer, and the House will provide therefor at its next session.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council and desire their concurrence.

- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,
- Bills agreed to. The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively,
Odd Fellows. An act to incorporate Fuller Lodge, No. 5, of the independent order of Odd Fellows,
Inverness electoral districts. An act to alter the bounds of certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness,
Cornwallis hall. An act to incorporate the Union hall company of Cornwallis,
Sheriffs. An act in addition to the act concerning Sheriffs,
Tusket school lot. An act to authorize the sale of a school lot at Tusket,
An act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads,"
Guysborough road. An act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough,
Custos. An act relating to the offices of custos and justices of the peace,
Useful animals. An act to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes "of the preservation of useful birds and animals,"
July term. An act relating to the ensuing July term at Halifax,
Severally without any amendments ;
Bill amended. The Council have also agreed to the bill entitled,
Religious societies. An act in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes "of religious congregations and societies,"
With an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Amendment agreed to. The amendment proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,
An act in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes "of religious congregations and societies,"
Was read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the House ;
And thereupon, on motion,
Resolved, That such amendment be agreed to.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendment.
- Com. on bills. On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair.
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Bills reported. The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through
Inverness sessions. The bill relating to the sessions for the county of Inverness,
Savings' bank. The bill to incorporate the Salt Springs savings bank,
Digby slate company. The bill to incorporate the Digby slate quarry company,
Dartmouth poor. The bill to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor,"
Highway labor. The bill to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "of highways and highway labor,"
And had directed him to report such bills severally to the House without any amendments ; that they had also considered

The bill to enable the city of Halifax to purchase the property of the Halifax water company ;

Bill to be deferred -
Water company.

And had directed him to recommend to the House, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until the next session ; and that they had also gone through

Bills amended.

The bill relating to the sessions and assessment in the county of Victoria,

The bill respecting assessment in the city of Halifax,

Victoria sessions,
Halifax assessments,
Township officers.

The bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, " of townships and township officers,"

The bill to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, " of the importation of goods" ;

Importation.

And had made amendments to such four last mentioned bills, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills ; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the four last mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill to enable the city of Halifax to purchase the property of the Halifax water company, be deferred until this day three months.

Water bill deferred

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bills reported with amendments, except the bill to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, " of the importation of goods," be engrossed with the amendments.

Mr. Tobin then moved that the further consideration of the bill to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, " of the importation of goods," be deferred until this day three months :

Motion to defer im-
portation bill.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, fifteen ; against it, twenty-four.

Lost on division.

For the motion.

Against the motion.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. Harrington,
" Pryor,	" Tobin,
" Killam,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Longley,	Mr. Tupper,
" McFarlane,	" McKinnon,
" J. McDonald,	" J. Campbell,
" H. McDonald,	" Henry.
" Townsend,	

Mr. Moseley,	Mr. Munro,
" A. Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" McKenzie,	Hon. Prest. Council,
" A. C. McDonald,	Mr. Morrison,
" Bailey,	" McLelan,
" Burgess,	" Chambers,
" L. Smith,	" Heffernan,
" Coffin,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y,
" Blanchard,	" Mr. Wier,
" Cochran,	" Esson,
" Grant,	" Brown,
" Webster,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendments be engrossed.

Order to engross.

Mr. J. McDonald, chairman of the committee drawn, struck and sworn, to try the merits of the controverted election of the hon. the Attorney General, for the southern division of Colchester, upon the petition of William Flemming and others, reported finally from such committee ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

Final report of South
Colchester election
committee.

The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the election and return of the honorable Adams George Archibald, for the southern division of the county of Colchester, upon the petition of William Flemming and others, have agreed to report, and do report as follows :—

That

That in the opinion of this committee, Charles Blanchard, esquire, high sheriff of the county of Colchester, by altering the oath at the election on the sixth day of March last, at which A. G. Archibald and John J. Marshall, esquires, were candidates, acted improperly; but as from the evidence it appears that he obtained legal opinion upon the question, and acted under that opinion; and also that he did not act from corrupt motives, the committee are of the opinion that the act of the sheriff, in this particular, does not invalidate the election.

That Adams G. Archibald, esquire, through the agency of John B. Dickey, and by the promise to release a judgment, induced Adam Johnson to abstain from voting at the election for the county of Colchester, on the sixth day of March last, at which election the said Adams G. Archibald was a candidate.

That although the committee are of opinion that the said Adams G. Archibald has been guilty of bribery as before set forth, yet, having doubts whether the laws of this province enable them as a committee, to vacate the seat of the said Adams G. Archibald, the committee have agreed to report, and do hereby report, the foregoing facts, together with the resolutions of the committee, and the evidence taken before the committee, for the consideration of the House.

The committee further report that the petition against the return of the said Adams G. Archibald, was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

JAMES McDONALD, chairman.

Committee room, 4th May, 1860.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table and be entered in the journals.

Mr. McLelan reported from the committee on the subject of damage to lands of individuals, by the making and alteration of certain great roads; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Road Damages.)

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table.

Election writs bill.	A bill to provide for the issue of writs for elections in certain cases, by the Cler'k of the Crown in Halifax, was read a second time.
Committed.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
Licenses bill.	A bill to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors," was read a second time.
Referred to sel. com.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be referred to Mr. Longley, Mr. A. C. McDonald, and Mr. McFarlane, to examine and report thereon, with amendments or otherwise.
Controverted elections bill.	Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, A bill relating to chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, "of controverted elections," And the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
Road scales.	<i>Ordered</i> , That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

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

Saturday, 5th May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill relating to the sessions for the county of Inverness, was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time : Inverness sessions.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the sessions for the county of Inverness.

An engrossed bill relating to the sessions and assessment in the county of Victoria, was read a third time. Victoria sessions.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the assessment rolls for the county of Victoria. Title altered.

An engrossed bill respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, was read a third time. Halifax assessments.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Salt Springs savings bank, was read a third time. Salt Springs bank.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Salt Springs savings bank.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Digby slate quarry company, was read a third time. Digby quarry.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Digby slate quarry company.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor", was read a third time. Dartmouth poor.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers," was read a third time. Townships.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, "of the importation of goods," was read a third time. Importation.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, "of the importation of goods."

An act to incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company, was read a third time. Marine railway.

And thereupon, the hon. Mr. Wier moved, that the bill be amended by striking out the word "double," from the fifth clause thereof. Amendment moved.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, ten ; against it, twenty-three. And lost on division.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title, an act to incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company. Bill passed.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "of highways and highway labor," was read a third time. Highway labor.

And thereupon,

Mr. Shaw moved, that the bill be amended, by striking out the fifth clause thereof, Amendment moved.

- And lost on division. Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, fourteen; against it, sixteen.
So it passed in the negative.
Mr. Harrington then moved, that the bill be amended by striking out the second clause thereof;
Which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.
- Clause struck out. *Ordered*, That the bill be amended accordingly.
- Bill passed. *Resolved*, That the bill as amended do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "of highways and highway labor."
- Bills sent to council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence.
- Agriculture com. report. The hon. the President of Council, reported from the committee on agriculture, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.
(See Appendix—Agriculture.)
- Received and adopted. *Ordered*, That that the report be received and adopted, and that so much thereof as recommends grants of money, be referred to the committee of supply.
- License bill reported. Mr. Longley reported from the committee to whom was referred the bill to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors", that the committee had considered the bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House, without any amendments; and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.
- And committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Committee on bills report. On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair.
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- City Hospital bill. The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax;
And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.
- Order to engross. *Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.
- Education committee report. Mr. Blanchard reported from the committee on education; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.
Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and that so much thereof as recommends grants of money be referred to the committee of supply.
- Education bill. Mr. Blanchard also reported from the same committee by bill, and thereupon delivered to the House,
A bill to revive and continue the laws relating to education.
And the same was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.
- Committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Road damage com. report bills, viz : Mr. McLelan further reported from the committee on road damages by bill; and thereupon delivered to the House,
- Annapolis assessments. A bill to authorize an assessment on the county of Annapolis, and
C. B. assessments. And a bill to authorize an assessment on the county of Cape Breton.
And such bills were severally read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.
- Bills committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Harrington, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House,
A bill to regulate amercements ;
And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Amercement bill.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented on Monday next.

Road scales.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 7th May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax, was read a third time.

Read 3rd time,
City Hospital bill.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax.

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

On Motion of Mr. Cochran,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to procure during the recess, the following returns to be laid upon the table of this House at the commencement of the next session, viz :]

Resolution as to statute labor.

A return of statute labor performed in the year ending 31st December, 1860.

A return of the rateable property taken from the assessment rolls of 1859, shewing the number of rateable inhabitants, and the amount of rateable property in each county.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay's account against the commissioners for revising the statutes, for stationery.

Stationery account.

Ordered, That the account be referred to the committee of supply.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House,

Despatches presented,

1°. A despatch dated 28th April, 1860, from the Governor of New Brunswick to his Excellency the Governor of this Province, with enclosures, relating to the introduction of the staple articles of export of the British North American Colonies into the French Empire.

Trade with France.

(See Appendix—Trade.)

2°. A despatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor, requesting payment of £195 10s. 2d. sterling, claimed as due from the province of Nova Scotia, in respect of advances made on account of the railway exploration survey in British North America.

Balance due on railway survey.

(See Appendix—Railways.)

3°. A despatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor, dated 8th April, 1860, enclosing a communication from the Lords of the committee of Privy Council for trade to the under Secretary of State for the Colonies, on certain questions relating to the subject of inter-colonial trade between the British provinces of North America.

Intercolonial trade.

(See Appendix—Intercolonial Trade.)

Ordered. That the several despatches and papers do lie on the table.

The following bills were severally read a second time :

A bill relating to chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, " of controverted elections,"
A bill to regulate amercements.

Bills read 2nd time :
Controverted election.
Amercements.

Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Bills committed.

Mr.

Report of Mr. Blanchard's election com.

Mr. McFarlane reported from the committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the election of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, for the county of Inverness, upon the petition of Alexander McDonald and others; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

The committee drawn, struck and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of Alexander McDonald and others, against the election and return of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, sitting member for the county of Inverness, have agreed to report and do report as follows:—

That Hiram Blanchard, esquire, was eligible to be elected as a member to serve in general assembly; that he was duly elected for the county of Inverness, and is entitled to retain his seat as a member for that county.

The committee further report that the petition referred to them was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

ALEX. MCFARLANE, chairman.

Committee room, 7th May, 1860.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered in the journals.

Report of law com.,

The hon. the President of Council, from the law committee, reported that they had considered

Roads.

The bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads,"

And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment; that they had gone through

Blasting rocks, and Criminal justice, bills amended.

The bill respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder,

The bill to amend chapter 98 of the Revised Statutes, "of criminal justice,"

And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and that they had considered

Assessments bill deferred.

The two bills to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," introduced respectively on the twelfth and twenty-sixth days of April last,

And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bills be deferred until next session; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the bills amended by the committee, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Order to engross.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bills amended by the committee be engrossed with the amendments.

Bills deferred.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the two above mentioned bills to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of county assessments," be deferred until the next session.

Grand Jury fees deferred.

The hon. the President of Council also reported from the law committee, that they had considered the petition of the grand jury of the county of Lunenburg, praying the enactment of a law to provide for the expenses of grand jurors while attending the supreme court and sessions, and had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of that subject be deferred until next session.

Report adopted.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.

S. Colchester election evidence read.

On motion of the hon. the President of Council, the report of the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of Colchester upon the petition of William Flemming and others, together with the evidence taken before the committee, and the report of the committee thereon, were severally read to the House by the Clerk.

And thereupon,

The hon. the President of Council moved that the House do come to the following resolution : Resolution moved.

Whereas, by section 14th of chapter 9, of the Revised Statutes, for the trial of controverted elections, committees of this House, chosen for that purpose, are to determine whether the petitioner or sitting member is duly returned or elected, or whether the election is void, or whether the new writ ought to issue, which determination is final.

And whereas, by section 15 of the said chapter, it is provided that if the committee come to any resolution other than the determination mentioned in the 14th section, they may report the same to the House for their opinion, who may confirm or disagree with the resolution, and make order thereon, as they may think proper ;

And whereas, the committee chosen to try the merits of the petition against the election and return of the hon. A. G. Archibald, one of the sitting members for the southern electoral division of the county of Colchester, have made their report to this House, coming to no determination under the said 14th section, but reporting under the said 15th section certain resolutions, together with the minutes of the testimony laid before them ;

And whereas, under these circumstances, this House is required to deal with the matters so reported to them ;

And whereas, two of the resolutions reported to this House, and carried by a majority of the committee are as follows :

“ *Resolved*, That the hon. A. G. Archibald, through the agency of John B. Dickey, and, by the promise of the release of a judgment, induced Adam Johnson to abstain from voting at the election for the county of Colchester, on the 6th day of March last, at which election the said Adams G. Archibald was a candidate.

“ *Resolved*, That although the committee are of opinion that the said Adams G. Archibald has been guilty of bribery as set forth in the last resolution, yet, having doubts whether the laws of this province enable them as a committee to vacate the seat of the said Adams G. Archibald, the committee consider that the proper course is to report the circumstances to the House of Assembly.”

And whereas, it appears by the testimony of John B. Dickey, given before said committee, and which is wholly uncontradicted, that he, the said John B. Dickey, had no authority from Mr. Archibald to make any promise to the said Adam Johnson, as the condition of his voting or abstaining from voting at said election ; and that on the contrary thereof, the release which Mr. Archibald promised, was for other and different reasons, and was to be given wholly irrespectively of the vote of the said Adam Johnson, and even in case he should vote against Mr. Archibald.

And whereas, it further appears that the said John B. Dickey was in no wise the general agent of Mr. Archibald, was not engaged in canvassing for him, and had no authority from him, express or implied, to justify him in making any conditional promise to the said Adam Johnson.

And whereas, it would be manifestly unjust, that an election in which the sitting member has been returned by a majority of over two hundred and twenty, should be set aside, and the constituency and member subjected to the trouble of a new election, in consequence of any act of a stranger, not authorized or sanctioned by Mr. Archibald, even assuming any such act to have been done ;

Resolved, therefore, That in the opinion of this House, the personal imputation and charge of bribery in the petition of William Flemming and others, against the hon. A. G. Archibald, is completely disproved by the evidence adduced before the committee, and that he was duly elected, and is entitled to retain his seat in the House.

Which resolution being seconded, and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate, Debate thereon adjourned.

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr.

Motion to print evidence

Mr. James McDonald then moved, that the evidence taken before the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of the county of Colchester, be printed.

Which being seconded,

Amendment moved,

The hon. Mr. Wier, moved by way of amendment thereto, that this House do adjourn until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock ;

And passed on division.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the adjournment, twenty-five; against it, twenty-one.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

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

Tuesday, 8th May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Pet. for prohibitory law.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Townsend and read, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Com. on bills.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills :

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Bills reported.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through

Bartlett's river road.

The bill relating to Bartlett's River road in the county of Digby,

Justices of the peace.

The bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil causes,"

Assessments.

The bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments,"

Education.

The bill to revive and continue the laws relating to education,

And had directed him to report such bills severally to the House, without any amendments ; and that they had also gone through

Election writs bill amended.

The bill to provide for the issue of writs for elections in certain cases by the Clerk of the Crown at Halifax,

And had made amendments to such bill, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill ; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bill reported with amendments, be engrossed with the amendments.

Report of committee on printing and reporting.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary reported from the committee on printing and reporting ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Printing and Reporting.)

Ordered, That the report be received, and adopted and referred to the committee of supply.

Resolution as to printing.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary from the same committee reported the following resolution, recommended by the committee for adoption by the House.

Resolved, That the attention of the government be called to the excessive amount to which the cost of the public printing has been swelled within a series of years, that they

they may take such measures as may appear practicable to reduce it within moderate compass.

Which resolution being moved by the hon. the Provincial Secretary, and seconded, was agreed to by the House.

Passed and sent to Council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the Council and desire their concurrence.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House,

Railway papers presented.

1°. Statements of receipts and expenditure on the Nova Scotia Railway for the quarter ending 31st March, 1859, and 31st Marh, 1860, respectively.

2°. Returns of the times of arrival of the railway trains at Richmond, Truro and Windsor, respectively, from the first day of December, 1859, to the 25th day of April, 1860.

3°. Correspondence relating to the above mentioned statements and returns.

(*See Appendix—Railways.*)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Mr. Harrington reported from the committee on the St. Peter's canal, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered the same, with the evidence taken before the committee, in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report of com. on St. Peter's canal.

(*For report, see Appendix—St. Peter's Canal.*)

Ordered, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

On motion, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved yesterday, on the subject of the election for the southern division of Colchester; and after some time spent in debate thereon,

S. Colchester election debate.

Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively,

An act relating to the sessions for the county of Inverness,

Inverness sessions.

An act relating to the assessment rolls for the county of Victoria,

Victoria assessment.

An act to incorporate the Salt Springs savings' bank,

Savings' bank.

An act to incorporate the Digby slate quarry company,

Digby quarry.

An act to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor."

Dartmouth poor.

An act to incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company,

Marine railway.

An act to amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, "of the inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel and other merchandize,"

Fish inspection.

An act for the building of certain bridges and improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou,

Pictou roads.

without any amendment.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,

An act in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, "of religious congregations and societies",

Religious societies.

as amended.

The Council have agreed to a resolution of this honorable House for making provision for the expenses attending the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to forty-two resolutions granting various sums of money for the public service, viz.:

Prince of Wales resolutions.

42 money votes.

1°.	—	Excise waiters,
2°.	\$1200	Guagers,
3°.	1600	Seizing officers,
4°.	200	Guysborough packet,
5°.	100	Westport packet,
6°.	80	Weymouth packet,
7°.	1500	Newfoundland steamer,
8°.	1000	Bras d'Or steamer,
9°.	2400	Pictou steamer,
10°.	1000	Eastern State,
11°.	80	Griffin's Cove pier,
12°.	80	Cape Cove pier,
13°.	200	Pleasant Cove pier,
14°.	200	Porter's Point pier,
15°.	80	Green Cove pier,
16°.	80	Cranberryhead pier,
17°.	80	Darling Lake harbor,
18°.	60	Arasaig pier,
19°.	84 08	Margarite pier,
20°.	40	Sydney buoys,
21°.	80	Cape Negro buoys,
22°.	100	Tusket River buoys,
23°.	6560	Penitentiary,
24°.	599 08	Relief of transient poor,
25°.	48 50	Dr. Slayter,
26°.	100	P. Gallienne,
27°.	24	J. Peck,
28°.	28	C. McAlpine,
28°.	8 75	Adam Roy,
30°.	8000	Poor Asylum,
31°.	2000	Deaf and dumb,
32°.	200	Andrew Downs,
33°.	100	Record commission,
34°.	37 40	John Davison,
35°.	252	Provincial Notes lost,
36°.	113 75	Bauld & Gibson,
37°.	80	Goodwin & Smith,
38°.	60	J. Nelson,
39°.	60	G. Merry,
40°.	60	V. Munro,
41°.	9144 80	Government advances,
42°.		Regulations as to ferries &c.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That Mr. Cochran and Mr. Churchill have leave of absence after to-morrow on urgent private business.

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

Wednesday,

 Wednesday, 9th May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill relating to Bartlett's River road in the county of Digby was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time.
Bartlett's R. road.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to Bartlett's River road in the county of Digby.

An engrossed bill respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder was read a third time. Blasting rocks.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases," was read a third time. Justices of the Peace.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases."

An engrossed bill to provide for the issue of writs for elections in certain cases, by the clerk of the crown in Halifax, was read a third time. Election writs.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for the issue of writs for elections in certain cases.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," was read a third time. Assessments.

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."

An engrossed bill to revive and continue the laws relating to education was read a third time. Education.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to revive and continue the laws relating to education.

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

Mr. Webster reported from the committee on Indian affairs, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read. Report of Indian com.

(See Appendix—Indian Affairs.)

Ordered, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election and return of John Campbell, esquire, sitting member for Queen's county on the petition of Silvanus Morton, reported finally from such committee; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows: Final report Queen's
co. election com.

The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of Silvanus Morton, against the election and return of John Campbell, esquire, sitting member for the county of Queens', have agreed to report, and do report as follows:

That the committee having heard the evidence adduced on the part of the petitioner and of the sitting member, have deducted from the votes given for the sitting member, nineteen votes, which the committee adjudged to be bad, leaving the sitting member eight hundred and six votes; and they have deducted from the votes given for the petitioner four votes which they adjudged to be bad, leaving the petitioner eight hundred and fourteen votes; whereby the petitioner has a majority of eight votes.

The committee therefore have determined, and do report that John Campbell, esquire,

the sitting member for the county of Queens', was not duly elected, nor returned a member for that county, but that the petitioner, Silvanus Morton, esquire, was duly elected, and ought to have been returned a member for that county; and that the return made by the Sheriff on the writ issued for the election for Queens' county, ought to be amended, by striking out of such return the name of John Campbell, and inserting instead thereof, the name of Silvanus Morton.

The committee do further report that the petition referred to them was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

A. C. McDONALD, chairman.

Committee room, 9th May, 1860.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table and be entered in the journals of this House.

Resolution to amend return.

Resolved, That the hon. Joseph Howe, the Secretary of the Province, in whose custody the writ for and return of the election of Queen's county remain, do immediately attend this House to amend the return for Queens' county, pursuant to the report of the committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the petition of Silvanus Morton, by erasing or striking out of the return, the name of John Campbell, and inserting in the stead thereof, the name of Silvanus Morton.

Return amended.

And thereupon, the hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, pursuant to such order, attended at the table of the House with the writ for the election of a member for Queens' county, and amended the return to the said writ, by erasing the name of John Campbell, and inserting instead thereof, the name of Silvanus Morton.

Report of committee on E. & W. Young's petition.

The hon. the President of Council reported from the committee on the petition of Edward Young and William Young, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Shipwrecks.)

Adopted, and supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and referred to the committee of supply.

The hon. the President of Council, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House,

Census bill.

A bill to amend chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, "of the census and statistical information";

And such bill was read a first a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Court House com. report bill.

The hon. the President of the Council reported from the committee on the Halifax court house, by bill, and thereupon delivered to the House—

A bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax,

And such bill was read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Morton sworn in.

Silvanus Morton, esquire, returned duly elected member for Queens' county, took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the hon. Hugh Bell, the honorable Mather B. Almon, and the honorable Alexander Keith, commissioners appointed to administer the same, and his seat as such member.

Com. on bills.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through

The bill in amendment of the act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian churches and congregations in Cornwallis, Cornwallis church lands.

The bill respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder, Blasting rocks.

The bill to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors," Licenses.

The bill to amend chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, "of the census and statistical information," and Census.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax ; Court House

And had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally without any amendments; and that they had also gone through

The bill to amend chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes, "of the custody and estates of lunatics"; Lunatics.

And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the last mentioned bill in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments, except the bill relating to licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.

Mr. Longley then moved that the bill reported by the committee, to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors," be engrossed. Motion to engross license bill.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Munro moved by way of amendment thereto, that the bill be amended by striking out all the clauses except the two first clauses thereof; Amendment moved,

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-one; against it, nineteen. And passed on division.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. A. Campbell,	Hon. Prest. Council.	Mr. Townsend,	Mr. McLelan,
" Hatfield,	Mr. Henry,	" L. Smith,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	" Churchill,	Mr. Tupper,
" Bailey,	Mr. Chambers,	" Pryor,	" Grant,
" Burgess,	" McKinnon.	" Shannon,	" Heffernan,
" Martell,	" Munro,	" Blanchard,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y,
" Wade,	" P. Smyth.	" A. McDonald,	Mr. Webster,
" McFarlane,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,	" McKenzie,	" Shaw.
Hon. Mr. Locke,	Mr. Brown,	" Harrington,	
Mr. H. McDonald,	" Esson.	" J. McDonald,	
" Morrison,		" Longley,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the bill be amended accordingly.

Ordered, That the bill as amended be engrossed.

Bill amended.
Order to engross.

Mr. A. C. McDonald reported from the committee on the petition of John W. H. Rowley and others; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read. Report on petition of Rowley and others.

(See Appendix—Prothonotaries.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.
And thereupon,

Received and adopted,

Mr.

Resolution passed,

Mr. A. C. McDonald moved, that the House do come to the following resolution, which the committee had directed him to report to the House :

“ *Whereas* in the year 1853, an act was passed regulating the appointment of Prothonotaries in the several counties of this province, and it was therein enacted that the Prothonotaries of the several counties should annually pay into the office of the Receiver General, one-third part of the fees of office received by them for the purpose of securing the salary of James W. Nutting, esquire, the Prothonotary at Halifax, as secured to be paid to him in and by the said act.

And whereas, it appears by the report of a committee appointed by this House, that the fees received by the said James W. Nutting in his office at Halifax, are sufficient to cover the amount secured to be paid to him in and by the said act, and that the said James W. Nutting has not drawn any sum of money from the provincial treasury since the year 1855, towards the payment of the salary secured to him as aforesaid; and that it is not at all likely that he will hereafter be obliged to do so.

And whereas, it would be unjust, and contrary to the intention of the Legislature when the said act was passed, to compel the payment of any portion of the fees of the county Prothonotaries into the provincial treasury, when the same is not required for the purpose originally contemplated.

Therefore resolved, That hereafter no Prothonotary shall be obliged to pay into the provincial treasury, the one-third part of the fees received by him as required by the said act, until such time as the fees of the prothonotary's office at Halifax shall fall short of the sum secured to him by such act, and that when the province shall become liable to pay to the said James W. Nutting, any portion of his said salary, the Government may notify the several Prothonotaries to pay into the office of the Receiver General, one-third part of the fees received by them after the receipt of such notice.

Which resolution being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

And sent to Council.

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

Post office correspondence.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, copies of correspondence between the Provincial Secretary and Postmaster General, relating to a proposed arrangement for facilitating the exchange of mails with the United Kingdom by the Canadian line of ocean packets.

Cornwallis church lands bill read 3rd time.

An engrossed bill in amendment of the act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian churches and congregations in Cornwallis, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in amendment of the act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian churches and congregations in Cornwallis.

And sent to Council.

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

Message.

A message from the Council by Mr Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Printing resolution,

The Council have agreed to a resolution of this honorable House, relating to the public printing, without any amendment.

Bessemer's patent bill.

The Council have passed a bill entitled, an act to revive and continue an act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

Council desire conference.

The Council desire a conference with the House of Assembly, by committee, on the general state of the province.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On motion, *resolved*, that the conference desired by the Council be agreed to, and that the Clerk do acquaint the Council therewith. Conference agreed to.

Ordered, That the hon. the President of Council, Mr. Longley, and Mr. Henry, be a committee to manage the conference.

So they went to the conference, And held.

And being returned,

The hon. President of Council informed the House, that the managers had been at the conference, and that the committee of conference on the part of the Council, had handed to them a paper suggesting a money grant, which they do not feel at liberty to report to the House, as being inconsistent with its privileges. Council's contingent expenses.

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolutions respecting the election for the southern division of Colchester; and after some time spent in debate thereon. Adjourned debate resumed.

Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow. And adjourned.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow. Road scales.

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

Thursday, 10th May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 102 of the Revised Statutes, "of the custody and estates of lunatics" was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time : Lunatics.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 102 of the Revised Statutes, "of the custody and estates of lunatics."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors," was read a third time. Licenses.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors."

An engrossed bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, was read a third time. Court house.

And thereupon,

The usual question, that such bill do pass, being propounded from the chair, and the House dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative. Passed on division.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.

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

The Council's engrossed bill to revive and continue an act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent, was read a second time, and considered by the House. Bessemer's patent agreed to.

And thereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That such bill be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed thereto.

The order of the day being read,

The undermentioned members for the several counties, presented to the House, Road scales. scales

scales of subdivision of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the service of roads and bridges, granted in the present session, viz.:

For the county of Annapolis,	Mr. Longley.
Cape Breton,	Mr. Caldwell.
Colchester,	Mr. Morrison.
Cumberland,	Mr. McFarlane.
Digby,	Mr. C. Campbell.
Guysborough,	Mr. Heffernan.
Halifax,	Mr. Esson.
Hants,	Mr. Cochran.
Inverness,	Mr. Blanchard.
Kings'	Mr. Brown.
Lunenburg,	Mr. Bailey.
Pictou,	Mr. Grant.
Queens'	Mr. Cowie.
Richmond,	Mr. Harrington.
Shelburne,	Mr. Coffin.
Sydney,	Mr. Henry.
Victoria,	Mr. Ross.
Yarmouth,	Mr. Townsend.

(See Appendix—Road Scales.)

Ordered, That such scales be referred to the hon. Financial Secretary, Mr. Chipman, and Mr. Hugh McDonald, to examine and report thereon.

Message.	A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :
	Mr. Speaker,
Bills agreed to.	The Council have agreed to the bills, entitled severally,
Cornwallis church lands.	An act in amendment of the act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian churches and congregations in Cornwallis,
Halifax assessments.	An act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax,
Digby road.	An act relating to Bartlett's River road, in the county of Digby,
County assessments.	An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments,"
Blasting rocks.	An act respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder,
Importation.	An act to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, "of the importation of goods,"
Justices.	Act to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases,"
Election writs.	An act to provide for the issue of writs for elections in certain cases,
Education.	An act to revive and continue the laws relating to education,
Census.	An act to amend chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes "of the census and statistical information,"
	Severally without any amendments ;
	The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,
Highway labor bill amended.	An act to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "of highways and highway labor,"
	And have made amendments thereto, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.
	The Council have passed a bill entitled,
	An act to amend chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes, "of the descent of real and personal estate" ;
	To which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.
	And then the messenger withdrew.
Council's descent bill.	The Council's engrossed bill to amend chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes "of the descent

descent of real and personal estate," was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Read 1st time.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,
An act to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes "of highways and highway labor," Council's amndts. agreed to.

Were read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time, and considered by the House.

And thereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That such amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendments.

On motion, the house resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution moved on Monday, the seventh day of May last, relating to the report of the committee to try the controverted election for the southern division of Colchester; and after some time spent in debate thereon, the hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment to such resolution, the following resolution : Debate resumed.

Whereas, The committee selected by ballot, and sworn under the act of the province to try the merits of the petition against the election of the honorable Adams G. Archibald, has reported to the House as follows : Amendment moved.

"The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the election and return of the honorable Adams George Archibald, for the southern division of the county of Colchester, upon the petition of William Flemming and others, have agreed to report, and do report as follows :

"That in the opinion of this committee, Charles Blanchard, esquire, high sheriff of Colchester, by altering the oath at the election, on the 6th day of March last, at which A. G. Archibald and John J. Marshall, esquires, were candidates, acted improperly ; but as from the evidence it appears he obtained legal opinion upon the question and acted under that opinion, and also, that he did not act from corrupt motives, the committee are of opinion that the act of the sheriff in this particular does not invalidate the election.

"That Adams G. Archibald, esquire, through the agency of John B. Dickey, and by the promise to release a judgement, induced Adam Johnson to abstain from voting at the election for the county of Colchester, on the 6th day of March last, at which election the said Adams G. Archibald was a candidate.

"That, although the committee are of opinion that the said Adams G. Archibald has been guilty of bribery as before set forth, yet having doubts whether the laws of province enable them as a committee to vacate the seat of the said Adams G. Archibald, the committee have agreed to report and do hereby report the foregoing facts, together with the resolutions of the committee, and the evidence taken before the committee, for the consideration of the House.

"The committee further report that the petition against the return of the said Adams G. Archibald, was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

"JAMES McDONALD, chairman.

"Committee room, 4th May, 1860."

And whereas, The charge of bribery was made in the petition so referred to the committee against the said Adams G. Archibald ; and the committee having heard the evidence, and also the counsel on both sides on that charge, in their said report absolutely and finally adjudicated thereon, and have determined that the said Adams G. Archibald was guilty of bribery at the said election, and the committee have not submitted that fact to the consideration of the House, wherefore the resolution of the committee on the fact of bribery does not come within the terms of the 15th section of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes.

And

And whereas, The said resolution is a conviction by the legally appointed tribunal on a charge immediately within its jurisdiction, and expressly referred to it, under the law, as the tribunal of ultimate decision; and the House cannot take cognizance of the fact so determined, or reverse the judgment so given, without violating a fundamental principle in jurisprudence; disregarding the principles on, and the objects for, which election committees have been established; and endangering the integrity and independence of the House.

And whereas, the committee has submitted to the House, *only* their doubts whether the laws of this province enable them, as a committee, to vacate the seat of the said Adams G. Archibald, for bribery; and the House therefore is confined to the only question presented for its consideration, viz: the legal mode in which the validity of the election shall be dealt with, on the proven fact of bribery adjudicated by the committee.

And whereas, had this House the right, it would yet be most inconsistent with its duty to itself and the people, were the House to suffer so high an officer as the Attorney General to be screened from the consequence of a high offence of which he has been legally convicted, by the exercise of the power in this House, of the Government of which he is a member; and the more particularly would such an act be derogatory, at this time, as the honorable William Young, the President of the Council and leader of the Administration, who has moved the resolution under consideration, did in an early period of this session, move a resolution which was adopted by a majority of the House, by which the consideration of objections of ineligibility to sit in this House, from holding office under the provincial Government, was held to be withdrawn from the consideration of the House under the alleged ground that on questions concerning the election of members to this House, committees drawn, selected and sworn, according to law, were the exclusive constitutional tribunal.

And whereas, were it proper that this House should review the decision of the committee, it is essential that the evidence should previously have been printed, and be in the hands of the Members: the more especially as the statement of the evidence as recited in the resolution moved by Mr. Young, is in some respects so entirely inconsistent with the facts, and in others so garbled and imperfect as altogether to pervert the case—the leading and undisputed facts being—That John B. Dickey, for the purpose of assisting Mr. Archibald's election, visited Adam Johnson on the night before the election, in the belief that he might influence his voting; and Johnson having then said that he would not vote against Mr. Archibald if a judgment he held against him were released, and a note lodged by Johnson with him were given up, Dickey went from Johnson to Mr. Archibald, and in his cross-examination he says as follows:

“I think it is likely that I told Archibald that if this judgment was released, Johnson would not vote against him. Mr. Archibald said that it was not his own debt, and he did not want to pay the estate the amount of money, as the debt was not worth it, and asked us what we thought the debt was worth.”

Dickey returned on the same night to Johnson's and exhibited to him in Mr. Archibald's handwriting a paper to the following effect, viz.:

“This is to certify that I release to Mr. Adam Johnson all claims in respect of a judgment against him in my hands at suit of Exrs. of S. G. W. Archibald.

“A. G. ARCHIBALD.”

Which Dickey declined to give Johnson then, but promised that he should receive it after the election, as well as the note; and left a written guarantee to that effect. In his cross-examination Dickey said:

“I told Johnson that I had told Archibald that he (Johnson) would not vote for him, but that if the judgment was released, he would not vote against him.”

And again Dickey said in reference to his action in the matter:

“I acted on the belief that he (Johnson) would not vote. I was impelled to do what I did with that motive.”

The said Adam Johnson did not vote against Mr. Archibald, and the day after the election the said John B. Dickey gave the said paper or certificate, signed by Mr. Archibald, to the said Johnson (who produced and proved it before the committee) and Dickey received his own guarantee in exchange from Johnson.

Mr. Longworth, a clerk in Mr. Archibald's office, proved that Adam Johnson called there the day after the election to procure the release of a judgment, which circumstances Longworth announced to Mr. Archibald, who, on Johnson calling again on the following day, complained of being hurried and told him he could call at any time and get Mr. Campbell (the partner of Mr. Archibald) to arrange his business; and Mr. Archibald then gave to Johnson at his request the note referred to before.

And whereas, the testimony thus afforded by the hand writing of Mr. Archibald—by his subsequent conduct (as proved by his own witnesses,)—and afforded also by many admissions of Dickey entirely at variance with statements in the details of the resolutions moved by Mr. Young—and by the inevitable meaning and significance of the transaction throughout, with the corroborating testimony of the wife of Johnson—established the case without leaving room for raising any question of agency, and without requiring the aid of Johnson's own evidence, and made unquestionable the truth of Johnson's testimony in its most essential particulars; while the statements of Dickey in exculpation of the part taken by Mr. Archibald are in many respects so at variance with his own conduct and admissions, and so inconsistent with the established and undisputed facts, as hardly to be credible; and if believed, go no further than to show an attempt to throw a veil over the transaction, the effect of which can only be to fix its real character more distinctly. And were this House—departing from its plain duty—to accept and adopt the report of the committee as a final adjudication on the fact of bribery—to affirm the resolution moved by Mr. Young, the country as regards the facts would be misled by a false and perverted view of the case, and the House, with the means of knowledge in its possession, would be degraded by adopting a conclusion at variance with the evidence before it, and opposed to the common sense and experience of mankind.

And whereas, it is alike the unquestionable power and duty of this House to vacate the seat of a member of its own body on a conviction of bribery.

Therefore Resolved, That the late election of the hon. Adams G. Archibald to serve for the southern division of the county of Colchester, is declared void on account of the bribery found by the committee to have been practised thereat by the said Adams G. Archibald, and the seat of the said Adams G. Archibald is declared vacant; and that a new writ issue for the election of a member to serve for the said southern division of the county of Colchester.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, nineteen; against it, twenty-five.

Amendment lost on division.

For the amendment.

Mr. Cowie,	Mr. Tupper,
“ Pryor,	“ P. Smyth,
“ McFarlane,	“ Shaw,
“ Townsend,	“ Robichau,
“ Shannon,	“ Martell,
“ J. McDonald,	“ McKinnon.
“ Tobin,	
“ H. McDonald,	
“ Longley,	
“ Harrington,	
“ Wade,	
“ Henry,	
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	

Against the amendment.

Mr. Munro,	Mr. Webster,
“ Grant,	“ McLelan,
“ McKenzie,	Hon. Prest. Council,
“ L. Smith,	Mr. Chambers,
“ Bailey,	“ Chipman,
“ Moseley,	“ Morton
“ Burgess,	“ Morrison,
“ Coffin,	“ A. C. McDonald,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Blanchard,
“ Heffernan,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y,
Hon. Mr. Locke,	Mr. Esson,
Mr. Brown,	Hon. Mr. Wier.
Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,	

So it passed in the negative.

Original resolution
passed on division.

The question being then propounded from the chair on the original resolution moved on the seventh day of May instant, that the same do pass, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, twenty-five; against it, nineteen.

For the resolution.

Mr. Munro,	Mr. Webster,
“ Grant,	“ McLelan,
“ McKenzie,	Hon. Prest. Council,
“ L. Smith,	Mr. Chambers,
“ Bailey,	“ Chipman,
“ Moseley,	“ Morton,
“ Burgess,	“ Morrison,
“ Coffin,	“ A. C. McDonald,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Blanchard,
“ Heffernan,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.
Hon. Mr. Locke,	Mr. Esson.
Mr. Brown,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
Hon. Fin. Sec’y.,	

Against the resolution.

Mr. Cowie,	Mr. Tupper,
“ Pryor,	“ P. Smyth,
“ McFarlane,	“ Shaw,
“ Townsend,	“ Robichau,
“ Shannon,	“ Martell,
“ J. McDonald,	“ McKinnon.
“ Tobin,	
“ H. McDonald,	
“ Longley,	
“ Harrington,	
“ Wade,	
“ Henry,	
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

E. Duckett's com.
report.

Mr. Townsend reported from the committee on the petition of Edward Duckett; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Savings' Bank.)

Received and adopted.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That hon. Mr. Locke and Mr. Townsend have leave of absence after this day, on urgent private business.

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

Friday, 11th May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

C. B. election costs
reported.

Mr. Speaker presented to the House, the bill of costs and expenses taxed by the clerk and a master in the supreme court, in the case of the controverted election of Thomas Caldwell and John Bourinot, esquires, for the county of Cape Breton, wherein the committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of such election, had declared and reported the petition of Hugh Ferguson and others, against the election of such sitting members, frivolous and vexatious. And it appeared from such bill of costs that the said taxing officers had allowed to the sitting members the sum of ten pounds six shillings and two pence, for costs of solicitor and counsel, and one pound seven shillings and six pence for the expenses paid the said master in the supreme court, for his fees in taxing such bill of costs.

And thereupon,

Motion to allow
costs.

Mr. J. McDonald moved that such bill of costs as taxed be approved and allowed by the House.

Which being seconded,

Amendment to reduce
amount,

The hon. Mr. Wier moved, by way of amendment to such motion, that in place of the sum allowed by the taxing officers, the sum of seven pounds ten shillings be allowed

allowed for costs of solicitor and counsel, and the further sum of one pound seven shillings and six pence for the master's expenses in taxing such bill.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, nineteen; against it, eleven. And passed on division.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	Mr. Tobin,	Mr. Longley,
" Heffernan,	Mr. Morrison,	" Shannon,	" McKinnon,
" Moseley,	Hon. Prest. Council,	" Pryor,	" Shaw.
" A. Campbell,	Mr. Grant,	" Harrington,	
" Morton,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,	" J. McDonald,	
" L. Smith,	Mr. Chipman,	" H. McDonald,	
" McKenzie,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.,	" Tupper,	
" McLelan,	Mr. Brown,	" Henry,	
" Esson,	" Coffin.		
" A. C. McDonald,			

So it passed in the affirmative.
And accordingly,

Resolved, That the sum of seven pounds and ten shillings be allowed for costs of solicitor and counsel, and the further sum of one pound seven shillings and six pence for the master's expenses in taxing such bill, in the case of the controverted election for the county of Cape Breton. Resolution thereon.

Ordered, That the report of the committee on the expenses of the revenue schooners Daring and Lady Vivian be received and adopted by the House. Report on revenue vessels adopted.

The hon. the Financial Secretary reported from the committee on the contingent expenses of the House for the present session; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read. Report of committee on contingent expenses.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and referred to the committee of supply. Adopted and referred.

On motion the House resolved itself into the committee of supply. Com. of supply.

Mr Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the business referred to them, and had come to twenty-seven resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he delivered the resolutions in at the Clerk's table, where they were read, and are as follows, viz:— Report finally, 27 resolutions, viz:

1°. *Resolved*, That eight thousand and seventy-four dollars and ninety-five cents be granted to defray the amount still due for public printing, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject: \$8074 95 Public printing.

Queen's Printer,	\$3152 46
William A. Penny,	1999 02
Messrs. J. & W. Compton,	3375 00
Alpin Grant,	129 37
Thomas Annand,	135 75
H. W. Blackader,	122 00
William Cunnabell,	62 90
Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay,	10 23
Wesleyan office,	72 60
S. J. M. Allen,	115 12
	Casket

Casket office,	\$92 00
J. Barnes & Co.,	59 00
Dodge & Gidney,	4 65
Compton & Bowden,	21 00
A. Lawson,	41 00
J. & W. Compton,	36 60
Christian Messenger office,	101 50
Richard Huntingdon,	44 00
Church Record,	2 50
J. Bowes & Son,	43 25
Ritchie & Bulger,	19 62
J. P. Ward,	58 60
George E Morton,	29 50
William Cunnabell,	7 00
J. S. Holmes,	41 88
E. McDonald,	71 50
Ritchie & Bulger,	7 50

\$200 Reporting debates.

2°. *Resolved*, That two thousand two hundred dollars be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor to defray the expense of reporting and publishing the debates and proceedings of the House of Assembly, pursuant to the report of the committee on reporting.

\$50 J. & W Compton.

3°. *Resolved*, That fifty dollars be granted to Messrs. J. & W. Compton, to recompense them for loss sustained in connection with their contract for printing, pursuant to the report of the committee on public printing.

\$2160 Agricultural societies.

4°. *Resolved*, That two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be applied at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars for each county, in aid of agricultural societies.

\$200 Dr. Forrester.

5°. *Resolved*, That two hundred dollars be granted to the Rev. Dr. Forrester for services to be performed by him, pursuant to the report of the committee on agriculture; and seventeen dollars and forty cents paid by him for postages and circulars, pursuant to the report of the same committee.

Allowances for collegiate institutions.

6°. *Resolved*, That the allowances now made to collegiate and academical institutions, including King's College, Windsor, shall be continued under existing regulations, for the present year.

\$100 Teacher of music, Normal school.

7°. *Resolved*, That one hundred dollars be granted to provide for a teacher of music for the Normal school, pursuant to the report of the committee on education.

\$60 Furniture, Normal school.

8°. *Resolved*, That sixty dollars be granted to repay the commissioners of the Normal school the expense of procuring additional furniture, pursuant to the report of the committee on education.

Insurance Normal school.

9°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, as shall be sufficient to pay the premium of insurance on buildings of the Normal and Model schools for the present year.

\$106 95 Expenditure Normal school.

10°. *Resolved*, That one hundred and six dollars and ninety-five cents, be granted to repay an over expenditure on the contingent expenses of the Normal school, pursuant to the report of the committee on education.

\$200 Infant school.

11°. *Resolved*, That two hundred dollars be granted to the ladies managers of the Infant school at Halifax, in aid of that benevolent and useful institution, pursuant to the report of the committee on education.

- 12°. *Resolved*, that forty dollars be granted to the trustees of a colored school on the Campbell road, to aid in completing the school-house, pursuant to the report of the committee on education. \$40 Colored school house.
- 13°. *Resolved*, That one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to the African school in Halifax, in aid of that institution, pursuant to the report of the committee on education. \$120 African school.
- 14°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as shall be sufficient to defray the balance due to the Board of Works. Balance due Board of Works.
- 15°. *Resolved*, That sixteen hundred dollars be granted annually, for four years, to such persons as will perform the following service, viz : To run a suitable steamboat three times a week round the Basin Minas, connecting Hantsport, Kings county, Parrsborough, Five Islands, Londonderry, Maitland, Petite and Kempt, with the railroad at Windsor. \$1600 Steamboat Basin of Minas.
- 16°. *Resolved*, That eighty dollars be granted to William and Ann Fichett, pursuant to the report of the committee on road damages. \$10 W. and A. Fichett.
- 17°. *Resolved*, That four hundred dollars be granted to Edward and William Young, to recompense them for the loss sustained by them in saving life and property from the wrecked steamer "Indian," pursuant to the report of the committee on their petition. \$400 E. & W. Young.
- 18°. *Resolved*, That three hundred and twenty eight dollars be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to defray the expense of engraving treasury notes. \$328 Engraving treasury notes.
- 19°. *Resolved*, That thirty-two dollars and sixty cents, be granted to A. & W. McKinlay, to defray their account for stationery furnished to the Commissioners for revising the Statutes. \$32 60 Stationery of Law Commissioners
- 20°. *Resolved*, That one pound per day be granted to each member of the Legislative Council for his attendance during the present session; also, the travelling charges as heretofore. Pay of Legislative Councillors.
- 21°. *Resolved*, That one pound per day be granted to each member of the House of Assembly, for his attendance during the present session; also, the travelling charges as heretofore. Pay of Members of Assembly
- 22°. *Resolved*, That three thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to defray the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council during the present session. \$3954 67 Contingencies of Council.
- 23°. *Resolved*, That one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty three cents, be granted to defray the contingent expenses of the House Assembly, pursuant to the report of the committee on contingencies. \$1337 63 Assembly's contingencies.
- 24°. *Resolved*, That one thousand five hundred and four dollars and fifty-six cents, be granted to A. & W. McKinlay, in full of their account for stationery, books, and binding laws and journals for the House of Assembly, for last year. \$1504 56 A. & W. McKinlay.
- 25°. *Resolved*, That four hundred dollars be granted to the committee for the erection of the Welsford and Parker monument, to be paid on the same being completely finished on the plan now in progress. \$400 Welsford and Parker monument.
- 26°. *Resolved*, That eight hundred dollars be granted to John Kaaty, to reimburse him for a saw mill destroyed by fire, pursuant to the report of the committee on railways. \$800 John Kaaty.
- 27°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, Post office department.

nor, as shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of the post office department for the present year, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject.

26 resolutions passed. The several resolutions reported by the committee, except the twenty-sixth, for granting eight hundred dollars to John Kanty, being read a second time, were then, upon the question put thereon, severally agreed to by the House.

J. Kanty's resolution passed on division. The twenty-sixth resolution for granting eight hundred dollars to John Kanty, being read a second time, and the question put thereon that the resolution be agreed to by the House,

Mr. Henry moved by way of amendment, that such resolution be not received, but that the further consideration of such grant be deferred until the next session.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment eight; against it, nineteen.

For the amendment.

Mr. Harrington,
 " H. McDonald,
 " Shannon,
 " Martell,
 " Henry,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Tupper,
 " Shaw.

Against the amendment.

Mr. McKenzie,	Mr. A. Campbell,
" A. C. McDonald,	" Grant,
" L. Smith,	" Moseley,
" Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" Burgess,	Mr. Esson,
" Munro,	Hon. Fin. Secretary,
" Blanchard,	Mr. Morrison,
" Bailey,	" Webster,
" Chambers,	" Chipman.
" McLelan,	

So it passed in the negative.

The original resolution was then upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Resolutions sent to Council.

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

Vote of credit—printing.

On motion of the hon. the Financial Secretary,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be authorized and respectfully requested to direct advances from the treasury of such sums as may be required towards defraying the expenses of public printing during the present year, provided that no greater sum be allowed in the whole than two thousand four hundred dollars; and this House will provide for the same at its next session.

Sent to Council.

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

Bills presented, viz :
 Sydney road damages

Mr. Henry, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House,

A bill to appraise certain road damages in the county of Sydney,
 And the same was read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.

And committed.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Petty trespass bill presented.

The hon. the Attorney General reported in part from the committee on crown property, by bill; and thereupon delivered to the House,

A bill further to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults," and the act in amendment thereof;

And the same was read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.

And committed.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Council's descent bill passed.

The Council's engrossed bill to amend chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes, "of the descent of real and personal estate," was read a second time, and considered by the House; And

And thereupon,

On motion, *Resolved*, That such bill be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed thereto.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bills entitled severally,

Bills agreed

An act to amend chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes, "of the custody and estates of lunatics;" and

Lunatics.

An act to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors,"

Licenses.

without any amendment.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,

An act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court-house in Halifax, with amendments; to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

Court House bill amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,

Amendment read, and found inconsistent with privileges.

An act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court-house in Halifax, were then read, and are as follows :

Before the first clause insert the following clauses :

"The Commissioners shall be entitled to expend a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars, to be applied towards completing and furnishing the court-house according to their estimate, having first obtained the approval of the Governor in Council.

"The Commissioners shall be entitled to receive from the public treasury a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars of the above sum; and the commissioners may borrow, on the credit of the county of Halifax, a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars."

2ND CLAUSE.—Leave out this clause.

3RD CLAUSE.—1st and 2d lines, leave out the words "the preceding section," and insert instead, the words "this act."

And thereupon,

Resolved, That this House cannot consider the second of the clauses proposed to be added to the bill by the Council, as the same refers to a grant of moneys out of the public treasury, and is therefore contrary to the privileges of this House.

The hon. the President of Council, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, A bill to alter and amend the act to provide for the erection of a court-house in Halifax.

Court house amendment bill presented,

And the same was read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

And committed.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through

Bills reported.

The bill for appraising certain road damages in the county of Sydney,

Sydney road damages.

The bill further to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults," and the act in amendment thereof,

Petty trespasses.

The bill to alter and amend the act to provide for the erection of a court-house in Halifax ;

Court House amendment.

And

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments, and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed.

Bills read 3rd time:
Sydney road damages.

An engrossed bill for appraising certain road damages, in the county of Sydney, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for appraising certain road damages in the county of Sydney.

Petty trespasses.

An engrossed bill further to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults," and the act in amendment thereof, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act further to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults," and the act in amendment thereof.

Court house amend-
ment.

An engrossed bill to alter and amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to alter and amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.

Bills sent to Council.

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

Crown property com-
report.

The hon. the Attorney General, reported from the committee on crown property; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Crown Property.)

Ordered, That the report be received, and do lie on the table.

Costs of Annapolis
election committee
considered.

Mr. Speaker presented to the House, the bill of the costs and expenses taxed by the Clerk and a master in the supreme court, in the case of the controverted election for the county of Annapolis, wherein the committee to try the merits of the election and return of the hon. James W. Johnston, Moses Shaw and Avarad Longley, esquires, had reported the petition of William C. Whitman, William H. Ray, and Israel Longley, against such election and return, to have been frivolous and vexatious. And it appeared by such bill of costs that the taxing officers had allowed, as the costs of the sitting members, the sum of thirteen pounds fifteen shillings and ten pence, for costs of solicitor and counsel, and the sum of one pound seven shillings and six pence, for the fees of the master in taxing such bill.

And thereupon,

Motion to approve.
Agreed to.

Mr. Henry moved that such costs be approved by the House, Which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly,

Resolution thereon.

Resolved, That the sum of thirteen pounds fifteen shillings and ten pence, be allowed to such sitting members, as costs of solicitor and counsel in relation to such controverted election; and a further sum of one pound seven shillings and six pence for master's fees,—making, in all, the sum of fifteen pounds, three shillings, and four pence.

Order to print S.
Colchester election
evidence.

On motion of the hon. the Attorney General,
Ordered, That the evidence taken before the committee to try the merits of the election for the southern division of Colchester, and reported by that committee to the House, be printed in the appendix to the journals.

(See Appendix—South Colchester Election.)

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :
 Mr. Speaker,
 The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively,
 An act for appraising certain road damages in the county of Sydney,
 An act further to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults," and the act in amendment thereof,
 without any amendment.
 The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,
 An act to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "of highways and highway labor,"
 as amended.
 The Council have agreed to a resolution of this house, authorizing advances on account of the public printing, and to twenty-seven resolutions for granting various sums of money for the public service, viz. :

Message.
 Bills agreed to.
 Sydney road damages.
 Petty trespasses, and
 Highway labor
 Also, vote of credit, and 27 resolutions.

1°.	\$8074 95	Public printing.
2°.	2200 00	Reporting debates.
3°.	50 00	J. & W. Compton.
4°.	2160 00	Agricultural societies.
5°.	217 40	Dr. Forrester, for agricultural report.
6°.		Educational institutions.
7°.	100 00	Teacher of music, Normal school.
8°.	60 00	Furniture, ditto.
9°.		Insurance, ditto.
10°.	106 95	Contingent expenses ditto.
11°.	200 00	Infant school, Halifax.
12°.	40 00	Colored school house.
13°.	120 00	African school, Halifax.
14°.		Board of Works, balance.
15°.	1600 00	Basin of Mines steamer.
16°.	80 00	W. & A. Fitchett.
17°.	400 00	E. & W. Young.
18°.	328 00	Treasury notes destroyed by fire.
19°.	32 60	Stationery.
20°.		Council's pay.
21°.		Assembly ditto.
22°.	3954 60	Council's contingencies.
23°.	1337 63	Assembly's ditto.
24°.	1504 56	A. & W. McKinlay.
25°.	400 00	Welsford & Parker monument.
26°.	800 00	J. Kanty.
27°.		Post office expenses.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The hon. the Financial Secretary from the committee on the road scales, reported that they had examined the scales of subdivision for seventeen counties referred to them, and recommend to the House the adoption thereof; and that they had discovered defects in the road scale for the county of Victoria, and had not been able for want of information, to reconstruct such scale of subdivision, and had directed him to recommend to the House that such moneys be subdivided and appropriated in such manner as his Excellency the Governor shall be pleased to direct.

Road scales.
 Committee report 17
 scales.

Ordered, That the report be adopted by the House.

And accordingly the hon. the Financial Secretary, pursuant to such report, moved that the House do come to the following resolution :

Resolution as to Victoria road scales.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be authorized, and respectfully requested, to take such means as shall be necessary for subdividing and appropriating the moneys granted during the present session, and applied in the general division of road moneys, to the service of ordinary and great roads in the county of Victoria, and also for directing the expenditure thereof.

Passed. Which resolution being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Road scales passed. *Ordered*, That the several scales of subdivision for the several counties, except Victoria, be agreed to, and do pass as separate resolutions for each of the counties respectively.

And sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the resolutions to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Resolution as to hospital for insane. On motion of Mr. McLelan,

Resolved, That the attention of the Government be drawn to the management and expenditure of the Lunatic Asylum, with a view to the reduction of the cost of its maintenance, within such limits as will secure efficient superintendence without waste of the public funds.

Order to prepare appropriation bill. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do prepare and present to the House, an engrossed bill for applying such part of the supplies granted in the present session, as are not already appropriated by acts of the General Assembly.

And accordingly,

Bill presented, The Clerk presented to the House,

An engrossed bill for applying certain moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and for other purposes.

And the same was read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.

And passed. *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for applying certain moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and for other purposes.

And sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.

Announcement of prorogation. Mr. Speaker informed the House, that he had received an official communication from the hon. the Provincial Secretary, announcing that the prorogation of the House, will take place to-morrow, at two of the clock.

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

Saturday, 12th May, 1860.

PRAYERS.

Message. A message from the Council by Mr Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Road scales. The Council have agreed to eighteen resolutions of this honorable House, relating to the subdivision and appropriation of the road moneys for the present year.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,

Court house bill, and An act to alter and amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, without any amendment.

The Council have also agreed to a bill entitled,

Appropriation. An act for applying certain moneys therein mentioned, to the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and for other purposes.

And then the messenger withdrew.

A message from his Excellency the Governor, by the Gentleman Ussher of the Black Rod : Message fr a Govern-
nor.

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor commands this honorable House to attend his Excellency immediately in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency was pleased to give his assent to seventy-one bills, House attend,
70 bills assented to. severally entitled as follows, viz.:

An act in amendment of the act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian churches and congregations in Cornwallis.

An act to authorize the Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands.

An act to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards."

An act for the naturalization of certain aliens.

An act relating to the sessions for the county of Inverness,

An act relating to the assessment rolls for the county of Victoria.

An act to incorporate Fuller Lodge, No. 5, of the independent order of Odd Fellows.

An act to authorize the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax.

An act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.

An act respecting ancient lights.

An act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds and to erect buildings there-with near the Market Slip.

An act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the Chedabucto division of the order of the sons of temperance.

An act relating to trusts and trustees.

An act to incorporate the Salt Springs savings' bank.

An act relating to Bartlett's River road, in the county of Digby,

An act to incorporate the Digby slate quarry company.

An act to authorize the completion of a line of road in Richmond county.

An act to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor."

An act relating to electoral districts in the county of Victoria.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax fire insurance company.

An act to incorporate the Halifax yacht club.

An act to incorporate the associated alumni of Acadia college.

An act to incorporate the New Annan Bell gift cemetery company.

An act to alter the bounds of certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness.

An act respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax.

An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."

An act to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province.

An act to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attorneys."

An act to amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

An act to incorporate the Mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth.

An act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company.

An act relating to the burial ground at Amherst.

An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers."

An act for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station.

An act to incorporate the Union hall company of Cornwallis.

An

- An act for naming "Port Acadie," in the county of Digby.
- An act to amend the law imposing light house duties.
- An act to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes "of poor districts."
- An act to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan.
- An act respecting the apprehension of criminals escaping from any of her Majesty's provinces and governments in North America, into Nova Scotia.
- An act to incorporate the Halifax ice company.
- An act respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder.
- An act for improving the main post road in the county of Cape Breton.
- An act in addition to the act concerning Sheriffs.
- An act to extend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments,"
- An act to amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, "of proceedings in equity."
- An act to authorize the sale of a school lot at Tusket.
- An act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads."
- An act for opening a road from Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit,
- An act to amend chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes, "of the custody and estates of lunatics"
- An act to incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company.
- An act to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "of highways and highway labor."
- An act to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, "of the importation of goods."
- An act to incorporate the Halifax volunteer band committee.
- An act to amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, "of the inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel and other merchandize."
- An act relating to naval volunteers and shipping masters.
- An act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough.
- An act relating to the offices of custos and justices of the peace.
- Act to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil causes."
- An act to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals."
- An act to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors."
- An act to provide for the issue of writs for elections in certain cases.
- An act in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, "of religious congregations and societies."
- An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."
- An act for the building of certain bridges and improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou.
- An act relating to the ensuing July term at Halifax.
- An act to revive and continue the laws relating to education.
- An act to amend chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, "of the census and statistical information."
- An act to revive and continue an act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent.
- An act to amend chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes, "of the descent of real and personal estate."
- An act for appraising certain road damages in the county of Sydney.
- An act further to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults," and the act in amendment thereof.
- An act to alter and amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax

After which. Mr. Speaker spake as follows :

May it please your Excellency :

Your Excellency having been graciously pleased to give your assent to all the bills passed in the present session, it becomes my agreeable duty, on behalf of her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, her faithful Commons of Nova Scotia, to present to your Excellency a bill for appropriating the supplies granted in the present session for the support of her Majesty's government during the present year, and to request your Excellency's assent to the same. Appropriation act.

His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the following bill, viz.:

An act for applying certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and for other purposes. Assented to.

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following

S P E E C H :

Mr. President, and honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

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

It affords me much pleasure to relieve you from further attendance on your legislative duties. Governor's speech.

The approaching summer will be marked by an event unparalleled in colonial history, as this and the other North American colonies will then be visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ; and in the name of our Sovereign I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for his appropriate reception.

The devoted loyalty and affection to the throne and person of our beloved Queen, which I know to exist throughout Nova Scotia, will enable me to assure his Royal Highness that those manifestations of welcome with which he will doubtless be greeted in this capital, represent the feelings which pervade the population of the whole province.

The grants placed by you at my disposal for the local defence of the province, and for which I now thank you, will enable me to render efficient the volunteers, who by their enrollment, have given so ready and patriotic a response to the appeal I made, and shall spare no pains to give to this force the character of a permanent institution.

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

I thank you for the supplies granted for the general service of the year, and you may rely upon their faithful and economical expenditure.

Mr. President, and honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

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

In now parting with you, allow me to express a hope that individual happiness and prosperity may attend you, and I pray, that by the blessing of Divine Providence, the interests and welfare of this province may continue steadily to advance.

After which the President of the Legislative Council, by his Excellency's command, said :

Gentlemen :

It is the will of his Excellency, that this General Assembly be prorogued to Tuesday the twelfth day of June next ; and this Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday the twelfth day of June next, to be then here held. Prorogation.

ALEXANDER JAMES,

Clerk of the House of Assembly.



APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FOR THE SESSION,

COMMENCING TWENTY-SIXTH JANUARY AND ENDING TWELFTH MAY,

1860.

APPENDIX.

PRINTING CONTRACT.

By these articles of agreement, made the first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, between William Compton of the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, printer, of the first part; Thomas Walsh and Michael Kearney, junior, both of the same city, of the second part; and Alexander James, of the same city, esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly for such province, of the third part—It is witnessed :

That the said William Compton, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth hereby covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said Alexander James, Clerk of the House of Assembly as aforesaid, and his successors respectively in such office, that he, the said William Compton, will, for a term beginning on the first day of the meeting of the next general Assembly of the province and ending at the commencement of the first session of Assembly to be held in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, print and furnish to the said Alexander James, or to the Clerk of the said House of Assembly for the time being, four hundred and twenty copies of the Journals of the said House of Assembly for the time being, and of the appendix and index thereto, with marginal notes to the Journals, without delay, and as fast as copy shall be furnished therefor, in manner following—that is to say : eighty copies of such Journals and Appendix to be so furnished and delivered at the Assembly room of said House during the respective sessions thereof, daily, or as copy is furnished, and after its prorogation, with the index thereto, to the clerk at his office ; the remaining three hundred and forty copies of Journals, Appendix and Index to be delivered to the Clerk at his office on or before the first day of July, when the session shall be held at the times at which the sessions of late years have been usually held, and within a reasonable time after any extra session. One hundred and fifteen copies thereof well stitched in blue covers as heretofore, and the remaining two hundred and twenty-five copies folded in readiness for binding ; the whole to be printed on sized paper, equal in quality and appearance to that on which the Journals of the last session of the general Assembly are printed, and the work to be executed in good plain pica type, and in the best style ; the size of the volume to be the same as that of the Journals of the said House of Assembly for the said last session, and with like margins ; clean proofs to be furnished to such Clerk, in every respect conformable to copy ; and all paper and other materials to be furnished by the said William Compton. And further : that he, the said William Compton, will during the above term, as soon as required by such Clerk, do and perform all such extra printing, whether of bills of the said Assembly or otherwise, in such manner as may be required, and will also furnish the same to the Assembly or Clerk without delay ; and will also, during such period, print and publish in the Halifax Evening Express newspaper, in such manner as may be required, all copies of papers or other documents whatsoever, for or on behalf of such House of Assembly, or by direction of the said Clerk ; all materials for such extra printing and advertizing to be furnished by the said William Compton,

Compton; and the paper for such extra printing, together with the mode of executing the same, to be subject to the approval of the Clerk, the said William Compton, however, not being compellable to furnish better paper than that hereinbefore mentioned for the Journals, and clear proofs of such extra printing, conformable to copy, to be likewise furnished, as mentioned respecting the Journals. And further: it is understood, and the said William Compton doth also hereby covenant and agree, that for such work, printing and publishing, the said William Compton shall from and out of the provincial treasury, upon the same being granted by the Legislature of the province, and warrant therefor issued, be paid and receive in full compensation as follows: For the Journals of the proceedings of the said House of Assembly, with marginal notes thereto, and Appendix and Index, including all rule, figure, and other work appertaining thereto, according to copy furnished, that is to say to the extent of four hundred and twenty copies thereof, for every sheet of eight pages thereof the sum of three pounds nine shillings. For folding and stitching one hundred and fifteen copies thereof in blue paper for binding, and for folding two hundred and twenty-five copies thereof for binding, no charge is to be made, but the same is to be done without delay and in workmanlike manner without any charge or compensation beyond the sum above stipulated to be paid for the printing and publishing thereof.

For advertising in the Evening Express newspaper, three shillings and nine-pence per square for the first insertion, and one shilling per square for each continuance; and for all other extra work hereinbefore mentioned at rates proportioned to the foregoing, according to the character of the work, the time and labor involved, and the materials used therefor.

And the said Thomas Walsh and Michael Kearney, junior, for themselves, and each of them for himself, their each and every of their heirs, executors and administrators, hereby jointly and severally covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said Alexander James, Clerk as aforesaid, and his respective successors in office, that the said William Compton shall and will well and truly stand to, perform, fulfil, and keep all and singular the covenants, agreements, promises and undertakings by him, the said William Compton, made, entered into, undertaken or agreed on, as hereinbefore mentioned.

And it is further expressly understood and agreed between the parties, that in entering into this agreement on behalf of the House of Assembly, the said Alexander James is acting solely and exclusively as the agent of the House of Assembly aforesaid, and that he shall not incur any personal liability or risk whatever, nor be liable to any suit or action whatever for the non-fulfilment thereof.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

WM. COMPTON.
THOMAS WALSH.
M. KEARNEY, JR.

ALEXR. JAMES,
Clerk of Assembly.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }
JAMES G. FOSTER. }

RECORD COMMISSION.

The third Report of Thomas B. Akins, appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the 2th day of May, 1857, to be Commissioner of Public Records, under a resolution passed in the House of Assembly on the 31st day of April in the same year, as follows, viz :—“ That his Excellency be respectfully requested to cause the ancient records and documents illustrative of the history and progress of society in this province to be examined, preserved, and arranged, either for reference or publication, as the Legislature may hereafter determine, and that this House will provide for the same.”

To 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, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Immediately after the prorogation of the Legislature in April last, the work of the Record Commission was again resumed. The papers sent up from Cape Breton, mentioned in my last report, were examined, selections made from them, and the remainder arranged in bundles under their respective dates so as to afford facility of reference. They consist of despatches from England to the Governors at Sydney, from about 1785 to 1820, when Cape Breton was re-annexed to Nova Scotia; Minutes of Council, Ordinances of the Island, official letters on various subjects, and a large mass of papers connected with the land department. This labor occupied part of the months of April and May.

A number of volumes of manuscripts set up and bound last year, were without catalogues; the preparation of these occupied part of the period between June and October. Copious catalogues or indexes to sixty two folio volumes were constructed. I was obliged to prepare the catalogues of twenty-eight volumes with my own hand in order to accomplish the object.

Four boxes of papers connected with the granting of lands, which had been laid aside separately for subsequent examination were then taken in hand.

These files contained many documents of importance, and such as appeared to be of magnitude or of public or historical interest, were selected for binding into volumes, and the remainder arranged and tied in bundles under each year for easy reference. These with the original drafts of all the grants of land (as prepared and signed by the successive Attornies General, which have passed the great seal) have been placed in eight boxes according to their dates, and marked “ Land Papers.”

Several thousands of these land papers passed under my personal inspection in making the selections above mentioned, among the most valuable of which, are the papers and memoranda connected with the erection of the early townships around the Basin Minas, between 1758 and 1763.

In November I was enabled to take up the general mass of papers from which selections had been made during the two previous years, with a view to their arrangement. These papers when they came into my hands, were so wanting in arrangement as to demand much labor and attention to place them in a condition for reference. Those connected with the road service, I separated from the rest and filed them in bundles labeled under their respective years. I have invariably followed a chronological order in filing papers, as affording the most ready means of reference. The papers connected with roads and bridges were not so numerous as might have been expected

expected, and I think it possible that many papers belonging to this branch of the public service have not yet turned up. A large collection of plans and surveys of alterations made from time to time in the lines of roads throughout the province, and connected with the foregoing documents still remain in the attic of the Province Building. Time did not permit of their being arranged this year.

These surveys are important as indicating the former and present direction of almost all the main roads throughout the country, and may be of value in throwing light on questions of boundary, &c.

A complete catalogue has been constructed of the bonds taken at the Provincial Secretary's office on the issuing of Marriage Licenses from 1752 to 1855. They have been catalogued according to their years, and though many bonds are missing, having never been returned to the office by the clergymen in the country to whom they were sent for signature, yet the number of bonds of this description that appear to have been filed exceeds eleven thousand, and they are the only record possessed by the Government of the licenses having been issued.

In a former report, I mentioned the torn condition of the original Allotment Book of the township of Halifax, made in 1749-50. I have caused an exact copy of this valuable work to be made, which has been bound and placed in the Secretary's office among the original Grant Books for common reference, in order that the original may be carefully preserved in some suitable place, as the only authentic record of the first settlement of Halifax.

I mentioned in my report of last year, my having caused many papers relating to the Acadian French population and their removal from this country to be transcribed, in order to afford your Excellency and the Legislature the means of deciding on the course to be pursued whenever it shall be deemed desirable to publish portions of our manuscripts. All we possess on this subject have now been collected and transcribed, and these, with selections from the documents shortly to arrive from the State Paper office, will form a copious collection on this important and interesting subject.

It occurred to me that the files of the judicial proceedings under special commissions for the trial of piracies and murders committed on the high seas, would afford material for a very interesting volume of manuscript documents. Many cases of tragic and extraordinary character are well known to have come before this tribunal. I have in vain enquired for those papers, and considerable time has been occupied in this fruitless search. They were formerly preserved in the Provincial Secretary's office, from which they were supposed to have been removed many years ago to the custody of the Court of Vice Admiralty. Since the death of the late Registrar of that court, Mr. Tremain, no trace of any of these records, either ancient or modern, can be discovered.

There is a very important and necessary work connected with the public records of this province demanding attention, viz: the construction of a complete double index to the registry books of crown grants of land kept in the Secretary's office. Such an index is absolutely necessary to the public convenience and the security of titles, and cannot be longer delayed without public detriment. I have no doubt it could be accomplished at much less expense to the province as part of the Record Commission than in any other way.

The package of transcripts received by your Excellency from England as an instalment of the extracts required from the State Paper office to complete our files, have been carefully examined. They consist chiefly of letters from the three first Governors at Halifax, addressed to the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State, and supply information in much detail upon the events and occurrences in the province during the period from 1749 to 1758. No drafts or copies of these letters are to be found preserved in the Provincial Secretary's office.

Your Excellency having been requested, under the resolution of the Assembly last session

session to procure from Canada copies of such of the papers obtained by the government of that province from the archives of Paris, as relate to this country while under the French crown. I have, in accordance with your Excellency's directions, drawn up a select list from the general Canadian catalogue, including such documents on this subject as appeared most desirable for us to have, and opened a correspondence with the public Librarians in whose charge they are.

One of those gentlemen has kindly undertaken to have copies made of all we require, at a moderate expense. I have received a portion of those transcripts from Quebec. They prove of a most interesting character, and well worth the labour and expense of transcribing. They will not be very voluminous or expensive, and those already obtained have been paid for so far without calling upon your Excellency to avail yourself of the liberality of the Legislature in drawing any additional sum from the treasury, under the resolution of last year for that purpose.

Early last summer I received in charge nine volumes of manuscript letters of the late Governor Wentworth, presented to this province through your Excellency by Mrs. Gore, the legatee and relative of the late Sir Charles Mary Wentworth, son of Governor Sir John Wentworth. These volumes are all in an excellent state of preservation; they contain a portion of Sir John's correspondence while he was Governor of New Hampshire, and a large collection of official letters while Ranger of Woods and Forests, and also while he was Governor of this province. They extend from 1767 to 1807, and supply a great deficiency that existed in local information during this period.

I had hoped to have brought the object of this commission to a satisfactory conclusion during the present year, but after close and assiduous attention, have found it quite impossible. I have spared no pains or exertion myself personally or of those employed under me, to expedite and finish the work, but I still find much is required for the more complete arrangement and preservation of the documents under my inspection. In addition, as the enquiry has proceeded, new materials of value and interest occur which have to be investigated and preserved. Of the work remaining to be done in order to complete the objects of the commission, I would specify the following—

Twenty-three folio volumes of papers to be catalogued.

A number of miscellaneous papers of interest which have been discovered during the present year, to be bound up as supplemental volumes and catalogues of their contents prepared. Papers of the Admiralty Commission, if found, to be examined and selections made from them. The more ancient papers of the Quarter Sessions at Halifax to be examined. The transcripts already received from England, and those expected to arrive next spring to be examined, bound in volumes, and catalogues of their contents prepared. They will probably occupy about ten volumes.

The French transcripts from Canada, which may occupy about five volumes, to be also examined, bound up and catalogued. The Registry Books of Grants before mentioned, consisting of about fifty volumes, to be repaired and double indexes of each volume carefully prepared, and the names of each grantee given, so that they may be more easily examined and referred to for business purposes. The plans and surveys connected with the Road service before mentioned, should be assorted and preserved, and there is a great mass of papers consisting of trade returns, public vouchers, and others connected with the revenue, in a state of confusion, which require some arrangement in order to their preservation.

I have been enabled to keep the expenditure of the year within the sum placed at the disposal of your Excellency by the Legislature last session, and there will be no excess to be provided for this year as has been the case on former occasions.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(signed)

THOS. B. AKINS,

Commissioner of Public Records.

January 24, 1860.

A STATEMENT OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR 1859.

A List of Books completed between 1st May, 1859, and 20th Jan'y, 1860.

	Vols. in fol.
Papers relating to the island of Cape Breton previous to the annexation of that island to Nova Scotia, from 1785 to 1820, including Minutes of Council,	7
Manuscript documents of Nova Scotia, general series continued from 1835 to 1840,	7
Original returns for constructing Blue Books to be sent to England,	1
Despatches from the Board of Trade to the Governors of Cape Breton, between 1785 and 1820, including indexes,	3
Duplicate despatches to the Governors of Nova Scotia between 1824 and 1840,	4
Volumes containing Census of the Province from 1800 to 1850,	4
Volumes containing Census of the Province and the returns of the poll tax previous to 1800,	2
Papers relating to the settlement of the old townships previous to 1763, &c.,	1
Copy of the original Allotment Book of the town of Halifax in 1749-50,	1
Catalogues bound in separate volumes,	2
	32
	Volumes,

Statement of Catalogues of Manuscript Documents made during the year 1859.

	Vols.
Royal instructions to Governors from 1729 to 1841.	3
Royal warrants and mandamuses under seal at arms,	1
Orders of King and Council, from 1752 to 1840,	2
Books containing papers relating to churches of England and Scotland, church and school lands, &c.	2
Papers relating to Crown prosecutions,	1
Papers relating to the town of Halifax,	3
Papers connected with Negro emigrations,	4
Parliamentary estimates for civil and military service in Nova Scotia, between 1751 and 1834,	1
Book containing papers connected with the casual and territorial revenue, and instructions for granting lands,	1
Papers relating to mines and minerals,	1
Sable Island accounts and documents from 1801 to 1847,	2
Papers of the island of Cape Breton since 1820,	5
Correspondence between Governors of Canada and the Governors of Nova Scotia, from 1816 to 1841,	1
Book containing documents selected from the papers connected with the militia force in Nova Scotia,	1
Papers connected with public schools,	1
Manuscript documents, general papers between 1807 and 1835,	15
Papers selected from the files of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly,	14
Catalogue of selections drawn up from the printed catalogues of the manuscripts connected with Nova Scotia in the archives of Canada,	1
The same for the State Paper office in London, of such documents as are not to be found in our archives, comprising one small volume,	1

Papers filed and deposited in boxes for reference

- Box marked Record Commission, No. 3.—Papers connected with the escheat and forfeiture of lands in Nova Scotia and of New Brunswick and Prince Edward island, before the separation of those provinces from this government.
- No. 7.—Papers belonging to the island of Cape Breton previous to its annexation to Nova Scotia in 1820.
- No. 9.—Papers connected with the granting of land in Cape Breton since 1820. Also, returns of the county land boards of Nova Scotia, from 1820 to 1827.
- No. 8.—Miscellaneous papers belonging to the Provincial Secretary's office, from which selections have been made, to be bound in volumes from 1806 to 1840; also, papers relating to roads and bridges, in four bundles, from 1810 to 1840; also, the road papers of Cape Breton from 1821 to 1835. This box also contains duplicate vouchers of government expenditure in building the city of St. John in 1785, and those connected with the Negro refugees in 1813 and subsequent years.
- Nos. 10 & 19.—Containing bonds taken at the Provincial Secretary's office on the issuing of marriage licenses.
- No. 11.—Drafts of grants of lands which have passed the great seal from 1749 to 1808.
- No. 21.—Drafts of grants from 1808 to 1814.
- No. 22.—The same from 1815 to 1819.
- No. 23.—The same from 1813 to 1829.
- No. 14.—The same from 1823 to 1838.
- No. 20.—Papers connected with the granting of land in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, &c., from 1763 to 1785; also in Nova Scotia from 1785 to 1809.
- No. 16.—The same in Nova-Scotia proper from 1810 to 1840.

Boxes numbers 1, 2 and 18 were arranged and packed last year.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 24, contain papers not yet arranged

PATENT OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

(COPY.)

No. 11.—Miscellaneous.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 17th January, 1856.

SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, dated 24th December, 1855, enclosing a list of the publications of the Patent Law Commissioners, and to inform you that my Government accept with thanks the Commissioners' donation of their Encyclopædia of Practical Knowledge; and will hereafter give instructions for the mode and payment of their transmission to this province.

I have, &c.,

(signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The Right Honorable H. LABOUCHERE.

(Copy.)

(COPY.)

No. 102.—Miscellaneous.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 18th October, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that my Government have commissioned Mr. Cunard to make application for the delivery to him, for the purpose of conveyance in one of the royal mail steamers, of the two hundred volumes published by the Patent Law Commissioners offered to this colony in a circular from your department, dated 24th December, 1855, and accepted in my predecessor's despatch, No. 11, 17th January, 1856.

He has also been authorised to defray any incidental expenses which may attend their delivery.

I have to apologise for the length of time which has elapsed between the acceptance of these works and this application for their transmission, but as the presentation was made previously to my assumption of the government, the subject did not come earlier under my notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

No. 25.

Downing Street, 23rd November, 1859.

MY LORD,—

With reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 102, of the 18th October, I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from the Great Seal Patent Office, shewing the steps that are being taken to forward to Nova Scotia the publications of the Commissioners of Patents.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor, the EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

MR. WOODCRAFT TO MR. FORTESQUE.

*Great Seal Patent Office,**25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane,**18th November, 1859.*

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I beg to inform you that a complete set of the Commissioners of Patents' publications shall be packed as soon as possible and forwarded to Messrs. D. & C. McIver of Liverpool, for transmission to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, agreeably to your request.

I beg to add that the publications have increased so greatly in number since 1855, that the specifications if bound would now form more than 1400 octavo volumes.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

B. WOODCRAFT.

C. FORTESQUE, Esqr., M. P., &c., &c., &c.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

Halifax, 9th June, 1859.

As it may be interesting to your Excellency to know the general results of the late election; I beg leave to notice some of the particulars.

Twenty-six of the Members returned are known supporters of the Government. Of the twenty-nine who remain, seven were by law disqualified to be elected, owing to holding office; of whom five appear to come so directly within the operation of the act that it is difficult to anticipate their taking the oath of qualification in the House. The disability of the other two is subject to some question. Of the twenty-six supporters of the Government, I know of but two who it is pretended, on the other side, are disqualified. The alleged grounds are too trivial, I should suppose, to prevail; but should their seats be vacated, their return is not matter of question, each having succeeded at the late election by a majority of about one thousand. Some seats also are objected against for alleged illegality, and some scrutinies will be prosecuted. I make no estimate of the result in these cases; but I believe the Government will lose no strength through them. Two of the elections which the Opposition papers profess to believe will be set aside,—West Halifax and Annapolis,—are objected against on grounds the most inconsiderable.

It is a fact of some significance, that all the Members who in 1857 left the late and joined the present Government, have been sustained by large majorities, with the exception of Mr. Fuller, and he was opposed at the recent election in consequence of his latterly having failed in his support of the Government—while his old colleague, who was among those who came over in 1857, and steadily supported the Government since, was returned with a colleague, who ran the election with him on the Government interest,—both having large majorities.

All or a majority of the Members returned by ten out of the eighteen counties support the Government—Halifax, Cumberland, Richmond, Cape Breton, Inverness, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Queen's, Sydney, and a Member for each of the counties of Pictou and Hants;—while taking all the votes polled over the whole Province, there is found a majority of over twelve thousand in favor of the Government, and this after making the most liberal allowance in favor of our opponents.

The most important feature of the election is, that on the only issue raised before the country—that of Protestant against Catholic—on the exclusion of Catholics from equal political power and privileges,—a considerable number of the twenty-nine returned candidates mentioned before, publicly, at the hustings, disavowed the cry, and declared themselves opposed to the principle of proscription; and as leading members of the opposition avow the basis of Catholic exclusion, it is not easy to understand how these parties can unite, when thus opposed on the leading principle which divides the present Government and the Opposition.

On

On a calm review of the state of parties and existing circumstances, my colleagues and myself entertain a strong belief that the Government will be sustained at the meeting of the Legislature next winter.

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON.

His Excellency the **LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.**

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the undersigned, Members of the House of Assembly, having observed that your Excellency's present advisers claim that they have secured a majority to sustain them in the new Parliament, deem it our duty to undeceive your Excellency, and to assure you that we have been returned expressly to oppose the present Administration; that we intend unitedly to do so, and shall avail ourselves of the first public opportunity afforded us to declare that they do not possess the confidence of the people of Nova Scotia.

The undersigned deem it their duty also to state, that they consider it but just to your Excellency, to the new House, and to the country at large, that the earliest opportunity should be afforded for testing the opinions of Parliament, in order that your Excellency may be surrounded by those who enjoy that measure of public confidence so indispensable to a wise administration of affairs.

(Signed)

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN ESSON,
WM. ANNAND,
JOSEPH HOWE,
WM. CHAMBERS,
A. M. COCHRAN,
A. G. ARCHIBALD,
A. CAMPBELL,
THOS. F. MORRISON,
A. W. McLELAN.
R. P. GRANT,
GEORGE McKENZIE,
A. C. McDONALD,
W. O. HEFFERNAN.
S. CAMPBELL,
H. MUNRO,
W. ROSS,
H. BLANCHARD,
B. WIER,
HENRY MOSELEY,
HENRY BAILEY,
LEWIS SMITH,
THOS. COFFIN,
JOHN LOCKE,
ROBT. ROBERTSON,
W. B. WEBSTER,
S. CHIPMAN,
W. BURGESS,
J. L. BROWN.

Halifax, 30th June, 1859.

To his Excellency the **EARL OF MULGRAVE.**

May

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the undersigned, members of the Executive Council, having had our attention directed by your Excellency to the memorial of twenty-nine gentlemen, who claim to be Members of the House of Assembly, beg to assure you that it has obtained our careful consideration.

We cannot advise your Excellency to recognise this document, as we consider it introduces an unprecedented and unconstitutional innovation, derogatory alike to the prerogative of the Crown, the functions of Parliament, and the rights of the people.

The only mode known to the constitution, either here or in Great Britain, of definitely ascertaining the relative position of parties after a general election, is by a vote of the House, after due deliberation and discussion; and we know of no principle or precedent that gives to the private opinion of individual Members of Parliament the weight that belongs to decisions of the collective body, arrived at under the observation of the country, and the responsibility of public opinion; while, in the present instance, the gentlemen who would thus early constrain your Excellency by their opinion and advice, have not even reached the position of Members of Assembly entitled to act, nor have they as yet observed the solemnities required to clothe them with the functions of office.

In the aspect of advisers of the Lieutenant Governor, the memorialists can, we believe, as little find constitutional authority for the course they have adopted—the principles of responsible government not sanctioning those in opposition in approaching the head of the Government with unsolicited advice.

The existing circumstances give point and illustration to these remarks.

While our opponents are unable to deny that we possess the confidence of twenty-six of the Members elect, it is well known that but twenty-one of the memorialists can occupy the seats in the Assembly which they claim, unless, as we have no right to assume, all law and constitutional practice are to be trampled under foot; for, at least six of their number are legally disqualified to be elected, by plain and positive enactment, and two others are not entitled to seats, as the return of the writ for the eastern division of Halifax carries on its face its own illegality.

It is also matter of notoriety that several of the memorialists have obtained their return by publicly declaring that they would not sustain any party upon the proscriptive policy avowed by the leaders of the Opposition, and which alone now divides the parties in the Province; and the only information which the memorialists give your Excellency of the object for which they were elected, is, that they were chosen to oppose the present government; but this statement offers no assurance that they would be prepared to unite in the principles on which to form a new administration; nor does the public service call for an extra session.

Your Excellency cannot have failed to remark that the memorialists propose no measure of importance which would make their immediate advent to power, or an early meeting of the Assembly, essential to the public welfare; and however legitimate the desire of office, for its own sake, may be, it is not the recognised principle of action according to the constitutional theories under which Great Britain and her Colonies are governed.

Your Excellency also is aware that, possessing the confidence of a decided majority, and in conformity with the established Colonial practice, the present government at the last session disposed of the business of the country for the current year, and made provision for every emergency likely to arise before the usual period, when it has been found from long experience, most conducive to the interests of the country that the Legislature should be assembled.

The full term of the House having expired, a general election necessarily ensued, and it cannot be controverted that of all the votes then thrown in the Province, an
immense

immense majority were in favor of those gentlemen who publicly declared their determination to sustain the present administration.

Under these various considerations, we feel, as the constitutional advisers of your Excellency, that we should be wanting in our duty to the country and your Excellency, and unworthy of the high position we have been called to fill, were we to advise a meeting of the legislature at an unusual period of the year, uncalled for by any public necessity, and necessarily involving a large and useless expenditure, or, were we to advise your Excellency to recognise an unwarranted interference, at variance with the principles and usages of the constitution, and calculated to set a detrimental example, and establish a dangerous precedent.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
MICH. TOBIN,
CHARLES TUPPER,
JOHN MCKINNON,
JOHN J. MARSHALL.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
W. A. HENRY.

Halifax, 20th July, 1859.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 21st July, 1859.

GENTLEMEN—I have it in command from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that your memorial, announcing to his Excellency your intention to oppose the present government, and offering your views upon the proper period for assembling the legislature, has received the careful consideration of his Excellency and the Executive Council; and I am further commanded to state that, while the Lieutenant-Governor will at all times be ready to give due weight to the sentiments of gentlemen holding the influential position of the memorialists, his Excellency cannot, he conceives, accept advice on the subject of the memorial from any other than his constitutional advisers, without disregarding the Royal instructions, infringing upon the system of responsible government established in this colony, and compromising the position of strict impartiality between political parties, which it is his Excellency's firm determination ever to preserve.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

The hon. Wm. Young, and the 28 other gentlemen, Members elect of the House of Assembly whose names are attached to a memorial, dated 30th June, 1859.

Halifax, 26th July, 1859.

MY LORD,—I beg leave to enclose, in duplicate, a letter to the right honorable the Colonial Secretary, which your Excellency will greatly oblige me by transmitting to London by the first steamer.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. YOUNG.

His Excellency the right honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax,

Halifax, 25th July, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—When the British colonies, which have established Responsible Government, determined to adopt that system in preference to the written constitutions of the United States, their choice was influenced by a sincere belief that if the modes of Administration which obtain in the mother country, could be secured to the colonies, vigorous executives sustained by popular sentiment, would everywhere infuse energy and vitality into provinces rendered lifeless and inert by the benumbing torpor of the old colonial system.

The contrast which Nova Scotia presents to the British Islands at the present moment would seem to indicate the necessity for some security against the abuse and utter abnegation of the privileges assumed by her people to have been secured by many sacrifices, and which, since the power of the representative branch was successfully asserted over the government in 1848, have been regarded as sufficiently ample.

The parliament of England was dissolved on the 23rd April. The writs were returnable, and the new parliament was assembled on the 31st May, and within a few days a hostile vote was passed, a new cabinet was formed, the ministers were re-elected, and the practical value of British institutions and the power of public opinion were happily illustrated, in the presence of contending armies and the despotic powers of the European continent, unaccustomed to freedom, and of many provinces of the colonial empire, which would speedily become republics, but for their belief in the applicability of British constitutional guards and usages to the wise administration of their affairs.

In Nova Scotia, parliament was dissolved on the 15th April. On the return of the writs on the 1st of June, it was apparent that the administration had been beaten at the polls—that public opinion had condemned their policy—that their defeat, taking into consideration all the circumstances under which the elections had been run, was palpable, decisive, and humiliating. The points which have been decided, upon issues formally raised and amply debated in the Assembly and at the hustings, were :

1st. That the public works of Nova Scotia, upon which nearly a million of money has been expended, and large sums are continually being disbursed, should be replaced in the charge of those by whom they were designed ; and rescued from the control of persons who were hostile to their inception, and are believed to have no great anxiety for their successful development.

2nd. That traitors to the Queen's government, who thwart its policy and correspond with its enemies in time of war, shall not, after proof of the fact, be patronized by the provincial administration.

3rd. That no religious body, combining for political purposes, shall control the government in Nova Scotia, or if they do, that a higher combination shall control them.

4th. That public officers, of unblemished reputation should not be summarily and unjustly dismissed from the public service.

Upon each and all of these questions there was a solemn decision, by the people of this country, on the 12th of May, yet on the 25th July I am compelled to enquire of her Majesty's government why an election should be utterly fruitless in Nova Scotia, which in England under similar circumstances, is followed by the assembling of Parliament and the re-construction of the cabinet.

As leader of the successful opposition, I assume I have a right to make this enquiry of your Grace, having exhausted, as you will perceive by the correspondence enclosed, every legitimate resource presented by the anomalous and peculiar posture of affairs in Nova Scotia.

Finding that the Earl of Mulgrave did not assemble parliament or reconstruct his cabinet, and perceiving that the organs of his government claimed for the administration a majority as a reason why neither was done, on the 30th June the memorial,

signed by myself and twenty-eight other gentlemen comprising a clear majority of the new parliament, was prepared and presented. It may be said there is no precedent for such a step, but I humbly submit to your Grace whether it should not have been rendered unnecessary by the action of the Queen's representative, and whether the ordinary sources of intelligence, open to all the world, should not have been found sufficient here, as they would have been in England, to relieve a parliamentary majority from the necessity of establishing its existence.

In that memorial your Grace will perceive we state a most important fact, which it was proper that his Excellency should know from an authentic source, and we respectfully offer an opinion which we should have failed in our duty to the country, whose feelings we represent, if we had not expressed.

In the answer which, after three weeks of deliberation, has been returned, we are informed that his Excellency has no power under his "instructions" but to "accept advice" from those who have lost the confidence of this country. If this be so, then have the instructions been strangely misunderstood. And if the prerogative is so utterly powerless and the Royal Commission places the Queen's representative in this and the other North American Colonies in the helpless position from which colonial reformers had fondly hoped they had rescued all Governors by their struggles and sacrifices from 1837 to 1848, then it is manifest all parties have been deceived, and that responsible government is but a delusion and a snare. If a defeated administration have the right, in defiance of public opinion, to misgovern a British province for nine months after the "well understood wishes of its people" have been expressed at the polls—if they will neither retire nor assemble parliament—and if the Governor, knowing they are no longer sustained by the people, permits them to expend funds which they have no majority to vote, and to dispense patronage for the advantage of the minority, your Grace will not be surprised that I respectfully desire to know whether such a violation of responsible government, such an entire disregard of all the principles which in the mother country guard the rights of public men and secure the liberties of the people, has the sanction of her Majesty's government. If it has, then your Grace must not be surprised should the incoming administration decline to pay monies which have been squandered without the consent of Parliament, by an Executive that has forfeited public confidence, and claim from the Queen's representative the cancelling of appointments made at the instance of men who are in no condition to advise him. Nor will your Grace be surprised if British subjects seek to guard themselves by every constitutional means, from the possible recurrence of a state of things against which I deeply regret that the exigencies of my public position make it my imperative duty to protest.

The present administration went to the country with a majority of eight, equal to a majority of ninety in the House of Commons. This majority was lost, and the cabinet found themselves in a minority of three, equal to a minority of thirty-six in the House of Commons, and the disproportion will probably be increased by the restoration of seats given to the government by palpable violations of the law. May I not respectfully ask your Grace whether any administration would in England hesitate, under such circumstances, to assemble parliament, or to tender their resignations.

But your Grace should be informed that this election was run under a law hurried through both Houses in the last Session, in the face of the most strenuous opposition, never submitted to the country nor reserved for the signification of her Majesty's approval, and by which the entire representation of the province was changed in such a manner as to secure, to an unpopular government, every advantage that they could desire. The opposition had to meet them under their own law, and with all the advantages it gave them, they were honorably and fairly defeated. Every leading member of the opposition was triumphantly returned. I threw myself into the county represented by the Provincial Secretary, and came in at the head of the poll. The
Financial

Financial Secretary and another member of the cabinet were thrown out by large majorities; and, for nearly three months, the officer who is our Chancellor of the Exchequer has been without a seat in parliament. The leader of the administration only obtained a seat by a majority of seventeen, in a fine county, where for fifteen years his majorities were counted by hundreds. Such a defeat as this, no ministry in any country, taking all the circumstances into account, perhaps ever sustained. It is apparent to all British America, except to those who desire to obstruct the course of regular government by clinging to their places, after they have ceased to enjoy public confidence.

I may be told that some of the members elect are disqualified, because they did not resign paltry offices never contemplated by our legislature, nor regarded as offices of "emolument." Such an objection would apply to members on both sides, but it is a mere device. These men have been returned by the several Sheriffs, as elected. Nothing can debar them from being sworn in and taking their seats, and their qualifications are to be judged by the House and by its committees, which alone in this country as in England, can adjudicate upon such questions; and I protest against the right of the executive government to speculate upon the issue of decisions of which the British cabinet never ventures to take cognizance.

It may be thought that it is safe to try this experiment in Nova Scotia, as it was tried in 1847 by the same party who are attempting it now; but it will scarcely be contended that it is to be received as the Colonial rule, and to extend to larger and more influential provinces.

The expense of a summer session has been urged as an objection, but the additional cost will be trifling; and the majority of the House, who are willing to incur it, are the parties most competent to judge of its propriety.

The practice of holding the annual sessions of Assembly only at stated periods in the winter, is much better adapted to the old system, in which the representatives of the people had little or no authority, than to the new, in which they are the source of power. It has been departed from, besides, in this province, on three occasions—in 1844, 1851, and 1854, when extra sessions were held on the questions of the annexation of Cape Breton, the Inter-colonial Railway, and the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. It has ceased, in fact, to be the rule; nor in any case of any future emergency is it likely to be observed.

There is a reason, founded upon courtesy and convenience, which I humbly conceive ought to induce Lord Mulgrave to assemble parliament without delay. Whenever the Government is re-constructed, several gentlemen must, under the law, vacate their seats and go back for re-election. To say nothing of the hardship and danger to health to which they must be exposed in canvassing large counties in mid-winter—I humbly ask your Grace whether it is reasonable that thousands of electors should be exposed to the inclemencies of the season in a North American climate, when the elections might be run at a more favorable period of the year?

I deeply regret, my Lord, the necessity for this appeal. It has been forced upon me. The twenty-eight gentlemen who honor me with their confidence, would instantly withdraw it were I to accept as a just exposition of responsible government, the answer which, by his Excellency's command, has been given to their memorial. This letter has been submitted to those of them who are within my reach, and, but for the inconvenience of assembling them, would be cheerfully signed by them all.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. YOUNG.

To the right honorable the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

My

MY LORD,—

We have read the copy of a paper prepared by Mr. Young, for transmission to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which your Excellency has communicated to us.

Much that it contains may be considered as already answered in the memorandum of the Attorney General, of the 9th of June, and the Minute of Council of the 20th July, to which we beg his Grace's consideration.

There is much, also, which we think does not require reply. The cry of Responsible Government in danger, has been too well understood for even the masses to be misled by unmeaning platitudes, comparisons where no just analogies exist, and involved or high sounding phraseology, ending in conclusions inane and inapplicable. But we cannot pass with the same disregard, the threats which appear in different parts of Mr. Young's paper. Of the indecorum of such a tone, on the occasion in which it is used, it may not be our business to speak, but it is our duty to vindicate the people of this and the neighbouring provinces from the unmerited imputations on their loyalty and sense of constitutional propriety, which Mr. Young has ventured to express or insinuate. No such tendencies to republicanism exist, as his letter is designed to intimate; and Nova Scotians would reject with indignation, the supposition that, for the weak and insufficient reasons Mr. Young has assigned, their attachment to their Sovereign and to British institutions would be subverted or weakened; or that they would sanction or permit the retrospective interference with the necessary exercise of the Executive functions which he has the hardihood to threaten. Such influences may operate where responsible government is looked upon but as an instrument for the attainment of office, and its principles are held liable to be violated whenever self-interest demands the violation.

We beg here to observe, that while Mr. Young talks of Responsible Government, and professes to be jealous of protecting the system, the course he has pursued is in direct violation of its fundamental principle, and, if sanctioned, would render it inoperative and contemptible.

In advising the Lieutenant-Governor to assemble Parliament, or in offering any advice whatever, Mr. Young interferes with the functions of the Executive Council, and would leave the Queen's representative personally responsible for acts of administration, or which is worse, would drive him to seek shelter under the advice of irresponsible counsellors unknown to the constitution. And Mr. Young ought to have known that such a precedent, widening and enlarging as it would naturally do, would in time, introduce the back stairs influence so dangerous and injurious to sound government, and take from the responsible system its vitality and vigor.

But Mr. Young has taken another step equally repugnant to the principles of government which he and his party are proud, when it suits, to claim as of their introduction, but which they are singularly indifferent to maintain in their integrity. Responsible Government was not only to relieve the Lieutenant Governor from personal responsibility in local affairs, but it was to withdraw the necessity of appeals to the Colonial Secretary on provincial disputes. Here, however, we see revived what Mr. Young and his party were accustomed to represent as a great grievance—the reference of a domestic difference to a tribunal three thousand miles off—with very inadequate means of learning the facts in their various phases, and of understanding those motives and aspects which, growing out of many, perhaps, minute circumstances, local usages, or continued action, may nevertheless materially influence the character of events. Again, we say, that Mr. Young with his experience and knowledge of the course of Colonial politics, ought not to have been the agent in establishing a precedent which, if followed, would bring back a practice burdensome to the Imperial authority, unsatisfactory in its results, and destructive of the energy of provincial executive administration. When private individuals complain of personal wrong, such

a high-minded and disinterested tribunal between them and the local Government may be requisite and valuable,—but political differences may more suitably, with our present constitution, be left to the Provincial Parliament and the people, to decide and mould into form.

Mr. Young, however, claims to approach the Lieutenant Governor with the authority of Parliament. He forgets that Members of Parliament have not the sanction, responsibility, or authority, of advisers of the Crown, and can only influence the Executive by parliamentary action. Still less may they claim such authority before they have yet been sworn and become qualified to vote; and emphatically is this the case with those who notoriously labor under personal disqualification to be elected, and who could not take the qualification oath without perjury, or vote without a bold and open defiance of law.

According to the uniform and established practice of Colonial Parliaments, the public services of the year are provided for at the annual session, and during the recess little is to be done beyond carrying out the provisions of the Legislature which may require executive attention, and the ordinary routine business of the offices. Long experience has established as the period most convenient for the meeting of the Legislature, the end of January or beginning of February, when the public accounts to the end of the year may be prepared and presented; and the calling of an extra session has never taken place, except when emergent business make it necessary—as when the British Government required the Province to decide whether to take part in a cause before the Privy Council, for the separation of Cape Breton, and which was set down for a hearing before the ordinary time for the meeting of the Legislature.

The only cases within a great number of years, are the three mentioned by Mr Young, and they were so exceptional in their circumstances as clearly to establish the rule.

The present Government was sustained in the late session by an efficient majority, and made the requisite provisions for the year. The general election was necessary from efflux of time, but it might have taken place at any period of the recess, and was brought on early chiefly with a view to the convenience of fishermen, who in large numbers leave the province early in the season to pursue their avocations.

A special session would be attended with a heavy expense and a good deal of inconvenience. To call it, as must be the case, for no object but to ascertain the strength of parties, at the bidding of men invested with no constitutional authority, appears to us to be unwarranted by constitutional principle, and the precedent, we think, would be injurious, both as respects the cause assigned and the parties moving. Motives of interest or resentment, operating on one or two individuals, would be sufficient, in the case of small majorities, to change a majority in recess; or members, if sanctioned to act individually in recess, would be encouraged to cabal without the restraints that control collective and open deliberation. Yet such cases would come within the precedent sought to be established by Mr. Young,—a precedent which would be found sufficiently broad to encourage irregularity, and change understood principles and practice; and we do not feel justified in sanctioning the counsel tendered by Mr. Young, at least until we discover motives and reasons more entitled to consideration than any we can yet perceive in the present movement.

The imputation that the public funds are in danger of being squandered in our hands, is scarcely worthy of notice. The monies required to be disbursed for the public service, are appropriated by Legislative enactment. No sums beyond these can be advanced, except by the express order of your Excellency, and on no occasion have these advances exceeded a comparatively small amount.

During the present year we believe not over one hundred pounds have been thus required, nor is more likely to be needed, exclusive of emergencies for the road service,

vice, the appropriations for which never reach a large amount, and are more than sufficiently checked to prevent any cause of anxiety on Mr. Young's part.

Mr. Young's statement of the issues presented to the country at the late election, and their results, we beg leave to contradict.

The only issue raised between the Government and Opposition, touching the public works, was on a proposition advocated by Mr. Howe in the Assembly, to expend nearly half a million in extending the Railway to Pictou.

This the Government successfully resisted, and it is well known that their views have been sustained by a decided majority of the members elect—several of the Opposition, including Mr. Young, having been obliged to pledge themselves on the hustings to the views of the Government. Your Excellency does not require to be reminded of the great inefficiency from which we have retrieved the public works, as it is a matter of public notoriety.

2. We cannot conceal our surprise that Mr. Young should venture the unworthy imputation that we have patronized traitors to the Queen's Government, well knowing, as he does, that the gentleman alluded to entirely exonerated himself from any such charge; and that Mr. Young, when leader of the Government, sustained him in office for many months after all the facts had been made public, only sacrificing him ultimately to the threats of Mr. Howe, with whom that individual had a personal quarrel.

3. Mr. Young thought it right to obtain and retain power for many years, by the united action of the Catholic body, and only discovered that such combination was reprehensible when their support was withdrawn. Mr. Young went to the country on the declaration that he would form a Government on a purely Protestant basis, and on that issue he has been beaten—several of the twenty-nine supporters he claims having been returned by the votes of a large number of Catholics, upon their pledges to oppose the proscriptive policy avowed by him.

4. No public officer has been unjustly dismissed, at our instance, from the public service. So strong were the circumstances against the two persons to whom we presume he alludes, that the Opposition did not require us to bring down the papers connected with their cases, nor raise any distinct issue upon them. Mr. Young seems to have forgotten that he sustained a Government who summarily and unjustly dismissed, without cause assigned, over one hundred Justices of the Peace, and that he subsequently announced it as his settled policy, in a public manifesto, that subordinate officers who opposed his Government must resign or lose their places.

On the only two issues, therefore, before the country, viz.—the extension of the railway, and the proposal to exclude the Roman Catholic body from all influence in the state, on account of their religious views—the Government are in an undoubted majority, unless a number of members elect violate the public pledges upon which they obtained their seats.

We are at a loss to imagine the grounds on which Mr. Young asserts that the Government has sustained a "palpable, decisive, and humiliating defeat." While the opposition claim only a majority of three, it is not denied that an immense majority of of all the votes thrown in the Province at the late election were in favor of the Government.

Twenty-six pledged supporters of the government have been elected, whose seats are free from any legal disqualification. Yet no less than six of the memorialists are clearly ineligible to be elected under the operation of a bill brought in by one of their number; and, unless the law and the constitution are alike disregarded, they can not continue to sit in the Legislature, in the face of positive enactment which declares them ineligible.

Mr. Young's remark that the offices are too insignificant to disqualify them, is at variance with his own conduct, as in resigning the office of notary public, he significantly

cantly exhibited his sense of the extensive operation of the law, and the act in question specially exempts from its operation even Justices of the Peace.

We cannot pass over, without remark, the unfounded assertions touching the bill of last session, for equalizing the elective franchise. That broad and comprehensive measure was founded upon just principles which have been recognized and advocated by the leading members of all parties in the province, and was made of universal application, although, as we were well aware, it would in many instances, favor the interests of the Opposition in the approaching elections. Under that bill, every elector in Nova Scotia enjoys the same franchise as every other elector within the county in which he resides,—whereas, previously, there existed the greatest inequality—one elector having three or four votes, while others, in an equal or superior social position, had but one. The general scope and principle of the bill were admitted to be good, but it was opposed mainly on the pretext that it would largely increase the power of the Catholics, who would, it was asserted, send sixteen members to the new house, whereas they had but nine in the former. The deceptive character of these arguments is best illustrated by the fact that under the operation of the act alluded to, but seven members elect are of the Roman Catholic persuasion. No proposition was made in the House during the passage of the bill to refer it for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, nor was that course adopted, when, under the late government, the franchise was lowered to universal suffrage.

Mr. Young thinks it worthy of self-gratulation that he succeeded in securing a seat, together with two of his opponents, in a county where parties have long been closely balanced; but he has omitted to state that he went thither in consequence of his having forfeited the confidence of his former constituency, and that, with one solitary exception, the votes which placed him above the Provincial Secretary have been proved before the proper tribunal to be worthless. But two members of the administration failed to secure their election, and Mr. Young cannot have forgotten that, at the previous general election, his Government was not more fortunate. The Financial Secretary and another prominent member of the Government having lost their seats, as also Mr. Howe, the Chairman of the Railway Board. Notwithstanding which, Mr. Young's "Chancellor of the Exchequer" continued in office,—no reconstruction of the government taking place until many months after, when the Legislature met at the usual period; and Mr. Howe was allowed to remain at the head of the Railway Board without the seat in the Assembly which had been contemplated by the law. Under these circumstances, we think the taunt of "clinging to places" might have been spared by the leader of an opposition who have shewn that their eagerness to obtain power has induced them not only to disregard all the decorum of parliamentary precedent, but also to outrage the very principles of responsible government which they have pretended so much to revere, by endeavoring to force upon the Queen's representative their advice in opposition to that of an Executive Council with whom he has been provided in a constitutional manner.

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON,
MICH. TOBIN,
CHARLES TUPPER,
J. J. MARSHALL,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

Halifax, 28th July, 1859.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 28th July, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE—

1. Circumstances having arisen, which are without precedent in this, or, as far as I am aware, in any other colony, I deem it my duty at once to lay the whole matter before your Lordship, and to detail the steps which I have taken in order to meet the rather embarrassing position in which I have been placed.

2. The year before my arrival in this colony, the party of which Mr. Johnston is the leader, succeeded to power in consequence of the government, of which Mr. Young was the head, having lost the confidence of nine members of the Assembly, who, up to that period, had supported his government.

3. From that time to the present, Mr. Johnston has uniformly secured majorities in the Assembly on all important questions.

4. At the close of last session, a dissolution was rendered necessary, in consequence of the expiration of the time, by law established, for the duration of the Assembly.

5. In the election that ensued, the contest was severe, and in many instances the majorities were extremely small.

6. Being aware that the elections had not been favorable to my government, I called on Mr. Johnston, to give me in writing the view which he took of the result of the contest, a copy of which I now enclose, marked "C."

7. On the 1st of July I was waited upon by Mr. Young, who handed to me the enclosed memorial, marked "A."

8. I told him that I believed the presentation of such a memorial was without precedent in this colony or in England—that it was a subject on which I could then give him no answer—that I would summon my Executive Council, and submit the memorial to them, and require from them, as my constitutional advisers, their advice upon the subject.

9. I informed him at the same time that some little delay would arise before an answer could be given, as it would take some days before I could collect my council, several of those gentlemen being in the country.

10. I at once placed the memorial in the hands of Mr. Johnston, the leader of my government, and directed that the council should be summoned.

11. On Tuesday last, the council met, only one gentleman being absent. I brought the subject formally under their notice, and requested that they would give me, in writing, the advice which they would tender me; a copy of which, marked "B," I now forward together with the answer which I directed should be sent by the Provincial Secretary to the memorialists, marked "D."

12. My council maintain that it is neither their duty to resign nor to assent to an extra session, on the grounds that there is no public necessity for such an unusual course; while Mr. Young, the leader of the opposition, has handed to me a letter, which he has requested me to forward to your Lordship, marked "E." appealing to you against the answer, which by the advice of my council, I returned to the memorialists.

13. Thus far, I am happy to say, I have been able to maintain the most friendly relations with the leaders of both parties, and though, under existing circumstances, and the height to which party feeling is carried in these colonies, it will be most difficult to do so, I trust I may be able to continue in this position by showing that my sole object is to carry out in the strictest manner the principles of responsible and constitutional government, without favor or partiality to either party.

14. I submitted Mr. Young's letter to my council, in order that they might, in the shape of a minute of council, make any remarks or explanations upon it that they thought necessary, which minute I also enclose, marked "F."

15. My difficulty is this, and I am aware of no precedent by which to guide my course.

16. My council, who are by the constitution, supposed to command a parliamentary majority, decline to advise me to call the House together, while a majority of the Assembly have requested me to do so.

17. I can assure your Lordship that it has been a matter of grave consideration in my own mind whether this was a position in which I ought to step in and interpose the Royal prerogative.

18. But, feeling as I do, that it is generally unwise, and except under very extreme circumstances, against the principle of responsible government, for the Governor of a colony to act in direct opposition to the deliberate opinion of his Executive Council, who are responsible to the country for the advice they tender,—and, feeling also that the only constitutional mode by which it can be proved that they have lost the confidence of the people, is by a vote of the House, I do not think that in the present instance I should be justified in taking such a course, which, considering the strong feelings my council entertain on the subject of an extra session, would be tantamount to demanding their resignation.

19. I have entered into this subject at some length, because, I doubt not that my conduct in this matter will be much commented upon, and perhaps my motives misunderstood, and I trust, that after laying the subject thus fully before you, I may receive your Lordship's approbation of the steps I have taken.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Downing-street, 1st September, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th of July, No. 78, forwarding several documents, and amongst them a letter addressed to myself by Mr. Young, which I have to request you to acknowledge on my part, explanatory of a demand which has been preferred by twenty-nine members of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, to your Lordship, to be afforded "the earliest opportunity of testing opinions of Parliament, with a view to your being surrounded by those who enjoy that measure of public confidence so indispensable to a wise administration of affairs."

I can readily understand the difficulty in which this application placed your Lordship, your situation being, as you observe, a novel one; nor am I myself aware of any precedents to guide you.

Under these circumstances, I can only say that, in my opinion, you acted with judgment, and that no fault can be found in a constitutional point of view with your decision.

You will, however, easily understand that the Secretary of State can only lay down certain rules for the guidance of a Governor, in delicate cases like this, with much caution, and subject to modification from causes more appreciable by authorities on the spot than by himself.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut.-Governor, the right honorable the Earl of Mulgrave.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Observing in the Minute of Council of the 28th July that certain members elect of the House of Assembly are therein alleged “to labor under personal disqualification to be elected, and that they could not take the qualification oath without perjury, or vote without a bold and open defiance of law,”—I have to request that you will furnish me, with as little delay as possible, with the joint opinion of yourself and the Solicitor General on the effect and scope of the acts now in force, by which persons holding office under the Provincial Government are disqualified from sitting in either branch of the Legislature, and your opinions on the position in which those gentlemen stand, who, holding certain offices, have been elected to serve in Parliament.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 26th August, 1859.

Halifax, N. S.

MY LORD,—

In obedience to the request contained in your Lordship's memorandum, dated 26th August, 1859, we have the honor to submit for your Excellency's consideration, the enclosed statement of the case therein referred to, together with our legal opinion on the points in question.

We have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON,
Attorney General.

W. A. HENRY,
Solicitor General.

His Excellency the right honorable the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c.

CASE.

In the schedules herewith, the papers marked A, B, C, are copies of acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which were in force at the dissolution of the late House of Assembly, and are still in force.

At the general election in the month of May last, all the Sheriffs' courts for the nomination of candidates were held on the fifth of May, after the notice required by law; and the polls were taken on the twelfth day of May.

At the courts for the nomination of candidates, gentlemen were nominated, and afterwards received a majority of votes, who stood in the following circumstances, that is to say—

1. One was a Way Office Keeper, which office he still holds and exercises, and receives its emoluments.

2. One was a Way Office Keeper, which office he held, and did its duties and received its emoluments until the tenth day of June last, when he resigned the office.

3. One was a Commissioner of Sewers, and has not yet resigned the office.

4. One was Health Officer, and has not yet resigned the office.

5. One was Coroner, and has not yet resigned the office.

6. One was Commissioner for taking affidavits to hold to bail, &c., and has not yet resigned the office.

7. One was Surveyor of Shipping, which, if resigned at all, was not resigned till the 26th April.

Several members of the Legislative Council are also affected from holding the office of Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., which they either did not resign, or did not resign in the time prescribed by the law.

As regards notice given to the electors of the ineligibility of candidates, the circumstances are different.

It is understood that in one case notice was given publicly at the nomination court, and the candidate there protested against as ineligible; and there being a printing press in the county, the notice was also given in a local newspaper between the nomination day and polling day, and hand-bills were printed and put up through the electoral district, and notice verbally given, at the time of polling, to the electors, until prevented by violence.

In another case, the notice of disqualification was publicly given at the nomination day, and the candidate protested against as ineligible.

On both these occasions there is understood to have been a large assemblage of electors present, of whom there voted for the candidates whom they there had heard objected against as disqualified, so many, that if they were now struck off, he would be left in a minority.

In some of the cases it is understood that no notice of the disqualification was given before polling.

In the schedule herewith, the papers marked D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, are respectively extracts from the provincial acts, then and now in force, relating to the appointment to the said several offices, and the remuneration of the officers.

The holders of all these offices, except the first (way offices) receive their appointment directly from the Lieutenant Governor in Council. These appointments are gazetted, and they receive commissions under the hand and seal of the Lieutenant Governor and subscribed by the Provincial Secretary.

Way Office keepers are appointed under commission from the Post Master General, at Halifax, who holds his office at the pleasure of the provincial government. The Post Master General makes appointments to way offices in subordination to and under the direction of the provincial government, always appointing such persons as are nominated or approved by the provincial government, and never making an appointment in opposition to its desire.

Schedule D B is a copy of the instructions given by the provincial government to the Post Master General for the appointment of Way Office keepers, among whom is Mr. McLelan, one of the candidates at the late election, who, has been returned as having a majority of votes.

Schedule D A is the copy of the report officially made by the Post Master General to the government of the circumstances connected with the appointment and offices of that gentlemen, and Mr. Lewis Smith, also returned as having a majority of votes at the late election.

The Way Office keepers, besides a small fixed allowance, receive a commission on the amount of postage, as collected by them. They are paid out of the Post Office funds. The Post Office is a provincial establishment, maintained at the expense of the province, in the revenues, expenses, control, and management of which the province is alone concerned. The provincial legislature annually votes (to a large amount) the amount necessary to defray the expenses beyond the income of the establishment, and the Post Master General at Halifax draws what he requires for conducting the department, from the Receiver General (or Treasurer) of the province, and accounts for the whole of the receipts and expenditure of his department to the government and legislature in the same manner as is practised by the other public provincial offices.

It has been intimated that some, or perhaps all, of the offices which the members elect held who have been referred to, are for this supposed insignificance of the emoluments excluded from the operation of the disqualifying act, and that the keeper of a Way Office is not included because he receives his commission direct from the Post Master General. The intimation has also been thrown out, that, if necessary, the House Assembly, by resolution, or the Legislature by act, would relieve the ineligible parties from their disqualification.

QUESTIONS :

I. Do all, any, and which of, the officers above named, viz :—

Way Office Keepers,
Commissioners of Sewers,
Health Officers,
Surveyors of Shipping,
Coroners,

Commissioners for taking affidavit to hold to bail, &c.,

come within the operation of the acts for securing the independence of the legislature, copied in schedule A, B, C, and are they disqualified from being elected as members of the House of Assembly, and from sitting and voting in the provincial parliament?

II. In the case of an officer disqualified, what is the legal effect of his resignation, when made as follows?

As regards the House of Assembly :

1. Less than ten days before the court for nomination of candidates.
2. After nomination and before the election.
3. After the election.

As regards the Council :

4. More than thirty days after the day of the dissolution.

III. In the case of a person disqualified being returned by the Sheriff as having been elected by a majority of votes, ought in law his seat to be declared vacant merely, or is the person having at the election the next greatest number of votes, legally entitled to the seat, in the case and under the different circumstances before stated?

IV. Can the House of Assembly, under the clause of the act copied in the schedule K, constitutionally and legally prevent the oath of qualification from being put to persons so disqualified—whom the Sheriff may have returned—and more especially if the ineligible parties shall vote with the majority of the House, thus protecting them and by their votes create the majority?

V. Would parties indisputably holding such offices as disqualified them and taking the qualification oath copied in schedule K, after being admonished of the law, be legally subject to prosecution and conviction for wilful and corrupt perjury, or false swearing? In the event of the disqualified parties taking the qualification oath or being protected from taking it by a majority, are they liable to any prosecution or penalties for sitting and voting, and of what nature? And what are the constitutional means of expelling them from the House, and of rendering effective the law?

VI. In the event of a majority made up by the aid of the disqualified parties—suppose a majority of two or three, in which majority are included the votes of five or six ineligible persons—passing a resolution or an act for giving the disqualified parties an *ex post facto* eligibility, by what measures should such a procedure be resisted? And according to constitutional principles ought the government to be changed upon a vote of want of confidence passed by such a majority? And what would be the constitutional course to pursue in the event of such a vote, or the obstruction of the public business by a majority so constituted?

VII.

has 35
36

VII. The poll, in consequence of riot and murder, was closed in one of the wards or polling districts in a large electoral division, some hours before the term until which the law absolutely required it to be held open. The sheriff has returned the fact on the writ. Is the election for that electoral division invalid? And is it so, irrespective of any influence which the premature closing of the poll in that ward might or could have had on the general result? Can the candidates returned as having the majority of votes, take their seats on that return? Should they do so, what is the proper method of unseating them?

SCHEDULES.

A.

REVISED STATUTES, CHAP. 2. *Of Executive and Legislative Disabilities.*

1. The following persons, holding the situations hereinafter mentioned, within the province, by themselves or deputies, or by others in trust for them, or for their benefit, shall be incapable of being appointed to, or of holding seats in the Executive Council; or of being appointed to or of sitting or voting in the Legislative Council; or of being elected as Members of, or sitting or voting in, the House of Assembly, viz.: Judges of the Supreme Court; the Master of the Rolls; the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty; officers and clerks of the Customs and of Colonial and Light Duties; and persons concerned in the receiving or managing of any monies to be collected, under any of such departments; the Postmaster General, and persons having a general control or superintendence over the department; the deputy Postmaster in Halifax, and persons employed about the department there.

2. The appointment, election or return of persons disabled as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be void; and every person so disabled, who shall take his seat as a member of the Executive Council; or shall sit or vote as a member of the Legislative Council or of the House of Assembly, shall forfeit ten pounds for every day in which he shall so sit or vote: to be recovered in the Supreme Court.

[31st March, 1851.]

B.

21 VICTORIA, CHAP. 43. *An Act to amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Executive and Legislative disabilities."* Passed 7th May 1858.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. In addition to the persons named in the said chapter, the following persons holding the situations hereinafter mentioned, within the Province, by themselves or deputies, or by others in trust for them or for their benefit, shall be incapable of being appointed to or holding seats in the Executive Council; or of being appointed to or of sitting or voting in, the Legislative Council; or of being elected as members of, or sitting or voting in, the House of Assembly, that is to say: Judges of Probate and Prothonotaries; and such persons disabled as aforesaid, shall be subject to the operation of the second section of the said chapter.

2. This act shall not come into operation until the dissolution of the present House of Assembly shall have been notified by proclamation in the Royal Gazette, and thereafter no person holding either of the offices mentioned in the preceding section, shall continue to hold a seat in the Legislative Council, unless within one month after the issuing of such proclamation he shall resign such of the above offices as he may then hold, and shall signify his resignation to the Provincial Secretary; and no person shall thereafter be capable of being nominated or returned at any election of members to serve in General Assembly, unless he shall within twenty days previously to his being nominated a candidate at such election, resign such of the above named offices as he may then hold, and shall signify such resignation to the Provincial Secretary.

C

21 VICTORIA, CHAP. 36. *An Act for securing the Independence of the Legislature. Passed the 7th day of May, 1858.*

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows :

1. After the dissolution of the present House of Assembly, no person holding any office of profit or emolument under the Provincial Government shall be eligible as a member of the General Assembly, unless within ten days previously to the holding of the Sheriff's court for the nomination of members to serve in such general assembly, he shall resign such office of profit or emolument, and signify such resignation to the Provincial Secretary.

2. After the dissolution of the present House of Assembly, no person holding any office of profit or emolument under the Provincial Government shall continue to hold a seat in the Legislative Council, unless within thirty days after such dissolution he shall resign such office of profit or emolument, and signify such resignation in writing to the Provincial Secretary.

3. Any member of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council accepting any such office after the dissolution of the present House of Assembly, shall vacate his seat thereby.

4. Nothing in this act contained shall extend to any one who shall fill any of the following offices, that is to say : Provincial Secretary, Financial Secretary, Receiver General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Attorney General, Advocate General, Solicitor General, Queen's Counsel, or one member of the Railway Board in each branch of the Legislature, nor shall it extend to Justices of the Peace.

5. Whenever any person holding the office of Receiver General, Provincial Secretary, Financial Secretary, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and being at the same time a member of the House of Assembly, shall resign his office, and within one month after his resignation accept of any other of such offices, he shall not thereby vacate his seat in such Assembly.

D A

General Post Office, Halifax, 3rd Sept., 1859.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with respect to the nomination and appointment of A. Woodbury McLelan and Lewis Smith, esquires, that McLelan's nomination as Way-office keeper at Great Village was approved on the 11th of May, 1853, appointed the 16th June, 1853. His annual salary is £4 10s., paid quarterly by the Postmaster of Londonderry. A commission of 20 per cent. upon all sums collected is also allowed to each way office keeper throughout the province. The amount of Mr. McLelan's commission, on the 31st December, 1858, was £8 6s. 8½d., which was paid by me to that gentleman, a few days before the closing of the Assembly.

A. Woodbury McLelan, Esq., is the present Way-office keeper at Great Village, which is situated in the county of Colchester, near the post office at Londonderry. With respect to Mr. Smith, he was appointed on the 7th November, 1856, nominated on the recommendation of E. D. Davison, Esq., M.P.P. for county of Queen's. His annual salary is £2 10s., paid quarterly by the Postmaster of Liverpool. The commission for the year ended 31st December, 1858, was £2 9s. 9d., paid by the Postmaster of Liverpool. Lewis Smith, Esq., resigned on the 10th of June last. I herewith enclose copy of his resignation.

These gentlemen received the salaries and commissions from the funds of the Post Office department, and have received their salaries up to the end of the quarter from the Post Master to whom they are subordinate, with the exception of the commission which is paid at the expiration of the year.

Before

Before the transfer of the office, the nominations for Way-office keepers in this province, were submitted for the approval of the Postmaster General in London. Since the transfer they have been subject to the provincial Government entirely.

Mr. McLelan's appointment was made under the written directions of the provincial Government, in a letter from the Provincial Secretary to me, of which I enclose a copy.

Mr. Smith was verbally named to me for his office by E. D. Davison, esquire, then M. P. P. for Queen's, when the appointment was required, and I acted on that nomination on the general understanding I had with the Provincial Secretary at that time, to refer such small appointments to Members supporting the Government, for the county or township where the appointment was to take place.

I beg also to enclose, for the information of the Government, copy of a printed form of commission, also a printed letter sent to a Way Office keeper, enclosing his commission, and printed letter forwarded to a Postmaster notifying him of the appointment of a Way Office keeper.

In transmitting these papers, I beg to observe that I cannot state positively the date these printed commissions were first issued, whether Mr. McLelan had one forwarded to him on his appointment as Way Office keeper at "Great Village." I have not a doubt, however, that Mr. Smith received one of these commissions. The Postmaster of Liverpool was also notified of the appointment of this gentleman, by one of the printed letters being sent to him, with (I believe) the words "*His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor*" being erased, as the nomination was on the recommendation of Mr. Davison, the Member for Queen's, and not on the approval of the Government direct.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. WOODGATE.

D B .

Provincial Secretary's office, Halifax, 11th May, 1853.

SIR,—By the command of the Lieutenant Governor, I have the honor to acquaint you that his Excellency in Council has been pleased to approve the following appointments in the Post Office department. *To be Way Office Keepers*: Mr. Robert Currie, for Lewis Head, Shelburne; Mr. Hiram Miller, for Miller's Creek, Newport; Mr. George Atkinson, for Maccan; Mr. Francis Kennedy, for Falmouth; Mr. William Buchannan, English Town, Victoria; Mr. Joseph V. McKinnon, north side East Bay; Mr. John Finlayson, Merigomish; Mr. Archibald McGilvray, Morristown, Sydney; Mr. John Carland, Pubnico Harbour; Mr. George McAdams, Port Mouton; Mr. Geo. McKay, Brookfield, Cape Breton; Mr. John McPherson, Aspy Bay, Cape North, C. Breton; Mr. Wm. Davison, Berwick; Mr. Alfred Skinner, Cornwallis; Mr. Sylvanus Whitney, Hall's Harbor; Mr. C. R. Bill, Bill Town; Mr. — McPhail, Sheffield's Mills, King's Co.; Mr. George Middlemas, Caledonia, Lower Queen's Co.; Mr. Alex. McKay, Bay St. Lawrence, Victoria. His Excellency having been pleased to establish way offices at the places mentioned respectively.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

P S.—The following appointments have also been approved to be added to the foregoing list of Way office keepers:—Mr. Thomas Baird, at or near J. D. Baird's, Colchester, (Onslow); Mr. Philip Fulmore, River DeBert; Mr. John Goudge, Acadian Mines; Mr. A. Woodbury McLelan, Great Village, Londonderry.

A. WOODGATE, Post Master General.

D c

Brookfield, Queen's County, June 10th, 1859.

Sir,—My business is such, that it is not convenient for me to attend to the duties of Way office keeper in this place. I therefore now resign such office.

I will see that the business of the office is attended to until the end of the present quarter, if you wish me to do so.

I am, &c.

(Signed) LEWIS SMITH.

To ARTHUR WOODGATE, P. M. G., Halifax, N. S.

D d

General Post Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

Know ye, that I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of the province of Nova Scotia, by and under the authority in me vested, and reposing great trust and confidence in the knowledge, care, and ability of _____ to execute the office and duties required of a Way office keeper, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint the said _____ to be Way office keeper at _____ in the province of Nova Scotia, to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy (during pleasure) the said office, with all and every the rights, privileges, benefits, and advantages, to the same belonging, from the day of the date of this commission, under such conditions, covenants, provisoes, payments, orders, and instructions, to be faithfully observed, performed, and done by the said _____ as he shall from time to time receive from me, or by my order.

In witness whereof, I, the said Arthur Woodgate, have hercunto set my hand, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed. Dated the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ in the _____ year of her Majesty's reign.

D e

General Post Office, Halifax,

18 .

Sir,—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to appoint Mr. _____ to the situation of Way office keeper at _____ I request you will on and after the _____ open an account with that office—and at the expiration of each quarter, pay the Way office keeper the amount of his salary at the rate of two pounds per year. Books of instructions, &c., have been forwarded to that gentleman, who has been requested to apply to you for any further information he may require, and which I trust you will afford him.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

The Postmaster of _____

D f

General Post Office, Halifax,

Sir,—Enclosed I beg to hand you your appointment as Way office keeper at _____ and I request that you will assume the duties of that office on the _____ rendering due and faithful account of all postage collected by you to the Postmaster of _____ to whom your office shall be subordinate.

The

The accompanying forms of the declaration of office to be taken by all persons who are employed in sorting or delivering letters, to qualify them for the employment, I desire may be executed by yourself, and assistant, (should you employ one) and returned to me immediately.

An account book is herewith forwarded; also a book of instructions for your information and guidance, which I trust you will peruse with care and attention, and by this means make yourself an efficient officer of the department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

D

Extracts from provincial enactments. (WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.) Revised Statutes, chapter 33, sections 1, 2, 25, 46.

1. The exclusive right of establishing posts and of carrying and delivering letters and collecting postage within the province, and the power and authority heretofore vested in the Lords of her Majesty's treasury, by virtue of the acts of the Imperial Parliament passed in such behalf, to order and establish rates of postage herein, are hereby vested in the Governor in Council.

2. The Governor in Council may establish, alter, discontinue, or extend any posts, or post communications, or post offices, and may appoint, suspend, or remove the Postmaster General, and all or any Postmasters, officers, deputies, agents, and servants connected therewith.

25. The Postmaster General, with the approbation of the Governor in Council, may establish way offices over and above the regular post office, and every person employed at a way office shall be liable to all the penalties imposed by this chapter on Postmasters and other officers of the post office.

46. * * * * Way office keepers shall receive forty shillings a year in full, and the practice of charging two pence, on the receipt or delivery of letters, shall be discontinued.

NOTE.—They, way office keepers, now receive a commission besides an annual salary.

E

(COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.)—*Revised Statutes, chapter 73, sections 2 & 7.*

The Governor in Council, at the request of any of the proprietors of any marsh, swamp, or meadow lands, may appoint one or more commissioners of sewers for the county, township, or place, where such lands lie, who shall be sworn into office by a justice of the peace; and such swearing shall be entered in the commissioner's book of record, which shall be evidence of the fact; and the commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who shall be sworn into office by one of the commissioners; and the swearing shall be entered in the book of record, which shall be evidence of the fact.

7. The commissioners so chosen may assess the owners or occupiers of such lands for any expenses incurred by them or their predecessors whose accounts remain unsettled, for dikes, wears, drains, aboiteaux, or breakwaters, including seven shillings and six pence per day for every commissioner while actively employed, and a reasonable sum for payment of the clerk, overseers and collector, having regard to the quantity and quality of the land of each owner or occupier, and the benefit to be by him received.

F

HEALTH OFFICERS.—*Revised Statutes, chap. 34, sections 2 and 3.*

2. The Governor in Council may appoint persons at the several ports of this province to act as Health Officers therefor; may establish in any place a Board of Health for carrying such sanatory orders into effect; and may prescribe the duties of such Health Officers and Boards of Health, and in case of vacancies may supply the same by new appointments.

3. No vessel subject by such sanatory orders to be examined, shall be admitted to entry inwards at any custom house, or office of entry, until a certificate for such examination, signed by the Health Officer, shall be exhibited; nor shall such vessel be admitted to entry or clearance until the master, owner, or consignee, shall have first paid to the officer appointed in that behalf, all fees and charges authorized by such sanatory orders, to be duly accounted for and paid over, as therein directed.

Extract from sanatory orders. Passed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the 20th day of October, 1852.

“10th. That the table of fees payable to Health Officers in all ports of the province, Halifax excepted, shall be as follows :

For visiting all vessels above 100 tons burden, liable to be examined,	£0 15 0
Of and under 100 tons,	0 7 6
Certificate of release,	0 5 0
Fees at Halifax, payable by the vessel—	
For visiting a vessel having emigrants or more than ten steerage passengers on board, coming from an infected place,	1 10 0
For inspecting passengers,	0 10 0
For each subsequent visit, made necessary either by sickness or request,	0 15 0
For certificate of release,	0 6 3

At a Council held at Government House, on the 2nd day of August, 1854.

PRESENT :—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.

It is ordered that at all the ports in this province, except Halifax, each Health Officer shall be entitled to demand, in addition to the fees prescribed by the sanatory orders established for this province, on the 20th October 1852, six pence currency for every mile of distance from the residence of the Health Officer to the vessel required to be visited, if the distance shall exceed two miles.

G

(SURVEYORS OF SHIPPING.)—*Acts 1855. 18 Victoria, chap. 11, secs. 2, 3, and 4.*

2. The Governor in Council may appoint at every such port, and every other port or ports in the province, an officer to superintend the survey and admeasurement of ships, in conformity with the said act, and the same person may be appointed both the Registrar and Surveyor at any such registry port.

3. Such Registrars and Surveyors shall receive for their services, in addition to any fees by law allowed, such sums as may be annually granted by the Legislature.

4. Such surveyor shall be entitled to fees for the measurement of every vessel about to be registered for the first time, or requiring measurement for the purpose of registry, which fees shall be paid by the registered owner, as follows: Ten shillings for vessels under one hundred tons; fifteen shillings for vessels from one hundred to two hundred tons; and twenty shillings for vessels over two hundred ton; three pence per mile travelling fees going and returning.

H

(CORONERS.)—*Revised Statutes, chap. 41, sections 1 and 4.*

1. Coroners may be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall be sworn into office before a Judge of the supreme court, or the Custos of the county.

4. Upon the certificate of such Clerk of the Crown being filed with the Provincial Secretary, the Governor may draw a warrant on the Receiver General in favor of the Coroner, for fifty shillings in full for each inquisition, twelve shillings thereof to be paid to the jury, and two shillings and six pence to the constables for fees.

I

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO HOLD TO BAIL, &c.—*Revised Statutes, chapter 126, section 13.*

13. The Commissioners for taking affidavits to hold to Bail and recognizances of Bail in the several counties, shall be appointed by the Governor in Council.

(COMMISSIONERS' FEES.)—*Rev. Statutes, chap. 154, page 432.*

For administering Oath and marking Writ,	£0	2	0
Taking recognizances of bail, or bail peice,	0	5	0
Taking depositions of witnesses, each witness,	0	5	0
And for taking depositions, per folio,	0	0	6
Travelling fees, when necessary, 3d. per mile.			

K

REVISED STATUTES, CHAP. 9.—*Of Controverted Elections.*

Every Member, before he assumes his seat, or shall presume to vote in the House of Assembly, if required by order of the House, shall deliver to the Clerk a schedule containing the particulars of his qualification, and at the foot thereof shall subscribe the following oath, to be administered by the Clerk.

“I, A B, do swear that I am by law qualified to be elected for the House of Assembly, and that the foregoing schedule doth contain a full, true, and particular account, to the best of my knowledge and belief, of the property in respect whereof I claim a right to be elected and of my title thereto, and that the same hath not been conveyed or granted to me fraudulently on purpose to qualify me to be so elected.”

L

REVISED STATUTES, CHAP. 7.—*Of the manner of conducting Elections.*

11. When a poll shall have been granted, it shall be opened in the different districts, at or near the polling place, at eight o'clock in the morning of the day appointed, and be kept open until five o'clock in the afternoon, when it shall finally close.

OPINION.

On the questions which arise on these statements, we have the honor to express our opinions, in obedience to your Excellency's desire.

First.—We have no doubt that all persons holding any of the offices before mentioned, are ineligible to sit in either branch of the Legislature, that is to say :

Way office keepers—See schedules D

Commissioners of Sewers—See schedule E

Health Officers—See schedule F

Coroners—See schedule H

Commissioners for taking affidavits, &c.—See schedule I

Surveyors of shipping—See schedule G

These are all offices held under the Provincial Government, and they are offices of profit or emolument, as appears by the extracts to which we have referred in the accompanying schedules from D to I.

The objection, that the Postmaster General appoints the Way office keepers, is, we think, trivial and unsubstantial.

The whole post office department is exclusively provincial. The provincial Government and Legislature alone manage and control it. The province alone is entitled to and does receive, its revenues, and is alone answerable for the excess of the expenses in maintaining the service over the monies received for postages, and which the Legislature every year makes provision for to a large amount, and which is paid out under authority of the Receiver General to the Postmaster General, and accounted for by him, in the same manner as is practised by the other provincial public departments. The Governor in Council is expressly authorized, by the act, to appoint, suspend, or remove, the Postmaster General, and all post masters, officers, deputies, agents, and servants, connected with the service, and in fact they do exercise the whole patronage of the department. The Postmaster General can only establish Way offices with the approbation of the Governor in Council, and he appoints Way office keepers, as appears in schedules D, in subordination to the will and authority of the provincial government, which exercises the patronage in the nomination and selection of Way office keepers, to the same extent as it exercises the patronage in the case of all the other officers of the department. The Way office keepers are liable to the same penalties, and receive their remuneration from the same provincial source, as the other officers; and whether viewed as principal appointments, or as deputies of the Postmaster General, are subject to the terms of the act, as indeed they would be on general principles, to be appointed, suspended, or removed, by the Governor in Council.

The argument that the several offices under consideration are of trifling value, has certainly no weight. The most of them are offices earnestly sought for, and held in estimation; but were it otherwise, the law would be equally applicable to their holders, as to the incumbents of the most valuable, because the Legislature, having seen fit to include every office of profit or emolument, except some specially named, we know of no authority that has power to exclude any others from its operation. The act, in making a special exception in favor of Justices of the Peace, shews the extensive application which the Legislature understood the law would have; and the fact that every lawyer, whatever his politics, who offered as a candidate, resigned the office of Notary Public, is a practical illustration of the opinion in that particular, entertained by the profession.

We do not think there is room for reasonable doubt on the subject; and are clearly of opinion that all the offices above named are within the operation of the act for securing the independence of the Legislature, and that their incumbents are not eligible for seats in the Provincial Parliament, or legally capable of sitting or voting therein.

II. In relation to the resignation designed by the act to protect against the ineligibility it declares, it may be observed that the act was passed when the House was approaching the period of its natural death. And the Legislature seems to have had in view the case of existing office holders in contemplation of the impending general election; and adopted the policy of requiring them to remove their ineligibility before they could become candidates for the Assembly; and to preclude evasion or misinformation, named a period previous to the holding of the court for nomination of candidates (by law held the same day over the whole province), before which period they must do so by resigning. It appears, therefore, clear, that resignations as relating to the House of Assembly, made after nomination day; and, as relates to the Legislative Council, made more than thirty days after the dissolution of the Assembly, are, under the express terms of the act, too late; and we also think that the act, construed according to its spirit and object, places on the same footing resignations made less than ten days before nomination day.

III. Whether the seat shall be deemed vacant and a new election be ordered, or the candidate standing next on the poll shall obtain the seat, is a question to be decided by the nature and degree of the notoriety of the ineligibility which existed before the election. An element in this question would be the knowledge generally entertained by the electors of the possession and exercise by the candidate of the disqualifying office, and they would be bound to know the law which attached parliamentary ineligibility to the possession of the office. The special objects of the nomination court being to propose the candidates and to test their qualification—the question arises, whether notice of ineligibility, given there, should not be held in itself to be notice to all electors sufficient to annul the votes given for the ineligible candidates. But it is not necessary to press this enquiry, as in the instances under consideration, it is stated that there were present at nomination day, and heard the notice for ineligibility, more electors who afterwards voted for the ineligible candidate than the number of his majority, and that in one of the cases, the notice was renewed by printed hand bills and verbal notices at the polling.

These facts, we think, would entitle the candidate next on the poll to the seat in each case. In the cases where the disqualification existed, but was neither notified at the nomination court, nor at the polling, and the exercise of the office by the candidate within the period before which his resignation should have been made, was not of sufficient notoriety to bring the knowledge home to the electors, the election is void and can only be run over.

IV. We have no doubt that the House of Assembly cannot constitutionally and legally prevent the oath of qualification from being put to ineligible parties whom the Sheriffs may have returned. The condition in the act [see sch. K.] “if required by order of the House,” being merely intended to prevent the necessity which exists in England of all members giving in and affirming their qualification as a matter of course. But when the ineligibility shall be made known and the taking of the oath required—the intervention of the House to screen the party and defeat the law, would be an outrage of propriety and against right; and this would be aggravated if accomplished through the aid of the votes of the ineligible parties,—it being an established rule, that members shall not remain in the House while questions are discussed which affect themselves or their seats.

V. The question of fact connected with the charge of ineligibility arising from possession of office, is so plain, and the law arising from it so inevitable, that any one thus ineligible who would venture to take the oath of qualification, we believe, would be liable to prosecution and conviction for false swearing.—[See *Rex v. De Bennvaisi*, 7, C. & P. 17.

VI. A party exercising the functions of a member of the House of Assembly by reason of the oath of qualification falsely taken, would, on principle, be liable to prosecution for the wrongful usurpation. On the other hand, such a procedure would bring into controversy before the legal tribunals, questions over which Parliament has jealously claimed exclusive jurisdiction. We feel this enquiry, therefore, to be one of difficulty and doubt.

The ordinary mode of trying disputed rights to seats in Parliament is by committee.

The case of personal ineligibility, such as we are considering, presents some aspects different from the ordinary cases in which elections are controverted for bribery or unqualified votes, and we find instances in England, when, on the personal ineligibility of the party returned, a new writ has been ordered by the act of the House without the intervention of a committee; nor do we believe that cases would there often occur of persons ineligible by law, in consequence of having held offices of which there was the simplest proof and manifest notoriety, claiming or seeking to maintain a seat in Parliament. Here, where the same powerful influences of public opinion and recognized law and precedent do not prevail, such cases may occur and be referred to the uncertain determination of a committee chosen on the principle of the Granville act now abandoned in England,—a mode of decision in a small assembly strongly divided by party lines, under which uniformity of judgment on cases of similar nature might not be attained, and the law consequently be exhibited in a manner not calculated to maintain its vigor or credit.

VII. Should a majority of the House—more especially if in that majority should be comprised the ineligible parties—go the length of removing the disqualifications by *ex post facto* Legislation or resolution, we think that so great a violence done to the law and constitution, and wrong to the electors and candidates interested in the seats affected, would demand decisive resistance, and would call for the dissolution of the House and an appeal to the people, in vindication of the principles and rights attempted to be overborne; and we do not think that a vote of want of confidence, passed by a majority so constituted, ought to be regarded as a just exposition of the sentiments of the people, or the opinion of their representative, and therefore ought not to effect a change of Government, in which larger interests than those of the holders, or the aspirants of office, are concerned.

A marked difference exists between the position of members of the Legislative Council, whose seats have become vacant by their neglect to resign, or to resign in time, the offices they held, and of candidates for seats in the House of Assembly, who failed to resign, or to resign in time, their offices. The vacancies in the first, the Legislative Council, can only be filled by the Executive, and no rights of constituencies or rival candidates exist. The Lieutenant Governor, in filling these, must either reinstate or make a new selection; and in exercising his judgment, reasons may be imagined ordinarily to exist to induce reinstatement.

In the Assembly, on the contrary, the power of election is solely with the people, and the rights, legal and defined rights, of the constituencies and opposing candidates, exist; and neither the Executive, the Legislature, nor the Assembly, possess, constitutionally, the authority to violate the rights of the opposing candidates, and the electors who support them, by denying them the seats to which by law and precedent they shall be entitled—or to disregard the right of the whole constituency to the exercise of their franchise, when law and precedent shall declare the former election to have been void.

On the questions relating to the Election for east Halifax, we beg to remark that it has been settled that the mere fact of a poll not having been kept open for the whole time required by law, will not of itself vacate an election. (See the case of the City of Limerick, 1 Cockburn and Rowe's election cases, page 535.

As to riots and their effect on elections—(See Wordsworth on Elections, 240–241 ; Coventry case, 1 Cockburn and Rowe 260 ; Roxburgh case, 1 Falconer and Fitzgerald election cases 467.)

Interruptions of elections by riots are looked upon with great reprehension by the House of Commons, and dealt with severely. Many instances are reported of elections set aside on this ground, and the general rule, as laid down in Mall's law of elections, page 125, and Wordsworth's law on the same subject, page 240, is, that "wherever there has been an interruption of the proceedings, by riot and tumult, notwithstanding that the returning officer has been able to continue and finish the poll, and to comply with the exigency of the writ by the return of members, the election has been holden totally void."

From this it would appear that an interruption of the proceedings by riot vacates the election, although the result could not have been affected. But we have not, in the limited range of authorities on the law and decisions in election cases within our reach, found any authority going the extent that riot interrupting the proceedings has been held to vacate the election, when it was clear that the general result of the election could not have been altered by it, as is the fact in the East Halifax case ; and therefore we abstain from giving a decided opinion on that point, until we have had means of further enquiry into the more recent doctrines and precedents in England.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 5th Sept., 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—

In the Minute of Council which was handed to me by my government in answer to Mr. Young's letter to your Lordship, and which I had the honor to enclose in my despatch No. 78, of the 28th of July last, it is stated that certain members of the opposition are disqualified, by positive enactment, to sit in the House of Assembly, in consequence of holding offices under the provincial government, and that they cannot "take the qualification oath without perjury, or vote without a bold and open defiance of law."

These expressions are so strong, and the question is one which bears so directly upon the present position of parties in the Assembly, that I have thought it right to call upon the Attorney and Solicitor General to give me their opinion upon the scope and bearing of the laws relating to this question, which report I now enclose to your Lordship.

You will thus perceive that I have availed myself of the highest legal opinion at my command in this country ; but as it is one which may be looked upon with suspicion by the opposition, and may be considered biased by party feeling, I should feel greatly obliged to your Lordship if you will submit the case to the law officers of the crown, in order that I may have the advantage of their opinion on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Downing Street, 23rd December, 1859.

MY LORD,

In compliance with the request contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 6th September last, I have referred to the law officers of the crown the case therein enclosed : with opinion by the Attorney and Solicitor General of Nova Scotia, relative to

to the disqualification of certain persons for seats in the legislature, in consequence of their holding offices under the provincial government.

I transmit to you herewith a copy of the opinion which her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General have given on this subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut.-Governor the Rt. Honble.

THE EARL OF MULRAVE, &c., &c., Nova Scotia.

THE LAW OFFICERS TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Lincoln's Inn, 7th December, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—

We are honored with your Grace's commands signified in Mr. Merivale's letter of the 6th October ultimo, in which he stated that he was directed by your Grace to transmit to us the copy enclosed of a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, forwarding, with a view to their being submitted to us, a Case with Opinion by the Attorney and Solicitor General of Nova Scotia, relative to the disqualification of certain persons for seats in the Legislature of the Province; and to request that we would take these papers into our consideration and have the honor to report.

That it will be convenient to consider the questions submitted to us, in the order in which they have answered by the Colonial Law Officers:

First. We agree in the answer given by these gentlemen to this question, and generally with the reasons in support of that opinion.

Second. We do not concur in thinking that the true construction of the Provincial Act C, requires that the resignation which should render a candidate eligible, must take place not less than ten days before the nomination. It is not so expressed. Whilst we agree that a resignation after the nomination would not qualify the candidate, we think that a resignation sent in and signified to the Provincial Secretary, though less than ten days before, would have that effect.

Third. Considering this question by analogy to the proceedings of the British House of Commons, it would be for the House, either on a 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.

Fourth. 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. The Act marked K, seems to apply to the property qualification of the Member, not to his holding any office. Such a proceeding on the part of the Assembly, as that suggested, would no doubt be highly unconstitutional; but there seems no remedy for such conduct except the exercise of the Crown's prerogative to dissolve.

Fifth. In our opinion perjury could not be assigned upon the qualification oath set out in the Act marked K, on the grounds that the member taking it had an office rendering him ineligible. That oath as we have already observed, appears to us in terms to be pointed exclusively to the want of a property qualification, and not to the holding of an office. The Acts marked A and B, provide that a person holding any of the offices therein mentioned (not being any of those in question) shall not only

be

be incapable of being elected, but shall incur a penalty for sitting or voting : to be recovered in the supreme court.

A similar clause in the Act marked C, would have avoided the difficulty now apprehended ; its omission places the power of dealing with such cases in the hands of the Assembly, subject to the exercise of the power of the Crown before referred to.

Sixth. As before observed, we see nothing to prevent a Member (returned by the sheriff as duly elected) from sitting and voting, although holding one of 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.

Seventh. We think in a similar case occurring in the mother country, the election would be held void in the House of Commons.

In thus answering the questions put to us, we would observe that we have done so with reference only to the documents laid before us, and on the assumption that there is nothing in the law of the province of Nova Scotia qualifying or at variance with the extracts furnished to us.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

RICHARD BETHELL.
HENRY S. KEATING.

Halifax, 4th February, 1860.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.

Your Lordship having, in the interview we had with you this forenoon, expressed your desire that we should present to you, in writing, the advice we tendered to your Excellency, in relation to the condition to which the House of Assembly was brought, last night, by the votes then taken, and the reasons by which we sustained that advice,

We, the undersigned members of the Executive Council, are happy to adopt your suggestion, of placing before you, in this permanent form, the views we entertain of the course which the interests of the province demand should be adopted by the Executive Government, in the existing state of public affairs.

We have advised your Excellency that the immediate dissolution of the Assembly is, in our opinion, imperatively demanded. We believe that step to be necessary, in order to maintain the authority of the law, the independence of the House, and the respect for its proceedings which is essential to the welfare of the country ; and we proceed to offer to your Lordship the reasons which induce this strong belief.

By an act of the Legislature, passed by the late House, it was enacted that persons who held offices of profit or emolument under the provincial government, at the dissolution of that House, should not be eligible to serve in the Assembly, unless they resigned such offices within ten days before nomination day ; and that if members of the Legislature should afterwards accept such offices, their seats should become vacated.

Soon after the last election, it was brought to your Lordship's notice that a number of members elect held offices at the time of the election, which rendered them ineligible ; and, at your desire, the Attorney and Solicitor General of Nova Scotia made out a case, stating at large the laws under which these offices were created, and the nature of the appointments to them, on which they gave their opinion that the incumbents of the offices in question were within the scope and terms of the act, and, there-

fore, ineligible to serve in Parliament. This case and opinion your Excellency transmitted to the right honourable the Colonial Secretary, who obtained thereon and sent out to you the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General of England. This opinion differed, in two particulars, from that of your law officers; the Attorney and Solicitor General of England thinking that the qualification oath, in our statute, was directed alone to the property qualification, and, therefore, was not applicable to the case of ineligibility from holding office, and that resignations were available although made within ten days of nomination day, provided they were made before that day. In both these particulars we deferred to the opinion of the crown law officers in England, and abandoned our purpose of putting the qualification oath to those gentlemen whom we deemed ineligible from holding offices, and also gave up the intention we had entertained of urging the objection which arose in one case, that a resignation had been made, (if made at all,) less than ten days before nomination day.

On the more essential points, the English law officers agreed in opinion with your Excellency's Attorney and Solicitor General. In terms, altogether unreserved and unequivocal, they stated their concurrence with the opinion of your law officers, that way office keepers, health officers, coroners, surveyors of shipping, commissioners for taking bail, &c., came under the operation of the act, and were ineligible to serve in parliament, and that although there existed no means to prevent them taking their seats and voting till removed by the House, yet, that were they to be maintained in their seats by the votes of a majority created by their combination with a party in the House, a wrong would be committed, which would deprive the acts of the Assembly of the consideration to which otherwise they would be entitled, and would render it necessary for the crown to put an end to the existence of the House.

This opinion your Excellency sought, as you stated in your despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, in order that you might have the advantage of the opinion of the law officers of England on the subject, and if this opinion is to have weight, the time has arrived when a number of ineligible persons combined with what otherwise would be a minority of the House, have created a majority—which has shut out a prompt and certain investigation of the question of the ineligibility of these persons, and seizing an advantage obtained by means so unwarrantable, they have pressed on to a vote of want of confidence, and thus have created the necessity we are under of advising, and your Excellency of deciding on the alternative of accepting the vote of *such* a majority as the views of the representatives of the people, or of terminating the existence of a House which under a rash and reckless guidance, has commenced its course by an utter disregard of law and by ignoring the independent exercise of the privileges of the House, and by a violation of right and justice.

We shall not enquire whether the opinion of the law officers of England can justly bear any construction more limited. We believe it cannot, and that the most critical interpretation taken cannot lower its tone or reduce its meaning below that we have given—respecting as we do this opinion for its high toned sentiment and manly vindication of British principle, and greatly prizing its bearing on the present inquiry, we are happy that while it commends itself to our own sense of legal and constitutional right, we believe it will be accepted by the intelligent and right feeling of the people.

There are a number of persons whom we deem to be ineligible; but the amendment of the Attorney General was purposely confined to five, whose ineligibility was shewn from official papers, without aid of other evidence. In this paper, in placing the facts before your Excellency, we shall confine ourselves to three of these cases, because for our present purpose three are as effective as more would be, and the evidence in these three cases is so clear and so simple as to leave no doubt nor room for question on the fact of ineligibility.

We select the cases of Lewis Smith, A. W. McLelan, and A. McNutt Cochran, esquires. We invite your attentive consideration of those cases, as stated in the amendment moved by the Attorney General; and we put into your hands, with this

this paper, the original documents read in the House regarding the incumbency of these gentlemen. Your Excellency will perceive that the evidence is of the simplest nature, and capable of being presented in official form before the Assembly without inducing material delay in its decision; and we confidently ask whether it does not establish the fact that these three gentlemen held the offices named in the amendment at the time of the election, and that these were offices of profit and emolument. That they were held under the Provincial Government is unquestionable, not only under the legal opinion of the law officers of the crown alike in England as in Nova Scotia, but from the entirely provincial character of the post office department, and the provisions of the post office acts, together with the return of the Postmaster General, and the letter of Mr. Howe, when Provincial Secretary, as illustrative of the source of the appointment.

With the knowledge of the ineligibility of these three persons exhibited by official papers from the offices of the public functionaries of your own Government, made public to the whole Province, we are unable to discover any principle by which the responsibility imposed by this knowledge can be diverted from your Excellency or your advisers.

If your Excellency is to be viewed as standing alone in the place of the Sovereign, then on us devolve the privileges and the duties which her Majesty's constitutional advisers exercise in England, and, in that relation, we claim the right and assume the responsibility, on the facts supported by the evidence referred to, of advising your Excellency that the acts of the Assembly are not entitled to the consideration they otherwise would merit; and that it is necessary that the prerogative should be exercised, and the question be referred to the judgment of the people—who, as they are the parties affected, are also the final arbiters in an issue so vitally affecting their interests.

If, on the other hand, your Excellency is to be considered not only in the light of the Queen's representative, but also as clothed with some of the functions of a Prime Minister in England, then must this authority bring with it corresponding responsibilities, and imperatively requires that your Excellency should know, and judge, and act in every case in which you withdraw from your constitutional advisers the duty and responsibility of judging and acting.

If your Excellency, either in the exercise of your own functions, or through your advisers, is, as we respectfully submit to be the case, bound to know and to consider the course pursued in the Assembly on this occasion, then your Excellency cannot fail to notice that the amendment of the Attorney General proposed the immediate inquiry and investigation, and after inquiry and deliberation, the decision by the House in a case of easy and simple proof, which demanded immediate action to avoid consequences unjust, incongruous, and mischievous; and that the gentlemen who were charged with ineligibility, united in voting down this just and reasonable proposal, and created the majority that screened them from investigation and inquiry; and that the majority that claims to control the legislature and govern the country, would cease to be a majority were those withdrawn who have been incontrovertibly shown to be ineligible to serve in parliament.

The House knew that these gentlemen were exercising functions in violation of law, because the evidence was read to them, and the opportunity to present it in official form was asked and refused.

Your Excellency knows the same facts, because the evidence of ineligibility is in your hands while you read this paper, and the journals give you the names on the divisions in the House.

The people of Nova Scotia are informed on the subject, and multitudes are at this moment waiting with the most intense interest to know, whether illegal assumption of office and daring defiance of law with all their consequences are to be ratified and adopted by the highest authority; or whether the prerogative of the crown will be exercised

exercised to check the bold attempt, and, in vindication of law and right to give to the people the decision of the question, affecting as it does their highest interests.

If THEY shall ratify the usurpation, on them will rest the responsibility, as they must bear the consequences. If, on the contrary, as we believe will be the case, the people shall condemn as arbitrary, unjust and unconstitutional, the conduct that a majority in the House has pursued, then will law and order be vindicated and the institutions of the country be preserved from the consequences of a baneful example. But, in either case, your Lordship will stand in the position which should ever be maintained by the Sovereign's representative—using the prerogative for the people's welfare, preserving the highest institution of the country from corruption, and sustaining the majesty of the law.

We stop not to investigate the excuses attempted in the House by the opposition. These have been there debated, and their fallacy as we believe, clearly exposed. But were there weight in the technical objections raised by the opposition to the course we proposed, they would yet not justify under the peculiar circumstances, the measures THEY have adopted. Reflect my Lord upon the fact.

Men known to be ineligible, because shewn to be ineligible by certain and unanswerable evidence, by their own votes created a majority which has attempted to change the Government. There must be a time and a mode by which such men shall be removed from a position they occupy only in violation of law; otherwise the constitution must be absurdly deficient in the means of maintaining the institutions of the country; but reason, justice, and the exigencies of public business, forbid that in the meanwhile they should exercise functions which it is known now as well as it would be known hereafter, they do not possess, if by such exercise rights should be violated, the public business obstructed, and great mischiefs entailed.

Let us trace the consequences of changing the Government on the vote of a majority made up of ineligible parties. The officers in public departments are changed, and the duties of several of them suspended; four elections are run, and the business of legislation retarded.

After a time the ineligible persons by whose means all this has been effected are removed, the present Government are then in a majority and again the offices change hands, four elections are again to be run, and again the legislation of the country is obstructed. Here your Excellency beholds the inevitable result of accepting the present vote as the acts of a legitimate majority assuming that the question of ineligibility in whatever mode determined, will be decided according to law.

But this is not all. Suppose (what indeed we have no reason to believe) that all the ineligible members having removed, the ground of ineligibility by resignations, should be returned to the House. A majority would then be created based on law, and not as the present on its violation. To the views of such a majority we would instantly bow with respect ever due to the opinion of the majority of the representatives of the people, while exercising their high functions within the restraints of law and reason, and a third time the offices change hands,—a third time the business of the House is retarded, and a third time four elections have to be run.

Can your Excellency believe that an intelligent people will or can accept such a mass of incongruities inflicted at such an enormous cost, as the necessary consequences of parliamentary law, or that they will not look, where only they can look, to the Head of the Government to save the country from absurdity so gross and so mischievous, by the exercise of that prerogative which is now recognised as being held for the welfare of the people to be used in cases of emergency for the prevention of mischief, not otherwise to be averted.

It may be said that the ineligible persons may be retained permanently by the action of election committees or some other means. To anticipate such an objection, we have confined ourselves to the three cases named, of Messrs. Smith, McLellan, and Cochran, because the evidence in these cases is unanswerable, and its effect can be evaded only by violation of law.

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It can be no answer to urge, that the injurious consequences which would result from the course pursued by the opposition, in the event of the law being ultimately maintained, and the ineligible parties being removed, may be averted by preserving them in their seats, if that result can only be obtained by violating the law.

If all that can be offered to your Excellency, be incongruities, monstrous and mischievous on the one hand, and escape from them on the other by anticipating a violation of law, and in that violation and overbearing alike of the rights of a large section of the House and of the people, teaching an example of the wide and deleterious influence of which no estimate can well be formed,—we believe that the emergency which calls for the firm exercise of the prerogative is at least not weakened.

It has been said that members on the government side were also ineligible. The answer was promptly given—bring forward the case in such form that it may be met, and the rule we seek to apply to the one side, will be cheerfully submitted to on the other.

Again, it has been said, that members on the Government side although not personally ineligible, may yet be unseated on objections urged against their election on their majorities. Such a result none have a right to anticipate? and their possibility cannot reasonably justify the protecting in their seats, and using the votes of persons who are clearly shewn to have been at the time of their election, and now ineligible to serve in parliament.

We beg to remind your Lordship that we speak the views of no mean portion of the people of Nova Scotia, when we ask your Lordship to respect the rights of parties in the House and country.

The members of Government and those who sustain them in the House, received over ten thousand votes more than all the other votes given at the last election, and so closely balanced were parties, that a change of twenty-five votes would have given the Government a majority of three in the whole House. But it is not to the interests of parties that we would seek to confine your Lordship's attention; the welfare of the whole province demands, we believe, earnest consideration in the present crisis; for on no question can a people's welfare be more at stake, than on one the solution of which is to determine whether in the highest tribunal of the country, (the House of the people's representatives) the violation of law is to meet not only with impunity, but to secure high reward, and the government of the country is to be achieved by means, which if attempted in any of the many associations by which men in society unite for the prosecution of men's private interests, would be met with scorn, and repelled with reprobation.

We are not insensible to the inconvenience of a general election to the people and the candidates, and it is no small evidence of the feeling of a large portion of the country, that with these in view, all the members of the House who support the Government and voted for the Attorney General's amendment, with one exception, have united in a resolution expressing their opinion that the action of the majority in the House had made an immediate dissolution necessary to enable the people to express their opinion upon the unconstitutional course pursued by that majority.

Nor are we insensible to the responsibility of the advice we give your Excellency; and in view of that responsibility, we ask your Lordship to do what we believe the colonial constitution requires should be done in the present case, that you should leave with us, as your constitutional advisers, that responsibility. We will assume it cheerfully, and take it with us to the hustings, and there ask the sense of the people on the soundness and propriety of our advice.

But if your Excellency will not leave with us this responsibility, but will assume its exercise yourself, then we are bound, on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia, respectfully but firmly to say to your Excellency, that it is one in the exercise of which you cannot, upon any ground, ignore officially the existence of facts which you know individually, nor avoid the necessity of considering and judging the conduct of the House, and according to that judgment deciding. It

It must ever be kept in mind that the gentlemen in opposition might in many ways have avoided the emergency that now presses, had they been content that law and order should prevail; and that they have intentionally placed the House in the position it occupies. They, therefore, are alone responsible for the dissolution which we are compelled to seek as the only protection against the wrong they would perpetrate, and on them only rests the consequences.

In screening from present inquiry ineligible parties, and making use of them in order to wrest the government into their own hands, it is not surprising that, as they committed a wrong of unprecedented character, they should have made necessary for its remedy a measure also out of the usual course. By the exercise of the prerogative in such a case, your Excellency does not encroach on the privileges or dignity of the House; on the contrary you maintain both, by rescuing the House from a condition inconsistent alike with its just privileges and true dignity; nor do you constitute yourself a judge of the ineligibility of its Members, as that would ordinarily be understood—but knowing as your Excellency does, the case and the evidence, the suppression of present inquiry, and the use made of that suppression, with the consequences that must follow—you are aware that a course has been pursued unjust and injurious in itself, and that cannot fail to be followed by consequences detrimental, in no ordinary degree, to the public interests, and for which no remedy exists but the exercise of the prerogative.

We believe that if the prerogative were allowed in such a case to remain inert and ineffectual, your Excellency would fail to use the means which the constitution places in your hands for protecting the people's rights, and would thus adopt and aggravate the wrong.

We send with this paper the original documents read by the Attorney General in the cases of ineligibility, which have been principally referred to, and also copies of the resolution and amendments moved in the House on the subject.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servants,

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON,
CHARLES TUPPER,
STAYLEY BROWN,
W. A. HENRY,
JOHN MCKINNON.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
W. A. BLACK.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

I have carefully considered the Minute of Council submitted to me, as well as the verbal arguments urged by the Council, in favor of an immediate dissolution of the Assembly, in consequence of the vote passed on the 3rd instant, which it is stated was passed with the assistance of the votes of certain Members alleged to be disqualified from being elected in consequence of holding office under the provincial government.

Did I consider 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,

unanswerable, and I should feel bound (having first ascertained that the disqualifications alleged 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.

Such, however, is not the case. Parliament has always asserted its exclusive right to judge of the eligibility of its Members, and except in cases where the law has affixed penalties to be recovered in a court of justice, for sitting and voting contrary to its provisions, this power has always been most zealously maintained, and such is the practice which has been uniformly followed in this colony.

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 House, while I believe that it has the undoubted right to judge in these matters, is bound by the law, and like a court of justice has little discretion left it, beyond interpreting the law and executing its provisions.

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 opinion 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.

Had the House passed a resolution, or an act, giving an *ex post facto* eligibility to the Members in question, as suggested in the case submitted by the Attorney and Solicitor General, it would by that act or resolution have set the law at defiance, and such a step would have undoubtedly called for the exercise of the royal prerogative.

But I do not consider that the House, in resolving to leave the decision of the question of ineligibility in the hands of its committees, appointed according to law, where the evidence can be taken on oath, and where the members of the committees are sworn, "well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to 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.

I admit that inconvenience will arise from the delay that must take place in thus arriving at a decision; the House has, however, adopted this course, and the whole of the Members of the Assembly having been returned by the Sheriffs as duly elected, I consider that I am bound to regard their votes, until they are unseated by the House, unless I were to usurp the privileges of the Assembly, and constitute myself judge of their eligibility.

The inconvenience which may arise from the course adopted by the opposition, in passing a vote of want of confidence before the questioned eligibility of Members voting was settled, is one to which parliamentary government must always be liable when contending parties press their rights to extremes.

I have viewed this question with calmness and deliberation, and I regret that I cannot, under present circumstances, agree to a dissolution.

I regret this decision, because I feel, from the opinions on Saturday expressed in Council, that it must, at any rate for a time, terminate that official intercourse which has now existed for two years between the Members of my Council and myself,—an intercourse which has always been most gratifying to me, and one which, if circumstances change, I shall always be happy to renew.

I thank the members of the Council, both individually and collectively, for the manner

manner in which they have at all times co-operated with me in carrying on the public business, and for the courtesy with which they have uniformly received any suggestions I have made to them ; and I trust that they, on their part, will feel that I have ever been ready to accord to them every constitutional assistance and support in my power, and that it is only a sense of duty that obliges me to refuse their request in the present instance.

MULGRAVE.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 6th Feb., 1860.

(COPY.)

Halifax, February 7th, 1860.

MY LORD,—

We the undersigned members of the Executive Council, hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's refusal to accept our advice tendered on Saturday last, in which we proposed a dissolution of the Assembly and an immediate appeal to the people, on the flagrant violation of law exhibited by a majority of the House.

Having thus conscientiously discharged the duty which we imperatively owed to our country and to your Excellency, it only remains for us respectfully to request your Excellency to accept the resignations of our seats at the council board, and the offices we respectively hold.

In thus asking to be relieved from a position which we can no longer occupy with honor to ourselves, or advantage to the country, permit us to add our united thanks for the courteous consideration we have ever received from your Excellency during the period we have had the honor of holding the position of the constitutional advisers of your Excellency.

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON.
CHARLES TUPPER.
W. A. HENRY.
STAYLEY BROWN.
JOHN MCKINNON.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
W. A. BLACK.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave.

(COPY.)

Government House, Halifax, 7th February, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day's date, tendering to me the resignation of your seats at the council board, and the offices you respectively hold ; and I have now only to request that you will continue to hold them until I am able to appoint your successors.

In accepting your resignations I again express my regret at the termination of our official intercourse.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

To the members of the Executive Council.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

(COPY.)

Government House, Halifax, 30th December, 1858.

SIR,—

I beg to bring under your consideration, the services of the Chief Justice of this province, whose official career has extended over so many years, and who is a man so universally respected and esteemed that I cannot help believing, should you think it advisable to recommend her Majesty to confer some mark of royal favor upon him, such a course could not fail to be most gratifying to every individual in this colony, as marking her approbation of the conduct of a gentleman, who throughout a life now prolonged beyond the ordinary age of man, has ever proved himself a faithful servant of the crown.

The Chief Justice commenced life as an officer in the 7th Royal Fusileers, then under the command of his royal highness the Duke of Kent. In this corps he remained six years, and attained the rank of captain, serving in it during the time that his Royal Highness was Commander-in-chief in North America, whose confidence and favor he was then, I believe, fortunate enough to obtain.

Mr. Halliburton retired from the army on his marriage with the daughter of the first Bishop of Nova Scotia the right reverend Charles Inglis, and devoted himself to the study of the law with so much industry and ability, that in the year 1807 he was elevated to the bench of the supreme court.

In the year 1833 he was appointed Chief Justice.

Before the appointment of a Master of the Rolls he was the chief judicial adviser of the Lieut. Governor as Chancellor, and performed duties for many years of an onerous nature in connection with the business of the court of chancery. He also served the province for a long period as Chancellor, when the functions of the Executive and Legislative Councils were united.

I trust, after thus briefly detailing the services of this gentleman, you will not think that I am asking too much in requesting that you will submit his name to her Majesty for some mark of her royal favor, as I am sure there are few more deserving of such distinction; and I feel confident that in doing so, you will afford the greatest satisfaction not only to my Council, the Bench and the Bar, but to almost every individual in this colony, where he is so universally esteemed, and where, I believe, he has never made an enemy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

The right hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart.

(COPY.)

Downing street, 9th April, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd February, and have much satisfaction in acquainting you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that letters patent be issued for raising the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia to the dignity of knighthood.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Yor most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) E. B. LYTTON.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c.

(COPY.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 6th May, 1859.

MY DEAR CHIEF JUSTICE,—

It gives me much pleasure to enclose, for your information, the copy of a despatch which I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by which you will see that the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that letters patent be issued for raising you to the dignity of knighthood, as a mark of her Majesty's appreciation of your long and faithful services.

In conveying to you this information, permit me to add my sincere and hearty congratulations, and to express to you the gratification which I feel in announcing to you this mark of her Majesty's favor.

Your services have been so long, and the manner in which you have discharged the duties of your office has been so faithful, honorable and impartial, and has secured to you so large a portion of the esteem, regard and affection of your fellow colonists, that I feel sure the announcement of the honor which has been conferred upon you, will be received with the greatest satisfaction by all classes in this province.

Believe me,

My dear Sir Brenton,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

SIR BRENTON HALLIBURTON, &c.

(COPY.)

Halifax, May 6th, 1859.

MY LORD,—

Allow me to return you my best thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which you have conveyed to me her Majesty's gracious intentions of raising me to the dignity of knighthood.

Although

Although in my 85th year my mind ought to be directed more to another world than this, yet I cannot but feel grateful to my sovereign for this mark of her approbation of my services.

To your Excellency, for your unsolicited kindness in bringing these services under her Majesty's consideration, I feel greatly obliged, and beg of you to accept my warmest thanks.

Wishing to you and yours all happiness, both here and hereafter,

I remain, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

BRENTON HALLIBURTON.

His Excellency the EARL OF MULGRAVE.

RAILWAY CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNT AND CLAIMS OF MR. DON. CAMERON.

For work done on No. 4, Windsor Branch of the Nova Scotia Railway.

Halifax, December 28th, 1859.

Mr. Cameron was the original contractor on the Windsor Branch for Nos. 1, 3 and 4 contracts, but as in the opinion of the Commissioners he failed to carry them on, with sufficient energy, to insure their completion within the time specified, an arrangement was made to pay him for the work done, on Nos. 1 and 3 contracts, at the schedule prices, and transfer them to Messrs. Johnston & Blackie, leaving him to devote his attention entirely to No. 4

The contracts were let out July 7th, 1855, to be completed June 1st, 1857, and the transfers made September 30th, 1856.

In the winter 1857-8. when the other contractors on the railway presented claims for extra work arising from sinkage of bogs and inaccuracies of surveys, Mr. Cameron appeared before the railway committee, representing that they had no just claims. He had previously himself, however, presented claims on No. 4 contract to the Railway Board, amounting to £9719. (See appendix No. 1.)

Several of the other contractors stated that they made no allowance for bogs or subsidencies—that they based their tenders on the schedule quantities, expecting to be paid extra if they performed additional work. And from the circumstances stated—coming from Canada where work was paid for by the cubic yard, and not being conversant with the practice in Nova Scotia,—it is possible to believe that they were sincere in their statements, and the more especially, as in the settlements made with Mr. Cameron on contracts No. 1 and 3, Windsor Branch, he was paid substantially for every cubic yard of work done by him, without deduction either for shrinkage or subsidence.

Mr. Cameron, in giving evidence before the railway committee, stated as follows :

“I went over the works, and examined the bogs, and satisfied ourselves about the nature of the cuttings. In some cases we found a greater quantity of cuttings than section indicated. *In most all cases we took a pole in going over the bogs, and probed to examine the depths.* I considered the quantities in the sections represented the embankments from the surface of the ground, and *the sinking was at the risk of the contractor.* I would have made a different tender, if I had not calculated for subsidence.” Cross-ex.: “*I made allowance for sinking—based our calculations upon it.*”

“In going over the ground, I found the survey pretty accurate. I consider, according to the spirit of the agreement, the contractor was bound to finish the work, whether the specification was wrongly given or not.”

“Under the upholding clause, I consider I am bound to make the embankments so as to hand over the road complete at the end of the time.”

“When claims were talked of, I put in a claim of £5000 for subsidence some four or five months ago.* If the committee would decide in favor of complainants, on the same principle I should be entitled to about £5000.”

The

* Mr. Cameron's claim for subsidence, presented to the Board of Commissioners, November 27th, 1857, was for 10650 cubic yards side cuttings, put into embankments on account of bad foundations and shrinkage, at 2s. 9d.—£1464 0 0.

The railway committee reported in favor of settling and adjusting the claims brought before them by a remeasurement of the works. Deductions to be made for all work included in the original schedule not performed, and providing also, that where extra sloping had been done, it should be paid for as earthwork, but not where the material was otherwise paid for.

Shortly after the committee reported several arrangements, it appears, were made with Mr. Cameron to pay him for sloping, while the material had either been used or was required to complete his embankments, and to pay him also for work not performed. As these arrangements were at variance with the contract, the principles established by the report of the railway committee, and the rules sought to be applied to other contractors, they were refused settlement unless sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Forman, in reporting on the claims of other contractors for work claimed to have been ordered by him, says, "I never considered myself authorized to make any deviation from the contract, except under the instruction of the Board." Some of the agreements referred to not having been recognized or sanctioned by the Board, were held in abeyance, February, 1859, when Mr. Cameron, by petition, brought his claims before the Legislature, who referred them to the then railway committee. Mr. Cameron submitted a modified statement of his claims, (see appendix No. 2.) and the following is the report of the committee, approved by the Legislature, April 15th, 1859:—

"Donald Cameron petitions to be paid £1356 17 5, assumed to be due him under his contract No. 4, Windsor Branch, and has some other claims for work done under agreements with, or instructions received from, the late Engineer. Mr. Laurie takes exception to those claims, which, in the absence of Mr. Forman, the committee regret that they have not been able to investigate to their entire satisfaction. Mr. Cameron appears to have completed, or nearly completed, his work without any disputes with the Board of Commissioners, or with Mr. Forman, and his year of upholding terminated in October last. There is every reason to believe, that had the late Engineer continued in charge, the claims arising out of this contract would have been amicably adjusted. As, however, points have been raised by Mr. Laurie, involving considerable sums of public money, about which, in the absence of the late Chief Engineer, a majority of the committee have not been able to come to any satisfactory conclusion, they recommend that Mr. Cameron be offered either of two alternatives—to accept a measurement of his whole work, subject to the deductions as in the cases of the other contractors; or if he prefers to press his claims against the Government in a court of law, that permission should be given him to do so.*

JOSEPH HOWE, chairman.

* The hon. the Attorney General, the hon. William Henry, and John Tobin, do not concur in the recommendation of the latter alternative."

The work done on the contract has been remeasured, and the accounts adjusted in accordance with the principles established by the report of the railway committee, and as applied in the settlement of claims upon other contracts; but as Mr. Cameron objects, through his counsel, J. McCully, to a settlement in this way,—and states that he, "Mr. Cameron, knows of no reports of railway committees under which contract No. 4, W. B., requires remeasurement," that, "this contract he completed in the terms of specification, except where slightly altered by mutual consent, and yet payment of a balance *settled and adjusted* has been most dishonestly refused, &c." It may be proper to consider the claims from two points of view.

- 1st. Their nature and character as under the original contract.
- 2nd. The results by measurement, making the prescribed deductions.

1st.—Nature and character of the claims.

In his petition Mr. Cameron bases his claims upon certain returns in the engineer's office; and it may be proper, in the first place, to inquire as to them. Were they to be considered as final returns, there would be no necessity of going further into the matter, unless they were put aside on the ground of partiality, or obvious mistake.

The monthly returns are made by the inspectors in charge of the work, and the Chief Engineer ordinarily has not the means of knowing their entire accuracy until towards the completion of the contracts, when a comparison can be made with the original calculations. Mr. Forman's opinion of their character is sufficiently explicit. In his report on contract No. 3, Windsor branch, he states: "I have further to remark that the *monthly statements*, as already explained, are intended only as approximate estimates of the value of work, and the allowances are on as liberal a scale as possible, in order to remove any cause of complaint on the part of the contractors. *They are not to be founded upon in case of a final settlement, or on an accurate adjustment made at any time.*" And in his report on contract No. 7, he says: "The monthly payments are only approximate estimates of the value of work done at date." Certain work had been returned upon both of these contracts which was afterwards deducted, and on others he acted on the same view of their character.

In adjusting the claims of other contractors, I have paid no attention to the returns where they conflicted with the facts. Thus on contract No. 8, work to the value of £2000, which had been returned as completed, was kept off; and on contract No. 1, Windsor branch, £2850 had been returned and paid to the contractors, for sloping cuttings, while by re-measurement £1256 5s. 9d. in value of the work remained to be done—which was also deducted. The returns, therefore, which Mr. Cameron claims under, have not heretofore been viewed, nor can they in my opinion be now viewed, as of a final character.

1. The first claim presented by Mr. Cameron is for £356 8s. being the value of the cuttings which remained unfinished at the time he left the work; or rather, he objects to having any deductions made on account of this work, on the ground that it had been returned as completed.

The entire cuttings and embankments on the contract were returned and paid for in August, 1857. On the 14th January, 1858, by a remeasurement made, on file in the office, there were still remaining to be done 10,198 cubic yards of excavation, and 20,786 cubic yards of embankment, worth at the schedule rate, £2858 1s. 6d. In October, 1858, when Mr. Cameron suspended operations, there still remained to be done 1094 cubic yards of earth excavation, and 1498 cubic yards of rock, worth at the schedule rate, the amount claimed, viz., £356 8s.

Waving any enquiry as to whether the return of August, 1857, was known to be wrong at the time, we knew that it was so in January, 1858, but no correction was made, the return has been continued forward in the accounts until the present time.

Mr. Forman testified before the railway committee in April, 1858, as follows:

"I do not consider Mr. Cameron's contract completed. He has been paid the total amount of excavations, but there is still some undone." "When Mr. Cameron's contract was reported finished, I sent out Mr. Mosse, who reported to me several deficiencies. On his report I wrote to Mr. Cameron, and required him to make good those deficiencies before the work would be taken off his hands—this was contract No. 4, Windsor Branch." "£1,868 is still due on that contract, sufficient to complete the contract without any loss to the public."

Such was Mr. Forman's evidence. In September, 1858, Mr. Cameron, while still employed upon the contract, was requested to have the unfinished work done, otherwise it would be deducted in the settlements, and as he failed to do so, I can see no possible claim that he has to be paid for it. (See letters Nos. 3 to 6.)

2. The next claim is for 23,031 cubic yards of extra sloping, at 2s. 9d., £3,166 15s. 3d., under an order of Mr. Forman of date May 13th, 1858, and approved by the Railway Board.

In Mr. Cameron's statement of claims presented November 26th, 1857, there is the following items: "40,000 cubic yards of side cutting excavated in clay and other cuttings rendered necessary $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1—banks not standing 1 to 1, at 2s. 9d., £5,500—which he states had been then performed; and in a letter of the same date, asks the Board to take the work off his hands, that the contract is completed. (See letters No. 5, 7, and 8.)

We have seen that in January, 1858, work to the value of £2,858 1s. 6d. still remained to be done under the original contract. Now, if Mr. Cameron's statement was correct, that the sloping was done in 1857, his application to Mr. Forman and the order of the Board in May, 1858, was unnecessary, otherwise than as an authority to make the payment. The truth is, a considerable portion of the sloping had been then done, and had been executed not as sloping, but as side cutting in order to obtain material to complete Little Meadow Brook and other embankments, and for which Mr. Cameron had already been paid.

However, as the Railway Board directed this work to be done in May, 1858, and the chairman states they expected to pay for it at the schedule price, it has been allowed in this statement. It may be proper to mention, however, that the sloping being all earth was not worth so much per cubic yard as the average or schedule rate—which was based on a large amount of rock in the cuttings. Assuming the rock to be worth 5s., there would be left for the earth excavation rather less than 2s. per cubic yard. Allow 2s. 3d., however, and in paying the schedule rate, Mr. Cameron still gets £575 more on this work, besides having already been paid for a portion of it—than under the report of the committee, or an equitable view of the claim, he would be fairly entitled to.

On the other contracts the prices allowed for extra earth work, including sloping, have been as follows: No. 3, Main line, 2s., including surface rock borrowing; No. 6, 1s. 6d.; No. 7, 1s. 6d.; No. 8, 1s. 5d.; No. 1, W. B. 2s. 3d., the schedule price, there being no rock on the contract; No. 2, W. B. 2s. 3d., 2s. 8d.; No. 3, W. B. 2s.; No. 5, W. B. 1s. 3d.; Extension, 1s. 3d.—depending on the character of the material and the schedule price.

3. The next claim amounts to £464, and is for masonry originally proposed in the Big Bog Brook viaduct, but not built. The level of the road was lowered at this viaduct about five feet, which reduced the height of the piers, and the quantity of masonry, from the original plan. By the contract, and the practice on the road, all masonry and other mechanical work is paid for by measurement. If more than the schedule quantity, the contractor is paid for it, and if less a deduction is made.

Mr. Cameron was paid for the whole of the masonry constructed, and which in consequence of some alterations made in the depth of the foundations and thickness of the piers, exceeded the schedule amount in value by £420 18s. 10d. He now claims for the additional masonry that would have been required had the piers been carried up to the original height, and bases his claim not only on the ground that the work had been returned, but was specially provided for in certain correspondence with the railway board. I can discover, however, no warrant for the allowance in the correspondence referred to, which has reference to substituting an embankment for another bridge, Little Meadow Brook bridge. Subsequently, Mr. Cameron offered, to substitute an embankment for the schedule cost of the Big Bog Brook viaduct, but which was not accepted. (See letters 9 to 13.)

In Mr. Forman's letter it is stated that, "the specifications and contracts are to apply to the whole of the altered works, in the same manner as they would have done had

had it formed a part of the contract at first,"—which appears to me to bring the masonry under the general rule, to be paid for by measurement. If it was the understanding in 1855 that Mr. Cameron was to be paid for this work, there was no necessity for recommending it to be allowed in 1857. That the engineer intended to allow the extra work, and also the work not built, may be admitted, but he having referred the matter to the Board, and there being no evidence of their approval, I have not felt at liberty to include both in the statement. It is the only case within my knowledge, where masonry has been returned and paid for when not actually built. It was first allowed in the return of November 21st, 1857.

4. The next claim is for £800—less £40 for work remaining to be done, in excavating two drains. This is claimed under an agreement with the late engineer, and as having been approved of by the Railway Board. The chairman of the board, however, represents that they only authorised the work to be done, without having any knowledge that Mr. Cameron was to receive more than the schedule price for doing it.

The value of the work done by Mr. Cameron on these drains, at the schedule rates, is as follows :

582 cubic yards of earth excavation.	
566 " rock "	
1148 cubic yards, at 2s. 9d.	£157 17 0
84 lineal yards of drain, 2½ by 1½ feet, at 6d.	2 2 0
34 cubic feet of timber, at 2s. 6d.	3 15 0
	£163 14 0

The ditches were not fully completed by Mr. Cameron, either as to width or depth. There has been expended on them since he left £44 11s. 3d. The work done by him was worth something more than the schedule rates, and I have added 100 per cent. on the grading, and allowed for the drain at 15s. per lineal yard, which I consider very liberal allowances—making £382 9s. (See letters No. 14 and 15.)

5. The next claim is for "£106 13s. 3d. short credited on extra sloping, where grades were raised." In this case Mr. Cameron claims to be paid for sloping not by actual measurement of work done, but by original depths of cuttings, where the grades were raised. This he claims under a promise of the late engineer that the work would be so returned. There is no agreement on file to this effect. All the sloping actually performed is included in the measurements—and to allow this claim would be paying for work not done.

6. Mr. Carmeron claims 600 cubic yards of ballast at 3s.—£45, in addition to that returned, to make the full schedule quantity. In October, 1858, when the claim was first presented, the offer was made to have this and any other work remeasured, either along with himself or any other engineer he might choose to send; but while he has ever been ready to make the most unwarranted charges, he has never been willing to put them to the test of actual measurement.

At the time of the remeasurement of the work, much additional ballast had been put on the contract by the commissioners, as well as a large quantity of clay and other inferior material removed, which the contractor had used from the nearest cuttings—the amount and cost of which, by a statement furnished by the superintendent, is as follows:

2633 cubic yards of clay ballast removed.	
4249 " of new ballast.	
6882 cubic yards	cost, £573 10 0

It is now therefore impossible to remeasure that originally put on by Mr. Cameron. Judging, however, from the above and the present state of the ballasting, he has been largely overpaid. I am satisfied that at least the quantity not returned was wanting to complete the work according to contract.

7. Mr. Cameron also claims for "300 cubic yards of masonry, in culverts not done under specifications, built 3 by 3, and 3 by 2½ feet, at 40s. per

cubic yard,	£600	0	0
Less amount received £5 Ss. 6d., should be	6	0	1
	<hr/>		
	£593	19	11

The quantity and value of this work is largely overstated; the quantity being 268½ cubic yards, and the average price paid on the railway, excluding Mr. Cameron's contracts, about 10s. per yard, which would give £134 6s. 8d.

He claims for this work upon two grounds, 1st, that he misunderstood the specifications; 2nd, that some of the culverts built are of a different size than specified—the schedule specifying sizes of 3 by 2, 4 by 2, 8 by 4, and 12 by 6, while some of the culverts constructed are 3 by 3, and 3 by 2½. In the returns, for the sizes not specified, he has been allowed the prices attached to the next largest, so that he gets paid for larger sizes than actually built.

A claim for this work was first presented May 22nd, 1856. Mr. Forman reported to the Board that the work was executed in accordance with the original specifications and plans, and the Chairman of the Board made the following memorandum on the report: "If the contractors have made a miscalculation in drainage or anything else, what have we to do with it? We shall have a good many applications of the same sort if this is entertained. J. H. 30th May."

Similar claims have been presented on other contracts, none of which have been allowed. (See letters Nos. 16 and 17.)

Mr. Cameron was paid November 21st, 1857, for two open drains, one 7 by 5, and the other 18 by 4½ feet, the large price of 40s. per cubic yard, on the ground that these sizes were not specified, and that the workmanship was of a superior class. Unfortunately, the larger of the two has been a source of continued expense, the walls having settled fully fifteen inches, and are now so crippled and injured that it will be necessary soon to rebuild them. They have been allowed in the statement.

8. The following items, which had not previously been returned, were brought before the railway committee last session, and are now allowed, viz:—

200 cubic yards of ballasting in siding, at 3s.	£30	0	0
Ballasting, rail-laying, &c., one chain in length, omitted in original schedule,	14	4	6
Culverts and drains not previously returned,	7	11	11
	<hr/>		
	£51	16	5

No claim is made for want of material. Mr. Cameron in his evidence stated, "I had no difficulty generally, or put to any loss for want of rails and chairs."

Statement exhibiting the amounts claimed and the amounts allowed; also the amount paid and balance due Mr. Cameron.

Item.	Nature of work.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.
1	For grading—not done,	£356	8 0
2	" sloping,	3166	15 3
3	" masonry Big Bog brook—not done,	464	0 0
4	" drains in cutting 6 and 19,	760	0 0
5	" slopes where grades were raised—work not done,	106	12 3

6	For ballasting—not done,	45	0	0		
7	“ culverts and drains—claim for extra price,	600	0	0		6 0 1
8	“ Small items allowed,	51	16	5		51 16 5
		<hr/>				
		£5550	11	11		3607 0 9
	Amount paid on the above,					3297 3 2
		<hr/>				
	Balance,					£309 17 7
		<hr/>				
	<i>General statement.</i>					
	Cuttings and embankments, per schedule,	£30,811	5	6		
	Less work not done,	356	8	0		
		<hr/>				£30,454 17 6
	Little Meadow brook embankment, substituted per agreement,				5,348	0 0
	Sloping cuttings, per return,				3,166	15 3
	Big Bog bridge, per return,	6227	19	4		
	Less work not done,	464	0	0		
		<hr/>				5,763 19 4
	Drains in cuttings 6 and 19—claim £760 ; allowed,				382	9 0
	Culverts and drains,				199	8 3
	Grading St. Croix station, per return,				568	16 9
	Siding at cut No. 19, per return,				116	16 6
	Grubbing and clearing,				950	0 0
	Finishing,				5,719	19 0
		<hr/>				
	Total,				£52,671	1 7
	Amount paid,				52,361	4 0
		<hr/>				£309 17 7

Under this view of the subject, then, we find the several claims made by Mr. Cameron amount to £5550 11s. 11d., of which there has been allowed £3607 0s. 9d. and excluded for the reasons stated, £1943 11s. 2d. He has been paid in full for all the other work performed on the contract, and paid on account of the items allowed, £3297 3s. 2d., leaving a balance due of £309 17s. 7d.

On the re-measurement of the work, however, it was found that Mr. Cameron had been paid, November 1856, £568 16s. 9d. for grading St. Croix station. The material, which in this instance he got paid for, was taken from the end of cutting No. 21, and was required, and used, in making the adjoining embankments. In this case, he gets paid twice for the same material, once as embankment, and again as side cutting. No station or siding has ever been made here, and no agreement in relation to it is on file. Were this allowance deducted from the above balance, he has been already overpaid £258 19s. 2d.

Mr. Cameron in his petition states that the contract was finished and completed, the upholdence terminated, and the work accepted and taken off his hands, by officers appointed by the Railway Board to accept and receive the same.

In reference to this, it may be proper to mention that up until July 3rd, 1858, no upholdence had been returned or allowed. At that date he was paid for nine months, £666, carrying back the completion of the contract to October 3rd, 1857. As the contract work was not then completed, and there was no work being performed on the railway during a portion of the winter and spring of 1857–8, it is questionable if he was entitled to upholdence during the whole of this period, but as it had been sanctioned by the Board, and Mr. Cameron gave notice September, 1858, of his intention to remove the force employed on upholdence, it became necessary to take charge of the work. The upholdence, only, however, was taken off his hands. (See letters 18 and 19.)

2nd.—Results by remeasurement of the work.

Mr. Cameron having objected to the work being re-measured, (see letters Nos. 20, 21 and 22,) and as he did not attend in person, it may be proper to mention the manner in which the measurements have been made on this and other contracts.

The contractors have always been notified to attend, and have generally done so, and also sent an engineer to take measurements and notes at the same time with the government engineers. Their calculations have been made separately, and afterwards compared with each other. The notes are plotted in books, and show the precise form of the cuttings, when the measurements were taken, at every chain in length, or at shorter intervals where rendered necessary by the irregularities of the cuttings. These books are on file, and can be referred to at any time.

Several alterations were made during the progress of the works, from the original plans. An embankment was substituted for a viaduct originally proposed at Little Meadow brook—the contractor agreeing to make the substitution for the price set apart in the schedule for the viaduct originally intended to be built at that place, and the cost of the iron girders. (See letters 9 and 10.)

The grade also was altered at several places, generally with a view to reduce the amount of work, or to save rock cutting.

In the aggregate, the alterations effected a saving of rock excavation to the extent of about 600 cubic yards; the reductions being 4487, and the additions 3887 cubic yards, in both cases assuming the rock to be taken out to the contract width and slopes.

The only addition to the rock cutting was at Little Meadow brook. Here the additional quantity of embankment required to take the place of the viaduct on the original grade, was 53,780 cubic yards. By lowering the grade the quantity was reduced to 45,370, making an absolute saving of material to be moved of 8410 cubic yards. To obtain this saving, however, there had to be excavated, at the contract width and slopes, 3887 cubic yards of slate rock in lieu of the same quantity of earth. The earth cuttings, which were increased by the alterations, where all required, besides a large amount of side cutting to form the embankment.

The change of grade was decidedly to the benefit of the contractor.	The saving to
him was 8410 cubic yards of embankment, say at 2s.,	£841 0 0
Less the increased cost of excavating 3887 cubic yards of rock at 5s.,	
in place of the same quantity of earth at 2s.,	583 1 0

Saving,	£257 19 0
---------	-----------

The lowering of the road at this place flattened a portion of steep grade from 64 $\frac{8}{10}$ feet to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. All the other alterations on the contract were either by parallel grades, or by increasing the inclinations.

All the extra sloping performed on the contract is included in the measurement of the several cuttings.

The claims, items 4, 7, and 8, are allowed as on page 15 of this report. The others, 1, 3, 5, and 6, being for work not performed, are excluded under the following clauses of the report of the railway committee :

“Where alterations have been made, reducing the quantities, deductions should be made. Also, where the grade or line has been altered, by which quantities were reduced, and where the cuttings and embankments are not to the proper widths, deductions should either be made, or the contractor required to complete them to the width specified. For flattening the slopes and removal of slurry, after cuttings had been made the contract width, with slopes of 1 to 1, your committee consider that the contractors should be paid as earth work, but not where the material is otherwise paid for.”

In

In arriving at the quantity of extra work, there has been added, as on the other contracts, $\frac{1}{2}$ to the nett measurement of solid rock excavations, and there has been deducted 8 per cent. for shrinkage from the earth measured in cuttings—to make embankment measurement, which is the ruling quantity. This meets the terms of the contract where it is specified that although the calculations are made on slopes of *one to one*, the contractors may make them $\frac{1}{4}$ to one, in rock—they making good the loss of material arising therefrom. Also, that they shall make the embankments from the material taken out of the excavations, so far as it goes, and the deficiency shall be made up at their risk and expense.

The amount of extra work done on the contract, including the flattening of the slopes, is 14,447 cubic yards. As this quantity falls short of the extra sloping which had been returned, and was allowed Mr. Cameron under the first view or statement of his claims, it may be proper to explain the cause of the difference.

By the remeasurement we get the actual quantity of work performed on the contract, and which by the report of the committee, and the principles applied in the settlement of other claims, is all that the contractor is entitled to be paid for. Mr. Cameron, however, in addition to the actual quantity of work done, had been allowed and paid for certain quantities a second time.

By the special agreement for substituting an embankment at Little Meadow Brook, for which he received £5348, there were required 45370 cubic yards of material beyond that furnished by the original cuttings. Part of this material was procured from detached borrow pits, and the balance from the earth cuttings, in many cases cuttings being widened beyond a slope of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The borrow pits on the contract measure 25763 cubic yards; so that Mr. Cameron, to complete this embankment, must have taken 19,607 cubic yards of material from the cuttings beyond the slopes of 1 to 1—and so far as this was taken from between the slopes of 1 to 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, he, in getting paid for sloping the same cuttings, gets paid a second time for the same material.

He was also paid a second time for 4137 cubic yards, as grading St. Croix station.

The quantity of material actually removed as sloping was comparatively small, the greater portion having already been used to complete the embankments.

By the annexed detailed statement, the total value of work done on the contract, including sloping and all other work actually performed, is £51,233 15 10
And by a statement furnished by the chairman of the railway board

Mr. Cameron has been paid, 52,361 4 0

Difference, £1,127 8 2

Or he has been paid this sum more than the work amounts to by remeasurement,

The results, then, on this contract are briefly these:—Under the first view of the claims there is a balance due Mr. Cameron of £309 17s. 7d., provided that he can show that the paying him a second time for the work at St. Croix station, amounting to £568 16s. 9d., was authorized by the Board, or was a proper and fair allowance.

Under the second view, applying the same principles to the settlement of the claims, as on other contracts, there is nothing due Mr. Cameron—he has already been overpaid by the large sum of £1127 8s. 2d.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES LAURIE.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.

 A P P E N D I X .

No. 1.

DONALD CAMERON'S CLAIMS FOR EXTRA WORK,

Submitted to the Railway Board, Nov. 26th, 1857.

St. Croix, 26th November, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Railways for the province of Nova Scotia :

Gentlemen,—Herewith I furnish you an account of extra work performed by me on contract No. 4, Windsor branch, for which I conceive myself entitled to be allowed under the terms of my contract.

If the Board shall require it, I shall be happy to furnish any explanations necessary to establish the claims, and have only to add, that I trust they will receive an early consideration, and that I may in due course be furnished with a reply.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) DONALD CAMERON.

The Commissioners of Railways and Government of Nova Scotia,

To Donald Cameron, Dr.

1857.

Novr.—To extra work and operations on contract No. 4, Windsor branch,
viz:—

300 cubic yards masonry in culverts, built 3 × 3 and 3 × 2½ feet, at 40s. per yard,	£600	0	0
Side cuttings put in embankments on account of bad foundations and shrinkage, 10,650 cubic yards, at 2s. 9d.	1464	0	0
Shrinkage of clay embankments, 15,000 yards, at 2s. 9d.	2062	0	0
Side slopes excavated in clay, and other cuttings rendered neces- sary 1½ to 1—banks not standing 1 to 1—40,000 yards, at 2s. 9d.	5500	0	0
Bridge at peg No. 121,	51	0	0
Bridge at peg No. 30,	42	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£9719	0	0

St. Croix, Novr. 24th, 1857.

No. 2.

DONALD CAMERON'S CLAIMS FOR EXTRA WORK,

Submitted to Railway Committee, March, 1859.

The Commrs. of Railways and Government of Nova Scotia,

To Donald Cameron, Dr.

1858.

October.—To this sum due, being difference between amount received
and work performed on contract No. 4, Windsor
branch, as per return of 25th Sept., 1858,

	£1356	17	0
300 yards ballasting, short credited per schedule, at 3s.	45	0	0
			To

To Ballasting siding, 300 yards,			
Less—allowed, 100 “			
— 200 yards at 3s.			£30 0 0
This sum short credited on stone drain, cut No. 19, and on channel, cut No. 6—say agreement,	£800	0	0
Amount credited,	£662	9	3
Work required to finish,	40	0	0
			<hr/>
			702 9 3
			<hr/>
			97 10 9
Ballasting, rail laying, &c. on one chain in length of work omitted in calculation—work contracted for, 474 chns., work performed 475 chains, on sec. 4,			14 4 6
Short credited on extra sloping, where grades were raised,			106 12 3
To extra work and operations on contract No. 4, Windsor branch, viz :			
300 cubic yards masonry in culverts not done under specifications, built 3 × 3 and 3 × 2½ feet, at 40s. per yard,	£600	0	0
Less amount received for this work,	5	8	6
			<hr/>
			594 11 6
			<hr/>
			£2244 16 5

No. 3.

Martin's, 2nd October, 1857.

J. R. Forman, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I enclose notes of levels over contract No. 4, Windsor branch, reduced to the contract datum. The notes also contain the most obvious deficiencies in the widths of cuttings, many of them are from two to four feet narrow, and they require a good deal of dressing up, and many points of rock yet remain to be blasted out of the sides and out of the ditches.

The embankments are generally sufficiently wide at the top, but the slopes of all the large ones are too steep, being, as you may see by the cross sections, nearer 1¼ to 1 than 1½ to 1.

It appears to me that the quantity of ballasting returned has been ample—in most of the cuttings it will not average more than one foot of ballasting and boxing, or say seven inches below the sleeper. My impression is that the ballasting is insufficient, and I think Mr. Thomas had better be directed to have holes sunk in every three chains in the cuttings, so that the quantity may be more accurately ascertained than time now permitted me to do.

I have examined the curve over the Little Meadow brook, and find that it requires to be widened out about two feet on the right side, in order to suit the curve of 25 chains radius. I also inspected the culvert under this embankment, as far as I could well get through it—the walls do not appear to be bulged, but some of the covers are split, and also some of the stones in the walls.

The slips of the embankment covered up the mouth of the culvert, at both ends, last spring, and all the earth now requires to be taken away, and the culvert cleared out, so that there may be no danger of stopping the water course next winter.

The mortar in the walls of the culvert is a good deal washed out, and is scarcely set in any case, the situation being so damp.

I did not go all through the culvert, as it is so low in the centre, say 3 feet high, and a late slip of the earth on the right hand side of it now blocks up that end of it.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

J. R. MOSSE.

No .

No. 4.

*Nova Scotia Railway,
Engineer's office, Halifax, 7th Oct., 1857.*

SIR,—I annex hereto copy of report upon contract No. 4, handed in by Mr. Mosse ; and I have to request that immediate attention be given to rectifying the works referred to therein, not executed in terms of the contract.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. R. FORMAN.

DONALD CAMERON, Esq., contractor, St. Croix.

No. 5.

St. Croix, 20th November, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Railway for the province of Nova Scotia :

Gentlemen,—About the first week in October last I notified the Chief Engineer of railway, in connection with your Board, that I had finished contract No. 4, Windsor branch of railways, and requested the work to be then taken off my hands.

Shortly after, I was furnished with a copy of a report signed by Mr. Mosse, relative to the work, and pointing out certain deficiencies. My attention was immediately turned to the objections, and wherever I found any grounds for the exceptions, prompt and energetic means were adopted to remedy the supposed difficulty.

Your Engineer and the Board must be aware that the heavy embankments on No. 4, of necessity, go on consolidating and diminishing in volume, and will in the nature of things continue to do so, for a considerable period of time ; and unforeseen and inexplicable causes often produce such results in certain places, which nothing but a provision for upholdence, will by any possibility remedy.

It would be unreasonable to expect that a section of several miles of road could be put in such a condition that a lean embankment, a slight subsidence, a slide, or some other contingency, might not perhaps be found to exist, as on a class of new works in a woody country, where the sun and winds do not operate very effectually, a long period must elapse before such events entirely cease ; but my contract is, and as I shall contend has been, substantially completed since October, and I now formally notify the Board to that effect ; and I have respectfully to request that the works may be taken off my hands, as of the period named, and that the balances due me be paid over in the terms of my contract.

I need scarcely say that the road is, and since the 1st of October, and indeed before that period, has been ready for the locomotive, and I feel that I ought not to be detained and delayed in my payments, my bondsmen kept responsible, my own attention directed from other enterprises indefinitely, because other sections of the road are not in working order.

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.,

DONALD CAMERON.

No. 6.

Halifax, 22nd December, 1857.

DEAR SIR,—I forward herewith a letter from D. Cameron, contractor for No. 4, Windsor branch, with a statement of account claiming £9719 for extra work done on the contract ; and also a letter from him stating that his contract No. 4 is completed,
and

and requesting that it may be taken off his hands. The Board request that you will report on these communications.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES McNAB.

To J. R. FORMAN, Esq., Chief Engineer,

No. 7.

St. Croix, 26th April, 1858.

CONTRACT No. 4, WINDSOR BRANCH.

SIR,—The present state of the works on my section would enable me to reduce the slopes of clay cuttings $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 with advantage, and I would suggest that an order be given me to have this work done, so that this contract may be fully completed as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obdt. servant,

(Signed)

DONALD CAMERON.

J. R. FORMAN, Esq., engineer, &c.

No. 8.

Engineer's office, Halifax, 13th May, 1858.

SIR,—I recommend that the contractor of No. 4 section, Windsor branch, be instructed to flatten the slopes of clay cuttings, as follows :

Cutting No. 7 both sides.

Do. 10 both sides for about half length,

Do. 11 both sides.

Do. 16 upper side only.

Do. 17 both sides.

Do. 18 do.

Do. 19 do.

Do. 20 do.

Do. 21 do.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. R. FORMAN.

HON. JAMES McNAB.

Mr. Forman will direct the sloping recommended to be done.

(Initials)

J. McN.

W. P. JR.

J. H. A.

13th May, 1858.

No. 9.

No. 4, WINDSOR BRANCH.

Substitution of embankment for Little Meadow Brook bridge.

Halifax, 7th Sept., 1855.

MEMO.—Messrs. Cameron and McDonald have applied for permission to form an embankment across Little Meadow Brook, in place of erecting bridge, and they agree to make this substitution on their being allowed their contract price beside the cost of the

the iron for the girders. The embankment to be 15 feet wide at formation, and sloped off to my satisfaction, the slopes in no case, however, being less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal to 1 perpendicular, and the necessary drainage, whether this be done by culverts or large stones, to be at their cost.

(Signed)

J. R. FORMAN.

 No. 10.

Halifax, 25th Sept., 1855.

SIRS,—Your application to be allowed to alter the grade on part of No. 4 contract, Windsor branch, as shewn on section enclosed, and to carry the railway across the Little Meadow brook by an embankment instead of a bridge, is granted, on the understanding that you are to do this work for the gross contract price; that is, without any extra charge; and that the slopes of the embankment shall in no case be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal to 1 perpendicular. and as much more as may be necessary to secure the embankment; and that the specification and contracts are to apply to the whole of the altered work in the same manner as they would have done had it formed part of the contract at first.

The drainage to be provided for in the manner and to the extent I may think necessary.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

J. R. FORMAN.

Messrs. CAMERON & McDONALD.

 No. 11.

To the hon. the Chairman and to the Board of Commissioners of Railway :

GENTLEMEN,—In contract No. 4 of the Windsor branch, there is a deep valley known as the Big Bog brook, over which, by the specifications and contracts entered into, the contractors are under engagements to construct a bridge, to be erected upon stone piers.

The contractors have recently been engaged in making explorations with a view of ascertaining if suitable stone can be obtained for the purpose of building piers, and they are sorry to add that after a diligent search they are unable to discover, within a distance of three miles in any direction, any quarry or quantity of stone fit for the purpose.

Under such circumstances, they have respectfully to submit to the Board a proposition for building a solid embankment of stone and earth across the valley. They are under the belief, that if the Board will sanction such an alteration, and allow them the value of the girders, and their preparation and erection, they can fill the valley up, thereby making a permanent and more enduring line—one more beneficial to the public, and at the same time effect some saving to themselves. The contractors do not seek to substitute any less substantial road for that they are under contract to build; but if a more substantial road can be constructed, and at any reduction of expense, they fain hope your Board will sanction such an alteration. As the works progress, they have every reason for believing that their completion will task their utmost skill and economy at the prices contracted for, and where proper material, as in this case, cannot be procured at reasonable distances, they respectfully suggest that the proposition made is reasonable, and will command the grave consideration of your Board.

An early reply to this application is of moment to the undersigned, who are only anxious to devote their best energies to the satisfactory completion of their contracts.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

DONALD CAMERON.
FINLAY CAMERON.
JOHN McDONALD.

Halifax, 22d February, 1856.

No. 12.

*Nova Scotia Railway,
Engineer's Office, 4th March, 1856.*

SIR,—Having fully considered Messrs. Cameron & Co.'s request, as contained in their letter to the Board of Commissioners of the 22d February, and after inspecting the ground, I am of opinion that it would not be safe to allow them to substitute an embankment at the Big Bog brook, for the viaduct intended to be built there.

The railway at this place is ninety-five feet above the bottom of the valley. An embankment of this height could not be made except at a very great cost, and the completion of the works at the contract price would then become extremely doubtful.

The valley is well situated for bridging, the natural surface of the ground is hard, and the stone, though some distance from the point of operations, is of excellent quality.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. R. FORMAN.

Approved.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE, chairman.

No. 13.

Halifax, 25th November, 1857.

SIR,—When I offered to make an embankment at the "Little Meadow brook," for the price set apart in the schedule for the viaduct originally intended to be built at that place, and the cost of the iron girders, I believed that I would have obtained the advantage of the saving on the masonry due to the lowering of the grade over the Big Bog valley.

In executing these works, and for the purpose of securing a better foundation, the inspector instructed me to go to a greater depth than shewn on the plan, and I was also ordered to widen the centre piers two feet; these alterations increased the masonry beyond what I estimated, and I submit that this extra quantity should be paid for.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

DONALD CAMERON.

J. R. FORMAN, Esq.

Recommended to be allowed.

(Signed)

J. R. FORMAN.

No. 14.

SIR,—I will make a channel and build a stone drain across cutting No. 19, to convey off the water in the manner explained by you, and also for a channel down cutting No. 6, ten feet wide and two feet below the formation level of the railway, in both cases

cases for conveying the water clear of the line and works and so as to completely secure them, and as shall from time to time be directed, and approved of by you, for the sum of eight hundred pounds in full.

(Signed) DONALD CAMERON.

J. R. FORMAN, esquire.

No. 15.

CONTRACT No. 4, W. B.

Engineer's Office, Halifax, 10th June, 1858.

SIR,—For the purpose of securing the drainage, it is necessary to make a channel down cutting No. 6, and across cutting No. 19.

These works are in rock, and will cost about £800 in all, and I have to recommend that they be at once ordered to be done.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. R. FORMAN.

Hon. JAMES McNAB, &c., &c.

Approved.

(Init.)

J. McN.

J. H. A.

W. P. JR.

Mr. Cameron having been furnished by the Board of Commissioners with two original papers, namely, my letter to the Chairman, dated 10th June, 1858, recommending drainage on contract No. 4, Windsor Branch, and estimated by me at about £800, approved of by the Board, and an offer on his part to do the work specified for that sum without date—marked filed 10th June, 1858; I am required to signify whether this offer was accepted. I have, thereupon, to remark that it was, and that he was employed to finish the work under that estimate, and his offer, and it was in progress when my connection with the office ceased.

(Signed) JAMES FORMAN, late C E.

3rd Sept., 1858.

No. 16.

Windsor Road, 22nd May, 1856.

To the hon. the Chairman and the Board of Railway Commissioners :

Gentlemen,—We have to bring to your notice the subject of the drainage of the Windsor Branch, contracts Nos. 1, 3 and 4.

By the schedules furnished, and under which we tendered, it will be but too evident that the nature of the work comprised under the head of drains in No. 1 and No. 3, and under the title of culverts and drains in No. 4, was not, nor could have been, understood to mean what the engineer now requires to be done. The contractors in tendering for the work, supposed that these drains and culverts, if required under that class of drains which sometimes become necessary to drain off the surface water along the sides of railroads.

The prices opposite the various sized drains can leave no doubt, they apprehend, upon that point.

But under this title the Engineer has called upon them to build drains and culverts of mason work, under and through the road in various places, which were never contemplated by the contractors, and which is utterly impossible to be done at the rates tendered,

tendered, being an entirely different class of work from that tendered for, as they read the schedule.

The contractors beg, therefore, to call the attention of the board to this matter at once. They have no wish to shirk any fair responsibility assumed, but where any class of work has been misconceived, owing to the absence of a sufficiently detailed specification, they trust the board will deal with such a question in that spirit of liberality and fairness to which they have never heretofore unsuccessfully appealed.

In the meanwhile, they will carry on the works as the Engineer directs, wishing that a fair allowance will be made for the extra service, if a reasonable construction of the schedule will justify it. The contractors would solicit an early consideration and reply thereto.

On behalf of self and co-contractors,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) DONALD CAMERON.

The Engineer will report upon this letter.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE, chairman

27th May.

No. 17.

Engineer's office, 30th May, 1856.

SIR,—I have read Messrs. Cameron & Co's application to the board, dated the 22nd inst., referring to the subject of drainage on contracts Nos. 1, 3 and 4.

The drainage for these contracts is clearly described in the general specification, the drawings shewing the dimensions are referred to in the supplementary specification, and agree with the written figures in the schedules. The contractors ought not, therefore, to have been deceived in this work.

The prices set apart by the contractors for drainage is totally inadequate, and they must have been detailed without sufficient knowledge; and as the extent of this work is considerable, any error is important.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. R. FORMAN, Engineer.

The hon. Joseph Howe, chairman, &c.

If the contractors have made a miscalculation in drainage, or anything else, what have we to do with it? We shall have a good many applications of the same sort, if this is entertained.

(Signed) J. H.

30th May.

No. 18.

Richmond, 16th March, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—I send overleaf copy of letter addressed on 27th Sept. to Mr. Donald Cameron, by which I arranged to take the *repairs of the permanent way*, sometimes called the *upholdence*, off his hands, on the 29th September, 1858; but this has nothing to do with the question as to whether his works were completed according to the specification,

specification, nor as to any question of money involved thereby. I took no measurements of Mr. Cameron's works on the day in question, nor touched in any way upon settlements, which belonged to the chief engineer. It was simply this, that Mr. Cameron having wished to be relieved from the repairs of the road, the Commissioners thought it advisable to place them in my charge.

In a similar manner I undertook last month the repairs of the permanent way on contracts Nos. 9 and 10, although other portions of these works still remained in the hands of Messrs. Sutherland.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed)

J. R. MOSSE.

JAMES LAURIE, esquire, Chief Engineer.

No. 19.

Richmond, 27th Sept., 1858.

SIR,—With reference to the enquiry you made to me last Saturday, as to when I could arrange to take the repairs of the permanent way on contract No. 4, Windsor Branch, off your hands, I shall be glad to meet you for that purpose at the Still Water tank, at 9 A. M., on Wednesday next, 29th inst.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

J. R. MOSSE.

D. CAMERON, esquire, contract No. 4, W. B.

No. 20.

Railway office, Halifax, June 27th, 1859.

SIR,—Arrangements will be made by the 12th of next month to commence measuring the work on contract No. 4, W. B., with a view to a settlement under the report of the railway committee.

Should you desire to be present, or to have an engineer present, when the measurements are taken, you must be on hand.

Yours, &c.
(Signed)

JAMES LAURIE.

Mr. D. CAMERON, railway contractor, New Glasgow.

No. 21.

Halifax, 4th July, 1859.

SIR,—Your letter 27th June to D. Cameron, informing him of "arrangements to commence measuring works on No. 4, W. B., with a view to settlement under reports of railway committee," has been received by Mr. D. Cameron, and handed to me with instructions to reply.

Mr. Cameron knows of no "reports of railway committee," under which contract No 4, Windsor Branch, requires re-measurement. This contract he completed in the terms of specification, except where slightly altered by mutual consent, and yet payment of a balance settled and adjusted has been most dishonestly refused—an arbitration has been refused—leave to sue the government has been refused; and if Mr. Cameron is not under a misapprehension, this has been done either at your express recommendation, or with your sanction.

The

The conduct of the Board and the present Government towards Mr. Cameron, throughout, has been so unjust, so shamefully dishonest and oppressive, and your own partiality and want of fairness, as well before the committee last winter as in your report, were so palpable, Mr. Cameron has no confidence in the Government you serve, nor in you as their Engineer. Any measurements taken by you, or under your direction, or subject to your control, would probably be as perverted as your report and your testimony; and he therefore respectively declines to commit himself to any proceedings you as their servant, or a Government undisguisedly hostile to his interests, and which has forfeited all public confidence, may see proper to adopt.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. McCULLY.

J. LAURIE, Esq., C. E.

No. 22

Railway Office, Halifax, July 5th, 1859.

SIR,—Your communication of the 4th inst., as counsel for Mr. Donald Cameron, relative to measuring work done on contract No. 4, Windsor Branch, has been received.

The want of truth, and the base and blackguard spirit in which your letter is penned, prevent me from taking further notice of it than to inform you that the measurements will be made at the time specified.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES LAURIE.

Hon. J. McCULLY.

MR. SMELLIE'S CORRECTED RETURN OF QUANTITIES.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY—CONTRACT NO. 4, WINDSOR BRANCH.

Statement of Excavations.

Excavations.	Cutting No.	Quantities.	
		Rock. Cubic Yards.	Earth. Cubic Yards.
	1	1253.2	376.
do.	2	37.	
do.	3	6683.3	1674.8
do.	4	3152.4	689.4
do.	5	20.	
do.	6	c. yds. 4804, less 414 in ditch, 4390.	
do.	7		8660.4
do.	8	3089.2	13226.7
do.	9	3837.	1480.6
do.	10	10316.8	11630.
do.	11		4689.8
do.	12	2993.8	
do.	13	7497.	
do.	14	5414.8	5473.1
do.	15	3556.9	7151.9
do.	16		33497.2
do.	17		10926.3
do.	18		17119.2

Cutting

	Rock.	Earth.
Cutting No. 19	2423.8	58900.5
do. " 20	9202.3	27930.8
do. " 21		13566.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57852.5	216993.5

Statement of side cuttings.

Side Cuttings.		Earth. C. Yards.	Earth. C. Yards.
At pegs No. 13	to embankment No. 1,		286
do. 18	do. 2,		138
do. 70	do. 4,		76
do. 72	do. 5,		89.5
do. 110	do. 6,		518.6
do. 296	do. 15,	2079	
do. 300	do. 15,	8285.3	
		<hr/>	10364.3
do. 348	do. 17,	3026.2	
do. 352	do. 17,	1964.8	
do. 353	do. 17,	3513.7	
		<hr/>	8504.7
do. 373	do. 18,	2665.4	
do. 375	do. 18,	1123.6	
		<hr/>	3789
do. 421	do. 19,	1139	
do. 433	do. 19,	857.4	
		<hr/>	1996.4
			<hr/>
			25762.5

Excavation put to spoil.

From cutting No. 9, at pegs 178 a 180,	83
do. 14, do.	1154
do. 19, do. 395 a 396½,	96
	<hr/>
	1333

Memorandum.

	C. Yds.	C. Yds.
Little Meadow Brook embankment, substituted for bridge— quantity by lowered grade,	45,370	
Quantity by original grade,	53,780	
Reduction by lowering grade,	<hr/>	8410
Additions to rock cuttings by alterations of grades, assuming cuttings to be taken out to contract width and slopes,	3,887	
Reduction by alteration of grades, do. do. do.	4,487	
Saving by alteration of grades.	<hr/>	600
Quantity of rock in cuttings Nos. 14 and 15, at contract width and slopes, by present grades,	8,351	
Quantity of rock in cuttings Nos. 14 and 15, at contract width and slopes, at original grades,	4,464	
Quantity actually taken out, including c. yds. side cutting for ballasting, &c.	8,972	

Quantity

Quantity put to spoil from cutting No. 14, (embankment measurement,)	1,154	
268½ c. yards of masonry in culverts and drains, entered in office returns at schedule prices, and for which contractor claims extra.	—	
Masonry in Big Bog Brook Bridge, allowed as built.	232	
<i>Summary of cuttings and side cuttings.</i>		
Excavations, earth,		216,994
do. do.	57,852	
Add ½ to rock,	28,926	
	—	86,788
Side cuttings, earth,		25,763
		329,535
Shrinkage on 216,994 c. yds. earth from cuttings,		
“ “ 25,763 “ “ “ “ side cuttings,		
Total,	242,757 c. yds. at 8 per cent.	19,420
		310,115

Halifax, 15th December, 1859.

WM. B. SMELLIE.

NOVA-SCOTIA RAILWAY—CONTRACT NO. 4, WINDSOR BRANCH.

Statement of work executed by Mr. D. Cameron.

Description of work.	Quantities.	
	Rock.	Earth.
Cutting No. 1,	1253	376
do. 2,	37	
do. 3,	668	1675
do. 4,	3153	689
do. 5,	20	
do. 6,	4390	
do. 7,		8660
do. 8,	3089	13227
do. 9,	3837	1481
do. 10,	10317	11630
do. 11,		4690
do. 12,	2994	
do. 13,	7497	
do. 14,	5415	5473
do. 15,	3557	7152
do. 16,		33497
do. 17,		10926
do. 18,		17119
do. 19,	2423	58901
do. 20,	9202	27931
do. 21,		13567
	—	—
	57852	216994
Add a half to rock excavations,	28926	86778
		303772

Brought

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	303,772
Side cuttings to embankment No. 1,		286
do. do. 2,		138
do. do. 4,		76
do. do. 5,		89
do. do. 6,		519
do. do. 15,		10364
do. do. 17,		8505
do. do. 18,		3789
do. do. 19,		1997
		<hr/>
		329,535

Deduct—

Shrinkage on 216994 c. yds. earth from cuttings
 Shrinkage on 25763 “ “ side cuttings.

Total, 242757 c. yds. at 8 per ct.	19420
Little Meadow Brook embkt. substituted per agreement,	45370
Ballasting, as entered in “finishing,”	19442
Ballasting in siding in cutting No. 19,	300
Ballasting taken to contract No. 3,	2970
Earth removed from cuttings by Commr's,	3072
Rock do. do. do.	432

91,006

238,529 2s. 9d. £32,797 14 9

Grubbing and clearing away trees, chs. 475, at 40s., 950 0 0

Culverts and Drains.

4 feet x 3 feet,	l. yds. 88½	5s 0d	22	3	4
3 “ x 3 “	“ 48	1 0	2	8	0
3 “ x 2½ “	“ 39½	1 0	1	19	4
3 “ x 2 “	“ 39½	0 9	1	9	9
2½ “ x 2 “	“ 4	0 9	0	3	0
Side ditches on top of slopes,	“ 2244	0 6	56	2	0

At peg No. 30 :

Masonry,	c. yds. 19	40 0	38	0	0
Pine girders,	c. feet, 80	2 6	10	0	0
Planking,	s. yds. 15	1 4	1	0	0
Spikes,	lbs. 15	0 6	0	7	6

At peg No. 115 :

Cutting foundations,	c. yds. 57	1 6	4	5	6
Masonry in walls,	“ 14½	40 0	29	0	0
Pine girders,	c. ft. 224	2 6	28	0	0
Planking,	s. yds. 49	1 4	3	5	4
Iron work,	lbs. 49	0 6	1	4	6

199 8 3

Drain in cutting No. 6 :

Earth excavations,	c. yds.	141			
Rock do.		460			
		<hr/>			
	c. yds.	601	5 6	165	5 6

Drain across cutting No. 19 :

Earth excavations,	c. yds.	441			
Rock do.		106			
		<hr/>			
	c. yds.	547	5 6	150	8 6
Rubble drain, 2½ ft. by 1½ ft.	l. yds.	84	15 0	63	0 0
Timber beams,	c. ft.	30	2 6	3	15 0
				<hr/>	
					382 9 0

Bridges.

Big Bog Brook :

Cutting foundations,	c. yds.	907	1s 6d	68	0 6
Foundation stones,	"	6130	1 6	459	15 0
Block and course,	"	2226	40 0	4452	0 0
Dry stone,	"	93	5 0	23	5 0
Backing abutments,	"	250	5 0	62	10 0
Coping,	c. ft.	370	6 0	111	0 0
Timber in beams,	"	1660	2 6	207	10 0
Hand-rail,	"	628	6 0	188	8 0
Planking,	s. yds.	564	1 4	37	13 4
Tarring and gravelling,	"	565	0 6	14	2 6
Iron work, bolts, &c.,	lbs.	2230	0 6	55	15 0
Painting, three coats,	say,			20	0 0
Erecting girders,	"			50	0 0
Cutting rivets, and felt used,	"			14	0 0
				<hr/>	
					5763 19 4

Little Meadow Brook—

Embanked per agreement—Schedule amount,		£4484	2 7
Estimated cost of girders,		657	5 5
Do. freight,		26	15 0
Do. insurance,		25	17 0
Do. erection,		154	0 0
		<hr/>	
			5348 0 0

Siding in Cutting No. 19.

Excavation, included in measurement of cutting.					
Ballasting,	c. yds.	300	3s 0d	45	0 0
Rail laying,	l. yds.	162	1 0	8	2 0
Sleepers,	No.	189	1 6	14	3 6
Points and crossings,	sets,	1	100 0	5	0 0
				<hr/>	
					72 5 6

St. Croix station.

Excavation, included in measurement of cut No. 21.

Finishing.

		<i>Finishing.</i>				
Ballasting,	c. yds.	19442	3s 0d	2916	6	0
Rail laying,	l. yds.	10450	1 0	522	10	0
Sleepers,	No.	12207	1 6	915	10	6
Carriage of material,	miles,	5 ⁷⁵ / ₃₀	£80	475	0	0
Upholdence for 12 months,	"	5 ⁷⁵ / ₃₀	£150	890	12	6
						5719 19 0
				Total,		£51,233 15 10

Halifax, December 30, 1859.

SIR,—I herewith submit report on claims of Mr. Donald Cameron, contract No. 4, Windsor Branch, which has been delayed in consequence of some circumstances which I deem it proper to communicate to the Government.

The measuring of the work on this contract was entrusted to Mr. W. B. Smellie, and the calculations of the quantities were also made by him and entered in pencil in the book of cross sections and quantities. These calculations were then checked or proved by Messrs. R Uniacke and George McHeffy, and the figuring afterwards inked in by Mr. Smellie, who also made out a final statement of the quantities, and of Mr. Cameron's account. This occupied Mr. Smellie most of the time from July to the end of November last.

On examining the work when completed, I discovered a number of errors in the quantities entered, and of such a nature as could have only been made by fraudulently altering the figures. I consequently had the calculations gone over again by Mr. Hewitt, and also by Mr. Smellie, and the latter now certifies to the accuracy of the measurements and quantities.

I enclose Mr. Smellie's original return of the work marked A, also a statement of the errors marked B. The errors are 82 in number, and vary from 10 to 1000 cubic yards for a chain in length, and in the aggregate amount to 14,708 c. yards, worth at the schedule rate £2,022 7s.

In every case they are in excess. 10, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, and in one instance 1000 yards, being added to the true quantities.

I submit these facts without further comment for the present—leaving it for the Government to take such steps, if any, in the matter, as may be proper.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES LAURIE

The hon. CHARLES TUPPER, Provincial Secretary.

A.

MR. SMELLIE'S ORIGINAL RETURN OF QUANTITIES.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY—CONTRACT No. 4, WINDSOR BRANCH.

Statement of Excavations.

			Quantities.		
			Rock.	Earth.	
Cutting	No.		Cubic Yards.	Cubic Yards.	
	1		1253.2	376.	
do.	"	2	37.		
do.	"	3	668.3	1674.8	
do.	"	4	3541.9	689.4	Cutting

		Rock.	Earth.
Cutting No.	5	20.	
do.	" 6	5016.	
do.	" 7		8660.4
do.	" 8	3089.2	13826.7
do.	" 9	3837.	1524.6
do.	" 10	10616.8	11548.4
do.	" 11		4689.8
do.	" 12	3192.8	
do.	" 13	8147.	
do.	" 14	5714.8	5465.1
do.	" 15	3681.4	7551.9
do.	" 16		36197.2
do.	" 17		11226.3
do.	" 18		18322.2
do.	" 19	2423.8	61902.5
do.	" 20	9402.3	29927.8
do.	" 21		14566.8
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		60641.5	228149.9
Side Cuttings.			
At pegs No.	13 a 17	to embankment No. 1,	
do.	18 a 20	do. 2,	Earth. C. Yards. 286
do.	70 a 71	do. 4,	138
do.	72 a 74	do. 5,	76
do.	110 a 113	do. 6,	89.5
do.	296 a 297	do. 15,	518.6
do.	301 a 302	do. 15,	
			<hr/>
do.	348 a 349	do. 17,	2179
do.	352 a 353	do. 17,	9035
do.	353 a 354	do. 17,	3129.2
			1963.9
do.	373 a 374	do. 18,	3261.7
do.	375 a 376	do. 18,	2785.4
			1173.6
do.	421 a 422	do. 19,	8714.8
do.	433 a 434	do. 19,	3959
			<hr/>
			1139
			857.4
			<hr/>
			1996.4
			<hr/>
			26992.3
<i>Excavations put to spoil.</i>			
From cutting No.	9, at pegs 178 a 180,		83
do.	14, do.		1154
do.	19, do. 395 a 396½,		96
			<hr/>
			1333

B.

Statement of errors on entering the quantities on No. 4, Windsor Branch.

All the errors are in excess of the true quantities.

From	No. of Peg.	to	Earth. Cubic Yards.	Rock. Cubic Yards.	Cut. No.
57	57.33	57.33		193	4.
57.33	58	58		174	do.
96.40	97	97		191	6.
140	140.33	140.33	300		8.
141.33	142.6	142.6	300		do.
190	191	191		50	10.
199	200	200		50	do.
203	204	204		50	do.
207	207.33	207.33		50	do.
207.33	208	208		30	do.
209	209.33	209.33		70	do.
242.20	243	243		40	12.
243.33	244	244		60	do.
244.9	244.20	244.20		50	do.
244.47	245	245		29	do.
245.17	245.45	245.45		20	do.
251	251.15	251.15		100	13.
251	251.25	251.25		100	do.
251.25	251.37	251.37		100	do.
251.37	252	252		50	do.
252	252.24	252.24		200	do.
252.24	252.40	252.40		100	do.
276	277	277		100	14.
277	278	278		100	do.
279	280	280		100	do.
290	291	291		100	15.
291	292	292		100	do.
293	293.33	293.33	100		do.
293.33	294	294	100		do.
294	294.33	294.33	200		do.
294.33	295	295		50	do.
295.20	295.52	295.52	50		do.
302.18	302.48	302.48	200		16.
302.60	303.50	303.50	500		do.
306	307	307	500		do.
309	310	310	500		do.
310	311	311	500		do.
335	336	336	200		17.
338	339	339	100		do.
358	359	359	500		18.
359	360	360	500		do.
362	363	363	200		do.
392	393	393	300		19.
393	394	394	500		do.
394	395	395	500		do.
395.33	396	396	200		do.

From 397	to 398	300		Cut No. 19.
398	" 398.31	50		do.
398.31	" 399	40		do.
399	" 399.25	10		do.
400	" 401	100		do.
402	" 403	300		do.
405	" 406	100		do.
406	" 407	200		do.
407	" 408	300		do.
411	" 412	100		do.
440	" 441	500		Cut. No. 20.
441	" 442	1000		do.
447	" 448	300	200	do.
450	" 451	200		do.
469.47	" 470	50		Cut. No. 21
470	" 471	50		do.
471	" 472	300		do.
472	" 472.54	300		do.
472.54	" 474	100		do.
474	" 475	200		do.
Borrow Pits.				
From 22ft.	to 40	50		Emb. No. 15.
58	" 80	50		do.
51	" 70	500		do.
110	" 123	100		do.
139	" 151	50		do.
151	" 174	100		do.
91	" 108	50		Emb. No. 17.
126	" 139	50		do.
61	" 85	100		do.
121	" 130	11		do.
0	" 32	30		Emb. No. 18.
32	" 47	20		do.
90	" 102	20		do.
102	" 121	50		do.
22	" 53	30		do.
67	" 86	20		do.
		11,981		
Deduct shrinkage and add $\frac{1}{2}$ to rock		958		
		11,023		
			2,457	
			1,228	
			3,685	
			11,023	
			14,708	
			at 2s. 9d.	£2,022 7 0

C. E. HEWITT.

Dec. 15, 1859.

At a meeting on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, of the undersigned members of the Executive Council, the Commissioners of the Railroad, and the Chief Engineer, Mr. Smellie and Mr. George McHefly were sent for, and Mr. Laurie's letter, dated 30th December last, stating that alterations had been made in the calculations of the measurements on Mr. Cameron's contract, was read to them, and their explanations were required; Mr. Hewitt was subsequently sent for and attended,—Mr. Uniacke being ill could not be present.

Little or no discrepancy was found in any of the statements; and the following appeared to be admitted facts:

The re-measurements in the field on Mr. Cameron's contract, for the purpose of Mr. Laurie's report, were made by Mr. Smellie. He afterwards plotted on paper the cross sections, calculated the areas and computed the quantities of cubic yards, and footed the amounts at the bottom of each page, which were carried over so as to give the total quantity of each cutting. There were columns ruled at the side of the pages on which the gross sections were delineated for the quantities; and at first Mr. Smellie said he had entered the result of his computations in pencil in these columns. It appeared, however that with the exception of a few in the commencement, this was not the case; and that he had entered the quantities in pencil, not in the columns, but immediately outside of them, and opposite to the plots delineated, and on or about the same lines on which the final entries of the quantities in ink would be written into the columns after the calculations should be checked.

Mr. Richard Uniacke checked the computation of the areas, about which no question has arisen, and Mr. George McHefly checked the computations of the quantities of cubic yards. Mr. McHefly stated that he found and corrected a number of mistakes in Mr. Smellie's computations of the cubic yards,—that these mistakes were of small amount in general, but that there might have been a few instances in which the error reached 100 cubic yards; these errors he said were sometimes in diminution and sometimes in increase of the quantity, and that his corrections on the whole made in consequence little alteration on the sum total. The mode in which he made the corrections was by substituting his figures in pencil for those of Mr. Smellie which were found to be wrong.

After the calculations were checked it became Mr. Smellie's duty to write the quantities in ink, in the ruled columns, add up the amounts, and make a return of the results to the Chief Engineer on which he might base his report of the work performed by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Smellie did accordingly complete the work by entering in ink in the ruled columns sums representing the several quantities, and added up the different pages, and the aggregate of each cutting, and obliterated the pencil entries. He also made out and furnished to Mr. Laurie a detailed account of the quantities and the general amounts as taken from his work as thus completed.

Mr. Laurie, according to his practice in other cases, before finally adopting this report, to assure himself of its accuracy, made computations by way of trial, and finding that erroneous quantities had been returned, he employed Mr. Hewitt to go over the calculations. Mr. Hewitt reported errors to a large amount in the quantities of the cubic yards, as entered in the book of cross sections, and returned by Mr. Smellie. Mr. Laurie then required Mr. Smellie to go over the calculations himself. He did so, and admitted the existence of the errors as reported by Mr. Hewitt, and altered his own figures in the columns of the book of cross sections to correspond with the corrections made by Mr. Hewitt, and thereby made the sums what they ought to be according to the true quantities.

We examined a detailed statement of the errors thus discovered by Mr. Hewitt and acknowledged by Mr. Smellie. This shows them to be eighty-two in number, all in excess

excess of the true quantities ; and that the amount of Mr. Cameron's work as returned by Mr. Smellie represented 14,708 cubic yards more than the true quantities, and that these errors, if not discovered and corrected, would have given to Mr. Cameron £2,022 7s. 0d. more than he was entitled to. They are peculiar in their nature, being, with very trifling exception, additions to the correct quantities made in round numbers, from 10 to 1000, viz : one instance being of 10 added, several of 20, of 30, and of 40, seventeen of 50, one of 60, and of 70, nineteen of 100, ten of 200, nine of 300, ten of 500, one of 600, and one of 1000,—the only exception to numbers of this character being in the three first errors in which the true amounts were exactly doubled, and in two instances in which the additions made were 29 and 11.

It was admitted that the calculations were simple, and Mr. Smellie said he could make pages of them without making a mistake.

It was evident that the errors detected by Mr. Hewitt were not the alterations which had been made when the calculations were checked. Mr. McHefsey stated that after discovering an error he went a second time carefully over the calculation before he ventured to alter a figure ; and that he did the work in the same office with Mr. Smellie, where, had serious errors been alleged in the calculations, it was impossible but that Mr. Smellie's attention would have been called to their examination at their time ; and he declared that the mistakes he rectified, were not of the same extent or kind as those afterwards discovered. Mr. Smellie also stated that it was not possible that he would have allowed such errors to have been imputed to his calculations by so junior a clerk as Mr. McHefsey without his having carefully tested the accuracy of his corrections. And, on the question being distinctly put to Mr. Smellie, he said that the erroneous quantities in the cubic yards discovered by Mr. Hewitt could not have been the result of accident or mistake—their number and nature made that incredible ; and they must have been intentionally introduced into the book of cross sections by whomsoever that act might have been done ; but that he could give no information or afford any explanation in elucidation of the circumstances.

It was admitted that the erroneous quantities had been entered by Mr. Smellie in ink in the ruled columns of the book of cross sections, and by him returned to Mr. Laurie, and his statement was that he had copied them from the pencil entries after Mr. McHefsey had checked them. Some of these pencil entries, although greatly obliterated, are yet discernable. Mr. Smellie said they were not his writing. Mr. Hewitt declared they were not his, and said that he merely minuted in pencil the correct quantities, within the ruled column immediately above the erroneous quantities he detected (and of those the traces remain on the paper), and that he wrote nothing outside of the ruled column where the figures in question are found. Mr. McHefsey did not recognize them as his writing. Both Mr. Hewitt and Mr. McHefsey stated as regards some of the least obliterated figures, that they were like Mr. Smellie's writing.

These sums in pencil represent the correct quantities ; and the sums entered in the ruled columns on the same lines or immediately adjoining, as now corrected, are of the same amount ; but before they were corrected by Mr. Hewitt, these entries in the ruled columns were of increased and erroneous amounts. Mr. Smellie, it is obvious, could not have been misled into making these errors by these pencil figures. As far as these pencillings can be deciphered, had they been copied unaltered into the columns the true quantities would have been entered and returned, and the false and increased quantities would not have appeared.

7th JANUARY, 1860.

The foregoing statements being read to Mr. Smellie and Mr. McHefsey, they say they are substantially correct—except that Mr. Smellie did not calculate the areas, that work having been done by Messrs. Uniacke and McHefsey, and Mr. Smellie making

king all the computations of the quantities of cubic yards from the areas given by them, but as regards the areas no errors were imputed.

The following explanations were also now given by Mr. Smellie: Mr. Laurie was absent in Boston while the work was going on, and when he returned all the calculations of quantities had been completed and checked by Mr. McHefey, and Mr. Smellie had entered in ink in the ruled columns the greater part of the quantities as they were subsequently returned by him to Mr. Laurie, and soon after Mr. Laurie's return the whole quantities had been inked in. Mr. Hewitt was not employed in the office—his engagements kept him in the country, and he visited Halifax only occasionally or about once a month.

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON,
CHARLES TUPPER,
STAYLEY BROWN,
JAMES McNAB.
ARCH. SCOTT,
S. L. SHANNON.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
January 7, 1860.

SIR,—

I have it in command from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that the Executive Government having carefully investigated the evidence connected with the recent falsification of the returns of the measurement of Mr. Cameron's work on contract No. 4, are fully convinced of the culpability of Mr. Smellie; and I am further commanded to direct you to remove Mr. Smellie without delay from all connection with the railway department.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES TUPPER.

Hon. JAMES McNAB, Chairman Railway Commissioners.

Mr.

MR. SMELLIE'S ORIGINAL STATEMENT OF D. CAMERON'S ACCOUNT.

NOVA-SCOTIA RAILWAY—CONTRACT No. 4, WINDSOR BRANCH.

*Statement of work executed by Mr. D. Cameron.**Excavations.*

Description of work.	Quantities.	
	Rock.	Earth.
Cutting No. 1,	1253	376
do. 2,	37	
do. 3,	668	1675
do. 4,	3542	689
do. 5,	20	
do. 6,	4602	
do. 7,		8660
do. 8,	3089	13827
do. 9,	3837	1525
do. 10,	10617	11548
do. 11,		4690
do. 12,	3193	
do. 13,	8147	
do. 14,	5715	5465
do. 15,	3681	7552
do. 16,		36197
do. 17,		11226
do. 18,		18322
do. 19,	2424	61903
do. 20,	9403	29928
do. 21,		14567
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	60228	228150
Add a half to rock excavations,	30114	90342
		<hr/>
		318492
Side cuttings to embankment No. 1,		286
do. do. 2,		138
do. do. 4,		76
do. do. 5,		89
do. do. 6,		519
do. do. 15,		11214
do. do. 17,		8715
do. do. 18,		3959
do. do. 19,		1996
		<hr/>
		26992
		<hr/>
		345484
Deduct—		
Shrinkage on 228150 c. yds. earth from cuttings		
Shrinkage on 26992 “ “ from side cuttings.		
		<hr/>
Total, 255142 c. yds. at 8 per cent.		20411
Little Meadow Brook embkt. substituted per agreement,		45370
Ballasting, as entered in “finishing,”		19442

Ballasting

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	345484
Ballasting in siding in cutting No. 19,	300	
Ballasting taken to contract No. 3,	2970	
Earth removed from cuttings by Commissioners,	3072	
Rock do. do. do.	432	
	—	91997
		<u>253487</u>
224082 c. yards, schedule quantity, at 2s. 9d,	£30811 5 6	
23031 " reducing slopes, at 2s. 9d.	3166 15 3	
6374 " extra excavations, at 2s.	637 8 0	
	—	
253487 c. yards,		£34,615 8 9
Grubbing and clearing away trees, chs. 475, at 40s.,		950 0 0
		<u>35,565 8 9</u>

Culverts and Drains.

4 feet × 3 feet,	l. yds. 88 $\frac{2}{3}$	5s 0d	22 3 4
3 " × 3 "	" 48	1 0	2 8 0
3 " × 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 39 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 0	1 19 4
3 " × 2 "	" 39 $\frac{2}{3}$	0 9	1 9 9
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 2 "	" 4	0 9	0 3 0
Side ditches on top of slopes,	" 2244	0 6	56 2 0
At peg No. 30 :			
Masonry in walls,	c. yds. 19	40 0	38 0 0
Pine girders,	c. feet, 80	2 6	10 0 0
Planking,	s. yds. 15	1 4	1 0 0
Spikes,	lbs. 15	0 6	0 7 6
At peg No. 115 :			
Cutting foundations,	c. yds. 57	1 6	4 5 6
Masonry in walls,	" 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 0	29 0 0
Pine girders,	c. ft. 224	2 6	28 0 0
Planking,	s. yds. 49	1 4	3 5 4
Iron work,	lbs. 49	0 6	1 4 6
			<u>199 8 3</u>
Drain in cutting No. 6 :			
Earth excavations,	c. yds. 141		
Rock do.	460		
	—		
	c. yds. 601	5 6	165 5 6
Drain across cutting No. 19 :			
Earth excavations,	c. yds. 441		
Rock do.	106		
	—		
	c. yds. 547	5 6	150 8 6
Rubble drain, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	l. yds. 84	15 0	63 0 0
Timber beams,	c. ft. 30	2 6	3 15 0
			<u>382 9 0</u>
			Bridges.

Bridges.

Big Bog Brook :			
Cutting foundations,	907	1s 6d	68 0 6
Foundation stones,	6130	1 6	459 15 0
Block and course,	2226	40 0	4452 0 0
Dry stone,	93	5 0	23 5 0
Backing abutments,	250	5 0	62 10 0
Coping,	370	6 0	111 0 0
Timber in beams,	1660	2 6	207 10 0
Hand-rail,	628	6 0	188 8 0
Planking,	564	1 4	37 13 4
Tarring and gravelling,	565	0 6	14 2 6
Iron work, bolts, &c.,	2230	0 6	55 15 0
Painting, three coats, say,			20 0 0
Erecting girders, “			50 0 0
Cutting rivets and felt used, “			14 0 0
			5763 19 4
Little Meadow Brook—Embanked per agreement :			
Schedule amount,			4384 2 7
Cost of girders,			657 5 5
Freight,			26 15 0
Insurance,			25 17 0
Erection,			154 0 0
			5348 0 0
Siding in Cutting No. 19—			
Excavation, included in measurement of cut. 19,			
Ballasting, c. yds. 300	3s 0d		45 0 0
Rail laying, l. yds. 162	1 0		8 2 0
Sleepers, No. 189	1 6		14 3 6
Points and crossings, sets 1	100 0		5 0 0
			72 5 6

St. Croix Station.

Excavation included in measurement Cut No. 21.

Finishing.

Ballasting, c. yds. 19442	3s 0d	2916 6 0
Rail laying, l. yds. 10450	1 0	522 10 0
Sleepers, No. 12207	1 6	815 10 6
Carriage of material miles	$5\frac{75}{30}$ £80	475 0 0
Upholdence for 12 months,	$5\frac{75}{30}$ £150	890 12 6
		5,719 19 0
		£53,051 9 10

REPORT ON SUTHERLAND & SON'S CLAIMS.

(COPY.)

Halifax, October 15th, 1859.

SIR,

I beg to submit the accompanying statement of the accounts of Messrs. Sutherland & Sons, for work done on contract No. 7, main line of the Nova Scotia railway.

The claims for extra work have been adjusted on the principles established by the Report of the Railway Committee of May, 1858.

The most important claims are those for excess of material beyond the schedule quantities, where the railway crosses a bay or cove of Grand Lake, near Schultz's; and runs through Gaspereaux Lake, and several bogs. The soundings upon which the original calculations were based were taken by means of a chain with a weight attached, or with wooden poles, which did not penetrate through the mud to sustaining or hard bottom.

At the Grand Lake embankment, in addition to the material put in from the cuttings and which can now be measured, a larger quantity of surface stones were collected in the vicinity and along the margin of the lake for several miles in extent, which during the summer were carted or boated, and during the winter hauled upon sleds, and deposited on the site of the embankment. The material so procured cannot now be measured, and it has been a matter of much difficulty to arrive at satisfactory results with respect to the quantity.

By the original survey and schedule of quantities upon which the contractors based their tender, the greatest depth of the lake to hard bottom was represented at 52 8-10 feet, and the quantity of filling required, 54,109 cubic yards. When the contractors had been at work about six weeks, they discovered that the depth and the quantity were both greater than represented, and commenced keeping a record of the number of waggon, cart, sled, and boat loads deposited in the embankment.

The monthly estimates were for some time made by adding the contractors' returns of the number of loads of surface borrowing to the other quantities obtained by measurement, but no system was adopted to check the accuracy of the returns.

This continued until the whole schedule quantity was exhausted.

Between the months of March and August 1857, the contractors were allowed 14,000 cubic yards more material in this embankment, and 36,000 more in other embankments than the schedule quantity, which, however, was deducted or kept off in September, 1857. At this time there still remained a large amount of work to be done on the contract, and in order to enable the contractors to prosecute the work, advances were made on mortgage of their plant.

It was not until the winter of 1857-8 that proper soundings were taken, which did not, however, embrace the whole embankment, as on the outer or lake side no bottom was found for a distance of three chains at a depth of 109 feet, being the whole length of the rods used. The soundings made during the past winter, which were taken with great care, gave a greatest depth on the out side of 139 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet to hard clay bottom, while on the inner side, the depth was only 33 feet, showing that the base of the embankment rests on a very steep sloping surface.

A portion of the bottom is an irregular ledge of rocks, and other portions are hard clay overlaid with soft mud. This great irregularity renders it impracticable now to obtain an accurate measurement of the quantity by soundings.

By the original section on which the tenders were made, the quantity in this embankment as already stated, was	54,109 C. yds.
By the partial soundings taken in the winter of 1857-8, upon which Mr. Forman based his report,	£2,228 “
And by the last soundings, assuming that the base is a plane surface between the opposite depths,	104,214 “
The contractors claim to have put in,	119,770 “

We know that the outer edge of the slope of the embankment in some places does not go to the depth of the soundings, or to hard bottom, but rests upon the mud. How far the centre portion of the bank, from its greater weight, may penetrate, it is now impossible to determine.

Finding, then, that no satisfactory result could be arrived at by measuring the embankment, it was a matter of much importance in some other way to arrive at the quantity. The *tally books* of the contractors were examined, and it was found that all the material that had been put in by waggons, had been taken out of the cuttings on the line of the railway.

By the contractors' statement 36,520½ waggon loads, estimated at 2¼ cubic yards each, had gone into the embankment, amounting to	82,171 C. yds.
By measuring the cuttings and adding ½ to rock to make embankment measurement, gives	69,825 “

Difference 12,346 C. yds.

or nearly 15 per cent., showing that the waggon loads did not average the quantity estimated.

In addition the contractors claim to have put in—

46,744 cart loads at ¼ yard each,	15,581 C. yds.
9,509 sled loads at 2 yards each,	19,018 “
60 scow loads at 50 yards each,	3,000 “
	37,599 “

On referring to the books of the resident engineer, it was found that he had noted the progress or extent of embankment made, monthly; and as for a portion of the distance the bottom was comparatively even and hard,—on such portion the embankment could be measured with considerable accuracy.

On comparing the result by measurement, with the result by counting the number of loads, the latter was found to be always in excess from one-fourth to one-twelfth.

Again, during the progress of the work the resident engineer averaged three-fourths of the sled loads at 1½, and the balance at 2 yards each, while the contractors estimated the whole at 2 yards—making a difference of 3,500 yards.

I have, therefore, felt justified in assuming that the contractors' estimate of cart, sled and scow loads, was in excess in the same ratio as we found the materials taken out of the cuttings by waggons.

Upon this data, we obtain the following quantities as having gone into Grand Lake embankment:

By actual measurement from the cuttings,	69,825 c. yds.
By carts, sleds and scows, 37,599 c. yds., less 15 per cent.	31,960 “
	101,785 “

This quantity has been assumed in making up the accounts.

There were several other embankments where considerable subsidences took place; but except at Grand Lake the quantities could be obtained by measuring the cuttings.

As the extra work on the contract embraced a much larger relative amount of rock excavation than was in the original schedule, the whole of the embankment through Grand Lake being composed solely of rock, I have allowed 4d. per yard in addition to

the schedule price on the extra work—equal to allowing for the rock in Grand Lake embankment 4s 6d. per cubic yard, and for extra earth 1s. 6d. per cubic yard.

The contractors make large claims for timber and brush put under the base of three embankments with a view to prevent sinkage. By the contract they were bound to “cut down, grub, and clear away all trees and brushwood on the line and ground permanently appropriated for the railway.”

In the cases referred to they felled the growing timber and allowed it to remain under the embankments, and also hauled in a large quantity from the sides of the road. Their claims for work of this kind amount to £554 13s. 4d ; but they attach a larger price than it was worth, and as under clearing the road they are paid for removing the growing timber, which in this case they saved doing, I have reduced the amount to £303.

A claim is made of £968 for side ditches, at 2s per lineal yard. These ditches were excavated without instructions from the engineer, and payment refused on this ground. As no road is complete without side ditches, and particularly in clay soil, where they become requisite even during construction, I have allowed for them at 1s. per yard. They were not excavated to the proper width and depths to entitle them to be paid for full price.

They also present a claim of £623 6s. 8d. for ballast taken from near the north end of their contract, by Johnston & Blackie, and carried on to contract No. 8. They state that in consequence of its removal they were put to additional expense in procuring suitable material to complete their work. No objection was made at the time to Johnston & Blackie taking the ballast, nor had Sutherland and Sons perhaps the right to interfere with their doing so, the material taken, although from land belonging to the province, being outside of the cuttings proper.

The several contractors had to procure suitable ballast, and could make their own arrangements in relation to it, so long as they did not interfere with the works of the adjoining contracts.

Johnston & Blackie removed the ballast in 1857, by agreement with the engineer, and were paid for it; I do not therefore consider Sutherland & Sons as having an equitable claim to be paid for this material, which they did not remove.

They also present a claim for removing *slurry* from cuts after slopes were dressed $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, 15,000 c. yards, at 1s. 4d. extra, £1,000. This claim is somewhat different from those heretofore presented for slurry. On other contracts the claims were based upon the insufficiency of the slopes; but in this case the embankments largely exceeded the excavations, and the contractors were authorized to make the slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. This slope was a reasonable one, although not in all cases sufficient.

In clay cuttings, even with a flatter slope, more or less slurry would come down, and it was the business of the contractors to make allowance for it in making up their tender. The report of the committee provides that slurry shall be paid for as earth-work, which has been done in this case.

Under a lump contract, the contractors, taking the risk of slips and character of material, would have got nothing for removing slurry; and in getting paid by measurement at the schedule rate, it is, in my opinion, all that on this contract they are fairly entitled to.

They also claim £125 for protecting the embankments at Shubenacadie Bridge with stone, and £3085 for protecting embankment Nos. 4, 5 and 8,—being £2131 6s 6d. in excess of the value of the work at the schedule rate.

In the specifications and contract the following clauses occur:—“The breadth of embankments shall be 18 feet at the formation level, and the side slopes of which shall be formed of rock, and shall be one horizontal to one perpendicular; and in the case of embankment No. 3, the whole embankment shall be composed solely of rock.” “Embankments shall be made up from the material taken out of the excavations, so far as it goes; and the deficiency shall be made up by side cutting, which shall be rock, procured and deposited at the contractor’s risk and expense.”

These are certainly somewhat extraordinary clauses to be introduced into a contract for work, when for six miles no rock was to be found on the line or in its vicinity, and where to comply with them would have cost a large sum, without any proportionate benefit.

The contractors state that they did not observe them in the specification previous to tendering for the work, and objected to them before signing the contract; and were told that they would not be enforced except where the embankments were exposed to the action of water. As a stone protection has been used only in such cases, I can see no propriety, under the circumstances, in making the claim. I have allowed for the stone used only at the schedule rate.

A claim is made for £1000 "for loss of time and expenses incurred for want of rails, chairs, &c., including sending off teams to Sackville which returned without loads." It has been found difficult to get reliable data to estimate the value of claims of this kind, the amount of material removed by horses and carts, or the extra expenses attending the same, not being always attainable, I have allowed on this item and for interest and all other claims, £400.

The contractors, from want of proper care in the use of the rails, chairs, and keys, on this contract, and in fact generally upon their works, destroyed or seriously injured many, although their attention was repeatedly called to the matter.

A few small items omitted in previous returns are now included to viz :—

Metalling roads, additional,	£42 19 6
Sheet lead used at Shubenacadie bridge,	16 12 6
Substituting double for single chairs and reducing joint keys,	50 0 0
Excavating foundation for retaining wall,	8 16 0
	£118 8 0

The following is an abstract of the annexed detailed account :—

Value of work done on contract, including extra work,	£53,400 6 0
Amount paid to date, per statement furnished by chairman of railway board, including advances on extra work,*	50,755 9 9½
	Balance. £2,644 16 2½

Which balance I recommend to be paid to Messrs. Sutherland & Sons, in full settlement of this contract.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) JAMES LAURIE.

To the Hon. Provincial Secretary.

* Payments on account of Contract No. 7	£45,812 17 9
Do. on general account.	4,942 12 0½
	£50,755 9 9½

**REPORT ON THE CLAIMS OF MESSRS. CREELMAN & TUPPER, AND
JOHNSTON & BLACKIE,**

For work done on contract No. 3, main line of the Nova Scotia Railway.

These claims were brought before the Railway Committee, in the session of 1858. Much evidence was taken in relation to them, but it appearing that the contracts had been closed and the accounts settled, a majority of the committee reported with reference to the claims upon this and several other contracts, as follows: "Where in any case there has been a settlement of a contract between the contractors and the Railway Board, it should be considered as a final settlement." Which report was approved by the Legislature.

The contractors, however, last session, brought their claims again before the Legislature, who referred them to the Railway Committee. The following extract embraces so much of their report as has reference to this contract:

"The Railway Committee respectfully beg leave to report, that they have had under their consideration petitions from James McDonald, representing the firm of Messrs. Black, McDonald & Irons; Messrs. Creelman & Tupper, Donald Fraser, and David Johnston, representing the firm of Messrs. Johnston & Blackie. These petitioners have been heard in person or by counsel, and the committee have had before them to aid in the investigation of their claims, the Chief Engineer and officers of the Railway Board.

Though by a strict construction of the original contracts, and of some subsequent agreements and receipts, the committee might have excluded these parties, or some of them, from the advantage of the principles defined for the adjustment of contractors' claims in the report of last year; yet under all the circumstances of their several cases, the committee have unanimously decided to give to those petitioners the benefit of a re-measurement of their works, subject to the prescribed deductions with a view to a full and final adjustment of their claims against the province.

JOSEPH HOWE, Chairman."

There are some peculiarities of circumstances between the claims on this contract and those heretofore adjusted.

1st. While on the previous contracts a list of prices by which extra work was to be paid for, formed a part of the contract, on this there were no prices, the accepted tender and the contract stating only a *lump sum* for grading and completing the work.

2nd. Since the work was taken off the contractors' hands, a large amount of material has been removed by the Railway Board in flattening the slopes; but as no measurements were made at the time of the quantity, the actual amount done by the Board and by the contractors respectively, can only be approximately arrived at.

The committee were aware of these difficulties to an exact adjustment by measurement; difficulties which have rendered it tedious to arrive at satisfactory results.

Although the original tender had no prices carried out for the several items, stating only the round sum of £24,201 for completing the work, prices were afterwards agreed upon by which to pay as the work progressed, and as no claim is made otherwise than in connection with the additional earthworks, all the other items are assumed to be settled and paid for under the schedule of prices referred to, leaving only the earthworks, which were estimated at 2s. 9d. per cubic yard, to be considered.

The entire cuttings and borrow pits on the contract have been measured, but besides the material taken, there was a large amount of surface borrowing which cannot now be measured. The contractors, however, had kept very detailed accounts of their expenditures, and from the entries made of the cost of this work, which amounts to £593 18s. 11d., the quantity has been approximately ascertained.

The contract was originally given out to William Grant, and was assigned by him to Messrs. Creelman & Tupper, with whom a contract was entered into by the Railway Board. As the work progressed, it was found that in consequence of mud bottom, additional filling was required in Rocky Lake, and in a large bog through which the railway runs. The contractors continued to prosecute the work until their means were exhausted, when arrangements were made to relieve them from completing the contract,

An arrangement was made October 27th, 1855, by J. McCully, acting chairman, who entered into an agreement to take all that portion of the contract lying south of the Sackville river bridge off the contractor's hands, and to complete the same, deducting from the contract price the sum of £291 7s. 0d., the contractor agreeing to make no further charge for extra work thereon. William Turnbull was then employed to complete a portion of said work for which he was paid £310 11s. 3d., at the same time, as appears by the accounts, there was expended by the commissioners for days labor £188 ls. 7½d.

The commissioners also made arrangement with the contractors on No. 4 to bring material from that contract on to No. 3, and for which they were paid by the commissioners, the expenditure being charged to No. 4 contract.

In the final settlement with Creelman & Tupper they also got credit for this work, viz : 4688 c.yds., at 2s. 9d. and which as they neither performed the work nor paid for it, was equivalent to an allowance to them of £644 12s. 0d. It may be proper to state that while this work was being executed, Creelman & Tupper were charged 1s. 6d. per cubic yd., and got credit at 2s. 9d., but in the final settlement they got credit for the whole without any deduction. A portion of the material was rock excavation, not wanted on No. 4 contract, and 2056 cubic yards was side cutting, excavated expressly for No. 3 contract.

The commissioners also purchased certain tools and plant belonging to Creelman and Tupper, paying therefor about £370. On August 1st, 1856, an agreement was entered into with Johnston & Blackie, to complete certain portions of the work remaining to be done for £3026 15s. 0d. Their tender was based upon an estimate of quantities furnished them, their prices being lower than those paid to Creelman and Tupper, with the understanding that they were to have the use of the tools and plant purchased by the board, free of charge.

Included in their tender was £300 for dressing and sowing slopes with grass seeds, not in Creelman & Tupper's contract, and some work which the contract included was omitted, a portion of which was afterwards paid for as extra ; also some of the work agreed to be performed by Johnston & Blackie was not executed, but the value of the work in these various modifications between the parties in interest about balance each other. The amount deducted from Creelman & Tupper for the unfinished work was £2847.

Johnston & Blackie, finding as the work proceeded, that from the subsidence of two of the embankments, that a larger amount of work was required to be done than had been estimated, refused to sign a contract, and made application to have the extra work measured by the government engineer. This, however, was not done, and they took measurements themselves, and presented a bill November 26th, 1856, amounting to £1231 3s. 6d., of which they were paid on various items as extra work £375 13s., leaving £855 10s. 6d. unpaid, being mainly two items of 1552 and 5611 cubic yards of additional filling, which they claimed as having gone into embankments No. 4 and 5.

It is now impossible to obtain any separate measurement of this work. Mr. Mosse, the resident engineer, reported Dec. 25th, 1856, as follows : "The embankment No.

5 has sunk several feet below the natural surface, and the portion lately finished by Creelman & Tupper has since settled considerably, so that the quantity of excavation put into this embankment by Messrs. Johnston & Blackie, has exceeded the estimated amount.

My attention was not called to this excess by the present contractors, prior to the 13th November last, when I measured with Mr. Blackie the deficiency then required to make up this embankment, and as they have taken side cutting from ground previously partly excavated by Creelman & Tupper, without having notified me of their intention of so doing, I have not now the means of ascertaining the amount of excavation put into this embankment No. 5.

The last paragraph applies but in a less degree to embankment No. 4, which has merely settled by natural subsidence, not from sinking below the surface of the ground."

In making up the statement of work, there has been added one half to the rock cutting measurement, which amounts to 13,355 cubic yards, to make up embankment measurement, and there has been deducted for the shrinkage of clay and earth measured in the cuttings, 8 per cent., amounting to 9,871 cubic yards. The contractors object to this deduction, I will therefore endeavor to explain and give the reasons why I have made it.

By the original schedule of work upon which the tender was made, there were 135,363 cubic yards of cutting and 139,082 cubic yards of embankment on the contract. The latter being the larger quantity, was the true measure of the work to be done, and the price agreed upon was attached to this quantity. Had there been no sinkage or soft bottoms, the contractors were bound to complete the quantity of embankment specified, being the very quantity upon which they based their tender. To have made the embankment, however, would have required them to excavate at least 8 per cent. more of cutting, as it is a well established fact that a cubic yard of earth or clay measured in its native bed will not make a cubic yard of embankment. But it being impracticable to measure the embankments with any degree of accuracy where subsidencies have taken place, the entire cuttings have been measured, and a reduction made to approximate to the quantity of embankment. The amount or per centage of shrinkage is not called in question, it having in the evidence been generally estimated higher by the contractors themselves, but the making of any deduction at all. But for reasons stated, I have in this as in other cases made the reduction of 8 per cent.

The work done by the province since the contractors ceased operations has been confined mainly to the first cutting east of Bedford. The quantity removed was arrived at on information as to the state of the work when the Commissioners took possession. On comparing the cost to the province with the quantity removed, it is found to amount to about 2s. 6d. per cubic yard.

Arriving at results in the manner stated, we find the extra work done by the contractors was 24,961 cubic yards, which I estimate at 2s. per yard, amounting to £2,496 2s.; and deducting the over-payment or allowance in settlement with Creelman & Tupper in 1856 of £644 12s., leaves as the value of the extra work, £1851 10s., to which I have added for interest since the work was completed, £296 4s. 9d.

As to the amount or value of the work done by Creelman & Tupper and Johnston & Blackie, respectively, it is now impossible to determine with accuracy. There is much difference between the contractors themselves on this point.

In the absence of reliable data, and on view of the whole subject, I have apportioned the amount in the ratio of the contract earth works done by them respectively.

Creelman & Tupper executed 123,150 cubic yards, including ballasting, and Johnston & Blackie 20,980 cubic yards. Dividing the extra work in these proportions, gives Creelman & Tupper £1835 2s. 1d., and Johnston & Blackie £312 12s. 8d., which sums I recommend be paid to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES LAURIE.

To the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

HALIFAX, August 22, 1859.

	Creelman & Tupper.....	£1,835	2	1
	Johnston & Blackie.....	312	12	8
				<hr/>
1859.			2,147	14 9
June 21.	Creelman & Tupper, on acct....	£400		
July 26.	Ditto ditto	325		
			<hr/>	725 0 0
	Balance due,	£1,422	14	9

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY—CONTRACT NO. 3, MAIN LINE.

Statement of work executed by Messrs. Creelman & Tupper, and Johnston & Blackie.

Excavation.	cubic yards,	Earth.	Rock.	
Cutting No. 1,		4636	1857	
" " 2,		137		
" " 3,		9168		
" " 4,		73195		
" " 5,		31126	8143	
" " 6,		11022	13650	
" " 7,		1084	3060	
Road alteration at peg No. 214,		1148		
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		131516	26710	
Add $\frac{1}{2}$ to rock quantity,			13355	
Earth,			131516	
			<hr/>	171581
Side cutting to embankment No. 3,			230	
" " 4,			6003	
" to road alteration, peg No. 26,			352	
" " " 178,			808	
" " " 189,			1230	
Surface borrowing to embankment No. 3,			1192	
" " 4,			2660	
" " 7,			3094	
			<hr/>	15569
Work done by Wm. Turnbull, at Sackville embankment No. 2,			3260	
Quantity put into embankt. No. 7 by Commissioners,			4688	
Taken from contract No. 4, for ballast,			5022	
			<hr/>	200120

<i>Brought forward,</i>		200120	
Deduct—			
Schedule quantity of excavations,		139082	
“ “ ballasting,		12996	
Shrinkage on earth measured on cuttings, less quantity done by Commrs., c. yds. 123,391, at 8 per cent,		9871	
		<u>161949</u>	
Total extra work on contract, 10th May, 1859,		38171	
Deduct work done by Commrs. in flattening slopes, removing slips, &c. from cut No. 4.	13010		
Do. do. do. in other cuttings,	200		
		<u>13210</u>	
		24961 c. yards, at 2s.,	£2496 2 0
Deduct over-payment or allowance in settlement with 1856, 4688 cubic yards at 2s. 9d.,		Creelman & Tupper in	644 12 0
			<u>1851 10 0</u>
Add for interest since work was completed 2½ years,			296 4 9
			<u>£2147 14 9</u>

August 22nd, 1859.

REPORT ON THE CLAIMS OF MR. DONALD FRASER,

*For payments of extra work on Contract No. 6, main line.**Halifax, September 30, 1859.*

The only claim brought before the Railway committee in connection with this contract, was for 6764 cubic yards of extra filling put into a bog hole on embankment No. 1, which bog hole it was stated, was entirely unexpected, both on the part of the engineers and contractors. The quantity was measured by Mr. Mosse, the resident engineer, at the time the work was completed, and the claim submitted to the Railway Board, August 7th, 1857.

On examining the work it was found that there would be some difficulty in re-measuring it, arising from rocks having been taken out of the cuttings, since Mr. Fraser left, by the contractors on No. 7 to fill Grand Lake, and also from their having been surface borrowing at several places.

As there were no alterations of grade or other variations materially to alter the original quantities on other portions of the contract, I have not thought it necessary to occupy time or go to the expense of a re-measurement, but assume the quantity of extra filling reported by Mr. Mosse as correct.

The contract price for cuttings was 4s. 6d. per cubic yard, and for side cuttings, 1s. 6d.

The contractor is satisfied with the latter price, which I allow.

STATEMENT.

11,000 cubic yards taken from cut. No. 1 to embank't No. 1.

884 " " of side cutting to do.

11,884 cubic yards total,

5120 " sectional quantity,

6564 cubic yards excess of actual over sectional quantity, at 1s. 6d. £507 6 0

Add for interest since contract was completed 13³⁰/₁₀₀ months, 34 18 0

£542 4 0

Mr. Fraser has called my attention to the circumstance that in his tender for the work, no price or amount was carried out for the sleepers, which were worth, at the ordinary price paid to other contractors, about £500, and he states that it was by an omission upon his part. As a number of proposals were handed in for the work, and Mr. Fraser's would not have been the lowest had he entered a fair price for the sleepers, and as he could have withdrawn his proposal when the omission was discovered, I do not think he is entitled to be paid for them, extra. He does not press the claim and nothing has been allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

By, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES LAURIE.

To the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Report

REPORT ON THE CLAIMS OF MR. JAMES McDONALD,

Representing the late firm of Messrs. Black, McDonald, and Irons, for extra work on contract No. 5, main line, of the Nova Scotia Railway.

Halifax, 8th December, 1859.

This contract was let out April 14th, 1855, to be completed June 1st, 1856.

The cuttings are mostly clay, some of them of considerable depth, and full of springs. The slopes as originally proposed and contracted for were 1 to 1, which proved entirely insufficient, the banks sliding down and covering the rails in a number of the cuttings with slurry, to the depth of several feet. This slurry the contractors had to remove in the spring of the year, when in a wet state, which added largely to the cost. The Railway Board also put on a large force on the work, and charged the expense to the contractors. Many embankments also, when exposed to the action of water had to be protected with stone, and for which no allowance was made in the original calculations. Several subsidences also took place, which largely increased the quantity of work to be done.

Notwithstanding these various unexpected difficulties, the contractors persevered and completed the contract, but in doing so exhausted their means and became bankrupt. They continued to urge payment for the additional work, from the Engineer and Commissioners, until one of the members of the firm, without the knowledge or consent of the others, upon receiving a payment of £500 on account, entered into an agreement that in consideration of being paid £2800 for flattening the slopes to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, to withdraw and relinquish all claims for any extra embankment or cutting beyond the schedule quantity. Six weeks only were allowed to do the work, which was entirely insufficient, and as the contractors failed to complete it within the time, they were instructed to suspend further operations, and were paid the proportionate value of sloping done.

The report of the Railway committee of 1858, having recommended that accounts should not be re-opened where settlements had been made, had the effect to exclude all claims for extra work on this contract. The contractors, however, the following session, petitioned the Legislature for relief, and the committee to whom the claims were referred, recommended that the settlement should be put aside, the work be re-measured, and the contractors paid for extra and additional work on equitable principles.

The schedule price for the cuttings (2s. 7½d. per cubic yard) taking the character of the material into account, was a large one, and with ordinary good management, had the quantities not largely exceeded those shewn on the section, ought to have afforded a handsome profit.

A large amount of work has been performed on the contract since it passed into the hands of the Commissioners, and we have been obliged to approximate to the quantity of earth removed by them from the expenditure made. A method, however, which probably in the aggregate does not vary materially from the truth.

The amount expended by the Commissioners in widening the cuttings and flattening the slopes, up until the time the measurements were taken, was £2268 4s. 7d., and from the returns made by the Road-masters, the cost as near as can be ascertained, was 1s. 11d. per cubic yard, which gives 23,668 cubic yards of material removed by the Commissioners. This quantity has been deducted in adjusting the accounts.

To save long haulage, and expedite the completion of the works, the contractors wheeled or carted out some of the cuttings to spoil bank, and made up the embankments from side cutting. Part of the material wheeled out, however, was placed so near the edge of the cuttings that it had afterwards to be removed in flattening the slopes. All the spoil banks that can now be found have been measured, they amount to

to 30,836 cubic yards, and have been deducted from the measurement of the cuttings to get the quantity of extra work now allowed the contractors.

Taking the whole of the extra work done on the contract including sloping, I estimate it as being worth 2s. 3d. per cubic yard. This includes 7121 cubic yards of rock, which was found necessary to protect the slopes of embankments, also 7199 cubic yards ordered to be used in forming portions of the embankments for the purposes of drainage.

The allowances and payments which were made to the contractors for extra sloping, for embankment substituted for a bridge, for stone on slopes of embankments at particular places, and for filling a bog, are now treated as payments on accounts, the work performed being included in the general measurements.

Mr. McDonald has presented several additional claims which it may be proper to notice, and give the reasons for not allowing them.

1st. He claims £135 for coffer dams used in the construction of Fletcher's Bridge, on the ground that they were necessary, and not provided for in the specifications.

That the contractors made allowance for extra expenses attending the foundations is sufficiently shown by the price of 40s. per cubic yard, which they entered in their tender for the excavation.

2nd. A claim is made of £94, less £31 10s., paid in 1857 for a log bridge in cutting No. 13.

The latter sum was returned at the time and considered as in full.

3rd. Claim for top drains carried away by slips and by flattening the slopes, £165.

All the drains were measured in 1858, and to the satisfaction of the contractors at the time.

4th. He also presents an extra claim for damages to roadway by freshet in December 1856, £1208.

In getting paid for all the work done on the contract, the additional material used for repairing damages is included, and as to contingent expenses they form a part of the risk assumed by contractors.

5th. Claims for loss by irregularity of trains £854.

No trains were run until six months after the contract time for the completion of the work had expired. Any loss, therefore, from this cause, was due to the non-completion of the contract, at the time specified.

6th. Claim of £56 for rails, &c., not being delivered at Sackville.

There was no scarcity of rails while this contract was being executed. The contractors could always procure them at Richmond, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

7th. Claim for upholdence, one month extra, £41 13s. 4d.

The resident engineer represents that the road was not completed or in proper running order, until the date allowed in the returns.

The amount found due to the contractors by the annexed detailed statement is

Add interest for 22 months to Decr.

£3266	8	4
359	8	6

3625	16	10
------	----	----

Paid on account 9th Novr.

1600	0	0
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Leaving the balance now due
and which I recommend to be paid in full settlement.

£2025	16	10
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I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obed't servant,

JAMES LAURIE.

To the hon. Charles Tupper, &c., &c , &c.

Nova

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY—CONTRACT No. 5, MAIN LINE.

Statement of work executed by Messrs. Black, McDonald & Irons.

Excavation.	Rock. c. yards,	Earth.
Cutting No. 1,		1700
do. 2,		6852
do. 3,		20
do. 4,		2887
do. 5,	14555	20126
do. 6,		3582
do. 7,		16394
do. 8,		12869
do. 9,		40554
do. 10,		8876
do. 11 and 12,		2177
do. 13,		29283
do. 14,		1230
do. 15,		2486
do. 16,		12102
do. 17,		7471
do. 18,		8940
do. 19,		5777
do. 20,		3424
do. 21 and 22,		70
do. 23,		4284
do. 24,		27503
do. 25,		4242
do. 26,	561	18737
do. 27,		28861
do. 28,	5664	2444
do. 29,	1550	10997
		<hr/>
	22330	283888
Add a half to rock excavations,	11165	
		<hr/>
		33495
Earth side cutting to embnkt. No. 3,		105
do. do. 7,		12955
do. do. 13,		3074
do. do. 17,		4501
do. do. 21 & 23,		2902
do. do. 23,		12198
do. do. 24,		231
do. do. 28,		4398
do. do. 29,	6656	
Less on Fletcher's station,	1573	5083
		<hr/>
		45477
Loose stone put in slopes of embnkt. No. 1,		98
do. do. 2,		358
do. do. 3,		268
do. do. 9,		513
do. do. 13,		1361
do. do. 17,		1407
do. do. 18,		1512
do. do. 19,		739
do. do. 28,		865
		<hr/>
		7121

Brought

	Brought forward,	7121	
Loose stone for drainage of embkt. No. 17,	1422		
do. do. 18,	28		
do. do. 21,	315		
do. do. 24,	47		
do. do. 25,	60		
do. at abuts. of bridges, embkt. 27,	933		
do. for drainage & slips of "	28, 1159		
do. do. 29,	4928		
do. substitute for bridge at 7,	771		
	<u>9663</u>		
Less taken from cutting No. 28,	2464		
		<u>7199</u>	
Excavating bog in cutting No. 5, below formation,		1613	
Ballasting below formation, now counted as earth,	1328		
Ballasting washed away by freshet in 1856,	337		
		<u>1665</u>	
		<u>380428</u>	
Deduct—			
Shrinkage on earth measured excavations,			
330,948 c. yards at 8 per cent,	26476		
Excavations put out to spoil—			
From cutting No. 5,	8532		
do. do. 9,	505		
do. do. 13,	2789		
do. do. 14 & 15,	606		
do. do. 24,	8068		
do. do. 25,	2591		
do. do. 26,	7241		
do. do. 27,	504		
	<u>30836</u>		
Schedule quantity of cuttings,	234130		
Ballasting taken from cuttings and side cuttings,	12000		
Work done by Railway Board, costing £2268 4s. 7d., at 1s. 11d. per c. yd.	23668		
		<u>327110</u>	
	Cubic yards, 53318	at 2s. 3d.,	£5998 5 9
Logging and brushing embankment, c. yards 1400, 1s.,		£70 0 0	
Drains in rock and other cuttings below formation, l. yards, 2546, 1s.,		127 12 0	
Relaying and adjusting rails and sleepers washed away by freshet, l. yards, 245, 1s. 6d.		18 7 6	
Temporary bridge in embankment No. 28,		10 0 0	
		<u>225 19 6</u>	
			<u>6224 5 3</u>

Brought

	Brought forward,	£6224 5 3
Deduct—		
Amount paid for extra sloping,	1835 17 2	
do. for stones put into gap in embankment No. 13, caused by freshet Dec. 13, 1856,	148 0 0	
do. for stones put on slopes of embnkt. No. 13,	246 12 0	
do. for stones put into slip of embnkt. No. 28,	150 0 0	
do. for embankment substituted for bridge at peg No. 430,	202 7 9	
do. for excavating and filling bog in cutting No. 5,	375 0 0	
	2957 16 11	
		£3266 8 4

Letter from Hon. Mr. McCully relative to Claims of D. Cameron.

(COPY.)

Railway Office, Halifax, 14th February, 1860.

SIR,—

There is a dispute pending between D. Cameron, of New Glasgow, Railway contractor, and the department over which I have the honor to preside, with regard to the claims preferred by Mr. Cameron for work alleged to have been performed on No. 4, Windsor Branch, Provincial Railway.

As I had been retained professionally by Mr. Cameron, to aid in prosecuting his claim previously to my acceptance of the office of Chairman of the Railway Board, I have to request that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor may, at an early day, be moved to withdraw entirely the adjustment of this account from my consideration.

I think the dispute one that should be submitted either to a court of law, or to an arbitration, the latter probably would be the least expensive and most satisfactory mode of adjustment; but in any case, I respectfully submit that the whole matter should be withdrawn from my consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

J. McCULLY.

To the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE.

ORGANIZATION OF RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(COPY.)

*Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, November 8, 1859.*

SIR,—

The Government having learnt from Mr. Laurie that he will be able to complete his report upon the extra claims during this month, and that in the present condition of the Railway works his services, and those of his assistants, can thereafter be dispensed with, solicited from him such suggestions upon the future organization of the Railway department as his extensive experience in those matters might enable him to give.

A copy of Mr. Laurie's communication on that subject is herewith enclosed, with the view of obtaining the opinion of the Railway Board upon this important matter. The railway being now mainly completed to Windsor and Truro, and having been put in fair working order, the Government are exceedingly desirous to have the expenditure of maintaining and working the line reduced to the lowest possible limit consistent with the safe and efficient operation of the road. The Government desires that you will, therefore, at your earliest convenience, favor them with your suggestions as to the most effective and economical organization of your department, accompanied with a return of all the persons now employed in connection with the railway, embracing their names, offices and salaries, and pointing out those that may now, in the present condition of the works, be dispensed with.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,

(Signed)

CHARLES TUPPER.

The Hon. Mr. McNAB, Chairman of the Railway Board.

(COPY.)

Halifax, October 3rd, 1859.

SIR,—

Agreeably to your request, that I would state my views with respect to a proper organization for the management of the working department of the Provincial Railways, I now beg to submit the following remarks.

I would first premise that a somewhat different organization may obtain when a road is completed, from that necessary during construction.

When a road is under construction, personal supervision, and power to determine and decide on questions as they arise, are essential to an economical and efficient management. In the working department, the questions relating to running of trains, tariff and traffic, can generally be more deliberately considered and acted upon. The fault of the present system is the want of a division of duties and responsibilities amongst the different officers.

The right claimed and used, on the part of the Commissioners, to give directions to inferior officers, contractors, and employees, independent of those over them, is fatal to all

all system of management, and at once leads to confusion and antagonism. The instant an intermediate officer is passed over, and directions given to those under him, he ceases to have control or responsibility.

Aware that many of the difficulties existing at the date of my appointment as Engineer, had their origin in the want of system, the contractors running from one department to another, and making arrangements with and getting orders and instructions from each, I stipulated that the engineer staff and the contractors should be subject entirely to my order, and be under my control, as Chief Engineer, which is the common and usual course in railway construction. This, I understood, was assented by the Government; but it was soon apparent that the Commissioners entertained very different ideas, and adhered to what they considered their rights as Commissioners.

My predecessor, in writing to the Board, June 30th, 1858, says:—"You are aware that latterly most of the communications with the contractors have been carried on directly by the Board." The result was, a mass of conflicting agreements, counter demands and allowances, but neither energy in the management nor progress in the construction of the works.

Under the particular circumstances of my appointment, the object being to get the road in operation in a few months, I was willing to forego what, under other circumstances, I would have insisted upon, or resigned; as it was, the interference of the Board in matters which they did not understand came nigh defeating the completion of the road that season. There is no occasion for the services of an engineer, if the Board are qualified to conduct and direct the operations of construction.

That it is the duty of commissioners, as it is that of every officer, to be vigilant guardians of the interests and property entrusted to their care, no one will deny; but when they undertake, in their board room, to manage in detail the operations and business of a railway, either in its construction or working department, it is attempting what can never be accomplished satisfactorily.

In England a common system of managing railways is by placing a *general manager* at the head as executive officer, who makes his reports, at stated periods, to the board of direction, and consults them when necessary,—the heads of departments receiving their orders only through him.

In the United States the president of the company is generally the head executive officer, and he, with the treasurer, manages the financial affairs of the company; the working departments being under a superintendent, who has charge of all employees, and consults with the president or committee of the board of direction. In a few instances, on short roads, the duties of president and superintendent are performed by the same individual.

Upon government or state works, the more usual plan is that of a board of commissioners, who act only in their collective capacity. In the state of New York, however, a different system prevails. There the commissioners and state engineer constitute a board for the transaction of general business, and each commissioner, with an assistant engineer, has a division of the works allotted to their personal and exclusive management. The great extent of the public works renders this organization expedient.

Any system, to be efficient, must be governed by the following principles:

- 1st. A proper division of duties and responsibilities, with efficient men in charge.
- 2nd. That every officer and employee may know what his duties are, and to whom he is responsible for their faithful performance.
- 3rd. That all subordinates be accountable to and directed by their immediate superiors only.
- 4th. Sufficient power conferred to enable each inferior officer to feel and understand that his responsibility is real in its character.

Intimately connected with any efficient system of management is the manner of making contracts and payments.

On the Nova Scotia Railway many agreements are made without proper specifications of the work to be performed, by a system of correspondence which, although common in commercial transactions, where the parties are supposed to be thoroughly conversant with the subject matter, is ill suited for railway purposes, and affords but imperfect information to the person superintending the work. This appears to have been the system largely in practice from the commencement. The only proper way is by specification and contract, or memorandum of agreement, which speak for themselves, and do not admit of that latitude of construction which letter correspondence allows.

The evils of the system are strongly illustrated by the correspondence, and the claims for extras in connection with No. 4, Windsor Branch, and other contracts. For want of proper specifications, also, many things, when delivered, are found not suitable or adapted to the road; thus side tipping cars are ordered without plans or specifications, and come not suitable to the material or purposes intended. Snow plows come too wide for the platforms, and cannot pass over the road until they are altered; switches also, but they come imperfect, and for a different size of rail than in use on the Nova Scotia railway.

Payments for labor, and for materials and supplies of all kinds, should be made, so far as practicable, by another agent than the officer superintending or employing the men or ordering the supplies; and, as a general rule, each officer should have authority, with the approval of his superior, to appoint or dismiss all persons for whose acts he is held responsible.

Having thus stated the general principles which should, in my opinion, govern the organization of the working department, I submit the following table, which exhibits the staff of officers required, the employees under them, and their duties. It is made out with reference to dispensing with the services of a Chief Engineer, unless required on the construction of new road.

TABLE.

BOARD OF COMMRS.	} <i>Accountant and Clerks.</i> }	Financial Management and General Accounts,		
		Contracts, purchases, payments and receipts.		
COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENT.	} Time Tables; adjusting of Tariffs; steamboat, stage and railway connections; general supplies; new constructions; appointment of subordinate officers.			
	} <i>Assistant to Supdt.</i> }	Estimates, contract work, new constructions, road masters, section men, main. of way, &c.		
	} <i>Supdt. of Machinery.</i> }	Machinists,	Repairs of machinery.	
		Blacksmiths,	"	
		Car repairers,	"	
		Engine drivers not on trains,	"	
		Firemen,	"	
SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKING DEPARTM'T.	} <i>Station agents.</i> }	Cleaners.	"	
		} Freight and ticket Clerks,	Traffic.	
			} Brakemen and baggage men not on trains,	"
				Switchmen,
	} Porters and watchmen,		"	
		Teamsters and trackmen.	"	
	} <i>Conductors or Guards.</i> }	Engine drivers on trains.	} Trains.	
		Brakemen and baggage men,		
	<i>Storekeeper.</i>	Supplies, &c.		
	<i>Fuel Agent.</i>	Men employed about wood sheds.	The	

The Superintendent should be the main agent for transferring the resolves of the Board to the operating department, and the channel through which reports of subordinate officers go to the Board. He should have entire control and direction of his subordinates, and issue his orders to the heads or foremen only.

The *Superintendent's Assistant* should be a Civil Engineer, and under his direction should have charge of all contract work, new constructions, removals, enlargements, and alterations; also, make all necessary surveys, plans, &c.

The Road-masters should have charge under the Superintendent, of the maintenance of the road bed and superstructure, in divisions say of 30 miles in length. They should maintain a thorough inspection of the bridges, switches, crossings, culverts, drains, fences, and of everything pertaining to the safety of the road; under them are the section men, having care of 6 to 8 miles of road, each gang.

The *Superintendent of Machinery* should have charge of the repairs and operating of all the rolling stock and fixed machinery, of shops, engine houses, turntables, tanks, &c.; and under him, and subject to his control, should be placed the machinists, blacksmiths, car repairers, engine drivers, firemen, &c.

The Station Agents should have the charge and supervision of all persons employed about the stations in the traffic department, and see to proper accommodation of passengers, and to the receiving and delivering of all goods. They should be held personally responsible for all money received, and charges due on freight, storage, &c. The trains and the persons connected therewith, while at the stations, should be under their control.

The Conductors collect the passenger tickets and way fare, and should have entire charge and control, and be held responsible for, the movements of the trains, and all persons employed on them while on the road.

The Storekeeper should have charge of all materials and supplies, iron, steel, brass, copper, oil, tallow, cotton, waste, paints, glass lamps, signals, tools, &c., charging each individual and department with the quantity and cost of the articles furnished.

The Fuel Agent should make contracts for all the fuel required under proper specifications, and attend to its inspection and measurement, and delivery at the proper places, keeping an account of the quantity supplied and used. Other duties may also be assigned him in connection with land damages, crossings, and fencing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES LAURIE

The hon. Charles Tupper.

(COPY.)

Halifax, December 5, 1859.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8th ultimo, inclosing copy of Mr. Laurie's communication to the Government upon the future organization of the Railway department, in order that the views of the Railway Board may be obtained in reference thereto.

In answer, I beg to mention that the Commissioners have carefully perused this communication, and would state that many of the remarks contained in it have reference to matters which took place before the organization of the present Board, and with which the Board have had nothing to do.

Since the members of the present Board came into office, they have been desirous of expediting the works in every way possible; and though their views may in some instances

instances not have accorded with those of the Chief Engineer, they have always endeavored to render him every assistance in their power.

With reference to the future, the views of the Board accord in many instances with those of Mr. Laurie, with the exception, however, that they consider the Board should have a general supervision of every department of the railway, and should require the Superintendent of Works, as well as the other officers, to make a semi-weekly report of the operations of the road, and what may be required to be done, in order that a careful deliberation should take place before any operation of importance is undertaken.

With reference to the latter portion of your letter, I beg to hand herewith a detailed statement of all the persons now employed in connexion with the Railway, embracing names, offices, and salaries.

The employees mentioned contain the permanent Staff which has been reduced to the lowest scale on which it is considered that at this season of the year the road can be managed with safety.

The Board have now dismissed all the laborers, &c., retaining those whose names and salaries are now given.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

JAMES McNAB.

To the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Abstract of proposed yearly salaries and wages for working and upholding the Railroad from and after the 15th January, 1860, as per statement annexed.

Halifax office,	£1835	0	0
Way and work department, keeping road in repair,	8145	16	6
Locomotive and Car department,	5858	5	10
Traffic department,	5388	0	7
	£21227	2	11

Railway Office, 31st December, 1859.

HALIFAX OFFICE.

Commissioners salary,	£1100	0	0
John Morrow, Clerk,	300	0	0
Thos. Foot, “	150	0	0
W. U. Jones, “	120	0	0
Office rent,	100	0	0
William Buckley, Office Keeper,	65	0	0

31st Decr., 1859.

£1835 0 0

WAY AND WORK DEPARTMENT.

Return of men employed in repair of permanent way, from 1st December, 1859.

RICHMOND TO TRURO ROAD, 31½ MILES.

Name and Occupation.	Rate per day.	Per annum.
Abm. Feetham, Road master,	12s 6d	£195 12 6
John Hewlett, Assistant,	7 6	117 7 6
Wm. Fitzpatrick, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
George Wayle, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Owen King, “	4 6	70 8 6
John Sharp, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
John Clarke, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Henry Hughes, “	4 6	70 8 6
John Smith, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Robert Mingo, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Joseph Hefler, “	4 6	70 8 6
Thomas Rider, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
William Hillier, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
James Ennis, Fireman,	6 3	97 16 3
Rd. Murphy, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Daniel Grawley, “	4 6	70 8 6
Thomas Neville, “	4 6	70 8 6
John Lindsay, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Michl. Keough, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Michl. Jones, “	4 6	70 8 6
Robert Perry, “	4 6	70 8 6
Thomas Coisen, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
John Kelly, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
John O'Brien, “	4 6	70 8 6
Barney Dean, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Michl. Ryan, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6

B.

B. Kennedy, Repairer,	4s 6d	£70 8 6
Owen Kilday, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
E. McCarty, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
John Stewart, “	4 6	70 8 6
—————, “	4 6	70 8 6
James Kennedy, “	4 6	70 8 6
William Kelly, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
		2,840 9 6

TRURO ROAD TO TRURO, 29½ MILES.

Wm. Mickle, Road master	12 6	195 12 6
John Lowe, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
M. Cavanagh, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
M. Moriarty, “	4 6	70 8 6
John Ross, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
James Kavanagh, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Wm. McCormick, “	4 6	70 8 6
—————, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Thomas Cooper, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
George Ferguson, “	4 6	70 8 6
Joseph Robinson, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
George Lowther, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Joseph Mott, “	4 6	70 8 6
Joseph Ward, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Daniel Linds, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
—————, “	4 6	70 8 6
Wm. Warner, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Alex. McDonald, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
F. Ormisten, “	4 6	70 8 6
T. Adams, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Wm. McGrigor, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Bd. Scott, “	4 6	70 8 6
C. McDonald, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Charles Smith, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Charles Hall, “	4 6	70 8 6
John Davis, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
W. B. McKay, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
James Dickson, “	4 6	70 8 6
James McLellan, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
—————, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Caleb Dodd, “	4 6	70 8 6
		£5,422 14 6

WINDSOR JUNCTION TO WINDSOR,—31¼ MILES.

Wm. Yould, Road master,	12 6	195 12 6
E. Stone, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Jas. McKenzie, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Edw. Daley, “	4 6	70 8 6
Charles Roe, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Jos. Lonsay, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
John Welsh, “	4 6	70 8 6
		John

John Bonnett, Repairer,	4s 6d	£70 8 6
George Gills, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Pat. Ash, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
“	4 6	70 8 6
John King, Foreman,	5 3	97 16 3
Wm. Winnen, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
John Murphy, “	4 6	70 8 6
John Steers, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Pat. Smith, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Pat. Feddy, “	4 6	70 8 6
James Stew, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Con. Madden, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
E. Cumming, “	4 6	70 8 6
E. Honen, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
James McCormick, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
D. McLachlan, “	4 6	70 8 6
Hugh Hopkins, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Solomon Etchels, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
John McLellan, “	4 6	70 8 6
Wm. McKenzie, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Michl. Daley, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
Pat. Cronin, “	4 6	70 8 6
Edw. Elms, Foreman,	6 3	97 16 3
Wm. King, Repairer,	4 6	70 8 6
John Stockall, “	4 6	70 8 6
Chas. Hall, “	4 6	70 8 6

£2,723 2 0

SUMMARY.

Main Line	£5422 14 6
Windsor Branch,	2723 2 0
	<hr/>
	£8,145 16 6

LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR DEPARTMENT.

Name and Capacity.	Rate per pay.	Per annum.	Total.
Alexander Moir, Superintendent,		320 0 0	
R. P. Nugent, Clerk,		100 0 0	
		<hr/>	£420 0 0
George Cleland, Engine driver,	10s 0d	156 10 0	
J. McLellan, do.	10 0	156 10 0	
George Malcom, do.	10 0	156 10 0	
Alex. Cameron, do.	10 0	156 10 0	
Samuel Cameron, do.	10 0	156 10 0	
Wm. Stevens, do.	10 0	156 10 0	
		<hr/>	939 0 0
William Hunt, Fireman,	5 6	86 1 6	
Benj. Goodman, do.	5 6	86 1 6	
John McCarron, do.	5 0	78 5 0	
Wm. Hearn, do.	5 0	78 5 0	
Thos. Kilday, do.	5 0	78 5 0	
E. Piero, do.	5 0	78 5 0	
M. Tobin, do.	5 0	78 5 0	
D. Stevens, do.	4 0	62 12 0	
		<hr/>	626 0 0

M. Phalen, Cleaner,	(365 days)	5s 0d	£91	5	0		
M. McGrath, do.		5 0	78	5	0		
J. McGleeson, do.		5 0	78	5	0		
John Cox, do.		5 0	78	5	0		
						£326	0 0
<i>Machinists.</i>							
Wm. Johnston, Foreman, (Windsor,)		12 6	195	12	6		
S. E. Clarke, do. (Truro,)		10 0	156	10	0		
William Davis, Machinist,		10 0	156	10	0		
James Bowen, do.		10 0	156	10	0		
Saml. Swindles, do.		10 0	156	10	0		
Robt. Thompson, do.		9 0	140	17	0		
Wm. Appleton, do.		7 6	117	7	6		
Hy. Appleton, do.		7 6	117	7	6		
Jno. Smedley, do.		8 9	136	18	9		
Thos. Walsh, (boy) do.		3 0	46	19	0		
Saml. Smedley, do.		7 6	117	7	6		
Wm. Moir, (boy) do.		2 6	39	2	6		
W. Barry, " do.		2 0	31	6	0		
F. Tierney, " do.		1 6	23	9	6		
A. Kelly, " do.		1 3	19	11	3		
N. Alexander, " do.		1 3	19	11	3		
J. O'Donell, " do.		2 0	31	6	0		
						1662	16 3
<i>Blacksmiths.</i>							
William Malcom, Smith,		7 6	117	7	6		
John Huishman, do.		7 0	109	11	0		
J. Malcom, do.		6 0	93	18	0		
Thomas Baul, Striker,		5 0	78	5	0		
Edward Tobin, do.		4 6	70	8	6		
						469	10 0
<i>Carpenters.</i>							
John Ward, Car Inspector,		10 0	156	10	0		
Edward Shaffer, Carpenter,		7 0	109	11	0		
James Harn, do.		6 0	93	18	0		
Wm. Foster, do.		6 4	99	2	4		
H. Murray, do.		7 0	109	11	0		
F. Ward, (boy,) do.		2 0	31	6	0		
						599	18 4
J. Courich, Car cleaner and oiler,		5 0				78	5 0
R. Wallace, Labourer,		4 0	62	12	0		
J. McCarron, do.		2 6	39	2	6		
Isaac Blair, do.		5 0	78	5	0		
J. Godfrey, do.		5 0	78	5	0		
						258	4 6
John Kilday, in charge engine at night, (Richmond,)		6 3				97	16 3
A. Hern, Night Watch, 313 nights at		3 9	58	13	9		
52 do. at		5 0	13	0	0		
						71	13 9
Wm. Boyd, Stationary engine driver,		6 3				97	16 3
M. Diggins, Store-keeper,		8 0				125	4 0
James Keys, Time-keeper,		5 6				86	1 6
						£5858	5 10
							Traffic

<i>Still Water—</i>			
Pat. McCarty, Tankman,	5s 0d	£78 5 0	£78 5 0
<i>Newport—</i>			
Jas. Chandley, Station Master,		100 0 0	
Do. for portorage,		50 0 0	
<i>Sharp's—</i>			
Coon, Tankman,	2 6	39 2 6	150 0 0 39 2 6
<i>Windsor—</i>			
C. E. Harding, Station Master,		150 0 0	
Ed. Davidson, Freight porter,	6 3	97 16 3	
P. Hemsworth, Night watch,	5 0	91 5 0	
J. Finlay, Sunday watch,	5 0	13 0 0	
			352 1 3
	Total Windsor Branch,		£895 10 0
<i>Main Line—</i>			
James Hunt, Conductor,	10 0	156 10 0	
Peter McCarron, Breakman,	6 3	97 16 3	
A. R. Adams, Conductor,	10 0	156 10 0	
D. Duncan, Breakman,	5 0	78 5 0	
R. Duncan, Breakman,	5 0	78 5 0	
			567 6 3
<i>Windsor Branch—</i>			
Jno. Murray, Conductor,	10 0	156 10 0	
M. McDonald, Breakman,	5 6	86 1 6	
D. McKachren, Breakman,	5 0	78 5 0	
E. Louasby, Conductor,	10 0	156 10 0	
Wm. Garland, Breakman,	5 0	78 5 0	
J. McEvoy, Breakman,	5 0	78 5 0	
			633 16 6
			£1201 2 9

SUMMARY.

Traffic Department, Main Line,	£3174 0 4	
“ Windsor Branch,	895 10 0	
		£4069 10 4
Conductors and Breakmen,		1201 2 9
		5270 13 11
<i>Richmond—</i>		117 7 6
Jas. Furguson, Conductor and Policeman, 7s. 6d. per day,		
	Total,	£5388 0 7

31st December, 1859.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT.

Railway Office, Halifax, 15th March, 1860.

SIR,—

Reference to the Report of the late Commissioners of Railways in this Province for the year 1859, shows that the current expenses of the department under their management have not only absorbed the entire earnings of the year, but made it necessary to supply the deficit from the general revenues of the province. Under the circumstances I feel that it has become necessary to introduce a thorough and rigid system of economy into the whole department.

I have the honor, therefore, now to report for his Excellency's information in a tabular form, a return showing the current expenses of the department as they were when I assumed office, and a reduced scale which I propose to bring into operation at the close of the current quarter, say on the first of April next.

I submit also the printed copy of a "circular" which I propose to furnish forthwith to each person whose wages or salary is to be effected, in order that they may not be taken by surprise, and may be furnished with a reasonable notice in case they prefer employment elsewhere.

The work of construction having to a large extent ceased, and the traffic department being pretty thoroughly organized, I have to remark for the information of his Excellency, that I have no further occasion for Mr. Mosse's services as Chief Engineer or otherwise. A practical and skilled operative who has been accustomed to discharging the duties of out-door superintendent or general manager, is the only person of that kind necessary to be employed and his principle duties are, to be upon the road, to travel the lines continually, directing his attention to repairs and upholdence and exercising a vigilant supervision over the works and especially over drains, culverts and bridges. The thawing of earth-works and the tendency of some cuttings to slide, has compelled me to employ such an officer, and I have already experienced the benefit of his suggestions, especially as it concerns that economy and safety so desirable to be studied at this conjuncture.

As Mr. Mosse holds his appointment under his Excellency, and not from the department, I beg leave respectfully to suggest that he receive notice that his services will not be required after the 1st day of April ensuing.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will perceive from the accompanying papers that the contemplated reduction if carried into effect, will produce a saving of about £4000 annually, and I am not without hopes that by arrangements in prospect with regard to upholdence by tender and contract, other considerable savings may yet be effected.

The revenue of the road, I am happy to add, continues steadily to increase, as is shown by the tables published in the Royal Gazette, and I am in communication with parties who have in contemplation to engage in enterprises I am anxious to encourage, which tend to develop the resources of the country, and justify me in anticipating a still further and considerable increase of revenue. I do not desire, therefore, to conceal the fact that I am exceedingly anxious to diminish the cost of working the road, to the very lowest point consistent with efficiency and safety.

I have, &c., &c., &c..

(Signed.)

J. McCULLY.

Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary.

REVISED SCALE OF WAGES AND SALARIES WITH PROPOSED REDUCTIONS AFTER 1ST APRIL, 1860.

PLACE.	NAME.	CAPACITY.	Present rate pr. day.		Reduced rate pr. day.		Present rate per annum.		Reduced rate per annum.		SAVING.		
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
HALIFAX OFFICE.													
	Commissioner,						100	0	0	700	0	400	0
	J. Morrow,	Accountant,					300	0	0	300	0	0	0
	Thomas Foot,	1st. Clerk,					1150	0	0	150	0	0	0
	W. U. Jones,	2nd. do.					120	0	0			120	0
	Office Rent,						100	0	0	100	0	0	0
	Wm. Buckley,	Messenger & office keeper					65	0	0	50	0	15	0
							1835	0	0	1300	0	535	0

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

PLACE.	NAME.	CAPACITY.	Present rate pr. day.		Reduced rate pr. day.		Present rate per annum.		Reduced rate per annum.		SAVING.			
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Richmond,	J. R. Mosse,	Chief Engineer,					500	0	0	150	0	500	0	
	Geo. Taylor,	Accountant,					175	0	0	137	10	25	0	
	John Adams,	Assistant Engineer,					156	10	0	100	0	19	0	
	A. Bushy,	Ticket Agent,					100	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	James Alexander,	Freight do.					156	10	0	137	10	19	0	
	Jeffry Foot,	Assist. do.					80	0	0	80	0	0	0	
	John McKachran,	Car shifter,		6	0	5	0	93	18	0	78	5	15	13
	N. McKinnon,	Lug. Porter & Sun. watch					91	5	0	78	5	13	0	
	J. McGrath,	Switchman,		5	0	4	6	78	5	0	70	8	7	16
	James Devine,	Freight Porter,		5	0	4	6	78	5	0	70	8	7	16
	James Phalen,	do		5	0	4	6	78	5	0	70	8	7	16
	Pat. Howard,	do		5	0	4	6	78	5	0	70	8	7	16
	John Gannon,	Night Watch,		4	2			76	0	10	50	0	26	10

PLACE.	NAME.	CAPACITY.	Present rate pr. day.		Reduced rate pr. day.		Present rate per annum.		Reduced rate per annum.		SAVING.		
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Bedford. Windsor Junction.	Thomas O'Connor,	Station Master,	6	3			110	0	0	60	0	50	0
	A. Kennedy,	Tankman,					176	1	3	100	0	76	1
	A. Curran,	Switchman,	5	0			100	0	0	50	0	50	0
	Thomas Gual,	Station Master,					178	5	0	100	0	78	5
	E. C. Cleary,	Station Master,					12	0	0	12	0	0	0
	J. Ferguson,	Tankman,					146	19	0	50	0	96	19
	T. H. Gibbs,	Signal Boy,					100	0	0	50	0	50	0
	H. Blades,	Station Master,					78	5	0	40	0	38	5
	M. H. Ambrose,	Porter,					100	0	0	50	0	50	0
	Thomas Carver,	Station Master,					150	0	0	100	0	50	0
	H. McCallum,	Station master,					97	16	3	78	5	19	11
	George Boggs,	Station master,			5	0	91	5	0	50	0	41	5
	John Ryan,	Freight Porter,					13	0	0	70	8	13	0
	John Vance,	Night watch,					78	5	0	28	5	7	16
M. Dowell,	Sunday do.					78	5	0	28	5	50	0	
D. McKay,	Tankman,			4	6	78	5	0	70	8	7	16	
G. Butler,	Porter,					197	16	3	60	0	137	16	
C. H. Hamilton,	Station Master,					78	5	0	50	0	28	5	
Hallisey,	Tankman					150	0	9	75	0	75	0	
P. McCarthy,	Tankman,					39	2	6	100	0	39	2	
J. Chandler,	Station Master,					150	0	0	100	0	50	0	
and Portevage,						97	16	3	78	5	19	11	
Coon,	Tankman,					91	5	0	50	0	41	5	
C. Harding,	Station Master,					13	0	0	117	7	13	0	
Davidson,	Freight Porter,			5	0	156	10	0	78	5	39	2	
P. Hemsworth,	Night watch,					86	1	6	78	5	7	16	
J. Findlay,	Sunday do.			7	6	78	5	0	117	7	78	5	
J. Murray,	Conductor, W. B.					156	10	0	117	7	39	2	
M. McDonald,	Brakeman,			5	0	78	5	0	78	5	7	16	
D. McKachran,	do.					156	10	0	117	7	78	5	
E. Louasby,	Conductor,			7	6	78	5	0	117	7	39	2	
W. Garland,	Brakeman,					78	5	0	78	5	78	5	
J. McEvoy,	do.					78	5	0	78	5	78	5	

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT—continued.

PLACE.	NAME.	CAPACITY.	Present rate pr. day.		Reduced rate pr. day.		Present rate per annum.		Reduced rate per annum.		SAVING.		
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Windsor—Continued.	J. Ferguson,	Conductor, M. L.	7	6	117	7	6	117	7	6	117	7	
	P. McCarron,	Brakeman,	6	3	5	0	97	16	3	78	5	0	
	A. R. Adams,	Conductor,	10	0	7	6	156	10	0	117	7	6	
	D. Duncan,	Brakeman,	5	0	4	6	78	5	0	78	5	0	
	R. Duncan,	do.	5	0	4	6	78	5	0	70	8	6	
	W. Marshall,*	Road Insp. v. Mr. Mosse,	10	0	10	0	156	10	0	156	10	0	
	S. Creed,	Wood and fence inspector,	10	0	10	0	156	10	0	156	10	0	
			5388 0		73511 6		02033 4		7		156 10 0		
			Deduct for William Marshall,									£1876 14 7	

*Appointed March, 1860, by present Chairman.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR DEPARTMENT.

Richmond.	A. Moir,	Superintendent,	10	0	0	0	320	0	0	320	0	0	
	Geo. Cleland,	Clerk,	10	0	0	0	100	0	0	120	0	0	
	J. McLellan,	Engine driver,	10	0	0	0	156	10	0	156	10	0	
	A. Cameron,	do.	10	0	0	0	156	10	0	156	10	0	
	S. Cameron,	do.	10	0	0	0	156	10	0	155	10	0	
	W. Stevens,	do.	10	0	0	0	156	10	0	156	10	0	
	Geo. Malcolm,	do.	10	0	0	0	156	10	0	156	10	0	
	W. Hunt,	Fireman,	5	6	5	0	86	1	6	78	5	0	
	B. Goodman,	do.	5	6	6	0	85	1	6	78	5	0	
	Jno. McCarron,	do.	5	0	0	0	78	5	0	78	5	0	
	Wm. Hearn,	do.	5	0	0	0	78	5	0	78	5	0	
	J. Kilday,	do.	5	0	0	0	78	5	0	78	5	0	
			5388 0		73511 6		02033 4		7		156 10 0		
			Deduct for William Marshall,									£1876 14 7	

Emb. Piero,	do.	5	0	0	0	78	5	0	78	5	0	4	11	3	6
M. Tobin,	do.	5	0	0	0	78	5	0	78	5	0	7	16	6	6
D. Stevens,	do.	4	0	0	0	62	12	0	62	12	0	7	16	6	6
M. Phalen,	Cleaner, (365 days)	5	0	0	0	91	5	0	86	13	9	7	16	6	6
M. McGrath,	do.	5	0	0	0	78	5	0	70	8	6	7	16	6	6
Jno. McGrawson,	do.	5	0	0	0	78	5	0	70	8	6	7	16	6	6
Jno. Cox,	do.	5	0	0	0	78	5	0	70	8	6	7	16	6	6
Wm. Davis (half-time),	Machinist,	10	0	0	0	156	10	0	125	4	0	78	5	0	0
J. Bowen,	do.	10	0	0	0	156	10	0	125	4	0	31	6	0	0
F. Creamer (in place of Swindle),	do.	10	0	0	0	156	10	0	109	11	0	46	19	0	0
Robert Thompson,	do.	9	0	0	0	140	7	0	117	17	6	22	9	6	6
W. Appleton,	do.	7	6	7	0	117	7	6	109	11	0	7	16	6	6
H. Appleton (half-time),	do.	7	6	7	0	117	7	6	58	13	9	58	13	9	5
J. Smedley,	ditto,	8	9	9	0	136	18	9	68	9	4	68	9	5	6
S. Smedley,	do.	7	6	7	0	117	7	6	109	11	0	7	16	6	6
Thos. Walsh, (boy)	do.	3	0	0	0	46	19	0	46	19	0	46	19	0	0
Wm. Moir,	do.	2	2	6	0	39	2	6	39	2	6	39	2	6	0
Wm. Barry,	do.	2	2	6	0	31	6	0	31	6	0	31	6	0	0
F. Tierney,	do.	1	6	6	0	23	9	6	23	9	6	23	9	6	0
A. Kelly,	do.					19	11	3							
M. Alexander,	do.					19	11	3							
John O'Donnell,	do.					31	6	0							
W. Malcolm,	Blacksmith,	7	6	6	0	117	7	6	117	7	6	117	7	6	0
John Huishman,	do.	7	0	0	0	109	11	0	97	16	8	11	14	9	0
James Malcolm,	do.	6	0	0	0	93	18	0	93	18	0	93	18	0	0
T. Ravel,	Striker,	5	0	0	0	78	5	0	70	8	6	7	16	6	6
E. Tobin,	do.	4	0	0	0	70	8	6	70	8	6	70	8	6	6
John Ward,	Carpenter,	10	0	0	0	156	10	0	136	18	9	19	11	3	9
E. Schaffer,	do.	7	0	0	0	109	11	0	97	16	8	11	14	9	0
James Ham,	do.	6	0	0	0	93	18	0	93	18	0	93	18	0	0
W. Foster,	do.	6	4	4	0	99	2	4	99	2	4	99	2	4	0
H. Murray,	do.	7	0	0	0	109	11	0	109	11	0	109	11	0	0
F. Ward,	do.	2	0	0	0	31	6	0	31	6	0	31	6	0	0

LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

PLACE.	NAME.	CAPACITY.	Present Redn'd rate pr. rate per day.		Present rate per annum. £ s. d.	Reduced rate per annum. £ s. d.	SAVING. £ s. d.
			s. d.	s. d.			
Richmond.— <i>Continued.</i>	J. Cormick,	Cleaner,	5	0	78 5 0	70 8 6	7 16 6
	R. Wallace,	Labourer,	4	0	62 12 0		62 12 0
	J. McCarron,	Boy Laborer,	2	6	39 2 6	39 2 6	
	Isaac Blair,	Laborer,	5	0	78 5 0	70 8 6	7 16 6
	Jas. Godfrey,		5	0	78 5 0	70 8 6	7 16 6
	J. Kilday,	Spare Engine Driver,	6	3	97 16 3	97 16 3	
	A. Hearn,	Watchman,			58 13 9		58 13 9
	Wm. Boyd,	Driver in Engine Shop,	6	3	97 16 3	97 16 3	
	M. Diggins,		8	0	125 0 0		125 0 0
	J. Keys,	Storekeeper,	5	6	86 1 6	86 1 6	
	W. Johnston,	Machinist,	12	6	195 12 6	156 10 0	39 2 6
	S. E. Clarke,	do.	10	0	156 10 0	156 10 0	156 10 0
	Windsor.				5844 11 10	4539 9 1	1325 2 9
Truro.						20 0 0	
Deduct for Superintendent's Clerk.							
							£1305 2 9
REPAIRS OF PERMANENT WAY.							
Truro Road to Truro, Halifax to Truro Road, Windsor Junc. to Windsor,	Wm. Faulkner,*	Road master,	12	6	11 3	176 1 3	19 11 3
	A. Feetham,	Road master,	12	6	10 0	156 10 0	39 2 6
	Wm. Yould,	Road master,	12	6	10 0	156 10 0	39 2 6
	John Hamilton,	Assistant do.	7	6	6 3	97 16 3	19 11 3
	30 Surface Foremen,		6	3	5 6	2582 5 0	352 2 6
				3638 12 6	3169 2 6	469 10 0	

* Received 18s. 6d. under No. 1000; appointed vice Meikle.

SUMMARY.

	Present rate per annum.	Reduced rate per annum.	SAVING.
Halifax Office,	£1835 0 0	1300 0 0	535 0 0
Traffic Department,	5388 0 7	3511 6 0	1876 14 7
Locomotive and Car Department,	5844 11 10	4539 9 1	1305 2 9
Repairs of Permanent Way,	3638 12 6	3169 2 6	469 10 0
	£16706 4 11	12519 17 7	£4186 7 4

Railway office, 15th March, 1860.

J. McCULLY.

(CIRCULAR.)

Railway Office, Halifax, 15th March, 1860.

SIR,—

The report of the late Commissioners of Railways of this province, for the year ending 31st December, 1859, shews that the expenses of the working department have not only exhausted all the earnings of the road for the year, but have made it necessary to appropriate a large amount of the general revenues of the province to defray these surplus expenses.

It has therefore become absolutely necessary to introduce a rigid system of economy into this department of the public service. On and after the first day of April—which commences the second quarter of the current year—your wages will be reduced and your future pay will be at the rate of

Your obedient servant,

To Mr.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 20th March, 1860.

SIR,—

Having laid your Report of the 15th instant before the Lieutenant Governor, I am commanded to convey to you his Excellency's instructions to reduce in any mode that may appear to you judicious, the cost of working the provincial railways.

His Excellency has no desire to trammel you by the expression of any opinion either as to the number of persons to be employed, or as to the amount of remuneration they are to receive, provided always that the efficiency of the public service is not impaired, and that sufficient force is employed to ensure the preservation and due maintenance of the works entrusted to your charge, and the safe and expeditious transmission of passengers and property.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Hon. J. McCully, Chairman Railway Board.

RAILWAY ARREARAGES.

Railway Office, Halifax, 1st March, 1860.

SIR,—

I received last evening two sets of weekly returns 21st and 28th January, of traffic and earnings upon Railway with an account current.

I observe by the return of the former of these weeks that there was a balance of arrearages unpaid of that date amounting to \$1390 77, and of the latter a reduced balance of \$1237 53.

Some portions of this amount appears to be in the hands of parties no longer in the employ of the department. I consider this a very objectionable state for the accounts of a public department to be in, and I have, since these facts have come to my knowledge, therefore at this the earliest moment, to call your attention to this matter, with a view of your having this balance collected and paid over without delay.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. McCULLY, Chairman.

To J. R. Mosse, Esq.

Railway Office, Halifax, 17th March, 1860.

SIR,—

On taking charge of the Railway office, I found by the account current with the traffic department that considerable arrears had been permitted to be incurred. I immediately called Mr. Mosse's attention to this matter as head of that department. I enclose his reply.

There are two sums—one of \$80 07 in arrears by a Mr. Coghill, a second sum of \$100 64 in arrears by a Mr. Cutlip.

The explanation as regards the remainder of the charges I consider as reasonable. As there is no direct legislation upon this subject, and these two sums, amounting to \$187.71, are, I conceive, hopelessly lost, I shall be glad to have the directions of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor as to the most effective means of preventing a similar occurrence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. McCULLY.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary

(copy.)

Hon. J. McCULLY,—

SIR,—

In reply to your communication of 1st inst., relative to a balance of \$1237 53c. due on 28th January by station agents on their freight accounts, I beg to observe:—

1st. That the balances at way stations chiefly arise from charges due on goods, which at that time are still in the railway stations. Each agent is charged with all freight sent to him during the week, and he must either pay for freight then undelivered out of his own funds, or show a balance of arrears, as at present.

The only large balance of freight arrears is at Richmond, where on 2nd March it amounted to \$533.

The colonial express company, who pay monthly, owe \$204; Mr. Wm. Lawson, who pays monthly, owes \$106; and parties perfectly solvent, who send freight, more or less, weekly, owe \$150. The balance consists of small accounts due. Every effort

effort is made to enforce cash payments; but the distance of this station from the town renders it very inconvenient to the public, as well as to the railway, to detain lumber, hay, &c., sent to responsible parties, who may not be here to pay for them at the time.

2nd. On 7th January last, Mr. Coghill wrote me that he had dropped his purse, and lost £41 15s. I reported this to Mr. McNab, and Mr. Coghill saw the Chairman on the subject. Mr. Coghill's salary for the month of January having been placed to his credit, the balance due by him to this office now amounts to \$105 14. In answer to my application requesting payment, Mr. Coghill writes me that he "has not a sixpence that he can call his own." Copies of correspondence are hereto attached.

3rd. The balances due by Mr. Cutlip, late station master at the junction, have been frequently reported by me to the Board, as you may see by referring to my letters to the Chairman, dated 23rd and 24th November, 1859, and 14th January last. Mr. Cutlip's debt to this office is \$80 07. A copy of his last note in answer to my application for payment of his returns is attached.

4th. The balance of \$106 53, lately due by Mr. Geldert, has now been paid.

5th. I have several times applied to the Commissariat for the balance due by them, but the number of vouchers required in that department renders it very troublesome to get payment. It would be far more convenient to the railway if they paid each time in cash.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. R. MOSSE.

(COPY.)

Richmond, 7th January, 1860.

J. R. MOSSE, Esq.

SIR,—

In coming from the house this morning, I dropped my portmonie, containing sixty-two pounds (£62), and afterwards recovered it, with only twenty pounds five shillings (£20 5s.) How it came to be on the track in the place where it was, I cannot find out at present, but I think I shall get a clue to it very soon. Lost, £41 15s.

(Signed)

WM. COGHILL.

Richmond, 1st March, 1860.

To Mr. COGHILL.

SIR,—

Referring to your note to me of 7th January, and my letter to you of 18th February, the Chairman has called my attention to the balances due by present and late station agents, and directed me to have them collected and paid over without delay. You will therefore please remit at once the balance still due by you to this office, which amounts to one hundred and five dollars and fourteen cents (\$105 14).

(Signed)

J. R. MOSSE.

Richmond, March 2nd, 1860.

To Mr. MOSSE.

SIR,—

I received your note this morning, with reference to paying in the amount of money short. I am sorry to say it is not in my power to remit the sum named.

If I had been kept employed, I should have had a chance of making good the amount. As it is, I have not a sixpence to call my own. Should you give me employment, I will try and make the amount good.

(Signed)

WM. COGHILL.

Railway

[Extract.]

Windsor Junction, 13th January, 1860.

To Mr. Mosse.

Dear Sir,—

In answer to your note of the 12th inst. in reference to my *cash*,—I expected to have remitted ere this, but will settle the amount of my returns for last and this week on Monday, with satisfaction to both you and I.

(Signed)

W. D. CUTLIP.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, March 20, 1860.

SIR,—

Having laid your letter of the 17th inst. before the Lieutenant Governor, I am commanded to convey to you his Excellency's instructions to exercise your discretion for the recovery of the balance due to the Railway office, and to take care that in future sufficient bonds be taken from all persons through whose hands the public money passes in your department, to cover any defalcations that may occur.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Hon. J. McCULLY, Chairman Railway.

PUBLICATION OF RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

(Extract.)

At a Council held at Government House on the 14th day of January, 1860,

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &c., &c., &c.

It is ordered that a statement of the receipts and expenses of the provincial railway be published once a fortnight, in the Royal Gazette, for general information, and that the necessary directions herein be given by the Provincial Secretary.

A true extract from the minutes.

WM. H. KEATING, Deputy C. C.

March 14, 1860.

(copy.)

Provincial Secretary's Office, January 19th, 1860.

SIR,—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication, once a fortnight, in the Royal Gazette, of a statement of the receipts and expenses of the provincial railway; and I have the honor to request that you will cause such a statement to be made and published accordingly for general information, commencing from the first January instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

CHARLES TUPPER.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Chairman Railway Board.

Railway

Railway Office, Halifax, 31st March, 1860.

SIR,—

In reply to your enquiry respecting the Order of Council said to have issued to this department to publish fortnightly returns, I can only say if such an order had been transmitted to this department, it had never been obeyed, and I had never had it brought under my notice, nor did I know of its existence, when I decided to publish these accounts monthly.

Your obedient servant,

J. McCULLY.

Hon. Wm. Young.

Railway Office, Halifax, 31st March 1860.

SIR,—

I have had under consideration the copy or draft of a resolution laid upon the tables of the Assembly, requiring “the expenditures upon the railway to be published monthly, in addition to the receipts, under the heading of—

“Traffic Department.

“Locomotive ditto.

“Repairs of Road or upholdence.

“Amount of Bills and other items not included in the above.”

These returns I consider it would be quite impracticable to prepare with any other than approximate accuracy, and even that would require the appointment of an additional clerk, whose time would be devoted solely to their preparation. The department has necessarily current accounts with a considerable number of tradesmen, merchants abroad and at home, artizans and others, not to speak of contracts, outstanding for repairs, new sidings, road crossings, fuel and other services and requirements which cannot be got in monthly.

I regret to be obliged to say that almost daily I am receiving bills and documents for expenditures for the year 1859, which had never previously been rendered, or if rendered had not been paid, and I am utterly at a loss now to comprehend how the former Board ascertained and reported other than as approximately the expenses of working the road for the year ending on the 31st day of December last. Certain it is that considerable sums of money chargeable to 1859, are being paid in 1860. So much so that I have found it necessary to issue instructions to open a new account for that purpose, and to group this class of expenditure under an appropriate heading and thereby prevent it being a debit eventually against the current instead of the last year's earnings. Anxious to remedy any repetition of such an inconvenience, I have advertised for all accounts out-standing up to 31st March, 1860. I propose to make a stop there and keep the accounts for the next three quarters distinguishable from those of the first quarter. But even this is only accomplished with great trouble and difficulty.

I mention this fact to show the impracticability of controlling the accounts of the department so as to present the expenditures with any reliable accuracy, so frequently as once a month.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McCULLY.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary.

Dismissal

DISMISSAL OF MR. MOSSE.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, March 22, 1860.

SIR,—

The Hon. Mr. McCully having reported to the Government that your services are no longer required by the Department committed to his charge, I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you that your appointments are to be considered as revoked after the 31st. March ensuing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

J. R. MOSSE, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Richmond, 23rd March, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd instant, informing me that in consequence of the Hon. Mr. McCully having reported that my "services are no longer required in the Department committed to his charge," you are commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint me that my "appointments are to be considered as revoked after 31st March, instant."

Your communication has created no surprise, Mr. McCully having for the last month practically ignored my position, and taken the working of the Railway out of my hands.

First,—By dismissing competent and trustworthy officials without my knowledge.

Secondly,—By sending, unknown to me, instructions to other officers and subordinates, as for instance on 17th March, when, without notifying me, Mr. McCully ordered out the spare engine kept at Truro, contrary to printed rule No. 40, of railway regulations, which for public safety provides that "no special train or engine shall be despatched from any station without the direct authority of the Superintendent." Had business required on 17th instant (as it frequently does) a special train to be sent from Halifax to Brookfield, a serious accident might have resulted from this violation of the rule.

Thirdly,—On 6th March, and again on 19th instant, I felt it my duty to address to the Hon. Mr. McCully the letters, of which copies are enclosed. As he has not deemed it necessary either to reply to these communications, or to authorize the measures so strongly urged upon him by me, as necessary for the safety of the road, I do not consider myself responsible for any accident which may occur, and I shall be happy if it may meet His Excellency's approval, to be relieved at an earlier day than that named from duties for the efficient performance of which I am apparently responsible to the public, while the power of effectually exercising them has been taken from me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. MOSSE.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

Richmond, 6th March, 1860.

HON. J. McCULLY,

SIR,—

Having inspected portions of the Main Line and Windsor Branch, on Saturday 3rd. inst., I beg to report that the slopes of most of the clay cuttings have run so as to fill up the ditches, the slurry reaching close to the rails in some cases, and over the rails in others. The worst are cuttings at Bedford, Barney's brook, and two between the Junction and Beaverbank.

The water which, on Saturday, was running over the tops of the sleepers through these last cuttings, renders the track variable and unsafe. I therefore recommend that an engine and

and cars, with a small gang of men, be at once placed at the disposal of each Roadmaster, to remove the slurry and drain the road bed. A week's work will probably be sufficient for the present, suitable days being chosen when the clay will work to advantage.

The frost has also caused the slopes of embankments on the Windsor Branch to run so much, that many of them are not wider than the sleepers on top, and on two embankments near Beaverbank, the earth having fallen away vertically, the sleepers have not now the requisite support.

The rocks collected for widening embankments through Mount Uniacke lakes, have been all put in; but as these embankments are still narrow and subsiding, it is desirable to collect one thousand cubic yards more, the cost of which, at former rate of two shillings per cubic yard, will amount to four hundred dollars, \$400.

Much work being required, as stated in my yearly report, to bring the embankments on Windsor Branch to a safe width, I beg to solicit your early attention to this subject.

The south abutment of Jordan's Bridge, on Contract No. 3, Windsor Branch, which, for some time has been giving way—probably from the pressure of the embankment at the back, the joints have opened and the walls bulged out, continues still to get worse. I therefore recommend that it be filled round with large flat bedded rock, to be quarried from the adjacent cutting, and built up accurately with a slope of one to one.

By this means the abutment would be supported and the adjoining cutting sufficiently widened out to straighten the road and provide better drainage. The cost will probably be \$1200."

The land taken from Mr. McLatchey at the Windsor gravel pit, having been all used, I recommend that arrangements be made with him, at an early day, for the purchase of at least another acre. A good deal of ballast is still required on many portions of the Windsor Branch, and this is the only gravel pit between the Junction and Windsor.

The embankments at Barney's Brook, near Ramsay's and near Polly Bog, on Main Line, also require to be widened as soon as the weather will permit.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. R. MOSSE.

Richmond, 19th March, 1860.

HON. J. McCULLY,

SIR,—

Referring to my letter to you of 6th inst., respecting the Railway works, I feel it my duty to express again the necessity of your authorising the use of engines to remove the slurry to clear out the ditches, and to widen the embankments where required. The water now remaining in many cuttings tends to make the road *variable* and *unsafe*, very many of the embankments on the Windsor Branch are *not wide* enough to be *safe* against the effects of the frost, and the washing of a heavy warm rain at this season.

Besides the engines now at work, a locomotive and force should be employed near Beaver Bank, and one also placed at Mr. Feetham's disposal, the road masters being instructed to remove only the slips and slurry necessary to drain the road bed thoroughly, and to work on days when the clay can be taken out to advantage.

Being apprehensive that some accident will occur to the trains unless these works are remedied, the consequences of which will not rest upon me, I beg again to request your early and serious attention to the subjects contained in my letter of 6th instant.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. R. MOSSE.

Railway Office, Halifax, 26th March, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of copy of Mr. Mosse's letter, directed to you, dated 23rd instant. This paper deserves some remarks at my hands.

I am free to admit that I have not had much communication with Mr. Mosse since I took charge

charge of this department of the public service, although I am not aware of having in any way invaded the functions of the offices held by him.

Mr. Mosse complains that I have dismissed competent and trustworthy officials without his knowledge.

As head of the department, I have not considered it necessary to consult Mr. Mosse on this or like subjects. He has not named any individual improperly dismissed since I assumed office, and up to the present not having had occasion to dispense with the services of more than one or two persons out of as many hundreds employed, and he not having presumed to insinuate that where a successor was required, and there is but a single instance of that kind, that the party succeeding is not quite as capable as the individual dismissed. He has not, therefore, I apprehend, much cause for complaint, even on that ground.

As regards Mr. Mosse's statement respecting an engine ordered out at Truro, on the 17th March, it happens, I am sorry to remark, to be without any foundation in fact. I enclose herewith copy of a letter on this subject, to the superintendent of locomotives, whose peculiar duty it is to give such a notice, and to man and send out the engine: and also his reply.

One of the best proofs of Mr. Mosse's unfitness for the situation he now holds is here discovered, for had there been cause for the complaint he prefers it was his duty immediately to have brought the matter to my notice. He did not do so, however: but instead of which I find Mr. Mosse in the confidence of the leaders of the opposition, and making his charges, for the first time public, through the late Provincial Secretary, in Parliament. This does not in the least surprise me, but it argues the necessity of having, as government employees, parties who are not acting hostile to the department or the government in whose employ they are, and with whose confidence they are supposed to be entrusted.

The copy of letter to Mr. Moir, superintendent of the locomotive department, is that marked A. His reply is that marked B.

Having shown that Mr. Mosse's fidelity is not of that kind which is considered one of the first qualifications for a government employee, I am frank to admit that I have not much confidence in his judgment or capacity for the office of chief engineer, or that of superintendent of traffic. His engineering mistakes in one single instance—I refer to the case at Grand Lake—upon which the Messrs. Sutherland successfully based their application for extras—cost Nova Scotia, as is well known, a large amount of money, and not only so but it paved the way successfully for other and similar claims.

I have reason to believe from what has fallen under my own knowledge, since I recently assumed office, that much of the extravagance which has resulted in the absorption of the whole of the revenues of the road for 1859, and a large sum beyond, is owing, to some extent, to Mr. Mosse's unskilful management. As a single illustration on this head, referring to the report which accompanies his letter and bearing date the 6th March, wherein he speaks of Jordan Bridge, as follows:—"The south abutment of Jordan Bridge, on contract "No. 3, Windsor Branch, which for some time has been giving way, probably from the "pressure of the embankment at the back, the joints have opened and the walls bulged out, "continues still to get worse. I therefore recommend that it be filled round with large flat "bedded rock, to be quarried from the adjacent cutting, and built up accurately with a slope "of one to one. By this means the abutment would be supported, and the adjoining cut- "ting sufficiently widened out to straighten the road, and provide better drainage. The "cost will probably be \$1200." Permit me to say that from what I happened to know of this locality, I thought it an unskilful mode of repair, and a most extravagant estimate of expense.

I was so dissatisfied with his report, I felt it my duty, for my own satisfaction, to call in the advice and aid of a practical mechanic, an able and efficient officer who had been upon our Railway works ever since about the time of their commencement, and under whose superintendence much of the more difficult portions of the road had been constructed, and all the larger and costlier bridges erected. I now refer to Mr. William Marshall, a gentleman whose testimonials are of a very high order, and a printed copy of which accompanies this letter. I sent Mr. Marshall out, therefore, expressly to examine this bridge, and the state of cuttings and embankments, along the Windsor Branch.

His Report, dated the 14th March, recommends, as will be perceived, a far less expensive and much more efficient, as I believe, and an entirely different method of repairing the structure. He says, speaking of it, as Mount Uniacke Viaduct. "The south wing wall of abut- "ment of Mount Uniacke Viaduct is bulged out, and will require to be taken down twelve "or thirteen feet in depth, and properly re-built with a few extra headers or band stones. "This can easily be done without, in any way, interfering with the running of the Trains," and his estimate of the expense is but \$400.

On the subject of taking out engines at this season of the year, he remarks—and the most unskilled person can appreciate the reasoning—“As the frost has still considerable hold of the clay, I think it would be better not to order the engines out at present, unless where absolutely necessary.”

If Mr. Mosse were to be kept upon these works, and his recommendations attended to, I very much fear that the earnings for 1860, as for 1859, would not suffice to defray working expenses.

As an illustration of Mr. Mosse's capacity as Superintendent of traffic, I enclose a printed scale of passenger charges for both lines, bearing the signature of the late chairman, but prepared by Mr. Mosse, so late as the 20th December last; and by which it will be seen that passengers coming to the city by rail, and passengers going from the city by the same conveyance, are subjected to entirely different rates of charges.

I took a very early opportunity after my acceptance of office, personally and in the presence of the late chairman, to call Mr. Mosse's attention to this absurd and extraordinary table. He, however, could not, or would not, be convinced that there was anything wrong in it. With the figures before his eyes, and Mr. McNab and myself pointing out the absurdities patent upon the paper, he persisted in arguing and affirming that the table was as perfect as it could be made in dollars and cents.

A glance at its contents will show to the most casual observer, that while the charge to a passenger travelling on a first class car from Richmond to the 4 mile House for instance, is 12½ cents, and 2nd class 8 cents; yet travelling the reverse way the 1st class is 5 cents, and the 2nd class, 5 cents. From Richmond to Bedford, 1st class, it is 25 cents; 2nd class, 17 cents. From Bedford to Richmond, the same distance, reversed, it is—first class, 12½ cents; 2nd class, 15 cents; involving the absurdity that the 2nd class is charged more from Bedford to Richmond, than the first class passengers.

Again from Truro to Brookfield the charge is 1st Class, 25 cents; 2nd do., 17 cents; yet from Brookfield to Truro, the 1st Class is but 12½ cents; 2nd Class, 15 cents; from Truro to Stewiacke—1st Class, 50 cents; 2nd do., 35 cents; from Stewiacke, however, to Truro, 1st class is only 37½ cents; and 2nd class exactly the same, 37½ cents. Mr. Mosse maintained both in my presence, and that of Mr. McNab, that the same distance travelled over, facing in different directions, could not be made to correspond.

I have corrected his table on the margin, as you will see; it only requiring to reverse the first column, and all is right.

The Windsor Tariff is, if possible, more absurd and preposterous. For instance, the charge from Newport Station to Windsor, 1st Class, is 5 cents; 2nd Class, 7½ cents; and so forth. In fact the whole table is a mass of absurdity, and nobody can say to the contrary. How then, I ask, can any person confide other more intricate and more important interests to the management of an individual who persists in maintaining the correctness of such a table as the one in question?

Shortly after I accepted office I found that a party of gentlemen from the city, at Bedford, had to hire conveyances to come into town late in the evening, because the evening train from Truro was not permitted, by Mr. Mosse's instructions, to receive passengers at Bedford. I rectified it at once. So late as Saturday last, I ascertained that the Halifax Ticket-master, by his orders, cannot sell a ticket for Bedford by the morning train, though the trains regularly call there.

I give the above merely as a few samples of the manner in which I found things, on accepting charge of the Department; and if these disclosures do not seem to reflect much credit upon the Superintendent, it must be admitted that the exposure has been brought upon him by his own indiscretion.

Mr. Mosse, I observe, seeks to be relieved from his position at an earlier day than had been suggested, viz: the 1st of April; and gives, as his reasons, that I have not entrusted him with my confidence. I see no objections to relieving Mr. Mosse as he desires; nor do I think the public service will be in any way prejudiced by complying with his request.

With the books, papers, and public property in his charge, will you be pleased to request Mr. Mosse to deliver over all the letter books kept by him since he has been in the Government employ.

have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. McCULLY.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

A.

Railway Office, Halifax, 24th March, 1860.

SIR,—

Mr. Mosse has, in reply to a letter from the Provincial Secretary, stated that on the 17th March, unknown to him, the spare engine at Truro was ordered out.

Is it so?

Yours, &c.,

J. McCULLY.

Mr. A. MOIR.

Let me know at once.

B.

Richmond, 24th March, 1860.

SIR,—

I told Mr. Mosse, on the 16th, that Mr. Faulkner was to have the spare engine at Truro, out to work for him on Saturday 17th instant.

Your obedient servant,

Hon. J. McCULLY, Chairman.

(Signed)

A. MOIR.

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF MR. WM. MARSHALL.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

In reference to my character and fitness for the office, I beg leave to refer to the following testimonials in my favor.

Should I be honoured with the appointment, I shall constantly endeavour to approve myself worthy of the confidence reposed in me, as well as of the public generally.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

BOGHEAD, BATHGATE, September, 1851.

WM. MARSHALL.

From JAMES SHANKS, Esq., C. E. and Road Surveyor.

GLASGOW, 12th April, 1847.

MR. WM. MARSHALL has been employed by me as Overseer upon the Inchbelly Road for ten years previous to the above date, during which time he has been along with me as an assistant Engineer in surveying and taking levels, besides superintending large improvements of new road-making, and extensive cuttings and embankments, mason work, &c., so that he is well qualified to take charge of similar works, and also the ordinary repairs of roads in general, and that he has always behaved himself soberly and honestly, so far as is known to me.

JAMES SHANKS, C. E.

23 GARS_CUBE PLACE.

From MESSRS. J. BARR & CO., Contractors.

ARDROSSAN, 21st July, 1851.

The bearer, Mr. WM. MARSHALL, has been employed by us as Manager of Works for the last four years, and had under his charge a very large number of workmen engaged in railway and road-making as well as mason work. We always found him steady, sober, and very active, having a very good general knowledge as to the works and the carrying of it on; and we could recommend him to any person that may require his services, either as manager of works or road surveyor, as he had great experience in that line before entering our service.

JOHN BARR & CO.

From

From JAMES BELL, Esq., C. E., North British Railway.

I hereby certify that the bearer, Mr. WM. MARSHALL, acted as Manager of Works under my superintendence during the execution of the Tranent Branch, for upwards of eighteen months, during which time I found him a person well qualified for the situation, being acquainted with levelling and taking measurements, while he was steady and active in habits, and of a persevering disposition.

JAMES BELL.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY, PORTOBELLO, 24th July, 1851.

From J. R. FORMAN, Esq., C. E. and Manager General Terminus Railway.

This is to certify that MR. WM. MARSHALL was employed for two and a half years by the contractor on the new works of the Wilsontown, Morningside and Coltness Railway, during which time I was the Engineer, and had therefore, from constant intercourse with him, a good opportunity of judging of his qualifications for executing railway works, and in the forming and upholding turnpike and other roads; and I can recommend him as a person well qualified to take charge of such works; and I have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Marshall is a man of steady, sober habits, and at all times he was attentive and industrious in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him.

GLASGOW, 24th July, 1851.

J. R. FORMAN.

From PETER THOMSON, Esq., Road Surveyor.

HANGINGSIDE, LINLITHGOW, 29th July, 1851.

MR. WM. MARSHALL has been employed in this county for several years in the construction of railways and roads. His work has been seen by me from time to time while superintending the workmen upon the line of the Wilsontown and Morningside Railway, and I can vouch for his ability in the execution of whatever he did, and would strongly recommend him, both on account of his personal character and proficiency in scientific business, to any one who may require his services.

P. THOMSON.

From JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., Road Surveyor, Whitburn and Bathgate.

EAST WHITBURN, 17th Sept., 1851.

This is to certify that Mr. WM. MARSHALL has been in this quarter for several years. He acted as overseer to Mr. Barr in making the Wilsontown and Morningside Railway. I consider him a steady man; and from what I have seen, I am satisfied that he has a thorough knowledge of road-making, and also of managing workmen, and well qualified for a road surveyor.

JOHN GRAHAM.

From JAMES WADDELL, Esq. of Crofthead.

MR. WM. MARSHALL was in our neighborhood for upwards of two years, superintending the construction of the Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness Railway; his untiring assiduity in conducting the operations of several hundred men to such advantage as was manifest to those who were eye-witnesses of his operations, showed an energy of character which was not ordinary. In the course of said line he had to deviate the public roads from their original courses to suit the railways, which deviations he executed to as great perfection as, I believe, they could be made. From what I have seen of Mr. Marshall I believe his qualifications are abundant for a road surveyor.

JAMES WADDELL.

CROFTHED HOUSE, 19th Sept., 1851.

From

From WILLIAM BAILLIE, Esq, Yr. of Polkemmet (late M.P. for for the County of Linlithgow.)

Mr. WM. MARSHALL having applied to me to state my opinion of his qualifications in road and bridge making, cuttings, embankments, &c. During the progress of Railway works at East Whitburn, I can say, that being one of the Trustees on the Glasgow and Shotts Turnpike Roads, and taking an active interest in the management of the roads, I very frequently went to East Whitburn while the embankment and bridge was being formed there, to admit of the railway being carried below the high-road. Mr. Marshall acted during the work as superintendent for the Messrs. Barr, the contractors, and as far as I am capable of judging, I consider that he carried on and completed the work with extraordinary despatch and sufficiency, and I believe, to the entire satisfaction of our road surveyor. I consider him well qualified for a road surveyor or any work of a similar kind.

WILLIAM BAILLIE.

POLKEMMET, 20th Sept., 1851.

From THOMAS DURHAM WEIR, Esq. of Boghead.

BOGHEAD, 22nd Sept., 1851.

This is to certify that with Mr. WM. MARSHALL I have been for some time well acquainted. From the improvements which he has made upon the Cleuch Road (of which I am one of the trustees), during the formation of the Wilsontown and Morningside Railway between Lonrigge and Bathgate, and from information which I have received from others who know him well, I am satisfied that he has a thorough knowledge of Road making, both in levelling and taking measurements, and also in superintending workmen. So far as I know, he is a steady, sober, active, and most enterprising individual, and well qualified for the situation after which he aspires.

THOMAS DURHAM WEIR.

From R. GARDNER, Esq.

CITY OF GLASGOW BANK'S OFFICE,
WHITBURN, 23rd Sept., 1859.

I have much pleasure in bearing my humble testimony to the high character of Mr. Wm. MARSHALL, with whom I have been in frequent correspondence and intimate acquaintance for four years or so. He having been manager to Messrs. Barr on their contract of the Whitburn and Bathgate Branch of the Wilsontown and Coltness Railway, I had often occasion to meet him on business, and I was ever much satisfied with the particular, active, and business like manner he conducted and arranged all his transactions. He having had the entire management of the making of the above branch railways, and coming, as they did, in connection with part of our turnpike and parish roads, which in many cases require deviations and embankments, &c., I have every confidence in stating that these alterations were ever done in a highly proper and creditable manner to Mr. Marshall, and also to the entire satisfaction of the different surveyors, and the public in general.

From what I know of Mr. Marshall, and from the high estimation he universally sustains in this neighborhood, I am certain he only requires to be known, as in such business matters above noted, to be highly appreciated.

I as a private individual consider him as a man of sterling worth; and as a public servant one of the most honest and upright I ever knew, and to the latter I have heard many witnesses testifying to the same fact.

I have, ever since meeting him in business, and more so after seeing and hearing of his thorough knowledge and experience in the constructing and sustaining of turnpike and other roads, ever considered he was an individual deserving, by merit, of a high situation in that way, and I am quite satisfied he will prove a credit to himself and an acquisition to whomsoever employed. Mr. Marshall has my warmest wishes for success, and I only regret I have not the influence to forward merit so exhibited.

R. GARDNER, AGENT.

Inspector on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway and Branches from October 1851 to July 1855.

Nova

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.—On and after Monday, 2d January, 1860, the Trains will run as follows:—
BETWEEN HALIFAX AND TRURO.

Miles.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mails and Passgrs.		Miles.	STATIONS.		No. 2. Mails and Passgrs.		Should be: 1st class
		A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	
	UP TRAIN—MAIN LINE.				DOWN TRAIN—MAIN LINE.				
34	Halifax—depart,	7. 0	2. 0	8	Truro—depart,	7.30	4. 5	0 25	0 17
8	Four Mile House,		2.10	17	Brookfield,	8. 0		0 50	0 35
134	Bedford,		2.30	22½	Stewiacke,	8.40	4.55	0 62½	0 45
	Windsor Junction—arrive	7.40	2.50	29½	Shubenacadie,	9. 0	5.10	0 87½	0 62½
	Do. —depart		2.55	31½	Truro Road,	9.30		1 00	0 75
20	Fletchers,		3.15	31½	Elmsdale,	9.40		1 12½	0 87½
22½	Grand Lake,		3.25	38½	Grand Lake,	10.10		1 25	1 05
29½	Elmsdale,		3.55	41	Fletcher's,	10.20		1 50	1 12½
31½	Truro Road,		4. 5	47½	Windsor Junction—arrive	10.40	6.20		1 00
39½	Shubenacadie,	9. 0	4.35	53	Do. —depart	10.50		1 62½	1 10
44	Stewiacke,	9.15	4.55	57½	Bedford,	11.10		1 70	1 20
53	Brookfield,		5.30	61	Four Mile House,	11.30		1 75	1 25
61	Truro—arrive,	10. 0	6. 0		Halifax—arrive,	11.40			

BETWEEN HALIFAX AND WINDSOR.

Miles.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mails and Passgrs.		Miles.	STATIONS.		No. 2. Mails and Passgrs.		Should be: 1st class
		A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	
	UP TRAIN—W. BRANCH.				DOWN TRAIN—W. BRANCH.				
34	Halifax—depart,	8. 0	2.30	5½	Windsor—depart	8.20	3. 0	0 17	0 12½
8	Four Mile House,	8.10	2.40	18½	Newport Station	8.40	3.20	0 55	0 37½
134	Bedford,	8.25	3. 0	28½	MOUNT UNIACKE—arrive.	9.35	4.15		
	Windsor Junction—arrive	8.45	3.20	31½	Do. —depart.	9.40	4.20	0 87½	0 62½
	Do. —depart		3.30	37	Beaver Bank	10.15	5. 0	1 00	0 70
16	Beaver Bank,	8.50	3.40	41½	Windsor Junction—arrive	10.25	5.10		
26½	Mount Uniacke,	9. 0	4.20	45	Do. —depart	10.30	5.15	1 12½	0 75
39½	Newport Station,	10.40	5.10		Four Mile House	10.50	5.35	1 20	0 80
45	Windsor—arrive,	11. 0	5.30		Halifax—arrive	11.15	6. 0	1 25	0 87½

JAMES McNAB, Chairman.

(COPY.)

Halifax, 2nd April, 1860.

SIR,—

A letter from the hon. Mr. McCully, making sundry charges against me, having been read and laid upon the table of the House of Assembly, I beg respectfully to address to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the following remarks, in order that accusations against me, professionally, may not be entered unanswered on the public Journals.

In giving you, sir, briefly, in my letter of the 23rd ultimo, the reasons which induced me to request to be relieved from duties at as early a day as might be convenient to his Excellency, I had no wish to enter into any controversy with the hon. Mr. McCully; but since facts are disputed, and my reputation assailed, I feel called upon to defend myself.

First, Mr. McCully dismissed, unknown to me, without a moment's notice, and without assigning any cause, both Mr. Meikle, the road-master, and Mr. Clarke, the superintendent of locomotives at Truro, save indeed so far as a *few days' illness*, and the ability to supply his place in the meantime, could be assumed as a *reason* in the latter case. See copy of Mr. McCully's letter to Mr. Meikle, marked A, and Mr. Clarke, marked B, hereto attached.

Since Mr. McCully has been in office he has usually sent his orders, not through the superintendent, who, as head of the working department, is assumed to be acquainted with the daily transactions of the road, but direct to the particular officer whom it concerned—to the station agents, the roadmasters, or the locomotive superintendent, as the case might be, and I have only become acquainted with Mr. McCully's instructions in these departments, through the subordinate officials—(see copy of Mr. Moir's letter attached)—thus reversing the ordinary and proper method, and treating me, I submit, most unfairly.

I have ascertained that Mr. Moir, the superintendent of locomotives, sent by Mr. McCully's order on Friday afternoon, 16th March, a driver to take out the spare engine from Truro the following day, for Mr. Faulkner. I was at Richmond station till about three o'clock that Friday afternoon, and letters sent to the office were, in my absence, opened, and when necessary, taken to my house every evening. Mr. Moir, as far as I can ascertain, sent no letter; it certainly never reached me, nor did he inform me of this engine having been sent out till Saturday morning, 17th ult., at seven o'clock, verbally; and on my arrival at Stewiacke, by Saturday morning's train, I found the engine there.

I observe Mr. McCully states it to be Mr. Moir's duty to give me notice of a special train going out; permit me to remark that Rule No. 40 of printed Railway Regulations, which provides that "no special train or engine shall be dispatched from any station without the direct authority of the superintendent," makes it my duty to direct Mr. Moir to send out these engines when necessary, and such has been hitherto the *usual* and *constant* practice for the last eighteen months.

Mr. McCully should order me, and I should direct the other officials accordingly. I care not to dwell upon the irregular mode followed in this instance, but this transaction certainly justified my expressing a wish to retire at once from an office, where, although divested of all authority, I should still have to bear much, perhaps all the odium of any accident which through such mismanagement might occur. Under these circumstances I felt necessitated to consult a friend as to whether I should longer remain in a position so equivocal. I did not bring this or similar cases to Mr. McCully's notice:

First—Because I did not think it my duty to oppose the system he deemed proper to pursue.

Secondly—Because the chairman ought to be responsible for his actions—and when unknown to me, he dismissed certain officials, issued orders through irregular channels and communicated with those for whose duty I was accountable, he took the working of the railway out of my hands, and thereby relieved me of responsibility.

The error made in the soundings of Grand Lake, arose from the almost impossibility of making an accurate survey except when there was ice. I was obliged to take these measurements

surements in the autumn, and with the insufficient materials and assistance placed at my command, it was impracticable to ascertain these soundings more correctly. Having been even on the hustings publicly charged with this error, it should have been fairly stated that the line I first located and sent to the chief engineer as in my judgment the best one, was some thirty yards (I speak from memory) *inward* of its present position.

I was subsequently instructed to alter the line to where it is now placed, but had the railway been built where first located by me, the cove being there shorter and less deep, the large expenses afterwards involved, would have been avoided.

The line I recommended can be seen by reference to my original plans, which I presume are still in the railway office.

JORDAN'S BRIDGE.

Mr. Laurie examined this structure with me last autumn, when the propriety of taking down and rebuilding the abutment was discussed—he, under all the circumstances, considered it better to fill round the abutment with stone in the manner suggested in my letter to Mr. McCully, dated 6th March.

Mr. Laurie's opinion on such a point ought not, I think, to be considered *inferior to Mr. Marshall's!*

CUTTINGS AND EMBANKMENTS.

I presume, sir, his Excellency is aware, from the printed railway reports for the year 1859, of the slips which took place in the cuttings last spring.

The slurry has run down in the same manner this spring, though not to the same extent, filling up the ditches and reaching close to, and frequently over the rails.

While Mr. Forman, Mr. Laurie and the contractors were on the road, while also Mr. Forman had charge of these works for the commissioners, engines and cars were sent to clean out these cuttings, and this is the only effectual method.

In my letter to hon. Mr. McCully, dated 6th March, "I recommended that an engine and cars with a small gang of men should be at once placed at the disposal of each roadmaster, leaving it to their practical knowledge to choose suitable days when the clay will work to advantage." These men are too well acquainted with their duties to work when the frost had "considerable hold of the clay." Mr. Laurie's opinion of the necessity of the works recommended in my letter to Mr. McCully of 6th March, is thus stated in his yearly report dated 31st January, 1859.

"By the contracts the embankments on the main line are required to have a width equivalent to 13 feet 9 inches at the level of the top of the sleepers—this is not more than is necessary—especially in clay soil, but on the Windsor Branch the width at same level is only 10 feet 9 inches, which I consider *insufficient for safety*, either against *slips and washes*, or when the locomotives and cars from breakage or obstruction happen to get off the rails. When there are two or three feet of embankments outside the sleepers, ordinary slips and washes may occur without endangering the track and frequently enable the locomotives and cars to be brought up without much injury being sustained. The material removed by flattening the slopes of the cuttings should be used to widen out the embankments."

My yearly report dated 31st Jan., 1860, is to the same effect.

"The embankments on the Windsor Branch which by original specification were ordered *fifteen* feet wide, have in many cases never been made out to this width. The embankments through the lakes are still settling considerably, and these as well as many others *will require, for the safety of the road, to be widened next spring.*"

"The frost causes all earth embankments insufficiently sloped to run so much, that *fifteen* feet is narrow for these works, and considering the curvature and steep grades of the Windsor Branch, it will be safer for these embankments to be completed at the width specified for those on the main line—*eighteen* feet." I should remark that *eighteen* feet at formation is the same as 13 feet 9 inches on level of top of sleepers, mentioned by Mr. Laurie.

On 7th March the roadmaster at Windsor, a man of extensive railway experience, wrote to Mr. McCully for an engine and cars to remove a heavy slip on Cameron's late contract—this
at

at first refused, was on 10th March granted, the chairman being assured by the roadmaster that otherwise the railway would become impassable—for several days the trains passed over this spot with considerable difficulty as gently as they could be moved, the *wheels being closely watched to prevent their getting off the track.*

In compliance with Mr. Faulkner's application to the chairman, a locomotive and cars worked for him from 7th to 24th March, and on 24th March the roadmaster at Richmond, another very "practical" man, obtained the same facilities on assuring Mr. McCully that otherwise the Bedford cutting would become impassable—this engine and cars were working here up to Saturday evening, 31st ult.

Although during the last four years, slips have in this manner been removed from Bedford cutting, I never saw the rails there so bad as they were on Friday, 30th ult., because in previous years the engines and cars having been sent earlier, the slip had not time to do the damage which has now resulted. I understand the slurry was here *three feet deep over the rails* this morning, the trains having passed with great difficulty.

It will thus be apparent that though Mr. McCully ignored my advice on the 6th and 19th instant, not even *condescending* to reply to these letters, he has nevertheless been compelled to send out these engines on the urgent applications of the roadmasters in spite of his disinclination and the advice of his "practical mechanic." I ask, sir, who was right? The delay in sending the engines will but entail increased expense, for the rails through several cuttings have become bent, the ballast injured and the road more or less unsafe in the meantime.

During last month, I felt so anxious about certain spots that I directed the road-masters to have strong stringers ready to place under the rails in case of slips, and to "watch the narrow embankments daily," and if my letters to Mr. McCully and to the roadmasters indicate considerable apprehension, they will also prove the responsibility of my position and my care for the public safety.

PASSENGER FARES.

Mr. McCully makes a long statement of what he calls my "absurd" passenger tariff, alleging that different rates are charged between the same two stations when travelling in opposite directions. The hon. chairman really labors under a strange delusion: the passenger rates sent from the Richmond office to the way stations *all correspond with each other.* For instance, a passenger purchasing a ticket at Halifax for Bedford, or at Bedford for Halifax, at Brookfield for Truro, or at Truro for Brookfield, at Newport for Windsor, or at Windsor for Newport—at any one station to any other station, and back again, pays the *same fare* (whatever it may be) *in either direction.* The published tariff refers only to rates between Halifax and the Termini, *not to fares between intermediate stations,* and was arranged at the rate of three cents per mile as nearly as even cents, and the silver in circulation, not well suited for decimal currency, could make it. For the sake of even money \$1.75 instead of \$1.83 which would be three cents per mile, is charged from Halifax to Truro, and \$1.25 instead of \$1.35 from Halifax to Windsor. The terminal rates being a little less than the others, a very usual custom on all railways—hence the apparent discrepancy.

By Mr. McCully's alteration enclosed, by "reversing the table" which he says "makes it all right," it will be seen that from Halifax to Bedford, 8 miles, first class, he charges 25 cents, whereas from Truro to Brookfield, the same 8 miles, first class, he only charges 12½ cents. See Mr. McCully's time table, 2nd April, 1860, attached. If it were not discourteous to the hon. Mr. McCully I might retort—"how, then, I ask, can any person confide other more intricate and more important interests to the management of an individual who persists in maintaining the correctness of such a table as the one in question."

NOT STOPPING TRURO MAIL TRAINS AT BEDFORD.

By enclosed passenger time table, dated 2nd January last, it will be seen that the late railway Commissioners did not intend the above trains to stop at any way station—except at the Junction, Shubenacadie, and Stewiacke. The subject was discussed, and it was explained to them that not calling at way stations, the trains could run to Truro and back in three hours, but that it would require fully 3½ hours if there were numerous detentions. Subsequently on 14th January, 1860, the Commissioners ordered these trains to "call at Grand

Grand Lake, Elmsdale, and Brookfield, whenever there were passengers going to or from those Stations," and I also directed these trains to be stopped at Bedford whenever there were passengers going to or coming from stations towards Truro; but to stop the mail train at Bedford for a passenger going from Halifax, who could proceed there by the Windsor train which follows in one hour, or vice versa. To stop the evening mail train at Bedford simply for the sake of a few Halifax passengers who might have come by the Windsor train which preceded it only one hour, appeared to me unadvisable, to say nothing of the wear and tear, in other words the expense of stopping trains, which is far greater than is generally supposed.

As the following letter addressed on 29th February to Mr. McCully, fully explains the circumstances, his recent remarks were, I conceive, uncalled for:—

" RICHMOND, 29th February, 1860.

SIR,—

" The reason for not stopping the eastern mail train at Bedford, when the Windsor train was following or had lately preceded it, was to render the running of mail trains to Truro in three hours as safe as possible. The stoppages at way stations, cause the speed of this train to be more than 25 miles per hour, a rate which is not desirable in the winter season, and which if the rails rise much cannot safely be maintained.

" Hence the necessity, either of not stopping at Bedford, or of extending the time.

" Since receipt of your note, Mr. O'Connor has been directed to stop mail trains when necessary.

(Signed)

" J. R. M."

Lastly.—I am quite prepared, sir, to defend before any competent tribunal, the working expenses of last year, and I have the satisfaction of stating with gratitude to Divine Providence, that my management has been safe—no passenger accident whatever having occurred.

How far the system and reductions now proposed by Mr. McCully will insure either economy or safety, time will show. I am glad that it does not devolve upon me to run the risk, for experience in other countries has proved that false economy is not only dangerous, from its tendency to accidents resulting from fewer and less skilful men being employed, but that the cost of a single accident even in a monetary point of view, frequently exceeds the savings of years.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. R. MOSSE.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

A.

(COPY.)

Railway Office, 14th February, 1860.

MR. WM. MEIKLE,

SIR,—

Mr. Wm. Faulkner having been appointed road-master in your place, I have to request that upon receipt hereof, you will deliver up to him charge of the men and works under your control.

(Signed.)

J. McCULLY.

B.

(COPY.)

Railway Office, 12th March, 1860.

MR. S. CLARKE,

SIR,

Mr. Boggs has reported under date 5th March, that owing to a sprained foot you were incapacitated from duty.

Mr. Moir reports to me that he will be able to supply the vacancy without adding to his present staff. On the receipt of this note you will therefore understand that your connexion with the Railway ceases.

(Signed)

J. McCULLY.

C.

(COPY.)

Richmond, 24th March, 1860.

SIR,—

I suppose you are aware that Mr. Feetham got an engine out, with six flat cars, this morning, to clear the cutting on No. 3 contract, near Bedford Station.

(Signed)

A. MOIR.

J. R. Mosse, Esq., Superintendent N. S. R.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.—On and after Monday, 2d January, 1860, the Trains will run as follows :—
BETWEEN HALIFAX AND TRURO.

Hon. Mr. McCully's alterations.

Miles	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mails and Passgrs.		No. 2. Passgrs. and Freight.		Miles	FARES.		STATIONS.	No. 1. Passgrs. and Freight.		No. 2. Mails and Passgrs.		FARES.		Should be: 1st class
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.		\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	A. M.	P. M.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	
	UP TRAIN—MAIN LINE.															
3½	Halifax—depart,	7. 0	2. 0				0 12½	0 08	DOWN TRAIN—MAIN LINE.	7.30	4. 5			0 25	0 17	0 12½
8	Four Mile House,		2.10			8	0 25	0 17	Truro—depart,	8. 0				0 50	0 35	0 37½
13½	Bedford,		2.30			17	0 40	0 25	Brookfield,	8.40	4.55			0 62½	0 45	0 50
	Windsor Junction—arrive	7.40	2.55			22½			Shubnacadie,	9. 0	5.10			0 87½	0 75	0 75
	Do. —depart		3.15			29½			Truro Road,	9.30				1 00	0 70	0 87½
20	Fletchers,		3.25			31½	0 62½	0 40	Elmsdale,	9.40				1 12½	0 80	1 05
22½	Grand Lake,		3.55			38½	0 87½	0 62½	Grand Lake,	10.10				1 25	0 87½	1 12½
29½	Elmsdale,		4. 5			41	1 00	0 70	Fletcher's,	10.20	6.20			1 50	1 00	1 35
31½	Truro Road,		4.35			47½	1 25	0 80	Windsor Junction—arrive	10.40				1 62½	1 10	
39½	Shubnacadie,	9. 0	4.55			53	1 37½	0 87½	Do. —depart	10.50				1 70	1 20	
44	Stewiacke,	9.15	5.30			57½	1 62½	1 10	Bedford,	11.10	7. 0			1 75	1 25	1 50
53	Brookfield,		6. 0			61	1 75	1 25	Four Mile House,	11.30						1 62½
61	Truro—arrive,	10. 0							Halifax—arrive,	11.40						

BETWEEN HALIFAX AND WINDSOR.

Miles	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mails and Passgrs.		No. 2. Passgrs. and Freight.		Miles	FARES.		STATIONS.	No. 1. Passgrs. and Freight.		No. 2. Mails and Passgrs.		FARES.		Should be: 1st class
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.		\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	A. M.	P. M.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	
	UP TRAIN—W. BRANCH.															
3½	Halifax—depart,	8. 0	2.30				0 12½	0 08	DOWN TRAIN—W. BRANCH.	8.20	3. 0			0 17	0 12½	0 12½
8	Four Mile House,	8.10	2.40			5½	0 25	0 17	Windsor—depart	8.40	3.20			0 55	0 37½	0 37½
13½	Bedford,	8.25	3. 0			18½	0 40	0 25	Newport Station	9.35	4.15			0 87½	0 70	0 75
	Windsor Junction—arrive	8.45	3.30			28½			MOUNT UNIACKE—arrive.	9.40	4.20			1 00	0 70	1 05
	Do. —depart		3.40			31½	0 50	0 35	Do. —depart,	10.15	5. 0			1 12½	0 80	1 12½
16	Beaver Bank,	9. 0	3.40			37	0 75	0 55	Beaver Bank	10.25	5.10			1 20	0 80	1 20
26½	Mount Uniacke,	9.40	4.20			41½	1 20	0 80	Windsor Junct'n.—arrive	10.30	5.35			1 25	0 87½	1 35
39½	Newport Station,	10.40	5.10			45	1 25	0 87½	Do. —depart	10.50	5.50					
45	Windsor—arrive,	11. 0	5.30						Bedford	11. 5	6. 0					
									Four Mile House	11.15						
									Halifax—arrive							

JAMES McNAB, Chairman.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.—On and after Monday, 2nd April, 1860, the Trains will run as follows:
 BETWEEN HALIFAX AND TURO.

Miles.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mails & Passgrs. & Fight.		FARES.			No. 2. Mails & Passgrs.		FARES.						
		A. M.	P. M.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1st. class.	2d. class.	Children.	A. M.	P. M.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1st. class.	2d. class.	Children.
	UP TRAIN.—MAIN LINE.														
3½	Halifax—depart,	7. 0	2. 0	0 12½	0 08	0 06	8	7. 30	4. 5	0 12½	0 10	0 07½			
8	Four Mile House,	7. 25	2. 10	0 25	0 17	0 12½	17	8. 0	4. 20	0 37½	0 32½	0 17½			
13½	Bedford,	7. 40	2. 30	0 40	0 25	0 20	22½	8. 40	4. 55	0 50	0 40	0 25			
	Windsor Junction—arrive		2. 55				29½	9. 0	5. 10	0 75	0 50	0 37½			
	Do.						31½	9. 30		0 75	0 50	0 37½			
20	Fletcher's,	8. 05	3. 15	0 62½	0 40	0 30	31½	9. 40	5. 35	0 87½	0 57½	0 40			
22½	Grand Lake,	8. 30	3. 55	0 70	0 45	0 35	38½	10. 10	6. 0	1 05	0 75	0 50			
29½	Elmsdale,	8. 30	3. 55	0 87½	0 62½	0 45	41	10. 20		1 12½	0 80	0 57½			
31½	Turo Road,	9. 0	4. 5	1 00	0 70	0 50	47½	10. 40	6. 20	1 35	0 95	0 67½			
39½	Shubenackie,	9. 15	4. 35	1 25	0 80	0 62½	53	10. 50		1 50	1 03	0 75			
44	Stewiacke,	9. 45	4. 55	1 37½	0 87½	0 70	57½	11. 10	6. 35	1 62½	1 12½	0 80			
53	Brookfield,	10. 0	5. 30	1 62½	1 10	0 80	61	11. 30	7. 0	1 75	1 20	0 87½			
61	Turo—arrive		6. 0	1 75	1 20	0 87½		11. 40		1 75	1 20	0 87½			

BETWEEN HALIFAX AND WINDSOR.

Miles.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mails & Passgrs. & Fight.		FARES.			No. 2. Mails & Passgrs.		FARES.						
		A. M.	P. M.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1st. class.	2d. class.	Children.	A. M.	P. M.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1st. class.	2d. class.	Children.
	UP TRAIN.—W. BRANCH.														
3½	Halifax—depart	8. 0	2. 30	0 12½	0 08	0 06	5½	8. 20	3. 0	0 15	0 07½	0 07½			
8	Four Mile House	8. 10	2. 40	0 25	0 17	0 12½	18½	8. 40	3. 20	0 60	0 32½	0 30			
13½	Bedford	8. 25	3. 0	0 40	0 25	0 20	28½	9. 35	4. 15	0 80	0 50	0 37½			
	Windsor Junction—arrive		3. 20				31½	9. 40	4. 20	0 95	0 62½	0 50			
	Do.						37	10. 15	5. 0	1 10	0 70	0 55			
16	Beaver Bank	8. 50	3. 30	0 50	0 35	0 25	45	10. 25	5. 10	1 25	0 80	0 62½			
26½	Mount Uniacke	9. 40	4. 20	0 75	0 55	0 37½		10. 30	5. 15	1 35	0 87½	0 67½			
39½	Newport Station	10. 40	5. 10	1 20	0 80	0 60		10. 50	5. 35	1 50	1 10	0 70			
45	Windsor—arrive	11. 0	5. 30	1 35	0 87½	0 67½		11. 5	5. 50	1 75	1 20	0 87½			

J. McCULLY, Chairman.

Railway Office, Halifax, 3rd April, 1860.

SIR,—

I am in receipt of a copy of Mr. Mosse's letter of the 2nd inst., addressed to you, in reference to which permit me to say, that had that gentleman not introduced the names of third parties into this correspondence, I should not probably have felt it necessary to have made any reply to his last communication.

In my letter of the 15th March, intimating that after the 1st April I should not further require Mr. Mosse's services, I gave no occasion for the strictures and animadversion he thought proper to make upon me personally. If he were dissatisfied with his position and the relation I had maintained towards him, it is rather strange that he had not applied to the Executive and tendered his resignation, instead of delaying until he had received your official letter dispensing with his services after the 1st April, which he no sooner received than he immediately applied for leave to resign at an earlier day.

Mr. Mosse complains that I should have dismissed Mr. Meikle, who was superseded by the appointment of Mr. Faulkner in his place.

Mr. Faulkner is a Nova Scotian,—an intelligent, active, capable man. He was well known as an able road-maker before Mr. Meikle ever set foot upon our soil. Mr. Faulkner was one of the first officers employed upon the works, and assisted in surveying and locating a large portion of the railway lines. He has since learned the art of construction by a severe apprenticeship, and acted as road-master under Mr. Laurie; and I felt it my duty, as one of my first official acts, to restore Mr. Faulkner to the position from which he had been dismissed during the late administration, and so to give my countrymen to understand that to be a native born Nova Scotian was not hereafter to be a disqualification for office in that department of the public service over which, by the sanction of a majority of the representatives of the people, I had been called to preside.

As to Mr. Clarke, his dismissal occurred under the following circumstances: While I was meditating a large reduction in the mechanical staff of the locomotive department, Mr. Clarke, who was situated at Truro, at large wages, with small duties to discharge, in the early part of March had the misfortune to sprain his ankle. Through Mr. Boggs, station master at Truro, he reported himself invalided. But the very day it came to my knowledge that Mr. Clarke was an invalid, and by the same officer who made the report, I was informed that Mr. Clarke, though off duty and on full pay, was well enough to appear at the hustings at Truro to poll his vote against the Attorney General and in favor of Mr. Marshall.

It may be that I erred in discharging Mr. Clarke, under such circumstances, from government employ; but as some of these mechanics had to be discharged, I am apt to think that if I had continued Mr. Clarke in the government service, and discharged others instead whose discretion dictated a different course of action, although Mr. Mosse might not have complained, I should have given more substantial grounds for public dissatisfaction. Mr. Clarke applied for a full month's wages; I allowed him wages up to the middle of March, some ten days or more after he had left the works.

As regards the remainder of Mr. Mosse's letter, I see few new facts requiring any lengthy reply from me; but while upon this subject, I may add that after what was proven against him by the crown witnesses in the case of the Queen vs. Preeper—the very unjustifiable course he adopted in the elections of the 12th of May, in regard to the uses to which he allowed the railroad to be put—the authorizing of the payment of navvies while engaged in the election—the dissatisfaction with which this act was regarded by the public at large; not to refer again to the circumstance of his want of fidelity in colluding and corresponding with the leaders of the opposition in the Assembly while still an officer of the Government, as proven from the facts of the late Provincial Secretary's charge against myself as chairman, evidently furnished by Mr. Mosse,—this, in my view, independent of the question of economy or capacity, had rendered it incompatible with a sense of public duty to retain Mr. Mosse in Government employ.

If Mr. Mosse's reasons for asking to be relieved from the duties of his office earlier than the 1st of April were those he now alleges, they all existed long before he seems to have entertained the idea of resignation. They are therefore, to my mind, evidently an after-thought.

This is not the place or the time to enter into an elaborate argument as to the propriety and necessity of sending out engines to repair roads in winter and early spring. Unless in cases of great emergency, when the rails are likely to be covered with mud, and they cannot otherwise be kept clear, I am advised and I am convinced that it is a downright waste of money to send out engines and heavy squads of men upon the works. The material to be removed in such cases is nearly half water, running over frozen earth and ice, and can only be gathered up and retained on the flat cars with great difficulty. When deposited upon

upon lean embankments where it is needed, it nearly all runs away, and forms a pool of mortar at the foot of the slopes, and is wasted. The best proof that the course adopted this season is the most prudent and economical, is furnished by the results. Two trains per day have run between Halifax and Truro, and Halifax and Windsor, with a punctuality hitherto unprecedented. It is a pretty well admitted fact that an engine cannot be fired up and taken out of shop at a less cost than twenty-five dollars; then the injury the road sustains by driving heavily loaded mud trains over it at this season of the year, to say nothing of the wear and tear to the engines and rolling stock—the staff of mechanics necessary to keep them in repair—the fuel, oil, waste, and tallow consumed,—these, and the great squads of men required in broken weather, consume everything, blast all prospect of any savings from the earnings of the road, and are sure to land it in debt.

Mr. Mosse's statement, that he "understands that slurry was three feet over the rails this morning (the 2nd April) at Bedford cutting," is altogether without foundation. Mr. Feetham is the road-master in charge, and he personally informed me this morning (the 4th inst.) that he had not had mud upon a rail this spring at all, with perhaps a very slight exception, producing no serious difficulty.

It is a very easy matter to sound a note of alarm. An engineer having small regard to economy, and perhaps feeling little interest in the success of such an undertaking, may find it exceedingly convenient to be daily reporting difficulty here and danger there, and then fancy that he has shaken himself clear of all personal responsibility.

I am by no means insensible of the grave responsibility devolving upon the head of such a department as that over which I preside; but I hold that it is no evidence of skill on the part of an engineer to be continually hedging himself round with reports, so that if a casualty should occur, he may thereby exonerate himself.

I have seen enough to satisfy me—I have the evidence at command to prove that, while Mr. Mosse has fixed his attention almost exclusively on slips, and slopes, and slurry, the really weak and more unsafe portions of the work have escaped his observation almost entirely. What this road now needs to make it safe and secure is, not an officer mounted upon a train, riding occasionally to Windsor or to Truro, and then writing reports by the quire to the chairman; but an active, able, practical inspector of works, who is not afraid of the labour of walking the lines continually, and inspecting them minutely,—examining culverts, taking the deflexion of bridges, and directing the subordinates in the best, most skilful, and most effectual modes of upholding.

I shall not stop to remark upon his passenger tariff table; it speaks for itself. Mr. Mosse, I observe, still maintains that it is quite right. While it may be true that from Halifax to Bedford and back, and from Bedford to Halifax and back, will give the same amount—which nobody ever questioned—the fallacy is easily detected, that a passenger, by the table, is charged 25 cents when he faces Bedford from Halifax, and for the same distance, and over the same space, facing from Halifax to Bedford, he is only charged 12½ cents; and while the first class passenger is chargeable with 12½ cents from Brookfield to Truro, the second class is charged 15 cents. That is what I designate as an absurdity.

Mr. Mosse then calls attention to the fact, that while eight miles from Halifax to Bedford is by the new table charged 12½ cents, eight miles from Truro to Brookfield is 25; but, most disingenuously, he omits to state that this is his own act,—for on reference to his table, the first column, it will be seen, shows Halifax to Bedford, eight miles, charged 25 cents; the last item on the same column—Brookfield (\$1.62½) to Truro (\$1.75)—eight miles—gives the 12½ cents. The new table only pretends to invert the first column of the old table—nothing more. I have thoroughly revised the horse and waggon tariff, but have not yet had time to do the same by the passenger tables.

In conclusion, permit me to add that I have no objections to the oft-reiterated boast, that the trains have run with safety to *passengers* during the last year. I am heartily glad it has been so, and I only hope and trust that so much can be said at the close of 1860. While I am in charge of the works, it shall be my great object, so far as human foresight can accomplish it, to deserve that such may be the case. But it would be just as creditable to all concerned, and much more ingenuous, in my view,—certainly more in conformity with the practice elsewhere,—if it were frankly admitted that while no *passengers'* lives have been lost in the year 1859, yet that one fireman, one traveller, and one day laborer had been killed by the trains during the past year.

No reference to any of these casualties, I observe, is made in any of the official reports for 1859. The late Provincial Secretary, boasting of the safety of the line, the other day, in Parliament, omitted all reference to these accidents; and now Mr. Mosse again repeats, in guarded language, the same statement.

There are other topics upon which I might enlarge, but I have already extended these observations

observations to a much greater length than I originally intended; I therefore close the correspondence on my part, and subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

J. McCULLY.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

Report as to State of the Road at Bedford.

Railway Office, Halifax, 5th April, 1860.

SIR,—

In reply to the questions asked in the Assembly relating to the state of the rails and slips at Bedford Cut, I beg to remark that this cutting has been under the watchful supervision of the proper officers during the last few weeks.

The material is of a very treacherous character, and the cutting has been very expensive and troublesome ever since it was opened. I personally inspected this cutting a short time ago; and under the advice of Mr. Feetham, who was present, ordered all suitable precautions, in anticipation that so soon as the frost should leave the earth, slips would very probably occur.

One day last week a slip occurred. It slightly disturbed the road bed—no unusual occurrence in such cases; but the trains have passed and repassed with regularity and safety. No mud or slurry has been allowed to collect upon the rails. The most vigorous efforts are being made to put the track in order. But it should excite no surprise if some inconvenience should result from slips at this season of the year. The earth, saturated with water, loses its cohesiveness, and the frost being drawn by the warm rains, combines to produce such results. Caution flags are used to guard against accident; so that, while such an event as a slip on a cutting might produce some delay, it is not likely to be attended with danger.

The only precaution that could prevent a slip at this season of the year must be the work of a previous season; and the advice of the ablest practical men in the department is to keep the rails clear and the drains open, and as rapidly as possible restore the road-bed to its original position.

It need excite no surprise to hear of slips upon the road at this season of the year, and I hope and trust that we shall be able to grapple with any difficulties in the future as successfully as has been up to the present.

I enclose herewith copy of a report just received from Mr. Marshall.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Prov. Secretary.

J. McCULLY.

(Extract from Mr. Marshall's Report.)

Nova Scotia Railway Office, 5th April, 1860.

Windsor Junction.

HON. JONATHAN McCULLY,

SIR,—

As requested this morning, I have inspected the cutting above Bedford. The slip is no worse than it has been for the last few days. The road-bed is a little out of repair, but nothing to prevent trains from running, providing the drivers are careful. Each driver ought to have full command of his train before going down inclines. They ought to be restricted not to go down inclines at a speed of more than ten miles an hour for a few days. Please notify Mr. Moir to this effect.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. MARSHALL.

ESTIMATE FOR 1860.

Assets remaining on hand 31st December, 1859—

Balance in Receiver General's hand,	£3,308 17 10	—	\$13,235.56
Due from Casual Revenue,	6,436 0 0		25,744.00
Collectors of Colonial Duties,	7,941 6 2		31,765.23
Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, for Light Houses,	1,104 12 2		4,418.44
Counties, for Advances for Road Service,	2,479 13 6		9,918.70
County of Hants, advance for railway damages,	500 0 0		2,000.00
	<u>£21,770 9 8</u>	—	<u>\$87,081.93</u>

Liabilities of the Province 31st December, 1859—

For undrawn monies, Roads and Bridges,	£982 7 11	—	\$3,929.58
Ditto ditto other services,	15,487 3 8		61,948.73
For railway damages belonging to counties, deposited in the treasury,	519 6 3		2,077.25
			<u>16,988 17 10</u>
Balance Assets on hand 31st December, 1859,	£4,781 11 10		\$19,126.37

PROBABLE ASSETS OF YEAR 1860.

Excise and Light Duties,	170,000 0 0		680,000.00
Casual Revenue, including Crown Lands, Mines, Fees of Office, &c.	9,500 0 0		38,000.00
			<u>£184,281 11 10—\$737,126.37</u>

Estimate of probable ordinary and Legislative appropriations,
viz :—

Salaries of Lieutenant-Governor and Public Officers,	£15,715 0 0		\$62,860.00
Legislative expense,	10,000 0 0		40,000.00
Revenue department at Halifax, salaries of outport Collectors, and commissions,	10,600 0 0		42,400.00
General Education,	16,500 0 0		66,000.00
Interest on funded debt,	5,000 0 0		20,000.00
Interest to be provided for Rail- way bonds,	60,000 0 0		240,000.00
Support of Light Houses,	8,000 0 0		32,000.00
Do Sable Island,	600 0 0		2,400.00
Provincial Penitentiary,	1,600 0 0		6,400.00
Hospital for insane,	5,063 0 0		20,252.00
Public Buildings,	2,300 0 0		9,200.00
Schooner Daring,	1,100 0 0		4,400.00
Schooner Lady Vivian,	250 0 0		1,000.00
Board of Works,	850 0 0		3,400.00

Poor Asylum,	2,025	0	0	8,100.00
Rations to Troops,	50	0	0	200.00
Transient Paupers,	200	0	0	800.00
Halifax Dispensary,	50	0	0	200.00
Indians,	350	0	0	1,400.00
Post Communication,	7,700	0	0	30,800.00
Drawbacks,	3,500	0	0	14,000.00
Packets and Ferries,	2,350	0	0	9,400.00
Boad compensation,	500	0	0	2,000.00
Criminal Prosecutions,	265	0	0	1,060.00
Inquests,	265	0	0	1,060.00
Judiciary expenses,	335	0	0	1,340.00
Agriculture,	455	0	0	1,820.00
Navigation Securities,	300	0	0	1,200.00
Miscellaneous and advances,	5,000	0	0	20,000.00
Militia expenses,	2,000	0	0	8,000.00
Printing,	1,250	0	0	5,000.00
				£164,173 0 0 656,692.00
				£20,108 11 10 \$80,434.37

C U R R E N C Y .

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of importing silver florins and copper or bronze coinage, and the changes in the law rendered necessary by the introduction of the decimal system of accounting—beg leave to Report :

That the act of last session, establishing the decimal system of accounting, which it is the intention of the Government, if sustained by the Assembly, to perpetuate and extend, has rendered a change in the copper currency of the country indispensable: and this Committee, after reviewing the various modes that have been suggested, recommend that the copper pence and half-pence issued by the province, and still in circulation, be received at the treasury, and the holders paid its full exchangeable value, in such amounts and at such times as the government may from time to time direct ; that when so paid in, it shall not be re-issued, but shall be re-coined or sold, as the Government may deem most advisable. The Committee further recommend that copper or bronze cents to the value of £2,000, and half cents to the value of £500, be imported with all convenient speed ; the cents, if of copper, to be of the same size as the half-pence last imported, and to be about one-fifth heavier.

The Committee do not recommend the importation of any florins at present, there appearing to be abundance of British silver in circulation for all useful purposes.

They recommend that the value of the gold sovereign and of the silver crown, half crown, florin, shilling and sixpence of the United Kingdom, in the Acts of last session, chap. 24, be continued, and that there be added thereto the English fourpenny piece at eight cents.

They recommend, as the copper coinage is to be received at the treasury, that until it disappears from circulation, it shall be made a legal tender to the extent of one dollar at its present exchangeable value of 60 pence, or 120 half-pence, to the dollar, and so in proportion for smaller sums.

The principle will extend to the Post Office, and the charge for letters of a half ounce, and of the stamp therefor, will hereafter be three pennies, or six half pennies of our own issue, or five cents when the new issue comes out.

To make the new system harmonize with the laws now in force, it will be proper—First—To repeal the 1st and 2d sections of chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, second series, and chap. 24 of the Acts of 1859, and to frame a new law founded on this report. Second—To enact that in the laws now in force, wherever any sums in currency are mentioned, they shall hereafter be taken to represent dollars and cents on the following scale :

A pound shall represent four dollars ; a shilling twenty cents ; 1d, 2 cents ; 2d, 3½ ; 3d, 5 ; 4d, 6½ ; 5d, 8½ ; 6d, 10 ; 7d, 11½ ; 8d, 13 ; 9d, 15 ; 10d, 16½ ; 11d, 18, and 12d, 20 cents.

This principle will extend to the treasury notes, which will hereafter pass for four dollars each ; and the duties under the tariff about to be enacted will hereafter be collected in dollars and cents.

Third—It will be proper to provide by law that all judgments after the first of July next shall be entered in dollars and cents, a Judge to have the power of rectifying any omission or mistake in this particular. Executions upon judgments now subsisting, or which may be entered previous to the first of July next, should be allowed to be taken out in pounds, shillings and pence, or in the corresponding amounts of dollars and cents, at the option of the plaintiff—any undesigned or accidental discrepancy between the two to be amendable by a Judge.

As this extensive change may lead to confusion from unforeseen or unexpected causes, a discretionary power might be given to the Governor in Council to modify or enlarge the terms of the act, by orders to continue in force till the close of the ensuing session of Parliament.

WILLIAM YOUNG, chairman.
THOMAS KILLAM,
A. M. COCHIRAN,
A. W. McLELAN.

Committee room, 19th March, 1860.

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, beg leave to report as follows :—

They have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers submitted to them, and found them correct.

By the Receiver General's accounts, the balance in his hands at the close of 1859, was £3308 17 10, or \$13,235 56½. The balance at the close of the preceding year was £1223 2 5, shewing an increase in the amount in the treasury at the close of the year of £2085 15 5.

Your committee find that the revenue arising from excise duties, including distilleries (which were only in operation for one quarter) is £148,002 16 7 currency.

The revenue of the year 1858 from the same sources, amounted to £134,918 3 0 currency, shewing a difference in favor of the year 1859, of £13,084 13 7. The increase on articles imported, which is principally upon rum, tea, and tobacco, the 5 and 10 per cents., amount to £26,269 12 7; whilst the decrease, which is upon molasses, sugar, and distilleries, is £13,184 19 0, leaves the balance as above stated.

The light duties collected during the past year, amount to £7,274 14 0 currency, against £6,692 6 3 to 31st December, 1858; shewing a balance in favor of 1859, of say, £582 7 9 currency.

There appears to be due from collectors of excise and light duties, now deceased or removed from office, £562 12 9. Your committee recommend that the proper steps be taken to ensure the payment of these accounts into the treasury during the course of the present year.

There also appears in the books of the Financial Secretary, a balance due on old excise bonds, amounting to £1336 12 6, which your committee find was reported in 1851, as being in the hands of the Attorney General. No action appears to have been taken upon them since. Your committee would recommend, if not available that they 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 end of 1859. By this it appears that there remained in the hands of these officers at the end of the year, (including the amount due by collectors removed or deceased) £7,955 17 0; of which sum they have since paid £6410 2 5, leaving still in their hands, the sum of £1545 14 7, or \$6182 91.

In the returns from the Strait of Canso, it appears that there has been collected by James Purcell, in cash and orders, the sum of £1123 4 0; of this sum there remained unpaid by that officer, on the 31st December, £519 18 10, which he sets off by an account with vouchers, against the schooner Lady Vivian, for supplies and wages amounting to £234 15 6, his salary for 1859, an order not yet collected, commissions on orders collected in 1859, and payments made during the present year,—in all amounting to £196 5 1; shewing a balance still due from that officer 31st March, 1860 of £88 18 3. In 1858, 70 per cent. of the duties collected were absorbed in the expense of collection. In 1859 over 33 per cent. The detection by the clerk of the Financial Secretary of omissions in the return of the collector in the year 1859, is proof of great inaccuracy; and the collector of so large a revenue at so important a post, where there is so little opportunity for checking the amount collected, ought to be most vigilantly supervised. Your committee think the attention of the Government cannot be too soon turned to the necessity of some change in the system as formerly recommended.

(See Appendix—A.)

The

The proceeds from the casual and territorial revenue, are as follows :

The amount paid into the treasury was,		£5967	5	8
Received from the Provincial Secretary's office,	£935	3	1	
Received from the Mining Association for 1858,	5,032	2	7	
				<u>£5967 5 8</u>

(See Appendix—B.)

The gross proceeds of lands, &c., sold and applied for during 1859, amount to	£5,500	7	4	
Received for mining licenses,	382	10	0	
Received for searches,	4	2	1	
				<u>£5886 19 5</u>
Gross proceeds,				£5886 19 5
Deduct charges.				
To paid deputy surveyors,	1659	10	8	
paid on rejected petitions,	562	3	2	
Registration of deeds,	77	8	8	
Post office and other incidental charges,	372	14	6	
Repaid on rejected petitions,	25	0	0	
				<u>2696 17 0</u>
Net proceeds of lands sold in 1859.				£3,190 2 0
The Commissioner of Crown Lands has received from the treasury towards payment of the above charges,	£2750	0	0	
Balance in hand 31st December, 1858,	25	18	7	
				<u>2775 18 7</u>
From which deduct charges as above,				2696 17 0
				<u>£79 1 7</u>
Showing a balance in hands of commissioner of				
The Receiver General's account shews a credit on account of mines of	£414	10	6	
Should be deducted and transferred to casual revenue	32	0	6	
				<u>382 10 0</u>
Commissioner of Crown Lands credited for licenses 1859,	395	0	0	
Of this sum paid and credited in account of 1858,	12	10	0	
				<u>382 10 0</u>

By this statement it appears that there is an increase over 1858 of £98 4 8 in the receipts of the crown land department.

The whole Revenue for 1859, received from all sources is, viz :—

Impost, excise and distilleries,		£148,002	16	7
Light duties,		7,274	14	0
Casual revenue, collected in 1859,		5,967	5	8
Crown land, including mining licenses,	5886	19	5	
Less expenses,	2696	17	0	
				<u>3,190 2 5</u>
				£164,434 18 8
Revenue of 1858,				156,451 8 9
				<u>£7,983 9 11</u>
Increase for 1859,				St.

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

Your committee find the balance, as reported last year, in the bank of Nova Scotia, say £117 12 7½. They recommend that this balance should be withdrawn and placed to the general credit of the province.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

The railway expenditure ending 31st Dec., 1856, amounted to	£466,752	3	5
31st Dec., 1857, for that year, was	265,272	4	11
31st Dec., 1858, “ “	201,069	2	7½
31st Dec., 1859, “ “	116,307	2	11½
Total expenditure to 31st December, 1859	£1,049,400	13	11
The commissioners had in hand, in cash 31st Decr.			
1859,	£80	18	0
Balance in bank of Nova Scotia,	930	15	3
		1,011	13 3
Total amount received from Receiver General to date,	£1,050,412	7	2

Sources of money received for railway, and disposition thereof.

Received for bonds sold in London, per general account, to 31st Dec., 1859,	£869,250	0	0
Ditto in Nova Scotia,	122,500	0	0
From premium and discount account,	32,998	16	3
Working account for road in 1856,	901	18	3
Received from saving's bank for this service,	£75,000	0	0
Treasury notes, new issue,	52,000	0	0
General revenue, from duties, &c.	51,752	5	8
		178,752	5 8
		1,204,403	0 2

Expenditure in construction as above, and cash.

In hands of commissioners and bank, 31st Dec., 1859,	£1,050,412	7	2
Interest acct to 1st Jan. 1860,	£147,845	5	9
Less unpaid coupons 1st Jan. 1860,	3,701	5	0
		144,144	0 9
Expense account paid by Receiver General,		428	0 4
Cash in hand of Baring, Brothers, London, 1st Jan., 1860,		3,069	2 4
Cash in Bank of Nova Scotia.		6,349	10 2
		£1,204,403	0 9

The construction of the railway having now been completed as far as Windsor and Truro, your committee would beg to recommend that the system pursued in the other public departments, shall be adopted in respect of the railway; and that all sums of money derived from the revenue of the road shall be paid weekly into the office of the Receiver General, and that such sums of money as may be from time to time required by the Railway Board, shall be paid by the Receiver General on the same principles which apply to the General Post Office and Board of Works. If this system be pursued the Receiver General's account will exhibit all sums paid or received in respect of all the public departments.

Savings

SAVINGS' BANK

In reference to the savings' bank, the committee of public accounts in 1859, detected some errors in the statement submitted to them by the cashier, which in their opinion rendered a searching investigation into the state of that institution absolutely necessary, and recommended the Government to undertake it. During the recess that service has been performed by Mr. Archibald Scott, who reports that he has gone over the books from 1854 to 1858 inclusive, and that he has found a series of errors in the accounts, running over the whole of that period.

A subsequent investigation conducted by the late Financial Secretary and Mr. Henry, brings the accounts down to the 12th December, 1859, and these gentlemen report that there should have been in the hands of Mr. Duckett at that time, a sum exceeding the balance that officer admitted to be due, by £813 9 5.

Mr. Duckett was removed from his office on the 21st of December, and Mr. Lawson put in his place. Since his appointment Mr. Lawson has discovered a number of additional errors, some for and some against Mr. Duckett. The general result of which is so far favorable as to reduce the balance alleged to be due by him to the sum of £725 5 5.

But as the only effectual check upon the accuracy of the accounts is afforded by a comparison of the pass books of the depositors with the books in the office, the balance so ascertained can be considered only as approximating to a correct result.

Your committee subjoin a statement of the present condition of the bank as gathered from the accounts and books of the office up to the 31st of December last.

Statement of savings' bank.

To amount due 1651 depositors, with interest made up to 31st Dec. 1859,		£126,181 18 9
Balance due bank from interest accruing to date,		494 14 2
		£126,676 12 11
	CR.	
By amount due by province, paid into the general revenue,	£125,000 0 0	
By balance of cash on hand, 31st Dec. 1859,	1,676 12 11	
	126,676 12 11	
By balance of surplus fund in favor of the bank this date.		£494 14 2

Statement of surplus fund.

To amount of gain by bank, as stated by Mr. Scott's report, to 31st Dec. 1858,	£1303 10 5	
To surplus gain in 1859,	176 9 2	
	1479 19 7	
Less.		
By amount refunded, overpaid by the Financial Secretary, for interest in 1858,	£260 0 0	
By deficiency in late cashier's cash, on dismissal from office,	725 5 5	
	985 5 5	
Balance of surplus in hand to credit of the bank.		£494 14 2

In reference to the system of accounting, your committee have made enquires and are inclined to believe that that originally adopted, and now in use in the office, if properly carried out and superintended, affords all the checks and guards which are necessary for the efficient working of the institution. They would, however, urge it as a duty upon the cashier to count and balance his cash daily, and upon the Receiver General to count it, and make a record of the amount once every month, and once in each

each quarter to compare the cash so found on hand with a cheque balance sheet to be prepared to the first of each quarter by the cashier, exhibiting the exact state of the bank at that date.

(See reports and general account—Appendix C.)

The sum of £19,000 of old and defaced province notes handed to your committee by the Provincial Secretary, has been destroyed. £11,000 of this amount has been replaced by new notes, and £8,000 has been withdrawn, leaving the whole amount of provincial issue at £111,682.

The Receiver General's books have been examined, the coupons for interest counted, and all has been found correct.

Your committee have received from the Receiver General, damaged postage stamps amounting to £8,100, which they have destroyed; leaving in his hands on the 2nd April, 1860, postage stamps of various denominations amounting to £30,500.

POST OFFICE.

Your committee have examined the accounts of the post office department, and find them correct.

The excess of expenditure over the revenue of that branch of the public service, during the past year, amounted to £8,700 18 3.

Your committee suggest that a separate charge should in future be made in the annual account current of the Postmaster General for postage paid by the Receiver General for the public departments, so that the transactions with that officer may appear on the face of that account, and be thus more readily checked.

(See Appendix to Postmaster General's report.)

BOARD OF WORKS.

The accounts and vouchers of this department of the public service, have been checked, and found correct and satisfactory,

There has been expended for the different services under the control of the Board, the sum of £34,039 14 5. There is a balance due the board to the 31st December, 1859, of £44 3 1.

They have received from the treasury during the past year £32,218 15 0, and from other sources £1776 16 4; of the latter sum they have paid over to the Receiver General £1004 5 9, and the balance £772 10 7 has been accredited in account with the several services.

There is yet remaining unpaid for the services of this department to the 31st Decr., 1859, £2,393 9 4.

In reference to the Hospital for the Insane, your committee beg leave to report, that the accounts of all expenditures connected with the erection of the building have been duly returned into the office of the Board of Works, accompanied by vouchers, which have been duly checked in that department, and at the office of the Financial Secretary. But your committee observe that the commissioners of the asylum have received in the year 1859, at different times, in all the sum of £5,400, of the expenditure of which no account is returned to the Board of Works, or has been placed before your committee. Your committee consider it right, that the expenditure of all sums passing through the Board of Works, should appear in the accounts of that department, and should, after being checked by the Financial Secretary, be submitted to the committee of public accounts.

In the absence of the information to be supplied by such accounts, your committee have no means of knowing how the sum so drawn by the commissioners has been appropriated.

(For accounts and general abstract, see Appendix—D.)

Your committee report a list of undrawn monies for roads to December 31st, 1859, amounting to £982 7 11.

(See Appendix—E.)

Indebtedness

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

<i>Dr.</i>				
Amount of province notes, old issue,		£59,682	0	0
Do. do. do. new issue,		52,000	0	0
Borrowed from savings' bank,		125,000	0	0
Undrawn for road and bridge service,		982	7	11
Do other services,		15,487	3	8
Due Board of Works,	44 3 1			
Do. do. for unpaid bills,	2393 9 4			
		2,437	12	5
Railway damages, due to counties,		519	6	3
Provincial bonds sold,		991,750	0	0
Railway coupons unpaid,		3,701	0	0
		£1,251,559	10	3

<i>Cr.</i>				
Balance in Receiver General's hands,	3,308 17 10			
Due from collectors of excise,	7,941 6 2			
Casual revenue,	6,436 0 0			
Due from Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island,	1,104 12 2			
In hands of Baring, Brothers & Co., Jan. 2, 1860,	3,069 2 4			
In bank of Nova Scotia,	6,349 10 2			
Dalhousie College,	5,000 0 0			
Inland navigation company,	5,000 0 0			
Counties for advances for road service,	2,479 13 6			
County of Hants, advance for railway damages,	500 0 0			
In hands of railway commissioners, 31st Dec. 1859:				
In cash,	80 18 0			
In bank of Nova Scotia,	930 15 3			
	1011 13 3			
		42,200	14	5
		£1,209,358	15	10

Your committee report a list of monies undrawn for various services on the 31st December, 1859.

(See Appendix—F.)

Your committee report the estimate furnished by the Financial Secretary, of the probable assets and expenditure of the province for the present year.

(See Appendix—G.)

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. D. ARCHIBALD,	}	Legislative Council.
Chairman,		
ALFRED WHITMAN, JOHN CREIGHTON.		
JOHN ESSON,	}	House of Assembly.
Chairman,		
MOSES SHAW, R. P. GRANT, CHARLES TUPPER, A. G. ARCHIBALD.		

Committee room, April 5th, 1860.

Appendix.

A P P E N D I X .

A.

Balances due by Collectors of Light Impost, and Excise Duties, 31st December, 1859.

	Due 31st December, 1859.		Since Paid.
Advocate Harbor,	£9 15 0	\$39 00	\$43 00
Amherst,	466 7 9	1865 55	1336 00
Annapolis,	310 14 10	1242 96	1244 13
Antigonishe,	38 13 2	154 63	110 00
Arichat,	335 13 11	1342 79	1342 78
Barrington,	120 10 8	482 13	235 05
Do. former collector,	24 16 10	99 36	
Beaver River,	26 13 10	106 76	104 46
Bear River,	112 16 3	451 25	452 00
Bridgetown,	278 14 5	1114 88	1114 88
Bridgeport,	6 8 4	25 66	25 05
Canada Creek,	73 3 7	292 71	292 71
Cape Canso, Norris,	18 9 4	73 86	74 95
Do. Bigelow,	279 18 11	1119 79	840 00
Cape North,	0 13 9	2 75	2 87
Canso Strait,	519 18 10	2079 76	211 33
Chester,	44 7 11	177 58	86 25
Church Point,	105 17 10	423 56	423 56
Clementsport,	52 1 7	208 31	208 40
Cornwallis,	84 10 1	338 01	338 01
Do. former collector,	174 18 1	699 61	699 85
Digby,	512 19 7	2051 91	1463 65
French Cross,	49 15 4	199 06	199 06
Great Bras d'Or,	10 6 11	41 38	26 26
Halifax,	61 7 10	245 56	245 56
Do. Light,	100 9 10	401 96	401 96
Harbor au Bouche,	14 5 3	57 05	57 05
Hantsport,	23 1 0	92 20	92 21
Horton,	195 4 7	780 91	200 00
Joggins,	155 11 0	622 20	622 20
Little River,	46 18 2	187 63	187 63
Liverpool,	388 0 7	1552 11	1511 45
LaHave,	69 4 10	276 96	276 96
Do. former Collector,	62 11 5	250 28	
Londonderry,	280 17 9	1123 55	1123 10
Lunenburg,	5 10 5	22 08	
Maitland,	61 9 7	245 91	245 36
McNair's Cove,	80 3 8	320 73	320 73
Parrsborough,	45 5 3	181 05	181 81
Do. former Collector,	374 2 0	1496 40	
Pictou,	228 4 1	912 81	912 80
Port Hood,	29 19 1	119 81	119 81
Port Medway,	36 4 11	144 98	144 98
Do. former Collector,	101 2 8	404 53	

	Due 31st December, 1859.			Since paid.		
Port Williams,	£28	1	3	\$112	25	\$112 25
Pubnico,	14	15	1	59	01	59 01
Pugwash,	90	2	8	360	53	368 76
Ragged Islands,	19	6	1	77	21	77 21
Sandy Cove,	23	1	1	92	21	65 86
Shelburne,	51	16	4	207	26	207 26
Sheet Harbor,	13	1	0	52	20	52 20
Sherbrooke, or St. Mary's,	14	10	1	58	01	48 51
Shelburne Harbor, light,	0	3	6	0	70	
Ship Harbor,	32	16	6	131	30	120 00
St. Ann's,	4	18	9	19	75	19 61
Sydney,	181	14	8	726	93	726 90
Sydney, North,	320	8	3	1281	65	1136 90
Tatamagouche.	27	13	6	110	70	
Thorn's Cove,	25	4	3	100	85	100 85
Truro,	240	16	10	963	36	962 05
Tusket,	81	19	1	327	81	327 00
Walton,	10	10	6	42	10	40 10
Wallace,	4	11	3	18	25	18 25
Westport,	61	13	10	246	76	246 85
Weymouth,	156	7	3	625	45	514 71
Whitehaven,	33	17	3	135	45	
Wilmot,	228	19	9	915	95	915 95
Windsor,	33	5	7	133	11	150 00
Yarmouth,	238	2	0	952	40	952 40
	£7955	17	0	\$31,823	17	\$25,640 49

B.

Abstract of monies received by the Receiver General on account of casual revenue, between the 1st of January and the 31st December, 1859.

1859.				
July. 29	Received from the Secretary's office, on account of fees collected,		£328	4 10
Feb. 2	Received from S. & W. Cunard, on account of coal raised sold at the Pictou, Joggins, Sydney, Lingan and Point Aconi, for the year 1858,		5032	2 7
May. 11	Received from the Secretary's office, on acct. fees collected,		200	0 0
July 27	" " " "		200	0 0
Oct. 31	" " " "		200	0 0
Dec. 31	" " " "		6	18 3
			£5967	5 8

Receiver General's office, Halifax, 31st December, 1859.

C.

(COPY.)

MR. SCOTT TO THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Halifax, 15th November, 1859.

SIR,—

Having finished the examination of the books of the provincial Savings' Bank, I now have the honor of reporting for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and her Majesty's Executive Council, that I began on the 11th day of July last, with an examination of the books for the year 1854, by checking the cash, and ascertaining the balance on the 31st day of December of that year. This being a starting point, from which I have since made a close and strict examination of all books and accounts, connected with the bank, up to the 31st of December, 1858, and an examination of the cash account to the 7th instant.

The great difficulty I experienced in this investigation was, the total absence of that system of book-keeping, so essential to a bank, to ensure correctness, and from which a balance could be made at any period, the books not being kept by double entry, and the only accounts kept in the ledger, being those of individual depositors, caused much application, care, and labor, in the checking the cash received and paid; examining and calculating the interest of over one thousand eight hundred depositors accounts, contained in six different ledgers; but this labor was greatly lightened by the personal assistance afforded me by the hon. the Receiver General, who had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the accounts of the Savings' Bank, previous to my entering into the investigation.

Ascertaining the anxiety of the Government to have this examination completed as soon as possible, I was induced to ask assistance to expedite it, and Mr. Borden was engaged from the 4th September, and the result of the investigation is, by starting with the balance in hands of the hon. the Receiver General, on the 31st day of December, 1854, and found correct,

Balance of cash in cashier's hand,		£70,500	0	0
Surplus fund account to debit by cashier's statement,	£5	7	10	
This amount entered in one account in 1854, and not				
in the other until 1855, now added,	75	12	6	
Balance of sundry errors,	10	14	8	
				91 15 0

£70,898 10 2

Depositors in bank account.

79,898 12 2

The following errors discovered in 1855 to be debited cash account of that year, as follows; and appear in journal I have opened, at pages 3 and 4.

This amount entered to Meagher's account, ledger 5, page 112, not				
in cash account,		46	5	8
Error in addition of same account, and over paid him,		10	0	0
Added to credit of Matthew's account, ledger 6, page 759, not in cash				
account,		1	15	0
Error in addition of cash account, January 29,		58	0	0
				126 0 8
Deduct overpaid Franklin, ledger 4, page 499	0	4	7	
Deducted in Darnady's acct., ledger 6, page 305,	4	0	7	
				4 5 2
				£121 15 6

This

This amount to be debited cash account in that year, caused it necessary to put aside altogether the annual and general abstract statements in the savings' bank books for 1855, '56, '57 and '58, and open a small journal and ledger embracing a cash account, Receiver General's account, general depositors' account, interest account, expense account, and surplus fund account.

In the year 1856, the errors against cash amounted to	£87 2 6
and to credit, as withdrawn and not appearing in cash acct.	9 1 10
	£78 0 8

as appears fully in journal, page 6.

For want of an interest account, the amount of interest paid depositors, had to be ascertained by the various amounts of interest paid out during the year in short periods—derived from the Cashier's paid out and withdrawn account; likewise, the interest placed to the credit of each depositor's account at the end of each year, as exhibited by the depositors' annual abstract statement.

The examination and checking thus made in the year 1855, with two items omitted, amounting to £6 11 5 (see journal, page 3), proved the amount of that year; but in the year 1856 examination, the items omitted to be so separated in the abstract annual statements, extended to a long list, as will be seen on reference to journal, pages 7 & 8, amounting to £231 11 4. These had to be ascertained by comparing and checking the different books already mentioned, and the depositors' accounts throughout the six ledgers, in order to have the interest account so correct, as to arrive at the surplus fund account.

In the year 1857 the errors amounted to	£148 13 3
less those in favour of cash,	57 3 4
	£91 9 11

as will be found in journal, page 12, and two items of interest omitted in abstract book amounting to £7 17 5, also stated in journal, page 12.

In the year 1858 the errors of cash account amounted to	£103 0 7
less two items errors in cash,	0 3 0
	£102 17 7

See journal, pages 15 & 16.

The cash account of errors referred to in the respective years, are fully stated in sheet I annex to this report, some of those items were not added to the depositors account in the ledger, in the year they were paid, but credited or added after the omission was discovered on the depositor presenting his pass book, and then entered as error.

The annual abstract books of depositors, due at the end of each year, have likewise been examined and compared with the ledgers, and corrections and additions made. In the addition of the abstract book for 1858, two errors were discovered, one of £1000 and another of £100, thereby increasing the amount due depositors to that extent, beyond what was stated therein, and exhibited in the general statement of that year.

In the examination of monies passed between the hon. the Receiver General and the Cashier of the Savings Bank, the same has been found correct throughout.

In the year 1858, interest was charged on £118,800, instead of £112,300, which was the actual balance in the treasury on the first day of January, 1858, being an over-charge of £260 of interest; but this amount was subsequently accounted for and credited in the cash account.

I have made no examination of the depositors' accounts by comparing their pass books with their respective accounts in the ledger, finding it impracticable to have the books at present called in for that purpose.

In the books I have made up, the balance of cash up to the 31st day December, 1858, amounts to	£3127 2 0
The bank books statement to that period, shews this amount,	£2732 18 4
To which add balance of cash account of errors,	394 3 8
	3127 2 0

After checking the cash account from the 1st January, 1859, to the 7th instant, and made up to that date, it showed a balance which should be in the hands of the cashier, of £529 4s. 9d., and on counting his cash balance, I found the amount he handed me to be £268 4s. 1d.

I have made a balance sheet for the years 1855, '56, '57 and '58, separately; and they will be found at pages Nos. 50, 51, 52, and 53, in the ledger.

Before concluding this report I cannot too strongly recommend, or suggest to the government, that the principle as stated in the mode of accounts in the journal and ledger now submitted, to the 31st December, 1858, be continued to the 31st December, 1859, and on the 1st January, 1860, a new journal and ledger and cash book, should be opened, as well as a depositor's ledger, and the balance of each account transferred, embracing the following accounts, viz :

In the general ledger,—
 Old account, or ledger A account.
 Cash account,
 Account with Receiver General,
 General depositors account,
 Interest account,
 Expense account, and
 Surplus fund account.

The depositors ledger to contain all depositors accounts, and those only, should be sufficiently large to do away with the six ledgers now open, from Nos. 3 to 8, inclusive.

The cash book to be kept and journalized weekly; and entries of interest, as well as all others, to be first journalized, and from the journal posted into the ledger, ensuring a correct and uniform system, such as alone can give satisfaction to the Government, as well as to the Cashier and all concerned; quarterly and monthly balances should also be made out, and recorded in the balance sheet book.

The following is the balance sheet of Cashier, taken from the books 31st December, 1858 :

Depositors, with interest thereon,	£125,671 19 8	Paid treasury to 31st Dec., 1857,	£118,800 0 0
This sum borrowed from the Province in 1858,	1,300 0 0	Paid between 1st July and date,	14,000 0 0
Balance,	760 18 8		132,800 0 0
		Less—	
		Paid Comrs. 1857, £6500	
		Do. 1858, 1300	7,800 0 0
			125,000 0 0
		Balance of cash,	2,732 18 4
	£127,732 18 4		£127,732 18 4

The

The following is the balance sheet produced by this examination :

DR.	<i>Balance sheet, Provincial Savings' Bank, 31st Dec., 1858.</i>	CR.	
Rec. General's acct.,	£125,000 0 0	Depositors account,	£126,823 11 7
Cash balance,	3,127 2 0	Surplus Fund account,	1,303 10 5
	£128,127 2 0		£128,127 2 0

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ARCHD. SCOTT.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.

MR. DUCKETT TO THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

(COPY.)

*Savings' Bank office,
Halifax, 5th December, 1859.*

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing a report from Mr. Archibald Scott, appointed by the Government to examine the books and accounts of the Halifax Savings Bank, and beg to state that the system adopted at the opening of the institution, has been conducted in accordance with similar institutions in England, and for 27 years met with the approbation of the Government, in connection with both branches of the legislature.

I admit of several errors and omissions, but this I account for, the books not being examined by the person appointed to do that duty. Mr. Fairbanks, who during his incumbency examined weekly and reported monthly as to the correctness of the books. Mr. McNab, his successor, never missed examining the annual and general statement, and personally presented those documents to the committee of public accounts, which were received and found correct. Mr. Scott states, that finding the examination rather heavy, asked for assistance; this is not to be wondered at when over one thousand four hundred *closed accounts* were examined, for what purpose is to me a mystery.

In the year 1858, I had occasion to borrow from the province £1300, which was returned during the same year, and can be proved by the books in the Receiver General's office; yet in the face of this, Mr. Brown, the Receiver General, allowed the committee of public accounts to charge this sum to the surplus fund, which is wrong.

With regard to the report of the committee of public accounts respecting the surplus fund, I am at any time prepared to shew to the Government, is incorrect. With respect to keeping a cash book, I, according to my idea of a cash book, have always kept one, and would have been willing to have made such alterations or improvements as might have been suggested, but having met the approbation of such accountants as Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. McNab, I had every reason to think it was satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. DUCKETT, Cashier.

The hon. Charles Tupper, Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

(COPY.)

Provincial Secretary's office, Halifax, December 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—

The Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to order that a further opportunity be afforded to the Cashier of the Savings' Bank to explain or rectify, as far as possible, the errors in his accounts, I have the honor to enclose copies of the report of A. Scott, esquire, the commissioner for the investigation of those accounts, and of the remarks of the Cashier thereon; and I am instructed to request that you will, as soon as it may be convenient, communicate with the Cashier, with the view of obtaining such information and statements of account as may to you appear to be necessary for the information of the Government, and as he may deem to be requisite for his own vindication.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. KEATING,
Deputy Secretary.

Hon. John J. Marshall, and Hon. W. A. Henry.

(COPY.)

The undersigned having been appointed to make further investigation of the accounts and present condition of the Savings' Bank, and to receive any explanation offered by the Cashier respecting the alleged errors in his accounts, and deficiency of money to meet his liabilities, report as follows:—That they have, with Mr. Duckett, considered the Report of A. Scott, esquire, and find by a statement at the close of his report that the cashier had received up to the 31st December last,

from depositors,	£126,823	11	7
And a surplus fund of	1,303	10	5
	<hr/>		
Making	£128,127	2	0
And that he had paid the Receiver General to that date,	125,000	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£3,127	2	0

We believe the foregoing statement to be correct, and that the balance due by the cashier should have been at the beginning of this year, £3127 2s. instead of £2732 18s. 4d.

When the statement of errors was submitted to Mr. Duckett, he did not attempt to assert or shew that it was incorrect; but on the contrary admitted its correctness. We have therefore taken the corrected balance as the foundation of a statement to exhibit the present condition of the bank, and the liabilities and accounts of the cashier.

We have checked the receipts and payments of the cashier from the 31st Decr. to the 19th inst., and find that commencing with the above balance of £2732 18s. 4d. as stated in his account, he should now have cash in hand to the amount of £556 16 2 to which add the difference between £2732 18s. 4d. and £3127 2s.

	394	3	8
	<hr/>		
	950	19	10
Deduct cash in chest.	137	10	5
	<hr/>		
	£813	9	5

And he is deficient in cash to the sum of

Having

Having found but the sum of £137 10s. 5d. to meet the above sum of £950 19s. 10d., we, after carefully counting the money with Mr. Duckett, replaced the same in the chest, and retained the key until it is decided what further action the Government will take in the matter.

In addition to the above stated deficiency, it may yet appear that monies are credited to depositors in their pass books, which have not been entered or credited to depositors in the bank book, for which the province is liable, and we are induced to make this suggestion from having discovered that such has, in a great many instances taken place heretofore.

(Signed) JOHN J. MARSHALL.
W. A. HENRY.

Halifax, Dec. 19, 1859.

1859.			
Novr. 30.—Balance,			*£625 10 5
Decr. 3.—Deposits received,			144 10 0
12.—Cash from treasury,			500 0 0
Deposits received,			194 13 0
“ 19.— Do.			0 15 7
			<hr/>
			1465 9 0
Dec. 5.—Deposits paid,		191 10 9	
12. ditto		582 16 6	
19. ditto		†114 5 7	
		<hr/>	
			888 12 10
			<hr/>
		Balance,	£576 16 2
		Balance, £556 16 2	

Halifax, 19th December, 1859.

* Error in balance,	£10 0 0
† Error in deposits.	10 0 0
	<hr/>
	£20 0 0

(COPY.)

Cash found in the Savings' Bank, December 19, 1859, and handed over to us by Mr. Duckett.

In paper money, (notes,)	£105 0 0
Silver,	11 15 5
Old note, Bank B. N. A.,	5 0 0
Gold,	15 15 0
	<hr/>
	£137 10 5

Add 7s. 6d. value of gold more than Mr. Duckett counted it for. The amount handed to Mr. Lawson, per receipt, £137 17s. 11d.

(Signed) JOHN J. MARSHALL.
W. A. HENRY.

(Copy.)

(COPY.)

Halifax, Savings' Bank office, 21st Dec., 1859.

Received from the hon. John J. Marshall, and counted this day to me, the cash in the Savings' Bank—amount one hundred and thirty-seven pounds seventeen shillings and eleven pence, currency.

£137 17s. 11d.

(Signed) GEORGE P. LAWSON.

Abstract of payments made by the Receiver General on account of interest, for the year 1859.

July 26.—Paid Cashier Savings' Bank,	£500	0	0
Oct. 31. " " "	500	0	0
Nov. 14. " " "	500	0	0
23. " " "	500	0	0
30. " " "	500	0	0
Dec. 12. " " "	500	0	0
	£3000	0	0

*Savings' Bank office,
Halifax, December 20th, 1859.*

SIR,—

As requested by you, I am willing to resign my situation as Cashier of the Halifax Savings' Bank until the meeting of the Legislature, but think it necessary to have a written statement from you, naming the amount deficient, and in what way you make it to occur.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. DUCKETT.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, &c.

(COPY.)

*Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, December 21, 1859.*

SIR,—

I regret to find that you have misunderstood my communication of last evening when I informed you that under existing circumstances, it would be impossible for you to continue in the office you hold, and suggest that you can anticipate your removal by a resignation, and informed you that the whole matter would be referred to the Legislature.

The enclosed report of the honbles. Financial Secretary and Solicitor General, as also of Mr. Scott, a copy of which was furnished you some time since will afford all the information you request.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

To E. Duckett, Esq., &c.

(COPY.)

Halifax, 21st December, 1859.

SIR,—

Upon reflection I do not think it would be just to myself, or any ways advantageous to the public service, for me to tender my resignation of my office.

That there may be some errors in accounts running over a period of twenty-seven years, and including the receipts and payments of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, I may not be able or disposed to deny. That those errors, whatever they are, have yet been ascertained and adjusted in a spirit of equitable consideration for my interests and feelings, I do not perceive; and that there has been on my part, any intentional wrong-doing or fraud, I positively deny. My friends will only be too happy to assist the Government in correcting any errors that may appear, and my sureties stand ready to make up any deficiency with which I may be fairly charged. Under those circumstances it would be but just to an old public servant to put the office in commission, until the facts have been fully sifted and the judgment of the Legislature have been pronounced.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD DUCKETT.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Extract from the Royal Gazette of 21st December, 1859.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint George P. Lawson, to be cashier of the Savings' Bank, and principal clerk to the Receiver General, in the place of Edward Duckett.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, Decr. 20, 1859.

Receiver General's Account.

1858.			
Decr. 31.—To balance due by Province,		125,000	0 0
1859.			
Decr. 31.—To interest on £125,000 at 4 per cent.,		5,000	0 0
			<hr/>
		130,000	0 0
By amount paid Mr. Duckett,	3000	0 0	
Do. Mr. Lawson,	1740	0 0	
Interest overpaid in 1858,	260	0 0	
			<hr/>
		5,000	0 0
			<hr/>
		£125,000	0 0

GEORGE P. LAWSON, Cashier.

Savings' Bank, December 31, 1859.

Statement

Statement Depositors' Account, Halifax Savings' Bank, year—1859.

1859.				
Decr. 31st—	To amount paid depositors, 1859,		£31,277	12 2
	This sum carried to credit deficiency account,		171	1 6
	Balance carried down,		126,181	18 9
			<hr/>	
			£157,630	12 5
1858.				
Decr. 31st—	By amount due depositors, per Mr. Scott,		126,823	11 7
1859.				
Decr. 31st—	By amount received from depositors, 1859,		25,908	5 0
	Interest credited end of year,		4,612	17 0
	Do. paid during year,		210	13 10
	Amount credited by Mr. Duckett in pass books, not in cash book,	77 5 0		
	Less withdrawn in pass book, not in cash book,	2 0 0		
		<hr/>	75	5 0
			<hr/>	
			157,630	12 5
1860.				
Jany. 1st—	By balance due depositors,		£126,181	18 9

General Statement of the funds of the Savings' Bank, December 31st, 1859.

1859.				
Decr. 31.—	To amount due 1651 depositors, including interest to date,		£126,181	18 9
	Balance in favor of bank.		494	14 2
			<hr/>	
			£126,676	12 11
1859.				
Decr. 31.—	By amount due by province, Nova Scotia Bank,		125,000	0 0
	Cash in hand.		1,676	12 11
			<hr/>	
			£126,676	12 11
			<hr/>	
	To Surplus Fund account—gain from 1855 to date,		£1219	19 7
	By balance brought down,	494 14 2		
	Deficiency,	725 5 5		
		<hr/>	1219	19 7
			<hr/>	
	To balance—deficient.		£725	5 5
			<hr/>	

Deficiency Account, Halifax Savings' Bank.

DR.

1858.				
Decr. 31.—	To balance cash, per Mr. Scott's account,		£3127	2 0
	Do. per Mr. Duckett's do.		2732	18 4
			<hr/>	
			394	3 8
				Mr.

Mr. Duckett's cash account, 1859 :		
1859.	To balance due 31st Dec., 1858,	£2,732 18 4
Decr. 31.—	Received from depositors, 1859,	25,858 0 0
	Do. from Receiver General, 1859,	3,000 0 0
		31,590 18 4
	Paid depositors, 1859,	31,026 2 2
		564 16 2
	Less this sum paid Mr. Lawson by Financial Secretary,	137 17 11
		426 18 3
The following sums credited in pass books, not in cash book :		
	Henry Howard, Ledger 6, 273,	8 0 0
	Walter Dulhanty, " 6, 600,	20 0 0
	John McKenzie, " 6, 860,	1 10 0
	John White, " 6, 428,	3 10 0
	Maurice Bowler, " 6, 733,	18 15 0
	William Skerry, " 8, 591,	25 0 0
	Margt. Devereux, " 5, 196,	0 10 0
		77 5 0
	Withdrawn in pass book :	
	Robert Wilson, Ledger 8, 115,	2 0 0
		75 5 0
		£896 6 11
1860.	Jan'y 1.—To balance brought down,	£725 5 5
	CR.	
1859.	Decr. 31.—By this sum from depositors account,	171 1 6
	Balance carried down,	725 5 5
		£896 6 11
<i>Surplus Fund Account.</i>		
1859.	Decr. 31.—Gain, 1855, '56, '57, '58, per Mr. Scott's acct.	1303 10 5
	Surplus interest, in 1859,	176 9 2
		1479 19 7
	Deduct interest, overpaid in 1858.	260 0 0
		£1219 19 7
	Interest in 1858 paid by Receiver General.	
	On £118,800 at 4 per cent.	4752 0 0
	Should be, £112,300 at 4 per cent.	4492 0 0
		Overpaid. £260 0 0

GEORGE P. LAWSON, Cashier.

D.

The province of Nova Scotia in account with the Board of Works.

DR.

1859.

Jany. 1.—To balance, as per acct. current for 1858.				£198	9	2
Decr. 31	Disbursed on acct.	Government House,	£1462	10	5	
	“	Province Building,	614	13	1	
	“	Penitentiary,	1723	2	6	
	“	Hospital for Insane,	15636	15	8½	
	“	Sable Island,	1180	6	7	
	“	Schooner Daring,	1300	2	10	
	“	Schr. Lady Vivian,	235	3	4	
	“	Light Houses,	9834	3	10½	
	“	Board of Works,	850	1	2	
	Paid over to Receiver General,		1004	5	9½	
						33841 5 3½
						£34,039 14 5½

CR.

Dec. 31.—By cash from Receiver General, at various times,				£32,218	15	0
“	“	Government House,	0	19	6	
“	“	Penitentiary,	137	1	0½	
“	“	Hospital for Insane,	699	16	3	
“	“	Sable Island,	448	10	3	
“	“	Schooner Daring,	41	9	3	
“	“	“ Lady Vivian,	8	16	8	
“	“	Light Houses,	440	3	5	
						1776 16 4½
	Balance carried down.					44 3 1
						£34,039 14 5½

Dec. 31.—To balance brought down, £44 3 1

S. S. THORNE, chairman.

Office of Board of Works, Halifax, Dec. 31, 1859.

Statement of monies paid on account of various services under control of the Board of Works, for 1859—credits to the various services—payment of arrears for 1858—and nett cost for 1859.

Services.	Paid in 1859.	Credits in 1859.	Arrears due in 1858.	Paid on account of 1859.	Unpaid accounts, Dec. 31, 1859.	Total cost for 1859.
Government House,	£1462 10 5	0 19 6	1001 15 11	460 14 6	347 0 11	807 15 5
Province Building,	614 13 1		305 1 4½	309 11 8½	239 17 6	549 9 2½
Penitentiary,	1723 2 6	137 1 0½	136 1 2	1587 1 4	188 5 2	1775 6 6
Hospital for Insane,	15636 15 8½	699 16 3	867 1 3½	14769 14 5	164 4 4	14933 18 9
Sable Island,	1180 6 7	448 10 3	170 19 2	1009 7 5	197 1 1½	1206 8 6½
Schr. Daring,	1300 2 10	41 9 3	198 0 7	1102 2 3	102 9 7½	1204 11 10½
Schr. Lady Vivian,	235 3 4	8 16 8	4 14 5	230 8 11	5 19 3	236 8 2
Light Houses,	9834 2 10½	440 3 5	1508 1 6½	8326 2 4	925 19 3½	9252 1 7½
Board of Works,	850 1 2		5 15 1	844 6 1	22 12 2	866 18 3
	£32,836 19 6	*£1,776 16 4½	£4,197 10 6½	£28,639 8 11½	£2,193 9 4½	£30,832 18 4†

*Including £406 8s. 10d. for 1858.

† To this amt. add, acc'ts. not presented, say £200.

E.

Undrawn Road Monies, 31st December, 1859.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

No. 1 G.	Jacob Dukshire, Grant 1859,	£6	0	0	
19 G.	W. Milner,	13	0	0	
25 G.	Unappropriated,	4	0	0	
56 A.	Andrew Williams,	3	0	0	
86 A.	Alfred Stoddard,	5	0	0	
87 A.	John Stoddard,	5	0	0	
105 AA.	Valentine Munro,	0	3	11	
116 A.	D. Eason,	3	0	0	
120 A.	M. Sypher,	0	10	0	
138 A.	John Ritchie,	5	0	0	
					44 13 11
	Less error in road scale 1859,				6 0 0
					<u>38 13 11</u>

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

2	John McDonald,	1	10	0	
6	Donald Campbell,	1	0	0	
9	Neil McPherson,	1	5	0	
46	Duncan McIsaac,	0	1	3	
48		17	10	0	
49 J.	Ronald McDonald,	5	0	0	
49 M.	Donald and Angus McDonald,	5	0	0	
53	Charles Andrews,	4	13	0	
64	John McDonald,	0	2	6	
67	John McKenzie,	7	10	0	
87	James Peach,	5	0	0	
93	John Ryan,	0	11	0	
103	Thomas Whalen,	7	10	0	
111	Unappropriated,	5	6	3	
					61 19 0

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

3	Samuel Archibald,	0	5	0	
10	Thomas Morrison,	0	0	6	
41		6	5	7	
48	— Lynds,	5	0	0	
59	Robert McCallum,	4	0	0	
65		17	5	0	
66	John Irvine,	5	0	0	
67	Ob. Blair,	3	0	0	
69	Barry Hamilton,	10	0	0	
81	James Benjamine,	15	0	0	
93	W. F. Putman,	5	0	0	
116		3	0	0	
117		3	0	0	
118		2	0	0	
126	John Tooker,	2	10	0	

No. 138	W. Mathewson,	2	0	0
145	John McGeorge,	0	5	6
148	— Oliver,	4	0	0
163	Philip Burke,	2	0	0
168	John McDormont,	0	1	6
173	Daniel Chisholm,	2	0	0
175	Philip Reed,	3	0	0
193	Thomas Carr,	0	4	9
195	David Fulton,	10	0	0
199	James Densmore,	0	7	6
207	Alexander McBurnie,	0	3	6
217	William McKim,	20	0	0
	Old roads,	0	8	10

125 17 8

CUMBELAND COUNTY.

	Francis Carroll,	4	0	0
40½	James Robertson,	5	0	0
40½	William Moore,	6	0	0
40½	Unappropriated,	5	14	8
81	Patrick Baird,	15	0	0
91	Unappropriated,	1	0	0

36 14 8

DIGBY COUNTY.

2	Holmes Saunders,	0	0	9
9	Colin Campbell,	3	0	0
16	John Kenney,	0	0	6
17	Joseph Tidd,	0	3	3
23	Benjamin Dugan,	0	10	0
28	G. Cook, senr.,	0	6	7
37	Robert Foster,	0	7	6
45	Marcel Dumbroise,	0	2	0
62	William Mumford,	9	0	0
63	Stephen Marshall,	10	0	0
66	Robert Foster,	1	0	0
67	Henry Bonnell,	0	13	0
71	Joseph Abott,	0	5	3
76	John Hains,	9	0	0
77	William Thomas,	0	11	5
118	Mundie Comeau,	8	0	0
127	Stephen Thebideau,	6	0	0
132	Frederick Belliveaux,	6	0	0

55 0 3

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

32	Duncan Cameron,	0	2	6
49	W. Torey,	0	0	0½
57	John H. Torey,	0	0	0½
77		1	7	9
80	Samuel Pyle,	6	19	6
	Old roads, grant 1858,	6	16	3

15 6 1

Halifax

HALIFAX COUNTY.

No. 32	William Shea,	0	2	6			
53	William Anderson,	5	0	0			
69	D. Hattie,	4	4	0			
		<hr/>			9	6	6

HANTS COUNTY.

19	James Frizel,	0	1	6			
20	Gideon Reid,	3	3	6			
23	James Shand,	10	0	0			
48	Alexander Densmore,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
49	Donald McDonald,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
65	John Faulkner, 2nd,	5	0	0			
67	John Barren,	5	0	0			
79	J. & W. Cleverdon,	24	10	2			
83	Abel Harvie,	5	0	0			
86	Joseph Thompson,	5	0	0			
		<hr/>			58	11	3
	Less error in road scale,	0	0	4			
		<hr/>			58	10	11

INVERNESS COUNTY.

19		5	0	0			
22	Samuel McLean,	0	1	6			
36		5	0	0			
84	D. Cameron,	5	0	0			
85	D. Cameron, esquire,	5	0	0			
89	John Wright,	8	0	0			
105	John Kennedy,	0	1	0			
131		5	0	0			
137	J. McLean & D. McInnis,	0	3	1			
143	James Murphy,	0	0	7			
148		4	0	0			
153		5	0	0			
	Old roads,	91	9	10			
		<hr/>			133	16	0

KINGS COUNTY.

10	Ephraim Patterson,	7	0	0			
30	John Power,	0	0	3			
41	Caleb Powell,	0	1	3			
45	Joseph C. Kinsman,	5	0	0			
46		5	0	0			
87	Joseph M. Taylor,	0	1	0			
114	Edward Hamilton,	0	2	7			
118	John L. Pelton,	5	0	0			
123	Henry Farrell,	0	1	0			
	Unappropriated,	200	0	0			
	Old roads,	4	15	7			
		<hr/>			227	1	8
		Lunenburg					

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

No. 1		£0	0	0½	
14	Reuben Eisenhaur,	0	3	0	
26	Jacob Jennings,	3	10	0	
69	Jacob Lohnas,	0	2	0	
102	Peter Parks,	4	0	0	
112	Frederick Lohnas,	2	10	0	
129	Thomas Fisher,	0	5	10	
156	Isaac Zwicker,	0	0	11	
162	Nathan Borgelt,	1	0	0	
168	John Hininger,	0	0	11½	
		<hr/>			11 12 9

PICTOU COUNTY.

10		9	14	3	
24	Alexander Sutherland,	0	3	6	
43	David Smith,	0	15	0	
46	John McKay,	4	0	0	
	Unappropriated,	5	0	0	
	Old roads,	0	4	6	
		<hr/>			19 17 3

QUEENS COUNTY.

1	John Park,	0	6	8	
12	Rob McKay,	10	0	0	
39	Henry Wolf,	10	0	0	
40	John Wolf, jr.,	7	10	0	
66	Joseph Hanlen,	5	0	0	
68		5	0	0	
	Old roads,	6	11	8	
		<hr/>			44 8 4

RICHMOND COUNTY.

1	John McLeod,	1	0	0	
5	William McLeod,	0	4	0	
17	James McKenzie,	30	0	0	
27	Josiah Hooper,	0	1	9	
40	Roderick Morrison,	7	10	0	
70	Matthew Hill,	2	0	0	
107	Peter Morrill,	12	0	0	
108	Charles Lattimore,	0	1	8	
109	Unappropriated,	0	0	1½	
	Old roads,	5	10	6½	
		<hr/>			58 8 1

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

41	Alexander Morrison,	0	3	0	
42	Jonathan Perry,	4	0	0	
51	Charles Allen,	0	1	0	
62	Robert Lewis,	6	0	0	
64	William McMillan,	8	0	0	
85	Josiah Reynolds,	5	0	0	
		<hr/>			23 4 0
					Sydney

SYDNEY COUNTY.

No. 1	A. Smith and A. McDonald,	0	11	4	
19	Alex. McDonald,	0	2	0	
51	Stephen Crispe,	4	0	0	
53	John McDonald,	0	4	0	
66	James Hennefer,	5	0	0	
70	A. Chisholm & J. McDonald,	10	0	0	
71	Julian Landrie,	8	0	0	
87	Archibald Chisholm,	0	10	0	
89	D. Fraser and Val. McKenzie,	0	6	1	
91	Duncan Grant,	5	0	0	
	Old roads.	6	15	8	
					40 9 1

VICTORIA COUNTY.

20	Duncan Ferguson,	0	6	0	
27	Francis McKenzie,	0	1	2	
33	Ditto.	0	10	0	
41	F. W. McKenzie,	0	0	10	
46	R. McKenzie,	0	3	0	
58	James McDonald,	0	3	7	
70	P. Jones,	0	0	2	
74	Francis McKenzie,	0	14	0	
82	F. W. McKenzie,	0	3	4	
	Old roads.	1	6	7	
					3 8 8

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

1	Samuel Holmes,	0	1	7	
80	Lewis D'Entremont,	0	2	0	
121		17	9	6	
	Old roads.	1	0	0	
					18 13 1
					£982 7 11

F.

Undrawn monies, 31st December, 1859.

Steamboats, packets and ferries,	£2,306	10	0
Salaries,	3,966	16	1
Education,	2,251	15	6
Revenue expenses,	4,650	0	0
Navigation securities,	80	0	0
Post communication,	1,502	11	4
Agriculture,	399	0	0
Public Printing,	5	10	9
Miscellaneous,	325	0	0
	£15,487	3	8

F.

G.

ESTIMATE FOR 1860.

Assets remaining on hand 31st December, 1859—

Balance in Receiver General's hand,	£3,308 17 10	—	\$13,235.56
Due from Casual Revenue,	6,436 0 0		25,744.00
Collectors of Colonial Duties,	7,941 6 2		31,765.23
Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, for Light Houses,	1,104 12 2		4,418.44
Counties, for Advances for Road Service,	2,479 13 6		9,918.70
County of Hants, advance for railway damages,	500 0 0		2,000.00
	<u>£21,770 9 8</u>	—	<u>\$87,081.93</u>

Liabilities of the Province 31st December, 1859—

For undrawn monies, Roads and Bridges,	£982 7 11	—	\$3,929.58
Ditto ditto other services,	15,487 3 8		61,948.73
For railway damages belonging to counties, deposited in the treasury,	519 6 3		2,077.25
	<u>16,988 17 10</u>		<u>67,955.56</u>
Balance Assets on hand 31st December, 1859,	£4,781 11 10		\$19,126.37

PROBABLE ASSETS OF YEAR 1860.

Excise and Light Duties,	170,000 0 0		680,000.00
Casual Revenue, including Crown Lands, Mines, Fees of Office, &c.	9,500 0 0		38,000.00
	<u>£184,281 11 10</u>	—	<u>\$737,126.37</u>

Estimate of probable ordinary and Legislative appropriations,
viz:—

Salaries of Lieutenant-Governor and Public Officers,	£15,715 0 0		\$62,860.00
Legislative expense,	10,000 0 0		40,000.00
Revenue department at Halifax, salaries of outport Collectors, and commissions,	10,600 0 0		42,400.00
General Education,	16,500 0 0		66,000.00
Interest on funded debt,	5,000 0 0		20,000.00
Interest to be provided for Rail- way bonds,	60,000 0 0		240,000.00
Support of Light Houses,	8,000 0 0		32,000.00
Do Sable Island,	600 0 0		2,400.00
Provincial Penitentiary,	1,600 0 0		6,400.00
Hospital for insane,	5,063 0 0		20,252.00
Public Buildings,	2,300 0 0		9,200.00
Schooner Daring,	1,100 0 0		4,400.00
Schooner Lady Vivian,	250 0 0		1,000.00
Board of Works,	850 0 0		3,400.00

APPENDIX.—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

167

Poor Asylum,	2,025	0	0	8,100.00
Rations to Troops,	50	0	0	200.00
Transient Paupers,	200	0	0	800.00
Halifax Dispensary,	50	0	0	200.00
Indians,	350	0	0	1,400.00
Post Communication,	7,700	0	0	30,800.00
Drawbacks,	3,500	0	0	14,000.00
Packets and Ferries,	2,350	0	0	9,400.00
Boad compensation,	500	0	0	2,000.00
Criminal Prosecutions,	265	0	0	1,060.00
Inquests,	265	0	0	1,060.00
Judiciary expenses,	335	0	0	1,340.00
Agriculture,	455	0	0	1,820.00
Navigation Securities,	300	0	0	1,200.00
Miscellaneous and advances,	5,000	0	0	20,000.00
Militia expenses,	2,000	0	0	8,000.00
Printing,	1,250	0	0	5,000.00
				<u>£164,173 0 0 656,692.00</u>
				£20,108 11 10 \$80,434.37

C E N S U S .

(Circular.)—Nova Scotia.

Downing Street, 31st January, 1860.

SIR,—

I have received a despatch from the Governor of South Australia, of which I enclose a copy, referring to an act which had been passed by the Legislature of that colony, for taking a census of the inhabitants for the year 1860—1861. That despatch encloses copies of a correspondence with the other Australian governments on a proposal of taking a census in all those colonies, simultaneous with that of Great Britain.

I directed a reference of that despatch to be made to the Registrar General for his report, and I transmit for your information, a copy of his reply to such reference.

Governor Sir R. MacDonnell has suggested the advantage which might result from the measure of obtaining at the same time one uniform census throughout the whole of the British empire, or at least throughout all the principal British colonies. You will perceive that to whatever extent that proposal might be finally adopted, the Registrar General is at present unable to afford the information necessary for giving effect to it, as no scheme for the census of the United Kingdom has been approved of by her Majesty's Government, with a view to its being submitted for the consideration of Parliament, nor as yet has the exact day for the census of 1861 been fixed upon. I would call your attention to the extract which accompanies the Report of the Registrar General, containing the decision as to future censuses in Europe, which has been arrived at by the international statistical Congress in 1857, in Paris, and to which Congress her Majesty's Government sent delegates.

The Registrar General also intimates, that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, have passed a Minute appointing a committee to make necessary preparations for the next meeting of that Congress in the month of July, 1860, at which possibly it might be considered desirable in some colonies, that delegates should attend on their behalf.

If any further details should be desired by your Government, in order to secure uniformity of plan in the event of the project being adopted, I would suggest that you should place yourself in direct communication with the governor of South Australia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor, the right hon. the Earl of Mulgrave.

No. 1.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

*Government House, Adelaide,
15th September, 1859.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

1. In my despatch, No. 350, of even date herewith, I have had the honor to transmit act No. 12 of last session, being an act to take a census of this province in 1860 or 1861.

2. It had occurred to me when the act was first introduced, as an act to take a census

census in 1860, that the advantages of a census, either in this or any other of the Australian colonies, would be much enhanced if it could be taken simultaneously in all. As my ministry agreed with me in opinion, a suggestion was made in a circular sent by this government to the other Australian colonies, to the effect that such a census should be taken in all simultaneously every five years.

3. In the meantime I communicated my views to his Excellency the Governor General, who in reply proposed to carry the proposition still further, and to have the census of these colonies taken simultaneously with that in Great Britain, and his government subsequently drew up a circular embodying that view.

4. I had, however, previously suggested to my Executive Council an alteration in the South Australian act as it had been first passed, which alteration, on the 15th July, I recommended by a message to the local Parliament, with a view to extending the period for taking the census to the year 1861, inclusive. That suggestion was adopted, and the act passed in its present form.

5. Since then the enclosed correspondence on the subject has been received from Victoria, and your Grace will perceive that the Registrar General of that colony is not merely anxious to carry out my proposal, as well as that of the Governor General, but also very properly draws attention to the necessity of adopting a uniform act, and similar forms for that purpose.

6. As there now appears a fair prospect of the scheme being adopted in these colonies, especially as the postponement of the census till 1861 will facilitate unity of action, it occurs to me that I ought to lose no time in apprizing your Grace thereof. I entertain a hope that you may consider the matter worthy the attention of the Registrar General in England, and that he may be inclined to offer some suggestions as to the forms of returns most advisable to adopt, and may also supply these Governments with other valuable hints as to the draft bill most suited to effect the common object of these colonies, if they are to act in concert with the authorities in England.

7. I have no doubt that the same officer might also furnish several useful forms for the scientific classification of the information to be obtained; and it might perhaps occur to her Majesty's Government to take steps at the same time for obtaining an uniform census on the same day through the whole of the British empire, or at least through all the principal British colonies.

8. In any case I feel that in attempting to secure unity of action here, suggestions emanating from her Majesty's Government in England, or from so high an authority as the Registrar General there, would probably have more effect in ensuring that unity than suggestions emanating from any local Government. I have, therefore, brought the subject under your Grace's consideration, and now respectfully submit to you these observations, together with the enclosed correspondence, in the hope of promoting thereby an object of so much general interest.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.

No. 2.

MR. HERMAN MERIVALE TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

2nd December, 1859.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you the copy of a despatch from the Governor of South Australia, forwarding an act which had been passed for taking a census of that colony, together with correspondence between himself

self and the other local Governments, on a proposal for taking a census in all the Australian colonies, simultaneous with that of Great Britain.

The Duke of Newcastle will be obliged if you will inform him whether it is in your power to afford to the Governor the assistance he requests in the execution of this scheme, and his Grace will be glad to be favoured at the same time with any suggestions as to the practicability of carrying such a plan into execution throughout the rest of the British provinces.

I have, &c.,

HERMAN MERIVALE.

No. 3.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO MR. HERMAN MERIVALE.

*General Register office, Somerset House,
26th December, 1859.*

SIR—

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, I have to state, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that as yet no scheme for the next census of the United Kingdom has been approved by her Majesty's Government, with a view to being submitted to the consideration of Parliament, nor as yet has the exact day in 1861 been decided upon when the census will be taken, it not being possible to have it on the same day as in 1851, as the 31st March, 1861, will be Easter Sunday.

I am, therefore, at the present moment, unable to supply the Governors of the Australian colonies with the information they require for their guidance; but I will take care to call the attention of the Duke of Newcastle to the subject at the earliest possible period, and I shall have much pleasure in supplying his Grace with the required documents.

In the meantime I now forward for the information of the Governors of the Australian colonies an extract containing the decision as to future censuses in Europe which was arrived at by the International Statistical Congress in 1857, at Paris, to which Congress her Majesty's government sent delegates.

The Duke of Newcastle may perhaps not have heard of the meetings of this Statistical Congress, but they have been assembled at three different capitals—at Brussels, in 1853; at Paris, in 1855; at Vienna, in 1857.

I will thank you to state to his Grace that the Lords of the Privy Council passed a minute on the 19th inst., appointing a committee to make the necessary preparations for the next meeting of the International Statistical Congress in London, in the month of July, 1860.

If this were made known in the chief colonies, delegates may perhaps be sent to this country to attend that proposed congress as representatives of some of the colonies.

I now transmit a copy of the forms employed in taking the census of Great Britain in 1851.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar General.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Decision of the International Statistical Congress held at Paris in 1855, on Censuses in the different States of Europe.

I. Il convient que les recensements de la population soient nominatifs et basés sur le principe de la population de fait ; néanmoins des renseignements spéciaux pourront être demandés pour établir, selon les circonstances, la population de droit.

II. Les recensement auront lieu par périodes décennales ; ils seront fait dans le mois Décembre.

III. Il y aura un bulletin par famille ou ménage.

IV. Des agents spéciaux, charges de distribuer et de retirer les bulletins, veilleront à ce qu'ils soient exactement remplis, ou les rempliront eux-mêmes d'après les indications qui leur seront données.

V. Les recensements comprendront :—

(a.) Noms et prénoms, age, lieu de naissance, langue parlée, religion, état civil, profession ou condition, séjour fixe ou habituel, temporaire ou momentané et de passage dans la commune, enfants qui reçoivent l'instruction publique ou privée distribution des maisons par étage et par nombre de pièces servant à l'habitation de chaque famille, jardins contigus aux maisons.

(b.) Maladies et infirmités apparentes ; aveugles sourdsmuets, aliénés à domicile et dans des établissements publics ou particuliers, crétiens.

VI. Il y a lieu de résumer les données du recensement, dans chaque pays, d'après des formules uniformes, qui rendent ces données comparables entre elles.

(Circular)—Nova Scotia.

Downing Street, 10th February, 1860.

SIR,—

I transmit to you the copy of a letter which has been addressed to this department by order of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, suggesting the expediency of procuring the more important of her Majesty's colonies to be represented at the approaching Congress of Statistical Science, which will be held in London in July this year.

Should the local Government of your colony be disposed to accede to the invitation which the letter conveys, either by deputing some one to represent the colony, or by authorizing any gentleman who may visit England on his own account, or who may be now there, to act as its representative on this occasion, Her Majesty's Government will readily afford him any assistance which may be in their power.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor, the right hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

Office.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Whitehall, January 28th, 1860.

SIR,—

It will probably be within the recollection of the Duke of Newcastle, that public attention having been called to the incomplete state of the official statistics compiled by the Governments of the various nations of the world, and the absence of such uniformity in the manner in which even those incomplete statistical returns are published by the respective countries, as would facilitate comparisons between them, an international statistical Congress was a few years ago organized, for the purpose of taking steps for remedying these evils with the sanction and co-operation of the Governments of many of the leading States of Europe.

That Congress has already assembled on three separate occasions in the several capitals of Belgium, France, and Austria, and considerable advantage has already been derived from its labors.

On the occasion of the last meeting of the Congress, at Vienna, in the year 1857, it was arranged with the concurrence of the then Government of this country, that its next meeting should take place in this metropolis, an intention which her Majesty's Government now propose to cause to be fulfilled in the course of the ensuing summer.

With this object in view, the Lords of the committee of Privy Council for Trade, have recently appointed a committee for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for that meeting, and it has already been decided that it shall take place in the week commencing on the 16th July next.

It appears to their lordships, to be desirable, that the colonies of the British Empire should not be left unrepresented, on an occasion on which the representatives of so many foreign countries may be expected to attend, in accordance with the invitation to that effect now being despatched by the Foreign Office, and which presents so favorable an opportunity of facilitating the realization of the important objects already referred to.

I am therefore directed to request that you will suggest to his Grace, the expediency of procuring such of the colonies named in the margin as his Grace may approve, to be so represented at the Congress, either by invitations addressed to the local Governments and communities, or, (if these are too distant), through the agency of distinguished gentlemen connected with them now in Europe. Any gentleman who may be thus deputed, or whose attendance may be thus sanctioned, should be requested, previously to the assembling of the Congress, to place himself in communication with the committee above spoken of, which is now meeting, under the directions of this department with reference to the subjects for discussion.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES BOOTH.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Canada and the other
North American
Provinces.
Malta.
Ionian Islands.
The Australian Colo-
nies.
Cape of Good Hope.
Mauritius.
West Indies, such as
Jamaica and Tri-
nidad.

MILITIA.

(No. 10.)

*Government House, Halifax,
20th January, 1859.*

SIR,—

By circular from your office, dated 8th December, 1856, I observe that I am directed to report each year upon the number and efficiency of any local force maintained in this colony.

2. I regret, however, to state that the Militia still remains in the same unsatisfactory state in which it was described by my predecessor, in a despatch No. 22, 1857.

3. In consequence of which, I deem it my duty to bring the subject under your consideration, as I am anxious to devise, if possible, some means by which this province may be relieved from the imputation, to which it is now undoubtedly liable, of neglecting, in time of peace, the preparation necessary for its defence against aggression in the event of war, and of thus becoming a source of weakness instead of strength to the mother country, should hostilities occur in the North American territory.

4. The Militia of Nova Scotia, I am sorry to say, still exists only on paper; nor do I believe that, under the existing circumstances of the country, it would be feasible to re-establish it on the old footing.

5. By the present Militia law, the force consists of two classes—the first including every man from 18 years to 45, the second from 16 to 18, and from 45 to 60—thus comprising the entire male population; the second class, however, being liable to be called out only in the event of invasion or emergency.

6. Should such an event unfortunately arrive, I have no doubt that the loyal spirit which animates the hearts of Nova Scotians, together with the natural impulse of self-preservation, which is inherent in every man, would enable the Lieutenant Governor, for the time being, to command the services of this force.

7. The difficulty, however, which exists in a country like this, where labour is scarce and wages are high, is so to arrange the Militia as to ensure its efficient training without rendering the service obnoxious to the people, or interfering to an injurious extent with the commercial and agricultural pursuits of the province, which could not fail to be the case were the Militia called out even for three days' training in the year, under the old system.

8. It appears to me, therefore, that it would be desirable, if possible, to enlist the services of a smaller body of men than now compose the Militia of the country, and who, being willing to devote a certain time in each year to drill, might at any rate form a nucleus of well trained men on which a large force might soon be created in the event of any emergency.

9. This, I believe, might be accomplished by the formation and encouragement of volunteer rifle corps.

10. It has been represented to me that in many districts in this colony there has been a strong wish expressed by the inhabitants for the formation of such corps or companies, and judging from the efficiency attained by the Halifax company of volunteer artillery, I have little doubt that in a short time a considerable and very effective force might be obtained by this means.

11. The finances of this province are unfortunately so heavily taxed at the present moment, on account of the railway operations now in progress, that it would be utterly impossible

impossible for the Government to bring forward any measure that would require large expenditure.

12. This constitutes another reason in favor of the system of volunteer companies, who would, I understand, be willing not only to give their services gratuitously, for the purpose of training, but would also be willing to furnish their own uniform, provided they were supplied with their arms and accoutrements.

13. I would propose, therefore, at first to authorize the formation of a company 60 strong, from each of the existing regiments and battallions 48 in number, which would give a force of 2880.

14. I do not suppose that, in the first instance, any thing like this number could be raised; and it is probable that, in many of the outlying districts, where the population is scattered, there might be no disposition to adopt the measure, but in the towns and more thickly inhabited portions of the country, I have reason to think that it would soon become popular, and that even more than the required number would be anxious to volunteer; and though in the commencement it would be necessary to make the measure a general one, and to fix the same number for each regiment, in order to prevent any feeling of jealousy, it would be easy afterwards to increase the numbers, or to form extra companies, wherever the applications for appointments became most numerous.

15. The formation of such a force as I propose must of course depend on the amount of military spirit which may exist in the country; and it would be necessary, as far as possible, to encourage and promote this feeling, which even now exists to a considerable extent in the colony.

16. The habits of the people are such that there is hardly a man who is not well acquainted with the use of firearms; and if they were supplied with really good rifles, I believe that so much emulation would soon arise between the different companies as would induce them to devote such an amount of time to drill and exercise as would render them a most efficient body of men.

17. The purchase of arms is the great difficulty which presents itself to the formation of these companies. Those belonging to the militia of the colony have long been utterly unserviceable, and were condemned before my assumption of the government, and I believe that much of the success of the scheme would depend on their being of the best description, as the men would then be induced to exert themselves to the utmost, in order that they might obtain the greatest amount of proficiency in the use they made of them.

18. I have little doubt that the Legislature would see the advantage and propriety of encouraging the formation of volunteer companies, and would be willing, by an annual vote, to meet the necessary expense which it would entail; but I fear, in the present state of the finances, they would not be willing at one time to vote so large a sum as would be required by the purchase of arms.

19. Before proceeding farther in this matter, therefore, I am anxious to know whether the formation of such a local force as I have named, would meet with the approbation of her Majesty's government, and whether, in the event of its being formed, they would be willing to lend the arms to the province, security being given for their safe keeping, and for their being returned at any time when demanded.

20. Since the present state of the militia first came under my notice, I have given the matter my best consideration, and have lost no opportunity of ascertaining the opinion of those who were most conversant with the feelings and habits of the people, and I have generally found that their impression was, that a system of volunteer companies would work well and be acceptable in the colony.

21. In carrying out a scheme of this kind, however, I should wish merely to engraft it upon the existing militia laws, without in any material degree altering them, by which means I should hope to secure a small body of well trained men,
retaining

retaining at the same time the power, in the event of necessity, of commanding the services of every portion of the population which might be required to repel invasion.

22. The Legislature will meet on the 3rd of next month, and should I be fortunate enough to obtain your approbation, I will loose no time in bringing the matter under their consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

The right hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

(No. 12.)

Downing Street, 24th March, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatch, No. 10, of the 20th January, reporting on the Militia of Nova Scotia, and suggesting the formation of volunteer rifle corps.

I communicated your despatch to the Secretary of State for War, and Major General Peel has expressed his opinion, that, pending the adoption of measures for re-establishing the Militia on a footing suited to the requirements of the province, much benefit may be expected to accrue from the formation of volunteer rifle companies, even on the limited scale proposed by your Lordship.

But General Peel has informed me that he is under the necessity of declining to grant the arms for which you have applied, as the supply of rifles of the latest and most approved pattern, such as those required in the present case, is barely sufficient to meet the demands of the army; and because, irrespectively of this obstacle to a compliance with your request, he considers that in a large and prosperous colony such as Nova Scotia, the cost of arming its Militia is not a charge which should be defrayed from the imperial treasury.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

E. B. LYTTON.

Lieutenant-Governor the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

(No. 59.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 16th June, 1859.

SIR,—

1. After a careful re-consideration of the subject of the Militia, I am still of opinion, that the only practical mode of re-organizing this force will be by the formation of volunteer companies, attached to each battalion, in the manner I proposed in my despatch No. 10, of the 20th of January last.

2. I have therefore addressed a letter, a copy of which I enclose, calling upon each of the commanding officers to use their best exertions to raise a volunteer company for this purpose.

3. I have every hope that before long I shall be able to secure the services of a considerable force.

4. I propose also to endeavor to raise a volunteer regiment at the coal mines at Sydney, C. B., and at the Albion Mines, Pictou.

5. In the event of any hostile movement in this neighbourhood, there is little doubt that these mines would be the first object of attack, on account of the injury which

which their destruction would inflict upon the British navy; and I am therefore anxious to secure as large a local force in those districts as possible.

6. I trust that if I can obtain the cordial co-operation of the Mining Association for this purpose, there will be no difficulty in raising such a body of men at each of these, as would prove a serious impediment to any sudden attack upon the mines.

7. Should nothing occur to prevent it, it is my intention to proceed to Sydney in about a fortnight, in order that I may ascertain on the spot the best mode of organizing such a force.

8. I regret to say that Mr. Cunard, who is the chief agent of the association in this country, is now in England; and I would suggest that, as so much depends on my receiving the cordial co-operation of the Mining Association, it would be well if a communication should be made to them by her Majesty's Government, asking them to give me all the support in their power.

9. I trust that before long I shall be able to report to you favorably of the manner in which volunteers come forward, and in that case I hope her Majesty's Government will re-consider their decision about the arms, as the number which I should be able to purchase, with the means at my disposal, would be very limited; and I fear that should there be any difficulty about supplying those that came forward with arms it would give a check to the movement, which it would be very difficult hereafter to overcome; and I would suggest whether, if rifles of the latest pattern cannot be supplied, there are not others in store of an older pattern which, though not now in use by her Majesty's forces, would prove more efficient than the muskets now in store here.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MUIGRAVE.

Right hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bt., &c.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., June, 1859.

SIR,—

A length of time having elapsed since the Militia of this Province has been embodied, and the force having thus become disorganised and useless for any practical purpose of defence, it is my intention to adopt measures for the purpose of its re-organization.

Being aware, however, of the difficulty and inconvenience that would attend the calling out and embodying the whole militia of the province, I am desirous of engrafting on each battalion a volunteer company, 60 strong, in order that I may secure a nucleus of well trained men on which to form the regiments, should it be necessary at any future time to call them out.

It is the undoubted duty of every country to prepare in time of peace for its defence in the event of aggression, and though I trust and hope that, by the blessing of Providence, it may be long before the peace of this province is disturbed, I am unwilling to suffer the local forces of the colony longer to remain in their present state.

The war which has unfortunately broken out in Europe, has attracted the attention of the people of England to this subject, and I would fain hope that the feeling which is there expressed, and the exertions which are now being made to place the local forces on a more satisfactory footing in the mother country, may find a response in the hearts of her Majesty's loyal subjects in Nova Scotia, and that numbers may be found willing to enrol themselves, and to devote a certain portion of time in each year to drill and exercise.

By chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1855 (to which I beg to refer you), I am authorized to invite the formation of volunteer companies. I have therefore to direct that you will, without loss of time, ascertain what number of men would be likely to volunteer in the regiment under your command, and report the same, for my information,

to

to the Quarter-master General of militia, in order that I may take the necessary steps for their organization, arming and drill. And I have further to request that you will use every possible exertion to secure the services of at least 60 men; and should you find that a larger number can be obtained, you will report this also to me through my Quarter-master General.

(Signed) MULGRAVE,
Lieutenant-Governor, Commanding-in-Chief.

To the officer commanding.

(No. 4.)

Downing Street, 30th June, 1859.

MY LORD,—

On Major-General Sir Fenwick Williams recently leaving England to assume the command of the forces stationed in the North American provinces, he favored her Majesty's late Government with the full communication of his views on certain questions connected with their local defences.

These opinions derive their weight from the high reputation and abilities of the distinguished officer from whom they proceed, and also from his peculiar knowledge of the circumstances of that part of the British empire, of which he is himself a native, and with which he has maintained a familiarity.

Sir Fenwick Williams expressed himself anxious to receive instructions from her Majesty's Government to land at Halifax on his way to the upper provinces, in order that, by placing himself in communication with the Governor General of Canada, and also with her Majesty's Representatives in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, he might be able to devise, in conjunction with those functionaries, and under their immediate auspices, a system for assembling in the counties and townships of those colonies the youth of seaboard and interior districts.

He further stated, that before repairing to the upper provinces, he hoped to be able to inspect, and report to his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, the state of the harbor defences of those regions, and to make such suggestions as the result of his observations might produce with reference to possible events.

Sir F. Williams also added, that knowing the nature of these countries, and habits of the people, he should prefer the short rifle, (now thrown aside by the army,) as the arm for these new series of rifle companies or clubs.

These rifles, he stated, would carry a ball 300 yards, which Sir F. Williams believes to be the extent of vision in the wooded and partially cleared colonies of North America, and the spherical bullet which is used can be easily cast by the militia man himself, who will thus be induced to practice with his rifle against the deer and bear which abound in the woods.

The late Secretary of State for War informed Sir F. Williams verbally that he approved generally of his scheme; he added, however, that the particular class of weapon for which he applied was not at present at hand, and available in this country, nearly the whole having been issued to the militia.

My object in now writing is to make you officially acquainted with the views of Sir F. Williams, and with the concurrence of her Majesty's Government in those views, in order that you may co-operate with that eminent officer, as I have no doubt you will readily do, should he place himself in communication with yourself and the local authorities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The right hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c.

No

(No. 74.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 20th July, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to forward for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch which has been addressed by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Williams, to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and which was handed to me according to the instructions contained in the Circular from your office, dated 9th of March last.

2. It is unnecessary for me to comment upon the suggestions contained in this despatch, as I entirely concur with them in every particular, and can only express in the strongest terms my hope that her Majesty's Government may see fit to comply with the recommendation so strongly urged by Sir Fenwick Williams.

3. The formation of volunteer companies progresses favorably, though, perhaps, not so fast as I could wish; five companies are already formed and organized, and four of them have commenced drill.

4. I am most anxious to have rifles to place in their hands as soon as possible, as I fear any delay in doing so may give a check to the movement, which it would be difficult hereafter to overcome.

5. Whereas I feel confident that when once it is known that these companies have been supplied with arms, and are advancing towards proficiency, it will give a great impetus to the operation, and will induce parties to come forward more readily.

6. The militia force of this province has been so long neglected, that I find considerable difficulty in persuading the people generally of the necessity for its re-organization, and fear much, if the present opportunity is suffered to pass by without any thing effectual being done, it would be impossible at any future time to induce them to come forward, as they would then think, that by holding back the question would be suffered to drop.

7. In my despatch, No. 10, 20th of January last, I informed your Lordship's predecessor of the inability of this colony, in the present state of its finances, to expend any large sum in the purchase of arms, and it certainly does not appear to me unreasonable, provided the colonists are ready to volunteer their services, that the Imperial Government should be asked to furnish arms, since it is more than probable that, in the event of England being at war with any power which would render such a force necessary, the cause of quarrel may be one of imperial and not of colonial interest.

8. Under these circumstances, I trust that your Lordship will see the propriety of pressing upon her Majesty's Government the necessity of complying with the recommendations contained in Sir Fenwick Williams' despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 96.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 22nd September, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I have received a private letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Fenwick Williams, announcing to me his intention of at once forwarding to this place 3000 rifles, being a portion of those which were sent to
Canada

Canada after the Crimean war, and which I believe were intended at the time for distribution among the different provinces.

This timely supply will relieve me from considerable difficulty, and will at once enable me to arm those volunteer corps which have already been formed, and, I trust, when it is known that these corps have received their arms, a great impulse will be given to the movement, which, I am sorry to say, is not at the present moment progressing as rapidly as I could wish.

I cannot refrain from availing myself of the present opportunity of expressing to your Lordship the feelings which I entertain towards the General Mining Association for their very liberal and patriotic conduct on this occasion.

Not only have I received every possible co-operation and assistance from the local authorities at the Sydney and Albion Mines, by which means I have been enabled to raise a corps of about 170 men at the former and 120 at the latter, but the Association in England, generously backing up the exertions of their agents on the spot, have, at their own expense, provided uniforms for the whole of these men.

Such liberality cannot, of course, fail to promote good feeling among the men, and I doubt not, that, as soon as I am able to provide them with arms, they will use their utmost exertions to become proficient in the use of them.

I shall feel greatly indebted to your Lordship if you will express to the Association my thanks for the assistance which they have given me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c.,

(No. 15.)

Downing Street, 10th September, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatch of the 16th June last, No. 59, on the subject of the organization of the militia of Nova Scotia, and expressing your hope that her Majesty's Government may be able to reconsider the decision conveyed to you in my predecessor's despatch of the 24th of March, respecting the grant of arms to the force.

I have much satisfaction in acquainting you that the Secretary of State for War has apprized me that it has been ascertained, since the date of that despatch, that there are a considerable number of Enfield rifles now in store at Montreal and Quebec, a portion of which might be made available for the Nova Scotia volunteers, and that instructions have therefore been given for the despatch of three thousand stand of these arms to Halifax, to be placed at your disposal for this purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor the Earl of Mulgrave.

(No. 108.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 2nd November, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to inform your lordship that the 3000 Enfield rifles referred to in your despatch No. 15, 10th September last, arrived from Canada on Tuesday the 1st instant.

I am now engaged in drawing up such regulations as I trust will ensure their safe keeping, and as soon as these are completed, I shall lose no time in arming such volunteer corps as are already organized.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

(No. 23.)

Downing Street, 18th November, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I have received from the Secretary of State for War two letters, of which I enclose herewith copies, explaining the measures which would be requisite in order to give effect to the recommendations of lieutenant-general Sir Fenwick Williams for the defence of the provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

These measures, as you will perceive, would consist, first, of an addition of 16 officers and non-commissioned officers and about 80 gunners to the coast brigade of artillery, with a view to placing small parties of artillerymen in these provinces to assist and instruct any volunteer artillery corps that may be formed for their defence; and secondly, an addition of two companies to the Newfoundland companies, so as to admit of stationing detachments in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

I shall delay replying to the enquiry addressed to me by Mr. Secretary Herbert,—whether the provinces would be prepared to pay their respective shares of the expense of these measures,—until I receive an answer from you to the present despatch; but I do not doubt the readiness of the Government of each of her Majesty's provinces in North America, to contribute to any well considered undertaking which may seem necessary for the security of that portion of the empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

To the Lieutenant-Governor, the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

SIR C. YORKE TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Horse Guards, 26th October, 1859.

SIR,—

With reference to the report of lieutenant-general Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., of the 20th July last, respecting the necessity of a small number of artillerymen being allotted to Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and the coal mines at Sydney, in Cape Breton, and Pictou in Nova Scotia, with a view to assist any volunteer artillery corps that may be formed for the defence of those places, I am directed by the General Commanding-in-Chief to state, that it would be very inexpedient to detach young soldiers of the royal artillery to those stations; and the two batteries allotted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, having beside no men to spare for these detachments. His Royal Highness is desirous of recommending to the consideration of Mr. S. Herbert that an addition be made to the coast brigade of artillery for this service

His

His Royal Highness considers that about 20 men at each station would be sufficient, and he would therefore recommend that the addition should consist of the following detail, viz.:

1 Captain,
1 Lieutenant,
6 Sergeants,
4 Corporals,
4 Bombadiers, and
80 Gunners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. YORKE.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE TO THE RIGHT HON. SYDNEY HERBERT.

Horse Guards, October, 1859.

SIR,—

With reference to Sir Edward Lugard's letter of the 12th inst., with its enclosure, from the Colonial office, relative to the defenceless state of the Coal Mines at Sydney in Cape Breton, and also to the Reports of Lieut.-General Sir Fenwick Williams, of the 19th July last, respecting the defences of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, which I forwarded for your consideration on the 12th August, I am induced to submit to you the expediency of adding immediately two companies to the Royal Newfoundland Companies, in conformity with the suggestion of Sir Fenwick Williams, with a view to some protection being afforded from this corps to the Coal Mines in Cape Breton, and at Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

It is very desirable that a service of this nature should be provided for by a local corps like the Newfoundland Companies, composed of men above 10 years service, who may have re-engaged to complete their 21 years, and are not likely to desert, than by detachments from regiments of the line in Nova Scotia, which should be kept assembled as much as possible.

The subject is so fully entered into in Sir Fenwick Williams' Reports, that I need only state my entire concurrence in the opinions which he has expressed, and that this addition to the Newfoundland Companies is very desirable, whatever may be the determination with regard to any works of defence for these Provinces.

I am anxious, therefore, to recommend the measure to your early consideration, and should her Majesty's Government be pleased to sanction the augmentation of the corps in question, I should hope that the appointment of a Lieutenant Colonel to command it may be sanctioned.

It is at present commanded by a Major, but I think it quite reasonable, and indeed essential, with a view to the necessary inspections, that a corps of four companies, and employed abroad on detached services, should have a second Field Officer, in which case the senior should be a Lieutenant-Colonel.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE.

The Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, &c., &c., &c.

SIR EDWARD LUGARD TO MR. MERIVALE.

War Office, 2nd November, 1859.

SIR,—

The Lieutenant-General commanding the troops in the North American Provinces having, in reports which he has addressed to the General Commanding-in-Chief, recommended that small parties of artillerymen should be allotted to Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the coal mines at Sydney and Pictou in Nova Scotia, with a view to instruct and assist any volunteer artillery corps that may be formed for the defence of those places: I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to transmit to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, the enclosed copy of a letter received from the Military Secretary to his Royal Highness, for which his Grace will perceive that the only means by which this object can be accomplished, will be by adding 16 officers and non-commissioned officers, and about 80 gunners to the Coast Brigade of Artillery.

The pay, clothing, and subsistence of these officers and men being calculated to amount to about £5,100 per annum, exclusive of arms, barrack accommodation, and other incidental expenditure, Mr. Sydney Herbert will be glad to be informed before taking any steps in furtherance of His Royal Highness' suggestion, whether the Duke of Newcastle has reason to believe that the Colonial Governments concerned will be ready to provide so much of the expense as will devolve on them respectively by a distribution of the force in the manner proposed, that is, in the proportion of about 20 men to each station.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD LUGARD.

SIR E. LUGARD TO MR. MERIVALE.

War Office, 7th November, 1859.

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 12th ult., I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Horse Guards, containing the recommendation of the General Commanding-in-Chief, that two Companies should be immediately added to the Newfoundland companies, so as to admit of detachments being stationed in Prince Edward Island, and in Nova Scotia (for the defence of the coal mines at Sydney and Pictou in the latter.)

The expense which this increase would occasion would amount to about £7840 a year, exclusive of the cost of providing barrack accommodation, passages, arms, and pensions.

I am to request that you will move the Duke of Newcastle to take this proposition into his consideration, in connection with that submitted in my letter of the 2nd inst., in regard to an increase of the coast brigade of artillery, Mr. S. Herbert being equally unable to authorise any such augmentation of the establishment of the Newfoundland companies, as is further proposed, until informed whether the governments of Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, would be likely to make provision for the expenditure involved.

I have, &c ,

(Signed)

EDWARD LUGARD.

H. Merivale, Esq., E. B., &c., &c., &c.

BARQUE “CORALINN.”

(COPY.)

Washington, March 29th, 1860.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency a chronometer, and the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, which were sent to me by the United States Secretary of State, with a request that the chronometer may be presented to Captain Goudy, master of the barque “Coralinn,” of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and the money divided between the second officer and the three men belonging to that vessel who went in a boat to the rescue of the crew of the American ship “New England.”

The enclosed copy of a note from the United States Secretary of State, will make your Excellency acquainted with the circumstances of the case and with the proportion in which the United States government desire that the money may be divided.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship’s most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) LYONS.

To his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

*Department of State,
Washington, March 28th, 1860.*

MY LORD,—

The Consul of the United States at Glasgow, has reported to this department, the loss of the American ship “New England,” Pember, master, on the 9th of January, 1858, in latitude 58 north, longitude 33 west. It appears that the New England was on her voyage from New York to Glasgow, when in a few hours after discharging her pilot, she encountered a gale of wind and began to leak. A constant succession of gales followed the first, each more severe than the other.

This daily increased the leak until the pumps had to be worked day and night. The weather was cold and severe; all the time the men wore wet clothes, and three of them were taken sick, and had to lay up, leaving but five men and two boys, besides the two officers, to work the pumps and sail the ship. Her sinking condition at length obliged the crew to throw her cargo overboard. At that juncture she fell in with the barque “Coralinn,” of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, J. Goudy, master, and desired to be reported by him. The vessels then parted company. In half an hour afterwards, Captain Goudy saw the “New England” on fire, from the main hatch forward. He immediately got out a boat and sent it to the assistance of the ship in charge of the second officer; the ship then launched two boats, in which the crew, thirteen in number were placed, and pulled to the barque. When the boats came alongside, it was found that six persons were burnt, one of them fatally, who died the next night; that a boy besides being badly burnt, had his thigh broken, and that the rest of the crew had their faces, hands, and arms, badly burnt. They were, however, all got on board in safety. The first officer and steward of the ship then returned with some of the crew of the

barque to the wreck to get the medicine chest, some provisions and clothes. In this they failed. The barque thereupon hoisted in the boat and filled away. An hour afterwards no trace of the wreck were to be seen from the crosstrees of the barque. Captain Goudy made the crew as comfortable as circumstances would permit. He set the boy's thigh, boarded two different barques and obtained medicine from them for the sick, and on his arrival at Liverpool, took measures for having the severely burnt men placed under surgical treatment, and many of the crew of the "New England" were indebted to him and his officers for a temporary supply of clothing.

I have it in charge from the President, who is desirous of testifying his sense of the generous and praiseworthy conduct of Captain Goudy, his second officer, and the three men who accompanied that officer in the boat which was despatched to the relief of the "New England", to transmit to your lordship the accompanying chronometer and money, amounting to the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, with a request that your lordship will be pleased to cause the chronometer to be forwarded to Captain Goudy, and the money to be divided between his second officer and the three men referred to, giving to the second officer fifty dollars, and to each of the men twenty dollars.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS CASS.

The Lord Lyons.

F I S H E R I E S .

IMPORTATION OF FRENCH FISH INTO NOVA SCOTIA.

Downing Street, 31st March, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I transmit to you herewith the copy of a note addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury by the French ambassador at this court, and I have to request that your Lordship will inform me whether it is the intention of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, as stated by the Duc de Malakoff, to prohibit the importation into the province of the produce of the French cod fisheries.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. B. LYTTON.

(COPY.)

THE DUC DE MALAKOFF TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

Londres, de 17 Mars, 1859.

M. LE COMTE,—

Il semble resulter de renseignement recueillis par la chambre de commerce de Bordeaux qui, pour écarter complètement les morus de peche francaise des marchés de la Nouvelle Ecosse le parlement d'Halifax a la vielle de les frapper d'une prohibition

tion absolue. Une pareille mesure si elle venait à se produire serail aux yeux du Gov't Français d'autant plus inattendu qu'en ce moment l'importation de toutes les marchandises est permise dans la colonie de St. Pierre et Miquelon on simple droit de 1. per cent. ce qui semble nous autoriser a compter sur un trailement pareil pour les marchandises francaises dans les colonies Anglaises d'Amerique.

Je vous serais infiniment obligé, M. le Comte de vouloir bein me mettre en mesure defixer mon Gov't. sur le degre defoi qu'il doit ajouter aux assertions de la chambre de commerce de Bordeaux.

Dans le cas on elle serait foudre, je suis charge d'appeler sur cefail l'attention du Gov't de la Reine et de solliciter de lui les demarches necessaires pour empêcher, s'il est possible l'execution d'une mesure qui menacerait serieusement notre commerce de la Nouvelle Ecosse.

Veillez, &c.,

(Signè)

MAL. PELISER.

(COPY.)

(No. 38.)

*Government House, Halifax,
22nd April, 1859.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 14, of the 31st ultimo., and in reply have to inform you, that a petition was presented to the Legislature during its late session, from the inhabitants of Pubnico, N. S., stating that they were largely engaged in the cod fishery, and praying that whereas so large a bounty was enjoyed by the French fishermen as to enable them to bring their fish to the Halifax market on terms disadvantageous to the natives of this province,—a duty might be imposed on fish imported from the French possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

As, however, this would have involved a deviation from the previous system of free trade, which has been so largely beneficial to these colonies, and could have been looked upon only as a protection duty, I am happy to inform you that this petition was reported against by the committee to whom it was referred, and no action was taken on the subject.

It is right, however, that I should inform you, that this question is one which is exciting considerable dissatisfaction among the fishing population of this province.

The French government giving a bounty of eight shillings per quintal on all fish exported from St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is felt that those connected with the fishery trade of this country cannot compete on equal terms.

Until very lately this bounty was confined to fish exported to French settlements and to Europe, and so long as this was the case, but very little French fish appeared in these markets.

Now, however, that the bounty is extended to this continent, the case is entirely altered, and it is natural that the fishermen of this province, should feel the difficulty of competing with those who receive a bounty from their Government, which amounts to more than half the sum at which the fish ha been for some time selling in these markets.

There is, I believe, no disposition whatever in this province to interfere with the rights of the French, neither would there be any fear of entering into fair competition with them; but there is no doubt that under present circumstances the fishermen of this province labor under considerable disadvantage, and if her Majesty's government could

could induce the French government to reconsider the question of bounty, I believe they would confer a great benefit on a large, hardworking, and deserving portion of the population of this colony.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

The right hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart.

MARGUERITE RIVER FISHERIES.

(COPY.)

Sydney, Cape Breton, July 18, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor of stating that during the past week, I had occasion to ascend the south-west branch of the Marguerite River to Lake Ainslie with three canoes, and in doing so I found that branch of the Marguerite greatly obstructed by fish weirs and other contrivances, which had been used for taking gaspereaux during their ascent from the sea early in the season. In general these fish traps, when in use, appear to have fully occupied one-half the river, and now that the water is low, several extended across the whole channel, obliging my party to cut away portions in order to get through with the canoes.

In some places the weirs over-lapped each other completely, especially where there was a shallow bar in the middle of the stream, with a channel on either side. In such cases, it was noticed that on the bar between the mouths of the fish traps there was generally an accumulation of drift stuff and rubbish, which, whether it came there accidentally or otherwise, must have driven a great portion of the fish ascending into the traps on either side.

The number of these fish-traps was so great as to induce me to believe, that besides being fished in a most improper and unfair manner, the river was greatly over fished. The traps were too many for the extent of water to be fished, and calculated to take too large a portion of the fish which ascended the river.

By the regulations of sessions in the county of Inverness, it is forbidden to turn the mouths of the fish-traps upwards in order that they may take gaspereaux after spawning, (then termed "slinks,") on their return to the sea.

At the land of Mr. Farlane, about two miles below Lake Ainslie, I met traps with the wings turned upward. The first three were of stakes and brush. The fourth was of heavy stones, the wings extending from bank to bank, and conducting the water down to a narrow passage in the centre of the stream where the trap was placed. It would be difficult for any fish descending to escape this trap, which seemed to have been constructed carefully and with much labour.

The fifth weir was of brush and stakes, so obstructing the channel that it had to be cut away. The sixth, seventh and eighth were not completed, and at these I saw a man at work driving stakes, who fled at my approach. I saw him afterwards, and he said his name was Campbell. The ninth, tenth and eleventh were above a piece of still water; they were nearly or quite finished. A man at work on them fled; afterwards he gave his name as Allan McKay, and said the people there put up weirs, and did not think they were illegal. He evidently knew they were against the law, as he left his shoes and stockings in the hurry of his flight.

The

The twelfth weir was at the first swift water below the lake, and occupied the breadth of the river, having several channels laid up with stones on either side, to lead the fish to two or more traps. If kept in order, few fish could escape the reversed weir.

But few gaspereaux have been taken in Lake Ainslie this season, and those that did reach the excellent spawning ground at the outlet of the lake would scarcely be able to return to the sea again, owing to the reversed weirs. Besides preventing the return of these useful fish to the sea, the reversed weirs are said to destroy large quantities of fry on their first descent to salt water from the spawning grounds.

The gaspereaux fishery on the South West Marguerite this season exhibits a great falling off from that of last year, and it may readily be believed that, if the river continues to be fished as it has been this season, that fishery will very shortly be extinct in it.

The gaspereaux fishing is valuable in itself, and it must also be borne in mind that the care and preservation of that fishery is most important as regards the cod fishery on the coast. The mouths of all the rivers frequented by gaspereaux are resorted to by cod at the proper season, thus affording profitable occupation to the coast fishermen, and wherever the gaspereaux have been allowed to be exterminated (as I am sorry to say they have been in several rivers of these colonies) the cod fishery has ceased to exist in that vicinity. No fish that ascends rivers from the sea in order to spawn, is of so much consequence to the cod fisherman as the gaspereaux.

I was informed that there was a fishery warden for the south west branch of the Marguerite appointed by the sessions. The state of that branch during the past week proved most clearly his neglect or incapacity, and that instead of being paid he ought to be punished for the non-performance of his duties.

The matters alluded to in this letter having fallen immediately under my own observation, I feel it my duty to bring them to your Lordship's notice, in the full hope that measures will be taken by the Government of Nova Scotia to preserve the valuable fisheries of the River Marguerite, and punish the parties attempting to destroy them.

I have the honor to be, your Lordship's

Very humble, and very obedient servant,

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY.

H. M. Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieut.-Governor, &c., &c., &c.

Abstract of Returns of Inspectors of Pickled Fish, for the year 1859.

COUNTIES.	SALMON.											
	Tierces.				Barrels.				Half-barrels.			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Rusty.
Halifax					2395	913	604	79	4	6	7	2
Guysborough					162	19	5		6	6	3	
Lunenburg												
Yarmouth												
Digby												
Queen's					18				1			
Richmond					17							
Inverness												
Cape Breton												
Shelburne												
Total in 1859,					2592	932	609	79	11	12	10	2
Do. 1858,					2001	631	444	12	33	11	5	0

Abstract of Returns of Inspectors of Pickled Fish—continued.

COUNTIES.	MACKEREL.															
	Barrels.								Half Barrels.							
	No. 1.	Large No. 2.	Large No. 3.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Small.	Rusty.	Sour.	No. 1.	Large No. 2.	Large No. 3.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Small.	Rusty.	Sour.
Halifax,	1911	1719	4723	1462	153	783	25	8	92	38	28	45	4	89	1	2
Guysborough,	1100	1037	4260	442		121			1033	88	635	30		10		
Lunenburg,																
Yarmouth,																
Digby,	2	20	258	492	52	4500										
Queens,	5	3	40	437		4721										
Richmond,	31	19	599	53		30			176	1	3			6		
Inverness,	3	5	235	246												
Cape Breton,																
Shelburne,	557	206	167	227		123										
Total in 1859,	3609	3009	10232	3319	205	10278	25	8	1301	127	666	75	4	105	1	2
Total in 1858,	2715	5589	27574	5343	156	7562	20	44	1669	235	401434	60	5	24	10	

Abstract of Returns of Inspectors of Pickled Fish—continued.

HERRING.

COUNTIES.	Barrels round.		Half barrels round.		Barrels, split.		Hlf. barrels, split.		Barrels, bulk.		Hlf. bbls., bulk.		Barrels gross bulk.		Hlf. barrels gross bulk.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.
Halifax,	18236	588	8	54	4		3936	65	1	107		15015	90		11798	151	
Guysborough,							12323	83		4295		1			5394	28	56
Lunenburg,																	
Yarmouth,	219	80					1223								2897		
Digby,							756										
Queen's,	222	169					1221	478									
Richmond,	227	218		288	43		106										
Inverness,	1220						1220		687								
Cape Breton,																	
Shelburne,	2184						3450	187				80	35				
Total in 1859,	22308	1055	8	339	47		24435	1213	1	5089		16247	125		20089	179	56
Total in 1858,	27672	1386		26	248	1	23717	2654		6568	633	12885			5963	1583	37

Abstract of Returns of Inspectors of Pickled Fish—continued.

COUNTIES.	ALEWIVES.						SHAD.		
	Barrels.			Half barrels.			No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.			
Halifax,	805	30		17	2				
Guysborough,	1670			14					
Lunenburg,									
Yarmouth,	912						20		
Digby,									
Queens,	30								
Richmond,	143			2					
Inverness,	520½								
Cape Breton,									
Shelburne,	108								
Total in 1859,	4188½	30		33	2		20		
Do. 1858,	9563	132	8	53	2	2	23		

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES.

The committee on the fisheries having examined the subject referred to them, beg leave to report as follows :

They have examined the return of the inspectors of pickled fish, and find that returns have been received from the following counties only, viz.: Halifax, Guysborough, Yarmouth, Digby, Queens, Richmond, Inverness, and Shelburne. The general abstract shows, that the following number of barrels of pickled fish have been inspected in those counties during the past year, viz: salmon, 4234 bbls.; mackerel, 32,967 bbls.; herrings, 89,326 bbls.; Alewives, 4236 bbls. This, in the view of the committee, gives but an imperfect idea of the quantity of pickled fish inspected throughout the province, and renders the general return almost useless. They therefore recommend the Government to enforce upon the Chief Inspectors in the different counties, the necessity of sending in their returns, and of seeing that the law is strictly carried out by their deputies, for in their opinion, so loosely are the provisions of the law now carried out, that unless an improvement takes place it will have to be abandoned. The committee recommend that chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes should be amended as regards the inspection of pickled fish, by alteration in one of the brands, and they report herewith a bill for carrying out such amendment.

The committee have had under consideration, the communication from Her Majesty's Commissioner under the reciprocity treaty, to the Lieutenant Governor, relative to the adoption

adoption of measures for preventing the destruction of the fisheries in the Margurite River, in the county of Inverness, by weirs and other contrivances. Also, petition of Henry Hamilton and others, inhabitants of Tusket, on the subject of erecting weirs in that river. They see no reason to depart from the report of the committee of last year on the same subject, and are of opinion that the courts of sessions have full power under the law to make such regulations as may be considered necessary.

On the petition of James Pratt and others, of Digby, and William Aymer and others, of Hillsburg, asking for a change in the law regulating the inspection of smoked herring, your committee think that the law now fully meets their case, and would recommend that it be more strictly enforced.

On the petition of Hypolite Marraud, of Arichat, praying for the enactment of a law for the encouragement of the seal fishery by bounty, or otherwise, the committee cannot recommend the prayer of the petition, as they do not consider that this branch of the fisheries is entitled to, or requires legislation different from the others.

The committee have had before them petitions numerously signed from inhabitants of Lunenburg, setting forth the disadvantages under which they labor, of having to meet in the market of Halifax, codfish imported from the French island of St. Pierre, on which the French Government grant a bounty equal to ten shillings per quintal; the petitioners pray that a duty equivalent to this bounty, be levied on all French fish imported into the province. They have also had before them, copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the reply of the Lieutenant Governor thereto, on this subject. Your committee do not see that by levying a duty on these fish any protection would be given to the inhabitants of this province, for under the existing laws allowing the warehousing of goods, all fish coming in from the French island of St. Pierre, would be entered for exportation, and therefore, not be subject to the duty. But this being a question which materially affects a large portion of the people of this province, all possible means should be taken to protect their interests in this particular. The committee therefore recommend, that a further correspondence be had with the British Government, with a view of bringing this subject to their notice, and of urging upon the French Government the necessity of reconsidering the question of bounties, as being extended to the British North American colonies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LOCKE, chairman.
HENRY MOSELEY,
R. P. GRANT,
HENRY MARTELL,
EZRA CHURCHILL,
B. WIER,
JOHN TOBIN.

Committee room, April, 1860.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of November, 1859.

PRESENT—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of her Majesty's province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said province, did, in the month of March, 1859, pass ninety acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :

- No. 3635. An act for the better equalizing the elective franchise in certain counties.
- No. 3637. An act in addition to the act to regulate the mines of this province.
- No. 3638. An act to amend chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes, "of the coal mines," and the act in amendment thereof.
- No. 3639. An act for escheating lands that have been forfeited to the crown.
- No. 3640. An act to extend the operation of chapter 15 of the acts of 1858.
- No. 3641. An act to amend chapter 88 of the Revised Statutes, "of weights and measures."
- No. 3642. An act to amend the act to authorize assessments to procure fire engines.
- No. 3643. An act to facilitate the taking of evidence and the registry of deeds.
- No. 3644. An act to continue the law imposing light-house duties.
- No. 3645. An act to continue and amend the law to regulate distilleries.
- No. 3646. An act further to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction."
- No. 3647. An act relating to county, district, and township lines.
- No. 3648. An act concerning Indian reserves.
- No. 3649. An act to extend the provisions of the new practice act.
- No. 3650. An act to amend the act relating to trusts and trustees.
- No. 3651. An act to regulate the tare on sugar.
- No. 3652. An act relating to fees to be taken in the crown land office.
- No. 2653. An act to regulate the manner of conducting elections in electoral divisions.
- No. 3654. An act to alter and establish the bounds of electoral districts in certain counties in this province.
- No. 3655. An act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton.
- No. 3656. An act concerning trespassers to crown property.
- No. 3657. An act to amend chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, "of supervisors of public grounds."
- No. 3659. An act to continue and amend the laws relating to education.
- No. 3661. An act to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan.
- No. 3662. An act to amend chapter 11 of the acts of 1858.
- No. 3663. An act further to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor."
- No. 3664. An act to amend the act to regulate licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.
- No. 3665. An act to amend the law relating to road damages.
- No. 3666. An act concerning sheriffs.
- No. 3667. An act further to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers."

- No. 3668. An act to continue the act to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."
- No. 3669. An act to amend the jury law.
- No. 3670. An act to amend the new practice act.
- No. 3671. An act in further amendment of the new practice act.
- No. 3672. An act in addition to an act to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of the administration of criminal justice."
- No. 3673. An act relative to the administration of criminal justice.
- No. 3674. An act further to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults."
- No. 3675. An act to amend the act for the management of the hospital for the insane.
- No. 3676. An act further to amend chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of sewers, and the regulation of dyked and marsh lands."
- No. 3678. An act to legalize certain proceedings relative to assessments.
- No. 3679. An act further to enforce the making of assessments.
- No. 3680. An act to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers."
- No. 3682. An act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and for other purposes.
- No. 3683. An act for naming Port Mulgrave, in the county of Guysborough.
- No. 3684. An act to legalize the appointment of commissioners of streets for the town of Liverpool.
- No. 3685. An act for the regulation of truckmen and truckage in the town of Pictou.
- No. 3686. An act to amend the act to constitute Argyle, in the county of Yarmouth, a separate district.
- No. 3687. An act to legalize certain proceedings of the overseers of the poor for the township of Barrington.
- No. 3688. An act to alter the time of holding the sessions for the district of Shelburne.
- No. 3689. An act to authorise the sale of the court house and jail at Shelburne.
- No. 3690. An act to provide for the construction of a bridge over Jordan River, in the county of Shelburne.
- No. 3691. An act relating to the town hall, at Upper Stewiacke.
- No. 3692. An act to provide funds for defraying the expense of completing Cornwallis bridge.
- No. 3693. An act for the building and improvement of certain bridges and roads within the county of Pictou.
- No. 3694. An act to provide for building a bridge over the Liverpool river, in Queens county.
- No. 3695. An act relating to the Roman Catholic cemetery at Dartmouth.
- No. 3696. An act to confirm certain proceedings of the sessions in the county of Halifax, with reference to railway damages.
- No. 3697. An act in amendment of the act concerning the city of Halifax.
- No. 3699. An act to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings within a certain portion of the city of Halifax.
- No. 3700. An act to facilitate the perfecting of titles in the island of Cape Breton.
- No. 3701. An act to amend chapter 38 of the acts of 1857.
- No. 3702. An act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian churches and congregations in Cornwallis.
- No. 3703. An act to authorize the sale of the old Presbyterian church at Gay's River.

- No. 3704. An act to enable John Barry to obtain letters patent.
- No. 3705. An act to enable Charles Dickson, Archibald and Moses S. Salter, to obtain letters patent.
- No. 3706. An act to enable Edward Hunt and Henry Davis Pochin, to obtain letters patent.
- No. 3707. An act to incorporate the trustees of the temperance hall and school house at Hammond's Plains.
- No. 3708. An act to incorporate the Digby sea wall pier company.
- No. 3709. An act to incorporate the Laurel hill cemetery company.
- No. 3710. An act to incorporate the Chipman brook pier company.
- No. 3711. An act to incorporate the Protestant orphan's home.
- No. 3712. An act to alter and amend the act to incorporate the trustees of St. Matthew's church in Halifax.
- No. 3713. An act to incorporate the Digby union wharf company.
- No. 3714. An act to incorporate the Little River wharf company.
- No. 3715. An act to revive the act to incorporate the Pictou cemetery company.
- No. 3716. An act to incorporate the trustees of Wolfville division of the order of the sons of temperance.
- No. 3717. An act to incorporate the Halifax cricket club.
- No. 3718. An act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company.
- No. 3719. An act to incorporate the Digby fishing company.
- No. 3720. An act to incorporate Keith lodge of free masons at Hillsburg.
- No. 3721. An act to incorporate Unity Lodge of freemasons at Lunenburg.
- No. 3722. An act to incorporate the North Spring Hill coal mining company.
- No. 3723. An act for the relief of and in further amendment of the act to incorporate the inland navigation company.
- No. 3724. An act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
- No. 3725. An act to incorporate the Halifax fire insurance company.
- No. 3726. An act to authorise the sale of the Presbyterian church at Guysborough.
- No. 3727. An act to authorise the sale of two Presbyterian meeting-houses at Barney's River.
- No. 3728. An act to enable Charles Dickson Archibald to obtain letters patent.
- No. 3729. An act for amending and altering two acts entitled respectively, "An act to incorporate the Acadian iron and steel company," and "An act to amend the act to incorporate the Acadian iron and steel company."
- No. 3678. An act to naturalize certain aliens.

And whereas, the said acts have been laid before her Majesty in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council from 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.

WM. L. BATHURST.

- At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23d day of January, 1860.

PRESENT—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Governor of her Majesty's province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said province, did, in the months of March and April, 1859, pass six acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz. :

No. 3636. An act to regulate customs duties.

No. 3658. An act to establish the decimal system of accounting.

No. 3660. An act in addition to chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes, "of light-house duties."

No. 3677. An act to amend the laws relative to the militia.

No. 3681. An act relating to destitute seamen.

No. 3698. An act relating to the signal station at Halifax.

And whereas the said acts have been laid before her Majesty, in council, together with certain letters to the Lord President of the Council, from 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.

(Signed)

WM. L. BATHURST.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The committee on education report :—

The able report of the Superintendent of Education shows an improvement in the general education of the country.

The Normal and Model schools are in efficient operation, and the increased attendance of pupils and pupil teachers is highly satisfactory.

The committee recommend the sale, in such manner as may be sanctioned by the Government, of the land belonging to the Normal school establishment, which lies to the southward of the railroad, and that the proceeds be applied to the erection of a dwelling house for the Superintendent.

The committee recommend a grant of twenty-five pounds, to provide a teacher of music for the Normal school.

Also, twenty-six pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence, to repay an over expenditure on contingent expenses of Normal school, as per account.

Also, the sum of fifteen pounds, expended by the Commissioners of the Normal school, in procuring necessary additional furniture.

It appears from the report of the Superintendent, that the sixth and sixteenth sections of chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, are very frequently disregarded in towns and villages. The committee therefore recommend that commissioners should be required to attend more carefully to the requirements of the law in this particular.

The

The committee recommend a free grant of one hundred acres of land to each of the following aged teachers, such grant not to be issued until they respectively file in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, a certificate of good moral character, signed by at least one of the members of the county or district in which they reside, accompanied by proof to the satisfaction of such Commissioner, that they have actually taught school in this province, for a period of not less than twenty years.

Mr. W. M. B. Lawson, Lunenburg.
 Mr. John Cummings, Colchester.
 Mr. Thomson Carmichael, Pictou.
 Mr. Charles McMillan, Inverness.
 Mr. Dennis McGrath, Yarmouth.
 Mr. James Waters, Hants.
 Miss Jane Taylor, Inverness.

On the petition of Lewis Murray, Mabou, Inverness, the committee recommend that the Commissioners for the southern district of the county of Inverness, be directed to provide for the two months grammar school allowance due to petitioner, previous to November 1st, 1859, out of the school monies of the district, for the present year.

On the petition of Jacob McLellan, the committee recommend that the Commissioners for the district of Parrsborough, be allowed to draw the sum of six pounds five shillings out of the undrawn grammar school monies for that district, and pay the same to the petitioner.

The committee recommend the usual grant of fifty pounds to the ladies managers of the infant school at Halifax, for assisting that benevolent and useful school.

The committee recommend a grant of ten pounds to be paid to the trustees of a colored school on the Campbell road, to be expended in completing their school house, and to be paid on proof that the work has been faithfully performed.

The committee recommend, that the common school grant for the eastern and rural districts of the county of Halifax, be hereafter equally divided between such districts.

On the petition of George A. Christie, of Yarmouth, the committee find on examining returns and other papers in the Financial Secretary's office, that the whole sum of sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, allowed by law for one or two grammar schools in the district of Yarmouth, was drawn by the Commissioners for that district in the year 1859, upon the returns of the grammar school taught by the petitioner.

The petitioner asserts that only one-half that sum, after deducting clerk's fees, has been paid to him.

The committee therefore recommend that the Government enter into a correspondence with the Commissioners of the district, and if the sum of £33 16s. 8d. has been added by the Commissioners to any other fund, that it should be deducted from such fund for the current year, and paid to petitioner.

On the petition of John McLellan, North East Margaree, the committee recommend that he be allowed to draw from the provincial treasury, the sum of eight pounds six shillings and eight pence, due to him for teaching a grammar school for three months at North East Margaree.

The committee recommend thirty pounds to be paid to the trustees of the African school in the city of Halifax, to assist them in sustaining that institution.

On the petition of the trustees of the Annapolis grammar school, the committee recommend that the Commissioners for the western district of the county of Annapolis be allowed to draw the sum of fifty pounds out of the grammar school monies of that county for the present year, to be appropriated by them to the support of one grammar school, with the understanding that this shall not be taken as a precedent.

The

The committee regret that they cannot recommend the prayer of the petition of J. R. Hea.

HIRAM BLANCHARD, chairman.
 J. W. JOHNSTON.
 A. G. ARCHIBALD.
 S. L. SHANNON.
 H. McDONALD.
 A. M. COCHRAN.
 H. MUNRO.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The committee on agriculture beg leave to report :

As to the various petitions for aid to grist and oat mills, to wit : two from Inverness, one from Gabarus, one from Boularderie, one from Antigonish, one from Annapolis, and one from the West River of Pictou, that the committee adhere to the policy sanctioned by the Legislature for several years past, and cannot recommend such grants.

They are reluctantly compelled to apply the same rule to the numerous petitions for aid to rebuild the grist mill erected from the purest motives by the Rev. Hugh McLeod, of Sydney, Cape Breton, at a cost of nearly £1000; which gave a sensible and powerful impulse to the agriculture of the surrounding neighborhood, and was unfortunately destroyed by fire about the close of the last year, uninsured. If any case could justify a departure from the established rule, this assuredly is one, but the committee fear that it would be impossible to persuade the House to give, even under these circumstances, a grant which would speedily be drawn into a precedent. The grant, besides, to be effectual, would require to be four or five hundred pounds, a sum beyond our present means.

The small claims of the Wallace and Parrsborough agricultural societies for undrawn monies, they recommend to be paid, when passed by the Financial Secretary. So also two sums of £3 17s. 10d. to Rev. Dr. Forrester, for posters and circulars.

They recommend that the grants of last year for the encouragement and improvement of our agriculture should be renewed in the present, that the societies may be kept up, and the foundation preserved for the more sustained and vigorous action recommended by Dr. Forrester in his able report, and which they are happy to learn is about to be aided by the powerful influence and co-operation of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

WILLIAM YOUNG, chairman.
 JOHN McKINNON,
 ALEX. McFARLANE,
 LEWIS SMITH,
 WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
 JOHN HATFIELD,
 SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

Committee room, 5th May, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NAVIGATION SECURITIES.

The committee on navigation securities, after having examined the papers and petitions referred to them, and heard parties in reference thereto, report as follows :

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

We have examined the reports of the Chairman of Board of Works and Superintendent of Light Houses, by which it appears that all the light houses and humane establishments supported in whole or in part by this province, were visited last year and found in good order, and, with the usual repairs for natural wear and decay, will not require any large outlay this season ; and copy of a note from Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart to the Lieutenant Governor, with Commander Vesey's opinion in reference to the site for the contemplated light at the Petite Passage, and urging the necessity for a light at Cape Sable and Little Hope Island, which opinion your committee concurs in. Also, a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, relating to light houses required at the north and east points of that island ; but do not recommend any provision being made for that service, as Nova Scotia now sustains many lights solely at her own expense, besides others partly provided for by sister colonies, which are available for the most of the shipping entering the Gulf ; and instead of being contributors towards the erection and maintenance of more lights within the same, your committee are of opinion that her sister colonies having ports in the Gulf should contribute more than they now do to the support of the Nova Scotia lights, and particularly the colony of Prince Edward Island.

Thirteen petitions for new light houses have been submitted :

- One at Ironbound Island, near Chester.
- “ Beacon Light, Lunenburg.
- “ Walton, Basin Mines.
- “ Little Hope Island.
- “ Cape George, Sydney county.
- “ Pugwash Harbor.
- “ Northumberland Straits.
- “ Mouth of Tusket River.
- “ Petite Passage, Digby county.
- “ Wedge Island, off St. Mary's River.
- “ Near the Joggin Mines.
- “ Cape Sable, Shelburne county.

And recommend that light houses be erected this season at the following places : first, Cape Sable ; second, Cape George ; third, Petite Passage ; fourth, at or near the entrance of the Great Bras d'Or. Also, recommend that the Superintendent, when on his tour of inspection this season, visit as many of the places where new light houses have been petitioned for, not recommended at present, as he conveniently can, and report to the Governor his opinion in reference thereto ; and that the Government correspond with the Government of New Brunswick, asking their aid towards the erection and maintenance of the lights to be erected at Cape Sable and Petite Passage, which lights will add to the safety of vessels entering the Bay of Fundy bound to ports in New Brunswick. To provide the funds necessary for the erection and maintenance of the lights recommended, and others when erected, ask leave of the House to introduce a bill to increase the light duties on shipping.

By

By a statement from the Board of Works' office, the expense for maintaining the light house service, exclusive of new lights, in 1849, was £7182 10 7
 From report on public accounts, the receipts for light duties were 7274 14 10

In favor of receipts, £91 3 5

Recommend that a cannon be placed at Canso Light, to be fired in foggy weather

FOR BREAKWATERS.

Recommend the following grants :

At Griffin's Cove, Digby,	£20	0	0
Porter's Point, Cornwallis,	50	0	0
Green Cove, Yarmouth,	20	0	0
Church Point, Digby,	20	0	0
Cape Cove, “	20	0	0
Pleasant Cove, “	50	0	0
Cranberry Head Cove, Yarmouth,	20	0	0
To assist in making boat harbor at Darling's Lake, Yarmouth,	20	0	0
Arisaig pier, grant of 1859,	15	0	0

Usual conditions, excepting Arisaig pier, which was intended to be paid without contribution to secure the same.

On petition of Samuel Lawrence and others, praying that a balance of the grant made in 1855, towards the erection of a breakwater at the mouth of the Margaree River, £21 0s. 5d. expended in 1859, be paid, notwithstanding a resolution of the House that all monies remaining two years undrawn should revert to the treasury. Recommend that the amount be paid.

Would further recommend, that hereafter no grant be made in aid of any wharf, pier, or breakwater, now in use, unless it is certified under oath that a reasonable rate of wharfage has been collected on all descriptions of articles shipped from or landed on the same, and that the amount has been expended thereon, and that it is not sufficient to keep the same in repair, or for the further extension of the same, as the case may be.

FOR BUOYS AND BEACONS,

Recommend the following grants :

For Sydney, Cape Breton, harbor,	£10	0	0
Cape Negro, Shelburne county,	20	0	0
Tusket River, Yarmouth county,	25	0	0

For clearing rivers, and erecting a slip at Victoria Beach, do not recommend any grant.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Steamer, Halifax to Sydney and St. John's, Newfoundland,	£375	0	0
“ Sydney through Bras d'Or to Baddeck and Whycomah, twice a week during open navigation,	250	0	0
“ Pictou to Port Hood, Strait of Canso, and Arichat, once a week during the open navigation,	600	0	0
Halifax to Yarmouth and Boston, steamer Eastern State,	500	0	0

SAILING PACKETS.

Do not recommend any new grants ; but recommend the discontinuance of the grant to the packet between Pictou and the Magdalen Islands.

Ferries.

FERRIES.

Your committee have had under consideration your resolution, and find that, after looking over all the grants in appropriation act of 1859, and making enquiries in reference thereto, find that no Member of the Legislature will consent to have the usual grants discontinued; and on petitions recommend the following additions to last year's grants :

To each of the ferrymen at the Great Bras d'Or,	£2	10	0
To each of the ferrymen at the Petite Passage,	2	10	0
To the ferryman at St. Ann's harbour,	2	10	0
To support a ferry from Hantsport to Kempt,	7	10	0
To support a ferry across Pictou harbor,	7	10	0
And to Josiah Embree, for service rendered 1858,	10	0	0

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS KILLAM, chairman.
 JAS. McDONALD,
 GEORGE McKENZIE,
 THOMAS COFFIN,
 WILLIAM ROSS,
 M. ROBICHAU,
 THOMAS F. MORRISON.

Committee room, April 18th, 1860.

W. Ross, George McKenzie, and Thomas Coffin, excepts grants to steamer from Pictou to Straits of Canso, and steamer Eastern State.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SCIIRS. DARING AND LADY VIVIAN.

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the service of the revenue schooners Daring and Lady Vivian, beg leave to report as follows :

That they have obtained from the Board of Works the yearly disbursements of the schooner Daring for the last four years, the average of which is £1229 10s. 8d.; and your committee, referring to the above expenditure, think it much larger than the services requires, and that the schooner Daring is larger and much more expensive than is needful. They think that a schooner of about one hundred and twenty tons, carpenter's tonnage, may be procured, and be so constructed that she will better and more efficiently perform the service than the Daring, and at a less annual expense, and that the smaller schooner will yield a credit for freight fully equal to that of the Daring. Your committee have estimated the cost of a vessel of one hundred and twenty tons, carpenter's tonnage, at fifteen hundred pounds, and the yearly expenses of sailing, with a crew of nine men, at seven hundred and fifty pounds per year. This will leave a balance in favor of the Province of £479 per year, which, taking into consideration the amount sale of the Daring, estimated at £900, and the cost of the new vessel at about £1500, it follows that, at the end of two years, the Province would be in possession of the new vessel in place of the old, and the new vessel, although smaller, competent to do more efficient service than the old, and the transaction would leave at the end of two years £350 to credit, and a saving after that of £475 to £500 per year, with proper management.

Your

Your committee have also considered the service of the schooner Lady Vivian, and referring to the disbursement of that schooner for four years ending December 31st, 1859, find a gross expenditure of £2445, which the committee consider most extravagant. They have had before them Mr. Purcel, also Capt. Daly, and from all the information the committee are able to obtain, they think the schooner Lady Vivian only a bill of expense to the Province, therefore recommend said schooner be sold at public auction, and the proceeds paid into the treasury.

THOMAS COFFIN,
GEORGE MCKENZIE,
JOHN ESSON,
CHAS. F. HARRINGTON.

THOMAS KILLAM is of opinion that the Daring had better be retained, and sell Lady Vivian.

Halifax, April, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HUMANE INSTITUTIONS.

The committee on humane institutions, beg leave to report as follows:—

That they have visited the provincial Hospital for the Insane, and find evidence of good management on the part of the Medical Superintendent, Steward, and Matron.

The number of patients in the Hospital at the time of your committee's visit, was fifty-six, being an increase, over the number in March, 1859, of twenty-three, as appears by the journals of last year.

There are now vacancies for thirty-four additional patients, and when the new building, now in course of construction, is completed, twenty-five more can be accommodated.

The committee find by the Commissioner's report, that the sum of £6060 3s. 11d., is the amount of expenditure for the past year, independently of the construction of the new wing; this amount the Commissioners report as chargeable as follows:—

To Water account,	£438	5	10
Furniture account,	1430	0	7
Hospital and incidental expenses.	4191	9	6

£6060 3 11

It appears also, that receipts for the past year from patients were	£538	11	3
And that there is due on bonds taken in 1859, the sum of	500	1	5

£1038 12 8

There appears also to be due on bonds taken previous to 1859, the sum of £621 8s. 7d., which the committee recommend to be immediately collected.

The committee regret that while the province is so heavily taxed for the construction and expenses of the institution, and while there are so many vacancies in the hospital, scores of persons for whose benefit it was designed, have not had the benefit of it, as it was originally intended. This the committee attribute to the insufficiency of the present act relative to admission and support of patients, and they beg to suggest that the law be amended so as to make it the duty of some particular person resident in each county (for instance the Custos), to investigate each case of insanity, and

and by warrant to send the patient immediately to the hospital; the expenses of conveying him thither being, in the first instance chargeable to the county treasury; but to be reimbursed by such person or authorities as the law now holds liable.

2. That any person tried for an indictable offence, and acquitted on the ground of his insanity, be immediately conveyed to the hospital under like provisions.

3. That such persons be received into the hospital without bonds, as now required.

4. That the several persons, townships and officers, now by law liable for the support of such patients, shall be liable to pay the expenses of supporting the patients to the Commissioners of the hospital, and in case of the refusal or omission of any overseers of the poor or commissioners of the poor so to do; and in cases where there are no acting overseers or commissioners of the poor for the township or district liable for the support of the patients, that the sessions or supreme court shall have power to amerce such township or district in the necessary amount.

5. That the Government be authorized to make the expense of supporting a patient, chargeable in whole or in part, to the funds of the hospital, according to the circumstances of the patient.

The committee recommend that the Receiver General be the treasurer of the Commissioners, and perform the duty without additional salary; the Commissioners being authorized to appoint a secretary at a moderate salary.

They also recommend, that henceforth the reports and returns of the Commissioners be accompanied with a classification of the total expenditure, shewing the amounts chargeable to the different departments of the institution respectively.

The Commissioners and Superintendent, seem to your committee, to have devoted much care and attention to their respective duties, and the committee are in hopes that they will find it practicable to introduce a system of retrenchment and economy, by which the present heavy expense of the establishment will be much reduced without diminishing its efficiency.

We have also visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and felt much pleasure in witnessing the efficiency of that very interesting establishment, and the fidelity and enthusiasm of the teacher, and the reverend Secretary. Appended is a copy of the Treasurer's account.

There are now attending this institution, thirty-two pupils; twenty-one males and eleven females, of whom sixteen males and ten females are boarders, and five males and one female are day scholars

We recommend a grant of (£500) five hundred pounds to this institution, for the present year, to meet in part, the increased outlay consequent upon recent purchases.

The committee have considered the petitions of Donald Ross of Victoria, and Alexander Patterson of Aylesford, asking aid for the education of blind children; and, while they feel that the petitioners have strong claims for a grant, on humane grounds, yet, as it does not appear that similar grants formerly made were applied for the education of the children of the persons who received the same, they cannot this year recommend a grant, in the absence of any assurance of the proper expenditure of the same. They recommend, however, that the Government take measures, as soon as convenient, to ascertain the number and circumstances of blind children within the province, in order that information may be submitted at the next sitting of the Legislature, with a view to provide a department for their education in connection with one of the humane institutions now established.

HUGH McDONALD, chairman.

THOMAS COFFIN.

LEWIS SMITH.

THOMAS CALDWELL.

ALEXANDER MACFARLANE.

Committee Room, April 20, 1860.

(COPY.)

The Deaf and Dumb Institution, in account with the Treasurer, from December, 1858, to December, 1859.

DR.		
To balance on hand,		£200 0 0
Proceeds of bazaar,		411 7 0
Contributions, 1859,		363 15 3
Board and tuition fees,		143 11 6
Provincial grant,		400 0 0
Interest on deposit, Union Bank,		5 5 6
		£1523 19 3
CR.		
By salaries to December 31, 1859,		£308 3 4
Monthly expenses,		480 1 5
Furniture, repairs, &c.,		129 17 10
Cash on acct. first property in Gottingen st.,	£235 16 7	
Enlargement of school-rooms,	190 0 0	
		425 16 7
Balance in Union Bank,		150 0 0
Balance in treasurer's hands,		30 0 1
		£1523 19 3

Halifax, 7th May, 1860.

J. H. LIDDELL, Esq., Treas. Hospital for Insane.

SIR,—It appears, by the Commissioners' report, that the amount received from patients in 1859 was £538 11s. 3d., and that there was due on bonds, &c., at the date of the report, £500 1s. 5d. It also appears, by the Commissioners' account, and memorandum appended to the same, that the bonds then in force amounted to £1121 10s., which would leave a balance of £621 8s. 7d. payable on bonds taken previously to 1859.

The committee-reported these facts; but I find that a wide discrepancy exists between these statements and the memorandum furnished by you to hon. Mr. Johnston.

Will you please explain the above as soon as possible, so that no misunderstanding shall exist as to the amounts really due?

Yours truly,

H. McDONALD,
Chairman Committee House of Assembly.

(COPY)

Halifax, 7th May, 1860.

HUGH McDONALD, Esq., M. P. P., Chairman Committee House of Assembly.

DEAR SIR,—I received your note of this date, and beg to state the amounts received and due by parties for the support of patients at the hospital for the insane to 31st December, 1859, are correct. The amount stated in the account (for "bonds in force,"

force," say £1121 10s.) simply means the bonds held as security for payments as they fall due. The amount of £500 1s. 5d. has since that date been nearly all paid up. Every month makes a change in the accounts, and, with one or two exceptions, the payments have been satisfactorily made. I would be most happy to point this out from the books themselves, to yourself or any other person. I might as well have left out the item of "bonds in force," for they have no relation whatever to the cash transactions.

Hoping this may be satisfactory,

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

JAMES H. LIDDELL,

Treas. Hospital for Insane.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The committee for trade and manufactures have considered the various petitions placed before them, and beg leave respectfully to report to the House as follows :

They do not recommend the House to grant the prayer of the following petitions, viz. : Mignowitz & Co., asking for return of duties on goods destroyed by fire ; likewise of G. Coombs, praying a similar return ; also, of Messrs. Thompson & Abbott, Charles King, and John Taylor, for return of light dues ; John H. Freeman, praying to be reimbursed as collector of duties, for a sum of money stolen from his premises, and A. Lent asking remuneration as seizing officer for the township of Argyle.

Your committee having considered the petition of John Davison, for return of light dues, recommend that one half the amount paid by him, be refunded, amounting to nine pounds seven shillings.

They have carefully examined the proofs, and circumstances attending the loss by fire of the following amounts in province notes, and your committee being satisfied by the facts submitted, that these amounts were actually destroyed, beg to report, that Messrs. E. Billing & Co., be paid the sum of forty-three pounds ; Collin Robinson, eighteen pounds ; and John Creelman, two pounds—in accordance with their respective petitions. They also report favorably on the petition of Messrs. Bauld & Gibson, claiming twenty-eight pounds eight shillings and nine pence, for duties paid on tobacco which was afterwards exported out of the province.

The petition of Henry Brown and others, Simon LeBlanc and others, and Walter Lawrence, be referred to the Government.

They recommend that a seizing officer be appointed at Little Arichat, and that Walter Lawrence be paid ten pounds, in full for his claims as seizing officer at Cheticamp, up to the end of 1859.

The petition of John H. Ditmars and others, praying for a bridge to be built at Bear River, is referred to the members for Annapolis and Digby counties.

They beg leave to recommend that all vessels bound into the Bras d'Or Lake, in the Island of Cape Breton, shall enter and pay duties to the excise officer at Bras d'Or, and shall not be permitted to enter either vessels or cargo at Baddeck ; and that the latter shall hereafter be a port of clearance only.

They would also beg to recommend, that the House should take steps for the purpose of enabling the people of Nova Scotia to import gunpowder from the United States. This article is extensively used in quarrying plaister, by the people living on
the

the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and elsewhere, and not being allowed by an Imperial statute to be imported legally. The results are, that it is smuggled to a large extent, when, if permitted to come in with other merchandize, a duty levied upon it would add a considerable amount to the revenue, which under existing circumstances, is lost.

The committee have had under their consideration, the correspondence relating to the Inter-colonial trade, and they beg to refer the matters therein contained to the House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. WIER, chairman.
W. H. TOWNSEND,
JOSEPH HOWE,
JOHN TOBIN,
W. ANNAND.

REPORT OF RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The committee of relief have agreed to report as follows :

They recommend the following sums to be paid :—

To the overseers of the poor for the 1st section of the township of Pictou.					
For Michael Harrigan,	£4	10	0	\$18	00
Neil Morrison,	5	0	0	20	00
Thomas Murphy,	10	7	0	41	40
Dennis Collins,	1	5	0	5	00
George Holton,	4	5	0	17	00
Nancy White,	12	0	0	48	00
Dr. Kirkwood,	11	1	0	44	20
To the overseers for the township of Annapolis :					
For Edward McBride,	3	7	6	13	50
To the overseers for the township of Clements in the county of Annapolis :					
For Ann Conley,	10	8	0	41	60
To the overseers of Wilmot :					
For James McDonald,	3	0	0	12	00
To the overseers of Liverpool township :					
For Eliza Anderson, an insane transient pauper,	27	7	6	109	50
The committee also recommend that the bond given to the commissioners of the Asylum be cancelled, and that £6 10s., paid by the overseers, be refunded.					
For Patrick Carey,	5	14	9	22	95
To the overseers of the township of Newport :					
For Dr. Dennison, half of his account, for attendance on sick Indians, the other half having been paid by the township.	10	16	8	43	33
To the overseers of Barrington :					
For Mary Ann Flinn,	7	0	0	28	00

To the overseers of Yarmouth :				
For Amos White,	£12	8	9	\$49 75
To the board of health, Yarmouth :				
For John Peterson,	3	14	3	14 85
To the overseers Antigonish :				
For John McDonald,	7	10	0	30 00
For Philip Gallienne and George Easterbrook, for services rendered by them in rescuing and preserving the captain and crew of the schooner "Gold Hunter", lost at sea.	25	0	0	100 00
To N. S. Fulmore, half of his claim for attending a sick pauper,	10	0	0	40 00
To Dr. Slayter, health officer for the port of Halifax, his account in 1857 and 1859, for boarding and visiting her Majesty's ships Brilliant and Gladiator, having fever on board,	12	2	6	48 50
To Charles C. McAlpine, coronor of Louisburg, for expenses incurred in holding an inquest on Denniston Kerr, a seafaring man, a native of Scotland, not belonging to the county of Cape Breton, but a transient person,	5	5	0	21 00
To Adam Roy, comptroller of custom house, Maitland, to reimburse him for the passage of two shipwrecked seamen, paid under an order of her Majesty's Consul at New York.	2	3	9	8 75
To John Peck and others, for services rendered in rescuing the crew of the schooner "Forrest", wrecked at the entrance of Little Bras d'Or.	6	0	0	24 00

The committee recommend for the favorable consideration of the House, the petition of Donald MacInnis, of Broad Cove, in the county of Inverness, an old soldier 71 years of age, who states that in his early days, he behaved as became a good and brave soldier, and was in several engagements during the war in Hindostan, from 1813 to 1820, that he emigrated to this country 14 years ago, and is now old and unable by labor to procure a subsistence.

The committee cannot recommend any grant on the following petitions, viz.: The petition of Thomas Kirby, for the support of a dispensary at Tusket; of Angus Gillies of Back Lands of Pirate Cove, for a grant of one hundred acres of land, and aid for keeping a house of entertainment; of A. Buchanan, the parties not being transient paupers, but chargeable on the township; of overseers of poor of River Philip, of Neil McQuarrie, no affidavit of the party being a transient pauper accompanying the petition; of J. J. Fuller, for remuneration for keeping an insane convict, application should be made to the Government; of overseers of poor for River Philip, account not attested to; of Richard Brown, for aid for keeping a house of entertainment on the Liverpool road, between Annapolis and Harmony.

The committee have visited and made a thorough inspection of the Poor's Asylum, and have much gratification in adding their testimony to that of former committees, who have reported to this honorable House, of the care and good management which the affairs of that institution exhibit.

The accounts of the receipts and expenditures during the past year, herewith submitted, shew a balance due the Commissioners of £303 17s. 9d. This debt has been incurred for the support and maintenance of transient paupers, the city of Halifax having paid for all their own poor.

The whole cost of the establishment for the year amounts to the sum of £3989 5s. 1d. The total number of paupers admitted during the year was nine hundred and and fifteen; of whom four hundred and sixty-one were men, two hundred and seventy seven women, and one hundred and seventy-seven children; the average number per day, three hundred and thirty, have been supported at the cost of 7 1-8d. per diem. The committee recommend that the sum of £2000 (\$8000) be granted for the support of the Asylum for this year, and that the debt of £303 17s. 9d. incurred by the Commissioners for the support of the transient paupers be paid them.

HENRY PRYOR, chairman.
WM. WEBSTER.
PETER SMYTH.
H. BAILEY.
CHARLES TUPPER.

Halifax, April 25th, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND REPORTING.

The committee appointed to consider the subject of reporting and printing, beg leave to report:

That at the commencement of the session they authorized Mr. John S. Thompson to employ such a staff of reporters as would enable him to give somewhat condensed, but fair reports, of the proceedings of the House, and to publish them in two of the Halifax newspapers—the Morning Chronicle and Evening Express. This has been done so far, and the committee believe that there are visible signs of improvement. They recommend that \$2,200 be granted to cover this service, subject to such deductions as the Government may think proper, should there be any failure on the part of the reporters or publishers to perform any portion of the service for which they have engaged.

The committee recommend the payment of the following accounts for printing:

Alpin Grant,	\$129 37½
Thomas Annand,	135 75
H. W. Blackader,	122 00
William Cunnabell,	62 90
Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay,	10 23
Wesleyan office,	72 60
S. J. M. Allen,	115 12½
Casket office,	92 00
J. Barnes & Co.,	59 00
Dodge & Gidney,	4 65
Compton & Bowden,	21 00
A. Lawson,	41 00
J. & W. Compton,	36 60
Christian Messenger office,	101 50
Richard Huntingdon,	44 00
Proprietor of Church Record,	2 50
J. Bowes & Son,	43 25
	Ritchie

Ritchie & Bulger,	\$19 62
J. P. Ward,	58 00
Queen's Printer's account,	4152 46
George E Morton,	29 50
William A. Penny,	1999 02
William Cunnabell,	7 00
J. S. Holmes,	41 88
E. McDonald,	71 50
Ritchie & Bulger,	7 50
Messrs. Compton,	3375 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$10,854 95
Paid,	2,780 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,074 95

The committee deem it their duty to call the attention of the House to the very large amount to which the public printing has swelled. They have held a conference with a committee of the Legislative Council on this subject, and have prepared a resolution, which will be acceptable to that body, and which they trust the House will pass, that the cost of this branch of the public service may be restrained within moderate compass.

The committee have heard Mr. William Compton on the subject of his petition, and have decided to recommend fifty dollars to cover his claim.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE,
CHARLES TUPPER,
A. G. ARCHIBALD,
A. W. McLELAN.

REPORT OF RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The railway committee beg leave to report :

That the claims for damages, set forth in the petitions of Ramsay Hunter and others, of the Three Miles Plains ; John Doran, of Windsor ; William Brown, of Africville ; Winkworth Fenerty, of Windsor Road—appear to be reasonable, but should be paid by assessment on the countries where the damage complained of was done.

The claim of Peter Donaldson having been passed upon by two juries, the committee cannot entertain it. Nor do they recommend the prayer of the petition of Andrew McKinlay, esquire, custos of the county of Halifax, who represents the magistrates in session, and prays that the county may be relieved from certain charges which attach to it by law.

The case of John S. Archibald appears to be a hard one, and the committee are reluctantly compelled to come to the same decision as the committee of last year. Having suffered loss while assisting a constable in the performance of his duty, he ought to be paid by the county of Halifax.

The petitions of Joseph Chandler, William F. Boggs, and Dr. Bent, should be
referred

referred to the railway department, which can alone wisely determine questions of salary, of cattle killed on the railway, or of medical services rendered upon the requisition of its officers.

On reference to the late Receiver General, it would appear that the claim set forth in the petition of Mrs. Gore, is not sustained by the law.

The committee have had under their consideration the petition of James McDonald, asking for a re-measurement of a contract taken off the hands of Mr. McDonald and his partner, in 1855. The committee cannot recommend the prayer of this petition.

John Kanty's claim for the burning of a saw mill, and a quantity of lumber, at the Grand Lake, is a just one; and the committee recommend that the sum of \$800 be granted to him.

They desire, at the same time, to call the attention of the Government to the necessity for using all proper precautions to prevent the destruction of property along the lines traversed by the locomotives, and to the necessity of giving public notice that all parties are expected to protect themselves by insurance; and that in future no such claim will be entertained by this House or the Government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE,
W. YOUNG,
JOHN LOCKE,
THOMAS KILLAM,
JOHN TOBIN.

1st May, 1850.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARY.

The committee on the penitentiary beg leave to report as follows:

That they have examined that establishment, and find it well conducted. During the past year, 42 prisoners were received and 48 discharged; three received his Excellency's pardon, and two escaped; and on the 31st December last, there were 32 prisoners in the establishment. Average attendance for the year, 42.

The committee have to report the following expenditures during the past year:

Salary of Mr. Fish,	£150	0	0	or	\$600	00
“ Matron,	35	0	0		140	00
“ Keeper,	68	0	0		272	00
“ Ditto,	62	0	0		248	00
“ Ditto,	70	9	6		281	90
“ Blacksmith,	94	17	8		379	53
“ Mason,	94	17	8		379	53
Groceries and supplies,	307	6	7		1229	31½
Ox heads and feet,	119	2	10		476	56
Leather, homespun and potatoes,	81	12	11		326	59½
Truckage,	9	2	0		36	40
Socks and mitts,	12	5	0		49	00
Blankets,	24	13	10		98	76
Straw,	8	11	8		34	33

Lumber,

Lumber,	£10	8	5	\$41	69
Wood,	57	4	3	228	85
Sand,	2	10	0	10	00
Seeds,	0	6	6	1	30
Furnaces,	11	12	10	46	58
Keeper,	4	4	0	16	80
Discharged convicts and prisoners,	2	1	3	8	25
Sundry iron,	18	6	8	73	33
Iron doors,	28	0	0	112	00
Coal,	60	0	0	240	00
Granite,	135	1	9	540	35
Cement, pitch and tar,	4	7	6	17	50
Advertising,	8	9	4½	33	87½
Rev. Mr. Pope's salary,	35	0	0	140	00
Freight paid to schr. <i>Achiever</i> ,	0	10	0	2	00
Serge,	3	1	6	12	30
Bedsteads,	3	17	6	15	50
Iron pipes,	3	0	8	12	13
Freestone,	48	11	6	194	30
Turnips,	2	11	0	10	20
Bagging,	2	6	7	9	31
Contingencies,	7	10	4½	30	08½
Dr. Black's salary,	50	0	0	200	00
Sundry expenses accruing in 1858,	136	1	2	544	23
	£1773	2	6	\$7092	50

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By sale of live stock in 1858,	£82	16	1	\$331	21
1859. Cash for support of naval prisoners,	54	4	11½	217	00
				137	1 0½
				548	21
Shewing a balance of	£1636	1	5½	\$6544	29

And your committee recommend that the sum of £1640 or \$6560, be granted for the support of the establishment in the present year. Your committee would respectfully call attention to the condition of prisoners, 193, 190, 218, and 290, and recommend their transfer to the Insane Asylum as soon as that institution is in a state to receive them.

Your committee would especially call attention to the case of James Stubbart, of Cape Breton, imprisoned for shooting his brother, when under the influence of *delerium tremens*—the circumstances being such, as to render it almost an act of cruelty to keep him longer confined; indeed, he in the first instance would seem to have been more deserving of pity than punishment, and they recommend, if possible, his immediate discharge.

Your committee recommend further investigation of the cases of William Snow and brother of Guysborough, confined for the alleged murder of two children, in reference to which they declare their entire innocence, and state that having been twice tried, and on the second trial acquitted, have nevertheless been deprived of their liberty—already imprisoned 6 years.

Under existing circumstances, your committee do not feel warranted in recommending any increase in Dr. Black's salary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

AVARD LONGLEY, chairman.
HENRY BAILEY.
J. L. BROWN.
WM. CHAMBERS.
A. CAMPBELL.
HENRY MOSELEY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ROAD DAMAGES.

The committee on road damages beg leave to report :—

That the petition of Tuissant Descoat and Phidd Levanger, for expenses said to have been incurred in the removal of their barns from the site of an alteration in a road from Little Tracadie to Harbor au Bouché, is not accompanied by documents to show that damages have been appraised and confirmed by the county sessions, and therefore cannot pass upon it.

On the petition of Alexander McLean, Kenneth McLean, Alexander Beaton, and Lachlan Morrison, of Cape Breton, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred by them in resisting a trespass on the road leading past their farms, your committee recommend that an act be passed to authorize the assessment of the amount of costs for which they are liable, upon the county.

On the petition of J. W. Pratt, commissioner for the expenditure of road money in the county of Annapolis, in the year 1854, asking for the payment of expenses arising from the removal of encroachments upon the road over which he had charge; your committee find that in 1857, a select committee recommended that he be paid from the road grant for that county, one half in 1857 and the other half in 1858. The recommendation appears not to have been acted upon, and your committee viewing petitioners claims as local, and finding it acknowledged by a large number of the Justices of the Peace and other influential persons of Annapolis, in their recommendation to this House in 1857, for payment; do now recommend an act authorizing the assessment of said costs upon that county.

On the petition of Wm. and Ann Fitchet, whose claim for damages by alteration of the main road from Amherst to Sackville, has been for several years before this House; your committee recommend payment of twenty pounds.

Upon agreements between commissioners to expend monies on public roads and the owners of lands taken therefor, which agreements have been confirmed by sessions, they recommend payment as follows :

To John Green, North Sydney, £4 10s.

To John McDonald, Inverness, (omitted in 1859) £6 for soil, and £2 for fencing.

Your committee further recommend that £13 granted in 1854, to John Mattheson and James Campbell, one half to each for soil and fencing of road, in Victoria, left undrawn by them until they were able to procure the balance required for a grant of crown lands, be now paid.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. McLELAN, chairman.
HUGH MUNRO.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
WILLIAM ROSS.

I dissent from the report on the case of Wm. and Ann Fitchet, and of J. W. Pratt, considering that each should have thirty pounds paid from the provincial funds.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Jr.

Committee room, House of Assembly, May 2nd, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RECORD COMMISSION.

The committee to whom the report of the Commissioner of Public Records was referred, beg to report as follows :

Your committee have examined the works performed by the Commissioner during the past year, and have considered the subject in regard to that part of the labor yet remaining to be accomplished before the whole can be brought to a satisfactory termination, and they believe the work may be concluded in another year. They are, however, of opinion, that from the limited state of the funds at the disposal of the Legislature this session, the work of completing the duties of the commission should be postponed until next year. Your committee find that a large portion of the documents expected from the State Paper office in London, to complete our files, have not yet arrived, and from the despatch on the subject received last mail, it is probable they will not arrive until the autumn ; and of those from Canada the greater part are not expected to come into the hands of the Commissioner until September or October next, consequently there would be scarcely time to complete the catalogues of these documents, and the construction of the necessary indexes to the books of crown grants before the next session of the Legislature, all of which would tend to protract the work, and perhaps cause it to extend into another year. Your committee therefore recommend that the Commissioner suspend the completion of the work until after the termination of the present year, then to resume the same with a view to its speedy accomplishment. They also recommend that the Commissioner meanwhile remain in charge of the books and documents ; and as there is a small portion of the work, consisting of the indexes to the books on Cape Breton and a few others, to perfect, a series now in hand and in progress of completion, that the same be finished, and that a sum not exceeding £25 (\$100) be advanced during the recess for this purpose, if required.

JOSEPH HOWE,
W. B. WEBSTER,
S. L. SHANNON.

30th April, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The committee on Indian affairs beg leave to report as follows :

On the subject of Indian reserve lands, your committee recommend certain parts hereafter named, to be sold, and the remainder kept as originally intended for the use of the Indians:

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA.

First class—Those who have been long settled, viz :—Six families—bounded easterly by the road, so far as they have reached the road ; but in the case of the McQuarry's and others, not further than their actual clearings, where they have not extended as far east as the road with their improvements. Their lots to extend westerly to include 200 acres, a part of which will be crown lands, for which they shall pay as follows—for all they get from the Indian reserve, improved and wilderness, 7s. 6d. per acre ; and for that which is crown land, the usual price of 1s. 9d. stg. per acre.

Second class—On east side of river :

Kenneth McLeod,
Widow McKensey and sons,
Widow McLean and family,
Duncan Campbell,

to extend a line parallel with the north line of the reserve, lying as far south as to clear the improvements, and to extend from the river to the eastern line of reserve. This tract to be divided among the settlers in such form as may be convenient and equitable, for which they shall pay 5s. per acre, cultivated and wild ; and if necessary, to extend the line easterly into the crown land, and add so much as may be necessary at crown land price.

The Indians to receive in addition from the crown land, grant equal to the tract thus taken from them. All the rest of the trespassers on this reserve to be evicted.

WHYCOCOMAH INDIANS.

Your committee recommend to sell Mr. Bishop, a tract of about 70 acres to the north of the road, at twenty shillings per acre.

The land between the road and the lake to be laid off in town lots, and to be sold to the present occupiers or others, at such prices as the Government may think best. The other settlers to be treated on the principle of holding lands valuable for a village settlement, and lots to be laid out accordingly, and the price of said land to be regulated by the Government.

Besides the settlers on or near the town plot, there are other settlers liable to be treated as possessing land for farms, on the road to Port Hood and other places, comparatively recent intruders, to be evicted, unless any of them should under special circumstances be entitled to peculiar consideration.

MARGAREE INDIANS—INDIAN GRANT AT FORKS OF RIVER.

Your committee recommend giving the Indians the front, bounding on South West River, for the convenience of fishing, (17 or 20 acres) of little other value ; and to confirm the remainder to John Chisholm, at 5s. per acre. The lot occupied by Donald McIsaac, who bought from McRae, to be sold to him for 5s. per acre, reserving to the Indians the Island, unless it should be very inconvenient to separate it from the farms.

Your committee recommend that henceforth, no blankets or great coats be given to Indians in health, but only sick Indians, aged, and orphan children.

Your

Your committee recommend that the proceeds arising from the sale of the Indian lands, and the annual grant of three hundred pounds, be placed in a fund for the following purposes: That all Indians who have become permanent settlers on the Indian reserved lands, or other lands, shall receive bounties for one or more years, as the Government may think fit, in the form of implements of husbandry and approved seeds, to assist the Indians in cultivating the lands. Also, from this fund shall be paid, the necessary expenses of sick Indians.

Your committee recommend the following sums be paid from the provincial funds to—

Dr. Moore in full for his account	\$6 00
Dr. Murray, do. do.	10 00
Alexander Scotsman, an Indian, to receive one plough.	
Thomas Wilmot, 5 bushels oats and 5 of potatoes.	
Township of Truro, overseers of poor,	17 87½
“ Clare, “ “	45 07

Your committee cannot recommend the prayer of the following petitions:

Dr. Randall.
Dr. Creed, paid last year.
Mr. William Powell.

Your committee having examined the accounts and vouchers placed before them by Captain Chearnley, highly approve of their correctness, and of the able, satisfactory, and gratuitous manner, in which he has filled the office of Commissioner of Indian affairs.

Your committee earnestly but most respectfully request the Government to take such steps as they in their wisdom think fit to carry out the above recommendations.

W. B. WEBSTER.
THOMAS F. MORRISON.
C. F. HARRINGTON.
M. ROBICHAU.
JOHN MCKINNON.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CROWN PROPERTY.

The committee to whom were referred various petitions and papers connected with the mines and minerals and crown lands, beg leave to report as follows:

Ist. As to the petition of Ronald McLellan, a soldier now resident at Broad Cove, Inverness, asking a grant of two hundred acres of crown land, on the ground that he had served in the army from 1811 to 1818, and that on his discharge he was promised a free grant of that quantity of land, in some one of the British provinces, and on coming to Cape Breton received a ticket of occupation from Mr. Crawley, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that island, under which he has been in occupation for many years; and that his name was placed by Mr. Crawley on the plan in the office.

Your committee, on inquiring of Mr. Fairbanks, can find no trace of any such ticket of location, or of the name of the petitioner on the plan; but understanding that he is a person of respectable character, and is resident upon the lot, upon which he has also improved and cleared, and being aware that under the regulations prevailing at

at the time, he would have been entitled to a grant if he had applied, your committee recommend that he should at all events be protected to the extent of his improvements, by giving him a free grant of one hundred acres, to be laid off in such a way as to include them.

2ndly. As to the petition of Neil McLain, Inverness, setting forth that he is a discharged soldier, and that in June, 1848, he made application for and was promised a free grant of 200 acres of land in that neighborhood, and had obtained an order to James McKenzie, surveyor, to lay it off, which order was never executed, but that he had entered into possession of the lot, and had made improvements on it.

It appears by Mr. Fairbank's report, that evidence had been furnished to him that the petitioner held a written promise of the grant, and under the circumstances the committee feel it is but right to redeem the pledge of the Government, and recommend the grant to pass, with the condition, however, that the applicant should bear the expenses of the survey.

3rdly. As to the petition of James R. Marsh and Ebenezer Marsh, of Economy, sons of Elijah Marsh, deceased, setting forth that a warrant had issued in 1813 for running off 500 acres of wilderness land at Economy, to the deceased, which warrant was duly executed, and a survey made, but no grant ever passed, and that the land has remained in the possession of the deceased and his family ever since, and praying a free grant.

Your committee have to observe, that had the grant been perfected at the time, the party to whom it was made would have had to pay in fees a very considerable sum of money, and that with interest from that date, it would have amounted to near the sum which could now purchase the land at the upset price. And as there is no allegation that these fees were paid, your committee do not see that the possession under the warrant can be considered as giving more than a presumptive right to the land, and therefore do not recommend a compliance with the prayer of the petition.

4thly. As to the petition of Benjamin K. Dodge, asking a license to work a coal mine at Bear River, and funds to assist him to carry on the operation, with a promise to repay after six years, if the works are successful, your committee cannot recommend the petition to the favorable consideration of the House.

5thly. As to the petition of Dugald B. McNab, late a Deputy Crown Land Surveyor in the county of Victoria, claiming payment of certain fees accruing for surveys made by him as such surveyor, and which have been withheld by the crown land office.

Your committee have examined into the circumstances, and they learn that it is the practice of the department not to pay expenditures for surveys till completed, and they are satisfied that as a general rule this is the proper course. In the particular circumstances of the petitioner, however, they believe the expenditures incurred by him were bona fide, and that the reason he did not complete the work begun by him were the difficulties, arising from the unsatisfactory condition of the surveys of the lands in the island of Cape Breton, in ascertaining how far such surveys might touch upon the rights of other parties, and from Mr. McNab's conscientious scruples in infringing in any way upon such rights. For this reason, and because Mr. McNab has since ceased to be in the service of the department, and is therefore not in a position to conclude the surveys, your committee would recommend that he should be paid the balance claimed by him, amounting to seventeen pounds (£17).

Your committee, however, would not wish this case to be considered otherwise than as exceptional, and would recommend an adherence, as a rule, to the principle of not paying for surveys left incomplete.

6thly.

6thly. In reference to the petition of Jonathan Archibald, your committee beg to observe that many years ago, a tract of land on the southern shore of the province, on the peninsula at Liscomb, was granted to George Smith. The tract comprises 3000 acres, and contained the whole peninsula, with the exception of the frontage on the water. This frontage consists of a strip of eighteen rods or thereabouts, and extends along the shores of Liscomb harbor and round the peninsula, making a water front of about seven miles, and was reserved, at the time the grant passed, for the benefit of the fisheries.

With little exception the Smith grant remains a wilderness. It is now claimed by the representatives of Garret Miller, who shew a deed of part of the tract from one Philip Lang.

Your committee have not felt it their duty to inquire strictly into the title, but from what they learn, it is evident that the Miller claim to the whole tract is not free from some dispute.

The question which seems to your committee to arise out of the petition submitted to them, is the policy to be adopted in granting the reserve.

In 1852 Mr. Archibald applied for a part of this reserve, paid in his money, and obtained an order of survey, under which a long strip of the land fronting on the harbor of Liscomb was laid off to him. Under this survey he entered into possession, and has since, as he alleges, cleared and improved a portion of the lot applied for.

The Government, however, when his application was brought before them in 1852, declined to accede to it, on the ground that they did not consider it right to grant to one individual so large a frontage on the harbor.

However, shortly afterwards, a grant was passed to one William Morris, who had applied after Archibald, of a tract, giving him a frontage of nearly a mile on the shore. Mr. Archibald then renewed his application, which still remains in abeyance, his money being yet in the crown land office.

In 1857 the representatives of Garret Miller put in a claim for the reserve, on the ground that, as owners of the land in the rear, the frontage is necessary to make their property available to them. They have paid in eleven pounds, and ask for a grant of some six miles of the shore strip, being the whole of the reserve, except what was granted to Morris.

The committee have therefore to consider the claim of Archibald and the Millers in connexion with the general policy, which is applicable to such a reserve.

They cannot but acquiesce in the decision made in 1852. They think it would be unsound policy to vest in any one individual the whole or any considerable part of the shore of the harbor and sea.

If the policy of granting 3000 acres, commanding a coast of many miles, were now to be considered, they would not hesitate to condemn it as most unjust and unsound; and they see no reason why the Government should be called upon to make further concessions at the public expense, with a view to give value to a property acquired under a policy now repudiated; or why they should extend to the shores which are now free, the monopoly created over lands in the rear, and which is averse to the principles which of late years have governed the disposal of the crown domain. They think the whole of the reserved shore should be divided into small lots, and be disposed of, at a fair upset price, to fishermen and others disposed to make an actual occupation of the ground; that such portions of these lots as are reasonably necessary to connect the lands in the rear with the shore should be sold to the parties who shall show their title to the Smith grant; that Mr. Archibald should receive a grant of the land on which his improvements have been made, so as not to give him any undue or unreasonable frontage on the harbor; and that in laying off the reserve, convenient places should be left ungranted to serve as landing places and highways from the shore to the interior. They believe, if this policy is pursued, it will promote the settlement and occupation of the shores, and be of public advantage.

7thly.

7thly. In reference to the petition of John Young, who complains that the lease of a mine at Cow Bay, in Cape Breton, to which he had a right as the first applicant, was granted to Mr. Marshall Bourinot, and praying redress for the injury sustained by him.

Your committee beg leave to report that they have inquired into the facts which appear to be as follows:

Mr. Young applied for a lease on the 5th June, 1858. His application was acknowledged by the Provincial Secretary, who promised to send him a copy of the regulations then about to be adopted in reference to mines, so soon as they should be printed. The regulations were passed on the 15th June, 1858, and in a circular from the Provincial Secretary's office of July of that year, a copy was transmitted to the various applicants for mines, and among others to Mr. Young. On the 6th January, 1859, Mr. Young, through Mr. McQueen, calls attention to his application, and wishes to know the decision of the Government. On the 11th January, a warrant of survey is sent to Mr. Ouseley, who proceeds to lay off the land applied for, but Mr. Young, while on the ground with the surveyor, is informed by Mr. Marshall Bourinot that he had obtained a lease of the same mine.

Mr. Young complains that this lease was founded on an application subsequent to his, made by Mr. Bourinot with a full knowledge of the prior petition, and that he has thus been defrauded of the benefit of his priority.

Mr. Bourinot applied for his lease on the 13th day of June, eight days after the application made by Mr. Young. The evidence as to his knowledge of Mr. Young's previous application for the same mine is contradictory. Mr. Bourinot received the circular of July, dispatched to applicants for crown leases. On the 15th day of July 1858, a warrant issued upon his application to Mr. Ouseley, who proceeded to lay off the land. On the 25th of August, Mr. Ouseley makes his return. By the plan annexed to the return, it appears that the application of Mr. Bourinot covered five acres of land, two of which belonged to the crown, and three to private proprietors. Mr. Ouseley before surveying the lands had the written permission of two of these proprietors to make the survey. The matter remains in this condition till the 10th of January 1859, when Mr. Bourinot pays in £12 10s., and on the same day obtains a lease of the lands applied for.

Some correspondence took place afterwards between the department and Mr. Young, by which it would appear that in the first instance Mr. Fairbanks considered Mr. Young unfairly treated, and ascribed the error entirely to an oversight in the department,—there being nothing to bring to the notice of the office that the application covered the same ground.

In his report on the petition referred to the committee, Mr. Fairbanks does not rest the matter altogether on that ground. He refers to the eighth regulation adopted in June, 1858, which provides that private rights are not to be interfered with without the consent of the proprietors, and that leases shall be granted only subject to such consent; and that Mr. Bourinot having obtained this consent, was entitled to be preferred.

On looking, however, at the petition of Mr. Bourinot himself, and the return of Mr. Ouseley, it would appear that the title in two out of five of the lots applied for, including the old mine, is in the crown, and therefore this reason will not apply to the whole. Mr. Young also alleges that from the beginning he had the consent of the same proprietors, who acquiesced in the lease to Bourinot; and that the money was at all times forthcoming, and was actually offered at the Receiver General's office.

Your committee incline to the conclusion that the lease to Mr. Bourinot arose from inadvertance, and that if the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Government had been fully informed of the facts, they would have hesitated before depriving Mr. Young of the rights which he had acquired by priority of application.

Your

Your committee would observe that the first section of the regulations referred to, gives an *exclusive right of search* to the first applicant, which would seem to be intended as a reward for the prior discovery, and the same principle it would be reasonable to extend to an application for a lease.

Since the lease has been granted, Mr. Bourinot has incurred considerable expense in the working of the mine. Your committee would be reluctant to make any recommendation that would interfere with the successful carrying on of any individual enterprise in which the public interest is concerned, at the same time they consider that Mr. Young has an equitable claim to consideration. The lease of Mr. Bourinot will expire in two years from its date, at the end of which period he would in ordinary circumstances, be entitled to a continuance of it till 1866. Your committee therefore would recommend, that when Mr. Bourinot's lease expires, the Government shall see that before the mine is disposed of for the remainder of the term, further inquiry should be made to ascertain the just rights of Mr. Young, and that if his allegations be sustained, some arrangement or compromise may be effected by which justice may be done to all parties.

8thly. In reference to the petition of James Moore.

Your committee has inquired of the Crown Land Commissioner, and finding that no decision has as yet been made in the office, they do not consider the matter in a position to be the subject of a reference to a committee of this House.

9thly. In reference to the petition of George McKay, who complains that he has been injured by reason of a lease of mines for which he had applied, being granted to a subsequent applicant, your committee have inquired into the facts, and beg leave to report as follows :

The petitioner owns a lot of land of four acres in the neighborhood of New Glasgow, adjoining a lot of forty-one acres belonging to one Alexander McKay. A vein of coal commencing in the petitioner's land, extends into the other lot. The petitioner some years ago, opened a mine in his field, which he has ever since continued to work. In February, 1859, he applied for a lease of a tract including, among other things, his own land and the forty-one acre lot adjoining. He paid into the crown land department, £12 10s., and obtained a warrant for a survey.

Having learned that other parties were applying for the forty-one acre field, he inquired at the office about it, and was assured that no subsequent application could interfere with his prior right, and accordingly, he went on with his work, incurring considerable expense, but was eventually obliged to abandon it for reasons to be presently named.

In April, 1859, Alexander McKay and John McDonald, applied for a right of search over grounds which included the forty-one acre field, and on the 17th June, 1859, for a lease thereof, which was eventually given to them in November, 1859.

When the Government were called upon to decide as to the mines of the forty-one acre field, the question was whether the prior applicant should be preferred to the owner of the soil making a subsequent application. The Government decided in favor of the owner of the soil—a decision which is evidently open to much question. Priority of right is the only reward that priority of discovery can claim. If the owner of the soil is to be preferred, it places at his mercy the man who has had the labor and trouble of making the discovery, who will either have to compound with the owner at his own price, or see the benefit of the discovery pass to the man who has done nothing to earn it. Not only so, but such a doctrine would remit the General Mining Association to the position they occupied before the settlement of the mining question, as to the great bulk of the most valuable mines in Nova Scotia, which lie under soil owned by them, and which, if this doctrine is established, could not be leased to any applicant if they chose to take a lease themselves.

In this particular case, the petitioner has expended some hundreds of pounds in opening up his mine, which is rendered useless by the lease made to McDonald and McKay, which prevents the petitioner from extending his operations beyond the line of his own land. Some doubts exist whether the mine beyond that limit is of much value; and one of the lessees thereof has, on application by the committee, made offers to transfer the same to the petitioner, on terms indicating that the lessees do not attach much value to it. However that may be, your committee, though feeling that the petitioner has sustained an injury, could not recommend a compensation from the public funds. They are of the opinion that the only remedy they can recommend is a refusal to renew the lease when it expires, until arrangements are made to indemnify the petitioner for some part of his loss, or till some other equitable adjustment of the rights of both parties can be effected.

Your committee have had their attention drawn to the state of the crown lands adjoining the railway, which are being plundered extensively. They would recommend that means be taken to prevent trespasses thereon, and that lands so situate should be disposed of as other crown lands, irrespectively of their contiguity to the railway.

Your committee have had their attention called to the state of the crown lands in Cape Breton, which is very unsatisfactory. In that island, a half a million of acres of the crown lands, representing a capital of over £50,000, are in the hands of squatters, the great body of whom are settled, with no boundary lines to distinguish their possessions. Every year adds to the perplexities and confusion incident to such a state of affairs. These lands ought to be surveyed, the limits of each squatter accurately defined, and all the powers conferred by the act of 1859, to remedy a state of affairs pregnant with most serious mischief, should be resorted to. In cases where the squatters are poor and unable to pay for lands on which they have made improvements, and from which they could not be removed without hardship, the Commissioner of Crown Lands should have power to enter into agreements with them, defining their limits, fixed by actual survey, and stipulating for the payment of the upset price, with interest, in instalments, the title not to be given till the payments are complete; this mode of arrangement to be applicable only to cases of possession existing at the time of the passing of the act of 1859.

With a view of facilitating surveys necessary to carry out this policy, your committee have reported a bill, which they would recommend the House to pass, extending to the Commissioner of Crown Lands the power to give orders for surveys, protecting from actions the persons who carry them out, to the same extent as this power is now conferred upon the Governor and upon the Judges of the supreme court.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD.
CHAS. F. HARRINGTON,
HIRAM BLANCHARD,
PETER SMYTH,
W. O. HEFFERNAN,
ANDREW COWIE.

Committee room, 1st May, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION OF A. DOWNS.

The committee to whom was submitted the petition of Mr. Andrew Downs, praying for a grant to aid in the establishment of a museum and aquarium on his premises in Halifax, beg to report :

That they have considered the subject referred to them, and are of opinion that Mr. Downs has good grounds to ask the assistance of the House in aid of the laudable objects proposed in his petition. They are well acquainted with his establishment near the head of the North West Arm, in the vicinity of this city, which not only reflects great credit on his industry and scientific knowledge, but also presents attractions for the student of Natural History such as are rarely to be met with in this province. They are also aware that his efforts in his peculiar department of science have attracted the attention of visitors from other countries, by whom his labors have been justly appreciated.

Mr. Downs now seeks to extend the usefulness of his institution by the introduction of a museum and aquarium into his premises, and to improve the public taste by the exhibition of natural objects in a manner both scientific and popular. These exhibitions—particularly the latter, which permits the habits of some of the lowest, and at the same time most beautiful forms of animal existence to be leisurely studied—are exceedingly popular in the mother country and United States, and the committee are of opinion that they ought to be encouraged in this province.

They, therefore, beg to recommend to the House, that the sum of two hundred dollars be granted to Mr. Downs for the above purposes, agreeably to his petition.

All which is submitted.

S. L. SHANNON, chairman.

April 27th, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION OF E. & W. YOUNG.

The committee on the petition of Edward and William Young, of Lunenburg, owners of the schooner *Lutea*, which was wrecked in the act of saving the lives of passengers and property on board the steamer *Indian*, at Marie Joseph ; recommend that in consideration of the losses they have thereby sustained, and the humane and meritorious service rendered on that occasion—the sum of four hundred dollars be granted them out of the provincial treasury.

W. YOUNG.
B. WIER.
CHAS. TUPPER.

Committee room, 9th May, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION OF G. C. LAWRENCE.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of George C. Lawrence, esquire, of Inverness, praying to be reimbursed for loss sustained in the purchase of seed oats and potatoes, for the people of that county, in the year 1854, report as follows :

Your committee having examined into the merits of the claim in question, are of opinion that the petitioner, and others associated with him, in purchasing and selling the seed referred to, acted under the direction of the Members for the county, and having sold a portion of it on credit, he has not been able since to recover a considerable portion of the amount due. On examination of the papers connected with the transaction, they find there is a balance due of £116 (one hundred and sixteen pounds), which sum the committee recommend to be paid out of the road money for the county of Inverness—one-half in the present year, and the other half in the year 1861.

JOHN LOCKE, chairman.
J. BOURINOT,
WILLIAM ROSS,

Committee room, April 27th, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION OF M. I. WILKINS.

The committee appointed to consider the petition of Martin I. Wilkins, esquire, praying additional compensation for his services in the consolidation of the statutes of this province, beg leave to report as follows :

The sum of three hundred pounds has been paid to the three Commissioners appointed to execute that work, in equal sums of one hundred pounds to each. From all the information your committee has been able to obtain, they believe that Mr. Wilkins performed the greater portion of the labour of consolidating the statutes contained in the volume recently printed and now in use ; the labor of correcting proof, preparing the index, and passing the volume through the press, having been performed by Mr. Smith, one of the Commissioners, with the aid of an assistant, for which the sum of thirty pounds was paid in addition to the three hundred pounds above mentioned ; while the labor of consolidating the second volume of local acts and preparing the same for the press, was performed by Mr. Henry, the third Commissioner.

Your committee therefore believing that Mr. Wilkins has not received the same remuneration that the other Commissioners have, in proportion to the labour respectively performed by them, recommend that the sum of seventy-five pounds be paid to him in full of his services.

A. C. McDONALD.
JOHN C. WADE.
WILLIAM ROSS.

27th April, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES

The committee of privileges, to whom the bill from the Legislative Council for preventing corrupt practices at elections, was referred, beg leave to report :

That both Houses of Parliament in the mother country have always been extremely jealous of any invasion of their privileges by each other, insomuch that on the 23rd June, 1851, a motion was made by Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords, that the committee for privileges in that House should consider and report upon the effect of a bill which had been brought into the House of Commons for improving the administration of justice in the court of chancery, and was supposed to affect certain rights of the House of Lords touching the attendance and advice of the Judges of that court upon the hearing of appeals. The report of the debate on that motion (vol. 4, 1070,) and the opinions expressed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham and others therein, are worthy of our attention. The former of these noblemen remarked that it was a wise course, and one adopted in both Houses of Parliament, to insert in bills clauses which they could not pass without violating each other's privileges, and which they had no intention of passing, for the mere purpose of shewing what was their intention in legislating.

It is not impossible that the Legislative Council had some such view, and intended merely to give us a hint of their opinions, in passing a bill for preventing corrupt practices at elections, and declaring under what circumstances a person guilty of bribery should become ineligible as a candidate, or to sit as a Member of Assembly—matters which would seem to belong more peculiarly to this House.

This committee observe, also, that while the bill is drawn from the corrupt practices preventive act passed in England in 1854, the disqualifying clause extends to a greater length than the corresponding clause in the imperial act. The latter (17 & 18 Vic. c. 102, sec. 36,) makes the candidate guilty of bribery for any county, city, or borough, incapable of being elected or sitting in Parliament for such county, city or borough during the Parliament then in existence; but the more severe morality of the bill from the Legislative Council, provides that the party so guilty shall be ineligible as a Member for any place whatsoever, during the Parliament then in existence.

Your committee, however, having looked into the precedents and having no desire to interfere with the privileges, or to limit the authority of the Legislative Council, do not report that the passing of such a bill is beyond their constitutional power, or an invasion of our rights. The abstract right of originating bills on this and kindred subjects belongs to the Lords, but the Commons are extremely jealous of permitting them to exercise it, and your committee have been unable to find a single act upon the statute book touching bribery, which originated in the Lords. The journals of the two Houses and the indexes thereto in our library are incomplete, and some instance may be found to which the committee have had no access; but the general rule is, as they have stated it. The course pursued by the Commons, however, is best illustrated by the entries in the Commons journals for 1842, in which year the bribery and treating act, 5 and 6 Vic. ch. 102 was passed. The journals of 1842, (fol. 285, 295, 300, 322) shew that the Lords having passed a bill for further inquiry into bribery, corruption, and intimidation at the election of members to serve in parliament, and sent it by message to the Commons. The House a week after, read it for the first time and ordered it to be printed, and eleven days after, (31st May), ordered it to be read a second time on the next day, after which it disappears from the journals; and on the 6th June, the House themselves gave leave to bring in the bill for the better discovery of bribery in the election of members of Parliament, which passed through all its stages and became law.

Your

Your committee being charged only with the matter of privilege and not with the general subject, pronounce no opinion upon the propriety or necessity of a bribery law, but following the above precedent, they recommend that the bill from the Legislative Council should be suffered to drop ; and that this House, if they should deem it expedient, should themselves originate a bill for preserving the purity of elections and punishing the crimes of bribery, corruption and intimidation thereat.

WILLIAM YOUNG, chairman.
W. ANNAND.
R. P. GRANT.
JOSEPH HOWE.

Committee room, 23rd April, 1860.

The subscribers—members of the committee—think that the following draft of report would more appropriately meet the case :

Your committee cannot report that the Legislative Council has not a constitutional right to originate and send to this House the bill against bribery, which has been referred to your committee ; nor can it question the power of either House to legislate on subjects that affect the purity of existing institutions or the stability of the constitution, although touching more immediately the position of another branch of the Legislature.

The delicate relations that necessarily subsist between the two Houses, and the constitutional foundation on which rest the jurisdiction and privileges of each, make it inexpedient for either to propound distinct propositions defining the jurisdiction and privileges of the other.

And your committee believe that when it may be deemed expedient for this House to reserve to itself the originating of the legislation that may be called for in particular cases, it will be more appropriate to effect that object in the exercise of the ordinary powers of the House, without raising any question on the co-ordinate rights of the other branch.

J. W. JOHNSTON.
W. A. HENRY.
H. McDONALD.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION OF J. PURCELL.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of James Purcell, late collector of light dues at the Strait of Canso, have examined the accounts in reference thereto ; heard Mr. Purcell and Mr. Dewolf, clerk to the Financial Secretary. Mr. Purcell has explained the inaccuracies, as stated in the report of the committee of public accounts, as being omissions only made by a person employed by him to take his entries from the receipt books and make up his accounts, except one receipt not accounted for. The blank margins appearing in receipt books, he states arose in this way : at times several vessels made their appearance at the same time, and to secure the collection from all, he would have to board a part, and taking out blank receipts for Mr. Smith, the mate, he would also board others ; and thinks they could not all been used, otherwise the margins would have been filled up in return, as was the practice.

Mr.

Mr. Purcell complains that the balance charged against him of £88 6s. 9d. should be reduced, by allowing commission of 5 per cent. on amount collected, amounting to £46 3s. 7d., stating that the late Financial Secretary agreed verbally to that arrangement. Mr. Dewolf, clerk to Financial Secretary, handed the committee a memorandum of agreement not signed, to the effect that £125 per season was the salary, unless a 5 per cent. commission on the collection would exceed that amount, which has not been the case.

Your committee have no reason to doubt the statements of Mr. Purcell, and as he had a seizure in 1858 of about £20 allowed him, and having had the charge of the "Lady Vivian" since 1857, which was not the case before, are of opinion that he should be allowed the commissions, which reduce the balance due from him to £42 3s. 7d.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS KILLAM, chairman.
THOMAS F. MORRISON.
COLIN CAMPBELL, JR.

Committee Room, April 27, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PET. OF J. W. H. ROWLEY & OTHERS.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of J. W. H. Rowley and others, prothonotaries of the counties of Yarmouth, Annapolis, Kings' county, and Hants, beg leave to report as follows :

That in the year 1853, an act was passed authorising the Government to appoint a prothonotary to the supreme court for each county, independent of the office of prothonotary in Halifax, such prothonotaries to pay over to the Receiver General one-third of the fees received by them, in order to contribute to the salary of £500 secured by said act to J. W. Nutting, esquire, formerly prothonotary for the whole province at Halifax. That since said act was passed, your committee have ascertained that the amount paid in to the Receiver General from the country prothonotaries for said object are as follows :

In 1855.	£101 19 0
1856.	43 14 5
1857.	43 16 4
1858.	65 0 7
1859.	67 2 11
	£321 13 3

From this sum there has been drawn in order to make up Mr. Nutting's salary, as follows :

In the year 1854	£135 17 9
1855	37 0 0
	£172 17 9

Since which time as your committee has been informed by Mr. Nutting himself, no amount has been drawn from the Receiver General, and there is no probability that hereafter

hereafter there will be any further charge upon the treasury for that salary, as the receipts of the office in Halifax are more than sufficient to pay it. Your committee therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted so far as it relates to the payment of the one-third of the country prothonotaries fees in future, and they beg leave to report a resolution to that effect, for adoption by this House and the other branch of the Legislature.

A. C. McDONALD,
W. H. TOWNSEND,
WM. CHAMBERS.

May 4th, 1860.

REPORT ON PATENT LAW.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Samuel J. W. Barry, praying that letters patent may be granted him in respect of an invention for the converting of iron into steel by a new and original process, by the single operation of melting, beg leave to report :

It appears by affidavit made before the British Consul at New York, that the petitioner is assignee, for valuable consideration, of the said invention from the original inventor, and that the invention is secured throughout the whole of the United States to the said Samuel J. W. Barry, as assignee as aforesaid ; and that the invention is in successful and daily increasing operation throughout the United States ; and the committee believe that to grant the prayer of the petition would probably induce the manufacture to be established in this province, where iron, coal and labour are to be procured more cheaply than in the United States, and the mineral resources of the province be brought into use, and the industry of the country be promoted.

Your committee therefore recommend that the prayer of the said petition be granted; and that the petitioner be protected by letters patent for the period allowed by law, in the use of the invention or discovery assigned to him within this province, on condition that the invention or discovery be introduced into this province within the space of three years from the issuing of the said letters patent.

H. BLANCHARD,
J. W. JOHNSTON.
B. WIER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON QUEEN'S COUNTY ROAD SCALE.

The committee appointed to settle and report the division of road money for the county of Queen's, between the north and south districts of said county, report as follows, and according to the following scale :

Whole amount to be expended in the county of Queen's,	£1214	0	0
Deduct from general sum, over-drawn monies for last year for south district,	£90	0	0
To be expended on main post road from Milton to Middlefield,	225	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		315	0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£899	0 0
Of this sum there shall be expended in the south district of Queen's,	£624	0	0
In the north district of Queen's there shall be expended,	275	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£899	0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>

THOMAS COFFIN,
A. CAMPBELL,
THOS. CALDWELL.

Halifax, 2nd May, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DISTILLERIES.

The committee to whom was referred the question of the distilleries and breweries, beg leave to report in part as follows :

That they heard the various statements and views, as well of the distillers as of several merchants of the city extensively engaged in the home and foreign trade, which evidence has been reduced to writing, and is returned herewith for the information of the House.

That while exceedingly reluctant to have the appearance of interfering with or checking any branch of home manufacture, your committee, looking at this question with a view to a largely increased revenue, and to the interests of the province at large, cannot concur in recommending the licensing of the distilleries for the present year,

WM. ANNAND, chairman.
W. YOUNG,
A. W. McLELAN.

Committee room, 3rd April, 1860.

We think that on a question affecting large interests, as well public as private, the policy introduced and acted upon for several years ought not to be entirely changed without fuller information ; and therefore think that it ought to be left with the Government to obtain the fullest information for determining the relative questions involved

in the subject, and on such information adopting the course they may judge to be most for the interest of the country.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
J. BOURINOT.

COMMITTEE ON DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES. MARCH 1860.

Present: Messrs. Wm. Annand, J. W. Johnston, Wm. Yeung, McLelan, Bourinot.
Chairman—Mr. Annand.

Mr. Kay, distiller, states “that distillers in 1858 were taxed £10,965. His tuns or vats in which fermentation is produced, will hold 10,000 gallons. The process of fermentation occupies from three to five days. The capacity of the vats of the four existing distilleries was found to be greater than was needful for production of the quantity that could be disposed of; and an offer was made to reduce their capacity one fifth, and to pay £10,000 instead of £10,965, which would have been an increase of duty, of 3d. per gallon, on the article manufactured; provided the duty on foreign spirits was allowed to remain at 2s. 3d. per gallon. A reduction of that duty would have led to a demand for a reduction on the home made, which is proof spirit. The duty paid by distillers for the year ending 31st March, 1859, was equal to one shilling and three pence per gallon on 215,000 gallons;—on the spirit direct 10½d. per gallon, and the remainder, (4½d) the duty on 1½ gallons molasses consumed in the manufacture of one gallon of spirit; causing the protective duty to amount to one shilling per gallon. Eleven gallons of water are put to every one of molasses, in the vats.

Mr. Falconer states, that “it is not to the advantage of distillers to have the process of fermentation fully accomplished in 3 or 5 days; in the United States, from 9 to 12 days are taken, and a yield of from 10 to 15 per cent. additional of spirit is realised from the molasses used. The operation of filling, fermenting, and discharging, can never be accomplished in less than 4 days. The license money or duty, paid by distillers in the United States, who manufacture 4000 or 5000 gallons daily, is only 15 dollars per annum. Imported spirits pay there a duty of 80 per cent. About 75 or 80 per cent. of spirit is obtained from molasses, according to its quality. The proof spirit of that country, is what is called here counter proof, and is 16 per cent. lower in strength than proof spirit here.”

Mr. Falconer's tuns or vats will accommodate	10,000	gallons.
Mr. Pugsley's	“	“ 6,100 “
Mr. Wilson's	“	“ 4,700 “
Mr. Kaye's	“	“ 10,000 “

30,800 gallons.

Mr. Wilson states, that “he has learned from a West India distiller that one gallon of molasses will yield one of proof rum; but this large result is caused by the addition of a quantity of skimmings from the boiling of the sugar cane, which, being of little value for other purposes, is mixed in, and serves part of the object for which water alone is used here, though causing a larger production of spirit.”

Mr. Salter states, that “foreign rum or spirit is not imported largely into the United States. Whiskey, which may be had for 12 or 15 cents per gallon, made chiefly from corn, supplies the market. With a duty of 1s. 9d. per gallon on imported (proof) rum, it cannot compete in Nova Scotia with home made, assuming the duty on the latter to be 10½d. (this includes the duty on molasses.) For 12 months ending 31st March,

March, 1858, 380 to 400,000 gallons of molasses were used here by distillers, which would produce 328,000 gallons of proof spirit; and this, at 10½d. per gallon, amounts to £14,600. This is about the amount paid, in that year, for the license money and the duty on molasses."

"He has learned from planters in Cuba and elsewhere, that a gallon of proof rum can be got from a gallon of molasses; but he estimates 1 1-8 gallon of molasses to give this. Price of proof rum in Cuba, 23 cents; molasses, 17. Present price in Cuba for spirits 30 per cent. over proof, 30 cents per gallon, which is equal to 23 cents for proof. Price of rum in St. Jago (30 per cent. over proof) for several years, has ranged from 23 to 33 cents per gallon, for that strength. Planters there do not export molasses, but turn all their molasses into rum, which shows that the calculation respecting the yield must be nearly correct. Rum costing 23 cents per gallon (for proof) would stand about 42 cents landed in Halifax.

Rum,	30 c. per gall.
Puncheons—8,	8
Shipping charges, 5 per cent.,	2
Insurance, 2 per cent. }	3
Loss in guage, 6 }	6
Freight,	5
Charges in Halifax, 10 per cent.,	5
	—
	54

Fifty-four cents per gallon for 30 per cent. over proof, or 42 cents for the gallon of proof spirit. Add to this, duty 35 cents, and the rum stands 77 cents duty paid; and home distilled rum can be furnished at a much lower price. Rum, home made, sold here at 55 cents per gallon (proof). In 1858, the average price of proof rum, Halifax manufacture, about 3s. per gallon. Until the market was clear of home distilled, imported could not be disposed of without loss. In 1859, he shipped 75 puns. to Gibraltar, and 100 to Canada."

He supposes the annual consumption in the province to be 3000 puncheons of 120 gallons each, one-third of which is smuggled. The rum thus introduced is mostly of New York manufacture, 60 per cent. over proof by Sykes' hydrometer; and one gallon of water is put to every one of spirit, to make retailing liquor. If there was no rum made here, the duty on the imported article should amount to £25,000.

He calculates the duty to be £25,000, from the fact that during three months of 1859 (at a time when some Halifax made rum still remained), £6,557 7s. 4d. was realized, which would give £26,228 per annum. He is of opinion that from 1500 to 1800 puncheons of rum, 30 per cent. over proof, would be entered for home consumption, which, at 1s. 9d. per gallon, would give the sum named. Mr. Salter states, further, that the expenses attending importation of molasses from Cuba are much less than those on rum.

Mr. Harvie states, that "Matanzas is the cheapest market for molasses, and from whence most comes for distillation. Price of molasses there—clayed, first cost 11 cents per gallon; rum 22 cents, exclusive of casks. Matanzas rum is usually under proof and is not brought here."

Mr. Gibson states, "He is not connected with manufacturers, and is not an importer of liquors (rum), but purchases chiefly from distillers for shipping, to order. Has frequently realised a large gain on the article, say from 6d. to 1s. per gallon. The protection afforded has enabled manufacturers to furnish at lower rates than the imported article could be bought for, if duty paid. He believes the consumption in the province proper is 3000 puncheons annually, and that a duty of 1s. 9d. per gallon will give

give double the amount of revenue that has been realised for some years, provided imported rum be exclusively used. He thinks the stock of home manufactured rum on hand, in March last, was about 1000 puncheons. His firm alone paid £2020 during 1859 for duties. He had on hand on the 31st of March last, 121 puncheons, principally home manufactured. Is of opinion that the mode of dealing with distillers of late years, respecting duties, has resulted in loss of revenue. He thinks, also, that a duty of 1s. 3d. per gallon on imported rum would give £5000 more of revenue than can be got at 1s. 9d. He does not think a diminished price of the article would cause an increased consumption. He states that the law providing for the importation of spirits in large casks, has proved the greatest check to smuggling that has yet been established. The stock of home manufactured was nearly exhausted about the first of last October. Were the duty on rum 1s. 9d. per gallon, he might venture to give £20,000 for the duty that would be collected in one year—but at a duty of 1s. 3d. per gallon, he thinks he would give £25,000, as smuggling would diminish with the reduction of the duty.

Mr. Thomson submits returns, shewing imports of molasses in 1858 and 1859.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ST. PETER'S CANAL.

The select committee to whom was referred the subject of the St. Peter's canal, report as follows :

Your committee have examined carefully into the legislative action, and the various reports made by the Engineers appointed—namely, Hall, Fairbanks, Barry, Talcott, and Laurie—from the year 1825 to 1859.

The committee have observed the differences in the estimates of the cost of construction, and the various conclusions of these Engineers as to the ultimate results ; but find their opinions uniform in favor of the practicability of the work.

The committee believe the discrepancies in these reports as to cost of construction and excavation, are mainly attributable to the prices of labour and material, and the methods of operation in existence, at the respective periods of these reports ; and in some degree to the want of a practical knowledge of the difficulties of constructing a canal in a remote part of the province. With respect, however, to the differences of estimates between the reports of Talcott and Laurie, also the quantities of earth and rock, charges of building lock, guard gates, &c., and gross cost of canal, the committee can best decide from the intrinsic evidence of the reports, and the testimony adduced before the committee ; and they find that the report of Mr. Laurie shows nothing done by him by test pits, or actual survey, by which the estimates of Mr. Talcott are contradicted in any essential point.

The committee have taken the estimated costs of constructing this work, by Talcott and Laurie, as the most reliable basis upon which your honorable House can form a just opinion, their surveys being the most recent, and made with a knowledge of the previous surveys ; and they submit thereon the following comparison of figures, and their results :

By Talcott, the quantity for excavation is—		
Of clay, cubic yards,	191,683	
Rock, do.	28,533	} rock, 33,287
Rock under water,	4,754	
	<hr/>	
Whole,	224,970	
By Laurie, for excavation—		
Clay, cubic yards,	216,000	
Rock, “	25,800	} rock, 36,800
Do. under water,	11,000	
	<hr/>	
Whole,	254,800	
<hr/>		
Excess of Laurie over Talcott,	27,830	
Of this, for rock,		3,513
Of rock under water,	6,246	<hr/>
	<hr/>	
Whole excess of excavation above water,	21,584	
<hr/>		
Difference in price for this excess, at 2s.,		£2158 4 0
Do. rock excavation, excess,		1317 5 0
Difference of same under water, at 7s. 6d.,		755 5 0
		<hr/>
		£4230 14 0
<hr/>		
Talcott's estimate for left lock, tide gates, guard		
gates, &c., complete, and swing bridge,	£5375 0 0	
Laurie for same,	8000 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Difference,	2625 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Talcott, for contingencies,	£3530 0 0	
Laurie's for do.,	4740 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Difference,	£1210 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Laurie, for retaining walls, slope walls, coffer		
dams, &c.,	£7000 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Laurie admits excavations by McLeod to Sept. 7th, 1856, cubic		
yards, 71,800 at 1s. 1d. (2s. less 11d.)		£3,295 0 0
Add supposed excavation in 1858, cubic yards 14,000 at 1s. 9d.		
(2s. less 3d.) say,		290 0 0
		<hr/>
		£3585 0 0
Amount of excess brought down,		4230 14 0
		<hr/>
		£7815 14 0

Talcott's report shows that he ascertained the amount of rock excavation necessary by repeated test pits and borings along the line of the canal; and your committee conclude that Laurie would have these alone to guide him, as his report shows no experiments of the kind made by him, and they are assured he made none. From this

this they consider that Mr. Talcott's report as to cost and practicability can be best relied on.

The committee, in order to obtain the fullest information, have forwarded written queries to several gentlemen of intelligence, long residing in Cape Breton, and conversant with the island, its condition and resources,—to which replies have been received from Charles McNab, Stephen McPherson, and Robert Kavanagh, esquires; to which are added the examinations, taken in writing, of Isaac Levisconte, esquire, and William Ross, esquire,—all which are submitted herewith.

The committee are therefore convinced that the resources of the Bras d'Or Lake, in wood for ship-building and all other ordinary uses, are very extensive, and easily accessible, at almost every part of the lake, for transportation; that an increasing and prosperous trade in this and all the articles of agricultural produce, as well as in coals, gypsum, freestone, &c., will be established, should a canal be opened at St. Peter's, by which the hardships and poverty now, to a serious extent, endured by the inhabitants bordering on the lake, will be relieved, and the trade and wealth of the country greatly increased, without eventually imposing any serious burthen upon the revenue.

Upon the following points the committee are convinced, and fully agree to report:

1. That the cutting and completion of a canal at St. Peter's is easy and practicable.
2. That the work can be executed within or very near the estimate in Laurie's report.
3. That within a few years after the canal shall be in operation, its returns will meet the interest of construction and working expenses.
4. That a canal only can accommodate the trade and enable the numerous population surrounding the lake to find a remunerating market for the produce of their farms and forest; and the committee unhesitatingly say, that to substitute a railway there for a canal, would be a useless waste of money, inadequate to the purpose intended and unsuited to the necessities of the country.
5. That a canal should be completed there as early as the construction will admit, and that the Government should provide the means therefor.

The committee disapprove of the rude and unscientific manner adopted by the contractors in the excavations already made, by employing laborers for small jobs, and day's work, and without proper machinery for removing the earth, and they recommend that the work hereafter be let out upon tender and contract, security being first given for the fulfillment, and that no contractor be paid more than one-half on his contract until the same be completed and accepted; and the committee further recommend that propositions for contractors be published, to include tenders from the United States and the provinces.

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. F. HARRINGTON, chairman.

A. M. COCHIRAN.

JAS. McDONALD.

Committee room, 5th May, 1860.

 REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION OF E. DUCKETT.

The committee appointed to consider the petition of Edward Duckett, late Cashier of the Savings' Bank, praying to be restored to that office, on the grounds that errors have been alleged against him from a misunderstanding of the accounts, beg leave to report:

That the advanced period of the session at which they were appointed, rendered it impossible for them to make a full investigation of the case; but as petitioner expresses dissatisfaction with the investigation made by Mr. Scott, your committee feeling that much consideration is due to a public officer of forty-six years service, recommend the whole case to the consideration of the government to make, by an efficient accountant, all possible or necessary enquiry, and take such further action as the result may seem to justify.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Committee room, May 9th, 1860.

W. H. TOWNSEND.

A. M. COCHRAN,

A. W. McLELAN.

 SUPREME COURT.

(COPY.)

16th June, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I regret exceedingly to find that in consequence of a mistake of the Legislature in the last session, no authority exists for holding the courts at Arichat and Antigonishe, to hold which I was about to proceed at the end of the next week.

The course of legislation in this matter, and the present state of it, of which it is necessary that your lordship should be informed, are as follows, viz.:—

Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes arranged the sittings of these courts in a particular manner, which continued until the year 1857, when by chapter 8 of the acts of that year, an alteration was made, and chapter 126 so far as it was inconsistent therewith, *was repealed*. So things remained until the last session, when an act was passed “further to amend the last mentioned chapter.”

None of its changes affect the present question except the sixth, which is in terms as follows:—“chapter 8 of the acts of 1857 is hereby repealed.”

It was supposed probably by the framer of that change, that the effect of it would be to *revive* the original arrangement, but a law was then, and is still in force, (section 5 of chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes) which declared that “no act, nor any portion of an act that shall be repealed, shall be *revived unless by express enactment*.”

There having been none such, the old act, so far as it respected these particular courts, is as if it had never been in force, and there is no provision whatever for holding them in the summer circuit. Guysborough is not effected by the mistake, and of course I shall open the court there at the appointed time

I have felt it my duty at once to apprise your lordship of this important defect in the law, and

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed)

L. M. WILKINS.

To his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

President

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

Extract from her Majesty's instructions, dated 20th September, 1854, to Sir Edmund W. Head, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the province of Nova Scotia; or, in his absence, to the Lieutenant-Governor or officer administering the Government of Nova Scotia, for the time being.

“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 to appoint another in his stead; and if, during your absence, the member so appointed shall also be absent, then the senior 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.”

A true extract.

March 14, 1860.

W. H. KEATING, D. C. C.

(COPY.)

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

L. S.
MULGRAVE.

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over her Majesty's province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

To the honorable WILLIAM YOUNG, *greeting* :

By virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do hereby, during pleasure, constitute and appoint you, the said William Young, to be President of the Executive Council of the province of Nova Scotia; hereby granting unto you all the rights, powers, and advantages, which to the said office do or may lawfully appertain, and requiring you diligently to perform the duties thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said province, at Halifax, this tenth day of February, in the twenty-third year of her Majesty's reign, A. D. 1860.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

A true copy.

W. H. KEATING, D. S.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY.

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, &c., &c., &c.

Your Excellency having thought proper to place under my charge the books and printed papers belonging to the province in conjunction with my office as Commissioner of Records, I consented to accept a commission as provincial librarian, without pecuniary remuneration, believing that while I was engaged in the work of the commission, I could with the aid of those employed under me in that department, be instrumental in preserving to the public, many valuable books and pamphlets scattered about the province building, without any interference, however, with the libraries of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. I considered also that by purchase at auction I might obtain for the province as opportunities occurred, many works of utility at trifling expense, and that others could be procured as gifts or exchanges from other countries if any one attended to the subject, at no further charge than that of freight or carriage.

Immediately on receiving your Excellency's commission as Librarian in April last, I caused search to be made throughout the building for all books and pamphlets of value not belonging to the library of the Council, and caused lists to be made of such as was discovered.

Finding from the information acquired in the progress of my duties as Commissioner of Records that the governments of New York, Massachusetts, and Canada, and several private institutions of learning in the United States, were ready to send us copies of their laws, legislative journals, and other valuable publications, in exchange for our statutes and journals, I opened a correspondence with Canada, New York and Massachusetts, &c., and from the two former, have received above one hundred volumes of printed books, besides a great number of pamphlets, in exchange for our journals and laws, which through the ready co-operation of Alexander James, esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, I have been enabled to obtain.

The suggestion which your Excellency did me the honor to entertain respecting the publications of the Great Seal Patent Office in London, has resulted through your Excellency's prompt action and personal influence, in the presentation to this province by her Majesty's Government of above 1400 volumes of valuable scientific papers. They consist of plans and descriptions of all the improvements in science and art for which patents have passed the Great Seal of England during the last twenty years. This work is a library in itself, and will no doubt be of essential service as a means of reference to scientific inquirers.

The sum of seventeen pounds placed at my disposal by your Excellency has enabled me to secure to the province by purchase, upwards of one hundred and twenty-five volumes of valuable books much required for the Legislative Library. Those together with the presents and exchanges during the last two years, exceed one thousand seven hundred and fifty volumes, a list of which is appended to this report.

I have caused to be imported several works on bibliography, indispensable in carrying on the selection of a library. I also have obtained, without expense, a large collection of London bookseller's catalogues, of recent date. Thus the means will be afforded of forming a correct judgment as to prices and editions of any works required, which, if sent for without those guides, or through an agent unacquainted with the book trade, would involve great pecuniary waste.

We have very few books in our public libraries in Nova Scotia, bearing on the history

tory and resources of the British North American provinces. The government libraries of New York and Canada are peculiarly rich in this branch; and on examining their catalogues, it occurred to me that in addition to the works on parliamentary law, history, general literature, and science and art, the obtaining a good collection of works specially relating to the British provinces, and particularly to our own, was a subject of paramount importance in forming a provincial parliamentary library in Nova Scotia. I have therefore made up a list of several thousand volumes in this department, for the information of government and any committee that may hereafter be formed from the legislative bodies for the organization of a parliamentary library, which I have heretofore understood was contemplated, as soon as a place of deposit should be obtained for the books belonging to the province, by the removal of the supreme court from the province building.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient, humble servant,

THOMAS B. AKINS,

Provincial Librarian.

Halifax, March 23, 1860.

BOOKS PURCHASED FOR THE PROVINCE.

	No. of Vols.
Statutes at large, from Magna Charta to William IV., 48 volumes, full bound in calf,	48
Statutes of Ireland, complete, from Henry II. to the union, old, calf, folio,	9
Hargrave's Coke upon Littleton, oct.,	2
Bacon's Abridgement of the Law, oct.,	8
Chronological Tables of History,	2
Henderson's History of Brazil,	1
Gourley's History of Upper Canada,	3
Bouchette's First Survey and History of Lower Canada,	1
Hume and Smollett's History of England, full bound, new, calf, gilt,	13
Canning's Speeches, do. do.	6
Bouchette's large Map of Lower Canada, bound up, 6½ ft. by 3½,	1
A complete set of Governor Desbarres' Charts of the Coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c., in sheets occupying two large folio volumes,	2
Dibden, Lownds, Rees, &c., works on Bibliography, useful in forming a library,	9
Locke's works (the folio edition),	3
Other books,	29
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PRESENT FROM HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

A complete set of all the works published by the Great Seal Patent Office, consisting of plates and descriptions of all the patents which have passed the great seal during the last ——— years, folio and octavo, in boards,	1400
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PRESENTS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Documents and Journals of the Legislative Assembly of New York for 1857 and 1858, bound in calf, oct.,	22
Catalogues of State Library of New York, oct.,	3
Colonial Documents of New York, 2d vol. to complete our set,	1
Reports of the Regents of the University of New York,	6
Annual Reports of the State Library,	2
Reports of the Normal Schools of the State,	6
	Reports

Reports of Lunatic Asylum of New York (pamphlets),	4
Documents relating to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,	2
Report on the Canals of New York,	1
Railroads of Massachusetts—1855,	1
Board of Education of Massachusetts—1855,	1
Reports of the Regents of the University on the Natural History of N. York,	2
Reports on the State Library,	4
“ Canals of New York for 1859,	1
“ Public Schools,	2
Journals of the American Geographical Society,	12
Reports of the Regents of the University of New York for 1857 and 1858,	2
Miscellaneous Pamphlets of New York,	21
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PRESENTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Journals of the Assembly of Canada, with appendix, for 1858,	12
Duplicates,	24
Geological Survey of Lower Canada, folio,	1
Report on the Hudson's Bay Territory, folio,	1
Journals and Appendix of the Legislative Council for 1858,	11
Duplicates,	11
Journals of Assembly for 1859,	4
Relations des Jesuits, oct.,	3
Plans of the Lakes and Rivers between the Lake Huron and the River Ottawa, folio,	1
Maps of Canada attached to Crown Land Reports, folio,	1
Report Railway Bridge, Montreal,	1
Small work on Canadian Agriculture, by M. Ossaye,	1
Report of Commissioners on Indian Affairs,	1
Maps of the Improvements in the Navigation of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, folio,	1
Journals of Legislative Council of Canada, with Appendix—1855 and '56,	6
Duplicates,	6
Laws of Canada—1857 and '58,	2
Report of Products of Canada—1857,	1
Journals of the Assembly for 1856,	1
“ Legislative Council—1854, '55 and '56,	2
Legislative Council Session Papers—1854 and '55,	14
Report of Commissioners of Works, Toronto—1858,	1
“ Great Trunk Railway of Canada—1857,	1
Sundry Canadian pamphlets,	7
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FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

Report of Law Commissioners of New Brunswick—1853,	1
The same—1855,	1
Laws of New Brunswick for 1858,	1
	— 3
Pamphlets connected with the city of Halifax, presented by the Recorder, making 1 vol., oct.,	1
Miscellaneous pamphlets collected, making about 10 vols., oct.,	10
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1759

TREASURY NOTES.

(COPY.)

*Provincial Secretary's office,
Halifax, 12th November, 1859.*

GENTLEMEN,—

The government of Nova Scotia will have occasion for twenty-five thousand of the provincial one pound notes, and I have it therefore in command from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to request that you will cause that number of new notes to be struck from the plate in your possession, on the best paper, and to be numbered consecutively from 80,001 to 105,000, inclusive, retaining the date of the former notes, namely, June 1st, 1854. I am instructed to request that the notes may be securely packed and transmitted to my address, marked, "On her Majesty's service," by the earliest mail steamer to this port. Be pleased to transmit, at the same time, your account against this government, which will be paid by an immediate remittance, according to your direction.

If it should be inconvenient on your part to forward the package direct, you will be so good as to place it in charge of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., who will cause it to be transmitted to me, and pay your bill.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Petch, engravers,
69 Fleet Street, London.

(COPY.)

63 Fleet Street, London, 21st Feb., 1860.

SIR,—

Agreeably to the instructions in your letter of the 12th November, we have prepared and had the pleasure of forwarding you in a tin and deal case, addressed, "O. H. M. S. Chas. Tupper, Esq., Provincial Secretary, Halifax, Nova Scotia, per steamer," 25,000 of your Provincial Government £1 notes, numbered 80,001 to 105,000, inclusive, leaving the original date upon the notes. We forwarded this case for the steamer of the 25th ult., but it was then shut out, and when it did go, Messrs. MacIver did not send us a bill of lading until after the steamer had left, although they had forwarded one to you by the vessel. We beg to hand herewith, an invoice, and shall be obliged by a remittance of the amount at your convenience.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

PERKINS, BACON & CO.
Per G. W. W. MILLS.

Chas. Tupper, esquire, Provincial Secretary, Halifax, N. S.

London,

London, 21st January, 1860.

Province of Nova Scotia :

Dr. to Perkins, Bacon & Co.

For 50 books, 500 each, 2500 £1 Halifax notes, at 50s.,	£62	10	0
Numbering, 80,001 to 105,000, at 5s.,	0	6	5
Tin and deal case,	0	8	8
Stitching 50 books, at 3d.,	0	12	6
Cash paid shipping charges, per "Europa,"	1	7	5
	<hr/>		
	£65	5	0
Equal in currency to	\$326	25	
Exchange,	1	75	

SHIPWRECKS.

(COPY.)

No. 31.—Miscellaneous.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 7th April, 1859.

SIR,—

In reply to your despatch No. 3 of the 16th January last, I have the honor to inform you that I have complied with the instructions therein contained, and have conveyed the thanks of her Majesty's Government to the persons on board the barque "Major Norton", for the services rendered by them to the crew of the British merchant ship "Petrel."

Herewith are transmitted for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, the names of the captain, crew, and passengers on board the Major Norton.

William Grant, resides in Prince Edward Island; George O'Brien, and William Boudrot, belong to Arichat, Cape Breton, in this province.

I also enclose copies of two petitions on this subject to the House of Assembly, together with the report of the committee to which they were referred, as they provide a detailed account of the whole transaction.

I have, &c.

(Signed.) MULGRAVE.

The right hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart.

(COPY.)

The following are the names of the persons comprising the crew of the barque "Major Norton," viz.:

Simon LeVache, master.

George O'Brien, chief mate.

Abraham Forest, 2nd mate and carpenter.

Jeffrey Terrio, cook.

William

William Boudrot, seaman.
 Charles LeLachem, do.
 Peter LeMarchand, do.
 Cyprian Paté, do.
 Paulicarp De Veaux, do.
 William Grant, Passenger.

Names of boats crew who risked their lives to rescue the crew of the ship *Petrel* of Cork, Sullivan, master, from their perilous situation, viz.:

George O'Brien,
 William Boudrot,
 William Grant.

(Signed.) SIMON LEVACHE,
 Master of the *barque Lady Norton*.

Dated at Arichat, C. B., 21st Feb., 1859.

No. 20.

Downing Street, 25th May, 1859.

MY LORD,—

With reference to your despatch No. 31 of the 7th of April last, furnishing information required by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade respecting the assistance rendered to the ship "*Petrel*," by the crew of the "*Major Norton*," I have to acquaint you that their lordship's have awarded to captain Simon LeVache, master of the "*Major Norton*," the accompanying telescope, as an acknowledgment of his praiseworthy and humane conduct on that occasion.

I have to request that you will cause the telescope to be presented to captain LeVache, in such manner as may in your opinion be best calculated to express the high sense entertained of his services.

With reference to the services rendered by the "*Major Norton*" to the crew of the "*Dart*," whilst under the command of Dominique Geroir, their lordships state that they are willing to repay to the owners of the "*Major Norton*," the expenses which may have been incurred in these services, if these expenses have not been already repaid.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Lieut. Governor the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

No. 3.

Downing Street, 30th June, 1859.

MY LORD,—

With reference to my despatch No. 20, of the 25th ultimo., I have to acquaint you that the telescope for presentation to captain Simon LeVache, therein referred to, was shipped on board the mail packet of the 17th inst., for conveyance to Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor the Earl of Mulgrave.

No.

No. 69.—Miscellaneous.

Government House, Halifax, July 4th, 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the telescope for presentation to captain LeVache, which arrived here by the last mail packet on the 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(COPY.)

No. 24.

Downing Street, 18th November, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I transmit to you herewith, the copy of a letter, with its enclosures, from the Board of Trade, containing an account of the rescue of the passengers and crew of the "Princess," of Pictou, Nova Scotia, by the barque "Queen of the Fleet," Captain McMullen, of Yarmouth, in that province.

I have much pleasure in forwarding the accompanying sextant, presented by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to Captain McMullen, as a mark of their Lordships' appreciation of his conduct on this occasion; and you will be so good as to present this sextant to that gentleman, in such a manner as you may consider most gratifying to his feelings.

I request that you will furnish me with an answer to their Lordships' enquiry as to the claim of the owners of the "Queen of the Fleet" to compensation for the subsistence of the persons rescued by their vessel.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the right hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

MR. FARRER TO MR. MERIVALE.

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 5th November, 1859.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to transmit to you, for the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the enclosed copy of a despatch addressed to this department by her Majesty's Consul at New York, reporting the services rendered by Captain McMullen, of the barque "Queen of the Fleet," of Yarmouth, N. S., to the master, crew and passengers of the "Princess," of Pictou, Nova Scotia, together with an extract from a newspaper on the same subject,

In laying this letter before the Duke of Newcastle, I am desired to request that you will

will inform his Grace that my Lords have awarded Captain McMullen the accompanying sextant, as an acknowledgment of the valuable assistance rendered by him to those on board the "Princess," and at the same time that you will move his Grace to be so good as to cause it (the sextant) to be forwarded to Nova Scotia for Captain McMullen, and to be presented to him in such a manner as may be most gratifying to his feelings, and may best express the high sense entertained by her Majesty's Government of his praiseworthy conduct.

I am to observe, that it appears by the Consul's despatch that Captain McMullen refused to accept any compensation for subsisting the crew and passengers of the "Princess."

My Lords are not aware whether he was authorized to do so by the owners of the "Queen of the Fleet," and they would be glad if enquiry were made of the owners whether they intend to make a claim on this department for the usual rate of allowance, viz., 1s. 6d. per diem for each of the rescued persons, amounting in the whole to the sum of 8 guineas.

If they make the claim, my Lords authorise the sum of £8 Ss. being paid to them at once.

To pay the sum that may be advanced a draft should be drawn on the Accountant to this department, and at the same time the receipt of the owners of the "Queen of the Fleet," should be sent to this department, as a voucher for the Commissioners of Audit.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

T. II. FARRER.

(COPY.)

MR. ARCHIBALD TO MR. FARRER.

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate,
New York, October 3rd, 1859.*

SIR—

I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, of the wreck and abandonment at sea on the 15th ult., of the brigantine "Princess" of Pictou, United States official number, 41,C23, after encountering a very heavy gale in which she sprang a leak, and had her decks swept, with the loss of boats, bulwarks, galleys, &c. She was fallen in with in a sinking condition on the 15th ultimo, by the barque "Queen of the Fleet", Captain McMullen, bound from Shields to this port, who rescued the master and crew, and two passengers, in all seven souls, the owner of the "Princess", Mr. Francis Oliver, who was also a passenger, being drowned in the attempt to get on board the "Queen of the Fleet".

The rescue of these men was effected only with great difficulty and at considerable hazards. The heavy gale and high sea running at the time rendered it impossible to launch a boat, and the "Queen of the Fleet" being under close reefed topsails, ran under the lee of the "Princess", in doing which the two vessels came into collision, the barque losing her jibboom and the "Princess" her mainmast, thus affording the only means of escape to the crew and passengers of the latter vessel, with the exception of her unfortunate owner. Every exertion was in vain made to save him, one of the crew of the barque having with a rope round his waist, gallantly plunged into the sea for that purpose.

The

The "Princess" went down very shortly afterwards, and the survivors of the crew and passengers, who report themselves to have been very humanely treated by Captain McMullen, were landed at this port on the 3rd ultimo, in a destitute condition. I have offered to Captain McMullen the usual allowance for the subsistence of the crew while on board his vessel, but he has declined accepting any compensation.

The master and crew of the "Princess," all belong to Cape Breton.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ARCHIBALD.

(COPY.)

Government House, Halifax, 1st Feb., 1860.

SIR—

I have much pleasure in forwarding for your acceptance, the accompanying sextant, which I have received from the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and which I have been requested to present to you as a mark of their Lordships' high appreciation of your gallant and humane conduct in rescuing the crew of the brigantine "Princess" on the 15th of September last.

In thus performing this very gratifying duty imposed upon me, I cannot refrain from expressing my own admiration of the exertions made by yourself and crew, which by the blessing of God, have been the means of saving the lives of those in distress.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

Captain McMullen, &c. &c.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT FOR 1859.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In submitting to your Excellency my fifth annual report on the state of education in the province, I shall first of all make a few remarks on the tables appended. Secondly, present a brief statement of proceedings in my own special field of labor; and, lastly, offer a few suggestions with a view to our educational improvement, such as the observation and experience of five years may seem to warrant.

I. STATISTICAL TABLES.

All statistical tables are founded on registration, and can, therefore, be relied upon only, in so far, as this matter is carefully and accurately attended to. Such a registration in the cause of education, has not, we fear, received that measure of attention which its importance demands, and, consequently, in not a few cases, have the most erroneous conclusions been drawn in reference alike to the matter of quantity and quality.

To secure a thoroughly reliable table of statistics in education, the first thing to be done is the construction of a register that shall embrace the time of the admission and withdrawal of the scholars, their attendance and progress; and the next

thing is the providing of an agency by which these points shall be carefully and accurately taken down and recorded. Tables drawn up from such a registration are vastly more valuable in giving sound views of a nation's education, and thereby furnishing a surer guide, whether in the supply of deficiencies, or in the correction of abuses, or in its general improvement, than all the vague speculations of the theorist, or the eloquent yet conjectural statements of the philanthropist and educationist. Ever since my appointment to office, I have been expecting some alterations in our provincial educational enactment, and have, therefore, continued to use the registers and blank returns of my predecessor. As the law now stands, they are sufficiently minute and comprehensive, and, were proper provision made for a thorough agency, they would furnish abundant data for drawing sound conclusions in reference to our educational state, whether as one of advance or retrogression. This, however, is not the case, there being some hundreds of districts from which there are no returns at all, and these, generally speaking, are in a much worse condition than those from which reports have been obtained. The only legitimate use, then, we can make of these tables, is to compare them with the past and to guide ourselves accordingly.

Looking at the tables in this light, there is little worthy of notice. In so far as the figures are concerned there is scarcely any sensible difference. The sum raised by the people for educational purposes exceeds that of the previous year by upwards of £1300. This is one of the most encouraging symptoms. If the allowance made by the province on behalf of common education is considerably less, in proportion to the population, than that of any surrounding colony or state, it is pleasing to observe that the people at large are testifying their appreciation of education, by their steadily increasing contributions.

Last year, as may be seen from table A, the people raised nearly three times the amount contributed by the province—a circumstance this of utmost importance, not merely as furnishing strong ground for the imposition of direct educational assessment, but as pointing out, according to the present rate of attendance at school, the amount of assessment that ought to be levied.

Another fact worthy of observation, as presented to us by the tables, is the increased number of children receiving instruction. In the summer of 1858 there were 33,430 children at school, and, last summer, there were 37,844, nearly 4000 more. Supposing the population of the province to be 300,000, this makes nearly an eighth of the population in the act of receiving education during the summer months, though the proportion is much less when we strike the average attendance of the whole year. Probably when we take into consideration all the private schools, and all the more advanced seminaries of learning, not included in the foregoing statistics, this proportion of our population actually receiving education, may be a pretty close approximation to the truth.

The number of teachers, male and female, employed last summer was 1140; making thereby the average salary of each £44 per annum; being a considerable advance on the previous year.

This is another favourable symptom of our educational condition, and shows that as the teachers prepare and qualify themselves for a right discharge of the duties of their office, so will the people respond by providing a suitable remuneration.

The number of grammar schools in operation during the past year, was 56, being an increase of five on the preceding. The sum paid by the province towards this object was £962 1s. 1d., being several hundreds less than the grant made; and that contributed by the people was £3038 13s. 9d., being more than three times the amount by the people, about the same proportion as in the common school education. There is scarcely a half of the average attendance in the advanced branches of learning, and even this, we fear, is considerably overrated.

I regret that so few of the returns of the colleges and academies have come to hand. Something ought to be done by the Legislature to secure greater punctuality in the forwarding

forwarding of these returns, that they may all appear in the tabular statement. In my last report I stated it to be my intention, in pursuance of the terms of the present legislative enactment, to visit the academies and higher seminaries of learning receiving public money, and this intention, I have been able, to a certain extent, to carry into effect.

In the city of Halifax, I visited the Free Church academy, the high school taught in Dalhousie college, and the Halifax grammar school. I also visited Pictou academy, the collegiate school, Windsor, and the Wolfville academy. The present legislative enactment does not empower me to visit the colleges, properly so called, and, therefore, except in one case, where I was refused admission in my official character, I did not proffer a visit.

I may state, first of all, that these institutions seem to occupy different positions in the matter of their support, as well as of their relation to the denomination of professing christians with which some of them stand connected.

Dalhousie College high school, Halifax grammar school, and Pictou academy, are, properly speaking, under the auspices of no christian denomination, though they all receive public money. The Free Church academy, Halifax, and the Baptist academy, Wolfville, though under the control and management of these bodies, respectively, yet they have the entire use of the provincial grant. Not a penny is expended on the theological institutions or colleges with which these academies may be said, in some measure, to be associated.

With the grant made to King's college, Windsor, it is otherwise. Here the collegiate school, as I was informed by the Head Master, is left entirely to its own resources, and the endowment of the £250 goes to the general funds of the college. Being apprised of this fact, and feeling that I had no right to visit this institution officially, I merely glanced over the establishment; but was informed on all hands, that it is, at present, in a very flourishing condition. Neither had I an opportunity of witnessing an examination of Wolfville academy. The day I happened to visit it, the Head Master was confined to his bed chamber with a severe illness, and I felt that it would be uncourteous, on my part, to examine the institution in his absence. I was informed, however, that the academy was largely attended, and in a prosperous condition.

The only advanced seminaries in the province I heard formally examined, and in each of which I spent the greater part of the day, were Free Church academy, high school Dalhousie college, Halifax grammar school, and Pictou academy.

The average attendance of all these, on occasion of my visit, scarcely amounted to 55; the attendance at the Free Church academy and Pictou academy being considerably larger than the others.

In all these schools, scarcely a third were engaged in the higher branches of learning, that is in classics and mathematics, the remaining part being in the purely elementary branches. There are certainly not more in these academies studying the more advanced branches of education, than are to be found in the well conducted grammar schools of the country, nor, with one or two exceptions, did I see anything superior either in their style or management.

My visit to these institutions has but confirmed me in the opinion I have long entertained, and to which I have again and again given expression, that neither will our grammar schools nor our academies take the position they ought in the educational scale, till we have graded schools, on the one hand, and a Provincial University of literature and philosophy, of high standing, on the other. But as I discuss these subjects in a subsequent part of my report, I need say no more regarding them at present.

Before leaving this matter, however, I may state that I also visited the educational institutions at Sackville, New Brunswick, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist

dist conference of the lower provinces. I happened to arrive there very opportunely, at the close of the first term, after the summer holidays, and was present at the review of the work done during its course. I was cordially received by the principal, both of the male and female academy, and was pleased with their whole general appearance and management.

The educational enthusiasm of the reverend principal of the ladies' department, and that of his accomplished partner, was to me particularly refreshing; and I was not at all surprised to find the scholarship of their pupils characterised by accuracy, mental activity, and practical application. The fine moral tone that seemed to pervade the female department was to me one of its most important and attractive features.

II. NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Appended to this report will be found an accredited list of all the students who have obtained first class certificates since the commencement of the Normal School. To each name there is affixed a mark showing who have taught, and who have not. A few are dead; a few of the young ladies are married; but, with the exception of some four or five, all the rest have taught for a longer or shorter period, some having completed their engagement of three years.

This is a matter of no small moment. Not a few of the friends of this institution were afraid that the obligation come under by the pupils—to teach three years in the province, in lieu of their gratuitous education—was not sufficiently stringent, and that some penalty should have been attached. I deemed it more advisable to leave this matter to the honor of these young persons themselves, and the result has shewn the soundness of the course pursued. The fact that out of upwards of a hundred who have obtained first class diplomas, all have taught a longer or a shorter time, with the exception of three or four, and these having valid reasons, either on the score of health or of some other circumstance, in providence, over which they had no control, is, we think, in every way creditable to the parties themselves, and, we trust, has already, to a certain extent, refunded the province for the outlay incurred by the Normal School.

The attendance at this institution is still on the increase. Two sessions have passed over since my last report was presented to your Excellency. At one of these—the winter term of 1858–59—the number enrolled was 72, with one paying pupil. Of these, at the close of the term, three obtained grammar school diplomas, 19 first class diplomas, and 24 second class. At the other—the summer term of 1859—there were enrolled 66, of which, at its close, 2 obtained grammar school diplomas, 16 first class, and 27 second class. At the present session there are in attendance 20 more than at any preceding one. The providing of seats and desks for this number has occasioned additional expense. The building does not provide for more than 72 students. It was supposed by its designer that the attendance would not average more than 30, or at most 35; and, on this supposition, the number of seats and desks was sufficiently large. Under the sanction of the directors, twenty new seats and desks were erected, an account of which will be rendered to the Legislature by the secretary. This has also considerably increased the current expenses. One hundred pounds per annum is the whole sum allowed for this purpose, paying the servant in charge, providing fuel, text books, and stationery for the students, repairs, &c. Heretofore, this sum has barely met the expenditure, and this year there are several pounds in arrears. And, withal, there is not nearly an adequate supply of books. In preceding reports, I have again and again called attention to the advantages that would arise from a small consulting library for the students, consisting of books on the profession or business of teaching, a good assortment of choice school text books, &c., &c. In writing exercises on any branch of their future calling, the students have no books for consultation, or even for reading, with a view to their general improvement. They have, generally

generally speaking, nothing but the teacher's notes to refer to; and every one at all acquainted with the working of such institutions, must perceive the disadvantageous position in which such a state of things places them. Besides, it is exceedingly desirable that, along with a well equipped apparatus, the institution be provided with a museum on a small scale. This would be of vast utility to the students, not only in a professional point of view, but in cultivating and diffusing throughout the province a taste for the various branches of natural science, and thereby enhancing largely our resources of national prosperity. This project I have had in view ever since the opening of the institution, and in my various perambulations throughout the province, have succeeded in collecting a very fair proportion of the natural products of the country, both inorganic and organic; but they are all huddled together in boxes, instead of being arranged in glass cases, where they might be seen and inspected by the students as occasion required; and this state of things is entirely owing to the want of funds. Were the amount of £25 annually added to the £100 allowed for current expenses, it would enable me gradually to meet and supply these deficiencies, and thereby to provide the materials indispensably necessary for the full accomplishment of the objects for which the institution was erected.

There is another matter on which I would here say a few words, I would refer to the teacher of music in the Normal-school. Apart from the direct advantages which flow from a knowledge of music, or the many avenues of real enjoyment it opens up, or the use to which it ought to be turned in matters strictly religious and devotional, there are some aspects in which its presence in a school may be rendered very beneficial. In a very juvenile school, it is an indispensable requisite, and an individual might as soon think to govern a kingdom without laws, as a juvenile school without music. But its soothing or exhilarating effects may be used as a powerful instrument for discipline, in advanced schools. Much of the restlessness which characterises children in school, results from their being kept for too long a time at one particular subject. They are naturally fond of variety, and more harm than good will flow from continued application on their part to any one branch. It is a common sight to see a teacher putting forth great efforts to secure attention, but with very little effect. The reason is, that the minds of the children are fatigued,—they have been kept too long on the stretch, and desire a change of employment. In such cases, and they are of daily occurrence, a few minutes devoted to the singing of some favorite song will do more to enliven the pupils, and to arouse their flagging interest in the lesson, than any amount of threatening or punishment. Music may be still further employed as a sedative. When the children are taking their places, and arranging themselves previous to the commencement of any lesson, it will be found that there is comparatively little risk of confusion or disorder if they are allowed to do so, to the music of some soothing melody. In moral education the power of music is great. Truths and sentiments of the highest importance may find a lodgment in the heart, upon being associated with some pleasing tune, and there may thus be accomplished what could never be effected by direct appeals, or wordy exhortations.

With such views of the vast importance of vocal music in every educational establishment, I have exerted myself to the uttermost to impart to the future teachers of the province a knowledge of the theory and practice of this art. One of the masters of the model schools has, in the course of the past year, compiled a manual on the subject, containing a great variety of hymns, well adapted for schools, and which, I hope, ere long to see in use all over the province. I have also ever since the opening of the Normal school, secured the services of an efficient teacher of music. The gentleman now employed is Mr. Williams, in every way qualified for his office. He gives instruction twice a week to the pupils in attendance at the Normal school, for which he receives the sum of £20 per annum. There is no provision made by the Legislature for the payment of this sum; and I have been under the necessity of meeting it, partly

partly by the proceeds of the paying pupils, which, however, does not now amount to more than £5 or £6, partly by drawing on the sum allowed by the province for the current expenses, and, partly, by my own resources, in the hope of being, some time or other, refunded for the same.

In my second report, four years ago, I applied to the Legislature for the small endowment of £25 for this purpose, but this application was not attended to. I trust, however, that on this occasion it will receive a more favorable consideration.

In my judgment the equipments of the institution would then be complete, with the exception of the grant for scholarships, for whose renewal I applied to the Legislature last session, but without success. It may be said that the withdrawal of the £100 granted to the institution for three years, for the above-mentioned purpose, has not affected the attendance of pupils. I never supposed it would for one term. My great anxiety has always been to endeavor to secure the attendance of the most promising pupils, if possible, for two consecutive terms. In Britain, the pupil teachers, in the great proportion of Normal schools, are obliged to attend for three years before they can graduate. In Nova Scotia, they can graduate in five months, and, with the small average amount of scholarship they possess on entering, no one at all acquainted with the subject, can fail to perceive how little can be done for them in such a short period. The £100 granted for scholarships, in the way in which these scholarships were dispensed by the Commissioners of the institution, were exceedingly beneficial in the furtherance of this object, that is, in securing the attendance of the pupils for two consecutive sessions. Accordingly, I believe, that never has the number of first class certificates been so few, as they will at the termination of the present term, in proportion to the number of the pupils; and this because of the very few attending who obtained, during the preceding term, second class certificates, thereby verifying to the very letter, the fears to which I gave expression in my last report.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

The Model Schools continue pretty much in the same condition as heretofore. The number enrolled is 193, and the average attendance 169. The number of pupils in classics, 27; in modern languages, 26, and, in algebra and mathematics, 29. The receipts and expenditure of this branch of the Normal School establishment, will be found among the other tables at the end of the report.

If the Normal school of a country is, or ought to be, the exponent of the education of the country, in principle, so ought the model schools to be in practical exemplification. But the visible and sensible representation of a system is far more attractive, powerful and convincing than the best conceived, the best illustrated, verbal description. And it is mainly on this account, that we have ever felt the deepest interest in the prosperity of the model schools at Truro; and, notwithstanding all the difficulties to be encountered in the introduction of a new system, the want of suitable appliances, on the one hand, and the strong prejudices of the people, on the other, I see no reason for disappointment or discouragement, either with the system, as to its practical efficiency, or with the teachers as to their competency for the work in which they are engaged.

With every disadvantage, I think the state of the model schools will compare favorably with any similar institution I have inspected, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic. The system may be perfect, just because it is founded on the very nature of the recipients, upon the soundest philosophy, and upon the plainest dictates of revelation; but the system is one thing, its practical application is quite another thing. When we reflect on the imperfections that cleave to the best, the most skilful and experienced teacher, and still more when we reflect upon the nature of the materials with which he has to deal, we may say, that so long as this state of things remains, we never expect to see absolute perfection in the embodiment of any system of education. Nevertheless this ought not to prevent us from aiming high, and, day after

after day, to forget what is behind, and to press forward to higher attainment. It may be stated before leaving this branch of our subject, that Mr. Webster, one of the masters of the model schools, has been appointed by the Governor in Council of P. E. Island, to the head mastership of the Normal school of that colony, and that his place has been supplied by Mr. J. R. Miller who holds a grammar school diploma from the provincial Normal school.

III. DUTIES AS SUPERINTENDENT.

In discharge of my functions as Superintendent of Education, I have visited, during the past year, all the counties in Nova Scotia proper, with the exception of South Pictou, Guysboro', and Sydney. I have met the teachers in the various school boards in all the counties, and addressed public audiences in every town, village, and important settlement. In all these addresses I have called attention to some branch of the two grand views that may be taken of the subject of education—the external and the internal; dwelling on direct assessment as essential for the full carrying out of the former, and on the cultivation of the mind, in the imparting of sound knowledge, as essential to the latter. To these periodical visitations I attach, in a great measure, the success of the Normal School, in so far, at least, as the attendance is concerned; and I trust, too, that some little good has been thereby effected in the furtherance of the general interests of education. The grand desideratum to give full effect to these visitations is, a thorough system of local inspectorship.

The usual amount of £600 has been expended in the purchase of books. The Irish national series is gradually becoming more widely diffused. Great complaints are made against the superficiality of the binding of these works—a state of things evidently forced on by the extreme cheapness of the series. I have requested the publishers to make the binding more substantial, even though it should add a little to the expense of each copy. This has already been done, without any additional cost. The vouchers for the appropriation of these £600 amongst the various school boards will be found among the other papers.

The "Journal of Education and Agriculture" is still in circulation, and, I trust, doing some service in the diffusion of enlightened views on the subjects of which it treats. I have appended a statement of the receipts and expenditures connected with this publication, from which it will be seen that it is in arrears £103. Not a few seem to imagine that this periodical is to me or to the publishers, a money-making speculation. Such individuals will, however, see, from the accounts appended, that unless it be speedily enlarged in circulation, it will involve the proprietors in considerable loss, and, of course, must be discontinued. It says but little for the provincial literature of education and agriculture, that a home periodical, costing only a dollar in the year, cannot be sustained,—a periodical whose pages are open to the contributions of both these public interests. It costs me, every month, a week's hard toil, of every moment of my leisure time—what, in fact, I should devote to relaxation—in preparing the materials; and I believe it not inferior, either in matter or in style of execution, to any similar publication. All this labor, however, I am quite prepared to continue to undergo, believing, as I do, that it is one important means of advancing the interests of both these pursuits; but this, of course, can only be so long as it does not subject the publishers to any pecuniary loss. Why should not every teacher receiving public money be compelled not only to take a copy, but to read it, with a view of reducing the principles advocated to practice? Why should not every agricultural society be required to take a certain number of copies for distribution among its members? The present terms of the grant of £600 for books contemplates the devotement of a certain amount towards the circulation of pamphlets, periodicals, and other tracts, upon the subject of education; and my predecessor, Dr. Dawson, issued and circulated a monthly paper gratuitously amongst the school commissioners and teachers, defraying

defraying the expenses out of this fund. I have not, however, touched a penny of that fund for such an object; but it appears to me that, if the publication is to be continued, we must resort to the one or the other of these alternatives—either to compel the teachers to take a copy, or to draw to a certain amount on said fund.

IV. SUGGESTIONS.

I.—TAXATION.

Such is a brief outline of the state of education as exhibited in the tables appended to this report, and of my official proceedings during the past year. In conformity with my instructions as Superintendent of Education, I now go on to make a few suggestions with a view to the improvement of our educational condition, which suggestions I beg to offer as the calm result of my observation and experience, for now nearly five years. During the time I have held office, I have labored to make the best of existing circumstances. Feeling satisfied that no legislative educational enactments, however well concocted and adapted to the case, would prove of any real benefit, without a well equipped living agency,—without a well qualified class of teachers, I devoted by far the greater portion of my time and energies, for the first two years, to the furtherance of the Normal school, and, I trust, not without some measure of success. Since then, I have endeavored both in the pages of the Journal of Education, and in my oral addresses, throughout the length and breadth of the province to diffuse enlightened views on the subject of education, and the various appliances requisite to give effect to these views. To what extent I may have succeeded in this it is not for me to say. This one point, however, appears to me indubitable, and forces itself upon my attention from all quarters, that Nova Scotia has reached a crisis in its educational history and is now ripe for great if not organic changes. The grounds of this belief I now beg leave shortly to state; and perhaps the simplest and best way of doing this is, first of all, to advert to the defects of our present system, and then to their removal, in other words, to the disease and remedy. And in introducing this subject to your Lordship's notice, it may scarcely be necessary for me to allude to the vast amount of ignorance and indifference that still prevails respecting the education of the young. As just hinted, I have been using the means within my reach for the elevation of the popular sentiment, in reference to this branch of public service; and, I believe, my labors have not been altogether in vain; but there are other appliances which may and ought to be called in by every State that looks to its truest interest for the removal of this sore evil,—this heavy incubus upon a nation's prosperity. We may, by the power of the press, and the *viva voce* address, obtain the ear, and the understanding, eye, and the sympathy of the well conditioned parents, and a few others of the more intelligent in our community. But without and beyond this circle, there is always a large proportion in every population, sometimes a majority, who remain proudly and independently aloof from all share in this matter, and that, on the simple ground that they have no children to educate, or if they have, they are so ignorant themselves as to be utterly unconcerned about their education. Could we but obtain but an hour's audience of such parties we might, in glowing strains, set before them the advantages of the education of the young in the community around them. We might appeal to their benevolence, their patriotism and philanthropy, and failing by all this to produce the wished for impression, we might then knock at the door of their selfishness, and prove to a demonstration, that, by encouraging the cause of education, they are but advancing their own temporal welfare, they are but enhancing and perpetuating their social enjoyments, nay, they are but indirectly accumulating their own stores of wealth.—We might take higher ground still, and shew that it is infinitely cheaper to build commodious school-houses, and adequately support a staff of well qualified teachers,

teachers, than to maintain a constabulary establishment, with all its retinue of penitentiaries, reformatories, hospitals, and jails; but they have no faith in the principle, "prevention is better than cure;" or, it may be, they are so absorbed in their own selfishness, that they give little or no heed to anything that does not minister to their own immediate and sensible wants. And yet, are not these very individuals bound, by the most solemn obligations, as men, as members of the social compact, as professing christians, to contribute, according to their ability, for the support of this branch of the public service? And how are they to be reached? How are they to be roused to take an interest in this important work? In no other way that we know than direct educational taxation. Compel the most niggardly to contribute a fair proportion of his means towards this object; and, from the moment he pays his ten or fifteen dollars a year, from that moment does his mind undergo a complete revolution on the whole subject. We have no intention here of discussing the subject of direct taxation for the support of schools. We have done so in former reports, and, since our last report, we have, almost in every public address which we have delivered on the subject of education, pleaded its claims and urged its adoption.

Never, we believe, will the province be in a more favorable position for its introduction. The intelligence of every settlement is on its side; in not a few cases, also, are its wealth and its influence. So strong and so decided are our views upon this point, that we hesitate not to avow that every session of the Legislature that refuses the impost of such a tax is placing an arrestment on the progressive advancement of education, and is, thereby, in our opinion, incurring a fearful amount of responsibility. And yet, withal, we are far from sympathising with those who imagine that this constitutes the panacea for the cure of every ill connected with education. Whilst we regard it as one essential element for the advancement of education, it is but one, and one of many. We believe that to secure a universal education, a compulsory attendance must follow in its wake; and, even after that, that many other measures must be resorted to, for the purpose of elevating its quality, both intellectually and morally, ere it fully serves the high and important end for which it is destined, both in reference to man's temporal and eternal existence. But we must leave this general topic, and pass on to notice another defect in our educational condition.

2.—SCHOOL-HOUSES IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

In former reports this subject has received a certain measure of our attention. We have pointed out the improvement that has taken place in a few localities, stated some general principles that ought to regulate their construction, in point of size, architecture, and furniture. We have introduced the subject here, not for a general but a specific object,—to call the attention of your Excellency to the condition of all our towns and villages in connection with this matter. Though towns and villages have, in several respects, their drawbacks, as contrasted with purely rural districts, they enjoy also special advantages in reference to all those matters where the sympathy of numbers comes into operation; and the education of the young is one of these. It ought, accordingly, to be *there* in a higher state of efficiency. There—that is, in towns—schools should be much more numerous, attended, the sympathy of numbers vastly more powerful, the pupils graded, and the teacher better remunerated, and carrying on his operations with far greater spirit and efficiency. In short, the schools in our towns and densely peopled hamlets ought to be a pattern for the imitation of all the surrounding country. Instead of this being the case, in Nova Scotia it is quite the reverse. The state of common education in Halifax, Windsor, &c., is, we believe, vastly worse than it is in all the more rural districts. And to what is this to be traced? It is mainly to be traced to the clamant deficiency of public school-houses in too many of these places. In Halifax, properly speaking,

there are but two public school-houses—that is, school-houses belonging to the public, or public property—namely, the Acadian school and the Halifax grammar school. In Windsor, there is one grammar school-house, with four or five schools taught in private houses. In Kentville, one public school-house; Lawrencetown, none at all; Bridgetown, one public school-house, with three or four private school-houses; Annapolis, one academy, no common public school-house; Digby, one grammar school-house, and two or three private school-houses; Yarmouth, one academy belonging to the public, with about a dozen of private school-houses; Shelburne, one grammar school, with two or three private school-houses; Liverpool, one academy, with some private school-houses; Lunenburg, one grammar school-house, with three or four private school-houses; Amherst, no public school-house at all; Pugwash, no public school-house at all; Pictou, one academy, and four or five private school-houses; Guysboro', one public, with two or three private school-houses; Sydney, Cape Breton, none at all; there was once an academy here, but it was sold. In almost all these places, I have again and again, in my public addresses, exposed this deplorable state of things, shewing that, with the exception of Halifax, these private schools, or schools taught in private houses, have not the shadow of a claim on the public funds for support; that they are doing vast injury to the general cause of education, encouraging not only an inferior kind of schools, but of teachers; yea, that this system of things is not only sealing and perpetuating the carelessness and indifference of the people in reference to all educational effort, but that it is taxing many of the poor teachers, compelling them to pay a rent for the possession of these private dwellings, in order that they—the people—might be allowed to sleep on in their supineness and torpid security.

I have also strenuously urged the propriety and advantage of erecting graded schools in all these towns and villages, either under the same roof or apart, as securing at once the best and the cheapest education; and though, in several places, meetings have been held and steps taken for the purpose of erecting such school-houses, and of carrying into effect such a proposal, in no one case, I believe, has any such movement been productive of the desired result. Now the only remedy that we know will effectually meet and cure this state of things, is the passing of a compulsory legislative enactment, ordaining all these towns and villages to assess themselves for the erection of commodious school-houses; or else making an interim declaratory law, by which all the boards of school commissioners shall be prohibited from granting any public money to towns or villages that do not provide themselves with school-houses adapted to the number and circumstances of the population.

3.—THE QUANTITY OF EDUCATION GIVEN.

Another great defect in our present educational condition appertains to the matter of the amount or quantity.

By this we do not refer to the number or variety of branches taught in our common, grammar, or academic seminaries. Neither do we refer to the number of children receiving instruction. This last is a vastly important point, demanding the most grave and earnest consideration of every philanthropist, patriot and statesman. That every child of school age,—that is, every child between five and fifteen years of age, ought to receive an education, in accordance with his rank and circumstances, is a position which none in this age of progress and enlightenment will venture to call in question. That it is the duty and interest, not only of parents and guardians, but of communities and nations, as such, to see that all the young within their border, are actually receiving such an education, is also speculatively admitted, however grievously it may be neglected in practice. As to the exact proportion of any population attending school, so as to secure this desirable object, considerable diversity of opinion seems to exist among writers on education and political economy.

In older countries, where a national system has existed for centuries, and where the educational machine is accordingly more nicely and delicately adjusted, it is generally supposed that one-sixth of the population, or one out of every six, constitutes a very fair proportion, and may be regarded as a good standard. This is about the proportion in Prussia, Saxony, and some of the smaller German principalities; and Holland and Scotland comes next. In some of the New England States, the proportion of school going children is even greater. In this respect Nova Scotia occupies a pretty respectable position, there being about one in seven and a half receiving education, including all schools, private as well as public.

But whilst this fact is satisfactory, it does not, in so far as Nova Scotia is concerned, bring out the actual quantity or amount of education given. It may present a sufficiently correct estimate of the number of children that may attend the school in the course of the year, but a fourth of these may not have attended three months, a third not more than six, and a half not more than eight; and it is when regarded in this aspect that our real educational condition is fully evolved, in so far as the matter of quantity is concerned. It is a notorious fact that the utmost irregularity exists as to the time in which the schools generally are in session. It is a comparatively rare occurrence to find a teacher in the same school for more than a twelvemonth; and where he does remain that time, in four cases out of five are these schools vacant for three months or more before a successor is appointed. We know that we are considerably below the reality when we assert that, in half of our schools the teacher does not continue for more than six months, and, in a fourth, not more than three months; and, in by far the greater proportion of these cases, there is an interval of some months, more or less, before the situation is filled up. It is well known, moreover, that in the counties of Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby and Annapolis, there is an almost complete change from males to females, and from females to males, every half year—the males teaching in winter and the females in summer. To a certain extent the same practice prevails in the counties of Queen's, Kings, and Lunenburg. We cannot go further into particulars upon this point. We would, in confirmation of all these statements, simply refer to the returns of the clerks of the different Boards of School Commissioners. Surely it requires no argumentation to shew that such a state of things, wherever it exists, cannot fail to be in every way injurious to the cause of education, and almost sets at defiance the carrying out of any systematic consecutive plan; at all events, it deeply affects the whole matter of the quantity or the amount of education given. It is our decided conviction, a conviction to which we have hundreds of times given utterance in the audience of those more immediately concerned, that no teacher can do justice to himself or his system, or his scholars, in less a period than three years; and if this assertion is sound, how very imperfect and limited, in no considerable number of cases, must be the character of the education of too many of our youth! They are able to read, write and figure, after a fashion, but it is so partial, so full of imperfections, that it is like climbing a rugged precipice to engage in the one or other of these exercises. They may, and they do not unfrequently, resolve with themselves to persevere, and, for a time, they struggle on, determined to surmount every difficulty, but such is the amount of toil and self-sacrifice they encounter, that they gradually fall from their purpose, and, except when roused by sheer necessity, they discontinue these exercises altogether. And of what service either to themselves or their fellow creatures, or to the province, is the education they have thus received? But even in the case of those whose scholarship is more respectable, there is often times the greatest inaccuracy and want of thoroughness in the most elementary branches. Their education is like the mushroom, forced in its growth and partakes largely of its unsubstantiality and vapidness. And what is the remedy for this state of things, less or more prevalent over all the province? It is not one or two remedies but a number that will remove it, and, even with the appli-

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ances of the best adapted means, no small period of time will be required. The first thing we should propose is the equalizing of the emolument of teachers according to their professional rank and experience. This would unquestionably impose a check upon their nomadic character. Then there is the time of the term of agreement. As the law now stands, the trustees are at liberty to engage the teacher for the space of three months. This ought to be changed to six or even to twelve months, with the bonus of a certain increase of salary for every additional six months the teacher may remain in the same school. But the most effectual remedy is direct assessment. This will not only vastly increase the number of scholars, but secure constant teaching in the district. Paying for education by compulsion, will constrain parents and others to avail themselves of its benefits.

4.—GRADING OF SCHOOLS.

Another deficiency in our present educational condition is the all but total want of grading in our schools. The grading of schools is a matter of primary importance, and, is daily rising in the estimation of all enlightened educationists and sound thinking philanthropists. It affects not a part merely, but the whole of the educational process; its external condition and its inner life,—the parents of the scholars and the scholars themselves;—the teacher and his constituents;—the means and the end. How helpless and inefficient is the teacher in the school-room without classification! He can neither secure order, nor serve the end of his vocation. He, accordingly, as by instinct, first of all proceeds to the work of classifying the pupils under his charge, certain, that without this, he can make but little progress. And what is the grading of schools but classification on a grand scale? Instead of arranging and methodising some 25 or 30 scholars, according to their age, their endowments, and attainments, it is to take all the children of our densely peopled districts, and, still more, of our towns and villages; and to divide them into two or three classes according to their number, and to provide for them separate schools and separate teachers; to place those from 5 to 8 in the primary department, under the care of a female teacher, those from 8 to 10 or 11 in the intermediate, and from that and upward, in the high school or academic department. These schools in towns and villages may be built together, and carry on their operations under one head; or they may be independent of one another, and yet carry on substantially the same system, the younger paving the way for the more advanced, so that the education of the whole shall be consecutive and progressive. This plan is vastly the most advantageous alike to the teacher and the scholar—to the parent and the state. To the teacher it brings along with it immediate benefit. Instead of going over all the branches of a common school education, in all their degrees of advancement, and, it may be, ranging over the classics, mathematics, and the sciences, his whole time and energy will be devoted to one or at most to two sections, and these pretty much in the same stage of progress and of mental development. Then he will really be in a position to unfold the subject that forms the exercise for the day; and to unfold it in such a way that the minds of the pupils shall be expanded,—instead of being barely able to hear them go through it, and that in the most perfunctorial manner. Then he will be able thoroughly to study his subject, and when he presents it to his pupils, to borrow illustration upon illustration until he succeed in bringing it home to the understanding even of the most doltish and stupid. Then he will be able to discover the diversity of endowment and of temper in his scholars, and to adapt himself to the same, both in the selection and treatment of the subject. This plan is not less advantageous to the scholars. A great many children brought together and engaging in the same mental and moral conflict, the power of the sympathy of numbers will come into full, and vigorous operation. The immense diversity in the phase of endowment of so many children of the same age, will be productive

ductive of the most beneficial results upon the whole, stimulating and influencing largely both their intellectual and moral advancement. Instead of receiving but an inconsiderable portion of the teacher's time and energy, the children will receive his undivided attention, as much in one day as in the ordinary miscellaneous schools, they would in a week. It is surely, then, no exaggeration to maintain that the children in these circumstances, will make as much progress in one month as in an ungraded school, in two. And what is done, *is done*, and will prove of permanent and lasting benefit. But this mode is equally advantageous to the parent and the state. According to its principles 50 children can be as easily taught as 25,—100 as 50, and 150 as 75, provided that the school-room is sufficiently commodious, and adapted to the purpose. It will thus vastly diminish the charge of education, seeing that one individual can teach, and that more efficiently, a larger than a smaller number of scholars. But we cannot enlarge on this theme. We think we have said enough to satisfy every reasonable mind, that this method is preeminently calculated to advance the very highest ends of education,—even the strengthening of all the powers and energies of our nature, by the communication of sound, wholesome knowledge, and that, from the very nature of things, it must be infinitely the cheapest. And what more could be desired? Now it is well known that, with one or two exceptions, there is nothing of this kind in existence in the province, and that education, especially in the towns and villages, is suffering egregiously in consequence—suffering not merely in point of quantity and quality, but still more in point of expense. To remedy this state of things is a very easy matter. Let a legislative enactment declare that wherever 75 children of a school-attending age can be mustered within an area of three miles—and this area might even be extended—a primary and more advanced school should be established, either under one roof, or separately; or, where there are 150 children within the same compass, there should be established a primary, intermediate, and high school;—said high school embracing all the branches usually taught in our grammar schools, or academies. Along with this enactment there should also go forth a graded schedule of qualifications for the teachers of these departments, so that there would be no difficulty in assigning to each his proper position, or in apportioning his share of the public funds. In some cases commissioners of schools have refused to make any grant out of the public funds, to those who acted as assistants in numerous attended schools. This system, instead of being discountenanced and frowned upon, ought to be encouraged in every possible way.

But to render this system of gradation complete, and to raise our province to the highest educational standard, there should also be established a Provincial University for literature, philosophy and science. To stop at the high school or academy, is to finish our provincial educational fabric without a keystone. This university would form a befitting keystone, and if, instead of standing out in an isolated position from all the other educational institutions of the land, it constituted part and parcel of the whole, conducted according to the same principles, and guided and controlled by the same agency, it would contribute largely, not merely in stimulating the subordinate schools of learning in the land, but in imparting stability and symmetry and beauty to the whole. Then would our educational tree be perfect, possessing not merely roots and stem, and leaves, but flowers and fruit, and all in meet dependence,—all in full subserviency,—the one to the other. To accomplish this end, such a university would require to be no more semblance, no flimsy superficiality with one or two professors, it may be, ranging over the whole circle of literature, philosophy, and science, but to be thoroughly equipped with five or six professors, and each *facile princeps* in his own special department; such a university, in fact, as would command the respect and confidence of the intelligent and enlightened in the community, founded on the principles of our common christianity, and yet entirely free from sectarianism. In addition to the branches of learning usually taught in Great Britain and the United States—where
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there is no theological faculty,—such as classics, mathematics, natural philosophy and natural science, logic, mental and moral philosophy, there ought to be a special course of instruction adapted to the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial pursuits and interests of Nova Scotia, and thus prove the best preparative, not only for any one of the learned professions, but for all the active pursuits of our youth. Such an institution might, in our apprehension, be established without any additional expenditure to the province for educational purposes, and would be productive of transcendent results.

5—THE TEACHER.

Another grand defect in our educational machinery, relates to the teacher.

Next to the system comes the teacher. You may adopt the best possible system and may make every requisite provision for its execution, but unless you have a well equipped living agency to carry it out in all its details, it must prove a comparative failure. The first thing in all educational movements is to select the best system,—and that system will ever be found to be so, which makes the approximation to the principles of our nature ; and then to use every means for the purpose of encouraging the teachers to qualify themselves for carrying it out into living, actual embodiment.

And the question here meets us at the outset, are the means employed by the province really fitted for the accomplishment of this end? Do they secure the teachers that position and remuneration to which his capabilities comparatively entitle him? Do they present sufficiently powerful motives to stimulate him to the acquisition of higher qualifications in his profession?

Every tradesman expects, and is entitled to, the worth of his labor. Every merchant looks for a price for his goods corresponding to their marketable value. And so it is with the teacher; and the moment he is disappointed in this respect, and learns from experience that there is no provision made for securing to him a *quid pro quo*, that moment are his energies paralyzed, and, it may be, he resolves to seek out some other sphere of exertion which, he knows, will undoubtedly yield him a more adequate recompense for his labor, skill and experience. Now, it is well known that this end, according to our present legislative enactment, is intended to be secured by the granting of what is called licenses to the teachers, which licenses not only entitle them to a certain amount from the public funds, but, generally too, regulate the amount received from the people. This duty devolves upon the thirty-three boards of school commissioners throughout the province, appointed by Government. And here the question meets us—are these boards, as at present constituted, competent to discharge this duty? For the last five years we have investigated and pondered this matter, and the conclusion at which we have calmly arrived is, that they are not. Far be it from us to bring any charge of unfaithfulness or dereliction of duty against these boards. We believe that, generally speaking, they have done the best they could in the circumstances in which they were placed, and a few of them have exerted themselves very praiseworthy in classifying the teachers, and placing them in the position which their qualifications entitle them to occupy. The incompetency to which we refer arises, first of all, from the disunited character of these boards—from their being left, according to law, at the most full and free liberty to transact their business as they think fit; and the result is, that there are not two boards that pursue exactly the same course in this matter. Some leave the business of licensing to a committee of their number; others to the whole board; and others, in a great measure, if not altogether, to the clerk, who possesses neither status nor responsibility as a constituent member of the board. Some attempt to classify their teachers, and others do not; some examine the candidates for license before they commence teaching within their bounds, and others do not, till they have taught for a season, whether they possessed a license beforehand or not. In fact, there is nothing in the shape of a uniformity
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of procedure amongst them, in connection with this matter; and so long as the present law continues—so long as each board is left absolutely to its own discretion, there can be no uniformity, and, by consequence, no general appliance to raise teachers from a lower to a higher grade.

But the incompetency of these boards to decide this matter rests upon still more important grounds. They want, generally speaking, the requisite qualification. They require, first of all, to sit in judgment on the moral character of the candidate for license. This they are perfectly able to do; and it is satisfactory to observe the improvement that has taken place, in reference to the moral character of teachers, during the last ten or fifteen years. They require, still further, to decide on the amount of scholarship the applicants possess. This, some of the boards are also in a position to do. There are ministers of the gospel amongst their number, possessed of superior scholarship, and who can thoroughly test their qualifications in this respect; but these gentlemen may be absent at the very time when their presence is most needed; and, besides, oftentimes, with all their scholarship—and that is undoubted—they may be, in a great measure, destitute of that kind of knowledge of scholarship most essential for teachers, both in our common and more advanced schools. There are, however, boards where there are no such gentlemen as members—where ministers are, for some reason or other, carefully excluded; and such boards, with all their desire to do their duty, are, in a great measure, without the requisite qualifications.

But these boards require also to test the teaching capabilities of the candidates for license. The moral and literary qualifications of the teacher are necessary, but there is something more necessary still, and that is his professional character. The candidate may be perfectly irreproachable in his moral conduct, and he may be, in every sense of the term, a learned man, and yet he may be utterly destitute of a knowledge of the business of teaching; and of what worth will all his other qualifications be? As a professed teacher, he ought to be well acquainted with all matters connected with his calling, such as the organization of a school, its management and discipline, and the best and most approved methods of carrying on the different branches of education. And how few, in all the boards of school commissioners, are qualified to examine on these and similar topics; and which, after all, are of vastly greater importance to the teacher than either of the other qualifications to which we have already adverted.

The province supports an institution called a Normal school and at a cost of £800 per annum, for what purpose? Is it to impart scholarship merely to those in attendance? Any other seminary might have furnished a due amount of this. It no doubt aims at imparting to the future teachers of the province a greater amount of scholarship, but its main object is to give a knowledge both of the theory and practice of the art of teaching—of teaching as a business. This institution has already sent forth upwards of 100 first class teachers who are engaged carrying on their educational labors in different parts of the province. And are these, after they have spent a year or more of the best of their days, and some £50 or £60 of their means in qualifying themselves for the business of teaching;—after the province has expended so much yearly for the upholdence of this institution,—are these after all to be placed in exactly the same category with those who have come fresh from school themselves, and who, with all their scholarship, may be ignorant of the very way of arranging the seats and desks in a school-room so as most effectively to serve the end intended. And this state of things must inevitably follow from consigning such a function to the boards of school commissioners.

And now it may be asked, what is to be done to remedy this defect? What is to be done, so to classify teachers that they shall receive that remuneration alike from the province and people to which their qualifications respectively entitle them,—so that in all their grades, they shall meet with that encouragement and support which will stimulate them to reanimated diligence,—so that they shall cease not in their professional

sional attainment till they reach the highest possible point! To effect all this there ought, in my opinion, to be a distinct county or district board of examiners, consisting of three practical men, of which the local inspector shall *ex officio* be a member, and a regular schedule of qualifications for each class of teachers drawn out, for the guidance of all these examining boards. These boards should meet at stated times to suit the convenience of teachers, and should use every means in their power to stimulate them to the better discharge of their arduous professional duties, and a list of the graded teachers of this province should be regularly filed, and deposited in the educational office. This or something like this, is the method pursued in other countries. In Great Britain this constitutes one of the principal functions of her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and not only so, but all the papers and documents connected with the examinations of teachers,—the questions and answers,—are submitted to the inspection of the Lords of the Privy Council on education. These arrangements not only operates powerfully in stimulating teachers to aim at yet higher attainments in their professional pursuits. but in giving them a station and a rank which no increase of remuneration could of itself impart.

6—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Another grand defect in our educational machinery is that of the local inspection of schools. In all my reports, I have called the attention of the Legislature to this subject. I have dilated on the duties of the office and its unspeakable benefits. I have often and again adverted to the serious disadvantages under which I labor as Superintendent of Education, without inspection; and the impossibility of my arriving, without their assistance, at anything like an accurate knowledge of the state of education throughout the province. I have introduced the subject here, mainly for the purpose of guarding the minds of some against a notion that seems to prevail, that any person, if he happen to possess a fair amount of scholarship, is perfectly competent for the discharge of the duties of a local inspector. This is a grievous misapprehension. Merely to call at one school after another, put a few statistical questions to the teacher, and, perhaps, hear a specimen of one or two classes, and note the result in his memorandum book, would be little better than nothing—would be a mere trifling with the whole subject. To do this work efficiently would require a person of superior scholarship, of educational enthusiasm, and of considerable practical experience—one who would have weight with the teachers, and whose suggestions would be appreciated and carefully reduced to practice. To visit all the schools in the province at least three times in the course of a year, and to report specifically on the condition of every school, would require the undivided attention at least of three energetic men—two for Nova Scotia proper, and one for Cape Breton. I presume the main difficulty in the way of the appointment of such officers is the cost; but we would, with all respect, beg to suggest a plan by which such an agency might be called in without incurring almost any additional expense to the province. It is well known that the clerks of the present boards of school commissioners receive £5 per cent. commission on the money actually disbursed by them, amounting to about £600. This is a pretty large sum, without almost any direct educational return. Not but the clerks perform their duty faithfully; but what does this consist of? Merely attending two or three or four meetings of the board in the course of the year, dispensing the funds to the teachers according to the directions of the commissioners, and transmitting the annual returns to the Superintendent. Now, why not disburse all this money directly from the treasury, or rather, we should say, from the educational office? Let the teachers be all thoroughly graded and classified, and let them receive a remuneration proportioned to the number of children taught, and the rank they hold; and let their certificates to this effect be properly authenticated and forwarded to the educational office. This is the method pursued in Upper and Lower Canada, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward

Edward Island, and, we believe, in all the states of the Union. This is the case, too, in Britain. Were this plan pursued in this country, it would save these £600, which would afford a fair remuneration to three inspectors. All the additional expense would be the employment of a clerk in the educational office, which would not cost more than £150 per annum.

I know not one educational office on the whole of this continent without a clerk except the one at truro. This necessarily devolves an immense amount of routine work on the Superintendent of Education, which ought to be done by a clerk, thereby enabling the Superintendent to devote his time and energies to other and more important occupations. By this arrangement three well qualified inspectors might be procured without much additional outlay, and the whole educational machinery conducted according to a thorough, systematic plan.

7.—NECESSITY OF CENTRAL BOARD.

Another, and the only other defect in our educational affairs which we can notice, is want of uniformity. It is well known that the present enactment commits the whole local management of education to 33 boards of school commissioners. These boards are charged with the responsibility of the settlement of all matters, connected with the division of the territory placed under their inspection, into school districts,—the licensing of teachers,—the distribution of the public funds as well as of the books.

In the management of all these matters, these boards are left entirely to their own discretion. There is no general code of regulations to direct and guide them in their deliberations and decisions on one or the other of these matters. Every board is compelled to act in every particular case, as it believes to be most conducive to the general interests of education within its bounds, and the result of all this is the most complete want of uniformity in all the forementioned particulars, there being scarcely two boards acting exactly alike, and so long as the present state of things remains, this diversity of acting will exist. And surely I need not dwell on the injurious results of all this to the general interests of education. By this mode of procedure little or nothing is done to stimulate districts to a sense of their duty in educational matters; the teachers have little or no encouragement to prosecute their studies, or more fitly to qualify themselves for the work. The utmost diversity exists on the part of the school boards in the distribution of their funds, some allowing a first class teacher £20, others £15, and others £12,—so that a teacher, on going from one board to another, may find the difference of his share of the public money to be not less than £7 or even £10.

And now, it may be asked, what is the remedy proposed to meet this state of things, and, if possible, to bring about a uniformity of acting throughout the province? We have long and calmly pondered this question, and have come to the decided conclusion that the only effectual remedy is the appointment of a central board of education, such as exists in Upper and Lower Canada, in all the colonies, and, in fact, in every country where a national system of education exists. There are innumerable matters of detail in every system of national education, that can only be carried out and arranged by such a board. Whatever be the constitution of this board—whether it is composed of gentlemen versant in educational matters, or of the executive council of a nation—it is clear that the Superintendent of Education must be, *ex officio*, a member of the board. It is his special province to prepare the business to be brought before it, and to see its instructions and deliverances carried out. It might still be necessary that county local boards exist, for the purpose of deciding all matters connected with the division of the county into school districts, stimulating to the erection of commodious school-houses, arranging and controlling the matter of local assessment, certifying the reports of trustees, &c. It appears to me, however, that it

would be more conducive to the interests of education, generally, that these boards be selected and appointed by the people rather than by the Government.

Such are the suggestions I would, with all respect, submit to the consideration of your Excellency and the two branches of the Legislature. They are not rashly or inconsiderately come to, but the calm and deliberate result of the observation and experience of five years. If the evils referred to really exist, and if the remedies proposed seem well fitted to effect their removal, it appears to me to be alike expedient and dutiful that these suggestions be carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

And humble servant,

ALEX. FORRESTER.

Report of Model Schools, Truro, year ending April 30, 1860.

Department.	No. of Pupils.	Average attendance.
Primary,	66	58
Intermediate,	65	56
High,	62	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.	193	169
		<hr/>
Pupils in classics,		27
Modern languages,		26
Algebra and mathematics,		29

Financial affairs.

Received in fees,	£267 17 1	
Provincial grant,	200 0 0	
County do.	25 0 0	
	<hr/>	£492 17 1
Paid teachers salaries,	£450 0 0	
Incidental expenses,	40 12 8	
	<hr/>	£490 12 8
		<hr/>
Cash on hand,		£2 4 8

Abstracted from model school books up to date, March 17th, 1860, and assumed to the end of the year.

JOHN B. CALKIN,
Head Master.

Journal of Education and Agriculture in account with A. & W. MacKinlay.

DR.

1858.		
May 3.	Printing circulars,	£1 2 0
	Cash paid for engraving heading,	7 13 0
	Postages,	0 15 6
	Cash paid for collection,	0 14 0
	Stationery,	0 11 3
	Agriculturalist, 1858,	1 12 6
	English Journal of Education, 1858,	0 8 9
	Advertising, Messenger,	1 12 6
	Wesleyan,	2 0 6
	Witness,	1 12 6
1859.		
July	To printing and furnishing 12,000 copies of Journal for the year 1858 and 1859,	150 0 0
	Printing and furnishing 1000 extra copies with report of Supt. of Education,	10 0 0
		<hr/>
		£178 2 6

Cr.

CR.

1859.				
Aug. 12.	By cash from subscribers to date,	£130	2	6
	Provincial Secretary for printing report,	10	0	0
	Balance to debit of Journal of Education 1858 and '59.	38	0	0
				<u>£178 2 6</u>

DR.

1859.				
Decr. 31.	To balance from last year	£38	0	0
	Cash paid for American Journal of Edu- cation,	3	0	0
	Agriculturist, 1859,	1	12	6
	Printing 12,000 copies Journal for 1859 and '60 up to 17th June, 1860,	150	0	0
				<u>£192 12 6</u>

CR.

1860.				
March 19.	By cash received from subscribers to date,	£56	7	0
	amount due by agricultural societies and subscribers,	32	10	0
	Balance to Dr.	103	15	6
				<u>£192 12 6</u>
March 19.	To balance (being nett loss of two years.)	£103	15	6

E. E.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
Publishers & Proprietors.

Halifax, March 19, 1860.

School Book Grant, 1859.—£600.

1859.				
April	To balance as per account rendered,			£25 13 2
	Books furnished Barrington schools,	Voucher 1.	13	4 10
	“ “ North Inverness,	2.	14	14 10
	“ “ North Pictou,	3.	23	10 0
	“ “ South Pictou,	4.	23	10 0
	“ “ Colchester,	5.	25	16 0
	“ “ N. Cumberland,	6.	21	2 0
	“ “ Stirling,	7.	12	16 0
	“ “ Parrsboro',	8.	12	0 6
	“ “ St. Mary's, Guysboro,	9.	11	14 6
	“ “ East Halifax Shore,	10.	13	6 6
	“ “ Argyle,	11.	9	17 6
	“ “ Clare,	12.	9	17 6
	“ “ Yarmouth,	13.	16	8 6
	“ “ City of Halifax,	14.	35	0 0

Books

Books furnished	East Annapolis,	15.	£ 17	3	0
“	“ West Annapolis,	16.	17	9	6
“	“ Digby,	17.	17	9	6
“	“ Shelburne,	18.	15	18	11
“	“ Victoria,	19.	15	2	0
“	“ East Halifax Rural District,	20.	15	15	10
“	“ Guysboro’,	21.	17	3	0
“	“ Antigonishe,	22.	26	7	6
“	“ South Inverness,	23.	19	3	6
“	“ Richmond,	24.	24	11	0
“	“ Lunenburg,	25.	15	7	6
“	“ New Dublin,	26.	7	11	3
“	“ Cape Breton,	27.	25	1	6
“	“ Chester,	28.	7	11	3
“	“ West Hants,	29.	19	18	0
“	“ East Hants,	30.	14	18	6
“	“ Queens County,	31.	15	4	6
“	“ West Halifax,	32.	17	19	3
“	“ Kings,	33.	29	0	0
Printing notices and circulars 1857 and ’58,		34.	5	0	0
Advertising Superintendent’s notices, 1856, ’57, ’58,		35.	1	13	9
Extra returns to clerks, 10½ qrs.			1	6	3
Sundry freight to Amherst, Stirling, Parrsboro’, &c.			2	0	6
“ “ Argyle, Clare, Yarmouth,			0	10	0
“ “ Annapolis, Digby,			0	10	0
33 packing boxes at 1s. 10d.			3	0	6
Postages.			0	7	6
			£622	1	10
By cash from Superintendent of Education.			600	0	0
			£22	1	10
	Balance to Dr. April 1st, 1860.				

TABLE

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND

SCHOOL BOARDS.	No. 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,	30	19		474	11	9½	370	5	3½	844	17	1
2 " East,	11	23		177	13	9	341	18	1½	519	11	10½
3 " West,	31	39	41	619	13	1	754	3	0	1373	16	1
4 " Shore,	16	18	32	193	15	4	269	9	0	463	4	4
5 Chester,	13	16	32	134	4	0	113	17	4	248	1	4
6 New Dublin,	15	13	18	165	14	6	133	13	7	299	18	1
7 Lunenburg,	35	26		445	7	6	330	12	10	776	0	4
8 Queen's,	27	34		564	8	6	545	4	1	1109	12	7
9 Shelburne,	18	21		257	0	0	227	7	11½	484	7	11½
10 Barrington,	21	28	29	273	16	10	325	6	2	599	3	0
11 Argyle,	20	19	27	284	13	10	221	10	8	506	4	7
12 Yarmouth,	28	39	37	574	6	0	543	1	0	1117	7	0
13 Clare,	12	20		117	5	7	161	18	1	275	3	8
14 Digby,	32	42		566	14	10	600	7	1	1167	1	11
15 Annapolis West,	23	33	27	412	12	11	525	12	3	938	5	2
16 " East,	34	40		760	18	8	776	18	9	1537	17	5
17 Kings,	51	67	66	1390	5	2½	1500	8	11	2890	14	1½
18 Hants, West,	23	36		622	6	9	915	0	10	1547	7	7
19 " East,	22	27	37	432	15	0	434	0	0	866	15	0
20 Colchester,	48	64	71	870	18	0	1007	18	10	1878	16	10
21 Stirling,	15	21	19	239	13	5	312	12	6	552	5	11
22 Cumberland,	51	61	67	980	12	6	1042	17	8	2023	10	2
23 Parrsboro,	8	9	18	171	8	6	155	11	3	326	19	9
24 Pictou, North,	49	52	64	874	3	3	941	0	0	1815	3	3
25 " South,	50	64	42	730	14	0	888	15	5½	1619	9	5½
26 Sydney,	54	64		643	9	3½	736	6	3½	1379	15	7
27 St. Mary's,	12	13	17	184	11	10	168	7	7	352	19	5
28 Guysborough,	26	27	27	235	0	8	267	0	1	502	0	9
29 Inverness, South,	48	47	66	497	7	0	492	17	10	990	4	10
30 " North,	30	27	32	337	18	5	353	16	8½	691	15	1½
31 Victoria,	32	32	51	382	7	6	340	8	0	722	15	6
32 Cape Breton,	69	56		780	1	2½	704	17	9	1484	18	11½
33 Richmond.	39	41	41	405	16	4	448	17	0	854	13	4
	983	1138	851	16808	6	0	16952	2	0	33760	8	0

Total average cost of each pupil, £0 12s. 9½d.

A.

DISTRICTS—SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

SUPPORT FROM PROVINCE.						Amount from people for every £1 of province.	Cost per pupil to people.	Cost per pupil to province.									
Support in winter.		Support in summer.		Total support.													
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.						
347	10	0	330	10	0	678	0	0	1	4	11	0	4	8	0	3	8¾
114	2	4	115	7	0	229	9	4	2	5	3	0	7	8¾	0	3	5
206	17	6	206	7	5	413	4	11	3	6	5¾	0	9	11½	0	3	0
87	19	3	89	19	6	177	18	9	2	12	0¾	0	9	7	0	3	8
85	11	0	89	10	0	175	1	0	1	8	4	0	5	10¾	0	4	1¾
76	1	0	75	8	0	151	9	0	1	19	7	0	9	5¾	0	4	9½
145	5	0	133	9	0	278	14	0	2	15	8	0	8	10¼	0	3	1¼
273	3	11	238	15	0	511	18	11	2	3	4	0	12	10	0	5	9
118	6	1	116	7	6	234	13	7	2	1	3½	0	9	5½	0	4	7
100	0	0	123	0	0	223	0	0	2	13	6	0	8	6	0	3	1
83	13	9	69	18	10	153	12	7	3	5	10¾	0	10	8½	0	3	3
144	19	8	133	19	1	278	18	9	4	0	1	0	10	0¼	0	2	6
72	1	0	74	10	0	146	11	0	1	18	1¼	0	7	1½	0	3	9¼
185	0	7	190	3	4	375	3	11	3	2	2½	0	11	5¼	0	3	2¼
140	10	0	142	3	7	282	13	7	3	6	4½	0	13	7¼	0	4	1¼
175	15	0	189	1	3	364	16	3	4	4	3	0	14	6½	0	3	5¼
307	10	0	271	13	4	579	3	4	4	19	9¾	0	13	11¼	0	2	6½
219	3	4	218	10	0	437	13	4	3	10	9	0	13	0	0	3	7½
132	13	4	116	0	0	248	13	4	3	9	8½	0	10	2	0	2	10¾
226	14	8	221	0	10	447	15	6	4	3	10¾	0	10	0	0	2	4½
67	4	0	67	3	9½	134	7	9½	4	2	2¼	0	7	9¼	0	1	10½
238	15	5	244	5	0	483	0	5	4	2	0½	0	11	4½	0	2	8½
51	6	0	51	6	0	102	12	0	3	3	9½	0	12	1¾	0	3	9½
299	13	4	295	14	6½	595	7	10½	3	0	11¼	0	9	0½	0	2	10
291	13	10	342	5	8	633	19	6	2	10	1¾	0	6	2¼	0	2	5
347	13	3	334	2	10½	681	16	1½	2	0	5½	0	7	10½	0	3	7
69	11	6	73	3	4	142	14	10	2	8	10	0	9	7½	0	3	10½
140	0	0	152	10	0	292	10	0	1	14	3¾	0	7	4	0	4	3
281	8	0	285	16	0½	567	4	0½	1	14	11	0	6	10¾	0	3	11¼
128	7	6	130	6	7½	258	14	1½	2	13	4	0	7	8¼	0	2	10½
181	0	6	176	4	6	357	5	0	2	0	5½	0	7	8½	0	3	9¾
320	3	0	352	19	0	673	2	0	2	4	1¼	0	7	1¾	0	3	0¼
205	13	8	205	13	11	411	7	7	2	1	6¾	0	6	7	0	3	2
5865	10	5	5857	4	11½	11722	15	4½	2	17	7½	0	9	5¾	0	3	3½

Total average salary of each teacher, £44.

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.				No. of pupils from 4 to 15.
	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	Under 8.		Over 8.		Male.		Female.		
							w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	
1 Halifax, City,	975	990	651	998	1631	1988	354	436	1246	1538	921	977	679	1032	993
2 " East,	477	839	13	14	490	853	120	248	369	569	264	457	225	396	993
3 " West,	1076	1291	160	229	1236	1520	304	394	928	1066	735	811	493	709	1383
4 " Shore,	394	493	35	44	429	537	98	160	332	379	232	271	198	269	840
5 Chester,	355	387	46	53	400	440	113	169	296	281	197	222	173	218	374
6 New Dublin,	304	268	36	23	340	221	52	102	284	183	197	135	143	156	764
7 Lunenburg,	940	573	132	107	1072	680	182	171	890	509	629	352	443	328	
8 Queen's,	678	859	108	130	786	989	126	202	660	727	703	486	283	503	
9 Shelburne,	444	387	51	87	549	474	66	141	483	334	360	246	189	268	617
10 Barrington,	607	624	80	87	687	721	72	246	615	475	513	345	174	376	1040
11 Argyle,	441	359	80	64	521	423	64	121	457	311	367	252	157	213	875
12 Yarmouth,	806	894	249	281	1055	1175	125	383	930	792	740	526	315	649	2543
13 Clare,	213	378	70	110	283	488	37	81	246	407	148	212	134	276	1103
14 Digby,	858	889	121	170	979	1059	102	221	777	814	675	518	304	589	1308
15 Annapolis, West,	587	617	100	75	687	692	106	262	575	611	487	397	300	444	804
16 " East,	920	974	100	121	1020	1095	134	284	803	841	557	507	297	618	1609
17 Kings,	1638	1934	235	341	1873	3275	217	627	1656	1648	1343	1043	530	1230	3002

18 Hants, West,	814	1312	97	155	911	1467	137	330	736	1421	646	623	329	734	2134
19 " East,	752	867	41	52	793	909	129	246	585	579	469	441	292	346	880
20 Colchester,	1504	1969	114	164	1618	2133	324	592	1507	1657	1085	1129	746	1136	1819
21 Stirling,	563	786	36	34	599	820	72	187	527	633	368	418	231	402	1203
22 Cumberland,	1502	1711	146	192	1648	1903	329	461	1319	1442	906	959	742	964	
23 Parrsboro,	244	257	18	20	262	278	28	73	230	205	165	129	93	149	443
24 Pictou, North,	1748	2060	92	128	1840	2188	350	534	1490	1654	1013	1190	827	1010	8502
25 " South,	2194	2786	113	137	2307	2923	363	742	1944	2181	1356	1623	951	1300	2121
26 Sydney,	1358	1742	189	209	1547	1951	147	357	1400	1594	968	1111	579	840	
27 St. Mary's,	321	322	53	30	374	358	54	101	310	260	209	198	169	160	449
28 Guysborough,	559	559	114	134	673	693	114	180	559	513	493	384	234	309	1946
29 Inverness, South,	1243	1283	151	196	1394	1479	125	216	1269	1263	945	890	449	583	1946
30 " North,	846	789	72	88	918	877	109	167	809	710	560	504	358	373	1261
31 Victoria,	905	785	102	80	1007	865	107	185	900	680	578	479	429	386	1022
32 Cape Breton,	1944	1740	270	193	2214	1933	325	369	1889	1564	1285	1151	1029	782	
33 Richmond.	894	1034	335	333	1229	1367	246	334	983	1033	705	700	524	657	1293
	29104	32758	4215	5086	33319	37844	5231	9322	28004	28874	20656	19586	13919	18505	

TABLE C.
DURATION OF SCHOOLS—SEX OF TEACHERS—CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS—SCHOOL HOUSES.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Schools in weeks.		Sex of Teachers.				Common Schools teach'g classes.	No. teach'g geo- graphy & gram r.	Registers kept.	School Houses.			Library Books.		School Books.		Apparatus.				
	w.	s.	Male.		Female.					Frame.	Log.	Good.	Bad.	w.	s.	w.	s.	Globes.	Maps.	Black boards.	Other apparatus.
			w.	s.	w.	s.															
1 Halifax, City,	22	23	10	9	10	10	2	13	5	21	2	8	518	163	516	2	90	25	1		
2 " East,	17½	18½	6	12	5	9	22	1	36	13	13	6	170	111	179	2	146	15	2		
3 " West,	24	23	23	8	8	16	25	9	17	30	12	1	253	81	259	20	115	25	2		
4 " Shore,	22	21¾	9	9	7	9	10	3	15	14	1	1	81	191	134	67	103	7	2		
5 Chester,	23¼	21½	8	7	5	9	8	3	15	11	1	4	95	35	156	43	25	4	1		
6 New Dublin,	17½	23	8	2	7	11	8	1	15	11	1	4	63	14	146	33	14	8	1		
7 Lunenburg,	19¾	21	24	13	11	13	6	3	35	35	35		163	157	355	23	32	21	2		
8 Queens,	22	20¾	18	11	9	23	8	2	34	34	34	7	125	96	132	2	36	12	2		
9 Shelburne,	19	21	14	6	4	15	10	2	20	13	13	1	174	139	27	22	48	9	2		
10 Barrington,	15	24	19	5	2	23	8	3	28	23	23	1	297	254	214	4	113	26	2		
11 Argyle,	16	19	17	6	3	19	12	1	20	19	19	1	203	84	202	6	64	24	2		
12 Yarmouth,	19	21½	23	9	5	30	35	16	39	23	23	5	243	262	260	5	106	54	2		
13 Clare,	20¾	20½	6	4	6	16	3	12	20	19	1	1	85	102	145	3	67	9	2		
14 Digby,	19	22	18	19	14	23	33	12	42	23	8	8	61	111	70	2	51	20	2		
15 Annapolis, West,	23½	24	15	14	8	19	19	8	33	6	4	4	64	117	120	3	74	36	2		
16 " East,	13	22	22	15	12	25	35	12	38	25	14	14	64	117	220	3	74	36	2		
17 Kings,	21	23	41	26	10	41	67	3	66	56	8	8	151	191	85	7	166	59	2		

18 Hants, West,	22	23½	14	18	9	18	4	27	36	36	25	207	108	210	2	72	27	3	
19 " East,	16	20½	16	7	6	18	18	16	22	22	16	109	24	107	3	84	21	3	
20 Colchester,	20	20	29	26	19	38	2	56	64	41	41	35	58	54	3	173	62	3	
21 Stirling,	22½	21	9	11	6	10		20	20	18	2	76	114	61	3	58	25	3	
22 Cumberland,	21	21	33	31	18	13		46	59	61	6	478	100	76	4	66	42	4	
23 Parrsborough,	21	21	5	5	3	4		7	9	6	3	37	37	5	4	10	4	5	
24 Pictou, North,	21	21	35	34	14	18	3	45	43	43	6	341	141	237	5	104	46	1	
25 " South,	21	20½	35	42	15	22	6	53	57	49	10	98	95	287	2	105	50	2	
26 Sydney,	21	20	40	42	14	22	3	41	54	44	18	200	154	120	2	132	24	2	
27 St. Mary's,	17	17	9	7	3	6	2	11	10	10	2	142	46	187	2	29	9	2	
28 Guysborough,	21	21	19	13	7	14	6	10	22	1	21	142	46	187	2	31	7	2	
29 Inverness, South,	24½	21	43	42	5	5		27	12	13	31	94	185	146	2	63	10	2	
30 " North,	22	23	27	24	3	3		29	16	14	2	168	118	314	1	51	16	1	
31 Victoria,	22	17	29	27	3	5		29	9	23	4	194	204	82	5	58	13	5	
32 Cape Breton,	21	22	49	36	20	20	3	29	39	31	13	328	208	61	3	92	15	3	
33 Richmond,	20	21	30	32	9	9	4	20	16	10	8	1014	1120	188	3	57	17	3	
	20½	21	703	587	280	553	45	779	968	141	826	175	16360	4797	4430	99	2435	742	15

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Department of Crown Lands, 16th January, 1860

SIR,—

Upon reviewing the proceedings of this department during the past year, I have the satisfaction of being able to communicate for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the result exhibits a very favorable contrast with that of any former year. The aggregate receipts do not amount to so large a sum, but this is to be attributed to the absence of all appearance of speculation rather than to the falling short of the number of applications.

For several years very large tracts of land were sold to the Iron Mining Companies, and companies united for the manufacture of lumber, which swelled the receipts far beyond the ordinary average. The anticipation of those who embarked in these enterprises have not been fully realised, and consequently, nearly all the applications for the past year have been for lots, varying from one to two hundred acres, and with a view to settlement.

The important measures which proceeded from the Legislature during its last session in aid of the operations of this department, have under the instructions of the Government, been generally acted upon, and some of these I trust will shortly assume such a form as cannot fail to prove their necessity, and tend to quiet the minds of many of the inhabitants whose interests are deeply involved in the result.

The act concerning the Indian Reserves merits particular notice, as it was the first which received the attention of the Government, and the occasion of my visiting those portions of the Island of Cape Breton where these rights had been interfered with. The particulars of my interview with the settlers, and the views entertained in reference to the subject, have been so fully detailed in my report to his Excellency, that it is unnecessary that I should again recapitulate them. Before the termination of the approaching legislative session, I trust that I shall be in a position to report a final settlement, and be enabled to carry out the policy which is in future to regulate the disposition and management of these very large and valuable tracts of land.

The measure authorizing the running out and permanently fixing the lines and bounds of such counties and townships as were in controversy, has received every consideration. Some of these lines have been run out, and others are in progress. The preparatory communications with the Sessions in different counties required by the act have worked some delay, and I have not thought it prudent to urge too many surveys in one year, partly to avoid the accumulation of expense, and partly owing to other and more pressing engagements of the surveyors. I regret to state that former inattention to these division lines is causing in the present day much perplexity, and it is indispensable for the avoiding of controversies, that as early a settlement as possible of them should be effected.

The act relating to the settlement of the titles in Cape Breton owing to the pressure of other business, and the necessity for disposing of the large accumulation of controverted cases in the office, has not as yet received that attention which its importance demands. A large amount of these disputed petitions, and principally arising in Cape Breton, have been disposed of, and I have reason to believe satisfactorily to most of the parties. The information I have derived from personal enquiries in the Island, will enable me to enter upon the task this year with greater facilities, and I hope as soon as the season will permit, to have the permission of the Government to avail myself of the provisions of the act, and to proceed in perfecting the work.

Besides

Besides these measures, I have likewise to notice another, which promises to be of great advantage in promoting the settlement of a valuable district in the Island of Cape Breton.

The discovery of a mineral spring on the borders of Salmon River, and in the heart of the forest, six miles from any road, notwithstanding the difficulties of access, attracted to the spot last year a great number of people, from various quarters within and without the island. Its beneficial effects upon the health of visitors soon gave to it publicity, and a scientific analysis of its properties increased their numbers. These facts having been brought to my notice, accompanied with the statement that there was no shelter for the visitors, many of whom were invalids, and that the neighborhood being crown property, none were willing to incur the risk of erecting buildings, I considered it my duty to invite the attention of the Government to the subject, and to urge the propriety of opening a line of road through the forest in the direction of the spring, so as to connect with other roads, and to block out for sale, in lots of one or two hundred acres, the tract of land it would intersect, with other suggestions as to the land surrounding the spring. The ready sanction of the Government to the course proposed was followed by the appointment of a competent surveyor, who is now carrying out my instructions, and, I have reason to believe from the partial report already received, that the discovery will lead to results of great and permanent advantage to the Island generally. The land through which a large portion of the road will pass is represented to be of very good quality and well covered with wood. The necessity for opening this road is urgent—there are a good many settlers at no great distance who have no grants and have not paid for their lands—the employment of these men in cutting out and making the road would be of mutual advantage to the province and to themselves—the prospect of payment for their lands in any other way I fear is very remote.

The work of the department has experienced a large increase in being charged with the duty of carrying out the regulations of Government in reference to the disposal of the mines and minerals. I have found this duty often very troublesome and perplexing, but it is consequent upon the introduction of a system with which the department had no previous knowledge and experience.—It could hardly be expected that entire satisfaction would be afforded to every applicant. It will be perceived from the financial statement forming part of this report, how large a number have availed themselves of the late compromise, and are now either prosecuting their searches or profiting by their discoveries. The struggle to get possession of favored localities, has in a few instances, raised the question of priority, and it has been matter for grave consideration how far the proprietors of lands where minerals have been found, and who were disposed to work them, were entitled to a preference over other applicants. Without enumerating the various questions which have been raised by parties, I may generally observe that there has been the greatest desire to settle them in accordance with those principles of equity which would be approved by disinterested persons. I have no particular measure to recommend as an improvement upon the present system. Every precaution will be taken to prevent interference of applicants with each other, and at the same time to guard against an evil which is apprehended, the accumulation of too many rights in the hands of one company—and thus renewing a monopoly prejudicial to the public interests, and obnoxious to public feeling. I am aware that capital will not be embarked unless there be a considerable field for its employment, and the prospect of a liberal remuneration, and that every encouragement should be afforded for the introduction of foreign skill and capital into the country, and knowing the efforts making for the purpose, liberal privileges should be granted, at the same time any attempt to accumulate these privileges through individual applications, if discovered, ought to be discountenanced. The large number of applications and the
interest

interest created in this branch of national wealth proves the wisdom and importance of the measure which opened them up to public competition.

Various enquiries have been made upon the subject of emigration, and a desire expressed to introduce a class of farmers from England and Scotland, who, up to a recent period, have occupied small tenancies, but have been dispossessed to add to the size of larger farms. Every information which the office could supply has been furnished to the enquirers, and in some instances I have supplied maps and various publications illustrative of the agricultural capabilities and mineral features of the province. I have especially urged the facility as well as the moderate price at which small farms might be purchased, with a view to the great advantage that would result from the introduction of a class of emigrants trained to the skilful working of the soil, and experienced in the various pursuits of agriculture, and whose example would impart a beneficial influence to any neighborhood where they might settle.

I have thus afforded a brief outline of some of the labors of this department during the year. Though not of very great importance, I trust they will be considered as evidence that, besides the ordinary work, such prominent measures as are calculated to produce a general benefit have not been overlooked.

Before I proceed to exhibit in detail the ordinary and daily operations of the department, as well as the financial results, I think it necessary, as I am sure it would be acceptable, in a document which usually has a general circulation, to give some account of the system of disposing of the crown lands, the price at which they are sold, and of the duties of the office in dealing with the applications that come before it. The policy of the Legislature has determined that the true interests of the province are better served by putting the lands at a moderate price, and thus encourage settlement, rather than look to the sales as a source of revenue. Acting upon this principle, the price for one hundred acres is eleven pounds, and so in proportion for a greater quantity. For a water lot, large or small, the price is twelve pounds ten shillings in ordinary cases; the price is increased when the lot is of extraordinary value. Upon payment of this sum into the office of the Receiver General, and presenting a petition describing the land, the work of the office commences; the necessary record is made, and an order of survey forthwith issued to the deputy surveyor in the county where the land is situate. It is his duty to proceed with the survey, and, in further compliance with his instructions, to report every particular descriptive of the lot—whether improved or otherwise—whether occupied or vacant—as well as any objections that exists to the passing of a grant—together with such observations of his own as would aid in forming a just decision in case of controversy. The order of survey gives but an incipient right to the applicant, and the report is for the information of the office and the Government. Upon a return of the survey and report, the papers are first submitted to the surveyor attached to the office, who compares the plan with the general plan in the office, to ascertain how far it agrees, or if any previous grant had passed; his certificate is followed by a strict examination, by myself, of all the proceedings, and a report upon every application to the Government. Should no impediment exist, the report is approved, and a grant issues. A controverted case requires a more protracted and different proceeding. I make it a practice to afford the fullest opportunity to parties to establish their respective claims. A correspondence frequently ensues; evidence is obtained; the parties sometimes heard before the committee; and a decision given at the earliest possible period. In following this course, delays are unavoidable; parties are often unreasonable and obstinate; the evidence not always reliable; the nature of the dispute complicated and perplexing; and hence the cause of occasional murmurs that grants are unreasonably delayed. I know of no remedy for this; it is inseparable from the many evils which flow from the unauthorized entry upon crown lands, and will only yield to time and patience, and the zealous exertions of the officer in charge of the department. In all cases where

where the application is finally rejected, the money is repaid, but without interest. The cost of surveys is always borne by the province; there is frequently a loss, therefore, in cases of rejected petitions, which may be fairly made an offset to any claim for interest.

In the preparing of the grants and plans, a large portion of time is occupied. The former are prepared in duplicate, the latter in triplicate; the original grant, with an extra copy of the plan, is transmitted to the registrar of deeds in each county, where it is recorded at the expense of the province, and then delivered to the grantee. Many nice and difficult questions arise, in the progress of this work, which require particular caution on my part. The just and equitable as well as legal rights of parties are to be protected, and the consequences of an illegal or improvident grant to be avoided. Claims for remuneration from the province in the latter case are not unfrequent.

The mode of application and procedure to obtain a license to search for or work the mines and minerals, are fully detailed in the printed regulations issued by the Government; there does not, therefore, exist the same necessity for me to enter into particulars as in the case of the crown lands.

A revised edition of instructions to surveyors has been issued in the course of the year, in which I have profited by the practice and experience of other colonies, and in many respects I think it will be found an improvement. I am indebted to the labor of Mr. Hendry for this manual.

Having thus adverted to the various matters which have engaged my attention, and given a brief exposition of the system, I proceed to notice the ordinary labors of the department, and to exhibit the results, under such divisions as will give to the Government and the Legislature a knowledge of the extent of our business with each county.

A tabular statement is prepared, quarterly, of the number of applications for land, the names of the applicants, and the number of grants, with the grantees' names. These have already been furnished, and I beg leave to refer to them.

I annex to this report a statement marked A, shewing the applications as well as the grants for the different counties—the former amount to four hundred and ten,—and the latter to five hundred and ten. The number of acres applied for amount to forty eight thousand eight hundred and two, and the number of acres granted, to sixty five thousand three hundred and forty-four.

The difference both in the number of acres applied for and granted is considerable, as compared with the last year, but the reason assigned will, I think, be satisfactory. It is not desirable to make too rapid a sale of the lands, nor in too large quantities, the number of acres at which they range the past year is, I think, the best evidence that the lands are generally intended for settlement and not for speculation.

As the act for settling titles to land in Cape Breton requires a distinct account to be kept of the monies received from that Island, I have carried the same principle into all the other counties, and I beg leave to refer to the statement annexed, marked B, as shewing the amount received for lands from all the counties of the province, collectively and separately.

It will be perceived from this statement, that the Island of Cape Breton has paid £1785 2s. 7d., and the counties of Nova Scotia proper, £3715 4s. 9d., making a total of £5500 7s. 4d. as the gross receipts.

The gross revenue, for the causes previously mentioned, has fallen short the sum of £765, as compared with last year, and the applications have diminished about one hundred in number.

A new item, however, stands to the credit of the province in the amount received for licenses in connection with the mines and minerals. I have followed the same rule in crediting to the different counties the amount received from this source as I have

done with the proceeds of the crown lands, and I beg leave to refer to the statement annexed, marked C, as shewing the particulars—the aggregate amounts to £395.

The settlement of a number of long pending controversies, required the repayment of a large amount upon rejected petitions. Surveys in connection with the mines and minerals, and for settling division lines between counties, and determining the bounds of some ancient grants have somewhat increased the amount paid to surveyors, and the general expenditure included under the head of incidental expenses have from various causes overrun the amount for last year. All these particulars are given and explained in the accounts rendered by the department, the aggregate items of each expenditure are as follows:—

Amount repaid on rejected petitions,	£562	3	2
Do. do. to surveyors,	1659	10	8
Do. do. to registrars of deeds,	77	8	8
Do. do. incidental expenses,	372	14	6
Do. do. rejected mining petitions.	25	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2696	17	0

Amounting together to the sum of two thousand six hundred and ninety-six pounds seventeen shillings, which deducted from the receipts as before enumerated leaves a balance to the credit of the province for the year 1859, of £3198 10s. 4d.

I should also add to this balance the sum of £4 2s. 1d. paid over to the Receiver General for searches received in the office.

For the clearer elucidation of the whole financial aspect of the department, I have annexed hereto a comparative statement for the years 1858 and 1859, which shews a nett revenue for the latter of £3202 12s. 5d., and an excess over the former of £111 2s. 4d.

Before I pass from this branch of my report, I may add, that although by the existing regulations, all payments are made direct to the Receiver General, all accounts against the crown land department are audited and disbursed within the office from monies drawn from the treasury as the exigencies of the service requires, and for this purpose a sufficient amount is always held to the credit of the province, and applied from time to time as the work requires or the accounts are rendered. The cash account is at present kept with the bank of Nova Scotia.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is with regret that I cannot report a greater progress with some of the measures recommended by me last year, and sanctioned by the Legislature. There has been full occupation for every officer in the department. It is a work of time to overcome the accumulation of controverted claims, and it is great labor to supply plans and other necessary information to enable the surveyors to proceed with their work. The surveyors in some instances do not possess those qualifications calculated to lessen the responsibility and labor of the department; it is difficult to supply their places or give them assistance. I am endeavoring to overcome this imperfection by inviting young men to devote a few months to their improvement under the direction of the surveyor and myself in the office, where they would have opportunity of taking copies of all the plans relating to their own counties, and of profiting by the instruction generally, which would be most cheerfully afforded them. I am happy to say the experiment has been partially successful. I hope soon to have such assistance as will enable me to contend effectually with the difficulties in Cape Breton. It is chiefly through the aid of surveyors that I can expect to grapple with an evil which is becoming more aggravated the longer it is delayed. Two visits to the Island the past year has added to the interest I feel in this matter, and afforded information which will

will enable me to deal with it more effectually, and I look forward to the coming season as the commencement of a work which, with proper assistance, I trust will soon be accomplished.

In the early settlement of the province, too little attention was paid either to the surveys or the forms in which the grants of some of the townships were passed. As I remarked in a former report, large tracts of land within those townships remain unappropriated, and under a mistaken interpretation of the terms of the grants are taken possession of and held as private property. These imaginary rights are neither sustained by the grants or plans of subdivision. The crown is thus prevented from granting them, and embarrassment and confusion prevails as regards the titles, which must increase unless some executive or legislative measure is promptly taken to correct the evil. I again respectfully urge this subject, and refer to the views I have expressed in my report of last year.

I would also invite attention to the lands lying ungranted each side of the railway. Applications are occasionally made for grants in the neighborhood, and there appears to be a strong impression prevailing that the public interest would be promoted by authorizing the disposal, either at public or private sale, of a portion of these lands in reasonable sized lots, as purchasers may require.

I would likewise remark that the act for protecting surveyors in the performance of their duties was rendered, in a great measure, inoperative by the alteration made the last session. I consider this act as absolutely required in dealing with the numerous controversies as to lines and bounds, and the necessary information cannot be obtained for the Government unless the surveyors appointed by the department are, under proper restrictions, permitted to pass over private property to effect their measurements.

I have not considered myself authorized to incur the expense of laying out new roads through tracts of ungranted land, and thus affording an opportunity for forming new settlements. The subject, however, has been frequently urged upon me as necessary to give to young men the opportunity of purchasing, for the purpose of settlement. The labor in opening and completing such roads might be paid for, in part, out of the sales. The only instance in which I have otherwise acted has been under the authority of the Government—the opening of a road in the direction of the mineral spring in Cape Breton.

There are other points to which I might profitably refer, but I do not know that they would require legislative sanction; and I fear that my report has already taken too wide a range.

I beg, in conclusion, to state that I have every reason to be satisfied with the aid afforded me by the several officers of the department, in the work which has been accomplished.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,
Commr. Crown Lands.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.

A.

Statement of the quantity of Crown Lands applied for and granted in Nova Scotia during 1859.

County.	No. of acres applied for.	No. of acres granted.
Annapolis,	3850	6954
Colchester,	1200	1901
Cumberland,	6265	6923
Digby,	1500	1200½
Guysboro,	3125	4635
Halifax,	2635	1585
Hants,	1000	1000
Kings,	600	325
Lunenburg,	3554	6811
Pictou,	1240	1275
Queens,	3660	4913
Shelburne,	1425	1689
Sydney,	243	396
Yarmouth,	1020	740
	<u>31317</u>	<u>40347½</u>
Cape Breton,	2183	3274
Inverness,	6828	8725
Richmond,	4074	6835
Victoria,	4400	6163
	<u>17485</u>	<u>24997</u>

In addition to water lots.

<i>Applications</i> —Nova Scotia,	263
Cape Breton,	147
Total,	<u>410</u>
<i>Grants</i> —Nova Scotia,	295
Cape Breton,	215
Total,	<u>510</u>
<i>Applied for</i> —Nova Scotia,	31317 acres.
Cape Breton,	17485 “
Total,	<u>48,802 acres.</u>
<i>Granted</i> —Nova Scotia,	40347½ acres.
Cape Breton,	24997 “
Total,	<u>65,344½ acres.</u>

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Comr. Crown Lands.

B.

Statement exhibiting the monies received, on account of Crown Lands, from the different counties.

Cumberland county,	£713	11	Pl		
Annapolis,	519	14	3		
Queens,	423	17	1		
Halifax,	341	9	8		
Lunenburg,	335	12	6		
Guysborough,	333	11	3		
Colchester,	203	19	6		
Digby,	172	13	2		
Shelburne,	158	17	10		
Pictou,	131	15	0		
Yarmouth,	121	8	0		
Hants,	121	0	0		
Kings,	90	5	4		
Sydney,	47	9	3		
				£3715	4 9
Island of Cape Breton—					
Inverness,	£547	19	4		
Richmond,	507	12	4		
Victoria,	471	2	2		
Cape Breton county,	258	8	9		
				1785	2 7
				£5500	7 4

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,
Commr. Crown Lands.

C.

Statement exhibiting monies received from the different counties for mining licenses.

Pictou,	£135	0	0		
Cumberland,	60	0	0		
Colchester,	5	0	0		
Sydney,	47	10	0		
				£247	10 0
Cape Breton—					
Inverness,	£10	0	0		
Richmond,	25	0	0		
Cape Breton,	112	10	0		
				147	10 0
				£395	0 0

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,
Commr. Crown Lands.

Comparative

Comparative statements for the years 1858 and 1859.

	No.	Acres.
Applications for 1858,	521	61620
Do. 1859,	410	48802
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Short,	111	12818
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grants—1858,	551	78231
Do. 1859,	520	65344
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Short,	31	12887
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross receipts for crown lands, 1858,		£6265 19 2
Do do. 1859,	£5500 7 4	
Do. mines and minerals,	395 0 0	
Do. searches,	4 2 1	
	<hr/>	5899 9 5
Short,		£366 9 9
		<hr/>
Advances, 1858,	£3174 9 1	
Do. 1859,	2696 17 0	
	<hr/>	
Expenses reduced,	£477 12 1	
Deduct as above,	366 9 9	
	<hr/>	
Gain,		£111 2 4
		<hr/>
Gross receipts for crown Lands, 1858,	£5899 9 5	
Deduct advances,	2696 17 0	
	<hr/>	
Nett receipts, 1859,		£3202 12 5
Do. 1858,		3091 10 1
		<hr/>
Surplus nett revenue over 1858,		£111 2 4

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,
Commr. Crown Lands.

COAL MINES.

(COPY.)

*Office of Inspector of Mines,
Sydney, 15th March, 1860.*

SIR,—

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my report as Inspector of Mines, together with an account of coal shipments for the past year. I send duplicate for the Legislative Council. You were pleased to tell me that these papers would be in time if forwarded at the present season, and I have governed myself accordingly.

The plans of the underground workings for last year, to which I have referred in my report, may be seen at the crown land office, where I have placed them for safe keeping.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES McKEAGNEY,
Inspector of Mines.

The hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, &c.

*Office of Inspector of Mines,
Sydney, 31st December, 1859.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor and the other branches of the Legislature, the following report of the proceedings of the last year in connection with my office of Inspector of Mines.

Having in my former report, (a copy of which may be found in the appendix to the Journals of 1859,) given a full description of the works of the General Mining Association, and detailed at length the appliances and machinery used by them in conducting their operations, it seems unnecessary that I should again go over the same ground in this paper; and I will, therefore, to avoid repetition, merely refer such of my readers as may be interested in these particulars, to my report of last year, and the plans therewith and therein submitted and referred to.

SYDNEY MINES.

These mines continue to be successfully worked by nearly the same force as was employed last year. Plans No. 2, and No. 2 A, shew the underground workings at the Queen Pit, Sydney Mines, for 1859. I am happy to be able to state that this colliery has been conducted in a satisfactory manner. I found the ventilation strong and salubrious, and that every other proper precaution had been adopted to promote the health and comfort of the workmen. It is satisfactory to know that the sales of coal from these mines during the past season have exceeded those of the preceding year by 10,111 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, as will appear from the following table :

A table shewing the quantity of coal shipped from the Sydney Mines, for the years 1858 and 1859 respectively.

Where shipped.	Tons in 1858.		Tons in 1859.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States,	9340	4992	13416	4212
Canada,	816		3123	
New Brunswick,	1365	15	738	15
Prince Edward Island,	3219	165	3336	60
Newfoundland,	33723	48	38583	24
Great Britain,	96		1194	
West Indies (Foreign),	1647		2286	
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton,	40762	2187	38646 $\frac{3}{4}$	1897 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tons,	93260	7407	103371 $\frac{3}{4}$	6208 $\frac{3}{4}$

LINGAN MINES.

This colliery has been in active operation during the past year, and kept in good order by the resident manager, Charles J. Barrington, esquire. Plan No. 5, herewith submitted, shews the underground workings of the General Mining Association at these mines. The indications for 1859 are exhibited by red dotted lines along the bords. It will be gratifying to observe, from the following table, that the business done at these works during the past year has greatly exceeded that of 1858 :

A statement of coal sold from the Lingan Mines during the years 1858 and 1859 respectively.

Where shipped.	Tons sold in 1858.		Tons sold in 1859.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States,	2250	858	2239 $\frac{1}{2}$	999
Prince Edward Island,				
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton,	1652	182	5457 $\frac{3}{4}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newfoundland,			46 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Canada,			285	
Tons,	3902	1040	8100 $\frac{3}{4}$	1199 $\frac{1}{2}$

ALBION MINES.

These mines continue to yield an abundant supply of excellent coal, and are managed with much practical skill and ability by the present superintendent. I believe it has been generally admitted that the new district, or Mulgrave workings, lately opened by Mr. Scott, produces a richer coal than any that has hitherto been obtained from this colliery. The works are kept in good order, and I am glad to report that the business done during the year, has been prosperous,—exceeding the sales of 1858 by

by 24,645½ tons. Plan No. 3 shews the underground workings at these mines; the indications for 1859, being exhibited by the red dotted lines along the bords or working spaces.

Abstract of the sales of coal from the Albion Mines for the years 1858 and 1859, respectively.

ALBION MINES COAL SHIPMENTS.

Where shipped.	Tons in 1858.		Tons in 1859.	
	Large	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States,	89217	6396	110802	5267
Neighboring Colonies,	11390½	7948½	4926	5211
Home consumption,			9088	3405
Other sales.			507	1624
Total tons.	100,607½	14,344½	125,253	13507

POINT ANCONI MINE.

The shipments from these mines have been trifling, amounting for the year to only 120 tons of large, and 31½ tons of small coal. It is likely, however, that next summer some business may be done at these works.

JOGGINS MINES.

The demand for coal at these mines seems to have slightly diminished during the last year. This is attributed to competition which is beginning to make itself felt from the Victoria mines, River Hebert, and at St. John, where a considerable quantity of British coal is brought as ballast for vessels, and sold at a reduced price.

The following is a statement of the quantity of coal sold at the Joggins Mines during the years 1858 and 1859, respectively.

Where shipped.	Tons sold in 1858.		Tons sold in 1859.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
St. John, N. B.,	1241½		1153½	
Shepody, N. B.,	27	3	40	
Windsor, N. S.,	69	88½	45	89½
Digby, N. S.,	229½		90	
Portland, Maine,	418½		171	
Hillsboro, N. B.,	822		1005½	
Horton, N. S.,	75	13½		
Boston, Mass.,	52½			
Bath, Maine,	238½		600	
St. Andrew's, N. B.,	25½	28		
Maitland, N. S.,	6	15		
Moncton, N. B.,	99		25	
Minudie, N. S.,	15		15	
Kempt,				19
Dorchester.			30	
Total tons.	3376	227	3307½	212½

These mines continue to be kept in good order by the resident manager, Mr. Boggs. The under-ground workings for 1859, are indicated by the red marks on the plan, numbered 4, herewith submitted.

SPRING HILL.

This coal district is yet unopened.

A table shewing the quantity of coal sold from all the works of the General Mining Association during the years 1858 and 1859 respectively, and the price of coal per ton at the respective collieries.

LOCALITY.	1858.	1859.	Excess of 1859.	PRICE.	
	Large Coal.	Large Coal.		Large.	Small.
Sydney Mines,	93260	103371 $\frac{9}{20}$		12s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
Lingan,	3902	8100 $\frac{3}{4}$		10 6	4 0
Point Anconi,	138 $\frac{3}{4}$	120		10 6	4 0
Albion Mines,	100607 $\frac{1}{2}$	125253 $\frac{1}{2}$		12 6	6 0
Joggins,	3376	3340 $\frac{9}{20}$		12 0	4 0
Total tons,	201285	240186 $\frac{9}{20}$	38901 $\frac{9}{20}$		

It will be gratifying to perceive, from the foregoing table, that the sales of coal from the works of the General Mining Association, for the past year, are in excess of those of 1858, to the extent of 38,901 $\frac{9}{20}$ tons.

MINES OPENED OUTSIDE OF THE AREAS HELD BY THE GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

I am happy to report that the explorations for mineral deposits, which commenced last year with so much spirit and perseverance, have been kept up with unabated energy, both in Cape Breton and Nova Scotia proper, and that to the mines then opened, others have been since added, which hold out the most encouraging prospects to the individuals engaged in working them. For the sake of convenience, I will refer to them in their territorial order, first beginning in Cape Breton, and proceeding westwardly.

No. 1. *Mr. Archbold's Colliery.*—This mine, I am happy to say, is rapidly extending its operations, having during the past season increased its sales to the amount of 2373 tons, being 1904 tons in excess of the quantity of coal sold in 1858. This coal, I understand, is well liked in the market.

2. *Mr. Caddigan's Mine.*—This colliery is also, I am glad to say, doing a promising business. Its sales during the past year have reached the amount of 1353 tons, being nearly double the quantity sold in 1858. This coal is of good quality, and meets with a ready market.

3. *Mr. Marshall Bourinot's Mine.*—This colliery has been opened only a few months ago, and promises to yield an abundant supply of excellent coal. It is situated on the northern shore of the harbor of Cow Bay, near the old French workings. The shaft through which the coal is raised is about forty feet deep, and the thickness of the seam in this locality is fully nine feet seven inches of pure coal. It is probable it may increase in volume in the direction of its dip, which is to the northeast, at an angle of about 1 in 7, or nine degrees. Mr. Bourinot, to whom the mine has been leased

leased by the province, is applying himself sedulously to the task of opening it up, and has already imported a steam engine to be placed on these works. As yet, however, he has shipped no coal, although a considerable quantity is banked, ready for delivery in the spring. This colliery, I have no doubt, will ere long do a pretty large business.

4. *Patrick Collins's Mine.*—This colliery has also come into operation since my last report. It is situate on the southern side of the Little Bras d'Or, near the margin of the river, about four miles northwardly from the Sydney mines. The coal is of good quality, and dips eastwardly, at an angle of about twelve degrees. The depth of the seam is five feet, and the proprietor has sold from this colliery during the past summer, about 450 tons, at 8s. per ton delivered at the works. I have every hope that the business done here, as elsewhere, will be largely increased next year.

PICTOU DISTRICT.

5. *George McKay's Mine.*—This colliery has been but partially operated upon during the past season, owing to difficulties which the manager, Mr. McKay, alleged he had experienced from parties who it seems obtained a lease from the Government of the same coal tract applied for by him. At the end of July, however, he had sold about 286 tons, as will appear by the returns herewith submitted. What amount of business he has since done, I could not ascertain, as he complained much of the treatment he had received, and stated that his business had been broken up.

6. *John Douglass's Mine.*—This colliery has been opened since the date of my last report. It is situated about a mile to the eastward of New Glasgow, and would seem to be a part of the same vein operated upon by George McKay. Its thickness is about four and a half feet. Ninety one tons of coal have been sold from this mine during the year.

7. *John Wilson's and Carmichael McKay's Mines.*—It does not appear that any thing has been done at either of these collieries since my last report. John Wilson, I understand, has left the country, but Mr. Grant to whom the mine has been recently leased by the province, is commencing active operations, and promises to do a good business from these works next summer.

8. *John McKay's Mine.*—This colliery continues to be worked on a small scale. It does not seem probable that any large amount of business can be done at these works without the aid of machinery to pump away the water, which is already beginning to interfere with the workmen. About 120 tons of coal have been sold from this mine during the year.

9. *The Fraser Mines.*—This is one of the collieries that produce the celebrated *Oil Coal*, the discovery of which has given rise to no small amount of excitement and gratification throughout the province. This mine has been opened during the past summer, by J. D. B. Fraser, esquire, of Pictou, for the purpose of obtaining Paraffine oil. It is situated about three quarters of a mile to the southward of the Dalhousie pits, Albion Mines. The quantity of coal which has been shipped from this mine during last summer, is about 1626 tons. The amount of fine clarified oil obtained from this mineral, is said to be from 30 to 35 gallons per ton, and in its crude state, the yield is stated at about sixty gallons per ton. This seam of oil coal comprises two qualities, designated respectively as number one and two. The thickness of number one vein is about two feet, that of number two, about twelve inches. The colliery is worked by two adits proceeding from the cup of the seam, which have been extended about 70 yards from the cup or crop line. There are seven working places in all, driven off at right angles from these adits, from which about 30 tons per day can be obtained.

obtained. The force employed is about thirty-five hands. The dip of the seam is at an angle of eighteen degrees, in a northeasterly direction. I have been informed by Mr. Poole, the resident manager, that the present value of this coal delivered at the place of shipment, is about $8\frac{1}{4}$ dollars per ton. Several neat and substantial buildings for the workmen and others, have been erected at these works; and although as yet, horse power only is employed in raising the coal at the Fraser mines, I have no doubt that ere long, their great value and importance will render it necessary to call in the aid of steam power, in order to supply the great and increasing demand that must eventually arise for this valuable article.

10. *Andrew Patrick's Mine*.—A mine of oil producing coal, similar to that last described, was opened out last summer, at McLellan's Brook, about three miles to the eastward of the Albion Mines, and four from the town of New Glasgow. The quality of this coal is pretty much the same as that at the Fraser Mine. The position of the seam undulates very much, which causes its thickness to vary from two to six or more feet. So much has this been the case, that no uniform section of the vein can yet be obtained. This coal is shipped at New Glasgow, and sent to the oil works of the New York Columbian company, Brooklyn. The quantity of coal shipped from these works during the last summer is about 525 tons. I have every expectation that the business both here and at the Fraser Mines will be largely increased next summer.

11. *Salmon River Mine*.—This is one of the collieries to which I have fully referred in my last year's report. I regret to say, it does not appear to be making much progress. It is, however, chiefly intended to supply home consumption. The amount of coal sold from these works during the year is about 150 tons.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

12. *River Hebert or Victoria Mine*.—This colliery is of considerable importance. It is situated on the western side of the River Hebert, about four miles from the Joggins. The present workings were chiefly commenced in February, 1859, and short as they have been in operation, there has been shipped from them, during the year, no less than 1864 tons of large, and 224 tons of small coal. The mine is connected by a railway, about one hundred yards in extent, with the loading ground or wharf at River Hebert, which is navigable for vessels of considerable draught of water. The vein, however, is only two feet eight inches thick, but it seems this coal is much esteemed in St. John, New Brunswick, where it is chiefly sold. The Victoria coal mine company, being the parties principally interested in these works, have issued a prospectus, in which they state that the portion of the seam which is contained within their limits alone would yield a supply of no less than 1,858,000 tons. Already have eleven buildings, substantially made, been erected at this colliery; and the workmen and others engaged number from 30 to 40 men.

These indications are most encouraging, and I have every hope that a large amount of business will be done at these mines next summer. Mr. Fellows is the resident manager, and the underground department is conducted by Mr. Patrick, a practical miner of large experience.

13. *Mr. Barnes' Mine*.—This mine has been opened by James Barnes. It is situated on the eastern side of River Hebert, at no great distance from the Victoria Mine. The depth of the seam is about two feet two inches. As yet, no great amount of business has been done at these works. Probably next summer they may develop themselves to some extent. Up to the end of the year, the quantity of coal sold from this colliery was only 80 tons.

14. *North Spring Hill Mine*.—The outcrop of these coal seams is situated between five and six miles from the River Napan, which empties itself into Cumberland Basin. Three

Three veins of coal have been discovered in this locality. The lowest seam is about twelve inches thick, overlaid by two feet of sandstone. The second is 4 feet 8 inches thick, separated from the first by two feet of sand stone. The third or upper seam, is 6 feet thick, and is separated from the second vein by 9 feet of shale. The dip is southerly, at an angle of nearly 30 degrees. The operations of the company this year have been confined to proofs of the quantity and quality of the coal and tracing the outcrop, with the view of commencing their labors as near as possible to navigable water; and present indications seem to warrant the hope that available rivers may be opened within two miles of the Napan River. This coal is pronounced to be of superior quality. An analysis of this mineral has been made, with the following results, viz. :

Volatile matter,	37
Coke,	63
	100.
Sulphur in volatile matter,	.316
Coke ash,	3.826
	4.142

It is said that the almost entire absence of sulphur in the volatile matter renders this coal peculiarly adapted for gas purposes. George Hibbert, James Hickman, and others, have been incorporated, by an act of the Legislature passed last session, to facilitate their operations in working these coal seams; and it is believed that ere long they will be opened under circumstances to induce a hope that this spirited enterprise will be crowned with success.

A table shewing the number of mines at present in operation on provincial mineral lands, by whom and when opened, with the quantity of coal sold from each colliery, and the respective prices obtained therefor.

Locality.	By whom opened.	When opened.	Common coal sold in 1858.	Common coal sold in 1859.	Oil coal sold.	Total sold in 1859.	Price per ton.
Bridgeport,	E. P. Archbold,	1858	469	2373		2373	s. d.
Do.	Patrick Caddigan,	1858	596	1353		1353	9 2
Little Bras d'Or,	Patrick Collins,	1859		450		450	8 8
New Glasgow,	George McKay,	1858	143	276		276	8 4
Do.	John McKay,	1858	376	120		120	8 4
Do.	John Douglass,	1859		91		91	8 4
McLellan's Brook,	A. Patrick,	1859			525	525	42 6
Near Albion Mines,	J. D. B. Fraser,	1859			1626	1626	41 3
Pictou,							
Salmon River,	Robt. Smith & others,	1858	100	150		150	10 0
River Hebert,	James Fellows,	1859		1864		1864	12 0
Cumberland,							
River Hebert,	James Barnes,	1859		80		80	10 0
Cumberland,							
River Hebert,	Wm. Patrick,	1858	375				10 0
Near Albion Mines,	John Wilson,	1858	66				8 8
Do.	C. McKay,	1858	100				10 0
	Total tons,		2325	6757	2151	8908	

It will be seen from the foregoing table, that the excess in the sale of coal obtained from our new mines for the present year, is no less than 6583 tons over that of 1858, or nearly four times the quantity raised last year.

Before I close this report, I must again advert to the fact, that an illicit traffic in coal, is to a small extent, still carried on in some of the mining localities. It is desirable for various reasons, that this evasion of the royalty should be stopped by legislative enactment; and I think a simple method might be devised for that purpose:—Such for instance as empowering the collectors of excise or the sheriffs in the several counties, to seize any smuggled coal that might be found within their respective districts. This, or some such similar enactment would, I have no doubt, lead to the speedy suppression of the evil complained of.

LICENSES.

Eight licenses have been granted during the past year for opening mines on provincial lands, as will more particularly appear by the following table.

A list of Mining Licenses granted by the Provincial Government for the year ending 31st December, 1859.

Date of License.	Name of Lessee.	Where mine situated.	Description of Lot licensed.
1859. Jan'y 10,	Marshall Bourinot,	Cape Breton,	Situate at Cow Bay, county of Cape Breton, beginning on the northern shore of Cow Bay, at the western boundary of land granted to a Mr. Millar, thence running north thirty nine degrees west seventy chains; thence south fifty-one degrees west ninety-two chains; thence south thirty-nine degrees, east seventy chains to the head of a cliff, thence by the courses of the cliff to the place of beginning, containing six hundred and forty acres, or one square mile.
Jan'y 13,	James D. B. Fraser,	Pictou,	Situated at the East River, county of Pictou, adjoining lands laid off to the General Mining Association, beginning at a stake on the west margin of the East River of Pictou, on the branch of the said river known as the Little River, and on the southern line of lands leased to the General Mining Association.
August 12,	James D. B. Fraser,	Pictou,	Situated at the East River, county of Pictou, beginning at post No. 1, on the west bank of the Little River, so called, and on the southern boundary of the General Mining Association's reserve, containing an area of one square mile.
October 8,	Thomas E. Jeans,	Cape Breton.	Situate near East Bay, county Cape Breton, beginning at the distace of forty chains from the east side of the road leading from Boisdale chapel to East Bay at the point where the road crosses the stream on a course north thirty-seven degrees east.
October 8,	Thomas E. Jeans,	Cape Breton,	Situate on Long Island, county of Cape Breton, on the south side of the Little Bras d'Or, to the southward of Boulardrie Island, containing six hundred acres, more or less.
October 8,	Ed. Pierson Archbold,	Cape Breton,	Situated at Bridgeport, county of Cape Breton, at the northwest corner bound of land granted to the said Edward Pierson Archbold.
Nov'r. 17,	John Campbell,	Richmond.	marked J. C., standing on the north-west shore of the said cove, containing an area of six hundred and forty acres, or one square mile.
Nov'r. 17,	Andrew Patrick,	Pictou,	Situate at McLellan's Brook, county Pictou, beginning at the north-west angle of lands belonging to Archibald Turnbull, of McLellan's Brook, in the centre of the highway leading from the Albion Mines to McLellan's Brook.

CASUALTIES.

No serious accident occurred at any of the collieries during the year, with the exception of an unfortunate event at the Sydney Mines, which I regret to say, caused the death of two of the miners employed in the pit.

As I consider it the laudible duty of the Legislature, to protect life from all culpable negligence in collieries, I have thought it right to institute a searching investigation into the origin and cause of this accident; and have obtained copies of the proceedings had on the coroner's inquest, which will be found appended hereto. It is gratifying to know, however, that no blame seems to attach to any of the overmen or others connected with the colliery, as will appear from the verdict of the coroner's jury, also hereto subjoined.

In conclusion, then, I may observe, that if our mineral resources, in their present incipient state of development, have produced the favorable results already noticed in this report, I think we may be justified in turning to the future with high hope, and indulging anticipations of commercial prosperity, commensurate to the inexhaustible sources of wealth that lie imbedded in our soil. If even now, circumstanced as we are, without machinery or scientific appliances to aid us in our operations, we have quadrupled our exports in the second year of our enterprise, who will venture to limit the measure of our future success in this untried field of industry? Let us but proceed at this rapid pace of commercial advancement, and in five years our exports will have reached 569,600 tons, or more than double the annual amount sold by the General Mining Association; and which would yield to the province a revenue of over £11,000. And if we extend our progression for ten years, at this prosperous rate of development, our coal trade at the end of that period, would produce a revenue of over eight millions pounds currency!! It may, indeed, be said, that all this is purely speculative and visionary. If so, let me ask, where is the standard by which we can limit these anticipations of colonial aggrandizement and prosperity?

It may be truly said this is the age of improvement. The great tide of emigration is still setting to the west, and it is hard to say, what change the next twenty years may produce, either in the social, physical, or commercial aspects of this vast continent. One thing, however, seems certain, beyond all doubt, that we possess within our own soil, sources of wealth to an untold degree, and if we can but find buyers for our rare mineral deposits, little Nova Scotia is yet destined to arrive at a high state of importance, wealth and prosperity.

Accompanying this report, I beg leave to submit the following plans and statistics, viz.:

1. Working plans, shewing the amount of underground excavations made by the General Mining Association at their respective collieries for the year 1859. Also, a particular statement of all the coal shipped during the year, at their different collieries, specifying the names of the vessels and masters, their respective destinations, with the quantity of coal carried by each vessel. And also, a particular account, under oath, by the respective parties who have opened mines on provincial lands, detailing the quantity of coal sold during the past year from their respective works.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES McKEAGNEY,

Inspector of Mines.

To the honorable the Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Abstract of returns, furnished by the General Mining Association, of coal raised, sold, and exported, at her Majesty's mines in Nova Scotia, in the year ending 31st December, 1859.

	Total quantity raised and sold in tons.			Number of tons sold for home consumption.			Number of tons exported to the United States.			Number of tons exported to the neighbouring colonies.			
	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	
Albion Mines, Pictou,	125253	10	13507	15	9525	10	5029	15	110802	4926	5211		
Sydney,	103371	15	6208	15	38646	15	1897	15	13416	51309	99		
Lingan,	8100	15	1199	10	5547	15	141	10	2239	403	59	10	
Aconi,	120		31	10	12	10	31	10	107	10			
Joggins,	3340	9	253		182	14	149		771	2386	104	15	
Total 1859,	240186	9	21199	15	53915	4	7248	15	127336	8478	5473	5	
Total 1858,	201285	3	23115		51217	13	7115		101516	10	3682		
Increase,	38901	6	1915	5	2697	11	133	15	25729	10	1791	5	
Decrease,													3840

Provincial Secretary's office.
Halifax, March 21, 1860.

 INDIAN RESERVES.

(COPY.)

*Provincial Secretary's office,
Halifax, 22nd August, 1859.*

SIR,—

The Government having decided on appointing you to be Commissioner for Indian Reserves under the act passed in the last session, which appointment will be formally made at the next meeting of the Council, I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to instruct you, as soon as possible to proceed to Cape Breton, with a view to collect all necessary information and facilitate the execution of the duties of that office, and as far as possible settling the particulars and terms of the agreements for sale or leasing of the reserved lands.

In the execution of your duties you will be careful to avoid alienating absolutely more land than circumstances may demand.

His honor Mr. Justice Dodd, and Henry Crawley, esquire, who are known to be well acquainted with the affairs of the Indians in that locality, will, on your application, communicate any information they possess for your guidance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

S. P. Fairbanks, esquire, &c., &c., &c.

 (COPY.)

Halifax, 19th September, 1859.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that I have fulfilled the duties, as far as practicable at present, which were assigned me by your letter of the 22d ult.

Having visited Sydney, and there conferred with Mr. Justice Dodd and Henry Crawley, esquire, who afforded every information necessary to aid me in the progress of my work, I proceeded, in the first instance, by way of Baddeck, to the Indian reserve at Wagamatcook or Middle River, in the western part of the county of Victoria; thence following the course of the river, by rather a rough road, for the distance of three miles, I reached the northern extremity of the lot, where I found a number of settlers with extensive improvements, who had been in possession of their farms since the year 1839.

I opened my negotiations with those settlers, who met me in a friendly spirit. It appeared, from enquiry, that they possessed tickets of location for lots of 200 acres each, granted in the usual form at that period; and they alleged that, ignorant of the true line of division between the crown land and the reserve, which was not then defined by actual survey, they commenced their labors under the impression that they were justified by the authority given them. They appeared to be a very respectable class of settlers, and I have no reason to doubt the truth of their statements. The individuals to whom I allude have each cleared from thirty to forty acres within the reserve; their houses and barns are situate upon it. They occupy up to the main road

road traced upon the plan, and are entitled, if confirmed in their possessions, to have a sufficient quantity of land surveyed to them in the rear, to make up the 200 acres specified in their tickets. I felt no hesitation in coming to an arrangement with this class of settlers, and I stipulated with them that they should pay for the Indian reserve at the rate of five shillings per acre, and for the crown lands the customary price, 1s. 9d. sterling per acre; and I have directed the surveyor to proceed as early as possible and survey their farms, and report the quantity of land belonging to the respective rights.

The names of the settlers referred to are as follows: David McRae, Murdoch McLellan, Donald Nicholson, Roderick McLellan, Quarrie McQuarrie, Duncan McQuarrie.

Another class of settlers are occupying lots altogether within the reserve. They also have made large improvements, and erected houses and barns upon them. I had interviews with most of these persons, and procured such information as I thought would lead to an equitable consideration of their position, and a fair estimate of the prices to be charged them per acre, if it be the determination of the Government to confirm these titles. I must here remark that the eastern side of this reserve is very mountainous, difficult of communication with the main road, and, although the soil is of a very superior quality—a characteristic of most of the high land on the north shore of Cape Breton—the settler must have great difficulties to contend with in his farming operations.

Kenneth McLeod has a farm upon the extreme east. He is an old man—has occupied the lot for twenty-eight years—made large improvements, and has three sons working the property with him, and claiming two hundred acres; he has no ticket, but settled as many others have done, supposing it to be crown land.

Widow McLean occupied another tract. She lost her husband about twenty-eight years ago, and brought up her family upon the property, where they have two dwellings, besides barns, and have cleared from thirty to forty acres. She has two sons, occupying each a house, who are desirous of purchasing two hundred acres.

The widow McKenzie, an aged woman—one of the oldest settlers—purchased the possession of one McRae. She, with several sons, have been occupying the property for eight or nine years—have made large improvements, and are willing to pay for two hundred acres; has four sons.

I did not give any pledge to this class of settlers that they should be dealt with as with the former; but, at the same time, considered that from the length of time they had occupied their lands, the large improvements they had made, and the absence of any suspicion that they had knowingly committed a wrong, their claims entitled them to the favorable consideration of the Government; and I promised them to add my recommendation on their behalf. I was at a loss to determine upon the price. As I before observed, the land is very mountainous—some miles distant from the shore—not favorable for the plough, owing to the abrupt declivity of the surface, and consequently not likely to be sought after by settlers; and in this view of the matter, I enquired if they would be willing to pay at the rate of 5s. per acre for all the improved land, and the current rate for the residue, to which they readily acceded, subject to the confirmation of the Government.

A third class of settlers on this reserve embrace some in the rear of the lot and others on the shore road, which borders upon the lake in the neighborhood of the Indian settlement. Of the former, I may notice the son of the widow McKenzie, also, Kenneth McLellan, and Duncan and Donald McLennan, and a son of Donald Nicholson, Angus Munro and Angus McDonald. These several individuals have been in possession of their lots for a period varying from three to eight years; all have cleared or improved more or less—Kenneth McLennan, Donald McLennan, Angus Munro, and Angus McDonald, have built houses and occupy them, and the others are preparing to do

do so, anxious to settle in the neighborhood where they were brought up, and near their parents' residences. Of the latter, I found Donald McLennan had built a house and cleared about ten acres, upon a lot which he has occupied for the last four or five years—he has a large family. Also, Kenneth Gillis, Neil McDonald, John McDonald, John McLeod, Angus McLeod, Alexander McKenzie, and James Buchanan, all occupying lots under similar circumstances. Most of these men I conversed with, and pointed out the impropriety as well as danger in taking possession of property they knew did not belong to them. I explained to them the difference in their circumstances from the settlers in the rear—their recent entry upon the land, knowing of the complaints of the Indians and the intentions of the Government to resist such encroachments, and informed them that I could come to no terms, but should report the facts to the Government.

It is painful to think of the probability of all these persons with their large families being turned out of their houses and improvements, notwithstanding their conduct may be highly censurable, and yet they have taken possession of the greater part of the reserve which would be most acceptable to the Indians, if they could be induced to cultivate the soil. As before remarked, this latter class of settlers have spread themselves along the road next the shore, in the immediate neighborhood of the Indian burying-ground, and the spot where they are accustomed to erect their wigwams, thus preventing the extension of the settlement in that locality. I have not ventured to name a price for these lands, but should the Government in view of the peculiar circumstances of these settlers, be disposed to perfect their titles, I think, at least double the sum charged for crown lands should be demanded, and perhaps even a larger sum, but this might be referred to parties more competent to fix a valuation than myself.

I had not an opportunity of seeing many of the Indians at this settlement—the males, with two or three exceptions were absent, those I conversed with, complained of the arbitrary conduct of the whites, and their continued encroachments upon their lands. That they were without protection, no motive to cultivate their land, and no security for their houses when they built them. That the reserves were everybody's land, and no good to the Indians.

The next reserve in this part of the Island is situate at Whycomah, in the county of Inverness—a very valuable tract containing 2074 acres. Here is the foundation of a very pretty village, fronting upon the waters of the Basin of that name, and the point at which the trips of the steamer is limited in the navigation of the Bras d'Or. An island, containing about one hundred acres of excellent land, lies at the entrance of the Basin and forms part of the reserve. Along the course of a valley running in a north-westerly direction, is a very valuable intervalle, containing two or three hundred acres, and yielding a large quantity of meadow hay. The main road after passing through the village, takes a north-westerly direction, bounding to some extent upon the intervalle, and lays open a considerable extent of good land on both sides favorable for cultivation.

That portion of the reserve which I have described is comparatively level, but it is surrounded by very elevated land on all sides, which is represented to be of good quality. On the western shore there are a number of Indian families settled. I did not visit them, for most of the males were absent. Two of the natives came to see me, and conversed freely and intelligently upon the subject of my visit, offering their opinions upon the various suggestions I proposed for their improvement. There appears, as far as I can learn, a friendly understanding between the whites and Indians in the immediate neighborhood; but great complaints were made of a party of young men who had a short time previously entered upon their land, selecting lots which they had proposed occupying, and setting up bounds to distinguish them. This purpose had not been carried out, but there was reason to believe that it would be.

In

In dealing with the settlers on this reserve I felt a good deal embarrassed. I found a number in possession of the heart of the village, with dwelling houses, stores and barns, besides large improvements,—the work of years, and accomplished only by heavy expenditure of labor and money. The principal settler was an elderly man of the name of Bishop, a native of King's county; he has been upon the reserve, or living in the neighborhood of it, for seventeen years, and occupies on both sides the street, extending to the water in front, and running in the rear to the extent of 70 acres. He represented the place to have been in an entirely wilderness state when he commenced his improvements. His family have grown up around him; one of his sons is a blacksmith, the other a wheelwright. Besides his own dwelling house and a very large new barn, he has the frame of another building raised, and his sons have each large buildings for their business. He rents a part of the intervale from the Indians, for which he pays them regularly. Mr. Bishop is well reported of for his kindness to the Indians. He has contributed to bring the reserve into value, and is surrounded by rather a numerous family, and he hopes to receive the favorable consideration of the Government. I did not feel competent to fix a price per acre. He wishes to increase the quantity to 100 or 150, and has offered me 10s. per acre. I think some discretion necessary in fixing the quantity to be confirmed to Mr. Bishop; and as to the price, I think a much larger sum might be obtained were it offered to competition; but he has, no doubt, strong claims to consideration.

The widow McLeod has a new house and shop on the north side of the road, and appears to be a very respectable person. Her house is being prepared for the accommodation of travellers. She has but a very small piece of land, and is anxious to enlarge it, being willing to pay liberally for it. Her possession has been about four years.

William A. McKeen has in possession seven acres, which adjoin Mr. Bishop. He purchased the improvements of a man of the name of McDougal. He has no house upon it, and is willing to purchase.

Neil McLennan commenced two years ago upon a piece of the reserve; he has built upon it a comfortable house, and improved several acres; he wishes to increase them to 20.

Donald McLean, a blacksmith, has erected a dwelling on the south side of the road, and from the road to the water his improvements embrace about fifteen acres. He has been eight years on the land, and has a wife and five children. He has also a small barn on the opposite side of the road, and has improved and sowed with grain about four acres. He wished to extend his lot some distance to the rear, so as to embrace a running stream and a wood lot. He also pays the Indians an annual rent for a small piece of the meadow, and in addition has cleared up and mows the hay on seven or eight acres more of the intervale. He is desirous of purchasing as much of the above as the Government is willing to dispose of. This man is deserving of encouragement. He came to the province an orphan, totally destitute; he is industrious and respectable.

John McDougal has under fence about six or seven acres; has a wife and three children—wishes to add to the quantity in order to obtain a supply of firewood.

Kenneth McDougal has nearly a hundred acres under fence of meadows, besides a few acres of upland; he sets up no right to the property, but wishes to have a preference in case it be sold—his residence is not on the reserve.

Malcolm Robertson, an elderly man, who lost his property through misfortune in business of a son, was for many years in possession of twenty or thirty acres of the intervale. The present possessor of his farm, has appropriated to himself this piece of land to the exclusion of Robertson, who alleges that he cultivated and improved it for 32 years, under the impression that it was part of his own estate; he wishes to have a preference should it be sold, and I promised to note his case.

James

James R. Ballantine and Neil Gillis, both claim improvements made by them on the western portion of the reserve, and are anxious to purchase. Their cases are represented in letters addressed to me which I have not replied to; it does not appear that they have either built upon or are living on the lots.

These are two parcels of land, one containing 100 acres, and the other about 50 acres, situate on the Margurite River, the former occupied by Donald McIsaac, and the latter called the Indian Gardens, by John Chisholm. I did not visit these lots as they were considerably out of my way, and all the information required as to their value, was obtained from the deputy surveyor, who promised to see the parties and endeavour to make some arrangement with them. Gillis has petitioned for his lot, which the surveyor values at 5s per acre. I recommend that those lots be sold to the occupants, as there are no Indians in the neighborhood.

In consequence of the almost impassable state of the roads for a carriage, I did not visit the tract of land situate at Malagawacht, and surrounding part of the basin of the River St. Denny's. This reserve contains 1500 acres, and is represented to be very valuable for its meadows, and would command a good price. There are no actual settlers upon it, but the neighboring inhabitants resort to it for the hay, which it produces in large quantities. It was also stated that two Indian families occupy a portion of it. I instructed the surveyor to visit the spot, and send me a particular report of its state and value, in case it should be thought advisable to make sale of the whole or a part of it.

The remaining reserves consist of 1281 acres at Chapel Island, near St. Peter's, and 2800 acres at Escasoni, between St. Peter's and Sydney, on the north side of St. Andrew's channel. I continued my route to St. Peter's, but having learned that neither of these tracts had been intruded upon, I thought it unnecessary to proceed farther in that direction. Some controversies existing between neighbors in the settlement of L'Ardoise, which I was desirous of investigating, led me to visit that locality, and it afforded me an opportunity of conversing with the Rev. Mr. Coutreaux, lately one of the Commissioners of Indian affairs, upon the subject of my mission, and several measures which I thought might be adopted with advantage to the Indians, and have a tendency to encourage their settlement. In general, my suggestions met the approval of that gentleman, and he expressed his readiness to further any plan that the Government might sanction, in pursuance of the late act of the Legislature which appears to have received the approval of all parties in the Island.

I regret that the result of my labors has not been more conclusive, but I trust that ample materials are exhibited to enable the Government to judge of the extent of the interference with the Indian reserve, and to determine how each person should be dealt with. In a very short period the titles might be confirmed, or the occupants dispossessed. A preparatory survey would be required of each lot if the former is decided upon, and the opinion of disinterested persons taken as regards the price, should it be thought necessary.

During the progress of my journey, I had an opportunity of conversing with a good many intelligent persons, and as before remarked, a few of the Indians, and formed some opinions with reference to the disposition of their reserves, and the protection of Indian rights and for promoting their future welfare, which I beg respectfully to offer for the consideration of the Government.

In the Island of Cape Breton alone, twelve thousand acres of the most valuable land have been set apart in the hope of inducing them to cultivate the soil as a means of support. Many persons have arrived at the conclusion that it is contrary to their natural disposition and long indulged itinerancy, to expect that they will attach themselves to any one spot, and follow the example of the whites in agricultural pursuits. Again, it is said, they are fast wasting away, and that no human means can arrest what appears to be an inevitable law of their race. I think both these opinions have
been

been formed without considering whether the same opportunities have been afforded them of improving their condition and perpetuating their numbers, which have been enjoyed by their more favored neighbors. It is certain that their means of support have diminished—their hunting grounds no longer supply them with food—they have no motive to stimulate them as formerly to seek health, as well as subsistence, in following the chase through the winter months, and hence they often suffer from hunger, their strength becomes unequal to the severity of the season, and from cold and exposure in their wigwams, contract diseases to which they soon fall victims. In this way may be accounted the great mortality which so rapidly diminishes their number. Is it the fault or misfortune of the Indian that this truth is realized? Is it an inherent aversion to the comforts of a civilized life that they persevere in habits so destructive of health and life? I cannot think so—there are too many instances, even on the Island, where individuals have struggled with success against all the discouragements which beset their path, and have houses and cattle, and raise abundance for their families, and are not behind the whites in the comforts they derive from the fruits of their labor. The cause is rather to be traced, I think, to withholding from them the powerful motives for exertion which are prompted by the possession of property, by a feeling of security that they can enjoy the fruits of their earnings, and by the knowledge of the fact, that their children are to profit by improvements they contribute to make.

I enquired of an intelligent Indian why he did not build a house and plant potatoes. He replied that he had no land. I remarked that he was at liberty to occupy a part of the reserve. He answered that it was everybody's land; if an Indian built a house, a Scotchman would take his axe and cut it down; if he planted potatoes, others would come and eat them, and Indian had no land he could call his own. I asked him if a lot of 30 to 50 acres was surveyed, and possession given to each family, with a written document to shew their exclusive right, whether he thought the Indians would then settle and cultivate the land. He said it was very good; he thought it would satisfy the Indians. I would strongly recommend, therefore, that the experiment be made. The numbers of families are herewith given, and the whole allotment would embrace but a small portion of the reserves; and where the intervale is found, a few acres should be added to the upland, affording sufficient hay for a cow without much labor.

A further suggestion I would take the liberty of offering. I think, in some instances, a small house might be erected out of the proceeds of the Indian land for any family disposed to settle. I think that this might be done at the cost of ten pounds for each dwelling. I will not at present enter upon any details, but only add that, from enquiry made on the island, a comfortable shelter against the severity of the winter might be provided at the low cost I have named, and it would tend still more to promote a permanent settlement.

Having set apart for each Indian family the number of lots required, and secured to them their present places of usual resort, I think it would be advisable to subdivide the remaining lands into lots, and, as they are required for actual settlement, to sell them at a proper valuation, reserving the proceeds, as required by law, for the sole benefit of the Indians.

I think I express a general feeling, entertained in the island, that it is time these lands should be made available for settlement,—that the reserving such large tracts unimproved is injurious, and retards the progress of the country. If it be the policy of the Legislature to escheat those tracts which are held by individuals without performing the conditions of the grant, it follows that the same policy ought to apply to lands which are not only left without improvement, but fail to accomplish that object for which they were reserved—the expectation of improving the condition and comfort of the Indians. I must not be understood as recommending an immediate but gradual sale. If disposed of with judgment, they will produce a large amount.

An accurate survey of all the reserves has been made at different times, and there is no difficulty in determining the respective occupations. Having the names of the parties in possession, a survey of the quantity to be confirmed to each can easily be made, and other arrangements completed without much labor.

I have respectfully to ask the further directions of the Government as to the individuals who shall be confirmed in their possession, and as to the price per acre that they shall be charged, and with reference to those who will be required to surrender their possessions, that I may be authorized to take those steps which the law requires, after giving due notice to the parties.

The subjoined statistics of the Indian population within the island of Cape Breton are taken from a recent return. It does not agree with the information given me at Middle River and Whycomah, their numbers being overrated; but it is possible that some families who are represented to belong to these settlements might with equal propriety be numbered with those in Nova Scotia proper. The constant change of residence must make it difficult to determine their numbers with accuracy.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,

Commr. Crown Lands.

To the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Abstract of Indian Reserves, Cape Breton.

	Acres.
Wagamatcook, or Middle River, Victoria,	4504
Escasoni, C. B.,	2800
Whycomah, Inverness,	2074
Malagawascht, “	1500
Chapel Islands,	1281
Margucrite, Inverness,	150
	12309

Total number Micmac Indians, Cape Breton, 29th July, 1859.

SETTLEMENT.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Escasoni,.....	40	35	34	31	140
Middle River,.....	26	33	27	27	113
Whycomah,.....	19	16	19	13	67
Malagawascht,....	11	14	11	6	42
Marguerite,.....	3	4	10	10	27
Chapel Islands,....	47	48	44	48	187
Total,.....	146	150	145	135	576

Total, five hundred and seventy-six souls.

 NAVAL RESERVES.

(COPY.)

*Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 19th May, 1859.*

SIR,—

I have received the Lieutenant Governor's command to transmit to you the enclosed copies of a despatch, No. 8, dated 11th March last, and its enclosure, addressed to his Excellency by the right honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the right of the crown to certain lands in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, reserved in 1785 for naval purposes.

I am further directed to state, that his Excellency, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to nominate you, on the part of this province, to aid and accompany Colonel Nelson and Mr. Chevallier in the execution of the proposed survey, of the result of which you are requested to forward a report for the information of the provincial Government.

A copy of this note will be forwarded to Colonel Nelson and Mr. Chevallier, and you will, as soon as may be convenient, place yourself in communication with those gentlemen.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. KEATING,
Deputy Secretary.

Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq.,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c.

No. 8.

Downing Street, 11th March, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I have to acquaint you that I have been in correspondence with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, respecting the right of the crown to certain lands in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, reserved in 1785 for naval purposes.

This question has been raised by Mr. Chevallier, the Naval Storekeeper at Halifax, and the Lords of the Admiralty have, in conjunction with the Secretary of State for War, appointed Commissioners, Mr. Chevallier on the part of the admiralty, and Col. Nelson, the commanding Engineer at Halifax, on the part of the war department, to investigate the subject.

I annex a copy of the instructions which have been issued to these gentlemen to guide them in the prosecution of this enquiry; and I have to request that you will bring the matter before your Council, with the view to the appointment of a third Commissioner, to represent the province under your Lordship's government, in the investigation.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

E. B. LYTTON.

Lieut.-Governor the right hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c.

(COPY.)

ADMIRALTY INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. CHEVALLIER, EMPLOYED ON THE SURVEY OF CROWN RESERVES
IN NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1859.*Admiralty, March 7th, 1859.*

SIR,—

Herewith you will receive the accompanying papers, (copies of all these papers and plans have already been sent to the Colonial Office, and are also with the store-keeper at Halifax,) containing copies of a report from the Naval Store-keeper at Halifax, together with other documents and various plans referred to therein, which have been transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by Vice Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, commander-in-chief of the naval forces in North America and the West Indies, and which relate to certain lands stated to have been reserved by the crown in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for naval purposes, as far back as the year 1785.

In consequence of the representations contained in these reports, my Lords have determined, in concert with her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with the Secretary of State for War, that full enquiry should be made respecting the present condition of the lands in question; and having selected you for the execution of this service, they have to request that you will proceed, without loss of time, to place yourself in communication with the Governors of those colonies upon the subject, with a view to your making a complete inspection and survey of these lands, in order that you may be enabled to report fully, for the information of her Majesty's Government, on the nature and extent of the different lands, their position and value, and the condition and titles of their occupants, so that it may be finally determined whether any of them should be retained by the admiralty for naval purposes, or should be transferred to the war department, or should be otherwise entirely made over to be dealt with by the provincial government; or, lastly, be retained by the present occupants.

In the fulfilment of this object, you will observe that some portions only of these lands appear to have been appropriated. And you will bear in mind that it will not be the object of the imperial government to retain or to recover possession of any of the lands, except such as may be unappropriated, or those which may clearly belong to the admiralty, and may be usefully retained for naval or military purposes; but my Lords desire to reserve to themselves the right, on payment of fair remuneration, to enter on and to use any of the lands belonging to the naval department which have not been the subject of a grant of the colonial legislature, if it should appear important that these lands should be requisite for public purposes.

It will, therefore, be desirable that every possible information should be obtained as to the nature and value of the lands, the present condition of the occupants of those portions which may have been already appropriated, and the circumstances under which they may claim to be the lawful owners.

You will be accompanied on your survey by Colonel Nelson on the part of the war department, and by _____ on the part of the colonial governments; and instructions will be given to the Naval Store-keeper at Halifax to furnish you, as occasion may require, with the necessary funds, and with all the information in his power; but you will be careful to avoid every expense which may not be absolutely necessary to enable you to report fully on the subject, as above directed.

You will make also, through the Naval Commander-in-Chief, or in his absence through the Naval Store-keeper, a joint or separate report of your proceedings, and of the results at which you may arrive as to the disposal of the lands in the most advantageous manner for the interest of the public service, and for the advantage of the colonies.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

H. CORRY.

No.

No. 18.

Downing Street, 12th May, 1859.

MY LORD,—

With reference to my despatch of the 11th of March, respecting the survey of crown reserves in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I transmit for your information the copy of a letter I have received from the Admiralty, containing a suggestion by Mr. Chevallier, that a notice should be embodied in the reports of these surveys of the localities most eligible and desirable for naval purposes. I also enclose a copy of the answer I have returned to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CARNARVON.

(In the absence of Sir E. B. Lytton.)

Lieut. Governor the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

MR. ROMAINE TO MR. MERIVALE.

Admiralty, 5th May, 1859.

SIR,—

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, a copy of a letter from Mr. Chevallier, requesting further instructions respecting the survey of naval reserves in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to acquaint you that if there be no objection entertained by Secretary Sir E. B. Lytton, my Lords propose to approve of the suggestion, to embody in the report on this subject a notice of the localities which appear to be most eligible and desirable for naval purposes, and which the provincial Government may be asked to give up for the use of the navy.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

W. G. ROMAINE.

(COPY.)

MR. CHEVALLIER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

Halifax Yard, 21st April, 1859.

SIR,—

I have the honor to state that, immediately on the receipt of your letter of 7th of March, conveying their Lordship's instructions to me to proceed with the survey of the crown reserves of land for naval purposes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I communicated with his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieut.-Governor of this province, who informed me that he would refer to his Council the appointment of a person to represent the province in the enquiry.

Mr. Fairbanks, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has this day been appointed. Col. Nelson, R. E., has informed me that it being impossible for him personally to attend this survey, he has nominated Lieut. Home, R. E., as his representative in this matter ;

matter; and this nomination has been approved (pending further orders) by the Major General commanding.

Lieut. Home is now engaged with me in preparing, by reference to the grants, plans, &c., in the crown land office here, for the inspection of the localities, which will be commenced as early as the state of the roads of the country will permit.

With reference to the third "suggestion" at the close of the report on this subject, dated 20th July, 1858, and referred to in my instructions, I have the honor to state, that the provincial authorities appear willing to admit that some compensation is due to the Lords of the Admiralty for the large tracts of land reserved for naval purposes, which have already been sold and granted for the benefit of the province, as well as for those which their Lordship's may finally decide on relinquishing, after consideration of the report now in preparation.

I have, therefore, the honor to request their Lordship's authority to embody in that report a notice of the localities which appear to be most eligible and desirable for naval purposes, and which the provincial government may be asked to give up for the use of the navy.

I beg to add that Colonel Nelson and I have prepared a list of such places, as far as the imperfect information we have at present will permit; and that Colonel Nelson entirely agrees with me, that it will be of great advantage to the service to claim a compensation of this nature from the provincial government.

I have the honor, also, to report that the navigation of the river of St. John being now open, I have given up the charge of the dock-yard, and am about to repair, without delay, to Fredericton, to communicate with his Excellency the Governor of New Brunswick.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDGECUMBE CHEVALLIER.

(COPY.)

MR. ELLIOT TO THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

Downing Street, May, 1859.

SIR,—

In answer to your letter of the 5th inst., I am directed by Secretary Sir E. B. Lytton, to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that he sees no objection to the proposal which is made by Mr. Chevallier, and approved by their Lordship's, to embody in the report of the survey of naval reserves in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, a notice of the localities which appear to be most eligible and desirable for naval purposes.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

T. F. ELLIOT.

No. 53.—Miscellaneous.

Government House, Halifax, N. S.,

11th June, 1859.

SIR,—

Referring to your despatch, No. 8, of the 11th of March, and No. 18, of the 12th May last, respecting the survey of naval reserves in this province, I have the honor to inform you that I brought the subject under the consideration of my Govern-
ment

ment, and have, by their advice, appointed Mr. Fairbanks, the head of the crown lands department, to act as Commissioner on the part of this province.

I also enclose the copy of a letter from that gentleman to my government, together with a copy of the instructions which, by their advice, I have given for his guidance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

The right hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., &c.

(COPY.)

Halifax, 28th May, 1859.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., communicating to me that his Excellency had been pleased to nominate me, on the part of the province, as a Commissioner to aid and accompany Colonel Nelson and Mr. Chevallier in the execution of a proposed survey of certain lands within this province, stated to have been reserved in 1785 for naval purposes.

Before entering upon the duties of this office, I beg leave to submit for the consideration of the Government, some views which have suggested themselves to my mind, touching the interests of the province, upon which I should like to have some special instructions.

It appears to me that the policy which dictated the propriety of these reserves, has been long since abandoned, no masts or spars having for the last half century, that I am aware of, been shipped by the Government from off these lands, and no authority been exercised over them beyond that of other crown lands. Grants have been made to individuals in numerous instances, and they have been dealt with as a portion of the territorial rights, which, at a late period, have been surrendered for a consideration provided by the Legislature at the instance of the British Government.

I presume it is not the intention of the Government, by taking part in any survey, or by any other act of the Commissioners, to waive any right which the province may possess under the surrender alluded to, nor forgo any advantage which the lapse of time may have given to the colony in dealing with these lands, and I therefore ask the instructions of the Government, that I may be guided in my proceedings with caution as regards the interests of the province, and with candor towards the gentlemen who are associated with me.

I should also like to be informed from what source the expenses that may be incurred by the Commissioner named on behalf of the province, is to be paid. I make this enquiry, because I understand that the advances authorized by the Naval Storekeeper apply only to the Commissioners named on behalf of the British Government,—a fact which I consider it my duty to bring to the notice of the Executive.

I may observe, as regards the military reserves, the title was not thought complete until grants of a recent date were passed by the provincial government to the war department, and in 1843 the Legislature passed an act vesting in the principal officers of the ordnance department, all lands, &c., which had been set apart from the crown reserves and estates for the purpose of military defence; and if it be the object of the naval department to secure only such lands on the sea coast as may be necessary for the like purpose, they might be dealt with in the same manner. But the reserves claimed are to a very large extent, nearly thirty thousand acres in Cape Breton alone. The consequences which would follow from yielding to such a claim in its full extent, would be very embarrassing; besides withdrawing from the control of the province

some

some of the most valuable lands for settlement, it would disturb the minds of numerous settlers who are in the occupation of portions of them, some under grants, and others by virtue of valuable improvements made under the expectation of purchasing from the local Government.

I trust it will not be considered improper in thus noticing some particulars which I think warrant, on my part, the exercise of extreme caution in acting under the commission entrusted me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) SAML. P. FAIRBANKS.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.

(COPY.)

*Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, June 9, 1859.*

SIR,—

Having reference to your selection to act with officers appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in making enquiries respecting the right of the crown to lands in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, supposed to have been reserved in 1785 for naval purposes, and to your letter to me of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to communicate to you the instructions which his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of his Council, thinks it proper to give you for your information and guidance.

You will understand that by your appointment to or your acting on the commission, it is not intended to recognize any claim on the part of the admiralty, or of the war department, or to waive any claim or alienate any right on the part of the province, to any lands whatever; your duty is simply to make yourself acquainted with the facts, and to report them to his Excellency for the future consideration and judgment of his Excellency and Council. It will be proper that you should learn whatever can be ascertained without involving much labor or time, concerning the legal title to the lands to which claims may be advanced, and their reservation, the history of their occupation during the long period that has since elapsed, their present condition, and the parties claiming possession or title over any portion, with the nature of their claims. It is presumed that should the investigation result in the belief, on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty or the War Department, that a title exists in the crown in favor of either of these branches of the public service, the notice of the title, and the extent of the claims, will be fully communicated to the provincial Government.

His Excellency and the Council in such event, and having assistance of the information you may communicate, will then be in a situation to consider the subject, to form a judgment on the claims advanced, their modification by the facts of each particular case, or their entire extinguishment by the transfer of the revenues of the crown to the province.

From these remarks, you will perceive that Mr. Chevallier in his letter of 21st April last to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in expressing a belief that the provincial authorities were now willing to come into arrangements, quite misapprehended the position which the provincial Government at present occupy, and the views with which they have concurred in joining in the enquiry.

On the subject of the expense, to which you have called his Excellency's notice, I am commanded to inform you that it is the understanding of his Excellency and Council,

Council, that your expenses are to be entirely borne out of the funds from which the charges of the other Commissioners, and the expenses of the commission generally are to be defrayed, as intimated in the admiralty instructions dated 7th March last. Should there be any misapprehension on this head, you are instructed by his Excellency to withdraw from acting further, as the provincial Government do not perceive any object in the investigation to justify incurring expense. You will consider yourself as limited to enquiries concerning the lands within Nova Scotia.

It is his Excellency's command that you should furnish Colonel Nelson and Mr. Chevallier each with a copy of this letter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

CHARLES TUPPER.

Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq.,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

*Crown Land Office,
Halifax, 1st December, 1859.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that I have, in conjunction with the Commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to make a survey and inspection of certain reserves for naval purposes within this province, performed that duty and beg leave to submit the following, as well as the annexed report of my colleagues, as the result of our labors.

The duties of my department would not permit my accompanying these gentlemen on the surveys and personal examination of the reserves, but I have visited the island of Cape Breton, and the neighborhood where the lands are situate, and my enquiries confirm the statements made in the annexed report, of the present condition of all the inland reserves of that island. From the information afforded by my deputies, and other respectable inhabitants, and also from my own observation, there is no doubt that a very large portion of the land described as naval reserves has been granted and settled upon, and that they are entirely destitute of that description of wood which would render them valuable for the supply of masts and spars for her Majesty's navy.

I have extended my enquiries, likewise, to those reserves which are contained within Nova Scotia proper, and the opinion expressed by my colleagues is sustained by the reports I have received from my deputies and others, that they have none of the resources for which they appear to have been originally reserved; that to a large extent they are now occupied by settlers under grants from the crown, with valuable improvements.

These remarks are confined to the inland reserves, and as regards wood and timber, may be extended to the several reserves on the sea shore; but my associates entertain the opinion that the latter are important to the public service, as affording points suitable for military defence, and for watering places—an opinion which merits every consideration, and will no doubt meet with proper respect from the colonial Government, if confirmed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. It will not be expected of me to pronounce any judgment upon a matter which more properly belongs to those having military experience.

I have found it somewhat difficult to trace out the origin of these reserves, and particularly to account for the manner in which they have been dealt with. I cannot learn that any masts or spars were ever taken from these lands for the use of her Majesty's

Majesty's navy. Those articles were no doubt shipped from the province of New Brunswick, where the growth of wood was of a more suitable description, and more abundant in quantity. The forests of Nova Scotia never produced them in sufficient abundance to make them an article of export to any extent. This fact may account, in some degree, for the entire disregard of any such reserves in dealing with the crown lands of the province.

I have examined the whole subject with considerable labor within my own office, the place of deposit for the plans and documents relating to the crown land department. References are to be found only in a few cases. Some few lots are characterized on the plans as government reserves, engineers' reserves, and military reserves; and in some few grants, the lots are described as naval reserves; and likewise two or three lots on the plans bear the same description. With these exceptions, I can find no other evidence in the office. All the localities where the large inland reserves are described exhibit the names of the grantees, with the number and extent of their lots,—so that it would appear that for very many years past, all those parts of the province now alleged to be inland naval reserves, have been dealt with as if no such reserves had ever been made.

In the arrangement by the record commission of the older public documents of the province, a schedule of these reserves was found amongst other papers emanating from the Provincial Secretary's office. This document corresponds with a similar one deposited in the public office at the naval yard; and these, in connection with other evidence, established beyond a doubt that such reserves were formerly made at a very early period, although I think that I am warranted in the conclusion that, having been set apart for a special object, which was unattainable, they were very soon abandoned.

In coming to such a conclusion, I think I am sustained not only by the foregoing circumstances—especially the absolute abandonment for so many years of all control over these reserves by any one of the naval or military departments—but also by the spirit of the despatch hereafter referred to, which contemplated the arrival of British subjects from other colonies, and holding out encouragement to them as settlers.

It is a remarkable fact, that in none of the ancient minutes of Council, or in any other documents emanating from the local Government, can I discern a recognition of these reserves as they were from time to time made; nor can I find the date when they were respectively made, or when and by whom they were surveyed. I have had access to the public letters of Sir John Wentworth, formerly Lieutenant Governor of New Hampshire, and subsequently of Nova Scotia, recently transferred to the archives of the province; and I have derived from it considerable information relating to his office of Surveyor General of Woods and Forests throughout all British America,—under which title it appears he exercised the right of setting apart such lands as he deemed advisable for the use of the naval service; and no doubt the reserves in question were ordered to be made by him. His distant residence from the province may account for the injudicious selection which was made. Sir John Wentworth was appointed to the Government of New Hampshire in 1767, and, at the same time, to the office of Surveyor General of all and singular his Majesty's woods within all and every his Majesty's colonies and plantations on the continent of America. The powers vested in him are expressed in a letter written about that date, viz.: for setting apart such tracts of land, amounting to at least two hundred thousand acres, contiguous to the sea coast and navigable rivers, as shall be found most proper for producing masts and other timber for the use of the navy.

At a subsequent period I find an entry in the minutes of Council as follows:

Halifax,

“Halifax, 23d September, 1783.

“This day his Majesty’s commission, bearing date at St. James, 29th July, 1783, was presented at the office, appointing, during pleasure, Sir John Wentworth to be Surveyor General of Woods in Nova Scotia and all other his Majesty’s dominions in America, to act by himself or his sufficient deputy or deputies; and was sworn into office.”

It is evident, from the date affixed to this schedule of reserves (June 9th, 1785), that they had all been made previous to that date. Some circumstances lead to the belief that they were made at a much earlier period, the earliest appointment of Sir John Wentworth dating as far back as 1767.

The despatch before referred to is from Lord Dartmouth to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, dated 1st July, 1775. References are made to existing differences with the American colonies, and contains the following extracts :

“His Majesty considers that the province of Nova Scotia may become a happy asylum to many unfortunate families, and may also, under proper encouragement, afford those supplies to the West India market which they can no longer receive from other colonies.

“It is therefore the King’s pleasure that the execution of the plan for the disposal of lands by sale, directed in his Majesty’s instructions to you, of the 3rd February, 1774, be for the present suspended; and that you do make gratuitous grants to all persons who may be driven to such shelter in Nova Scotia from the tyranny and oppression that prevails in those colonies where rebellion has set up its standard, to be exempt from quit rents for ten years, and to be made in such quantities and situations as shall correspond with the condition of the person applying for the same.

“It is also his Majesty’s pleasure that *all other restrictions and reservations* with regard to wood lands and other lands, directed in any former letters you have received from me, *be suspended*; and that you do grant licenses and give other encouragement to persons who make proposals for cutting wood on his Majesty’s lands, and converting the same into lumber for the West Indies.”

It would appear, therefore, from the foregoing extracts, that, so far as regards Nova Scotia, something like an abandonment of the reserves were at that time made; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that either at this or some subsequent period, the policy which originally suggested the reservations having entirely failed in its object, the desire to promote and encourage the settlement of the colony induced the representatives of the crown, under the sanction of imperial authority, to pass the numerous grants which have since issued, and now nearly cover all those districts formally selected as reserves.

I have before noticed the difference between the quality of the timber in the province of New Brunswick from that of Nova Scotia. This difference was probably not known to the Surveyor of Woods and Forests at so early a period, residing, as he did, at such a distance from the province, for his reservations proved unprofitable, and his sources of information very imperfect. I perceive the same want of information led Lord Dartmouth, in a despatch dated 1774, to direct the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to reserve all the lands above the settlements upon the Saint John River, and the whole island of Cape Breton, for the supply of masts and spars to her Majesty’s navy.

Such is the history as well as the aspect which these naval reserves present. Whilst it must be admitted that such lands were originally set apart for a special object, it is equally undeniable that that object has failed; there are not, and I believe I might add, there never were, in any quantity, masts or spars suitable for naval purposes to be found upon them. The people of Nova Scotia would, I feel assured, be quite

unprepared for a claim which would disturb the titles of a very large number of valuable settlers, who have accepted grants and made extensive improvements, upon the faith of the Government, and without the slightest knowledge that there were any previous claims upon the land.

In recommending to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the propriety of abandoning all assertion of right to the inland reserves, which are only valuable for agricultural purposes, I think my colleagues have judiciously consulted the public interest, and I trust any question of this nature will thus be set at rest.

Should the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty concur in the recommendation of my colleagues, that these parcels of land which they have enumerated as desirable for military defence, should be retained by the British Government, I cannot doubt that, as in the case of other departments, such a title, either by grant or act of the Legislature, as may be preferred, would be conferred by the local Government.

In conclusion, I beg leave to refer his Excellency to the accompanying documents, which, in connection with this report, will put him in possession of the views entertained by the Commissioners on this subject. I do not know that it is necessary for me to add, that I concur in the recommendation of my colleagues, that those lots which they report as necessary for naval purposes, should be surrendered to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, if the report be confirmed, and that I am not aware of any private right which would interfere with a grant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,

Commissioner Crown Lands.

To the honorable the Provincial Secretary.

(COPY.)

MESSRS. CHEVALLIER AND LOCCOK'S REPORT.

Having completed the survey and inspection of the reserves of land for naval purposes in Nova Scotia, we have the honor to lay before their Lordships the information we have been enabled to collect with regard to the present condition and state of these lands, and the opinion we have formed, after careful investigation and mature deliberation, as to the course of action with regard to them, which would be most advantageous for the public service and beneficial to the colony to pursue.

The reserves may be better considered in two classes; and with regard to each class, a distinct mode of action will be recommended.

1st. Inland reserves, originally intended to supply her Majesty's navy with timber and spars.

2nd. The coast reserves, suitable for naval depots, watering places, &c.

And 3dly, may be noticed such localities as it may be advantageous to the service to ask the provincial Government to give up to the Admiralty, or to set aside for the use of the navy.

We beg to refer to the appended schedule of the reserves for the particular description of each tract.

CLASS 1—consists of:

	Acres.
At Chedabucto or Manchester,	13,744
Shubenacadie,	2,000
Digby or Sissiboo,	9,736
Dartmouth,	12,800
Shelburne,	
<i>Cape Breton Island—</i>	
No. 1. South of St. Patrick's channel,	5,200
2. North of St. Patrick's channel,	5,800
3. North of Baddeck River,	2,000
7. North side of Spanish River,	3,360
8. North side of Spanish River,	5,411
9. N. W. of Great Bras d'Or,	4,640
10. On Mira River,	11,007
11. On the Forks, Inhabitants River,	1,600
	99,658

CLASS 2—includes :

At Shelburne—

- No. 4. Navy Islands.
5. Commissary's Island.
6. Water lot opposite Commissary's Island.
7. Water opposite Water street.
8. Island near Courtenay's mill.

Cape Breton Island—

- No. 4. On Banks, Wentworth Creek.
5. On west side Louisburg Harbor.
6. On west side Louisburg Harbor.
12. Jerseyman's Island, in Arichat Harbor, and South Bar, Sydney.

CLASS 3 :

- Whitehaven.
St. Ann's Harbor.

We beg to give, in condensed form, the particular facts respecting each reserve, which we have been enabled to collect during the personal inspection of each tract in which we have been engaged during the summer.

CLASS 1.

Chedabucto.—This reserve of 13,744 acres, situate north of the small town of Manchester, opposite to Guysboro', and at the head of Chedabucto Bay, is entirely granted and occupied, though not entirely cleared; no part of it could be re-claimed. We do not think it could be, in any case, of any use or value to the navy, either for timber or any other purpose.

Shubenacadie.—The reserve at Shubenacadie is a triangular lot of ground at the junction of the river and Grand Lake; is only partly granted, but the grant comprises all the water front on the river and lake. From the ungranted portion all timber of value has long since been removed, and it is covered only by a small growth of small spruce fir and hemlock of very little value. The Nova Scotia railway runs through this reserve. A canal has been cut and nearly completed, joining Halifax with the Bay of Fundy,—the Grand Lake and the River Shubenacadie forming part of

of the route. Should this canal be completed, it might be of use, in some contingencies, for the conveyance of stores to the head of the Bay of Fundy; but, even in that case, we do not see that any depot would be needed in this portion, or that the land (even were the water front recoverable, which it is not) would be of any value to the Admiralty.

The reserve on the River Sissiboo, not very clearly described in the schedule, occasioned much trouble in identifying it. The loss of the plans mentioned in the schedule as accompanying it, in this and some other cases, caused us much delay. There is no doubt, however, that the above plan shows this situation correctly, though the number of acres is less than mentioned in the schedule. The surveys made by Sir John Wentworth's deputies have, in many instances, been found by us to be very incorrect in minor details. This reservation, it will be seen by the plans, is granted, with the exception of a few lots which could be of no value. The timber of large size is all cut off, and numerous saw mills are at work all down the river. Some excellent farms have been made by the settlers within the limits of the reserve. A part of the country some miles further inland than this reserve, still unexplored by white men, to which we penetrated in endeavoring to fix the locality of this reserve, bears some very fine timber, which would be of very great value but for the absence of any means for its removal.

Dartmouth.—The large reserve at Dartmouth, north of Lake Major, on which a large portion still remains ungranted, is comprised in a great part of very rocky hills, with swampy ground between each ridge. There is an abundant growth of small spruce and fir, and all the burnt stumps are of a small size. It is difficult to believe that this reserve ever supported timber of sufficient size to render it of any value to the navy. Some negroes, from the neighboring black settlement of Preston, have squatted upon the better ungranted portions, and are in a squalid and miserable condition. The major portion is barren and deserted, and will never be of any value for any purpose.

Shelburne.—This reserve of 4500 acres, east of the Roseway River, is not encroached on by any grant. The whole district of Shelburne is well timbered, and this reserve we found to contain black spruce, white pine, hemlock, and about three per cent of grey oak. The trees are not of large size—too small to be generally useful for naval purposes, very few being more than 10 to 12 inches diameter; indeed, every tree of large size near the banks of the river is very soon discovered, cut down, and carried to the saw-mills in the neighbourhood, which are constantly at work.

The reserve of 2100 acres, west of the Jordan, is also ungranted. We found it covered chiefly with very small fir, spruce, and hemlock, with a few beeches, but no oak. It has very many barrens on it, and the very best of the land is, we believe, very inferior to that on the banks of the Roseway.

Long Island reserve has on it only one grant—that to Adam Bowers; the other lots being applied for, surveyed, and occupied, but not granted. The island is formed by the river dividing into two channels. It has on it a large quantity of small timber, chiefly spruce, fir and hemlock, with a small number of oaks, also of small size. At the lower end of the island is a large saw-mill, owned by Mr. Bowers, who gets his supply of timber from the neighborhood. The soil of the island, and of much of the land to the north of it, is much less encumbered with boulders and drift than that around Shelburne and adjacent to the sea coast.

Cape Breton Island.—No. 1. The peninsula between St. Patrick's channel and Watchabatchit, in the Bras d'Or Lake, has been entirely granted, settled on, and cleared. It is all laid out into farms, and nearly all under cultivation.

No. 2. This reserve, north of St. Patrick's channel, is also entirely granted, settled on, and cleared. It is all laid out—part of the town of Baddeck, which is a thriving and improving little place, stands on this reserve.

No. 3. The defective description of this reserve in the schedule, some lines containing the bearings of its boundaries being evidently omitted, leaves nothing but the plan (or copy discovered accidentally in the Royal Engineer's office at Halifax, from what original is not known,) to describe its position. A portion of it is still ungranted, but on it there is no timber whatever remaining.

No. 7. This reserve, between the Little Bras d'Or and the North West Arm of Sydney harbor, is nearly all granted; the remaining portions are in the occupation of persons who have applied for grants, but have not yet received them. It is in some parts still uncleared, but on those parts nothing beyond mere brush-wood and small poles are to be found.

No. 8. This reserve is entirely granted, cleared, and under cultivation, being one of the earliest settled spots beyond the immediate vicinity of the town of Sydney.

No. 9. This reserve is only partially granted, but on the ungranted portions there are many settlers and many clearings. There is now no timber remaining on it which is of sufficient value to pay the cost of removal.

No. 10. This large reserve is only partially granted, the grants, however, comprise all the river and sea front—it has on it some small timber, but the greater portion of the ungranted part is occupied by marshes and swamps.

No. 11. On this reserve a large part both of the granted and ungranted land is still covered with very fine timber—fir, white pine, hemlock, and hard wood such as beech, birch, maple. The timber, which would be of great value elsewhere, is, however, rendered useless by the want of any means for transporting it. The River of Inhabitants for many miles below this, is a mere rivulet, and land carriage to the sea would cost more than the value of the timber.

It will thus be seen that these lands have ceased to be of any value to the navy—no timber remaining on them which would repay the cost of cutting and transport to any of her Majesty's establishments—and if such timber did exist on the lands, we doubt the possibility of preserving it under the present circumstances of the country, as we find that private property throughout the province constantly suffers from the depredations of lumberers.

These reserves in class 1 could never have been of any use to the Lords of the Admiralty but for the timber.

We therefore beg to recommend that the reserves enumerated in class one, be given up to be dealt with by the provincial government.

CLASS 2.

The reserves in this class being on the sea coast, and most of them available for depot, watering places, &c., and being in situations where H. M. ships' would be likely to be stationed and when such conveniencies would be wanted, require a more detailed and careful report.

Shelburne.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7. These reserves were the subject of correspondence between Sir J. G. LeMarchant, late Governor and Major-general commanding the forces, and Mr. Chevalier, in December 1857. As Mr. Ince, in his survey of the military reserves had reported on them and suggested their alienation, Sir Gaspard LeMarchant directed a grant of them to be made out to the right honorable Lord Panmure, and subsequently relinquished the control of them to the Naval department. On Mr. Chevalier's representation, Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart was pleased to authorize these reserves being leased,—Navy Island, No. 5, to Samuel Muir for the term of his life, at the rental of one shilling per annum. Navy Islands, 1, 2, 3, and

4, to Alexander Walker, during the pleasure of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and until the expiry of 3 months notice in writing, at a rental of one shilling per annum; and No. 7 to James Muir for the term of his life, at a rental of £2 per annum. During our visit to these reserves, Mr. Muir represented to us that he had made great improvements on this plot of land—had built a wharf and erected a store house, and that he had done so under the impression that the Island was included in the grant to him of the contiguous property, (to which it is now joined by a causeway) as no claim had been made within his knowledge on the part of Government, and requested that we would represent his case to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Having inspected Mr. Muir's premises and buildings on the Commissary's Island, we beg to state that he has erected a substantial store house two stories high, and has built an excellent wharf, all at a very considerable expense, and that he expresses his intention to extend the wharf so as to get 25 feet of water at low tide, and to erect additional buildings for stores. Mr. Muir's lease is for his life, and at its termination all the buildings become the property of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the property will in all probability be much increased in value. We think Mr. Muir entitled to some encouragement, and would beg to recommend his case to their Lordships favorable consideration.

Mr. Muir is bound by his lease to permit ships of war to use his wharf, and he expresses himself willing to afford any assistance that may be required to H. M. Service. Being the chief merchant and shipbuilder in Shelburne, he might be found very useful to any of H. M. ships requiring either repairs or supplies of provisions at that port. Should it meet their Lordships approval, we think that the rental might be reduced to one shilling per annum.

These three leases are deposited with the Naval Storekeeper at Halifax.

No. 8. Island near Courtenay's mill, occasioned much trouble to find it, as the mill spoken of has long since disappeared. It is a small islet, hardly more than a sand bank, above the tidal part of the harbor, of no value or importance, and we are at a loss to imagine for what purpose it was reserved.

Cape Breton Island.—No. 4. The original extent of this reservation is shewn on plan A, copied from the crown land office at Sydney. The portion recoverable and ungranted is shewn also on plan. A portion of the reserve is in the occupation of a carpenter named Michaud, who is aware that he has no title, and willing to ask permission to remain in occupation. Another portion is occupied by Capt. Ouseley, who in 1850 obtained the permission of Mr. Morris, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to occupy it during pleasure.

We believe that these reserves, with the creek, might be usefully retained, as in the event of any ships being stationed at Sydney, the cove would form a very excellent pond for stowing timber, and the adjacent shore would afford a site for any workshops required.

There is also a reserve of so much of the South Bar as shall be at any time required for fortifications, in the grant by Governor McCormick to James Vernon. The South Bar, we believe, is an important position. It is a low point of land running out from the main land into the harbor, behind which is good anchorage, with seven fathoms, and smooth water with any wind, as we are informed that the sea has never been known to break over it. From this anchorage a vessel could command and efficiently guard the whole entrance to the harbor. A wharf 50 feet long would extend into water sufficiently deep for large ships. A bar on the north side, opposite to the position, extends into the harbor, forming the narrowest entrance part of the entrance. The coaling wharves erected by the Mining Association are inside these bars.

Sydney harbor is an excellent and commodious one, having very good anchorage and deep water, with good shelter. Fresh meat can be obtained there in abundance—

beef

beef from 20s. to 25s. (16s. to 20s. stg.) per cwt., and mutton from 23s. to 26s. (18s. 4d. to 20s. 10d. stg.) per cwt. Corn is now shipped to Halifax and the United States, and flour imported. The coal mines at Sydney give a high degree of importance to the station, as the deposits are of very large extent, and may be practically said to be inexhaustible. The coal is brought from the mines by a railway to the coaling wharves inside the bar. The deepest water at low tide-springs is 16 feet at two wharves, and there are five other wharves with less water, where small vessels can be loaded. The two large wharves are capable of extension into deeper water if required. The price charged is 12s. 6d. per ton, delivered on board a ship at the wharf, and the average freight to Halifax is 6s. (4s. 9d., 3s. 5d.) per ton. It is a rule that a man-of-war always has precedence of any merchant vessel in loading.

Sydney harbor is always closed by ice in the winter, and on the average from the 15th January to the 15th April.

Reserve No. 5, on the west side of Louisburg harbor, was intended for a watering place, and is a most excellent one, as a very large brook runs through it, which discharges many thousand gallons per minute, and has sufficient fall to be led into a trench or trough at a good height above high water mark; the water is good, and the brook never freezes. The reserve is occupied, as shewn in the plan, and the occupants are aware that they have no title, and the land is an admiralty reserve, and are willing to accept a license of occupation during pleasure. The brook discharges itself into a barrasois, or small boat harbor, into which boats or launches of any size can enter.

No. 6 is of no value. It was also intended for a watering place, but the stream which runs through it is small and difficult of access, as to render it useless for that purpose, and it is unfit for any other.

Louisburg harbor is an excellent and safe one; the entrance is narrowed, and commanded by "Battery Island," which occupies the centre of the apparent passage—the real entrance being east of the island. The trace of the defences of the old French town is still quite distinct, as well as of General Wolf's approaches. The harbor is rarely if ever frozen, except at its eastern and western extremities, but the entrance is sometimes obstructed by drift ice from the northward about the end of March or beginning of April. There are very few inhabitants around Louisburg, and the appearance of the place is desolate in the extreme. There is a good fishery around the coast, in which the few residents are engaged. Beef can be obtained from the neighbourhood, particularly from the farms on Miré River, at from 20s. to 25s. (16s. to 20s.) per cwt., and mutton from 2½d. to 3d. (2d. to 2½d.) per lb. The freight of coal from Sydney now varies from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton, (4s. to 6s.) The rise of the tide is from 4 to 6 feet. It is distant 24 miles from Sydney, by a very inferior road.

No. 12. Jerseyman's Island, at the entrance of Arichat Harbor, is valuable; it forms the harbor by occupying the mouth of the bay. The harbor is good, and, there being two entrances, is accessible in any wind. There is good anchorage inside the island, from which, in clear weather, Chedabucto Bay, the entrance to the Gut of Canso and Cape Canso, can be seen. The harbor is closed, even in mild winters, from the middle of January to the middle of April, and longer in severe winters. The town of Arichat is the largest and most flourishing in Cape Breton, and there are some large fish establishments in it. Next to Yarmouth, and Halifax, Arichat harbor receives the greatest aggregate of tonnage of shipping in Nova Scotia. This would be, we believe, a useful position for a man-of-war guarding the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the Gut and the whole of the eastern coast of Nova Scotia. The island contains 147 acres; it may be considered as two hilly islands, joined by a low neck or bar of sand. The island is ungranted; it has been placed under

under the charge of a person named Marraud, who had the authority of the Governor in Council to look after it; and a man named Post has had permission to occupy a portion, and to cut wood for his own consumption. Mr. Marraud gave up his charge last year, finding it impossible to keep off stragglers, who cut down the young trees, especially in the winter, when access to the island is easy over the ice; and since that no one has taken any charge of the island. The trees which have been removed are not large, but they afforded additional shelter to ships anchored inside. This island would be invaluable for naval purposes if ships were stationed here, affording a site for stores, hospitals, and such batteries as would be required for defence. Some of the most influential of the inhabitants of Arichat, to whom we spoke on the subject, had always considered this island as naval property, and stated it to be the general wish of the residents to see it in the hands of and used by the navy.

Of these reserves—

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, at Shelburne, are already secured to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and leased in their Lordships' name; and we beg to recommend that—

Cape Breton Island—No. 4, Plan B.

South Bar, Plan C.

Louisburg.

No. 5, Plan D.

And Jerseyman's Island, Plan E.

Should be retained by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and that Shelburne—No. 8—*island near Courtenay's mill*—and Louisburg, No. 6, should be given up, to be dealt with by the provincial Government.

We beg now to pass on to the consideration of the two harbors in which we would recommend that their Lordships should acquire a spot of land, in the anticipation of events occurring which might require ships to be stationed there. Whitehaven—a small but excellent harbor, situate about 100 miles east of Halifax, and 12 miles west of Cape Canso. It would not be suitable for large ships. As for frigates and vessels not drawing more than from 18 to 20 feet water, might enter and find good shelter at any time of tide. Its position would be a very valuable one for her Majesty's ships in case of war. The outer harbor, where ships of war could be anchored, is never frozen; but at the head of the inner harbor, where fresh water runs in, ice is to be found during the whole winter. The rise of tide in Whitehaven is not above six feet at spring tides. The spot of land which we would recommend for acquisition, as shewn in the annexed plan, would be suitable for a watering place, and is ungranted. (See Plan F.)

St. Ann's harbor, situate in the Island of Cape Breton, is very capacious and affords good anchorage—it is twenty miles north of Sydney—about 8 miles from the entrance of St. Ann's Bay, a long bar or spit of land runs out from the north shore, and forms the harbor. the land adjoining it is very high and almost inaccessible, and many good streams of water runs from these cliffs which, owing to their rapid descent are never frozen, nor do they fail in summer. The harbor is frozen generally a little sooner and remains closed later than Sydney. The extreme point of the bar is granted, and we would recommend the remaining part be acquired by the Lords of the Admiralty, as shewn in the annexed plan, as being a position which would be most useful to any of the ships in the harbor, and one necessary to its defence.

We beg now to refer to the position in which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty stand with regard to their right to the possession of three tracts of land and stations which they may desire to retain, and what steps should be taken to put their title in a more satisfactory state. In this province as in New Brunswick, the fee simple of the Crown land still remains vested in the Crown, the *usufruct* having been given

given up to the province by the civil list act, and we believe that nothing in that act can interfere with her Majesty's right to reserve to her own use any previously ungranted lands.

It must be borne in mind that nearly every grant which has been made of these reserves was made before the passing of this act, and therefore made by servants of the Home Government, acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Should their Lordships decide on adopting the course recommended in this report, it will hardly be necessary to insist strictly on their legal rights to these lands, as it will be seen from the report of Mr. Fairbanks, Commissioner of the province, that no opposition need be apprehended from the provincial government to possession being taken on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of those portions which we have recommended to be retained. In this case there are three courses open to their Lordships—

1st. The lands may be allowed to remain as Crown lands, and directions conveyed to the Lieutenant Governor not to permit any grants of them to pass the great seal of the province.

2nd. Grants may be requested to be made out in the name of the naval commander for the time being, or such other person as their Lordships may deem proper.

3rd. An act may be introduced to the House of Assembly vesting these lands in the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as a body corporate.

To the first course the objection is, that through inadvertence, some future Governor may pass a grant of any of these lands, which grant once passed would be irrevocable.

And to the third, that the passing of an act through the House of Assembly would probably be a matter of some difficulty, and a discussion would be raised, and a party division which might defeat the object in view.

By adopting the second course, and requesting grants of these lands from the provincial Government these difficulties would be avoided, and the land so granted could be dealt with in the same manner as the private property of any individual. But we would urge on their Lordships that they should without delay notify his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of their decision, and of the lands which their Lordships desire to retain and acquire, for which we beg respectfully to recommend—

Cape Breton—No. 4, plan A.
 “ No. 5, plan B.
 “ No. 12, plan E.

South Bar, Sydney—Plan C.

White Haven—Plan F.

St. Ann's—Plan G.

(Signed)

EDGECOMBE CHEVALLIER.
 HERBERT LOCOCK, Lt. R. E.

13th Dec. 1859.

Schedule of reservations of land made in the province of Nova Scotia, by the Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, for naval purposes.

A tract of land situate on the east side of Milford Haven, (alias Manchester, a harbor at the head of Chedabucto Bay,) beginning at a pile of stones on the beach or shore of said harbor, said stones being sixteen chains two rods (measuring in a right line) from the upper bounds of lands formerly granted to Benjamin Hallowell, esquire, on said harbor; thence N. 38 20 W. 188 chains, thence N. 80 W. 214 chains, thence S. 14 E. 80 chains, until it comes to the harbor aforesaid; thence to be bounded by the

the several courses of the shore of said harbor until it comes to the lower bound of lands granted Dr. Boyd; thence to run N. 14 W. by said Boyd's line 350 chains; thence N. 82 E. 224 chains; thence S. 38 E. 528 chains, until it comes to the northern line of Hallowell land aforementioned; thence S. 82 W. 260 chains on said line until it comes to the harbor above mentioned; thence by the several courses of the harbor until it meets the place of beginning—containing 13744 acres, according to the plan.

A tract of land situated, lying and being on the south side of the Great Lake and River Shubenacadie, beginning at the N. E. bound of land granted John Wheaton; thence to run S. 31 E. 284 chains, thence N. until it comes to the River S., thence by the several courses of the river and Great Lake to the bounds first mentioned—containing 2000 acres.

A tract of land situated on the rear of the township of Digby, and communicating with the River Sissiboo by the two one hundred acre lots, 18 & 19, marked on the plan—containing 9,736 acres.

A tract of land containing 12,800 acres, situated in the township of Dartmouth (or Leeds); the front of said township lies opposite the town of Halifax, beginning at a brook or river which runs into Lake Major, being on the northern line of a tract of land granted Theophilus Chamberlain and others, extending two miles easterly and westerly on each side said brook or river, and running a northerly course five miles.

A tract of land situated on the east side of Roseway River, about twelve miles from Shelburne, north corner of the termination of the 65 two hundred acre locations, the three last of which are located to Tonnecliffe, Innis and Johnston, being 160 chains on the river straight base line, and 160 chains back into the country, including all the projections into the river and the water thereof. N. B.—The above survey made, but the plan not completed.

A tract of land situated on the west side Jordan River, containing 2,400 acres, beginning on the porth side of lot No. 8, located to Alexander McKay, at a stake marked T, and runs course and distance, as per plan herewith transmitted.

The island about six miles from Shelburne, in Roseway River, containing 3000 acres. The above island has been accurately traversed, explored, and marked J T W. The plan not yet completed.

The five islands opposite the town, called Navy Islands.

The Commissary's Island.

The whole water opposite Commissary's Island, off the block A, north division, beginning north side Bulkeley street.

The water opposite south end of Water street.

The island near Courtenay's mill.

(Signed)

SAML. PAINE,

Dep. Sur. Gen. Woods, &c.

Province of Nova Scotia, Halifax, June 9, 1785.

Description of reservations made for the use of the Crown in the Island of Cape Breton.

1. A tract of land on the S. shore of St. Patrick's Channel, being near the head of Webber's Cove, at a young pine tree marked J T W and running S. 20° E. 184 chains, or until it comes to a river which empties itself into Harvey harbor, thence the several courses of said river and harbor round St. Patrick's Channel until it comes to the bound first mentioned.

2. A tract of land on the N. side of St. Patrick's Channel beginning at a red oak tree marked J T W and running north 240 chains, thence N. 47° E. 240 chains, (altered to East by permission of Sir J. Wentworth, in a letter dated 4th March, 1805,) thence S. 240 chains, or until it comes to the shore opposite to the Isle of Morton, containing 5800 acres.

3. A tract of land on the north side of Baddeck River, beginning at an elm tree marked J T W, and running north 35° E. 240 chains, or until it comes to the bounds first mentioned, containing 2,000 acres.

4. A tract of land southward of the town of Sydney, beginning $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains from the mouth of Wentworth Creek, N. 15° E., at a birch tree marked J T W, and running within one hundred feet of Wentworth Creek, containing 564 acres. *Note.*—On surveying found only to contain 40 acres.

5. A tract of land lying westward of Louisburg harbor, beginning at a post marked J T W, and running west 10° N. 893 feet to the road, thence N. 65° E., 475 feet by the road, thence E.S.E. 998 feet to a post on the shore side, thence to the bounds first mentioned 420 feet. This tract has Townshend pond in the middle, and contains 7 acres 1 rood 8 poles.

6. A tract of land on the west side of Louisburg harbour, beginning at a post marked J T W, and running N. 25° W 1338 feet to a post on the road, thence running N.E. 360 feet by the road to a large rock, thence S. 30° E. 156 feet to a post 50 feet from the sea, thence the several courses of Louisburg harbor to the bounds first mentioned, containing 19 acres 1 rood.

7. A tract of land on the north side of Spanish River, beginning at the mouth of Free Stone Creek, at a white pine tree marked J T W, and running N. 25° W. 280 chains until it meets the Bras d'Or Lake, thence S. 78° W. 120 chains alongside of the Lake, thence S. 25° E., thence by the shore N. 75° E. 120 chains to the bounds first mentioned, containing 3360 acres.

8. A tract of land on the north side of Spanish River, beginning at a creek and running N. 20° E. 431 chains until it meets the branch of the N.W. Arm, thence the several water courses 137 chains, thence S. 20° E. 360 chains to Spanish River, thence the water courses 137 chains in a direct line to the bounds first mentioned, containing 5411 acres.

9. A tract of land on the N. W. side of the Great Bras d'Or Lake, beginning on the S. side of Brooklesby Inlet, and running N. 15° E. 340 chains to the water, thence by the several courses of said lake to the bounds first mentioned, containing 4640 acres.

10. A tract of land situate on Miré River, beginning on the E. side of the river at the mouth of the brook opposite Salmon River, thence running east 400 chains, thence south 265 chains, thence on Gaberus Bay 80 chains, W. 10° N. 320 chains to Miré River aforesaid, thence by the river to the bounds first mentioned, containing 11007 acres.

11. A tract of land on the Forks of Inhabitants River, containing 1600 acres.

■ An Island at the entrance of Conway harbor.

(Signed)

CHARLES E. LEONARD,
Dep. Surveyor. Genl. Woods.

Crown Land Office, Halifax, 19th December, 1859.

SIR,—

In presenting the accompanying documents as the result of the labors of the Commissioners appointed to report upon the subject of the naval reserves, I beg leave to add the following explanations :

I regret that the document purporting to be the report of my associates, and to which my letter of the 1st instant refers, is not in such a shape as I hoped to have exhibited it to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

My inexperience in the management of a commission such as I have been engaged in, may have led me to misapprehend the obligations of the Commissioners towards those from whom our authority emanated.

I can assure his Excellency that I commenced and conducted throughout, the office intrusted to me, with the sole desire to elicit the circumstances connected with these reserves, so as to enable those who have the final disposal of them to arrive at such a conclusion as would be consistent with the rights of her Majesty's Government and those of the people of this colony. Every assistance in my power, and all the information to be derived from my officers, has been cheerfully afforded to Mr. Chevallier ; indeed, it has been my study, on all occasions when enquiries have been made by the military department, to afford the fullest information, feeling the obligation to cultivate the best understanding between the imperial and colonial authorities.

When it pleased the Government to confer the appointment upon me, I did not consider that I was assuming a position of antagonism. In expressing some views which were suggested to my mind, and asking the instructions of the Government, my letter of the 21st May last originated solely from a desire to proceed with caution, and not to compromise any rights which might afterwards be questioned by the provincial Government or the Legislature.

My subsequent proceedings were governed by the same caution, and influenced by the same spirit.

My colleagues being anxious to proceed on their mission, preceded me to Cape Breton. I followed them there as soon as I was furnished with the required instructions. I took the route through Cape Breton, in the direction of the most valuable reserves, in order that I might not only enquire of my deputies and others, the quantity and state of those lands—to what extent they were occupied—but also to enable me to take such precautions as would prevent any uncasiness or alarm amongst the settlers in the prospect of being interfered with.

Having accomplished these objects, I joined my colleagues at Sydney. They had been engaged in the neighborhood, and in other parts of the island bordering on the coast.

I delivered immediately to Mr. Chevallier, a copy of my letter to the Government, with the instructions I had received. I had previously sent to Col. Nelson similar copies. Mr. Chevallier communicated to me, the following day, his acquiescence in the requirement of the Government that my expenses should be paid from the same fund upon which he was authorized to draw, in payment of the necessary charges of the commission, and he offered to make an immediate advance if necessary, but being provided, I said it could be arranged at a future day. This matter being understood, I was prepared to go on with the commission, if my presence was deemed necessary. This necessity was removed by the course Mr. Chevallier concluded to take. He read to me a portion of a letter he was addressing to the Lords of the Admiralty, suggesting the propriety of abandoning all the reserves, except only such spots on the coast as were suitable for watering places and military defence,—thus virtually adopting the views which were embodied in my letter to the Government of the 28th May.

It appeared to me that the course thus recommended at once narrowed the duties which

which were expected of me, and that there was no necessity for my adding to the cost of the commission by accompanying my colleagues in the selection of those lots, which in reality were of no great value, and of whose importance in a military sense I was no judge. I therefore signified to Mr. Chevallier my intention of returning to Halifax, where I would continue my inquiry into the origin and history of these reserves, and prepare such information as would render our report complete on all points.

After a very fatiguing, and, in many respects, an uncomfortable journey of over six hundred miles, and an absence of two or three weeks, I returned to Halifax.

My report of the 1st instant shews that I was not unmindful of the task I had to fulfil.

Upon the return of my colleagues our intercourse was renewed, and we came to an understanding that, as it would be difficult to make a joint report, our enquiries having taken a different direction, we should draw them up separately, and exchange copies, thus giving an opportunity of reporting fully to each Government. Mr. Chevallier first prepared his report, and handed it to me, with a request that I would hasten mine, so that he might be in readiness to take passage in the steamer for England. I readily acquiesced, and devoted several evenings to the work. When I had completed it, I gave it to Mr. Chevallier. He made two copies of it, to which he requested my signature. With those he took away also his own report, as I supposed, for signature. I expressed a hope that he would let me have it in time to prepare copies of his plans, which I would have done in the office, so as not to embarrass him in his arrangements for leaving.

Before we parted, Mr. Chevallier requested me to furnish him with an account of my travelling expenses. I enquired if he intended to limit my charge simply to my expenditure, and reminded him that I had devoted considerable time and labor to the commission, rendering it necessary to make good the loss of time by attending to other official duties out of office hours. He said that he would like to be furnished with the extent of my charge, which I subsequently, in a note, communicated to him. I had expended £12 10s. ; I added £25,—equal, in all, to £30 sterling. The correspondence annexed will show the position in which it is left.

You will perceive, by my last letter, that the report not having been returned, I expressed some concern at the delay. Mr. Chevallier called late in the afternoon previous to his departure. He stated that the report had been left with the Admiral, who kept it rather longer than he expected. I explained how very annoying it was to be left without the means of furnishing the provincial Government with the report, which was required by my instructions; and it was absolutely necessary for me to have it, although unaccompanied by the plans. He promised I should have it on the following morning; and it was accordingly sent to me in the state in which it is exhibited, having numerous additions and alterations, upon which I had no opportunity for explanation.

Mr. Chevallier, at the same interview, referred to my charge. He had requested permission, he said, to pay travelling charges, and no other; but he would use his influence with the Lords of the Admiralty, if I desired it, to have them paid, which I respectfully declined.

I have made a fair copy of the report myself; and I also enclose the original, although without signatures, as I think it ought to be deposited in your office.

In making these explanations, I do not wish it to be understood that any personal difference has occurred between Mr. Chevallier and myself. I do differ with him as to the propriety of the course taken in closing this commission. I also differ with him as to the manner he has dealt with the moderate charge (as I consider it) that I have made, especially as it is understood that he is to be liberally paid for his services. These are differences of a public nature, and must be judged of by those to whom we are

are responsible. I cannot comprehend the objection to furnish the provincial Government with a report under a commission to which they have become parties, and in which the people of Nova Scotia are deeply interested; or that there can exist any rule that the knowledge of such report should be delivered through the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My letter has already extended to such a length, I must refrain from any further reference to the document received from Mr. Chevallier, but shall be prepared to do so personally when requested.

It is some satisfaction to me to reflect that the interests of the province, from the views taken by the Commissioners, are not likely to be involved to any great extent. I feel it important, however, to notice any departure from those observances in official intercourse which tend to preserve a good understanding between the authorities of the imperial and provincial Governments; and if I have erred in the judgment I have formed as to the manner of dealing with this report, I trust it will not be attributed to any other than a right motive.

I leave the question as to the expenses in the hands of the Government.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,
Commr. Crown Lands.

To the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. CHEVALLIER AND MR. FAIRBANKS.

My first note simply stated that my charge was £30 sterling, which included travelling expenses. I have kept no copy.

[Mr. Chevallier's reply.]

DEAR SIR,—

With reference to your note of yesterday, I see my instructions authorize me to meet only travelling expenses incurred; if you wish it I will submit your note to the Commander-in-Chief for his decision on the matter.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) EDGE CUMBE CHEVALLIER.

S. P. Fairbanks, esquire.

[Mr. Fairbanks' answer.]

DEAR SIR,—

It must remain entirely with yourself what course to take in reference to my charge. When I make my report to the Lieutenant Governor, I shall submit the propriety of my charge, and be governed by his decision; but I certainly did not expect that I should have had the labor of executing such a commission as that we have recently been engaged in, in addition to my other duties, without any compensation.

(Signed)

S. P. FAIRBANKS.

E. Chevallier, esquire.

[Mr. Chevallier to Mr. Fairbanks.]

DEAR SIR,—

With regard to your charge, I should not feel myself authorized, without further reference, to pay more than your actual travelling expenses. If, therefore, you will

will furnish me with an account of them, I will pay them at once, from monies in my hands. I shall be happy to forward, for consideration at home, any claim for personal charge that you may send into me. As I leave by the steamer for England to-night, I should be much obliged by an immediate answer.

(Signed)

EDGECUMBE CHEVALLIER.

Halifax, Dec. 1st.

[Mr. Fairbanks' reply.]

DEAR SIR,—

I must decline your request to be furnished with an account of my actual travelling expenses. I am quite satisfied that the Government did not contemplate such an interpretation of the instructions which I had the honor to communicate to you. I shall submit to the Lieutenant Governor the charge I have made; he will deal with it, no doubt, in a proper manner, and if necessary bring it to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. I beg to remind you that you have not returned to me the copy of the report with which I was favored, whilst you are in possession of mine. I did expect before you took your departure for England, that I should have witnessed the completion of our reports, and understood the form in which they were to be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as well as the provincial Government. I cannot suppose that the matter is to be left in its present position, but that I shall hear further from you on the subject.

I have, &c., &c.;

(Signed)

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS.

E. Chevallier, esquire.

I remained in the office until nearly five o'clock, waiting for Mr. Chevallier. He called about that hour, and I have stated what passed, in my letter to the Provincial Secretary. The following day, after he had sailed, I received the report as described.

(COPY.)

No. 13.

Downing Street, 29th February, 1860.

MY LORD—

With reference to my predecessor's despatch of the 11th of March last, I have to acquaint you that her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the reports of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of the Crown to certain Naval Reserves in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have apprised me that these reports were given to the Commissioners of the Provincial Governments for the information of the respective Lieutenant Governors.

Her Majesty's Government find no ground for dissenting in any respect from the recommendation of the Commissioners; but in the absence of any notification from you that the reports have been submitted for your approval, I can only instruct you to use your best efforts to procure the recommendations contained therein to be carried into effect, subject to the concurrence of yourself and your Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor the Earl of Mulgrave.

I N D I A N S .

(COPY.)

No. 90.—Miscellaneous.

Government House, Halifax, N. S.,

5th September; 1859.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to bring under your notice an extract from the report on Indian affairs, which was adopted by the Legislature during the last session, and to request that you will submit it to the war department, in the hope that some arrangement may be made by which the province may procure a supply of cast-off soldiers' great coats yearly, for distribution to the Indians.

I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by Captain Chearnley, that there is no article of clothing which could be purchased for the same price, which would add so much to the comfort of the Indians as these great coats; and I trust, that if possible, such arrangements may be made as will enable the province to obtain them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c.

(COPY.)

No. 21.

Downing Street, 28th October, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I have received your despatch, No. 90, of the 5th ultimo, with its enclosure, suggesting that a supply of the cast-off soldiers' great coats should be supplied for distribution annually to the Indians of Nova Scotia.

In compliance with your request, your despatch was submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, by whom I have been informed that instructions have been given to the military store-keeper at Halifax to retain in store a sufficient number of those coats to meet the annual requisition of your Government, and to issue them at a charge of 2s. 6d. each.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

Military Store Office, Halifax 5th Nov. 1859.

SIR,—

The Secretary of State for War, by order dated 14th ultimo, having directed the retention at this station of a sufficient number of great coats for distribution to the
Indians

Indians on requisition of the Colonial government, at a charge of 2s. 6d. each, sterling. I have the honor to request I may be informed of the number which will be required to meet the annual requisition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

ROBT. K. PRINGLE,
Deputy Military Storekeeper.

The Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.
Halifax, N. S.

(COPY.)

Halifax, 7th December, 1859.

SIR,—

In answer to your letter dated December 6th, 1859, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that I will require this year the number of five hundred great coats for distribution amongst the Micmac tribe of Indians in this province.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CHEARNLEY,
Commr. Indian Affairs.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.

MR. PERLEY'S REPORT.

St. John, New Brunswick, August 8, 1859.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the enumeration in detail, by settlements, of the Micmac Indians of Cape Breton, recently made by myself at Chapel Island, in the Great Bras d'Or Lake, shewing a total of five hundred and seventy-six souls.

After the lists were compiled, they were carefully read over to the principal men from each settlement, and necessary corrections made, until they were finally pronounced as nearly accurate as possible.

Mons. Courteau, the missionary to the Indians of Cape Breton, estimates his flock at six hundred souls.

If I have not attained absolute precision in this enumeration, there are good grounds for believing that I have approximated closely to the actual numbers.

With respect to the numbers at Chapel Island, I beg to explain that very few Micmacs reside there; but all the wandering Indians, not attached to one of the other Indian settlements, claim that island as their home.

I have also the honor to enclose a petition to your Lordship from the Indians assembled at Chapel Island, on the festival of St. Anne, touching their lands,—the answer to which your Lordship will perhaps kindly direct to be sent to Mons. Courteau, P. P., L'Ardoise, Cape Breton, by whom it will be communicated to the petitioners.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's very obedient
And very humble servant,

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieut. Governor.

An enumeration of the Micmac Indians of Cape Breton, made at Chapel Island, Great Bras d'Or Lake, July, 1859, by M. H. Perley.

ESCASONI SETTLEMENT.

Head of Family.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Remarks.
Francois Thomas, (Sagamon,)	1	2			3	The Chief
John Deny's Thomas,	1	1	1		3	
St. Deny Sagetich,	3	1	4	2	10	
Joseph Gregwire,	1	1		2	4	
St. Baptiste Thomas,	1	1		1	3	
Gabriel Bernard,	1	1	1	1	4	
Gabriel Paul	1	1	1		3	
St. Baptiste Martin,	1	1		2	4	
Prospere Paul,	1	1	1		3	
St. Nicholas Nabau,	2	1		1	4	
Francis Doucet,	1				1	Single.
Louis Doucet,	1	2	1	3	7	
Noel Benail,	1	1			2	
Pierre Henry,	1	1			2	
Francois Henry	1	1	2		4	
Nicholas Murray,	1			1	2	Widower.
Annette Isidore,		1	1		2	Widow.
Jean Michel,	3	1	2	1	7	
Gabriel Bernard,	1	1	2	1	5	
Louis Gabriel,	1	1			2	
Andrea Gabriel,	1	1	1		3	
Paul Andre,	1	1	2	1	5	
Louis Paul,	1	1		3	5	
Etienne Paul,	1	1			2	
Paul Joseph,	1	1	1	2	5	
Paul Michel Christmas,	1	2	3		6	
Michael McGill,	1	1	2	2	6	
St. Baptiste Etienne,	1	2	1	3	7	
Joseph Gougou,	1		1	2	4	Widower.
Isaac Sinent,	1	2	1	1	5	
Joseph Meuse,	2	1	1		4	
Joseph Barnard,	1	1		1	3	
Noel Louis,	1	1	2		4	
John Denys,	1		3	1	5	Widower.
Michael Christmas,	1				1	Single.
Total.	40	35	34	31	140	

MARGUERITE.

Head of Family.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Remarks.
Peirre Julien,	1	2	5	4	12	
James Paques,	1	1	2	2	6	
Charles Maturan,	1	1	3	4	9	
Total.	3	4	10	10	27	

MIDDLE RIVER SETTLEMENT.

Head of Family.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Remarks.
Cement Bernard,	3	3			6	
Francis Barnard,	1	1	5	1	8	
Joseph Noel,	1	3			4	
Tomah Etienne,	1	3		1	5	
La Salle,	2	2	1	3	8	
Joseph Phillipe,	1	3		4	8	
Francis Cope,	1	1	1	1	4	
Louis Athalie,	2	1	1	1	5	
James Joseph,	1	1	2	1	5	
Pierre Clement,	1	1	1		3	
Noel Clement,	1	1		1	3	
John Bernard,	1	1	1		3	
Julien Francis,	1	1		1	3	
Widow of Jos. Marie,	1	1	3	1	6	Widow.
Sinent Etienne,	1	1	1	1	4	
Dennis Michel,	1	1		1	3	
Bernard Cope,	1	1	1		3	
Michael Noel,			2	3	5	Orphans.
Ann Stephen,		1		2	3	Widow.
Anastatia,		1			1	Do.
Marie Joseph,		1			1	Do.
Louis Pereau,	1	1	2	1	5	
John Bernard,	1	1	1	1	4	
Joseph Bernard,	1	1		1	3	
Noel Louis,	1	1	2		4	
St. Athanase,	1		3	2	6	Widower.
Total,	26	33	27	27	113	

WHYCOCOMAGH.

Head of Family.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Remarks.
Sylvan Noel,	1	1	2	2	6	
Peter Noel,	1	1	2	1	5	
John Noel,	1		3		4	Widower.
John Solomon,	1	1	1		3	
Peter Gauveau,	1				1	Do.
Louis Gauveau,	1	1			2	
Prospere Mense,	1	1	2	2	6	
Stephen Gauveau,	4	4	2		10	
Eusebe Gauveau,	1	1	1		3	
John Mense,	1	1	2	3	7	
James Gauveau,	1				1	Do.
Julien Noel,	1	1		1	3	
Michael Noel,	1	1		1	3	
St. Baptist Gauveau,	1	1	3	2	7	
Andre Noel,	1	1			2	
Julien Paule,	1	1	1	1	4	
Total,	19	16	19	13	67	

Head of Family.	CHAPEL ISLAND.					Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Alexr. McDonald,	1	1	3	3	8	
Louis Gregoir,	1	1	2	1	5	
Kelly Basque,		1	2	1	4	Widow.
Francois McDonald,	1	1	1	1	4	
Thomas McDonald,	1	1	1	1	4	
John Basque,	1	1	1	2	5	
Dominique St. Amable,	1	1		1	3	
Louis Noel,	2	1	2		5	
Joseph Naukont,	1		4		5	Widower.
Noes Juhin,	1	1	1		3	
Jeanne Christopher,		1	2		3	Widow.
Joseph Christopher,	1	1		2	4	
Tomah Nabau,	1	1			2	
Noel Etienne,	1	1		1	3	
Gabriel Toney,	1	1			2	
Mary Ann Pottet,		2		4	6	Widow.
Christine Francis,		1	1	1	3	Do.
Marie Stephen,		1			1	Do.
St. Peron Etienne,		1	1		2	Do.
Angelique,		1	1	1	3	Do.
Oliver Morris,	1	1	2		4	
Noel Julien,	1	1	1		3	
Julien George,	1	1			2	
Francois Gougou,	1		1		2	
Andre Paul,	1	1	1	3	6	
Noel Paul,	1	1	1	2	5	
Germain St. Amable,	1	1	1	1	4	
Jean Atruss,	1	1			2	
St. Baptiste Abness,	1	1			2	
Prospere Abness,	1	1		4	6	
Michel Abness,	1		1		2	Widower.
Gregoire Abness,	1	1		3	5	
Noel Francois,	1	1		3	5	
Pierre Antoine,	1	1	2		4	
Michael Walsh,	1	1			2	
Peter Antoine,	1	1		2	4	
Gabriel Nabau,	2	1		3	6	
Michael Mense,	2		1	2	5	Widower.
Noel Mense,	1	1	1		3	
Morse Gabriel,	1	1		1	3	
Basil Gabriel,	1	1	1		3	
Beloni Gabriel,	1	1			2	
Etienne Noel,	1	1			2	
Benjamin Noel,	1	1		1	3	
Michael Noel,	1	1			2	
Francis Mense,	1		1	1	3	
Francis Mense, jr.,	1	1		1	3	
Pierre Paul,	1	1	2	1	5	
Francois Paul,	1	1	3		5	
Joseph Snake,	1	1	2		4	
Madeline Snake,	1	1			2	Widow.
Widow of Paul Sinent,		1	1	1	3	Do.
Total,	47	48	44	48	187	Malagawackt

MALAGAWACHKT.

Head of Family.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Remarks.
Noel Denys	1	1			2	
Beloni Denys,	1	2	2	2	7	
Andre Joseph,	2	2	1	1	6	
Malasan Denys,		2			2	Widows.
Joseph Massit,	1	2	4	1	8	
Noel Clement,	1	1	2		4	
Clement Noel,	1				1	Widower.
Joseph Noel,	1	1			2	
Michael Joseph,	1	1	2		4	
Joseph Noel,	1	1		1	3	
John Denys.	1	1		1	3	
Total	11	14	11	6	42	

Total number of Micmac Indians in the Island of Cape Breton, 29th July, 1859.

Settlement.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Escasoni,	40	35	34	31	140
Middle River,	26	33	27	27	113
Whycocomagh,	19	16	19	13	67
Malagawachkt,	11	14	11	6	42
Marguerite,	3	4	10	10	27
Chapel Island,	47	48	44	48	187
Total.	146	150	145	135	576

Total, five hundred and seventy-six souls.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The petition of the Micmac Indians of the island of Cape Breton, in council assembled, on the festival of St. Anne, at Chapel Island, in the Lake Bras d'Or, humbly sheweth :

That an enumeration of the Indians of this island has this day been completed by Mr. Perley, of New Brunswick, shewing a total of five hundred and seventy-six souls. That this number your petitioners believe to be much below the actual number of Indians belonging to the Micmac tribe in Cape Breton, very many being absent in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

That the lands allotted to the tribe are now in an unsatisfactory state, much encroached upon by squatters and trespassers, and yielding no benefit whatever to the tribe.

Your petitioners humbly desire that the representative of her Majesty in Nova Scotia and the Government of the province will take measures to secure them all the lands reserved for their use in Cape Breton.

And

And your petitioners also pray, that as a first step in this business, a full survey may be made of all the lands reserved for their use in Cape Breton,—the plans of survey to show the encroachments made on each reserve, with the names of the parties trespassing, the nature and value of their improvements, if any, and the damage they have done. And they pray that all parties who have trespassed may be made to pay for the damage they have done to their lands, and that compensation be enforced in every case for the benefit of the tribe.

Your petitioners further pray, that your Excellency in council will be pleased to appoint a special commission to look after the survey of these lands, and the estimate of improvements, as well as the sums to be paid for trespasses.

And they beg to conclude with the expression of their firm loyalty to the Queen, and the hearty expression of their desire for the honor and welfare of her Majesty and the British nation.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed, on behalf of the Micmacs of Cape Breton, by

FRANCIS ^{His} ~~X~~ THOMAS,
Mark.

Their Chief.

Chapel Island, 29th July, 1859.

Witness—(Signed) J. COURTEAU, P. P.

 INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

(COPY.)

Spencer Wood, Quebec, 24th November, 1859.

MY LORD,—

On the recommendation of my Executive Council, I have the honor to enclose for your Excellency's consideration, a copy of a report of a committee of Council, approved by myself.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

Copy of a report of a committee of the Executive Council, dated 22nd November, 1859, approved by his Excellency the Governor General.

On a communication dated 21st inst. of the hon. the Minister of Finance, stating that it is desirable to extend the arrangements whereby certain productions of the B. N. A. Provinces are reciprocally admitted free, so as to include all articles, either produced or manufactured within the said provinces.

That it would also be important to ascertain how far it might be practical to assimilate the tariffs of the several provinces so as to permit entire free trade between them, and we recommend that your Excellency be requested to communicate with the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Governments of those provinces are prepared to unite with Canada in recommending legislation for the purpose of establishing interchange of all productions and manufactures of the respective provinces; and further, to enquire how far it might be practicable to assimilate the tariffs of the several provinces so as to permit entire free trade between them.

The committee concur in the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

[Certified.]

(Signed) WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

 (COPY.)
Government House, Halifax, December 13, 1859.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 24th November, enclosing the report of a committee of your Council, suggesting the propriety of establishing the reciprocal free interchange of all productions and manufactures of the different North American colonies, and, as far as practicable, to assimilate the tariffs of the different provinces.

Although undoubtedly considerable difficulty would exist in the practical arrangement

ment of this proposal, I have much pleasure in assuring your Excellency that there is every disposition on the part of my Government to co-operate, as far as possible, in carrying out so desirable an object.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

No. 23.

Downing Street, 8th April, 1860.

MY LORD,—

I have received from the Governor of Canada, the report of a committee of his Executive Council, dated 22nd of November, 1859, of which he informs me that he has communicated to your Lordship, a copy, recommending, firstly, the extension of existing arrangements by which certain productions of the British North American provinces are reciprocally admitted free, so as to include all articles the produce or manufacture of such provinces; and, secondly, the assimilation of their respective tariffs, so as to permit complete freedom of trade between them.

I transmit to you herewith, the copy of a report by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, on the subject of these proposals.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the right honorable the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

MR. BOOTH TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, COLONIAL OFFICE.

(COPY.)

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 14th March, 1860.*

SIR,—

The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade have had under their consideration your letter of the 23d December last, transmitting for their opinion, by direction of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Canada, enclosing a report by a committee of the Executive Council of the province, recommending,

Firstly—The extension of existing arrangements, by which certain productions of the British North American provinces are reciprocally admitted duty free, so as to include all articles the produce or manufacture of such provinces.

Secondly—The assimilation of their respective tariffs, so as to permit complete freedom of trade between them.

I am now to request that you will submit to his Grace the following observations on the subject of these propositions :

My Lords have, on several former occasions, expressed their objections to the policy of the arrangements which the first of these recommendations proposes to extend.

They .

They more especially desire to refer the Duke of Newcastle to their letter to the Colonial office of the 26th June, 1855, which was communicated by Sir William Molesworth, in a circular despatch of the 11th of August of that year, to the Governors of the several West Indian colonies.

To the opinions expressed in that letter, and in the circular despatch of Sir William Molesworth, my Lords still adhere.

The distinct and formal nature, however, of the proposal now under consideration, and the strong disposition which has been repeatedly evinced, by several of the North American provinces and West Indian islands, to enter upon the course of legislation to which her Majesty's Government, on that occasion, thought it necessary to object, has led my Lords to consider whether it may be possible, in any degree, to meet the views of the Executive Council of Canada, without seriously compromising the rules of commercial policy, which, in their opinion, it is of the highest importance to maintain.

The fundamental principle of the policy of free trade is, that no duty of customs shall be imposed except for the purpose of revenue. To give effect to this principle, it is necessary either to levy import duties upon those articles *alone* which are not produced in the importing country, or to place an excise or internal duty, equal in its amount to the import duty, upon those articles which are produced both at home and abroad.

In accordance with these rules it will be found that nearly the whole customs revenue of the United Kingdom is derived from articles to which one or another of them is applicable.

In the year 1858, the net revenue received from the duties of custom upon each of the following articles was—

Coffee,	£440,000
Currents and raisins,	432,000
Sugar and molasses,	5,842,000
Tea,	5,186,000
Tobacco,	5,432,000
Wine,	1,703,000
Spirits,	2,265,000
	£21,299,000

The total net revenue derived from customs in that year having been only about £23,830,000.

The charges on the tariff of the United Kingdom at present under the consideration of Parliament will, when completed, effect a large further reduction in the revenue derived from articles other than those enumerated above.

If similar conditions of productions and financial requirement existed in all the portions of the British Empire, there would be nothing in the strictest principles of economical law to prevent them from forming one vast commercial union with a common tariff, and complete freedom of trade between them.

So far, however, from such similarity existing, the British Crown embraces in its rule, countries exhibiting almost every conceivable variety of soil, climate, population and wealth, rendering the conditions both of production and consumption so diverse, as to preclude the possibility of any common commercial system. Any general assimilation of tariff therefore, or freedom of trade between all the different portions of the British Empire, is altogether impracticable, so long as it is found necessary or expedient to make external trade a medium of taxation.

It remains to consider how far it is possible to admit this policy in the case of particular portions of the possessions of her Majesty, such as the group of the North American Provinces, the Australian Colonies or the West Indian Islands.

It is easily conceivable that there may exist in two or more distinct possessions of the Crown, such an identity of character both as regards their industrial and their financial conditions as to render their commercial union compatible with the maintenance of the rules of Imperial policy which have been indicated above, and whenever such identity is found, there appears to my Lords to be no reason so far as commercial principle is concerned, to deter her Majesty's Government from giving their assent to any such union, if it be desired by the several communities concerned.

The advantages of such an arrangement between colonies so contiguous as the North American Provinces, divided as some of them are only by a land or river frontier, are sufficiently apparent.

The maintenance of different tariffs and of inland custom houses, is obviously both expensive and inconvenient, and must very seriously interfere with the natural operations of trade.

In the case of the Australian group of British colonies, the expediency of their adopting a common tariff has, on former occasions, been considered by her Majesty's Government; and although this measure has never been carried into effect, it is probable that, if practicable, it might be attended with similar advantages.

The group of West Indian possessions do not present altogether similar conditions, nor do the motives for their commercial union appear so decided.

At the present time, however, it is only necessary to consider the case of the North American provinces; but, in sanctioning any measure of the nature of that under discussion, it must be recollected that a precedent will be established, which will make it more difficult to resist future extensions of the principle which it would involve.

It cannot be denied that the commercial condition of the five provinces in question present a great similarity of general characteristic.

In all of them, the principal industries are in connection with the field, the forest, or the sea.

Their exports are, with some varieties, principally flour, grain, butter and cheese, potatoes, timber and lumber, coal, cattle, fish, furs and skins; their imports, chiefly manufactured goods and colonial produce, sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, spirits and wine.

Their financial wants and resources must, of course, vary with circumstances; but there seems to be no essential obstacle of an insuperable kind to their commercial union.

In the abstract, therefore, it seems probable that such a measure as that under consideration might be adopted, with regard to these provinces, without in any way infringing the principles of taxation which her Majesty's Government desire to observe.

For such a purpose, it would be only necessary for them to raise the whole of their customs revenue from articles which none of them produce, such as tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar, wine; or from articles of their own produce, upon which they could place corresponding internal duties, such as spirits.

In all of them, however, an important part of their customs duties are levied upon articles which they themselves produce, and upon which it would be very inexpedient to place such internal duties as should countervail the duties upon importation.

So long as this is the case (and from the experience afforded by the recent Canadian tariff, there seems no immediate prospect of a change in this respect), my Lords are unable to perceive how an exclusive exemption from import duties, applicable to their respective produce, can be sanctioned, without giving a serious extension to the protective system in her Majesty's colonial possessions, to the partial adoption of which my Lords have, on several occasions, expressed their strong objection.

They are therefore of opinion that the assent of her Majesty's Government to the first proposition of the Executive Council of Canada, should not be given, except under the following condition, viz. :

That any exemption from import duty, applied to the produce and manufactures of these provinces respectively, shall be equally extended to all similar produce and manufactures of all countries.

This

This condition appears to my Lords to supply a self-acting rule, under the operation of which two or more British possessions may at any time avail themselves of the advantages which must result from complete freedom of trade between them, whenever—and whenever only—they can do so consistently with their own well understood interests, and with those of the empire at large.

More than this, my Lords do not think such colonies could themselves desire, except from a wish to afford protection to each other's productions—an object which her Majesty's Government cannot be expected to promote.

The second proposition of the committee of Executive Council—viz. : the assimilation of the tariff of all the North American provinces—is probably considered by that body as in a great measure dependent on the adoption of their first recommendation. So far as this is the case, my Lords can, of course, only approve of it, subject to the qualifications which they desire to enforce with respect to that recommendation.

It is not, however, necessarily dependent upon the former arrangement; and regarding it as a distinct proposal, my Lords can only say that, on abstract grounds, there can be no possible objection, either of principle or policy, to its adoption by the common consent of all the Legislatures concerned.

In practice, however, the effect of such an assimilation upon the commercial interests of the empire in general, and the colonies in question in particular, must depend entirely upon the mode in which it is carried into effect; and it cannot be denied that the recent policy of Canada, as exhibited in the tariff of 1859, presents a serious obstacle to the proximate realization of such a project.

The tariffs of all the other North American provinces are more favorable to the principal exports of the United Kingdom than that of Canada, which, if not protective in its intention, is certainly so in its effect.

The common adoption, therefore, of the Canadian duties, or of any nearer approximation to them than exists already, would, in the opinion of this board, be open to decided objection, unless it could be shewn that the financial condition of each of the provinces in question afforded a justification for such a measure, similar to that which was admitted in the case of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES BOOTH.

The Under Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c., Colonial office.

TRADE.

(COPY.)

*Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
April 28th, 1860.*

My LORD,—

I have the honor to forward to your Lordship, a copy, herein enclosed, of a memorandum submitted to me by my Council; and I have also the honor to transmit a copy of the joint address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to her Majesty, to which this memorandum refers.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Excellency the right hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c., &c., Halifax.

(COPY.)

MEMORANDUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN COMMITTEE.

To his Excellency the honorable J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c.

We respectfully advise your Excellency to communicate with the Governor General of Canada, and the Governors of the other provinces, upon the subject of the address of the House of Assembly, relative to the introduction of wool goods into the French empire, as prayed for in the address.

(Signed) CHARLES FISHER,
W. H. STEEVES,
S. L. TILLEY,
JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES CONNELL.

April 17th, 1860.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of your Majesty's province of New Brunswick, beg leave to approach the throne with renewed sentiments of attachment and fidelity to your Majesty's person and Government.

Your faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of your Majesty's province of New Brunswick, have learned with much satisfaction that your Majesty

Majesty is about entering into a treaty of commerce with his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French ; and they believe that such treaty will be attended with great commercial advantages to both nations, and will have the effect of cementing more closely those ties which now bind them to each other.

They would, however, most respectfully impress upon the consideration of your Majesty's Government, that it would be a matter of great importance to the interests of your Majesty's subjects in the North American colonies, if their staple articles of export—timber, deals, and other wood goods—were included in the terms of such treaty, more particularly as your Majesty's Government have proposed to Parliament to admit foreign and colonial wood goods into the United Kingdom upon equal terms.

We confidently trust in your Majesty's desire to consult the wishes and feelings of your dutiful subjects, the people of your Majesty's North American colonies, and feel assured that their interests in the pending negotiations will not be overlooked.

(Signed)

WILLIAM BLACK,
Pres. Legislative Council.
J. M. JOHNSON, JR.,
Speaker of the Assembly.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

No. 7.

Downing Street, 11th February, 1860.

MY LORD,—

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the act of the provincial legislature of Nova Scotia, No. 3636 of 1859, entitled "an act to regulate customs duties."

By the 8th section of this act, the Governor in Council is empowered to declare by proclamation, what articles the produce of Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, may be imported free of duty.

Similar enactments being in force in the other British Possessions in North America, I am unwilling to advise her Majesty to disallow this act, but I cannot refrain from placing on record the great objections entertained by her Majesty's Government to a provision of this nature, which confers the power of imposing discriminating duties, and is therefore opposed to those principles on which the legislation of this country is based.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor the right hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c.

BOARD OF WORKS.

*Office of Board of Works,
Halifax, 10th January, 1860.*

SIR,—

The report of the Board of Works, on the various services under its control, for the year 1859, is now respectfully submitted, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The area walls of the Province Building have been overhauled and pointed; a large portion of the flagging around the building relaid; also, the drainage improved, and repairs made to the roof, spouts, conductors, &c. Expenditure, £614 13s. 1d., including balance for 1858 of £305 1s. 4d. There will probably be a larger sum than usual required this year. The rooms occupied by the supreme court will be given up on the completion of the court house, now in course of erection; and to whatever purpose those rooms may be appropriated, it will necessarily involve considerable cost in fitting. The building requires repairs under its first and second floors, but to what extent cannot be ascertained until a thorough examination is made. The cost of these repairs may reasonably be estimated at say from £1500 to £2000.

At Government House, some repairs and additions have been made. Three new rooms have been formed and finished in the attic, and an addition made to the gardener's lodge, &c. Expenditure, £1462 10s. 5d., of which £1001 15s. 11d. is balance for 1858. There will also be a larger amount than usual required this year, to carry out improvements imperatively called for. The necessity for new stables and out-buildings (as reported previous years) still exists, and it has now become absolutely necessary that something should be done in the erection of new ones, as the dilapidated state of the present buildings is such as not to warrant any further outlay on them. Required for this service, say from £3000 to £4000.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

The detached building has been finished agreeably to contract, and a root-house, ice-house, and piggery, have been erected. A picket fence has been made, extending from the "covered way" northwardly to the course of the road, thence by the road southwardly to the eastern end of the main building, inclosing a large space as exercising ground for the patients. There has also been a picket fence (which extends nearly round the grounds) put up, to protect the hedge-sets, set out last spring, on the lines on the west side of the main road. The road and garden on the asylum grounds have been much improved, and are now in excellent condition.

A contract was entered into, in July last, for the erection of two sections to the southern end of the hospital. Those sections are each two stories in height, and the contract (£6500) embraces erection, furnishing, drains, fitting with gas, steam and water pipes, and finding all materials. Although this contract was not entered into as early as the Board could wish (from circumstances over which they had no control), it has progressed satisfactorily, and no doubt will be finished before the expiration of the time agreed on. The sections are now roofed in and slated, and the drains completed. The expenditure is £15,636 15s. 8d. Of this amount, £5,400 has been paid to the Commissioners to disburse for various services under their control, and £867 1s. 3½d. balance paid for 1858. Credit to the hospital for bricks, &c., furnished to the contractors, £694 6s. 3d.; amount required for current year, £5,000.

Penitentiary.

PENITENTIARY.

The average number of convicts for the year is forty-two, and on December 31 there remained in custody thirty-two, being ten less than at the end of 1858. The number of prisoners during the year has been greater than heretofore, which has necessarily caused increased expenditure in provisions, clothing, &c. The report of the Superintendent is herewith submitted.

Within the year, two of the convicts "broke prison." One of them was recaptured; the other (E. Chanley), although a reward was offered by the Government for his apprehension, and every exertion to effect it made by the Board, succeeded in securing his escape.

The Board found it necessary to discharge one of the under-keepers for insobriety, and have appointed another in his stead. The character of several of the prisoners precluding their being trusted with tools to assist in the performance of the ordinary work of the prison yard, an extra and efficient under-keeper has been appointed to take more immediate charge of this class of convicts; and having them employed at various work on the grounds of the prison, obviates the necessity heretofore existing for keeping them in close confinement.

The upper tier of cells (referred to in last year's report as necessary) have been proceeded with, and are now nearly completed, which, with a new drain made from the cook room—preparing and dressing granite for finishing the walls around the prison yard—has kept the convicts pretty steadily employed.

In accordance with the report of the committee of the House last year, two jacket boilers, of 45 gallons each, have been imported and placed in position, with pipes affixed to conduct the steam to the smoke pipe; also, a hood of sheet iron suspended over the whole, to receive and carry off any escape steam, that might otherwise condense on the prison walls. There has also been repairs made to the foundation of the cook room, and a thorough examination of and repairs made to the roof of the prison. These new works, with cost of boilers, &c., have added to the expenditure for the establishment, which expenditure, although not much in excess of the usual cost, has overrun the sum recommended by the committee. The fences around the grounds, and garden in front of the building, will require renewing in the spring; the materials for the latter have been prepared.

Including outlay for granite, iron doors, stone slabs, and boilers, of £223 16s. 1d., the expenditure is £1,723 2s. 6d., of which £136 1s. 2d. is balance for 1858, and credit of £137 1s. 0½d., proceeds of sales of sundries, and receipts for subsistence of naval prisoners. The amount required for the current year will be £1600.

In the report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Black, which is herewith submitted, reference is made to the case of prisoners Nos. 190, 193, 218 and 290. The two first, found guilty of murder, were sentenced, respectively, in 1854 and 1855, to close confinement in the penitentiary for life; No. 218, in 1855, for manslaughter, to ten years; and No. 290 was, in 1858, received from bridewell in the penitentiary. These persons receive all the attention in exercise, &c., that the prison can afford; but, as Dr. Black observes, are fitter subjects for an asylum for the insane.

Although some more efficient mode of warming (which might perhaps involve considerable cost) might be adopted, still, there has been no suffering in the prison from cold. The dampness alluded to in the report, was caused by the mortar and coldness of stone used in the formation of the upper tier of cells, and the Board are of opinion, that on this work becoming thoroughly hardened and dry, the inconvenience complained of, will no longer exist.

In reference to the supply of medicines as stated by Dr. Black, the Board would beg respectfully to recommend that, an addition be made to the salary for this purpose, as solicited.

SABLE ISLAND.

This establishment, under the supervision of P. S. Dodd, Esq., has been conducted satisfactorily; the buildings have undergone some repairs and painting, which has been performed by the men on the island. As there has been no wrecks on the shores of the island during the year, the credit of £448 10s. 3d. as shown in the accounts, is derived from its own immediate resources, the proceeds, sales of horses and cranberries, forming a large item in offset to the annual cost of the island. Expenditure, including supplies for present winter, and balance of £170 19s. 2d. paid for 1858, is £1180 6s. 7d.

The schooner *Daring* in making her usual number of visits to Sable Island, conveying the oil and stores to the lighthouses, (including St. Paul's and Scatterie), one cruise east, and two west, on excise service, has been kept actively employed. On her last trip to Sable Island in 1858, she encountered a heavy gale, in which springing her bowsprit, a new one had to be put in. This with some small spars required, and some time spent in harbor buoy service, has increased her cost for the year. Disbursed £1350, of which £198 0s. 7d. is balance for 1858—credit £41 9s. 3d.

LIGHT HOUSES.

All the Light-houses have been kept in operation during the year, and repairs and additions to buildings as recommended by the Superintendent, made at many of the stations.

At Devil's Island, there has been a house erected for the keeper, and the lighthouse has been painted. At Horton Bluff, an addition erected to the dwelling house; and at Parisborough, a building, or wood house, to afford accommodation required, has been put up.

A light-house has been erected by tender and contract at "Burnt Coat Head," Hants county. The cost of this building exclusive of lantern and purchase of land, is £540; it was put in operation in October last. A beacon, or small light-house, has been erected at Margaretville, the land being kindly presented free of cost, by Sir Brenton Halliburton; also, one at "Port Williams," land for which was presented free of cost by Hadley Starrett, Esqr. Both those buildings were erected under tender and contract, and cost £120 each. They were lighted in October last.

The spar buoy, placed last year to mark "Cerberus Rock," having been carried away by ice, another has been put down, and those ordered for Barrington and John's Island passage, have all been placed. The cost of placing those latter buoys has exceeded the grant a mere trifle.

The gun recommended for "Cape Canso" light has not yet been procured. The description of gun required is a large iron nine-pounder, and on application to the War Department, it was found that the cost would be £47 4s. 7d. sterling, exclusive of platform and powder-house.

The expenditure for light-houses, deducting £1598 1s. 6d., balance paid for 1858, is £8326 2s. 4d., against which, credit sales of oil casks, &c., £440 3s. 5d., also, stock in light-house store.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. S. THORNE, chairman.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.

LIGHT HOUSES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHT HOUSES.

Halifax, 9th September, 1859.

SIR,—

I respectfully submit the following report on the light houses, beacons, buoys, and humane establishments, that came under my supervision up to this date.

According to your instructions, I left Halifax in the "Daring," on the 20th June last, to inspect the various establishments east of Halifax, and deliver the annual supplies of oil and stores. The first visited was

No. 1.—BEAVER HARBOR LIGHT HOUSE.

I found the lantern, lamps, &c., in good order. The building required some repairs to cellar wall and painting, which I directed the keeper to have done.

No. 2.—WHITE HEAD LIGHT HOUSE.

This establishment had its lantern, lamps, &c., in the usual good order. The addition to the building, to accommodate the keeper and family, is very much required, and its want fully alluded to in my former reports.

No. 3.—CAPE CANSO LIGHT HOUSE,

I found as usual well attended to, and in good order. The lamps here were defective, and replaced by the set that were made (and paid for) last year.

The fog gun authorized by the Legislature to be placed here, is anxiously looked for and enquired after by mariners. Before the gun can be used, a small powder house or magazine will have to be made, and a shed and platform for the gun.

The spar buoy, placed last year over "Bass Rock," was seen by me when at the light-house, and has so far held on well.

No. 4.—ARICHAT LIGHT HOUSE,

I found in good order. The building required some painting and other small repairs, which I directed the keeper to attend to.

No. 5.—CERBERUS ROCK BUOY.

The spar buoy placed here last year was carried away by the ice, notwithstanding every precaution was taken in putting the buoy down. The ice last year was unusually heavy, and even carried away some of the buoys in Halifax harbor. As it was generally published that this buoy was placed, I would recommend that it be replaced as soon as possible. To prevent its being carried away in future, I advise that it be raised every fall at the close of navigation, and put down as soon as necessary in the spring. The light-house keeper would be the proper person to attend to this duty. The rock is three miles from Arichat light-house. I spoke to the keeper on the subject, and he is willing to attend to the duty.

No. 6.—GUYSBORO' BEACON,

I found in good order, and everything working well.

No. 7.—SAND POINT LIGHT HOUSE.

The lamps, lantern, &c., in good order. Some small repairs necessary, I directed Mr. Mundell to have done as soon as he could.

No. 8.—NORTH CANSO LIGHT HOUSE.

The lamps, lanterns, &c., in their usual good order. Repairs necessary to chimney and to spouts of building, I directed Mr. McKay to have done.

No. 9.—PICTOU ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE.

Lamps, &c., in good order. Some repairs required, I gave Mr. Hogg instructions to attend to, especially a flue or chimney, to ensure the safety of the building from fire.

No. 10.—PICTOU LIGHT HOUSE.

The lamps, lantern, &c., in excellent order; the buildings also in good order, with the exception of requiring painting very much.

No. 11.—PORT HOOD LIGHT HOUSE.

Lamps, lantern, &c., in good order. The addition before reported as necessary is very much required here, and the family are suffering from the want of it. The cellar kitchen is damp and cold, and has been the cause of ill health to the family.

No. 12.—MARGAREE LIGHT HOUSE.

Lamps, &c. in good order. The addition before reported on is necessary and anxiously looked for by the keeper and his family. A good road from the landing place to the light-house, has been made by the keeper.

I examined the traces of the fire that came so near destroying the light-house last spring—it came within 60 feet of the store and 80 feet of the light-house. I now beg leave to advise (to settle disputes on the islands, and prevent trespassers setting fire to brush in future, that the light-house grounds be accurately defined by the Government surveyor, and also suggest, that the N. E. end of the island, commencing at the landing place, be set off as light-house property, the landing place to be kept open and free to all who may resort here to trade or fish (as it is now), and especially as there is no other landing place on the island.

No. 13.—ST. PAUL'S ISLAND.

I found both the N.E. and S.W. light-houses, as to lanterns, lamps, &c., in their usual good order. The repairs ordered last year were mostly completed, some little work being still required. The Superintendent's house and stores were in good order. I also inspected the clothing and provisions, I found them in good order and well cared for. There was no consumption of clothing or provisions since my last visit. I gave Mr. Campbell directions to purchase some boards the first favorable opportunity to finish barn at S.W., and renew porch, &c., at N.E. light-houses, and for other uses.

No. 14.—LOW POINT LIGHT HOUSE.

Lamps, lantern, &c., in good order. The repairs made to lantern last year and the new lamps placed here, have much improved the light; some repairs necessary, I have directed the keeper to have done.

No. 15.—FLINT ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE.

Lamps, lantern, and buildings, are in good order, with the exception of some necessary work to the cellar, which I directed the keeper to do.

No. 16.—SCATTERIE ESTABLISHMENT.

The light-house, lamps, lantern, &c., in good order; some repairs necessary to dwelling, I directed Mr. Dodd to have done. I inspected clothing and provisions on hand as follows:—

Provisions, (on hand 4 years),—1 bbl. pork, 1 do. beef, 8 do. bread.

Clothing—18 common blankets, 18 pairs coarse trowsers,
2 monkey jackets, 7 pea coats,
5 blue guernsey frocks, 12 blue flannel shirts,
12 pair stockings, 15 pair mittens,
9 comforters, 6 white guernsey frocks,
20 pairs soldier's trowsers (old), 12 pairs small shoes.

Nearly all the clothing the worse of time, and on hand 10 or 12 years.

I beg leave to again allude to the necessity of having a good life boat procured for this establishment.

No. 17.—LOUISBURG LIGHT HOUSE.

Lamps, lantern, &c., in good order. Building in want of painting and repairs to south side of foundation wall; some other small repairs necessary, which I directed the keeper to attend to.

No. 18.—MAUGHER'S BEACH LIGHT HOUSE.

Was visited by me July 14th; I found every thing in the usual condition, and the establishment not in want of any assential repairs or articles.

No. 19.—DEVIL'S ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE.

I visited this place several times this season, while repairs were going on. The lamps, lantern, &c., I always found in good order. The whole of this establishment is now in first rate order, and fitted to accommodate the keeper and his family, as before reported.

No. 20.—SAMBRO LIGHT HOUSE.

This important light-house is in first rate order, as regards the buildings, with the exception of painting, which is much required, and some glazing to the lantern. The lamps, &c., were in first rate condition when visited last by me.

WESTERN LIGHT HOUSES.

According to your instructions, I left in the "Daring," August 7th, to inspect the light-houses west of Halifax, and deliver the stores. We arrived at

No. 21.—CROSS ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE,

On the 10th August. The lantern was in good order, the lamps clean and well cared for, but old, and consume a great deal of oil. I intend to replace some of them by new ones. The repairs before reported on are much needed to the dwelling. The light-house requires painting, but otherwise in very good order.

No. 22.—IRONBOUND LIGHT HOUSE,

I found in excellent condition—lamps, lanterns, and buildings,

No. 23.—PORT MEDWAY LIGHT HOUSE,

In good order, and the painting done since my last visit has much improved its appearance

appearance. The landing place to this light-house is on a lot containing twelve acres, and recently purchased by Mr. Perry, the keeper, for £7 10s. Mr. P. informed me that he bought it to prevent it from falling into other hands, and to the injury of the light-house. He is willing to sell the lot to the Board for the same money that he gave for it. As the price is very small, and as it is of some consequence to own the landing place, I respectfully advise the Board to purchase it.

No. 24.—LIVERPOOL LIGHT HOUSE.

I found the lamps, lantern, &c., in good order. The improvements made last year have added to the efficiency of the light. The clock-work or machinery for the revolving apparatus is out of order. I advise that a new one be purchased at once; the machine now in use can then be taken down, repaired, and be used in some other light-house. A new cellar is much required here, the old one (an outside cellar) being useless and tumbling down. Some repairs are necessary to the well, as the water, owing to its state, is unfit for use. Mr. McLeod has offered to put it in thorough order, put up a new wall, curb, &c., for £3, which I think reasonable. He also offered to dig, wall, drain, and render frost-proof, a cellar under the dwelling (which I recommend instead of an outside cellar) for £10. This sum I think reasonable. With respect to the road from the landing place to the light-house, no doubt Mr. McLeod has done a great deal of work on it; but a great deal has yet to be done to finish it. I am still of opinion that the county members ought to allow something out of their road grant for this road.

No. 25.—FORT POINT LIGHT HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

Everything at this place was in the usual good order. The addition before reported on is much required. A board fence is wanting around the building to prevent it from being defaced and injured, as also for the protection of the females who attend to the light. The situation is a very public one, being almost in the town. The cost of the fence can be but a few pounds.

No. 26.—GULL ROCK LIGHT HOUSE,

I found in good order, the repairs made last year having much improved it. Some painting was required to be done, and some boards wanting to complete some work, which I requested Mr. Hayden to attend to.

No. 27.—SHELBURNE LIGHT HOUSE.

This establishment is in thorough order, and I found lamps, lantern, &c., clean and in good condition.

No. 28.—BACCARO LIGHT HOUSE,

Is in excellent condition, and the painting done last year has added very much to the appearance of the building. Lamps, lanterns, &c., were in excellent order.

No. 29.—BUOYS, BARRINGTON PASSAGE.

According to your instructions, I called on Mr. Robertson, M. P. P., and went with him to see Mr. Crowell. I have no doubt Mr. C. will do the work satisfactorily, and I think within the sum named. I directed Mr. Crowell to consult with Mr. Robertson when making his arrangements, and enclose a copy of letter sent to Mr. R. on the subject.

No. 30.—PUBNICO LIGHT HOUSE,

I found in its usual good order. The addition made to the building last year has added very much to the comfort of the family and to the convenience of the establishment.

No. 31.—SEAL ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE.

Everything in good order, and the buildings in excellent repair.

No. 32.—YARMOUTH LIGHT HOUSE.

Lamps, lantern and light-house in excellent order. The repairs necessary to dwelling house, reported on last year, and to which your attention was called by Mr. Fox last spring, I found required immediate attention, as the chimney was in a dangerous state, and the rain coming through the roof, to the great injury of the building and the plaistering. In the attic the plaistering has nearly all gone, and also in one of the rooms down stairs. I gave Mr. Fox instructions in writing respecting the work, a copy of which I have retained.

No. 33.—YARMOUTH FOG BELL,

Is still kept going, and in charge of Mr. Fox, who called my attention to some repairs required to the machinery. I directed him to get the machinist who before worked at the bell, to attend to it.

No. 34.—WESTPORT LIGHT HOUSE,

I found in its usual good order. The buildings require painting, but in every other respect are in first rate order.

No. 35.—BRIAR ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE,

In very good order. The new lamps placed here last year gave great satisfaction, while they consume much less oil than the old ones.

No. 36.—DIGBY LIGHT HOUSE.

The lamps, &c., were in excellent order. The repairs before reported as necessary to lantern platform, and to inside of dwelling, will soon require to be done.

No. 37.—BLACK ROCK LIGHT HOUSE.

Lamps, lantern, &c., in their usual good order; buildings badly in want of painting outside, and of repairs to plaistering inside.

No. 38.—APPLE RIVER LIGHT HOUSE.

Lamps, &c., in very good order. Some repairs were required to out-house, and the light-house in want of painting, which I directed Mr. Fowler to have done.

No. 39.—HORTON BLUFF LIGHT HOUSE.

The lamps, &c., here in the best of order. I have before called attention to the unsettled state of matters relative to the land and the road at this place. The keeper and his family have ingress and egress to the light-house only at the pleasure of Mr. Armstrong. I have fully alluded to this matter in my report for 1857. I also called attention to the great want of an addition to the building at this place. In summer the cooking has to be done out of doors. Captain Rathborne offers to put up the addition for £28,—finish it in a thorough manner, and find all materials. I would cheerfully recommend the acceptance of his offer.

No. 40.—PARRSBORO' LIGHT HOUSE.

The lamps, lantern, &c., in good order. Mr. Peltis, the keeper, has built the out-house required in a very good manner. The painting and other requisite repairs, I gave instructions to a competent person to do, and who agreed to attend to them immediately.

NEW LIGHT HOUSES AND BEACONS.

No. 1.—BURNT COAT LIGHT HOUSE

Is now finished or nearly so. I have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Parker, the contractor, has done every justice to the work, and I think I will hazard very little in saying that this light-house is the best in the province, whether viewed as to its arrangements for the work required, or the faithful manner in which the contract has been fulfilled.

No. 2.—PORT WILLIAMS BEACON

I have already reported on as being finished in a manner creditable to Mr. Hoyt, the contractor. The necessary supplies have been landed there, and given in charge of H. Starratt, esquire.

No. 3.—MARGARETVILLE BEACON.

Is also finished in a similar manner at Port Williams. The necessary supplies were also landed here, and are now in charge of Mr. D. Landers.

There is nothing to prevent all of these new erections being lighted by the 15th Oct. next. Burnt Coat should be the last, as owing to its being finished to accommodate a family, the plaistering should have some little time to dry.

I trust that whoever is appointed to fill the situations of keepers, that they will have some little time to acquire a knowledge of their duties previous to the time of putting the lights in operation. I have, I think, on a former occasion, called your attention to this matter.

PARRSBORO' PIER LIGHT.

In accordance with your instructions, I carefully examined the means for keeping a light at this place and found them wholly unsuited for the purpose. I met Mr. Mosse while lately at Parrsboro', who agreed to the suggestions made by me respecting the light, and gave the necessary orders to have the alterations made. To enable the person in charge to do his work, there will be some small articles required, a list of which I will furnish.

I have now gone through the whole of the establishments, and in addition to this report, will furnish a list of articles now required for the carrying on of the service, necessary repairs, &c.

The empty oil casks not brought away, I directed the keepers to sell if possible and account for the proceeds when drawing their next instalment of salary. Where the casks cannot be sold, I directed the keepers to retain them until it is convenient for the cutter to take them away.

I enclose a memorandum shewing a list of the places where early attention should be given, to place the establishments in efficient condition.

Trusting this report of my work thus far for the season, will be satisfactory.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CONDON,
Supt. B. O. W.

S. S. Thorne, Esq., Chairman, B. O. W.

Halifax, December 31, 1859.

SIR,—

In addition to my general report, dated the 9th September last, I beg leave to add, that since then the light-house at Burnt Coat Head, and the beacon lights at Margaretville

Margaretville and Port Williams, have been put in operation, and the reports of their efficiency have been very satisfactory.

Before closing my report for 1859, I would respectfully call the attention of the Board and the Government to the desirableness of taking the necessary steps to erect the light-house in the vicinity of Jeddore—a place that requires a light-house more than any other portion of our coast.

I enclose a list of the articles now on hand in the light-house store, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CONDON,

Supt. B. O. W.

S. S. Thorne, Esq., Chairman B. O. W.

(COPY.)

Government House, Prince Edward Island,

January 27th, 1860.

MY LORD,—

I have to invite your Lordship's attention to the absence of light-houses on the east and north capes of this island, and to urge the expediency of placing lights on these two points, the dangers of which might be thus materially lessened by their position being indicated to the many vessels passing up and down the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

From the principal harbors of this island being those of Charlotte Town and George Town, and from their trade being almost exclusively confined to countries lying to the southward, the establishment of light-houses on the capes I have mentioned is, as regards the vessels of this colony, a matter of much less importance than to those of strangers.

Many vessels belonging to the adjoining colonies having been wrecked in the neighborhood of these headlands within the last few years, my Government is desirous of ascertaining the willingness of the Governments of the other North American provinces to contribute to placing and maintaining efficient light-houses on the east and north capes of this island, and it is with this view I now address your Lordship.

Should this proposal meet with your Lordship's approbation, and should you recommend to your Council that a small sum of money be granted towards the erection and maintenance of these light-houses, my Government is prepared to ask the Legislative Assembly of this island to vote a sum of money for the same purpose.

In this event, the details of the work, and the amount of the respective shares of the expense to be borne by each province, would be settled by commissioners.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,

Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

(COPY.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S.,
1st February, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 27th ult., inviting my attention to the absence of light-houses on the east and north capes of Prince Edward's Island, and urging the expediency of placing lights on these two points.

The immediate attention of my Government shall be directed to this subject, and your Excellency's despatch at once submitted to the Legislature, now in session.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Excellency George Dundas, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

Admiralty House, Halifax, 14th October, 1859.

MY LORD—

I beg to transmit a letter I have received from Commander Vesey, of H. M. steam sloop "Styx," which I hope may be found to meet the serious and favorable consideration of your Lordship's Government, and as I was myself on board the "Styx" during the late passage to and from St. John, N. B., I state with confidence my own entire approbation of the opinions and suggestions offered by Commander Vesey, and I am able to assure you of the full concurrence of Captain Shortland, the able surveyor, who has been for many years engaged on the survey of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shores. It is scarcely necessary that I should remark to your Lordship upon the vast importance of placing light-houses in such positions as will afford the greatest possible assistance and security to the general navigation of Nova Scotia, and that petty local interests should never be permitted to supersede those of the local and commercial world at large. With regard to the contemplated light-house for Petit Passage, between Digby Neck and Long Island, I do not hesitate to assert that if it be placed on "Boar's Head," one-half of its utility will be sacrificed.

The warm interest I have long felt for the prosperity of Nova Scotia will, I trust, plead my excuse with your Lordship, should I be thought to express myself too strongly on this most important subject,—the same on which I formerly addressed Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, in a letter dated the 26th of November, 1857.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your very faithful, humble servant,

(Signed) HOUSTON STEWART,
Vice Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieut. Governor, Halifax.

H. M. S. Styx, Halifax, October 12, 1859.

SIR,—

Having been ordered by you to give an opinion as to the best site for a light-house in the Petit Channel, between Digby Neck and Long Island, Nova Scotia, I have the honor to report that I consider the eddy or middle point on the Long Island side to be the proper position, as the light could then be seen by vessels entering from either side; and I have further to state, that in this opinion I am borne out by the master and pilot of this ship.

I take this opportunity for respectfully calling your attention to the necessity for having a light on the Little Hope Island, to the eastward of the Ragged Island Harbor light, Nova Scotia.

The Little Hope is an outlying rock, directly in the way of vessels running along the coast; and at night, or in hazy weather, is a source of great anxiety to navigators.

In my opinion, a strong necessity exists for having a light upon this island, and also one upon Cape Sable Island; and I think that until they are established, the coast of Nova Scotia to the westward of Liverpool cannot be said to be properly lighted.

In conclusion, I may remark, that the light at present established on the Gull Rock, near the Ragged Islands, is only useful as a harbor light, and is not of the slightest service in clearing the Little Hope, it being about sixteen miles distant from that island, and in clear weather is only visible ten miles off.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

C. VESEY,

Commander.

Vice Admiral Sir H. Stewart, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR 1859.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane respectfully submit to your Excellency, their second annual report.

Accompanying it, is the report of the Medical Superintendent, the Treasurer's accounts, and an inventory of all the provincial property under their charge.

The expenditure for the year has been unavoidably large, and is more than it is likely to be again, until there is a very considerable increase in the number of patients. It is attributable, in part, to the fact, that large sums have been required for the water supply, the purchase of furniture and other necessary material, which will not for a long time require renewal. By referring to the treasurer's abstract, you will perceive that £438 5s. 10d. is chargeable to the water account; £1430 0s. 7d. to the furniture account; and £4191 9s. 6d. to hospital and incidental expenses. In the latter is included the expenditure for labor, which, during the past year, has been, comparatively speaking, a large item,—larger than it will probably be for some years to come, as much of the heavy work connected with the grounds and agricultural department is now so far advanced, that the patients and permanent staff of men employed by the institution, will, we trust, be able to carry it on to completion. In this connexion we may quote a remark from last year's report as still applicable to the circumstances of the institution:—"It will be evident to your Excellency that the cost of support will decrease as the number of patients increase. With a limited number, the expense of sustaining them individually will be large, but when in full operation it will be considerably decreased, from the fact that the executive officers and staff of attendants will be nearly the same for fifty as for one hundred inmates; and the expenditure, as regards fuel and some other necessary items, will be almost as great for a partially filled building as when all the apartments are occupied."

The receipts from the various classes of patients have amounted in the year to £538 11s. 3d., and £500 1s. 5d. is still due, principally on the bonds of commissioners and overseers of the poor, the whole of which will probably be collected in a short time, and passed to the credit of the institution for the year 1860. The revenue to be derived from this source will, we think, be considerably increased during the year upon which we have now entered.

The agricultural resources of the hospital are, as yet, but limited. The land, when freed from rock, is good, but it is hard and expensive to prepare for use, and it will be long before the farm can be made very productive or profitable. A lot of twelve acres, in the rear of the institution, has been cleared by contract, and will be prepared for pasturage early in the ensuing season. Hitherto we have been obliged to rent a pasture, at a very inconvenient distance from the hospital. The liberal grant made by the Legislature, at its last session, for building purposes, will, ere the close of the present year, we hope, put us in possession of the wing now in course of construction for violent and noisy patients. The want of this portion of the hospital has been a serious drawback to it, for, situated as the other wards are, in relation to each other, it has rendered a proper classification of the patients impossible. As soon as the noisy and violent patients are removed from the main building, the Superintendent will

will be able to receive and treat a class of patients who will require and be able to pay for additional accommodation and attendance, and from whom we may expect, eventually, to have our revenue considerably increased.

The Commissioners are not yet in a position to report the final settlement of the question relating to the water supply. Since our last report other appraisers have been appointed, and we are in the daily expectation of receiving their award, after which we hope speedily to obtain legal possession of the water, and, in a limited sense, of the source from whence the supply is derived. The difficulties which surrounded this question, and prevented an earlier settlement, are briefly detailed in the commencement of our last report.

While generally very comfortable, as regards temperature, the elevated and unprotected situation of the building, together with the imperfect condition of the window sashes, renders it difficult to keep some parts of the building warm, in very cold weather. This, the Commissioners hope soon to effectually obviate, by placing double windows in the parts most exposed to cold winds. A comparatively small outlay for this object will not only add to the comfort of the inmates, but it will effect such a saving to the institution, as regards expenditure for fuel, as to make it desirable also on the score of economy.

Referring to the report of the Medical Superintendent, we have first to call your Excellency's attention to the statistics of the year. Out of seventy patients admitted, thirteen are paid for by their friends, twenty-six by townships, and the remainder are classed as transient paupers, and as such are sustained at the expense of the province. Fifteen have been discharged, and of these eight have been cured,—a large percentage. This result must be gratifying to all who have the interest of the institution and the welfare of the insane at heart. The appropriate observations contained in this report, in reference to the following subjects, should, in our opinion, have the most extended publicity:

Ist. Early admission of patients.

This is not only desirable, as regards the interests of the institution, but it is an imperative duty devolving upon those who have the charge of the insane, to give them the advantage of early hospital treatment. Heretofore, in many cases, a reasonable excuse existed (in the absence of a suitable institution) for the retention at home of insane relations and friends. Now, no such excuse can be pleaded. Not only is the hospital in efficient operation, but generous legislation has opened its doors and prescribed a course by which all classes can obtain admission and enjoy its advantages.

The Commissioners have to regret that more applications have not been made. The number admitted bears but a small proportion to the whole insane population of the province; and many facts in relation to individual cases of this unfortunate class, which have been recently brought to their knowledge, make them regret, for the sake of humanity, that we have not in Nova Scotia, a lunacy law somewhat analogous in its enactments to that of the mother country. No stronger argument need be adduced, in favor of the early admission of patients, than the fact alluded to by the Medical Superintendent, in reference to the cases discharged during the past year, as cured. *All these, he says, were recent cases.*

Humanity and economy alike dictate the necessity of early admissions. The longer the patients continue insane, the greater the burden to their friends, as all experience goes to prove that the chances of recovery decrease just in proportion as hospital treatment is delayed. Looking to the interests of society as well as the institution, the Commissioners feel anxious that this important matter should be generally understood and appreciated. If the suggestions of the Medical Superintendent are not acted upon as regards this subject, the result will be, that our limited institution will ere long have its usefulness impaired, by being overcrowded with chronic and incurable cases.

2nd. Early removals.

The Commissioners desire to endorse the statements of the Medical Superintendent in reference to this matter. They fully appreciate the objections he urges to the too early removal of patients, and concur with him in thinking that provision should always be made for the full time specified—viz., twelve months.

3rd. Visits of friends.

The Commissioners feel it their duty to urge upon those who have relatives or friends under treatment at the hospital, to be guided entirely, in reference to their visits and interviews, by the advice of the Medical Superintendent. As he remarks, he can have no other motive, in refusing to grant such interviews, than the welfare of those entrusted to his charge. When obliged to refuse such applications, he does it as a duty, and is acting in accordance with the regulations of this and every other well conducted hospital. With regard to the visits of convalescents to their friends, before being finally discharged, as recommended in his report for the approval of the Commissioners, we feel that the Medical Superintendent must act in this matter as the experience of other medical officers and his own discretion dictates. A very satisfactory circumstance recorded in this report is the almost entire absence of personal restraint. Ever since the institution has been opened, all parts of it have been inspected weekly by one or more of our Board, and we have been struck with the pleasing feature of the modern and humane system of treatment, which is being thoroughly and practically tested by Dr. DeWolf, with, as he remarks, the most happy results.

By referring to the act for the management of the provincial hospital, your Excellency will observe that the indigent insane, not transient paupers, are to be supported in the institution at the expense of the overseers of the poor of the township where they may have obtained a legal settlement. Difficulty has arisen in several cases, from the fact that, in districts where there were indigent insane persons, there were no overseers or commissioners of the poor; and in some instances, even had such officers existed, the townships, in all probability, would have been unable, from their poverty, to have raised this additional tax. Several insane patients have been brought to us from such districts, and, under these circumstances, to have refused them admission would have been to have acted according to the laws of the land, but it would have been doing violence to the laws of humanity, and we assumed the responsibility of admitting and giving them the benefit of the institution, until such time as the matter could be brought officially before the Legislature. The province, already heavily taxed for the construction and annual support of the hospital, should not, we think, be asked to sustain such indigent insane persons, especially as, in several of these cases, the townships where they have their legal settlements are quite able to support them, only they lack the required organization. The Commissioners take the liberty of suggesting to your Excellency the desirableness of having the present law so amended as that the counties, instead of the townships, shall be responsible for the support of such persons, and that the county treasurer be the party to whom the Commissioners shall in future look for the liquidation of such hospital accounts. In some cases insane persons are in possession of sufficient property to provide for their support at the asylum, but difficulties are experienced in making it available for such purpose. The Commissioners would suggest whether it might not be desirable for the Legislature to provide a summary and inexpensive mode of effecting this object.

To recapitulate, we have to suggest to your Excellency that additional legislation is required on humane, social and economical grounds, so that all persons who shall have the charge of the insane shall be compelled to send them, with the least possible delay, to the provincial hospital for treatment, so soon as it shall be apparent to some constituted local authority that these insane persons are not receiving such humane care and treatment as shall tend to restore them to mental health; and also to enable the

the Commissioners to receive any insane persons who are likely to be relieved by hospital treatment, with power to make their property, if they have any, available for their support, and if not, the county to which they belong, responsible for their maintenance.

The Commissioners take this opportunity of thanking those persons—and they are many—who have, during the past year, contributed to the comfort and happiness, spiritual or general, of the inmates of the institution.

In conclusion, the Commissioners have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and unabated interest in the welfare of the institution evinced by the Medical Superintendent. Though some difficulties in the management of the establishment have arisen—which indeed were to be expected, when none of the officers had enjoyed the advantage of previous experience—yet the Commissioners have reason to hope that, in future, these difficulties will gradually disappear. The comfort and cleanliness which pervade the whole interior of the hospital, give very satisfactory evidence that the matron and attendants have discharged their respective duties faithfully; while the steward has been equally attentive and careful in the duties appertaining to his office.

The commissioners cannot close their report without rendering their grateful acknowledgments to Miss Dix, for the continued and unabated interest she takes in the welfare and prosperity of the institution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. McN. PARKER,
GEO. H. STARR,
DANIEL CREAMER,
SAML. A. WHITE,
D. FALCONER,
JOHN A. BELL,
JOHN DOULL,
D. FARRELL,
J. W. RITCHIE.

Halifax, January 18, 1860.

Expenditure and receipts of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, from 1st January to the 31st December.

DR.

1859.				
Jan.	3	To paid A. Black's order to Della Torre & Rayner,	£2	10 0
		“ “ “ D. Farrell,	35	0 0
		“ “ “ for beef, pork, &c.,	4	16 11
	4	“ “ “ to J. M. DeWolf & Co.	8	0 0
	6	“ “ “ to T. A. S. DeWolf,	11	3 3
		“ “ “ wages at hospital,	14	9 10
		“ “ “ to Black, Brothers & Co.,	3	3 10
		“ “ “ B. O'Neill & Co.,	28	18 8
	10	“ J. Greig, for cistern for pipe house,	48	0 0
	12	“ J. Elliott & Sons for pipe house,	42	1 5
	13	“ Steward and Matron, 1 month's salary, to 1st inst.,	12	10 0
		“ A. Black's order to Thomas Willcocks,	2	1 8
		“ “ “ W. Chase,	2	10 0
	14	“ “ “ Dechezeau & Crow,	2	10 6
	15	“ “ “ William Sowers,	3	10 0

Jan.

Jan. 15	To paid	McEwen & Reid for furniture,	£51	9	0
17	"	A. Black's order to W. M. Harrington & Co.,	5	14	9
18	"	" " J. L. Woodill,	2	2	9
19	"	" " Jost, Knight & Co.,	0	15	0
	"	" " Hall & Beamish,	0	17	1
20	"	" " for coal,	142	7	6
	"	S. & W. Caldwell, for lead and drilling machine,	48	7	8
21	"	Water Company, for sundries furnished,	77	10	9
	"	J. H. Liddell, to 31st December,	75	0	0
	"	James Gossip, for ledger,	2	15	0
24	"	W. Fraser & Son, for furniture,	53	0	0
26	"	A. Black's order for sleigh,	12	10	0
27	"	remitted A. & S. Henry & Co., for damask floor cloth, &c. and charges, £90 2s. 2d. stg. at sight at 14 per cent.,	114	2	9
29	"	Thomas Cumming, for furniture,	37	19	2
31	"	wages at Hospital,	29	1	9
	"	A. Black's order to H. D. Frost,	2	3	6
Feb. 1	"	McEwan & Reid, for furniture,	28	15	0
5	"	J. D. Nash,	33	16	8
	"	A. & W. McKinlay, for stationery for office,	4	1	4
	"	" " " for hospital,	9	6	11
8	"	D. Farrel, lumber for water works,	2	15	9
	"	Harrington & Co., for sugar. &c.,	7	7	8
11	"	A. Black's order to J. L. Woodill,	2	15	5
	"	" " F. F. Bacon,	3	7	6
	"	Tolson & Eastwood for blankets, (1st inst.)	50	0	0
12	"	W. Fenton, contracts for bedsteads,	116	12	0
	"	Cleverdon & Co. for crockery,	4	5	0
16	"	Alexander Scott & Co. for carpeting, &c.	10	12	1
	"	Amos Black for use of hospital,	20	0	0
17	"	Thompson & Esson, furniture,	362	3	8
	"	Della Torre & Rayner, "	3	2	6
	"	W. & C. Silver, "	56	12	4
	"	Bell & Anderson, "	9	13	1
	"	Murray & Co., "	20	5	6
	"	Chas. Robson & Co., "	6	6	4
	"	Creighton & Wiswell, "	6	12	0
	"	Jost & Knight, "	17	17	5
	"	James Donaldson, "	19	0	9
	"	Doull & Miller, "	44	18	3
	"	John Stairs, lead for water works,	26	19	11
18	"	James Black, furniture,	1	2	4
	"	Black, Brothers & Co.,	11	17	0
21	"	E. G. Fuller for stationery for hospital,	0	16	3
22	"	J. Doull for sewing done by Mrs. Scott,	4	8	9
23	"	Johnston, Hunter & Co., Boston, furniture, \$217 68c at 3½ per cent.	56	6	6
24	"	D. McKenzie for straw,	1	12	4
	"	Peters, Blacklock & Peters, cornice moulding,	1	7	6
25	"	Della Torre & Rayner, combs, &c.	1	1	3
	"	Bowes & Sons, printing bye-laws, &c.	11	5	0
	"	Avertising to 31st Decr. 1858,	16	0	9
	"	James Hunter for water works,	4	5	0
					Feb.

Feb. 26	To paid	William Fish for a cow,	£12	0	0
28	"	Amos Black, wages at hospital to date	42	16	5
	"	Willcocks for bread, (1st inst.)	2	2	8
	"	P. Walsh for hardware,	1	12	4
	"	William Newcomb for poultry, &c.	4	6	6
March 7	"	Furniture for office,	57	13	6
	"	J. W. Johnston & Sons for law expenses,	23	0	0
10	"	A & S. Henry & Co., Manchester, balance of acct. £7 0s. 2d. stg. at 15 per cent.,	9	2	8
17	"	J. E. Lawlor for lamps,	0	14	6
24	"	Freight of coals from George's Island,	13	10	0
29	"	Tolson & Eastwood, on acct. of blankets,	25	0	0
31	"	Steward and Matron, one quarter to date,	37	10	0
	"	Wages at hospital to date,	50	15	7
	"	Wages, repairing dam at lake,	2	0	4
	"	Petty charges from August, 1858, to date,	3	1	10
April 1	"	W. Evans, contractor, for meat to 31st March,	42	13	2
	"	W. & J. Coombe for furniture,	11	5	0
4	"	Gammell & Tupper,	2	14	5
	"	Wm. Annand, 3 months rent, to 1st inst.,	8	15	0
	"	Treasurer, &c., 3 months salary, to 1st inst.,	50	0	0
6	"	Thomas Mitchell for pipes, &c. for water works,	3	16	0
7	"	Dr. DeWolfe, 3 months salary, to the 1st inst.,	75	0	0
9	"	Peter Moser for straw,	2	0	0
	"	Deblois & Merkel, 60 chaldron of coal at 25s.	75	0	0
13	"	A. Knight & Son for harness,	12	12	6
	"	Lordly & Stimpson, contract to 1st inst.,	183	19	3
18	"	Robert Woodill for harness,	18	11	6
19	"	Remitted Shand & Mason for leather hose, &c. £29 19s. 8d. stg. at 13½ per cent.,	37	16	3
27	"	Steamboat Company for conveyance across harbor,	4	13	4
	"	D. Starr & Sons for hardware,	23	16	9
	"	Wages at hospital to date	45	6	6
May 2	"	F. J. Bacon, repairing cart, truck, &c.,	3	16	9
4	"	Robert Brander for contract,	68	9	2
7	"	Tolson & Eastwood, balance for blankets,	43	12	6
11	"	Alex. Stephen balance of contract with J. McBain,	100	0	0
	"	L. Davidson for waggon and cart,	36	10	0
	"	H. D. Frost for carpet shoes,	1	16	0
13	"	Amos Black for casual expenses,	20	0	0
	"	Wages for setting out hedge, &c.,	20	4	0
	"	" for repairing water pipes, &c.,	12	18	8
18	"	Refunded for unexpired time of Alex. Dill,	8	6	8
20	"	T. Roche for 60 chaldron of coal at 21s. 3d.,	63	15	0
21	"	B. Pentz for 134 bushels potatoes, at 2s. 3d.	15	1	6
	"	Digging garden and setting out hedge,	30	17	0
31	"	Monthly wages to date,	47	11	11
	"	Labor at garden and farm,	12	14	3
	"	Labor at water pipes,	1	7	8
June 3	"	W. Fraser & Son for side table,	3	10	0
7	"	George York for hand-cart,	3	0	0
10	"	Antigonish Casket for advertising,	0	13	2
	"	Amos Black for casual expenses,	10	0	0
11	"	Out-door wages to date,	25	7	0

June

June 18	To paid James Malcolm for superintending contracts,	£4	12	6
22	“ George Keys for load of straw,	5	12	1
24	“ R. G. Fraser for oil, &c.,	0	18	0
	“ Lawrence Warren for painting, &c.,	5	13	5
27	“ W. Cunnabell, advertising tenders for coal,	0	8	9
July 1	“ Monthly wages to date,	54	5	10
	“ Steward and Matron, three months to date,	37	10	0
	“ Dr. DeWolf, three months to date,	75	0	0
2	“ W. Wildman for shoes, &c.,	5	14	3
4	“ Wm. Evans, contractor, to 1st instant,	41	18	7
12	“ Treasurer, three months to 1st instant,	50	0	0
	“ Contractor for 105½ chal. coal, at 28s.,	147	9	4
14	“ Steamboat company's account to 1st instant,	12	10	0
15	“ Hall & Beamish for stationery,	0	15	3
16	“ Lordly & Stimpson for supplies to 1st instant,	217	11	10
	“ J. L. Woodill, sundries, March to June,	13	10	5
	“ B. O'Neil & Co. for crockeryware, &c.,	8	19	0
22	“ Rent of office for three months to 1st instant,	8	15	0
23	“ F. F. Bacon for light waggon,	15	10	0
	“ “ hand-cart, work, &c.,	10	19	4
	“ J. L. Woodill for medicine, Dec. 1858, to June 1859,	11	3	4
30	“ M. Mansfield for garden chairs,	5	4	0
Aug. 1	“ G. P. Lawson for 79 chal. coal, at 28s.,	110	12	0
	“ Monthly wages and extra labor to date,	73	11	2
	“ Labor at dam and repairing road,	7	4	0
4	“ G. P. Lawson for 71 chal. coal, at 28s.,	99	8	0
10	“ Patrick Walsh for hardware,	4	6	9
	“ Edward Keefe for cow and calf,	7	11	9
15	“ Allowance for extra work at water works,	33	6	6
18	“ Expenses of Miss Dix to Annapolis and back,	5	4	9
20	“ Freight of gas coal from gas works,	0	15	0
	“ Gammell & Tupper for sundries,	2	8	10
	“ W. Fraser & Son for library table,	2	10	0
	“ T. Boggs, junr. & Co. for sundries,	20	9	3
25	“ Bell & Anderson for carpeting,	7	11	3
31	“ Wages at hospital to date,	82	18	2
	“ Amos Black for casual expenses,	20	0	0
	“ Filtering bed for water works,	2	8	0
Sep. 14	“ Thos. Keating for a cow,	10	0	0
20	“ James Gossip for stationery,	2	17	4
24	“ W. Cunnabell for advertising,	0	7	6
29	“ Chas. P. Allen for 20 settees,	24	0	0
30	“ Wages at hospital to date,	83	1	2
	“ Steward and Matron, three months to date,	37	10	0
Oct. 1	“ Dr. DeWolf, three months' salary to date,	75	0	0
	“ William Evans, contractor, to date,	90	11	7
10	“ Lordly & Stimpson, supplies to 1st instant,	248	18	2
11	“ W. Kidston & Sons for gas coal,	41	4	4
	“ S. F. Barss for freight of ditto,	23	10	9
12	“ W. Annand, three months' rent to 1st instant,	8	15	0
	“ J. H. Liddell, three months' salary to ditto,	50	0	0
	“ Thomas Holloway for blocks, &c.	2	0	6
13	“ Della Torre & Rayner, clock, &c.	4	2	0
22	“ Contractor for clearing land, on account,	7	10	0

Oct.

APPENDIX.—HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

355

Oct. 24	To paid	H. Lawson for 50 bushels pollen,	£4	7	6
	"	" clock,		2	10 0
31	"	Wages at hospital to date,	104	16	5
Nov. 5	"	Contractor for clearing land, on account,	7	10	0
8	"	J. D. Nash for copper coal scuttle, buffalo robes, &c.	5	13	3
11	"	George Mason for pigs,	3	0	0
14	"	J. E. Lawlor for ham and bacon,	2	4	5
	"	" lamps,	2	2	11
15	"	R. Waddell for freight of gas coal,	2	10	0
	"	Amos Black for casual expenses,	20	0	0
17	"	Martin Lapier for kelp,	5	0	0
	"	James Stanford for leather, &c.,	2	9	7
23	"	Contractor for clearing land,	20	0	0
28	"	J. F. White for potatoes,	10	16	0
	"	Ebnr. Isnor for hauling wharf logs,	5	5	0
	"	John Shean for condemned Government sheets,	4	2	6
30	"	Johnson & Hunter, Boston, for felt, &c., \$65 15c., at 3¼ per cent. ; wharfage, freight, &c., 7s. 11d.	17	4	3
	"	One months' wages at hospital to date,	101	15	10
Dec. 2	"	Richard Barry for firewood,	6	5	0
6	"	Elisha Weatherby for potatoes,	18	1	2
9	"	Alex. McIntosh for pork,	3	17	7
15	"	Mrs. Linx for a cow,	10	0	0
17	"	Wages of men discharged,	33	16	1
	"	S. Tupper for tracks for rollers,	2	18	9
	"	George Fraser & Co. for pilot bread,	1	4	4
	"	Avard Longley for apples,	8	2	6
20	"	Keating for carpenter's work, painting, &c.,	8	16	11
21	"	Avery, Brown & Co. for oats,	20	0	0
22	"	Richard Black for butter,	39	9	0
	"	Steamboat company for ferriage to 31st current,	12	10	0
	"	Gas company for four tons cannel coal, at 60s.	12	0	0
28	"	T. A. S. DeWolf for preserves,	1	8	4
	"	Cunnabell, advertising tenders for 1860,	0	12	6
29	"	Gardner, for hay,	10	5	6
31	"	One months' wages at hospital to date,	80	12	1
	"	Steward and Matron, three months to date,	37	10	0
	"	J. H. Liddell, three months to date,	50	0	0
	"	Petty charges from April to date,	6	5	0
	"	Dr. DeWolf, three months to date,	75	0	0
	"	Contractor for meat to date,	116	12	1
	"	Balance on hand,	30	3	3

£6098 5 10

CONTRA CR.

Jan. 1	By balance,	£118	4	4
	By cash on account Alex. McIntosh,		2	15 0
8	" from S. S. Thorne,	400	0	0
20	" "	600	0	0
21	" on account Alex. McIntosh,	9	15	0
28	" " Alex. Dill,	12	10	0
29	" " Martha Kelly,	8	2	6

Jan. 29	By cash on account Andrew D. DeWolf,	2	10	0
Feb. 15	“ “ Overseers of the poor Windsor,	6	10	0
	“ from S. S. Thorne,	800	0	0
March 1	“ Brown fund for interest,	4	0	3
	“ S. S. Thorne,	400	0	0
12	“ on account of William Denison's bond,	12	10	0
	“ “ Amelia McCarthy,	1	5	0
26	“ “ P. Behan,	2	10	0
April 9	“ “ from S. S. Thorne,	400	0	0
12	“ “ Amelia Leggett for 3 months,	3	15	0
15	“ “ Eliza Anderson,	6	10	0
19	“ “ Alex. Dill,	12	10	0
21	“ “ David G. McDonald,	8	2	6
	“ “ P. Behan,	2	10	0
May 2	“ “ S. S. Thorne,	400	0	0
5	“ “ Agnes Graham,	8	2	6
7	“ “ Adele Coté,	6	10	0
10	“ “ M. Kelly, 1 month,	2	14	2
20	“ “ Johanna Collins, 3 mos. advance,	8	2	6
26	“ “ S. S. Thorne,	400	0	0
28	“ “ Overseers of poor Windsor on acct of Mr. McDonald,	6	10	0
June 2	“ “ Hx. C. T. A. Society, on acct. P. Brehan,	3	15	0
22	“ “ Charles Smullen,	12	10	0
24	“ “ Robert Thompson,	8	2	6
	“ “ Margaret McPhie,	6	10	0
July 2	“ “ John Jost,	12	10	0
5	“ “ S. S. Thorne,	500	0	0
9	“ “ Samuel Cupples, to 9th Oct.,	12	10	0
	“ “ Andrew McLeve,	10	0	0
14	“ “ The Brown fund, interest to July,	37	10	0
18	“ “ David L. Hagar,	12	10	0
19	“ “ Miss Legett,	3	15	0
	“ “ Catherine Wilson,	12	10	0
29	“ “ P. Behan, from H. T. A. Society,	5	0	0
Aug. 2	“ “ S. S. Thorne,	500	0	0
3	“ “ Mrs. Kelly,	5	8	4
12	“ “ Martha Hadley,	12	10	0
13	“ “ Isabel Mackie,	12	10	0
25	“ “ P. Behan,	2	10	0
Sept. 4	“ “ Amie Coté, balance	2	10	0
12	“ “ John Stewart,	8	2	6
	“ “ Abraham Landry,	8	2	6
	“ “ Johanna Collins,	8	2	6
16	“ “ D. G. McDonald,	8	2	6
21	“ “ Margaret McPhie,	6	10	0
27	“ “ P. Behan,	2	10	0
29	“ “ Jasper Crowe,	12	10	0
Oct. 1	“ “ James Hogg,	8	2	6
6	“ “ S. S. Thorne,	500	0	0
	“ “ Robert Troop,	12	10	0
10	“ “ Samuel Cupples,	12	19	0
	“ “ Charles Smullen, clothing and damages,	0	6	11
				Oct.

Oct. 12	By cash on account of Celia McDonald,	£6 10 0
20	“ “ P. Behan,	2 10 0
26	“ “ Robt. Thompson,	8 2 6
27	“ “ J. Angevine,	28 6 1
Nov. 1	“ “ John Jost,	12 10 0
3	“ “ Bridget Henderson,	2 0 0
	“ “ Amelia D. Legget,	3 15 0
	“ “ Angus Graham and for clothing,	8 17 4
	“ “ Wesley Caldwell,	8 2 6
7	“ “ Mrs. Kelly,	8 2 6
11	“ “ P. Behan, for clothing,	0 11 4
	“ “ ditto. ditto.	1 17 5
12	“ “ Bridget Henderson,	5 0 0
19	“ “ Mrs. Cody, 1 week,	0 10 0
25	“ “ S. S. Thorne,	500 0 0
	“ “ P. Behan,	2 10 0
Dec. 7	“ “ Walter Wilson and Sophia O'Connor,	33 2 11
	“ “ C. Smullen,	2 17 9
9	“ “ Abraham Landry,	8 2 6
12	“ “ Bridget Henderson,	5 0 0
14	“ “ Andrew McLeve,	17 10 0
20	“ “ Johanna Collins,	8 2 6
21	“ “ P. Behan,	2 10 0
23	“ “ Miss Mackie,	2 17 9
29	“ “ Catherine Wilson.	12 10 0
		£6098 5 10

Abstract account from 1st January to 31st December, 1859.

Balance on hand 1st January, 1859,	£118 4 4
Cash from Board of Works,	5400 0 0
Cash from patients and interest from Brown fund.	580 1 6

£6098 5 10

Expenditure—

Water Works,	£438 5 10
Furniture,	1430 0 7
Hospital—including Treasurer's salary, office charges, and printing,	4191 9 6
Repaid unexpired time of a discharged patient,	8 6 8
Balance on hand 31st December, 1859.	30 3 3

6098 5 10

Bonds in force 31st December, 1859.	£1121 10 0
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Halifax, 31st December, 1859,

JAMES H. LIDDELL,
Treasurer of Hospital for Insane.

Examined and found correct.

GEO. H. STARR, }
SAM. A. WHITE, } Auditors.

Inventory

Inventory of property belonging to the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, for quarter ending 31st December, 1859.

	Superintendent's Apartments.	Steward's and Matron's Apartments.	Lower Hall.	Surgery and Library	Chapel.	Spare Bedroom.	Kitchen and Pantry.	Ward M. No. 1.	Ward M. No. 2.	Ward M. No. 3.	Ward W. No. 1.	Ward W. No. 2.	Ward W. No. 3.	Fourth Story.	Store Room.	Farm Stock.	Detached Buildings.	Added.	Missing.	Total.
Tables, wainut,	2	3				1		12	15	13	10	8	16	7	36					5
Sofa, ditto.	1	1				1		9	13	6	5	7	13	3	1					2
Easy chairs, ditto.	2	1				1		9	12	11	5	3	10	3	1					3
Devotional chairs, ditto.	1	1				2		3	31	44	4	1	1	14	1					1
Chairs, ditto.	8	12				4		33	7	38	33	26	32	38	38					20
Curtains and cornices, setts.	4	4				4		8	36	63	39	29	41	17	28					4
What-nots, ditto	2	1				1		57	2	3	15	10	3	8	6					3
Bedsteads,	7	7				1		3	32	21	6	5	6	6	6					126
Springs,	7	7				2		6	2	8	6	5	6	6	6					66
Matrasses,	4	4				4		9	12	14	8	5	15	9	9					57
Spring Matrasses,	4	4				4		26	33	36	37	25	38	16	72					11
Sheets, brown	6	6				1		6	11	15	8	15	3	3	3					259
“ white	24	24				1		15	32	21	15	10	21	17	28					113
Blankets,	25	8				1		6	2	3	6	5	6	8	6					24
Quilts, large	4	4				1		6	2	3	6	5	6	6	6					126
“ small	4	4				1		6	2	3	6	5	6	6	6					49
Comforts,	2	2				1		9	12	14	8	5	15	9	9					79
Pillows,	3	6				4		26	33	36	37	25	38	16	72					320
Pillow-cases,	27	1				1		6	11	15	8	15	3	3	3					75
Bolsters,	2	2				2		8	13	19	9	10	38	3	3					107
Bolsters-cases,	6	1				2		7	10	5	2	3	9	6	6					10
Bolster-ticks,	7	1				1		7	10	5	2	3	9	6	6					6
Drawers,	4	1				1		2	4	2	2	2	2	4	3					58
Wash sinks,	4	1				1		1	1	2	2	2	2	4	3					27

Stands,	7	1				1		4	2	2	23	4	6	2	4					33
Chairs,	32	9		6	1	4		40	35	34	2	10	49	7	4					266
Stools,	5	4			14	1		13	1	3	2	9	4	5	6					44
Carpets, large and small	4	1				1		3	12	6	5	9	14	3	3					72
Looking glasses,	4	1				2		9	7	4	2	1	4	2	2					29
Chambers,	5	2				2		9	9	16	15	5	9	5	5					77
Feather beds,	2	1				1		2	4	2		2	1	4	4					11
Basins,	3	3				1		3	3	2		2	4	4	4					22
Ewers,	3	3				1		3	3	2		2	2	2	2					21
Toilet sets,	1	1				1		2	4	2		2	4	4	4					2
Sofas or settees,	2	1			1	1		2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2					17
Dining tables,	1	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2					11
Tables, common	2	1				1		2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2					27
Half-curtains,	7	6				1		4	3	4	3	4	6	1	2					8
Table cloths,	9	1				5		35	33	27	10	18	47	6	4					47
Table covers,	21	18				5		12	33	27	10	18	47	6	10					1
Towels,	11	6				5		35	33	27	10	18	47	6	10					242
Table napkins,	6	1				5		35	33	27	10	18	47	6	10					11
Table mats,	1	1				5		35	33	27	10	18	47	6	10					6
Dinner sets,	1	1				5		35	33	27	10	18	47	6	10					1
Plates,	12	4				35		40	39	66	30	39	48	2	2					309
Dishes—sized,	4	2				19		3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2					34
Covered dishes,	2	2				13		12	9	17	14	9	14	14	14					17
Cups and saucers,	36	9				12		10	3	1	1	1	1	1	2					130
Bowls,	4	2				4		1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2					15
Cream pots,	2	1				2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2					19
Sugar bowls,	2	2				2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2					15
Cake plates,	10	2				12		2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2					2
Wine glasses,	6	12				12		9	9	11	19	9	12	2	2					10
Pitchers,	12	9				12		9	9	3	16	9	16	16	16					31
Table spoons,	9	24				12		9	8	3	16	9	16	16	16					103
Tea spoons,	24	24				10		8	10	14	14	9	14	14	14					91
Plated forks,	24	24				10		8	10	14	14	9	14	14	14					48
Knives,	24	24				10		8	10	14	14	9	14	14	14					127
Carvers and forks,	3	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					10

Inventory of property continued.

	Superintendent's	Steward's and Matron's	Apartments.	Lower Hall.	Surgery and Library.	Chapel.	Spare Bedroom.	Kitchen and Pantry.	Ward M. No. 1.	Ward M. No. 2.	Ward M. No. 3.	Ward W. No. 1.	Ward W. No. 2.	Ward W. No. 3.	Fourth Story.	Store Room.	Farm Stock.	Detached Building.	Added.	Missing.	Total
Factory cotton, (yds.)																50					50
Diaper, best (yds.)																71					71
Diaper, common, (yds.)																80					80
Calico, (yds.)																28					28
Homespun, (yds.)																20					20
Denims, (yds.)																30					30
Towelling, (Towells)																28					28
Trousers,																8					8
Coats,																7					7
Vests,																2					2
Socks,																24					24
Stockings,																2					2
Shirts.																9					9
Shoes, (men's)																4					4
Do. (women's)																11					11
Braces, (pairs)																8					8
Drawers,																14					14
Carpet slippers, (pairs)																3					3
Chemises,																4					4
Under shirts, (cotton)																6					6
Do. (woollen)																1					1
Handkfs., (cotton)																9					9
Batting, (bundles)																4					4
Carpet sweepers,																1					1

Horses,	2
Cows,	4
Pigs,	11
Ploughs,	2
Harrows,	2
Hoes,	3
Hay forks,	1
Manure forks,	2
Garden forks,	3
Rakes,	5
Spades,	6
Shovels,	3
Carts,	1
Trucks,	2
Harrows,	3
Waggons,	5
Harness,	6
Sleds,	3
Saddles,	1
Bridles,	1
Wheel-jacks,	1
Sleighs,	1
Sleigh bells, (strings)	2
Buffalo robes,	2
Plough traces,	5
Horse rugs,	6
Surcingles,	2
Halters and chains,	2
Axes,	2
Saws,	2
Planes,	3
Chisels,	5
Draw knives,	6
Hammers,	1
Hatchets,	1

Inventory of property continued.

	Superintendent's Apartments.	Steward's and Matron's Apartments.	Lower Hall	Surgery and Library.	Chapel	Spare Bedroom.	Kitchen and Pantry.	Ward M. No. 1.	Ward M. No. 2.	Ward M. No. 3.	Ward W. No. 1.	Ward W. No. 2.	Ward W. No. 3.	Fourth Story.	Store Room.	Farm Stock.	Detached Building.	Added.	Missing.	Total
Rustic seats,																				4
Wheel-barrows,																				4
Hand carts,																				1
Steam boiler,																				2
Mangles,																				1
Bird-cages,	1									1										4
Pick-axes,																				1
Fire irons, (setts)																				4
Do. stands, for ditto.		1																		1
Blowers and stands,					1															1
Gas heater, stand and tube,																				1
Window cornices,	1																			5
Rocking chairs,	2																			2
Water cariff,	1																			2
Do. glasses,	2																			2
Soap and brush dishes,	2																			2
Desert spoons, plate,	12																			12
Salt spoons,	2																			2
Mustard do.	1																			1
Tray cloth,	3																			3
Tea do.	4																			4
Toilet covers,	3																			3
Arm chairs,			10	9																20
Hall do.			3																	3

Hall table,																				1
Stomach pump,																				1
Letter rack,				1																1
Envelope case,				1																1
Mahogany office table,				1																2
Tin tea cans,							6													6
Large tin dishes,							2													2
Do. cover dishes,							8													8
Do. soup tureen,							4													4
Kossuth hats,																				9
Shawls,																				2
Comforters,																				4
Blacksmith tools,																				3
Meat tubs,																				3
Meat casks,																				3
Provincial tent,																				1
Pictures,																				13
Grindstone,																				1
Coal van and scoop,																				17
																				1

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1859.

At the close of every year it becomes, by custom as well as by law, the duty of the Superintendent to present a report upon the state of the hospital—past, present, and prospective.

Before entering into the statistics which usually form a portion of every such report, I beg to return my warmest thanks, both personally and on behalf of the institution, to those kind friends whose sympathy, aid, and encouragement, have enabled me to surmount the difficulties and embarrassments incident to my present sphere of life.

During the past twelve months, scarcely a week has elapsed without some persons having given us substantial proofs of their interest in our welfare, together with heartfelt expressions of good will, which, while memory lasts, will afford the most cheering reminiscences.

In contrasting the apathy and indifference of former days, and even of a recent date, with the lively interest and thoughtful regard with which the insane throughout the province, are *now* looked upon, one cannot fail to acknowledge that in establishing this hospital, the Legislature of Nova Scotia has not only conferred a lasting boon upon the afflicted, but has, by so doing, strengthened the growing feeling of sympathy for the insane, and encouraged an exhibition of charity towards them, beneficial alike to the donors and the recipients.

Seventy patients have been under treatment during the past year—thirty-nine males and thirty-one females. Of these fifteen have been discharged—eleven males, and four females; of whom eight were “restored,” and seven “improved”; leaving fifty-five in hospital—twenty-eight males, and twenty-seven females.

Of those “restored” all were cases of recent occurrence, while of those discharged “improved” the duration of insanity had been less than twelve months in three cases only (two of whom were only a fortnight in hospital), the remaining four having been from two to four or more years insane.

AGE OF PATIENTS.

Six Years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
From 15 to 20,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ 20 to 30,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
“ 30 to 40,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
“ 40 to 50,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
“ 50 to 60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
“ 60 to 70,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
75,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total,								70

With a very limited number of patients, we have, in this hospital, the extremes of childhood and old age. Among our inmates is a very interesting little girl only six years old, who, in addition to her insanity, was afflicted with deafness. Her present illness followed an attack of scarlet fever last winter. She is now gradually recovering.

We have several patients advanced in years, one aged 75. He has, for upwards of forty years, had an achylosed hip joint. His insanity is supposed to have been caused by a dread of poverty.

Thirty-nine patients have been admitted resident in the city or county of Halifax, twelve of whom are for the present classed as transient paupers, the number properly belonging to this class being still undetermined.

Twenty

Twenty-one patients, ten males and eleven females, have been transferred here from the Poor's Asylum. Seven have been received who were formerly in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in New Brunswick, three from the McLean Asylum, Boston, and one from Taunton, Mass. Six have been admitted from Hants county, six from Colchester, five from Pictou, two each from Annapolis, Guysboro, King's and Queen's counties; and one each from Yarmouth, Richmond, Cape Breton, Victoria, Shelburne, and Cumberland.

From this it appears that while the majority of our patients are from Halifax, the most remote districts of the Province have shared the benefits of the institution; and, (as was anticipated when this hospital was first opened), several persons belonging to Nova Scotia, who were formerly maintained abroad, are now placed with us.

A considerable proportion of the revenue of the hospital is derived from paying patients. This would not be the case to the same extent were the several counties of the Province relieved from the duty of supporting their insane poor. Objections are urged against the present law, but a due consideration of the subject will satisfy any disinterested person, that the Province ought not to be called upon annually for a large grant of money to support the hospital which it has so nobly built.

The transient poor alone are entitled to provincial aid; and each county ought, as a matter of course, cheerfully to contribute towards the care and cure of their insane poor. Were the Legislature to assume the maintenance of all paupers, many would be sent to us as belonging to this class, whose friends, under the present arrangement, would not consent to have them made a county charge. From the remote districts this might often be done with impunity, and we know it has been done elsewhere, as the reports of other hospitals clearly show. Besides, if the province pays for *all* the poor, Halifax, and the adjacent counties, will reap more than their proportion of the advantage, as will appear from the relative number already admitted.

It becomes, after all, only a question of direct or indirect taxation, and there are many reasons why the greater portion of the expense should fall directly upon those who are most benefitted. It will insure the closest scrutiny into the management of the institution, and will awaken the deepest interest in all that concerns it.

There is a large class of patients who are intermediate between paupers and those in independent circumstances, many who have been reduced in their means by reason of their insanity. For this "indigent" class, the amended law now makes provision by giving power to the Board of Commissioners to regulate the scale of charges according to the ability to pay in each case.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE PATIENTS.

<i>Males</i> —single, 31;—married, 38;	39
<i>Females</i> —single, 16;—married, 10;—widows, 5;	31
	—
Total.	70

The "former occupation" of those admitted so far as could be ascertained, was as follows:

<i>Males</i> —9 had been farmers.	<i>Females</i> —7 had been domestic servants.
3 " fishermen,	2 " sailors' wives,
2 " laborers,	2 " washerwomen,
2 " sailors,	2 " farmers' widows,
1 " farmer's son,	1 " farmers' wife,
1 " teacher,	1 " sailor's widow,
1 " merchant,	1 " sailor's wife,
1 " barber,	1 " governess,
1 " stevedore,	1 " dressmaker,
1 " painter,	1 " coachman's wife,
	Males

Males—	1	had been a shoemaker,	Females—	1	had been a laborers wife,
	1	“ printer,		1	“ laborer’s daughter.
	1	“ cabinet-maker,			
	1	“ wheelwright,			
	1	“ miller,			

In common with all other medical Superintendants, I have to regret the too early removal of convalescent patients. So soon as their friends are aware that a decided improvement has taken place, they are urgent to have them under their own more immediate care. If they knew the danger of a relapse in such cases, and the great probability of it in many instances, they would doubtless pursue a different course. But their minds are made up and their arrangements completed before they receive any advice on the subject. It is only through the influence of my professional brethren that this evil can be effectually remedied; and I take this opportunity of making my appeal to the faculty, that they will urge upon the friends of patients the absolute necessity of leaving all such cases entirely to the discretion of the Superintendent. He can have no possible interest in detaining them a week or a day longer than is desirable for their good.

Three of the patients were removed after only a fortnight’s residence, as if a disease of many months duration, and complicated as two of the cases were, with strong suicidal tendencies, was to be overcome in so many days. Some act in these matters with so little judgment as to render this appeal on my part, something more than a mere formality. I am well assured that if better informed, the friends of convalescent patients will readily agree in the propriety, desirableness, and necessity, of leaving them under the shelter and protection of the hospital roof until their restoration is complete. Provision ought to be made in every case for at least a years residence, if found to be necessary; many it is true are restored in less time, but they bear a small proportion to the whole.

A plan has been adopted in some institutions and is found to be advantageous, occasionally to allow those patients who are convalescent, to spend a short time with their friends “on trial” before being discharged from hospital. It obviates the difficulty of obtaining new bonds and new certificates in the event of its being necessary to re-admit the patient; and I should be glad to have the sanction of the Board of Commissioners to follow this plan in certain cases.

A serious hinderance to successful treatment of the insane is the too frequent visits of relatives and friends, especially soon after the patients admission, or at the beginning of their convalescence. One of the great advantages offered by hospital treatment, is the separation of the invalid from friends and relatives, from home and its associations. The benefit of the change is soon apparent in very many cases, and is no sooner recognised, than the friends wish to see for themselves the improvement they have ascertained to have taken place. The idea of being refused an interview whenever they present themselves at the hospital, does not once occur to them; and when (as in some instances) this refusal is absolute, their indignation knows no bounds. They are loud in their declaration that they will not submit to such arbitrary treatment—not they—they will at once remove their friends where they can see them when they call for the purpose. Some have actually carried out this threat, and taken their friends home for this reason, who, had they known the injury their visits were likely to occasion, would have been the last to have asked an interview. Once that they have travelled to the hospital, and asked to see their friend, they are in no temper to be either refused or reasoned with. Of course there are exceptions to this, but up to the present time they are comparatively few in number, while the majority are urgent in their demands for an unconditional compliance with their wishes.

The novelty of the institution may serve as some palliation for this course of procedure; and I live in the hope that a more enlightened and less selfish view of this subject will gradually prevail.

As

As a counterpart to this, I have to own the entire willingness of the educated and intelligent portion of the community, that their friends should remain as long here, and as much secluded from intrusion as the Superintendent judges to be for their best interest. Without this cordial support from the class alluded to, irksome indeed would be my position; but with their sympathy and kind encouragement, all the little annoyances of every day occurrence are lost sight of and forgotten. The golden rule will here, as everywhere, apply to our several cases; and if friends will only act with reference to the patients as they themselves would wish to be treated, if placed in similar circumstances, no one will be disposed to complain.

In last years report allusion is briefly made to the advantages of *early admission*. The subject is deserving of further consideration. In a very able and interesting memorial to the Legislature of this province so far back as 1850, Miss Dix states, "The malady of insanity when brought under *early efficient treatment* is, except there be organic disease, equally manageable and curable as a fever or a cold.

"*The mischiefs of delay in securing Hospital care cannot be too strongly insisted on.* Hundreds and thousands of incurable cases, within the range of my own observation alone, attest the inhumanity and cruelty of procrastination.

"Entirely to disconnect the insane from their accustomed intercourse with relatives and friends, associates and servants, is the indispensable and imperative plan *for commencing a course of treatment* which may promise favorable results (1).

"Few recover under any course of Domestic treatment (2).

"In many cases" (in the hospital at Staunton, Virginia,) "the selfish and morbid sentiments of friends, led them to reject hospital aid, till too late to secure its first and highest benefits. They are maniacs for life: the unhappy victims of false pride or mistaken affection on the part of their relatives (3)."

As a matter of economy too, the friends or guardians of patients ought to seek their early admission since the cost of maintaining recent cases, say for about a year, falls far, very far short of the expense of supporting probably for a life time, those who have been allowed to become incurable.

On the plea of humanity as well as economy, it is essential that all cases of mental malady be sent without delay to an hospital, where there bodily wants will be carefully attended to, and an opportunity be given for the restoration of their reasoning powers.

As yet scarcely one fourth of the estimated number of the insane within the province have been placed under hospital treatment, the remainder, are many of them suffering hardships and cruelties that would, if generally known, harrow up the feelings of the community.

We have heard during the past year of one insane convict being incarcerated in a county jail *in chains*; others are wandering about exposed to every danger.

We may judge of the state of these throughout the country, by the pitiable condition in which many have been brought to us. We have seen patients tied hand and foot, who needed no such galling restraint. Several have arrived here handcuffed like felons, when the power of persuasion was the only force required to control them. But witnessing as we have, the not unfrequent exhibition of these cruel practices, we were not prepared for such a display of old timed barbarity as met our view on one occasion this autumn. Two men were brought here by water from a distant part of the province, confined in low rough plank boxes or coops. They were exposed on the deck of the vessel for nine days to the inclemency of the weather, and fed through a small opening, say five inches square. One was secured by iron fetters on his ankles, and his swollen feet testified the severity of the punishment. This patient had no

(1) Pinel, quoted by Miss Dix. (2) Halloran, ditto. (3) Dr. Stribling ditto.

clothing upon his person, except a coarse canvas sack; both were handcuffed and chained besides. Their handcuffs too, of the coarsest description, *were rivetted on*; and their gratitude when we carefully filed these off, was truly affecting. It has led to such an attachment for us as will induce them to do almost anything we desire. These men when fed and bathed, and clad in decent apparel, presented a very different spectacle. For a day or two one was disposed to tear his clothing, but this was prevented by watchfulness, and neither of them ever since their admission has required any personal restraint. They are for the most part cheerful and happy, and one of them (who had been about two years under this galling confinement) is now already very much improved, and bids fair to go on steadily recovering.

The system of treatment adopted at this hospital, is that which now obtains in all the new institutions in England and America, namely—government by moral instead of physical control. The abolition of bodily restraints is carried out to the utmost of our power. No straps, muffs, straightwaistcoats, or the like are permitted to be used without the express sanction and approval of the Superintendent; and when necessarily applied are removed with the least practical delay. Without attempting to decide the question of the *entire disuse* of restraint, so ably advocated by Dr. Connolly, I am quite of opinion that the cases requiring mechanical coercion are becoming less frequent every year, as their treatment improves, and will ultimately be altogether exceptional.

On this side of the Atlantic a different climate acting conjointly with other causes peculiar to the country, produces a state of excitability and of resistance to all authority and discipline, as well in the sane as in the insane, that is happily unknown in England. Granting that in Great Britain one case only in a thousand requires restraint, here the proportion would be ten fold.

The appliances in aid of the non-restraint system and to prevent self-injury introduced into the British asylums are well worthy of imitation. I have recently had occasion to have one of our single dormitories fitted up as a padded room, “and with the best result. The patient had commenced to beat his head forcibly against the walls and flooring; nor could this be prevented otherwise than by securing him to his bed. Since the room has been padded, he has been enabled to move freely about and scarcely attempts his former violence.”

The law of kindness is the law of the hospital, from which no deviation is permitted. No rough usage or violent language towards the patients would in any case be tolerated—every effort is made to soothe and pacify the turbulent—and great pains are taken to prevent the patients from quarrelling with each other.

The numerous advantages to be derived from industrial occupation, render it important that as far as may be practicable, all those who are insane should be encouraged to follow daily some useful employment. In view of this acknowledged fact, we have endeavored to win over to some light labor, all of our inmates who are able to engage in it, varying the occupation in each instance so as to ensure the greatest benefit. By gratuities and indulgencies, by a succession of little favors, many otherwise obstinately indolent in their habits, are induced to engage occasionally in useful pursuits, advantageous not only to the hospital, as saving to some extent the necessity for hired labour, but far more so to the patients themselves, as a means of restoration.

While advocating the constant endeavor on the part of the attendants to induce those under their charge who are able, to engage in useful employments, I have no desire to exact from any patient *compulsory labor*, nor do I believe it to be either practicable or desirable. To have a beneficial tendency, the work whatever it be, must be voluntarily done; and in order to induce a willingness to work, every reasonable motive ought to be held out by way of encouragement. Not the least of these is a pecuniary compensation, and whether it be given during their stay in hospital, or what perhaps were better, when they leave the institution to fight once more the battle of life.—still, at some period or in some shape it certainly ought to be granted. It

It has been our constant aim to encourage the patients and attendants to spend a portion of every day, weather permitting, in the open air. The good effect of this is so well known and so readily acknowledged, that it were superfluous to dwell upon it; but the deleterious consequences of confinement within doors, and the want of activity which flows from such confinement are not yet fully recognised. Want of appetite, loss of sleep, languor, debility, and despondency, are some of the many evils attending the constant seclusion within the building of those who ought to enjoy the bracing and exhilarating effects of healthful and refreshing breezes.

To secure the benefits of daily out-door exercise we are already, with the patients' labor alone, preparing a convenient gravel walk near the building, and hope in another season to have verandahs, &c., erected for open air promenade in all weathers.

Connected with this subject is one scarcely less important, namely: the amusement and recreation of the patients. Unless broken in upon by occasional variety, hospital life would be almost unendurable, so monotonous and unchanging is the daily routine. It were enough to make the attendants themselves gloomy and sad, if no amusement, no relief were ever afforded them from a duty that at best is exceedingly harrassing. Nor are the patients less susceptible of the benefits arising from a well regulated series of pleasing recreations. Shut up, necessarily, for many hours of every day, it becomes essential to provide for our entire household, not only such kind\$ of employment as will keep up their interest in what they undertake, but also, such a succession of varied entertainments as can be indulged in occasionally, without causing any injurious excitement.

During the year that is past, we have had five or six evening parties. The music on these occasions has been variously provided for, but in no instance has it involved the institution in any additional expense.

Those of the Board of Commissioners, and other friends of the insane, who have witnessed these entertainments, are fully convinced of their beneficial tendency. They are well calculated to develope the social and finer feelings, and are always looked forward to, throughout the house, as pleasurable and gratifying.

That amusements and recreations are essential as a means of cure, is admitted by all who have given the subject their consideration. If deprived of these, they are thrown back, as it were, upon their own resources, some of which are not of the fittest kind. By providing what *is* suitable, we divert into the proper channels the tendencies which would otherwise be manifested in mischievous pranks, annoying alike to the other patients and to the attendants.

The habits and dispositions of nearly all our inmates are such that, if left to themselves, they would naturally go on from bad to worse. If gloomy and taciturn, they would become still more so; if gay and joyous, they would run on in the exuberance of mirth; if crafty and suspicious, they would become still more sly and cunning; if disposed to be mischievous, they would exhibit an amount of destructive ingenuity that would astonish their intimate friends. All these tendencies are best counteracted by the supervision of cheerful and vigilant attendants, having the means at their disposal to amuse, to gratify, and to engage the attention of those under their care.

In kindred institutions, the best effects have been observed from such amusements as call forth some degree of muscular exertion, billiards, bagatelle, battledoor, nine pins and archery are some of the best examples of these.

They are useful not only to these engaged in them, but usually excite the attention and awaken the interest of the lookers on.

Of all the means of recreation promising beneficial results, none ranks higher than music, for the susceptibility to its influence is wide spread, and the soothing effects of melody is almost universal. Convinced of its great importance, we have employed it so far as our means would allow; and have borrowed from kind friends the instruments we could not afford to buy. In this way we have had for months the use of a large

large hand-organ, playing from forty to fifty tunes, and other musical instruments, which have delighted many happy listeners.

Among the recreations that are passed, I must not omit to notice a dramatic reading by Mrs. Macready, to whom we hold ourselves greatly indebted for this intellectual treat; and of those in anticipation, I may mention an expected concert by the Harmonic Society.

These pleasing evidences of good will and kindness are not only gratifying and serviceable to the patients, but encouraging to the officers and employees of the institution. It is no small satisfaction to those whose constant aim is to aid in the restoration of reason, and to lighten the burthen of life's saddest affliction, to find their efforts appreciated, and ably seconded, by the intelligent, benevolent, and discerning community, in whose midst we are situated.

Since the date of my former report, the detached building has been made available for the purposes for which it was erected. The cooking and baking are now carried on there, as well as the washing and ironing. We have an excellent shaker washing machine, driven by steam power, a hydro-extractor for wringing the clothes; a steam closet for drying them in wet or stormy weather, and a self-acting mangle. In the kitchen we have a hot-plate, two large jacket boilers, and one of Price's circular roasters, such as are used in the American hospitals. It is probable that an open range will soon be required, although for the present we are able to dispense with it.

Our heating arrangements now comprise three steam-boilers, placed in the rear of the detached building, and we are enjoying the safety, cleanliness, and comfort of the very best mode that could be adopted for warming so large a building.

We need, as stated in last year's report, double windows on the more exposed parts of the hospital; standing, as it does, on a bleak and unsheltered elevation.

The gas for lighting the hospital is made under the same roof, and attended to by the same firemen. We could not have known its full value in imparting cheerfulness through our lengthy corridors had we not begun without it. The difference between this winter and last is more than we could have anticipated. On the occasion of its first introduction, the whole building was brilliantly illuminated.

The steam engine which drives the wringer, mangle, washing-machine, and ventilating fan, is of twelve horse power, and works admirably.

The machinery is all under the charge of Mr. Douglas Dickson, our resident engineer, to whose activity and zeal it affords me pleasure to testify.

A root house, a piggery, and an ice house have been built on as small a scale as could be made to answer our purposes, and are conveniently situated near the barn.

A picket fence in front of the hospital encloses a spacious airing-court, without anything of the prison aspect that high walls or close fences would give.

The coach house, workshop and fowl house stated to be wanting last year, remain still to be provided. We feel the need of them, as well as another airing court, and trust whenever the finances of the institution will admit of the expenditure the want will be remedied.

The new wing for the more excited patients is now being roofed in, and will probably be finished early next season. It is much wanted even now, in order to make a proper classification of the patients, in order that there may be no delay in occupying it when taken off the contractor's hands, it would be advisable that early steps be taken to obtain the furniture required for it. It is expected to afford accommodation for about twenty-five additional patients. When this section is completed we will have but four wards for each sex, making eight in all; instead of sixteen, the usual number. At present we have only six for both sexes, and *all under one roof*, adding very materially to our anxieties and responsibilities. It needs no argument to prove that if the hospital be intended as a place of cure, and not merely an asylum of refuge, the violent, noisy and filthy patients ought not to be associated with those who are neat, calm and quiet.

Many

Many of our paying patients will be materially benefitted, and their comfort promoted by this extension of the building, which enables the Superintendent to effect a better classification. While every attention on the poorer members of our afflicted family, whose best care is our highest privilege, it is essential to establish for the hospital a reputation as a place of desirable resort for those who have the means of contributing not only for their own support, but in part towards the maintenance of those in less affluent circumstances.

By encouraging the wealthier classes to avail themselves of our advantages, we lay the foundation for much future good. Legacies and donations would then probably continue and increase, until, eventually, the truly charitable nature of the institution would be clearly developed, and the Provincial treasury relieved, to a great extent, from the present call for annual aid.

In the memorial already quoted, Miss Dix states that "the institution should be established on such a basis as to receive all classes of patients, and, on no consideration, be ranked as a pauper institution. It is time that people should have learnt that to be insane is not to be disgraced; that sickness is not to be ranked with crime; and mental disability is almost invariably the result of mere bodily ailments."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is with no small degree of pleasure that I record, for the second time, the increasing evidences of a kindly feeling towards this institution and its helpless inmates. The gratitude of the whole household can find expression through this channel only, and I should fail in my duty, if I neglected to convey to the numerous body of benefactors and contributors the cordial acknowledgements of the patients, attendants and officers.

Among the first to whom we hold ourselves indebted are the ministers of the gospel, who since early in the summer have kindly favored us with religious services regularly every Sunday afternoon. The following clergymen have officiated for us at the hospital, in the order named, viz:—Rev. Mr. Phinney, Rev. J. C. Cochran, Rev. Mr. Hobbs, Rev. Dr. Twining, Rev. Mr. McKnight, Rev. Mr. Duff, Rev. J. C. Stuart, the Bishop of Nova Scotia; Rev. J. Sprague; Rev. Geo. Hill, Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rev. J. Brewster, Rev. Mr. Dymock, Rev. Mr. Rand, Venble. Archdeacon Willis, and Rev. Mr. Humphrey.

We have had occasional visits from other clergymen, and in cases of dangerous bodily illness occurring among our inmates, they have always responded cheerfully to our call to minister the consolations of religion to those of their respective flocks who could at all appreciate them.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave from the time of his accession to the governorship of this colony, has evinced the most lively interest in this institution. He has paid us frequent visits, has minutely inspected all our arrangements, and has caused his approval to be recorded in the minute book of the Hospital.

The Countess has been no less interested. To her ladyship we are in the first instance indebted for bound volumes of the "Illustrated London News," and other very acceptable presents, with such manifestations of real sympathy for our afflicted inmates, as can only here be duly appreciated.

The Executive Government have, with kind consideration, granted us the provincial exhibition tents, which form the only out-door shelter for our patients from the burning rays of the midsummer sun.

To several members of your Board we are indebted for very acceptable presents. To D. Falconer, Esqr., for a quantity of lawngrass seed for our enclosure, for appropriate enlivening music for one of our pleasant evening entertainments, and for numerous

rous and handsome boquets of flowers. To John A. Bell, Esq., for similar boquets of flowers, and for three neat flower vases. To John Doull, Esq., for an excellent accordion; and to the entire Board for your punctual weekly visits, and ready attendance on other occasions. These frequent visits have made you personally familiar with the habitual condition and daily requirements of the hospital, and afford the strongest proof of your zealous attachment to the institution.

I have already acknowledged the valuable present of a semi-grand rosewood piano forte of very superior tone and finish from Edward Binney, Esq., whose princely liberality flows through many a hidden channel. This very handsome donation will doubtless be noticed in your own report; but I take the present opportunity of stating my conviction that so well were the furnishing committee of your Board aware of the necessity for such an instrument that they were only deterred from buying one last year, by the fear of incurring for the hospital the *reputation* of extravagance. A piano forte is now supplied to almost every institution of this class, and many have several of them. They certainly contribute far more to the welfare of the patients than is generally supposed, and are at the present day looked upon as "requisites" in every well appointed hospital for the insane.

We are under obligations to Miss Cogswell, for several canary birds with cages, for both the mens' and womens' wards affording great delight to the patients. Besides this, she has contributed patterns of fancy work and colored wools for our convalescents as well as pamphlets and puzzles to gratify and amuse.

Lady Stewart, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Thomas R. DeWolf, and John Richardson, Esq., have each sent us bound volumes of the "Illustrated London News;" and the latter, as well as Thomas Mott, Esq., about two years' numbers, unbound. There are, perhaps, no other books so generally acceptable as those with illustrations, for the pictures serve to entertain both those who can and those who cannot read.

Miss Sarah Mott has presented us with a large and handsome crayon drawing, framed; and Mrs. J. B. Fay gave us a series of fourteen colored engravings, varnished,—with a number of smaller pictures.

Lewis P. Fairbanks, Esq., has sent us two handsome French engravings, framed; a large view of the city of Halifax, varnished; and several books and magazines. James L. Woodill, Esq., has given us several series of interesting views. George E. Morton, Esq., has frequently sent us late numbers of illustrated English papers; and A. J. Ritchie, Esq., has favored us with foreign papers and magazines.

The Religious Tract Society of London have recently sent us, through the kindness of the secretary, Geo. Henry Davis, Esq., (who visited us last summer), a library of the society's publications,—value, ten pounds sterling,—numbering one hundred and twenty-four volumes, judiciously selected. Hon. H. Bell, besides sending us large and handsome boquets of flowers, has kindly presented a lot of books, consisting of reports of other institutions, and of standard works on the construction and management of this class of hospitals, especially valuable to us at the present time. We have received books and pamphlets, also, from Mrs. Hague, Mrs. Shanks, Mr. Bowes, Mr. Edward Wilson, John C. DeWolfe, Esq., Dr. Slayter, and other friends.

From the Nova Scotia Auxiliary of the B. & F. Bible Society (through the kindness of Mrs. S. N. Binney) we have received a donation of bibles and testaments; and from the Bishop of Nova Scotia, from Rev. J. C. Cochran, and Rev. Dr. Twining, a number of prayer books.

To Alexander James, Esq., we are recently indebted for a series of the reports of the House of Assembly for several years back.

We are under continued obligations to all the Halifax publishers for copies of the weekly and tri-weekly papers, which are, as heretofore, very acceptable and highly appreciated. The "Western Recorder," of Carleton, N. B., has been added to our list; Mr. Willis will please accept our thanks. The "Christian Instructor," published
in

in Pictou, comes to us regularly. As we have patients from all parts of the province, the papers published throughout the several counties would be eagerly read, and indirectly might be of essential service.

Messrs. Fraser & Sons and Messrs. Boggs & Co. made liberal deductions from their bills, because of the charitable nature of the hospital. Messrs. Thompson & Esson presented us with about twelve dollars' worth of gilt moulding for picture frames. Messrs. G. & J. Drillio made a suit of sails for our boat without charge.

Dr. Waddell has kindly continued to manifest his interest in this institution favoring us with his valuable advice, and has presented us with a number of cedar trees for our grounds, and flower roots for the garden.

From Messrs. Harris & Son we received a dozen of Norway spruce from the Halifax nursery, which were set out last summer and have taken well; and from G. A. S. Crichton, Esq., a large number of strawberry plants. We are indebted to James Wilson, Esq., for the loan of a large hand organ for the winter, and for other favors.

Miss Smith, J. P. Hagarty, Esq., and Mr. Drake, have severally afforded our patients rich musical treats.

Messrs. H. Y. Mott & Sons have given us lime for compost in any quantity as before; and during the summer furnished us with flowers from their grounds in great variety. Mrs. McMinn very kindly granted the use of her grounds for a pic-nic.

Messrs. Harrington & Co., Messrs. Lordly & Stimpson, and other Halifax friends, as well as our immediate neighbors, have put us under obligations for very considerate favors.

One of our recovered patients, a young sailor, could not refrain from expressing his gratitude on the first opportunity. On his return from a West India voyage, he brought us a parrot in order to shew that he had not forgotten us. Others of our patients have visited the institution since their recovery, and have acknowledged their grateful recollections of the kindness with which their attendants invariably treated them.

Before closing this report, I desire to make special reference to the acknowledgements due to the noble hearted Miss D. L. Dix, of world wide celebrity. Her zealous efforts to found and establish this hospital were not alluded to in last year's report, because the particulars were to a great extent unknown to me at the time. That her elaborate and impressive memorial to the Legislature (published in the Journals of Assembly for 1850) should have escaped my notice, is only to be accounted for on the ground of my not having been able last year to secure a complete set of these public documents at any one time for reference.

Miss Dix's powerful appeal was followed by good results, as indeed her efforts always are; and on a subsequent visit to Nova Scotia she was solicited to express her opinion on the relative merits of different locations for this building, her choice fell on that where the hospital now stands, itself a monument of her zeal and discretion.

Within the past year we have been favored with another visit from Miss Dix and it was most opportune. Owing to the narrowness of the lot of land on which the building is situated, I had advised and obtained permission to have the position of the extreme wing altered, but so clearly did this benevolent lady make it appear to every one interested, that the original plan (which she had been instrumental in furnishing) ought to be adhered to, that orders were given to that effect, and the wing now in course of erection is evidently better placed than if the quadrangular plan had been adopted. The great object was to secure a cheerful view for the patients, and to prevent those situated in different parts of the hospital from over looking one another. Through her energetic and praiseworthy efforts this has been attained, and we have reason to be thankful.

On the occasion of her last visit, Miss Dix, with her characteristic generosity gave us an additional lot of pictures. She took the trouble to bring us presents from others

others from a great distance, for our convalescent ward, and kindly presented us with a pair of peacocks. Her ample experience has been of great benefit to us not only in organizing the institution, but also in finishing the interior of the detached building. Since her return to her native land, her interest has been manifested by kind letters containing useful and important information for our guidance.

In the course of this report, I have had occasion to make several extracts from the memorial already alluded to; which while convincing in themselves, carry with them the weight of her powerful influence.

It now remains that our devout gratitude be expressed to the Great Ruler of events, for the mercies of the past. Commenced in the deepest affliction, it has been a memorable year to your Superintendent, that out of his own family, no death should have occurred in the institution is, however, a cause of thanksgiving to God, to whose fostering care the hospital and all within it are confidently committed.

Mount Hope, 31st December, 1859.

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M. D.,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

“RECREATION FUND.”

In Dr. Lindsay's report of the James Murray's royal asylum for lunatics, near Perth, in Scotland, it is stated “that the introduction of *recreations* among the insane can no longer be regarded as an experiment; that their success has been fully established by the experience of the best institutions in this country, on the continent and in America; and that they are not to be looked upon as mere transient gratifications.”

The evidently beneficial effect of music (incidentally witnessed, in the first instance, from the playing of the large hand-organ alluded to in this report)—the satisfaction and delight with which the patients enjoyed the evening entertainments—and the lasting gratification afforded by the pictures, birds, and other presents sent to us by kind friends—led to a determined effort, on the part of some members of our household, to raise a special fund, for the purpose of providing musical and other recreations for all our inmates. The intention was communicated to a young lady of Dartmouth, well known for her active benevolence and practical christianity, who immediately responded to the appeal, and by whose timely assistance a handsome sum has been realized for present and future use. The ladies who have taken the initiative in this matter have, in all cases, met with such unbounded kindness, as to render their self-sought mission one of the happy events on which to look back in after years. They desire to record their grateful acknowledgments to the donors, some of whom have had an opportunity of witnessing, personally, the salutary and happy effects produced by their benevolence.

A bagatelle board of good size, back-gammon and chess boards, draughts, solitaire boards, dominoes, and nine pins have already been provided, and are in use every evening.

Miss Celia Black and friends have very kindly contributed a very handsome revolving stereoscope with numerous views—value, £5 10s.

A melodeon, or a small organ, a musical box, a magic lantern, a microscope, an aquarium, picture frames, and, if practicable, a billiard table, are among the articles it is proposed to purchase, when a sufficient amount shall have been sent in.

The list of contributors, to the present time, includes the following names, viz. :
Sir

Sir Brenton Halliburton and family, £5; W. Murdoch, Esq., £12; a friend, each £5, £1, 7s. 6d., and 5s.; Archbishop Connolly, £3; the Misses Anderson and John Gibson, Esq., each £2; the Misses Black and M. G. Black, Esq., £1 15s.; D. Farrell, Esq., and lady, Hon. E. Kenney, E. Albro, Esq., H. Lawson, Esq., and F. Charman, Esq., each £1 5s.; Mrs. Geo. H. Starr, Mrs. J. W. Ritchie, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. H. Binney, Mrs. Robie, Mrs. S. Caldwell, Hon. Judge Stewart, C. B., Hon. S. Brown, Rev. Professor King, John Tobin, Esq., M. P. P., W. Lawson, Esq., W. Cunard, Esq., W. Langley, Esq., Jas. C. Cogswell, Esq., James Donaldson, Esq., James Forman, Esq., Thos. Kenny, Esq., H. D. Frost, Esq., and Messrs. D. Starr & Sons, each £1; Mrs. Geo. Mitchell, Mrs. S. F. Barss, M. P. Black, Esq., J. W. Merkel, Esq., Wm. Rennels, Esq., J. B. Bennett, Esq., E. Billing, junr., Esq., Saml. Gray, Esq., and John Lithgow, Esq., each 12s. 6d.; Mrs. Hume, Mrs. E. Tupper, Mrs. J. W. Johnston, junr., Mrs. Van Buskirk, Mrs. S. S. B. Smith, Miss Stairs, Hon. A. Keith, and Messrs. Salter & Twining, each 10s.; Mrs. A. M. Uniacke, A. McLeod, Esq., — Cleverdon, Esq., each 7s. 6d.; Mrs. W. B. Fairbanks, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Hamilton, Dr. Avery, D. Murray, Esq., George Anderson, Esq., Thos. Durney, Esq., and C. Kinnear, Esq., each 5s.; smaller sums, 8s. 1½d.

It is gratifying to state that many of the donations to this "recreation fund" are made without solicitation, as were also very many of the generous gifts mentioned in the preceding pages.

Since the date of my report, the Harmonic Society, with praiseworthy liberality, have favored us with one of the best concerts at the hospital it has ever been my lot to attend in this or any other country.

It was certainly "a musical entertainment of a high order" (*Wesleyan*); "in their usual style of excellence" (*Journal*); "one of the most pleasing concerts the society has ever given" (*Sun*); "admirably sustained from beginning to end" (*Chronicle*).

The members of the society will please accept the united and grateful thanks of our entire household.

Report on the construction of Hospitals for the Insane, made by the standing committee of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and unanimously adopted at its meeting in Philadelphia, May 21, 1851.

I. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

II. No hospital for the insane, however limited its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land, devoted to gardens and pleasure grounds for its patients. At least one hundred acres should be possessed by every state hospital, or other institution for 200 patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned.

III. Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water, daily, to reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the building.

IV. No hospital for the insane should be built without the plan being first submitted to some physician or physicians, who have had charge of a similar establishment or are practically acquainted with all the details of arrangements, and receive his or their full approbation.

V. The highest number that can with propriety be treated in one building is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum.

VI. All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and as far as possible be made secure from accidents by fire.

VII. Every hospital having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex,—making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

VIII. Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging rooms for the patients, an associated dormitory, communicating with a chamber for two attendants; a clothes-room, a bath room, a water closet, a dining room, a dumb waiter and a speaking tube, leading to the kitchen or other central part of the building.

IX. No apartments that are not entirely above ground, should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging rooms.

X. No class of rooms should ever be constructed, without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

XI. No chamber for the use of a patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

XII. The floors of patients' apartments should always be of wood.

XIII. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of ascent, to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire.

XIV. A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings.

XV. The main central building should contain the offices, receiving rooms for company, and apartments entirely private, for the superintending physician and his family, in case that officer resides in the hospital building.

XVI. The wings should be so arranged, that if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridors should be furnished at both ends with movable glazed sashes, for the free admission of both light and air.

XVII. The lighting should be by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety and economy.

XVIII. The apartments for washing clothing, &c., should be detached from the hospital building.

XIX. The drainage should be under ground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

XX. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure fresh air from the external atmosphere, over pipes or plates, containing steam under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which, at the boiler, does not exceed 212 degrees F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

XXI. A complete system of forced ventilation, in connection with the heating, is indispensable to give purity to the air of an hospital for the insane; and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

XXII. The boilers for generating steam for warming the building should be in a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus, and other machinery.

XXIII. All water closets should, as far as possible, be made of indestructible materials, be simple in their arrangement, and have a strong downward ventilation connected with them.

XXIV. The floors of bath rooms, water closets, and basement stories, should, as far as possible, be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

XXV. The wards for the most excited class should be constructed with rooms on but one side of a corridor, not less than ten feet wide, the external windows of which should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

XXVI. Wherever practicable, the pleasure grounds of an hospital for the Insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall, so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.

Report on the organization of Hospitals for the Insane, made by the standing committee of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and unanimously adopted at its meeting in Baltimore, May 10, 1853.

I. The general controlling power should be vested in a board of trustees or managers, if of a state institution, selected in such a manner as will be likely most effectually to protect it from all influences connected with political measures or political changes; if of a private corporation, by those properly authorized to vote.

II. The board of trustees should not exceed twelve in number, and be composed of individuals possessing public confidence, distinguished for liberality, intelligence, and active benevolence; above all political influence, and able and willing faithfully to attend to the duties of their station. Their tenure of office should be so arranged, that where changes are deemed desirable, the terms of not more than one-third of the whole number should expire in any one year.

III. The board of trustees should appoint the physician, and on his nomination, and not otherwise, the assistant physician, steward and matron. They should, as a board, or by committee, visit and examine every part of the institution, at frequent stated intervals, not less than semi-monthly, and at such other times as they may deem expedient; and exercise so careful a supervision over the expenditure and general operations of the hospital, as to give to the community a proper degree of confidence in the correctness of its management.

IV. The physician should be the superintendent and the chief executive officer of the establishment. Besides being a well educated physician, he should possess the mental, physical and social qualities, to fit him for the post. He should serve during good behavior, reside on or very near the premises, and his compensation should be so liberal as to enable him to devote his whole time and energies to the welfare of the hospital. He should nominate to the board suitable persons to act as assistant physician, steward and matron; he should have the entire control of the medical, moral and dietetic treatment of the patients, the unrestricted power of appointment and discharge of all persons engaged in their care, and should exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

V. The assistant physician, or assistant physicians, where more than one are required, should be graduates of medicine, of such character and qualifications as to be able to represent and perform the ordinary duties of the physician during his absence.

VI. The steward, under the direction of the superintending physician, and by his order, should make all purchases for the institution, keep the accounts, make engagements with, pay and discharge those employed about the establishment; have a supervision of the farm, garden, and grounds, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

VII. The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, should have a general supervision of the domestic arrangements of the house, and, under the same direction, do what she can to promote the comfort and restoration of the patients.

VIII. In institutions containing more than 200 patients, a second assistant physician and an apothecary should be employed, to the latter of whom, other duties, in the male wards, may be conveniently assigned.

IX. If a chaplain is deemed desirable as a permanent officer, he should be selected by the superintendent, and, like all others engaged in the care of the patients, should be entirely under his direction.

X. In every hospital for the insane, there should be one supervisor for each sex, exercising a general oversight of all the attendants and patients, and forming a medium of communication between them and the officers.

XI. In no institution should the number of persons in immediate attendance on the

the patients be in a lower ratio than one attendant for every ten patients; and a much larger proportion of attendants will commonly be desirable.

XII. The fullest authority should be given to the superintendent to take every precaution that can guard against fire or accident within an institution, and to secure this, an efficient night-watch should always be provided.

XIII. The situation and circumstances of different institutions may require a considerable number of persons to be employed in various other positions, but in every hospital, at least all those that have been referred to are deemed not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, to give all the advantages that may be hoped for from a liberal and enlightened treatment of the insane.

XIV. All persons employed in the care of the insane should be active, vigilant, cheerful, and in good health. They should be of a kind and benevolent disposition, be educated, and, in all respects, trustworthy; and their compensation should be sufficiently liberal to secure the services of individuals of this description.

MAIN ROADS.

Windsor, 31st December, 1859.

SIR,—

I respectfully beg leave to submit the following report of the state of the road from Windsor Bridge to Halifax county line, under my supervision, at the setting in of winter.

The road between the bridge and the town, which is not included in the limits of the street commissioners for the town of Windsor, will require considerable repairs in the spring, and from the large amount of travelling, has strong claims to attention.

From Windsor to Lakelands, the road is in tolerably good condition, and if provision is made for six or eight small bridges that will require to be rebuilt, might be kept passable for the next year with the statute labor, which is considerable in this section.

From Lakelands to Halifax county line, the greater part of the road is in a bad state, and will require a considerable outlay to make it passable. On several portions of it near Mount Uniacke, the earth and gravel of the road is so much washed away by spring rains and obstructed by large stones, that travelling with teams or vehicles of any description is hardly safe. This part of the road, from the top of Ardoise Hill to Mount Uniacke station, is more used, as a communication with the railway, than any part of the main road between Windsor and Halifax, except between St. Croix and Newport railway station. No statute labor being available between Lakelands and Mount Uniacke, this part of the road must depend entirely upon provincial aid to keep it up.

The bridge over the St. Croix river is by no means safe, the stone abutments having given way in many places to the foundation, and are liable to be thrown down by any heavy freshet, such as occasionally takes place when the river is breaking up, and quantities of drift wood and ice are brought down together. The timber of the bridge is also much decayed, and, from its construction, depending altogether on the abutments for support to keep up the arch by sustaining it at the ends, would be sure to fall should it be in the least removed from the proper position; while that is maintained, being strongly fastened with iron, it may be considered safe to cross.

In

In August, 1858, I had the bridge examined by Mr. John E. Taylor, an experienced bridge builder, and considered a competent person, whose opinion was that it would not be advisable to attempt to repair it. His report, together with a plan of new bridge and estimate of probable cost, I forwarded to the Provincial Secretary's office (according to instructions received) at the time.

Since that time, forty pounds has been expended in putting up timber braces to support the abutments, bracing and supporting the timber, and new covering the road way of the bridge. The abutments gave way a little last winter from the action of wet and frost, although the winter was one of the most favorable that could be for their preservation, as the frost was not very severe, and no freshet at any time through the winter or spring; they are as good now as they were in May last, but I think it would not be advisable to expend any sum of consequence in repairs, should it remain as it is through the winter.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

SAMUEL PALMER,

Supt. main road from Windsor bridge to Halifax.

Hon. Jos. Howe, Prov. Secretary.

Report of state of the main post road from Dartmouth to Shubenacadie bridge, viz.

The road and small bridges are in very bad state of repairs, the bridges requiring a good number of planks. I would say that from Dartmouth to Rutherford's, one hundred pounds, and from Rutherford's to Shubenacadie, one hundred pounds; and trust that you will set the above amount aside for this purpose, and oblige, sir,

Yours respectfully,

Gay's River Road, March 17, 1860.

ISAAC ISENER.

P. S. I would wish respectfully to call your attention to the Gay's River road, and make an allowance, as there is a bridge at Keys' which requires to be planked.

Hon. Jos. Howe, Prov. Secretary, Halifax.

St. Margaret's Bay road, March 21st, 1860.

SIR—

I beg leave to submit the following report for district twelve of the Saint Margaret's Bay road in the county of Halifax, running from North East River to the county line, under my supervision.

The Hubbard's Cove bridge is, at the present time, very bad; being patched in various places, it will require at the very least one thousand feet of plank to put it in good order.

The piece of road between Ingram River and Winock's, distance five miles, is completely worn down to the rock; at the least calculation, it will take £70 for its reparation.

Ingram River bridge is also bad, and requires to be covered; it will take about 2000 feet of plank.

Indian

Indian River bridge will require £50 to raise it three feet, to prevent the freshets from washing away the road. It will be necessary to have the sluices in the causeway repaired immediately.

The other portions of the road will, at the very lowest estimate, require £25, to put it in good repair, part of it being almost impassable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN INGLIS.

Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary.

Barney's River, county of Pictou, March 13, 1860.

SIR,—

Pursuant to instructions, I beg leave to report, for the information of the Government, my doings as supervisor of the main post road from Colchester county line to the Gut of Canso, during the past season; also, the state, condition, and requirements of the same.

Probably owing to the large amount of over-expenditure throughout the county of Pictou in the summer of 1858, there was no money appropriated, at the last session of the General Assembly, for repairing the main post road through this county for 1859; yet I had to make repairs on the road early in the spring,—and as much more was required, so that the mail coach might get along with safety. I made a report to the Government on 31st of May last, as to the state of the post road through the county of Pictou, and the repairs it required, the cost of which I estimated at £200, which report was certified by Mr. Lindsey, the mail contractor. Shortly after, I received orders to repair the road, not to exceed £150. This sum I expended early in summer, by days' work, repairing the worst parts of the road; but the amount being insufficient, I had to make additional repairs, with the consent of the members for the eastern section of the county of Pictou; and at their recommendation, and those for the western section, the Government advanced the amount of the expenditure, viz.: in the western section, £14 15s. 6d.; and in the eastern section, £47 15s. 6d.

From Pictou county line through Sydney county to the Gut of Canso, £31 13s. 7d. was appropriated, after paying the over-expenditures of the former year. This sum was expended early in the season by days' work, repairing sluices and cleaning out and deepening drains; but as several of the large bridges required new covering, the probable cost of which I estimated at £48, an application was made to the Government, through the county members, for orders to perform the work. Shortly after, I received instructions to repair those bridges, which I done as soon after as possible; the plank was furnished by tender and contract, and putting them on the bridges by days' work, the account of which I forwarded to the Financial Secretary's office, and received the amount.

STATE AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE ROAD.

All the large bridges on the line are now in a good condition, with the exception of the one over the Middle River of Pictou, which will require new plank covering next season. The greater part of the road in the two counties is worn away in the centre, and the drains filled up, so that the water, during the wet seasons, lodges on the road, and soon becomes muddy and deep, rendering it very unsafe and almost impassable for the coach and heavy teams.

The sums necessary for making these repairs first season, I estimate as follows: from Colchester county line to Middle River, in the western section of the county of Pictou

Pictou, seventy pounds ; from Middle River to Sydney county line, in the eastern section, one hundred and sixty pounds ; and for Sydney county, from Pictou county line to the Gut of Canso, three hundred pounds.

A new bridge has been built over the East River at New Glasgow, with a slide draw in it. The total cost, including the surveys, plans and estimates ordered and made last year, is eleven hundred and sixty-one pounds fourteen shillings, being £161 14s. over the £1000 granted by the House of Assembly for building the bridge, but over £100 less than the estimated cost. The account of the above balance of £161 14s. I will forward to the members for the eastern section of the county.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ADAM MCKENZIE,

Hon. Prov. Secretary, Halifax.

Supervisor.

Port Hood, 12th March, 1860.

SIR,—

I beg leave to submit the following report of the main post road in the county of Inverness, under my care.

During the last summer, I finished the remaining portion of the new line of road at Long Point ;—built a large stone sluice or bridge at Margaree in a very deep and wide gulsh, and filled it up solid with stone and gravel, where formerly was a wooden bridge about one hundred feet long and sixteen feet high, and which being old, cost a considerable sum yearly to keep in repair. A similar one at Plaister Cove, I built in the same manner last fall, but owing to the small amount of money appropriated to the main post road in this county for the last two years, it is hardly possible to do more than keep the numerous sluices and bridges passable and repair the worst places on the road.

The bridge at Clough's mill, at the northern entrance of the Strait of Canso, will require to be renewed ; and the bridge and embankment across the Cove at Plaister, will want a thorough repair ; and the " Young Bridge " at Margaree Forks, has settled so much down, and sprung or opened at the joints, that it will require to be taken apart and strengthened ; and part of the wharves or piers, will require renewing. A part of the new line at Long Point, the road between Judique and Port Hood, and from Port Hood to Mabou, being on a soft clayey bottom, and so much cut up with wheels, spring and fall, is very much in want of being graveled, and that must be hauled a considerable distance.

To meet these outlays and the ordinary repairs of the road, will require a sum of at least six hundred pounds.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

GEO. C. LAWRENCE.

Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary.

SOUTH COLCHESTER ELECTION.

Evidence taken before the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the Southern division of Colchester, and reported by the committee to the House.

(See Journal, page 171—196.)

APPENDIX A.

Adam Johnson. I live in Lower Village Truro, about two and a half miles from the Common. I voted in May 1859 for Reading and Rettie. I did not vote at the election in March last. I was induced not to vote. The final inducement was a release of a judgment from Adams Archibald, the Attorney General. A judgment had been entered against me a number of years before, at the suit of the executors of S. G. W. Archibald, for about twenty-five pounds. I had made several payments on account; the last of which, twelve pounds, was paid about three years ago to Mr. George Campbell. I have made no payment since. This left a balance of ten pounds sixteen shillings. About a year ago I had a note of hand of George Nicholls for twelve pounds, which Mr. Archibald took and said he would keep it in his hands if I would endorse it. I had wished him to take it as a payment. He said, he would keep it until it became due, and then do with it as I wished. I endorsed the note and gave it to Mr. Archibald. (Identifies the note.) Mr. Campbell took charge of the note. It was left with Mr. Archibald about a year ago. I got it from Mr. Archibald on Thursday—the declaration day—a few days after the election. An express promise was made to me, that if I abstained from voting at the election, this note should be given up to me. After the promise was made to me I got this note from Mr. Archibald. I was also promised that the judgment should be released by Mr. Archibald. This was before I abstained from voting. On the evening before the election, a certificate of release of judgment was shewn and read to me. I have no doubt the paper produced to me is the identical paper. It was shewn to me the evening before the election. The handwriting is that of Mr. Archibald, the sitting member. I received it the day after the election from John B. Dickey, of Onslow.

When I got the note of hand from Mr. Archibald on declaration day, I think he asked me if I wanted to see him. I told him I wanted my papers, and to get that business settled. He asked me what papers, I said the note of hand and judgment—He said to call another day—I objected—he said to me the note of hand was my own. I complained of being up all day. Mr. Archibald said, “don’t say a word Johnson, you have made a good thing out of it.” He then went to a drawer and got the note and gave it to me. I abstained from voting wholly in consequence of the promises made to me.

There was another paper which I very much wished to get from him. This was a memorandum of the amount remaining due after the last payment. I called for this on the Saturday following. I saw Mr. Archibald, and asked him particularly for that paper. He then promised me that Mr. Campbell should give me that memorandum. I applied to Mr. Campbell for it afterwards, and he said he could not give it, as Mr. Archibald had the key away with him at Halifax.

Mr. Johnson tenders promissory note and certificate of release of judgment.

Mr. Haliburton objects that no agency is proved to connect Mr. Archibald with the promises to the witness.

Mr.

Mr. Johnston, contra.

The committee receive the papers, without any opinion being expressed as to their effect.

Papers put in and read (marked 1 and 2) as follows, viz. :

£12 0 0 (1) *Truro, July 19, 1858.*

Twelve months after date, for value received, I promise to pay to Adam Johnson, or his order, the sum of twelve pounds currency, with interest after due.

GEORGE NICOLL.

(2)

This is to certify, that I release to Mr. Adam Johnson all claims in respect of a judgment against him in my hands, at suit of A. G. W. Archibald.

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

Truro, 1860.

Witness. I gave nothing to Mr. Archibald for this note or release. I made him no payment whatever. I made no further payment after the payment made three years ago. When John B. Dickey came to me, he said he wanted me to go and work for him the next day.

Mr. Johnston proceeds to ask what conversation passed between Mr. Dickey and witness.

Mr. Haliburton objects.

Mr. Johnston, contra.

Witness. John B. Dickey promised me to procure the note of hand. He did not say that anything had passed between him and Mr. Archibald as to the note.

Mr. Haliburton replies to Mr. Johnston.

The chairman states that no question shall be asked relating to conversations with Mr. Dickey.

Witness. When Mr. Dickey came, it was about ten o'clock at night. Mr. Dickey left my house.

Mr. Johnston asks him "for what purpose?"

Mr. Haliburton objects.

The committee retire for consultation, and having returned,

The chairman stated that the committee considered that the evidence had gone far enough, on the part of the petitioners, to admit evidence of conversations with Mr. Dickey.

Witness. He said he wanted to hire me for the next day. He said he thought I would be careless about voting. This was the second time he came. On the first interview, he said he wished to favor Mr. Archibald's election, and wanted to know what I would take to go and work with him the next day. I told him of the judgment Mr. Archibald held, and if he would release it I would go and work for him. He said he would go and see Mr. Archibald. I think he did not ask me to vote; he asked me to abstain from voting. I said, when he was about going, that I would not vote for Mr. Archibald; he said, "Well, you will not vote against him?" and I promised I would not, upon condition that he would release the judgment.

Mr. Dickey took his leave, and returned sometime after on the same night, and said he had been to Mr. Archibald, and that Mr. Archibald was willing to do it. He said he had told Mr. Archibald that I would probably not vote for him, but that he said he would release the judgment on condition I would not oppose him; and that Mr. Archibald had given him a certificate of release,—telling me, at the same time, that Mr. Archibald requested him (Mr. D.) to keep the paper in his own hands until the

affair was over, fearing that some bad use would be made of it. He read the paper; this is the one. I manifested my unwillingness to abstain from the polls on condition that he should keep the certificate. Mr. Dickey asked me if I could not trust his honor in the matter. I told him that I was willing to do so as far as one stranger ought to trust another, admitting that all men were frail and liable to do wrong. I told him of a note of hand that Mr. Archibald held of one George Nicoll; that if Archibald released the judgment, he might collect the note of hand. Mr. Dickey said, in reply, that he would give me his own written pledge that he would procure the note of hand for me. I gave him pen, ink and paper, and he gave me a written pledge, and asked if it would satisfy me. I said, if Mr. Archibald did not release the judgment, I could come upon him. Mr. Dickey then said, "I suppose, now, I can trust your honor;" I said, "Yes—I have promised you not to vote, and I will not vote." Mr. Dickey took his leave, and I went to bed. I said, before he left, that at five o'clock next day the certificate would belong to me. I think he said it ought to belong to me.

I did not vote. I saw him next, to converse with him, on Wednesday, the day after the election. I asked him for the certificate. He said, "You didn't vote?" I said, "No, I have kept my word." A long conversation ensued. I told him I was sorry for what I had done, because I abhorred the principle. He said I was twelve pounds better off; I could not have put Marshall in, and he did not know why I should be sorry. I said if I had considered it a just debt, I would have scorned to do it; but I supposed that now Mr. Archibald would have to pay it himself. He said that Archibald told him he would have to pay the money himself. He gave me the paper (the certificate) a few minutes afterwards. He then said, "I suppose, now, I can trust to your honor that there will be no bad use made of this." I asked him what bad use could be made of it. He said some people might say it was bribery, but he did not think it was. I said to him that it might be said to be bribery, but I had not so considered it; but that, under any circumstances, there was no chance of its being kept a secret. He wished to know why. I told him that, in coming to my house, he had waked up three or four of the older members of my family, who had overheard what passed.

The next day I went to Mr. Archibald. Mr. A. wanted to know if I wanted to see him, and what I wanted. I said I wanted that business done—that I wanted my papers. I thought he would understand me. I think he wanted to know if I could not call again. I told him I had been up all day, and would like to have the business done. I told him I wanted the note of hand and the papers. He told me not to say a word; that I had made a handsome thing of it. This was when he gave me the note.

I thought that this certificate was only a certificate of what I should obtain, and when I asked him for the papers I thought he would understand. He gave me the note. I called again on Friday; I saw Mr. Longworth, and asked him if I could have any business done that day; he told me, no. I had no other business with Mr. Archibald. Mr. Longworth told me I could have business done the next day. I called the next day (Saturday), and saw Mr. Archibald; he complained of my pressing him, and said he had other things to attend to; I said I wanted it done, and that it would take but a very short time; Mr. Archibald said I had not been in the office any time except when there had been a dozen people present; he asked me what particular paper I wanted; I explained to him, as well as I could, a paper which had been left there some three years before, with my name attached to it, in which was particularly mentioned the amount due on the judgment at that time. I wished to take up that paper, and have it receipted. Mr. Archibald told me to come another day, and Mr. Campbell would give me that paper. I have had no conversation with Mr. Archibald since.

I saw Mr. Campbell on Monday; he asked me what promises had been made to me; I told him that I was promised the release. I asked him if he did not remember the payment of twelve pounds, and my signing a paper, three years ago; and that it was that paper which I wanted. He said the paper was locked up with the Archibald estate papers, and Mr. Archibald had the key away, but that any promise made to me should be fulfilled. I asked him if he could not give me a release of the judgment; he said he could not,—that Mr. Archibald must sign it himself. I did not get the paper, and have had no conversation with Mr. Campbell or Mr. Archibald since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haliburton. I live in South Colchester—I belong to the Baptist church. I am not a choir leader—I don't always go to church. I considered the claim as legal but not just. I had often said it was unjust. I had said so to Mr. Archibald. The items of the account I considered unjust. I had agreed to pay it. I had applied to Mr. Edward Archibald about it. I think he gave up six months interest but no more. I had not then seen the items of the account. Up to the present time I consider it was not a fair claim. Mr. Dickey resides about two miles distance from where I live. I had a conversation with him on the subject of the election on Monday, at Mr. Dickey's own house. We talked about the nomination, the manner in which people obtained votes, &c. I think I appeared rather indifferent about politics for certain reasons. I think he would infer that I was indifferent about voting. I said nothing about this claim. I gave to Mr. Dickey my disapprobation of the course pursued in relation to votes. I went to see the school teacher at his house.

I think I expressed to George Nicoll, previous to a former election, that I was indifferent about voting, as I did not approve of the candidate. He said nothing about working for him, until he came to my house on the evening of the same day. During the evening I named £5 as the price of my next day's work. I mentioned it merely in a joking way. I did not say anything about the claim against me being unjust until long afterwards in the same conversation. I told him I considered it an unjust claim, otherwise I would scorn to have it released in that way. I did not see Mr. Dickey up to that time in communication with Archibald, nor do I know of his being an agent previously. He is not one of Mr. Archibald's constituents. He resides in North Colchester. I said I did not take it as a bribe. This was about eight days after the election. I was ignorant as to the consequences of bribery to myself. I gave to Mr. Dickey, a memorandum in writing, about eight days after the election, that it was not considered as a bribe at the time by me, and that I did not think it was by law.

When I was in Mr. Archibald's office, there were a number of people there. I had interviews with Archibald—1st on Thursday afternoon. 2nd, on Saturday about dark. I have not seen him since on that subject. I don't know who were in the office when the note was given up. I think Mr. Longworth was there. There were several people there.

I was subpoenaed here. I don't remember who I first confessed to. I had a suspicion on my mind that it was bribery, from something Mr. Dickey said. I don't think I gave a note of hand, when I settled the balance three years ago. I think it expressed that it was to be paid in twelve months. This was the memorandum mentioned before. It was a promise to pay the amount in twelve months, but not in the form of a note of hand; and I think it stated that the judgment was to remain in force until it was paid.

ADAM JOHNSON,

B.

Sarah Jane Johnson, sworn. I am the wife of Adam Johnson. John B. Dickey came to our house on March 5th, last. I was in bed. It was about half-past nine—Mr. Dickey said so. Dickey said he came to hire my husband for next day. That he

he supposed my husband was easy about voting—that he wished to favor Archibald's election. There was a great deal of joking passed about the price—Mr. Johnson said he heard some people were getting £20 for a vote, and he considered his vote as good as any man's. After joking, my husband said, "Laying all jokes aside, I will tell you what I will do." He said if he would release all claim on a judgment held by Mr. Archibald, he would go with him. Dickey said he did not know anything about the business between my husband and Mr. Archibald, but he would go and see Mr. Archibald. He left our house,—he said for that purpose, and returned a few hours after I had been asleep. He said, "I have been to see Mr. Archibald, and he says he will do it." He said Mr. Archibald was not at his office, but at his house—that he went and found him at his own house—that Mr. Archibald said that he could not do the business that night, but had given him a certificate. Mr. Dickey produced what he said was a certificate and read it—I did not see the paper that night—I heard it read. Mr. Dickey said Mr. Archibald would not allow him to give him the certificate until after the affair was over, for fear there should be a bad use made of it. Mr. Johnson asked what bad use could be made of it. He did not answer. I heard Mr. Dickey say, that Mr. Archibald said he would have the money to pay himself. Mr. Dickey kept the paper. Mr. Johnson said he would not trust Mr. Archibald—that there were other papers in his hands, one of which was a note of hand. Mr. Johnson said that if Archibald released the judgment, he could collect the note, and he (Johnson) would lose his vote, and be no better off. Dickey asked Johnson if he was not willing to trust him (Mr. Dickey). Johnson said he was willing to trust him as far as one man could trust a stranger. Dickey said he would give him a written obligation that he would see him all right in the affair. My husband came in and got the writing materials, and after a short time Mr. Dickey read a paper which he said he had written. The first of the paper was that he held in trust a certificate of release of judgment, and there was something in it about a note of hand, and that Mr. Dickey would see him all right. My husband appeared satisfied. He said to Dickey, "Remember, I will not vote for Mr. Archibald, but I will not oppose him." Mr. Dickey said, "I trust your honor." Mr. Johnson said, "Yes, I have promised you I will not vote, and I will not."

I next saw Dickey on Tuesday night, 13th March; he came to my house after I was in bed; I got up and let him in. (Mr. Dickey is a Presbyterian.) He asked me if Johnson was at home—that he wanted to see him; I told him he was in bed; I called Johnson. Dickey asked Johnson if he got the business settled with Archibald; Johnson replied that he had not. Dickey asked him if he had got the note of hand; he said he had. He told Mr. Dickey he had called several times, but was always put off. Dickey said he supposed Archibald was merely putting off until the affair was over, but would settle up the affair to his satisfaction. Dickey asked him if he still held those certificates; he told him he had. Dickey asked him if he had shewed them to any person; he said he had shewed the certificate to two or three men, and asked them if that was sufficient to secure the business being done. Dickey said he had heard he had made use of them. Johnston said his wife had told her brother, Captain Soley. He said he was confident Captain Soley would make use of it. It was a four hours' interview. Dickey appeared very much offended that it was told; he said he was sacrificed, and he did not think he ought to be. Dickey said, "In the integrity of my soul I came here to do Mr. Archibald a favor—to return him a favor—and I have done him an injury; I have done what Mr. Archibald told me not to do, by giving you that paper." He said, "I do not feel willing to be sacrificed; will you not do something to save myself and yourself?" He also said he was betrayed. He laid before Mr. Johnson the consequences, in quite a sermon. He said Johnson could do something to save him, but would not tell him unless he would promise to do it. Johnson said he would not promise unless he knew what it was. He asked

asked Johnson if he could not give him a piece of writing that would be useful to him. He asked him to use his influence to prevent its going further. He asked Johnson to sign a paper. Johnson got the writing implements, and Dickey wrote something, which Johnson signed, and then tore the name off, saying there was language in it that he could not sign. He wished some of the expressions altered. He objected that Dickey had written that he (Johnson) had done nothing but what he considered right, just, and lawful, and said that he could not sign that because he had had some misgivings. He said that he did not at the time consider it bribery, but that he had had some idea that it was not right. Dickey then asked him to write a paper himself, which he did. Dickey urged him very strongly to do it. Dickey left shortly after. I have not seen him since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haliburton. I saw Johnson's evidence in one of the morning papers. My husband paid Dickey a visit before he came to our house. It was a short time before. There was talk at our house about the debt not being just; Johnson said to Dickey, he considered it little better than highway robbery. He made no complaints about Mr. A. having been hard with him about the judgment. He told Dickey that if it was a just debt, he would scorn the idea of taking it in this way; that he considered it no more than right that Mr. Archibald should have to pay the money himself. I am positive as to words to this effect having been used. I can't be sure at what time he said this, only I heard it said.

I am positive a conversation took place between Dickey and my husband about my brother, which I have mentioned. My husband took part in that conversation. When my husband refused to sign the paper, I don't recollect what it was he said he was willing to sign. He refused to sign the paper prepared by Dickey, because he said he had had misgivings.

SARAH JANE JOHNSON.

C.

E. F. Munro. sworn. I was agent for Mr. Marshall in district No. 1, Truro, on 6th March last—James F. Blanchard was presiding officer. Mr. Archibald was there. I heard the oath administered several times—I refer to the residence oath. The "words southern electoral division" were substituted in the oath administered for the words, "county or township." It was uniformly put in the altered form by the presiding officer—I objected to the alteration. Mr. Archibald vindicated the alteration. He expressed no previous concurrence, but he then advocated it being done. The presiding officer persisted in putting it as altered. I wished it to be put as prescribed by statute. The officer refused, saying, he was so instructed by the sheriff. The copy of the law which he had was altered in writing, in the same manner both in questions and in oath. The questions were put in the altered shape. Persons came up to vote and refused to take the altered oath. I do not recollect the number. They were willing to take the oath as prescribed by statute, but refused the other and did not vote, and their names were struck off the poll-book.

I conversed with Archibald in May last.

Mr. Haliburton objects to evidence as to conversation with Mr. Archibald.

Mr. Johnston, contra.

The committee decide that no evidence can be given of a previous conversation with Mr. Archibald to shew his opinion upon the law in May previous to the election.

Witness. I was presiding officer in No. 11, in northern division in May last. The oath and questions were then administered as prescribed by law. The oath in every case was put in the altered form in Truro in March last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haliburton. The effect of the oath as in the Revised Statutes would have enabled parties to vote who did not reside in the electoral division. I don't know of any person entitled to vote being prevented by the form of oath.

E. F. MUNRO.

B.

D.

Charles Blanchard. I have been Sheriff of Colchester since 1841. I held an election in March last. I gave written instructions to presiding officers. I had not given any instructions in elections previous to the election in March last, as to the oath. I should have given the same instructions in May, 1859, as I did in March, 1860, if I had given any instructions in May, 1859. In May, 1859, I had a conversation with Mr. Munro, who was a presiding officer, on the subject, and he concurred with me as to the mode in which the oath was to be administered. I don't recollect any particular conversation with Mr. Archibald previous to the election in May last. My impression is, that Mr. Archibald considered that parties ought not to be deprived of their votes by an act recently passed.

Mr. Haliburton objects to evidence connecting Mr. Archibald with the act of the sheriff, as not being so laid in the petition or opening speech.

Mr. Johnston, contra.

The committee decide to receive the evidence, subject to be struck out upon argument, at the next meeting of the committee.

Examination proceeds.

The morning before the election in May, 1859, while I was conversing with Mr. Munro, as I have stated, and after he had agreed with me in opinion, Mr. Archibald came up, and we conversed together about it, Mr. Archibald's opinion being different, as to the proper course to be pursued, from mine and Mr. Munro's. I don't know that he differed as to the principle, but as to its application at that time. I refer to the proposed alteration. I can't say that Archibald expressed any wish on the subject, except what I could gather by way of inference. I do not consider that the law was altered, or that the oath was altered, but only the words supplied which the law contemplated. This was my opinion about the time when I appointed presiding officers in May, 1859, but the interlineation was not made in May, 1859. I can't say at what date my opinion was formed, but it was too late to inform some of the presiding officers. I said to Mr. Munro, that I would leave the officers to take such course as they chose, as there was an election at the same time in both divisions, and people would naturally vote in their own division. I could have informed some of the officers, and if I had gone to the expense of sending parties out, it may be that I could have informed the whole. No alteration was made at that election. I gathered from Mr. Archibald's conversation at that time, that he was averse to any change.

An interlineation was made in March last. I stated my opinion in Mr. Archibald's presence, and he said, in my presence, "I don't know but the sheriff is right." He told me, perhaps I had better get the opinion of the crown officer in Halifax, and the Queen's counsel, Mr. Young. Mr. A. said he would give me no advice, as he was interested, but that I had better get other advice. I obtained the advice of the Solicitor General and President of Council. I had, previously to getting their advice, given my opinion to all the presiding officers, but I had not given them the written instructions. It was my opinion so decidedly, that I believe, had the Solicitor General and President of Council been against me, I would have adhered to my own opinion. I kept no copy of my instructions, nor am I sure they were copies of each other. I presume this is a copy of one of my instructions; it is in Mr. Munro's writing. I gave similar instructions to all the officers; they were the same in substance. I stood at Earltown. I acted on the same rule myself. I required them to swear that they had resided at least one year previous to the election in the southern electoral division of Colchester. Some parties who had resided out of the division took the oath; had they not taken the oath they would have been excluded. At Earltown, two or three or more persons from beyond the electoral division refused the oath, and their names were

were struck off; seven or eight who lived out of the division took the oath; one or two of them were from Picton, one from Tatamagouche district, and two from New Annan; three from Tatanagouche district took the oath. I don't know of any party that resided in the district that did not vote in consequence of the oath. Several who took the oath said they had been living from a week to three months in the district. I don't know of any persons who had voted in May, 1859, and were shut out by the oath in March, 1860. I stood at Earltown both times. In May one or two attempted to vote who were out of the district; one had his vote struck off; they would not take the oath as it was then. I altered question No. 8, thus: "How long have you resided in the southern electoral division?" I had no correspondence or communication with any person as to altering the question. The alterations were first made in March last.

My servant's name is Michael Payne. I believe he did not vote at the last election, nor in May, 1859. I don't know what induced him not to vote in March. I told him I did not think he had a vote. He said, if I would give him liberty, he would vote for Archibald, but I told him I thought he had no vote. His residence was not sufficient. I advised him not to vote. He wished to vote for Archibald.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haliburton. I believe any other construction of the law would have been absurd. The words "county and township" were inapplicable, and I inserted the words "electoral division" under the words "as the case may be." If I adhered strictly to the words of the law, I would have sworn the voters by the name, A. B. All parties having a right could vote, and take the oath as I put it. If the oath had been put for the "township" or "county," I could not have excluded parties residing out of the electoral division. I looked at the intention of the law. I saw there was a probability (there being no election in the northern division) that we should be flooded with voters from the northern division. In May there was about two to one on the liberal side in the north division.

Re-examined. The election in March was the first election under the representation bill. I thought it necessary for a party voting on residence to have resided a year in the division.

CHARLES S. BLANCHARD.

E.

Samuel McNutt, sworn. I reside at Siubenacadie—I vote in Old Barns. I came down to Truro with Mr. Archibald in his sleigh, before the election in March. Archibald asked me to get in with him—when we were getting near Truro, we talked about the election. I told him I had always voted for the conservatives. He said it was a pity for me to vote that way. I talked to him about one thing or another. He asked me to support that side. I told him I could not. He asked me why. I told him I owed a man on the other side. He said that need not be any object, if I would vote for him I should be clear. I owed ten dollars—I mentioned the sum to him. He said if I could not get the money he would secure me. Next morning, George Archibald took me to Mr. Archibald's office and I stayed there until he came down when he asked me if I had got the money, I told him no. He said that I should have it, and he expected my support. I told him I would give him my vote. He told Mr. Campbell to give me the money, and he gave me the money, and I gave him my note. Mr. Campbell gave me ten dollars. I don't know whether he would have given me the money if I had not promised to vote for him. I don't know whether he would or not. That was all that took place. I went away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haliburton. I told Mr. A. I wanted the ten dollars for Mr. Alexander. I had owed him a good while, and had to pay him then. I had a watch at that time. The watch went into Mr. Campbell's possession. I don't know why

I gave it to him. I voted for Mr. Marshall. I got nothing for my vote. I took the bribery oath. I have not paid the note nor got the watch since. My father voted Mr. Archibald.

SAMUEL McNUTT.

F.

John B. Dickey, sworn. Resides in Onslow—I am living in northern division, and am not one of Mr. Archibald's constituents. I have not spoken to Mr. A. more than once or twice the last six or seven months. Except on the occasion relating to Johnson, I have had no communication with Mr. Archibald for six or seven months. I had only one interview with Mr. Archibald as to Johnson's matter. I have had no further interview with Mr. Archibald up to the period when Mr. A. left for Halifax. Previously to six months ago, I had no connexion with Mr. Archibald as an agent or in any other way, except in the way of ordinary intercourse. My interviews with him previously, simply related to ordinary business matters. The first thing that led me to have intercourse with Johnson, was his coming to my house the Monday before the election. It was about noon. He did not come at my request. He came to get his boy put to school. I have not heard of the boy since. I don't recollect which introduced the conversation as to the election. It was the common topic of conversation. He said he did not know that he should vote at all—that he felt very easy about elections this time. He expressed himself that there was no doubt in his mind as to the result of the election. He seemed to think it would terminate in Mr. Archibald's favor. He gave me a hint that he would like to have something for his vote if he could get it. I understood him so and told him he would get nothing from me.

I went to see him the same evening, because he seemed so easy about it. I thought I would get him to work the next day. He is a carpenter. I had some work to do, and had spoken to another man to do it, and he had not come. I told him I called to get him to work for me; that though it was election day he had seemed so easy about the election, I thought he would come—that I had been disappointed in a person who had promised me, and who had not come. He seemed very cheerful and said he would come, but that he would want good wages—I asked him how much. He said he thought he ought to have about five pounds for his days work. I told him that was too much for a day's work, and I could not afford to give him so much. I did not consent to give it to him, and he did not consent to come. We had a good deal of conversation about the election afterwards, and referred to what he had said in the day time about his being indifferent about voting. I was about leaving when he commenced and told me a long story about some claim Mr. Archibald had against him—that he thought Mr. Archibald was wronging him, and he did not consider it a just claim. I don't recollect much of the details of what he said about it, but he said that he had explained it to other parties, and they had assured him that Mr. Archibald was imposing upon him. I had not much acquaintance with him before that. He dwelt loud and long upon this oppression and injustice. He said if Mr. Archibald did what was right with him, he would release him from that claim. I asked him if he was coming to work for me. He said he had promised one of his neighbors to go to the election with him, and that he could not come. I don't know that he asked me directly to take any steps in the matter. I told him I had confidence that Mr. Archibald would do what was right and honorable; that I was going up to the village, and if I saw Mr. Archibald I would speak to him about the matter. He assented to this. He said he supposed Mr. Archibald would say something, but he wanted something more than words. When I started to go, he said (apparently as if I would carry away a wrong impression), "I do not wish you to understand that I am going to vote for Mr. Archibald." I think these are his exact words. I made no answer. He said if Mr. Archibald shewed a disposition to do what was right, he had

had no disposition to meddle with him ; that he scorned to be bribed, and asked no reward. He said he was only asking for justice. I don't recollect anything more particularly that then took place ; nothing more occurs to me just now. I went then to see Mr. Archibald. I told Mr. A. there had been a man in my house to-day, and that I had seen him twice, who was complaining hardly of him. I told him that Johnson had complained of a claim he had against him, which he (Johnson) considered unjust, and was talking about. I said he was a poor man, and appeared to think that Archibald was oppressing him, and that I thought he manifested a disposition to be friendly if he settled this dispute that was between them. He enquired particularly about Johnson's circumstances, and the tenure of his property, and seemed to desire to know whether he was really the poor man that I said he was. He said he considered the claim perfectly just, and manifested considerable reluctance to release it. I represented that Johnson was a poor man, and seemed to think hard of him ; and for all the amount of it, it was better to give it up, than to have him thinking and feeling and talking hard against him. I told him I thought he never would get anything for it ; that he was a poor man, and it was not worth while to have the man talking about him. He said, "I suppose we may as well give it up to him." I told him Johnson said he wanted something more than words, and he had better give me something to satisfy Johnson that he would be honorable with him. He said he had no faith in the man, and he was afraid if he did, that he would make a charge of bribery out of it. I told him that I thought there was no danger of that ; that the man had expressed the utmost horror of bribery, and said he would scorn to take a bribe. He said he thought that he might be laying some trap for him. Mr. Archibald wrote a few words, certifying that he released the claim he held against Johnson. He said that "Johnson must be given to understand that this is not given in reference to his voting or not voting. I asked if I might give him the paper." He said I might let him know I had it, but it was not to be given to him, so that he could make any charge out of it, or as affecting the election in any way ; it was to be given up to him freely, and to be his, whether he voted or not. I don't recollect the distinct words in which he conveyed this to me, but I am positive these were my instructions. Had he voted against Mr. Archibald, I would have felt bound, from the instructions I got, to give him (Johnson) the paper. This is all I remember, at present, of this conversation. I don't recollect any particular instructions as to the delivery of the paper. This was not to be the final transaction of the matter. Archibald said he had not time to make out a formal release then, but he just gave me the paper to satisfy Johnson. I had no further conversation with Archibald before he left for Halifax.

I called at Johnson's, which was a little off my way, going home, to tell him that Archibald had consented to do it with some reluctance, and at my request. I read to him the note that Mr. A. gave me. I had a subsequent interview to this ; it was the next day after the election, at my house. I had another interview with him after I heard that he was going to try to make a charge of bribery out of it. I told him what I had heard, and he said it was so. It was some considerable time after the election. He said it was true that they were going to try to do that. He told me that Captain Soley, his wife's brother, had been there, and his wife had told him of this affair, and that he himself had spoken of the matter to George Reading, William Fleming, and, I think, some others, and they had told him that it was bribery. He told me how he came to consider it was a bribe. I said there was no understanding of that kind between us at the time. He said there was not, but that he conversed with those parties, and had examined the law himself, and made up his mind that it was bribery. I asked him if it was his desire to make this charge, and establish it against Mr. Archibald. Says he, "You have asked me a plain question ;" and he gave me to understand that it was his desire to establish the charge against Mr. A., and gave me his reasons for doing so.

Mr.

Mr. Johnston objects to the evidence.

Mr. Haliurton, contra.

The committee decide to receive the evidence.

Witness. He said his motive was his love to his country; that he was willing to expose himself to the odium and disgrace of the exposure, and of proving the charge, thinking it would tend to prevent corruption and bribery at elections. He cited a precedent for his conduct in Judge Hall, who took a bribe of two guineas to purify the courts of law. I said if matters should become public, it might be as well for us to talk over the matter, as it had transpired, to see if we understood each other. He consented to it, and we did so; we agreed to put it down in writing. I desired him to write; he said for me to write; I did so. I know George Nicoll; I don't know as to his means.

The committee adjourn at one o'clock, for one hour.

The committee meet again at two o'clock; all the members present.

John B. Dickey—examination continued. In my interview with Mr. Archibald, he said that his election was safe, and that he would have two hundred of a majority or over, according to his calculations.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston. I got a subpoena to attend on the 5th April. I was paid £2 1s. 6d. I live three or four miles beyond Truro. The man who paid me allowed travelling fees and 7s. 6d. for the first day's attendance. I went out of town, when I found there was no use for me, for about a week. I did not state to petitioners' counsel that I was going away. I did not look after him, or ask him for further fees. I had business at home that required my attention. I paid 8s. 9d. coming in the railway. I stopped at Mr. Tupper's, and paid six pence for a bed, and fifteen or eighteen pence for a meal. I came now at the instance of Mr. Archibald; I got no subpoena. Mr. Archibald's agent offered to pay my way, but I declined it. I did not come on the day the committee adjourned to, and have not been in town since until last night. I live a mile and a quarter or 1½ miles from Johnston's. There was a good deal of excitement about the election. It was felt that Archibald's return was certain. I presume it was felt that it was of importance to secure Mr. Archibald's return. I am not aware that the fate of the party and of the Government depended on this election. I did not think the Government would be defeated if the election were lost. I have told all the part I took in the election. I did no more canvassing. I had seen Johnson before, and knew him by report, but did not know much of him. I don't know that he is distinguished by industry. He is not a common man. He is not considered a thrifty man. I do not know whether he is good, bad or indifferent as a workman. I had no interview with Archibald but the one I have mentioned, before he came to Halifax. When I came to town, I saw him for a few minutes. We spoke a few words about what I was brought here for. I did not tell him what I would prove. I saw Mr. Archibald once since the election at Truro. He had been to town at the session. I saw him at his own house; I think it was after the committee was drawn. There was a little said about this affair. He asked me what scrape this was I had been getting him into. He asked me what I told Johnson and I told him. He knew then of Johnson's affair. It was pretty public then. I never was considered a warm supporter of Mr. Archibald's party. The conservatives considered me nearly as much on their side as on the other. I have had no other interviews with Mr. Archibald besides what I have mentioned. It was, I think, on a Saturday evening, I was told that probably Mr. A. would like to see me. George Archibald told me so. I was not at his house long.

When Johnson came to my house about putting his boy to school, I don't know who commenced the conversation. I recollect Johnson saying that he heard some people were getting paid for their votes, and told me of a circumstance that occurred at Mr. Hyde's election at Stewiacke, where a man and his sons got ten pounds to stay away. I spent no money at this election. Johnson lamented very much the

state

state of matters, and spoke considerable upon the evil of bribery and corruption. I said if I had ten pounds, and did not wish to lose it, I would not like to offer it to him to stay away. He said he did not know but that I should lose it if I offered it. I said to him, "I would not give him ten pounds if his vote would decide the election;" and there the matter dropped. I did not tell him that I would see him again in the evening, nor say that I had any work to do. He had no reason to expect to see me again. I had two or three jobs to do: one was to repair a door. John Cribb disappointed me about the work; he promised me, two or three weeks before, to come soon. I live three miles from Truro. I was not in Truro that afternoon. I was about my ordinary business until the evening, and in the evening I was at Edmund Cutten's house, in the north division; I was there with my wife. We talked about Johnson having been at my house; he had also been there the same day. We talked about his being easy about voting, and that he had told me so. I said I thought that with a little persuasion he would not vote at all. I left Cutten's to go to Johnson's, with two objects: one to get him to come to work, and the other to keep him from voting. I told him I wanted him to come and work for me, if he did not want to go to the election. He said he would come. We talked about the price. I had no notion of giving him more than a dollar or a dollar and a half; when he asked so much, I had no idea of it. I was serious in asking him to work. He said, jokingly, that he would work until four o'clock. I said I would want him all day. He did not speak of making up the time in the evening. I did not want him to go to vote for Marshall. I don't know whether I would or would not have taken him on these terms or not; it would have spoiled his day's work. I have not asked him to work since. I had never heard of the judgment against Johnson until I went to his house; it was about nine o'clock when I went; Johnson and his family were in bed. There were lights in the adjoining houses. Johnson got up and let me in. I bid him good evening, and said I would not have disturbed him if I had not thought he would be up. I told him I wanted him to work for me. He put a match to the fire, and we sat down and talked. I may have been there half an hour. We were talking about the election jokingly, and he told me about this judgment. He said, "Laying jokes aside, I will tell you what I will do: if Mr. Archibald had done or would do what he considered right, he had no desire to meddle with him." I suppose he thought it was a part of my object to keep him from voting, and he said he would scorn a reward or a bribe, and if Mr. A. would give him justice, he would not meddle with him or take part in the election. I don't remember the exact words, but I have given you the substance of what he said. I suppose, by doing him justice, he meant releasing the judgment. I told him I would go and see what Archibald would do. I went to see if he would release the judgment. I believed if he did so, Johnson would not vote against him. Johnson allowed that Archibald could recover the judgment from him by law.

In speaking of this judgment, Johnson said, he had mentioned about the judgment on previous occasions to other parties, and they had agreed with him. I did not know that if he went to the election he would vote for Marshall. He never intimated so to me in any interview from beginning to end of the matter that he intended to vote for Marshall. I understood that on previous occasions he had voted for the conservatives. I had an impression that he was on that side. He never gave me any intimation as to what were his intentions about voting, except what he said the first time I saw him at my house. I would not have gone to get him to work if I knew that he was going to vote, and that no consideration would induce him not to vote, as his time would have been occupied so that he could not work.

I went to Archibald's house—I heard he had gone home. It was probably about ten o'clock or a little after. Archibald, Cutten, and I talked about the judgment, and we concluded that it was a bad debt, and that Archibald would get nothing except by force of law. I recommended Archibald to give it up—that Johnson would feel better towards him, and that he would not likely get anything from him at any rate.

rate. I said to Mr. Archibald, that from what Johnson had said to me I did not think he was going to vote at all in any case. He never told me he was going to vote for anybody. I said, I thought that if he got this judgment released he would not be at all likely to vote for Marshall.—I presume Mr. Archibald thought so too. I thought that if he had this grievance removed he had no desire to vote. He was at the election, I saw him there. I did not say anything to him. I think it is likely that I told Archibald that if this judgment was released, Johnson would not vote against him. Mr. Archibald said it was not his own debt, and that he did not want to pay the estate the amount of money as the debt was not worth it, and asked us what we thought the debt was worth. I said I would not give anything for it to buy it. Mr. Cutten detailed his circumstances more at length, and Mr. A. asked him if he would give two pounds for the debt. He said he had no right to pay the estate that debt if it was a bad debt. He said that it was in his hands as the attorney of the Archibald estate, and he would have to give an account of it, and would have no right to pay it if it was a bad debt. He said he would have to arrange or settle for it, or shew what had become of it. He intended to give me a perfect release, and that at his leisure and convenience he would make out papers to release that judgment. He said he had a doubt as to Johnson's character and would not trust him. He said, you seem to have more confidence in him than I have. He did not say anything to whether the paper was to be given to Johnson either before or after the election. I told Archibald I did not think Johnson would make a bad use of it.

I called at Johnson's to tell him that Archibald would release the judgment, as I went home. Archibald said to me, "now mind this is not to be given to Johnson as a bribe to affect his voting or not voting." When I saw him the next day at the election, I expected he was going to vote. I don't think he did vote. There was no bargain about it. I understood that he intended not to vote. I think he was at perfect liberty to vote for Mr. Marshall if he saw fit to do it, notwithstanding what had passed. He would not have been acting honorably to do so. If he had voted for Marshall, I would have felt bound to give him up that paper. He said he would not meddle with the election if that judgment were given up. I would have liked to see Johnson satisfied independent of all elections. I said at Johnson's, that Archibald would have to arrange with the estate for it. I did not say he said that he would have to pay it, that I can recollect. I could not have said so, as it would have been inconsistent with the facts of the case. I thought the estate was to lose it as a bad debt. Johnson had told me he had paid something on the debt, and he told me what the balance was. I thought the man was so poor that he, Mr. A., would probably get nothing if he had distressed him. Don't recollect Johnson's saying, "this paper will be mine at 5 o'clock to-morrow," I remember giving him a written pledge that evening. He said Archibald might collect Nicolls' note—he said also, that he had settled with Archibald about the judgment, and had given his own personal obligation for the balance. I did not say to Johnson that I told Archibald if he would release the judgment he would not vote against him. There was no condition about it. I did not tell Johnson that Archibald said he would do it on that condition. I told Johnson that I had told Archibald, that he would not vote for him, but that if the judgment was released, he would not vote against him. I told Johnson that Archibald had said to me that I was not to give up the paper until the other papers were made out and the business settled. I told him that Mr. Archibald had not leisure or convenience to make out the papers at that time. I did not tell him I was not to give up the paper to see if he voted, or until after the election. I don't remember the exact words. I may have said that Mr. A. told me to keep the paper till his business was settled. I don't know whether I said Mr. Archibald told me not to give it to him, as some bad use might be made of it. Johnson said the Nicolls note was a security for the same thing as the judgment. I said if it was, I would promise if it was the same thing, he would get it. I gave him

him a written pledge to that effect. I don't remember his saying any thing at that time about abstaining from voting. He said the paper I had received from Archibald did not cover the whole case, and he was not satisfied with it on that account. He did not object to my keeping the paper in my possession. I promised to get his papers as soon as Mr. A. had time to attend to it. There was no consideration, but he said he would not vote. I wished to favor Mr. Archibald on account of former favors, and I thought I could favor him by preventing Johnson from voting, which was left entirely to his own honor. I may have said, "Now can I trust your honor," when I was leaving the house. I don't recollect Johnson saying, I have promised you not to vote and I will not. I don't remember Johnson saying to me that the certificate would be his at 5 o'clock, or my saying that it ought to be his—I acted in the belief that he would not vote. I was impelled to do what I did with that motive.

The next day after the election he came to my house. He asked for the certificate. I said I had not seen Mr. Archibald since the election, but I would go over the next day I had leisure, and get his papers fixed for him. I said to him by way of question before he asked me for the certificate, "You did not vote?" I don't remember his saying, "No, I have kept my word." He said he had seen Mr. Archibald himself, and he had arranged with him to his satisfaction, and there was no need of my seeing him. It was about five o'clock the day after the election. I am positive he said so, and I have no doubt it was the day after the election. I remember his saying he abhorred the principle, but I don't know when. I may have said he was £12 better off, and that he could not have put Marshall in, but I have no recollection of saying so. I did not go to his house on Wednesday. I may have said on Wednesday, I can trust to your honor, and that no bad use will be made of this. He asked me what bad use could be made of it. I said none, unless it was made a charge of bribery. He said he did not consider it in that light at all. I said I did not either. I did not desire to make any noise or talk about it. I preferred that it should be kept as it was. He said that it could not be kept secret, as parties in the house had overheard what had passed.

When I saw him again, I don't think I knew of the petition being presented to the House. It was about eight days after the election. I wanted to see if he was going to make a charge of bribery out of it, and thought that if I talked to him it might go no further. I may have referred to my standing in the church, and his own, and asked him if, in both his circumstances and mine, it would not be better to leave it alone. I was so astonished at the matter that I thought I would go right to him and see about it. I wished to ascertain if it was the fact, and to induce him to abandon it. When he told me what had been done, I was astounded, and looked at him with amazement. I asked what I had done to him. He said he had nothing against me. A good deal of conversation passed. I remarked on his constant reiteration that he would scorn to take a bribe, and did not consider it a bribe, and now trying to make bribery of it. He said he did not consider it bribery at the time, but that he had conversed with several persons, and mentioned George Reading, William Fleming, and, I think, Captain Soley also, and that he had been examining the law, and he had come to the conclusion that he could make bribery of it; at all events, they were bound to try; that he did not know whether they would succeed or not, but at all events it would do good by checking bribery. I asked if he wanted to sacrifice me. He said he had no charge against me, but he wished to fasten a charge of bribery on Mr. Archibald; that he thought I was innocent, but that Mr. Archibald was not, as he was a lawyer, and understood the law. I don't remember the exact words, but that is the substance. We put down in writing what we considered the facts. He asked me to write. I wrote a page of a sheet of paper. He looked it over, and signed it, and said it was correct. I asked him, after signing that, what he meant, in the face of that, by trying to charge Mr. Archibald with bribery. He read it over
again,

again, and pondered on it, and then tore his name off. He began to see that it would upset his project. He objected to nothing in the paper that affected me, but he objected to any part that affected Mr. Archibald. The words "right, just, and proper," were there. He did not object to the two first, but he objected to the word "proper." He wrote a paper himself, and signed and gave it to me. I have not got it with me. The interview lasted some four hours. The paper he gave me he prepared with great care and deliberation, and I got tired waiting for it, he was so long about it.

JOHN B. DICKIE.

G.

Israel Longworth examined by Attorney General. I am a clerk in Mr. Archibald's office. I know Adam Johnson when I see him. I only know of his coming to the office once lately; it was the day after the election. He said he wanted to get Mr. Archibald to give him a release of a judgment. Mr. Archibald was not in the office. I told him he had better call next day. Next day he called, I think, twice. Mr. A. was in the inside office. This was on the return day (Thursday). I told him to come in; he came in, and stood in the corner; I had no seat that I could give him. There were others standing. I think all the chairs were occupied. I should say there were not less than five or six persons present. There were one or two persons in the inner office, besides Mr. Archibald and Mr. Campbell. As soon as Mr. A. came out, I told him that Mr. Johnson had called to see about getting a judgment released. Mr. A. walked up to him and said, "You don't mean to worry the life out of me, do you? You see here are people from a distance whose business I must attend to, and you can call at any time, and get Mr. Campbell to arrange your business." A great many persons had been to see Mr. A. that morning. The office was pretty full all day. Mr. A. left the office to get out of the way. When Mr. A. said to him as above, he seemed partly inclined to stay, and partly to go out. He said, "You can give me the Nicoll note, can't you?" Mr. A. said he was entitled to that, and he would give it to him if he could find it. Mr. A. then went to a drawer and got a file of papers, and found a paper and gave it to him, and he went away. All that took place was in the open office, before all the persons present. Mr. A. spoke audibly, and all present might hear him. He (Johnson) was in the same place where he stood when he first came in. I did not hear Mr. A. tell him he had made a good job of it. If the words had been used, I could not fail to have heard them. About all that Johnson said was to ask for the note. He said he had called before, and had been up part or most of the day, and had lost his time. Mr. A. told him to call again, and Mr. Campbell would attend to his business. This was all that passed. Mr. John McCurdy Archibald was standing about two feet from him at the time, and was in a position to hear all that passed. I don't know of his having called afterwards. All I know of his circumstances, is what I could infer from the business Mr. A. had with him. I know George Nicoll; I don't think he is worth anything.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson. I don't know whether he saw Mr. Archibald on Wednesday or not. I think he only called once on Wednesday, and twice on Thursday; the first time Mr. A. was not in. When he saw Mr. A., I was about seven feet from where Johnson stood. I was sitting with my side to him. It was shortly after I came from dinner. There were a great many in, talking, and a good deal of noise in the office, and I was not writing. He said nothing till Mr. A. came out; Mr. A. spoke to him first. He went up to him and spoke to him as I have stated. I had told Mr. A. that Johnson had called previously. I was sitting down while the conversation went on but was not writing. I was not writing before Mr. Johnson went away. I will swear that if such words were used I would have heard them. The whole interview did not last more than about two minutes. It is impossible for Mr. Archibald to have said so
without

without my hearing it. It would have struck my ear immediately. The office is about 11 x 12 feet. Mr. A. did not whisper to him, he spoke audibly. He stood about a foot and a half from him. The talking in the office which I have referred to was before Mr. Archibald came into the outer office.

ISRAEL LONGWORTH.

H.

John McCurdy Archibald, sworn. I was in Archibald's office on declaration-day when Adam Johnson was there. I know him well by sight—I was there before he came in. There were half a dozen or so in the office. Archibald was in his little room—I was standing near a stove about two feet from the door—Johnston came in and stood partly behind the door, the door being partly open—I was three or four feet from him. I continued in the same position all the time he was there. Johnson did not go away from the door while there. In a few minutes Mr. A. came out of the room. Mr. Longworth pointed Mr. Archibald's attention to him, Johnson. Mr. A. told him he could not attend to him to-day, there were so many persons there from a distance that he had to attend to, and that he was nearly worn out. Johnson said he had been waiting a day or two. Mr. A. said he could call and Mr. Campbell would settle it at any time. Johnson asked him to give him George Nicolls' note. Mr. A. said you can have it—it is your's any way. Mr. A. handed him a paper, and Johnson walked out. The conversation was in an ordinary tone of voice. I could hear it plain enough. They did not lower their voices or whisper. Archibald was nearer me than Johnson was. I heard nothing like the words, "You have made a good job it to-day." I think I would have heard the words if they had been used. It was little more than a month ago. The conversation is fresh in my memory. I do not remember any noise at the time. The persons in the office were there on business. It was in the afternoon. Johnson is considered a poor man. I think him so. George Nicolls has a large house. I don't know whether he owns it or what his means are.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson. There was talking going on in the outside office. I could see Johnson from where I stood. The door was not between him and me. I don't see how such words could have been used without my hearing. There is nothing impossible, but I don't believe they were said.

JOHN M. ARCHIBALD.

I.

Robert Hall, sworn. I was in Archibald's office every day in the election week. Was there on declaration-day. There was from ten to a dozen persons there; in the outer office. It was pretty nearly full. There was talking going on backwards and forwards. Mr. Archibald was in the inner office when Johnson came into see him. Mr. Archibald came out and went toward him, and asked if he wished to see him. He said yes. Johnson said he wanted some business done or settled. He said something like "he wanted his business done." Mr. A. said, "What business,"—he said he wanted his papers. Archibald said his office was full, and there were people there from a distance, and he could not attend to him then, and that he could call an other time if he had any business, and Mr. Campbell, the clerk, would attend to him. Johnson said "You can give me the Nicolls' note." Mr. Archibald said, "Of course for that is your own." Mr. A. took a paper out of his drawer and handed it to him. There was no conversation after that, and Johnson left the office. Johnston was standing with his back to the door. He remained in the same position the whole time. I stood leaning against Mr. Archibald's desk next the door, about four or five feet from Johnson. I was nearer to Archibald than Johnson was, while Archibald was speaking. I could see Archibald's face. He was facing me as much as he was Johnson. Mr. A. did not lower his voice or whisper. I could have heard

heard any thing that Johnson could have heard. I did not hear Archibald say, "Don't say a word Johnson, you have made a handsome thing of it." I can swear he did not use those words. He did not use any words to that effect. There was quite a silence in the office at that time, and no talking going on to prevent me from hearing. There was no more talking in the office after Mr. Archibald came out. I heard no other persons speaking at that time except Archibald and Johnson. I think I should have remembered if such words had been used. I was standing by myself, and was talking to nobody, and had nothing else to do but listen to the conversation. I wanted some business done myself, and when Mr. Archibald said there were men from a distance wanting business done, I went away. Mr. Archibald did not put his hand on Johnson's shoulder. He was not close enough to do it. If he had done so I would have noticed it. I certainly would have taken notice of such words and of such action.

I don't remember who Johnson spoke to when he first came. I think he stood a little time without speaking. I think Mr. Longworth was the first person Johnson spoke to. I think he asked for a release of a judgment or something of that kind. When Mr. A. came out, Longworth said to him, Johnson wanted to see him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston. I live in East Onslow, about six miles from Truro. There was considerable excitement about the election. I was in Archibald's office on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. I am not sure about Saturday. I always was a warm friend of Archibald's. East Onslow is in the southern division. I did not canvas much. I don't think I was on the committee. I met the committee once. I think Hugh Dickson was one. There were men there who did not belong to the committee,—some whom I did not know. There were so many there that I did not know who the committee were. It was a large room, and a great many were there. George Cox was there. I did not see Samuel Bartlett there, nor Alex. Cutten. I saw Edward Cutten, from Onslow. I don't recollect seeing John B. Dickey there. The election cost me nothing. I saw no money given to anybody. I heard there was money going on both sides. I don't know that such was the case.

I was in before Johnson. I noticed him as soon as he came in. I did not know him previously. I understood by the conversation at the time that it was Johnson. Mr. A. called him by name. I think I have stated all Archibald said, and all that took place on that occasion. I don't recollect anything else at that time. It is quite impossible that such words as that "he had made a good job of it," could have been spoken by Archibald and not heard by me. He could not have put his hand on Johnson's shoulder. He was not near enough. I got a subpoena to attend here. I was asked by Mr. Longworth whether I was in the office 8 or 10 days ago. He asked me to state what I knew of this matter, and I told him. I have talked about it since with my friends. I related the story to Mr. Archibald.

I told Mr. Longworth the story as I have told it here. I told him John M Archibald was present. We saw J. M. Archibald crossing the common. Mr. Longworth called him in and asked, and he told him the same as I have told here.

Re-examined by Mr. Haliburton. At the meeting I have mentioned I suppose there was 150 persons present. It was a general meeting. Everybody was there that chose to go.

ROBERT HALL.

K.

Charles Blanchard re-called. I know Adam Johnson.

Mr. Johnston objects, the witness having been previously examined.

Mr Haliburton, contra.

The counsel agree to take the evidence, subject to be expunged if not admissible.

Witness. I know Adam Johnson. I have always considered him a poor man. He lives

lives three or four miles from my residence. I cannot say anything particular about his circumstances. I had an execution against him some years ago in this very suit, but recently I have had nothing against him. [*Produces the execution.*] I could find no property. This was in 1852, I think. He lived then in his father-in-law's (Soley) house, and, as far as I could find, was possessed of no personal property excepting his household stuff. There were some wood and poles, which I did not consider myself justified in taking. I think I had notice not to take them. I have not tried since. I told Mr. Archibald, at the time, he was worth nothing. The execution has not since been placed in my hands. It is quite possible the man may have means, and I know nothing about it. From my knowledge of the man, I would not have taken an assignment of this judgment for half the amount. I would require to make further enquiries before I would take it at any price. I would not say that a note was entirely valueless. It may be that he may be worth something, but I do not know it.

[*Produces poll-book for district No. 1 for the election of May, 1859.*]

Mr. Haliburton tenders, in evidence, a protest entered in the poll-book, signed by G. Reading and S. Rettie.

Mr. Johnston, contra.

Mr. Haliburton replies.

The committee decide not to receive the evidence.

Witness. I was not at all influenced in the course I took in March, 1860, by the protest referred to.

Cross-examined by Johnston. I made no return on the execution. It was never out of my hands until the present time. It is now in Mr. Haliburton's hands.

Mr. Johnston calls for production of the execution.

Mr. Haliburton objects.

Mr. Johnston, contra.

The committee reserve their decision.

The application to produce is withdrawn by Mr. Johnston.

Examination proceeds.

Witness. I do not know of Johnson having paid anything on account of the judgment. It was in 1852 when I levied. His circumstances may have improved. I am not in the habit of buying notes.

●CHARLES BLANCHARD.

L.

George Nicoll, sworn. I know Adam Johnson; I became acquainted with him in 1858. I had a job of carpenter work to do. I employed him in 1858. He took a job for about £40, and there were extras to do, which he did. I was not well satisfied. I paid him all the £40 except about 30s. I gave him a note for £12 10s. There was an election in 1858 in Colchester, for the county. Johnson seemed easy about the election; he often spoke about it; he said he did not care whether he would vote at all or not; sometimes he said he would not vote.

Mr. Haliburton proposes to prove an offer on the part of Johnson to accept a bribe in 1858.

Mr. Johnston objects.

Mr. Haliburton, contra. ●

Mr. Johnston replies.

The committee decide to reject the evidence for the present.

Witness. I gave him the note because I was unable to pay the money, as I met with losses while he was working with me. I have never paid the note. I suppose he

he had always held the note. He applied to me for the money a few days after the election. Johnson had previously said to me that he owed Mr. Archibald, and wished I would settle it with him. I declined, as the note was not due, and I was not able to pay it. He said that Mr. Archibald would not take the note as security from him. After the election he applied to me again for the amount. I told him I was unable, and offered to make boots for him—one or two pairs a fortnight. About two days afterwards Mr. Rettie called on me for payment of the note, saying that Johnson had endorsed it to him. I have not been able to pay it since it was given. I have paid nothing on it. I could not have paid it if the sheriff had come to me for it. It was a few days after return day that Johnson called on me. He and Rettie called on me in the same week about it. He lives a good piece from me. I can't say as to his circumstances.

[The committee, after hearing counsel, refuse to receive evidence of Johnson's statements to witness as to his ability to pay.]

Witness. I don't believe Johnson was able to pay the judgment against him.

Cross-examined by Johnson. I employed him in the latter part of 1857 or beginning of 1858. Carpenters get from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day—sometimes more—in Truro. I know nothing of Johnson having paid part of the debt. I might have paid the note in the way I mentioned, if he had not sold it. I expected to be able to pay it sometime when I gave it, but I did not know when, as I had met with losses. Of my own personal knowledge, independently of what he has told me, I know nothing of his circumstances.

GEORGE NICOLL.

RAILWAY REPORT.

Nova Scotia Railway Office, February 8, 1860.

SIR,—

We have the honor to submit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and both branches of the Legislature, the following report on the state and progress of the provincial Railway, for the year ending 31st December, 1859.

The usual balance sheet required by law, containing the receipts and expenditures for the year, has been filed in the office of the Financial Secretary, together with the accounts and vouchers.

From these papers it will be seen that there has been expended—

To 31st December, 1859,		£1,049,400	13	11
Add to this cash in hand to 31st Dec., 1859,	£80	18	0	
And cash in Bank of Nova Scotia,	930	15	3	
			<u>1,011</u>	<u>13</u>
				<u>3</u>
				£1,050,412
				7
				2

Being total amount received from the honorable Receiver General to said date.

The expenditure, as classified under the respective heads, is exhibited by the statement hereto annexed, marked A.

The accompanying report of the Chief Engineer will show the state of the road at present, and what has been done in the department under his control during the past year.

The report of the Superintendent of the working department, which is also hereto annexed, enters fully into the working of the road during the year, giving the results, and also details of the works done on the main line and the Windsor branch, subject to his supervision, during the year. From his report, and the documents thereto annexed, it will be seen that the revenue of the road amounted to the sum of £25,719 7s. 10d., and the expenditure to the sum of £27,818 14s. 5d., which leaves a deficiency of £2,099 6s. 7d.

The number of passengers conveyed over the road during the year was 71,214, and the amount realized from passengers £15,051 4s. 3d., and from freight £10,668 3s. 7d.

The reports of the Chief Engineer and the Superintendent are so full as to leave but little for the Board to add, unless it be the fact that the whole road, including both the main line and the Windsor branch, is now in fair working order; and the Board confidently trusts that the serious difficulties which have heretofore occurred, in consequence of the action of the frost upon the embankments and slopes, will be to a great extent obviated in the future.

The Board has given its best attention to revising the tariff, so as to insure the greatest amount of travel and freight over the road; and they consider that the rates as now fixed are upon the lowest possible scale compatible with a due regard to the revenue.

The supply of timber, cordwood, plaster, bricks, &c., carried over the road, has been

been considerably increased during the year; and although additional accommodation has been made at Richmond for the traffic of the road, it will probably have to be further extended, in consequence of the increase of business.

Under the direction of the chief engineer a new engine house was commenced at Richmond, and has been partly completed, but the Board have to regret that, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, it has not been finished, but they have every confidence that it will be completed early in the ensuing season. The turntable forming part of this building, is completed, and is now in excellent working order, thus avoiding the delay and labor which was constantly experienced in working the former one, and also the disadvantageous position in which the old one was placed.

In closing this report the Board deem it proper to state that, in order to bring down the expenses of the railroad as low as possible, the employees over the whole line, including also mechanists, have been as much reduced as a due regard for the safety of the road would justify, so as to bring the working expenses as near the probable amount of revenue as could possibly be done. The Board have also the gratifying statement to make, that during the year the trains have run with great regularity and safety, and that not a single casualty has happened among the passengers, notwithstanding there have been on the line during the greater part of the season from six to eight engines employed in ballasting and repairing the road.

JAMES McNAB,
ARCHIBALD SCOTT,
S. L. SHANNON.

To the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

A.

Statement exhibiting amount expended to 31st December, 1859, referred to in report.

Construction	£673,178	1	1½
Permanent way	173,990	11	5
Rolling stock	112,031	6	8
Stations	53,321	6	0
Engineering	17,741	10	4
Salaries	13,548	1	3
Cash	1,011	13	3
Miscellaneous	992	13	3½
Pier at Parrsboro'	4,597	3	10
	<u>£1,050,413</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

Construction includes earth work, drainage, ballasting, fencing, bridging, sleepers, and all other work connected therewith.

Permanent way includes rails, chairs, spikes, side keys, switches, and crossings.

Rolling stock includes engines and carriages of all descriptions.

Stations includes buildings, wharves, platforms, loading ground, &c.

*Nova Scotia Railway,
Engineer's office, Jan. 17, 1860.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor to submit the following report on the progress of the railway works, and the operations of the engineer department during the past year :

At the date of the last annual report the railway was in operation to Windsor and Truro ; but to the latter place, thirty miles had been so recently opened, the works had not had time to become properly consolidated, and in the course of the winter the use of the road was maintained with considerable difficulty.

A portion of the Windsor branch also, where there are heavy clay cuttings, was very troublesome.

By the indefatigable exertions of the Superintendent and road masters, both roads were kept open without material interruption to the traffic.

Had any doubts previously existed, the experience of last spring proved, conclusively, that clay cuttings in Nova Scotia will not stand at a slope of 1 to 1,—many of them having run down and assumed inclinations of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 to 2 to 1.

Local circumstances determine, in a great measure, the requisite slope,—the same kind of material requiring to be much flatter in a wet than in a dry situation. The more or less exposure of the banks to the rays of the sun, and consequent thawing and freezing, has also a material influence. On sidelong ground, and along the valleys of streams, it is generally observable that the side of the cutting next the highest ground is that most liable to slip, caused by the natural springs issuing from that side keeping the banks always saturated with water.

In the course of the winter and spring it became evident that a large amount of additional work, by widening the cuttings and flattening the slopes, would be necessary to render the road secure ; and as this work could be done more cheaply and satisfactorily by using the locomotives and cars belonging to the province, it was considered advisable that it should be executed under the superintendence and management of the employèes of the Commissioners. The contractors, therefore, were settled with, and the upholding of the works taken off their hands. During the past season six to eight ballast trains have been employed, under the direction of the Superintendent and management of the road masters ; and a large amount of material has been removed from the cuttings, so that many of them have now a slope of nearly 2 to 1.

The rock embankment through Grand Lake, near Schultz's, has been a source of large expenditure. This embankment continued to settle or subside during the summer, so that there was danger, at times, of interruption to the travel.

More than 9,000 cubic yards of rock have been used, at a cost of £2,228 8s. 3d. For this expenditure there is nothing to show but a small increase of width on the top of the embankment, the rock having passed entirely out of sight under the surface of the water. The depth to hard bottom, on the lake side of the road, is nearly 140 feet, and consequently there is required a large amount of material to effect a small increase in width.

A severe freshet occurred on the 8th January, 1859, by which considerable damage was done to the railway. One of the piers of the Beaver Bank bridge, on contract No. 5, was injured, also a number of culverts and drains on various parts of the line. The principal damage, however, was on contract No. 11. Here the openings of the bridges and culverts were too small to pass the water, and a number of them were undermined, or sustained other serious damage. The embankments also along Mill Brook were submerged,—some of them not only during this freshet, but on two subsequent occasions during the spring. As the contractors could not be called upon at their

their own cost to repair these damages, and as they asked extravagant prices for work not embraced on their contract, it was deemed advisable to take it out of their hands.

The masonry was subsequently contracted for at the same rates as had previously been paid.

The embankments have been raised from one to three and a half feet at such places as the freshet proved they were of insufficient height. About one hundred chains have been raised from six inches to two feet, and one hundred and ten chains from two to three and a half feet.

The water-way of most of the bridges has been increased fully two-fold, by removing one of the abutments and adding another span.

Brook diversions have also been made, so as to give the flood waters free scope alongside of the railway, without passing through two of the bridges which have not been enlarged, the excavation being used for raising the embankments.

Had these diversions been made originally, the bridges would not have been required. The expenditure on account of this work has been large, but was necessary for the permanent and safe use of the road. The work done by contract amounts to £5,589 18s. 2d.

An arch culvert under a twenty feet embankment, which withstood the freshet, although sustaining some damage, has been repaired. To have enlarged it properly would have cost say £1,000. It will pass the water until a higher freshet occurs than the last, but a slight increase beyond will involve its being carried away.

Some repairs have been found necessary to one of the bridges on No. 3; W. B. One of the piers had to be taken down and rebuilt, and some temporary support is now being placed to one of the abutments. The failure of this work is partly due to the foundations not having been laid deep enough, and partly to imperfect workmanship. The timber-work of Nine-mile River bridge, also proving too slight for the heavy locomotives, has been strengthened. A number of new culverts, both on the main line and Windsor branch, have been constructed, and others which were injured have been repaired. These works have been executed under the supervision of the road masters and Superintendent.

The station buildings at Richmond have been erected from time to time, as the necessities of the business required. No general plan had been adopted with a view to future extensions, and as a consequence few of the buildings are now in the positions it would be desirable to have them, if the station arrangements were to be planned anew. Some buildings have already been moved twice since they were first erected.

The present engine house being too small to accommodate the number of locomotives now on the road, it became necessary that further accommodation should be provided. In the present building there is a want of sufficiency of light, and too little space for men to work. There is also the serious inconvenience arising from there being four locomotives on one track, rendering it often necessary, at considerable delay and expense, to move several engines to get at the one that may be required. And as there was no car house for the storage of passenger cars, which suffer greatly from constant exposure to the weather, it was decided upon, in May last, to erect another engine house of sufficient capacity to hold the locomotives in daily use, while the spare and disabled ones could be stored in a portion of the present building, and the rest of it be appropriated for a car house.

The new building, which will hold ten locomotives, and allow of any one of eight of the number being removed without disturbing the others, was contracted for to be completed in December last; but the supply of brick having failed the contractor, and there being none to be procured of the same size and color, its completion, of necessity, must be postponed until spring. The walls are completed with the exception of the gable ends, and are ready for the roof. The amount paid on account of the building, up to the present time, is £2,141 10s. 8d. A

A general plan has been made out for enlarging the station accommodation, of which the new engine house forms a part. The other buildings can be added from time to time as may be found necessary. The blacksmiths' shops are at present at a very inconvenient distance from the machine shop; they are buildings of little value, and it may be found expedient to remove or rebuild them at an early day, where they will be more accessible, and be brought under the oversight of the superintendent of machinery. A wheel furnace, for which the castings were imported some two years ago, should also be erected in connection with the blacksmith's shop.

In the event of much plaister or other heavy materials being brought down the railway to be shipped, it would be desirable to lay down a siding to the present wharf, so that they could be unloaded directly from the cars into the vessels, or deposited upon the end of the wharf convenient for loading. The cost would be about £250.

Additional traffic platform, to the extent of about two hundred feet, has been added during the season, and has been found highly useful for the unloading and storage of brick, lumber, &c.

It will thus be seen that the operations of the past year have been confined mainly to the perfecting and completing the road. The cuttings have been widened to such an extent, that probably no very serious expenditure will be required to keep them in order, although it is certain that for several years more or less work will require to be done in the spring, especially where the road is through clay soil. The drainage also will require considerable additions ere the work can be considered perfect. There are many of the culverts of too small opening. Economy in this important item of railway construction has been carried to an extreme, and the size, position and execution of the works, in many instances, left to the discretion of unqualified inspectors. Another cause of the failure of many of the culverts and drains arises from their having been built nearly on the surface earth without either planking or paving, the current of water gradually undermining the foundations, and the openings being too small to admit of workmen getting inside, they cannot be repaired. In such cases they must be rebuilt from time to time, as they become unsafe or unserviceable.

The extra claims of contractors, submitted last session of the Legislature, have occupied much time and attention. They have been rendered the more difficult to arrange from the length of time which has elapsed since the works were executed, and from the expenditures since made by the Commissioners. Many allowances had also been made, which it would have been unjust to recognize, and at the same time pay for all extra work,—the allowances having no doubt been made to a certain extent to cover the extra work. The whole of the claims referred have been adjusted, and the entire contracts for construction closed, with the exception of No. 4, Windsor branch, on which a separate report has been submitted. The amount for which I have given certificates during the year is £29,015 9s. 6d., chargeable to the following accounts :

Contracts, grading, masonry, bridging, superstructure, &c.,	£24,183	16	3
Station buildings and fixtures,	3,785	6	9
Rolling stock,	653	15	0
Fencing,	386	11	6
Parrsboro' Pier,	6	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£29,015	9	6

Surveys have been made of the Earltown route for the Pictou branch, which the inclemency of the weather prevented being completed before the meeting of the Legislature last winter; and it is believed that sufficient data has been collected to enable the

the railway works to be continued without delay, whenever such course is determined upon.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LAURIE.

To the Board of Commissioners Nova Scotia Railway.

Nova Scotia Railway,

Richmond Station, Jan. 31, 1860.

THE HON. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the accompanying returns, shewing the receipts, working expenses, details of traffic, and amount and cost of works done in construction, under the charge of the Superintendent, during the year 1859.

Return No. 1 shews the mileage of trains, the number of passengers carried, and details of traffic receipts, both on the Main line and on the Windsor branch.

Return No. 2 gives the corresponding working expenses for the past year.

Return No. 3 shews the particulars of traffic for each month during the year 1859.

Return No. 4 exhibits details of work done by road masters, chiefly in sloping cuttings and ballasting the road from Halifax to Brookfield, and on the Windsor branch, from 1st May to 30th November, inclusive.

Return No. 5 gives the classification and amounts of all works belonging to construction, with details of masonry executed under the Superintendent during the past year.

From 1st to 24th January, and from 4th April to 31st December, 1859, two trains daily ran each way between Halifax and Truro, sixty-one miles, and between Halifax and Windsor, forty-five miles; while during the winter months, from 24th January to 4th April, there was only one train each way per day over either of those lines.

For the greater accommodation of through passengers, and the eastern mails, the time for mail train between Halifax and Truro was on the first of July last put at three hours, including stoppages, equaling a speed of fully twenty-five miles per hour while running, which is still maintained.

The freight train to Truro has occupied usually four hours, averaging a speed, including numerous stoppages, of fifteen miles per hour.

The usual speed of trains on the Windsor branch, carrying both passengers and freight, has been sixteen and one half miles per hour, including several stoppages.

It is much to be regretted that the business of the Windsor branch will not warrant running trains solely for passengers; indeed the number carried during the last half year has been nine hundred and fifty-eight less than for the corresponding period of 1858, and the passenger receipts have consequently decreased by £945 0s. 3d.

The horse, waggon, and freight receipts on the Windsor branch have, on the other hand, increased during the last half year by £1062 1s., shewing a total increase of receipts on the Windsor branch of £117 0s. 9d., as compared with the half year ending 31st December, 1858.

As

As the railway was not fully opened to Truro until the 15th December, 1858, this year's receipts of the eastern line cannot be fairly compared with those of the corresponding half year. The following, however, are the general results :—

	No. of Passengers.	Passenger.	Horse & Waggon.	Freight.	Total.
Half year ending 31st Dec., 1858.	35,702	£7,584 17 1	£1,466 5 4	£2,550 17 11	£11,602 0 4
Half year, 31st Dec. 1859	42,622	9,095 8 0	1,685 0 5	4,815 13 7	15,596 2 0
Increase in half year 31st Dec., 1859.	6,920	£1,510 10 11	£218 15 1	£2,264 15 8	£3,994 1 8

The receipts per mile of railway for the year 1859, amounted to £278 ls. nearly ; and the working expenses per mile of railway for the same period equal £300 14s 10d.

The traffic receipts per train mile run during the past year are 4s. 4d., and the working expenses per mile run for the same period amount to 4s. 8d.

When it is remembered that the expense of working a small undertaking, especially in a thinly settled country, is always much greater as compared to the receipts than in large undertakings doing a heavy business, and that while the receipts per mile of railway in the States are double those in Nova Scotia, our expenses per mile run are *under the general average of American lines*, it will be evident that the deficiency arises from the small amount of business done, and not from unnecessary expenses in conducting it. The general depression of business during the past year has naturally effected the railway receipts.

Owing to better facilities the working expenses this year have been generally reduced about *thirty* per cent. as compared with the expenses for the half year ending 31st December, 1858,—the chief increase being that of £4000 in the repairs of the permanent way, which was then in the hands of the contractors, and the large expenditure of £1,189 for clearing snow and ice, greatly attributable to the want of drainage, and the unfinished state of the road. I trust that this item will in future be reduced by one half.

The quarterly statement of receipts, Return No. 1, shews that the business of the last half year of 1859 is more than 50 per cent. greater than that of the first half year, while the receipts of the last quarter are double those of the first quarter. Indeed passenger travel during the winter in this country is so small that a loss may generally be anticipated. Facilities should, however, be offered, for the sake of increasing business at this season,—the receipts during last winter having, in my opinion suffered greatly from running but one train each way daily.

In order to develop business, and bring as much as possible on the railway, the Nova Scotia freight tariff has been put, especially as regards agricultural produce and articles of general consumption, about twenty per cent. lower than tariffs in the adjacent provinces ; and as regards carriages of horses and waggons, it is *fifty* per cent. lower than in New Brunswick. As this team traffic is unremunerative, it is not taken on railways generally, nor encouraged on the European and North American line.

I am glad to report that advantage has been taken of the railway to send to Richmond this season 712 tons of bricks from Truro ; also 1432 tons of bricks and 664 tons plaster from Elmsdale to Halifax.

Freight trains are also frequently sent to collect timber and cordwood deposited on the railway for transportation to Halifax.

Although 71,214 passengers have been carried during the past year, I have the satisfaction of reporting that not one of them has received the slightest injury.

Owing to a great freshet which rose near the level of the rails on an embankment near Shubenacadie, followed by intense frost, the road on the 13th January, 1859, became unusually rough, and the engine and tender consequently ran off the rails; the fireman, having unfortunately jumped from the tender, was fatally injured; the other carriages remained on the track; none of the passengers were in the least hurt or shaken, and had the fireman remained on the engine, where some others were standing, no accident would have befallen him.

The above is the only casualty which has occurred to any one employed on passenger or freight trains during the past year.

STATE OF THE RAILWAY WORKS.

The heavy freshet which occurred on 8th January, 1859, overflowed several of the embankments between Brookfield and Truro from one to three feet, and washed away the ballast for considerable distances. The culverts being insufficient to pass the water, several gaps were made in the embankments, over which temporary structures having been erected, the trains ran as usual after four days. These works have since been reconstructed, and the road placed beyond similar contingencies, under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

Heavy slips occurred last spring on two large cuttings on the Windsor branch, which, covering the rails some five feet deep, prevented the trains passing through them for about four days. So heavy and general were the slips on most of the excavations, that in the months of May, June, and July, from seven to eight locomotives, about seventy flat cars, and some five hundred men, were required to clear out these cuttings, and it was only by very strenuous exertions that the trains were kept running during last spring.

The slopes, which were originally specified to be made at the ratio of one to one, will generally require two to one, and in some cases even a flatter slope, to prevent their being effected by the frost, which will, I fear, still bring down some portions of certain cuttings for the next three or four years.

The embankments on the Windsor branch, which, by original specification, were ordered *fifteen* feet wide, have in many cases never been made out to this width. The embankments through the lakes are still settling considerably, and these, as well as many others, will require, for the safety of the road, to be widened next spring.

The frost causes all earth embankments insufficiently sloped to run so much, that fifteen feet is narrow for these works; and, considering the curvature and steep grades of the Windsor branch, it will be safer for these embankments to be completed at the width specified for those on the main line—*eighteen* feet.

By return No. 4 it will be seen that 123,029 cube yards of excavation have been removed by the road masters from slips of cuttings, at an average rate of 14½d. per cube yard,—the cost of which amounts to £7,479 14s. 10d.

New ballast to the extent of 74,047 cube yards, at an average rate of 11¼d., costing £3,471 12s. 3d., has been spread, the old ballast being deficient in quantity, and greatly deteriorated by mixture of clay from the cuttings which fell upon it. £2,506 2s. 5d. have been spent in raising, re-ballasting, and adjusting the permanent way. The total sum expended on construction by road masters, under the Superintendent, from 1st May to 30th November, being £14,471 7s. 5d., or at the rate of £171 5s. per mile.

The sum charged to the revenue for repairs of permanent way amounts to £8,702 3s. 8d., equal to £103 per mile per annum. As a considerable portion of the works are still unconsolidated, the above cannot be deemed a large sum for their maintenance last year. These expenses will be reduced as the road becomes more settled.

The mileage of the ballast trains running over the road being about two-thirds of the mileage of the passenger trains, and the expense of maintenance increasing with the mileage, a portion of these expenses (£8,702) might fairly be charged to construction;

construction ; but as the revenue derived advantage while the repairs of the permanent way was in the hands of contractors, I think it better now to debit the whole to the revenue.

It affords me much satisfaction to report the present good condition of the permanent way and works generally. Owing to the new ballast spread last summer, the rails have as yet been but slightly affected by the frost. The condition of the road last winter rendered it imperative to run slowly, and had the trains been then sent at the speed which is now safe, fatal accidents would doubtless have resulted.

Considering that no accident has occurred from the number of ballast engines which have been working between passenger trains all the summer, I have pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the care and energy shewn by the road masters, and other parties in charge of these operations.

Return No. 5 gives classification of expenditure on construction, with details of masonry—sheet 5 A. This return includes the works done by road masters, the particulars of which, given on return No. 4, have been already noticed ; and it also includes some contract works, such as masonry, &c., the details of which appear in the above sheet.

Without recapitulating the particulars of masonry shewn in these returns, it may suffice to explain, that in many instances, the culverts being built of insufficient dimensions to pass the water in the spring, have been undermined ; the walls have consequently given way, and gaps in several cases have been made through the embankments. Many culverts have also been lengthened this summer, the slopes of embankments having previously blocked them up at both ends, and several new culverts have been built where much needed. The cost of lengthening old culverts has been £830 16s. 8d., and of building new culverts, £1,038 3s. 10d.

The piers of Jordon's bridge on contract No. 3, Windsor branch, having considerably settled, one of them dangerously, it was deemed advisable to take down and rebuild it ; the masonry was found very defective, having no internal bond, and additional repairs will be requisite next summer to secure this work. The present repairs and additions to this bridge have cost £320 8s.

The ice last winter having much injured the piling of bridge over Nine-mile River, cutwaters formed of strong timbers have this summer been erected, and planking placed so as to preserve the structure. It was also found necessary to put additional braces under the rails, in order to obviate the previous deflection. The cost of these additions has been £213 8s. 3d.

The works shewn on return No. 5 are—

Grading,	£13,917	10	7
Permanent way,	340	4	7
Ballasting,	4,696	8	4
Widening embankments by road masters,	396	10	4
Clearing mud from sleepers, lifting and levelling road, &c.	2,506	2	5
Bridges and masonry,	3,307	10	9
Station buildings,	1,920	4	9
Fencing,	537	6	0
Engines,	1,297	6	5
Passenger carriages,	137	3	1
Freight cars,	1,652	13	4
Machinery,	679	10	7
Road stock and tools,	16	16	2
Office furniture,	93	10	8
Miscellaneous,	232	1	6

Total, £31,730 19 6

Richmond

RICHMOND STATION.

The two hundred feet of additional platform made early in the spring, has provided accommodation for a considerable brick traffic, which has since been carried on. The new turntable is now in good working order, and when the brick engine house shall be completed, the inconvenience long and seriously felt in the present engine shed for want of better light, and from the trouble of getting out any particular engine wanted, will be remedied. A shed will also be provided for the passenger carriages, which at present sustain much damage from exposure to the weather.

The disadvantages arising from the site of the Richmond terminus are daily experienced: unfortunately it will entail great expense to provide suitable accommodation. A new siding and wharf, so arranged that vessels could load at once from the cars, is much needed,—the present wharf being so placed that a car can scarcely get on to it from the main line.

If it be decided that Richmond shall be the permanent terminus, better passenger accommodation, waiting rooms, and the like, will be requisite; but as the traffic generally has suffered so much from the inconvenient distance of this station from the city, I think the advantages of bringing the traffic further into the town, either by a horse railway or otherwise, are worthy of the serious consideration of the Board.

During the past year, wood-sheds with tanks attached, have been erected at Windsor Junction, Polly Pog, and Mount Uniacke: and a long through siding having been laid down at the latter station, the delay previously entailed for want of this accommodation has been obviated.

At Truro station the rails should be continued for about two hundred yards, and about one hundred and fifty feet of platform erected, so that horses and waggons, which are properly carried ahead of the passengers, could be unloaded there. By this much time now lost in shifting the trains would be saved.

I regret that after much negociation last summer with the N. S. telegraph company, for the erection and working of a wire over both lines of the railway, nothing material has yet been accomplished.

The safety and facilities afforded by a telegraph to the working of a road, have been so constantly urged by me upon the consideration of the Commissioners, that it is needless here to repeat them,—suffice it to say, that the telegraph would prevent most of the detentions to which a single line of Railway is subject, and limit the longest of them to about two hours.

The rolling stock is as follows:—

10	Passenger and freight locomotives from Neilson & Co.
5	“ “ “ “ Portland locomotive works,
5	Ballast “ “
—	
20	
10	First class passenger carriages.
8	Second class “
5	Mail vans.
21	Freight cars.
19	Horse and cattle cars.
1	Sheep car.
101	Platform cars, of which about sixty-five have been chiefly used in construction and maintenance.
3	Snow ploughs.
3	Break vans.
14	Side-tip ballast cars.
1	Scotch “
21	Trollies for repair men.

- 7 Pumping engines, of which five are on hand.
- 2 Small fire engines.
- 1 Sawing engine.
- 2 Stationary engines.

I beg to enclose the report of the Superintendent of locomotives, and his return No. 6, which gives the particulars of the engines, the number of miles run by passenger and ballast trains, the consumption by each of wood, oil, and other stores, and the cost of running them both as to wages and repairs.

From this return it appears that—

41.1 miles have been run to 1 cord of wood.
 90.9 “ “ 1 gallon oil.

The cost of wood per mile run is	D. 4.0
“ oil, tallow, and waste,	1.2
“ wages of enginemen, &c.,	4.0
“ repairs,	3.2
	<hr/> 12. ⁴ ₁₀

The total cost of motive power being about one shilling, currency, per mile run—a sum below the usual average.

Since November last, when the ballast engines ceased working, the locomotive staff has been strictly reduced to the requirements of the revenue. During the past summer, when from six to eight engines were ballasting, while only five were engaged with the traffic, a much larger staff was requisite than is now, or will in future be employed.

With the cessation of the autumn freight, the number of porters and others engaged in the traffic business has been also reduced,—the object being to enforce in each department every possible economy consistent with the safety and efficiency of the road.

The general depression of business during the past year has doubtless effected the railway receipts. Usually, the first year's business on a road is doubled in about three years, but the small population of Nova Scotia, and the barren districts through which much of the railway passes, are very unfavorable for the development of traffic.

When it is remembered that the expense of running trains is much the same, whether they be full or empty,—that double the amount of business might be done with scarcely any increased cost, I think the railway operations the past year should be judged by the facilities which have been given to the public, and by a fair comparison of our working expenses with other roads, and not as to whether the railway has proved directly remunerative.

Having stated the disadvantages under which the Nova Scotia railway labors,—the improved condition of the works,—the freedom from any passenger accident, and the favorable comparison which our working expenses will bear with American roads,

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. MOSSE,
 Superintendent.

Richmond, 25th January, 1860.

J. R. MOSSE, Esq., Superintendent of the N. S. R.

SIR,—

I beg to submit for your information the accompanying table, shewing the expense of the locomotive engines for the past year, with a few remarks on the present state of the department under my charge.

During the past year the four large engines ordered from Scotland have been received and erected, which makes the stock of engines twenty in number. Four of these, however, are of a class not suited for the traffic of this road; these are Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5; so that the actual number of efficient working engines is reduced to sixteen.

From the table it will be seen that all our engines have been employed in the past year, with the exception of Nos. 2 and 20, the latter being the only engine that we had not occasion to turn out as soon as erected.

I am happy in being able to state, that excepting Nos. 1 and 2 (which require a thorough repair), our locomotives are in such order as to meet all the requirements of the road.

The new machine shop, which was started for the first time on the 6th April last, has given great facilities for the repair of locomotives; the tools are second to none, and the building is well adapted for its intended purpose. A blacksmith shop convenient to this building is a great desideratum, as our present temporary smiths' forges are ill adapted for any description of the heavy work required at times.

The erection of a furnace will eventually be necessary for the proper repairs of wheels and tyres; the iron mountings for a few of this description are on hand, as well as fans, anvils and forges, suitable for a new smith shop.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that, by some little alterations and improvements in some of our engines, and by the care and attention of the drivers and firemen, together with a proper system of checking and delivering stores, &c., we have made a considerable decrease in the quantity of wood, oil, &c., &c., as heretofore used by locomotives doing the same amount of work, which will stand a fair comparison with other railroads.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. MOIR,
Superintendent of locomotives.

Return No. 1.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Abstract shewing mileage of trains, number of passengers and quarterly receipts, for year ending 31st December, 1859.

MAIN LINE.

QUARTER ENDING.	MILEAGE OF TRAINS.	NO. OF PASSENGERS.			AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR				TOTAL.
		1st.	2nd.	TOTAL.	PASSENGERS.	HORSES AND WAGGONS.	FREIGHT.	TOTAL.	
March.....31	10754	3038	3863	6901	1355 18 0½	258 19 11	931 4 10	2546 2 10	
June.....30	18788	4424	6481	10905	1963 7 0½	103 13 2	1231 5 4	3298 5 6½	
September.....30	19276	6200	6802	13002	2543 16 8	165 12 8	1282 9 9	3991 19 1	
December.....31	19426	4469	7858	12327	2512 0 9½	419 11 9	1577 11 3	4509 3 9½	
	68244	18131	25004	43135	8375 2 6½	497 17 6	5022 11 2	14345 11 3	
WINDSOR BRANCH.									
March.....31	8389	2003	2051	4054	942 9 2	83 14 6	531 4 3	1557 7 11	
June.....30	13860	3746	2986	6732	1694 1 11½	65 16 5	691 11 2	2721 9 6½	
September.....30	14220	5152	3999	9151	2178 8 0	412 7 4	860 5 10	3451 1 2	
December.....31	14220	3813	4329	8142	1861 2 6½	687 8 8	1095 6 9	3643 17 11½	
	50689	14714	13365	28079	6676 1 8	1249 6 11	3448 8 0	11373 16 7	
SUMMARY.									
March.....31	19143	5041	5914	10955	2298 7 3	342 14 5	1462 9 1	4103 10 9	
June.....30	32648	8170	9467	17637	3657 9 0	169 9 7	2192 16 6	6019 15 1	
September.....30	33496	11352	10801	22153	4722 4 8	578 0 0	2142 15 7	7443 0 3	
December.....31	33646	8282	12187	20469	4373 3 4	1107 0 5	2672 18 0	8135 1 9	
	118933	32845	38369	71214	15051 4 3	2197 4 5	8470 19 2	25719 7 10	

J. R. MOSSE, Superintendent.

31st January, 1860.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Monthly Return of Passenger, Horse, Waggon and Freight Traffic, for the year 1859.

MAIN LINE AND WINDSOR BRANCH.

	Number of Trains run.	PASSENGERS.			AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR				
		2d class.		Total.	Passengers.	Horses and Waggon.	Freight.	Total Amount.	
		1st class.	2d class.						
January,	169	2126	2487	4613	£890 15 2	142 12 10	386 7 7	1419 15 7	
February,	96	1500	1414	2914	658 6 9	115 11 3	378 12 4	1152 10 4	
March,	98	1415	2013	3428	749 5 4	84 10 4	697 9 2	1531 4 10	
April,	200	2082	3001	5083	926 4 11	50 19 11	619 13 3	1596 18 1	
May,	208	2412	2594	5006	1042 2 5	48 10 6	685 17 3	1776 10 2	
June,	208	3676	3872	7548	1689 1 8	69 19 2	887 6 0	2646 6 10	
July,	208	3705	3513	7218	1552 14 8	59 6 10	665 7 1	2277 8 7	
August,	216	3600	3393	6993	1494 3 5	117 17 5	596 13 10	2208 14 8	
September,	208	4047	3895	7942	1675 6 7	400 15 9	880 14 8	2956 17 0	
October,	208	3286	3611	6897	1432 5 3	371 1 10	944 19 9	2748 6 10	
November,	208	2440	3844	6284	1353 17 0	318 14 3	771 19 5	2444 10 8	
December,	218	2556	4732	7288	1587 1 1	417 4 4	955 18 10	2960 4 3	
Totals,	2245	32845	38369	71214	15051 4 3	2197 4 5	8470 19 2	25719 7 10	

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Return No. 3.—Continued.

Monthly Return of Passenger, Horse, Waggon, and Freight Traffic, for the year 1859.

MAIN LINE AND WINDSOR BRANCH.

	Horses.	Empty Waggon or sleighs.	Loaded Waggon or sleighs.	Hds. and puns.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Bundles & parcels	Bundles of iron.	Bars of iron.	Quintals of fish.	Chests tea.	Feet of lumber.	Bags.	Baskets.	Cows or oxen.	Calves.
Jan.	226	125	142	67	2020	974	869	50	216	74	170	1300	749	80	308	19
Feb.	188	82	99	67	1580	902	808	155	675	52	120	38500	1151	46	167	42
March	136	63	75	454	1631	1292	1311	178	681	106	95	36000	2759	25	279	49
April	121	60	48	124	2191	1490	2223	174	685	143	116	51280	1778	15	301	103
May	126	87	38	131	2411	2115	1919	73	303	148	189	99730	1622	71	294	194
June	175	117	50	755	3391	2647	3150	56	490	193	224	41280	2161	76	335	251
July	132	106	40	100	2979	1984	1179	79	537	197	127	33650	1349	152	257	153
August	279	158	147	155	2611	1608	892	149	284	215	136	63500	750	29	300	45
Sept.	752	257	267	130	3460	4992	1223	100	344	151	112	40995	2365	29	354	18
Oct.	659	256	304	111	3379	2909	1146	118	248	86	122	89760	3870	20	348	18
Nov.	652	239	244	117	2944	5736	1214	175	494	111	134	101530	1867	39	318	20
Dec.	773	268	241	85	2994	2890	1062	112	366	127	215	120650	2072	29	488	23
Totals,	4219	1818	1695	2296	31591	29539	16996	1419	5323	1603	1760	718085	22493	561	3749	935

Return No. 3.—Continued.

MAIN LINE AND WINDSOR BRANCH.

	Pork in carcasses.	Sheep.	Cordwood in cords.	Wharf logs.	Spars and masts.	Castings.	Coils of rope.	Pieces furniture.	Car loads plaster.	Bds. shingles.	Bds. hay and straw.	Sundry packages.	Bricks, car loads.	Railway materials in car loads.	Iron rails.	Railway chains.	Spikes and keys.
January,	393	55	100		29	2		17	5	8	72	651					
February,	71	40	193		106			120	6	64	133	516		4			
March,	43	76	96	40	3		16	27		40	331	376	2			526	
April,	16	52	50	134	120			100		688	191	458	9				
May,	2	77	10	75	6	24		400		656	84	567	14	1		247	400
June,	7	578	88			21		22	13	1364	184	519	29	2			500
July,	1	2298		20	64	47	116		2	724	12	643	71	1			500
August,	5	3238	36	58	200	62	326	102		259	434	742	59				
September,	7	2379	36	41		62	47	144		162		555	68	1			
October,	75	1480	48	104	12	110	92	129	23	270	165	559	21	2		32000	
November,	328	417	68	7		263	40	115	34	691	42	1158	1				
December,	1027	287	43			97	34	115		106		1474					
Totals,	1975	10977	768	479	540	688	671	1176	83	5082	1648	8218	274	10		32773	1400

J. R. MOSSE, Superintendent.

31st January, 1860.

Return No. 4. NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Statement shewing description, quantities, and cost of work done by Roadmasters from May 1st to November 30th, 1859.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.—MAIN LINE.

NAME OF ROADMASTER.	DATE.	No. miles.	No. engines employed.	No. of cars.	No. of men.	ROCK AND EARTH EXCAVATION.			BALLAST.		
						No. of C. yards.	Cost per C. yd. about.	Total cost.	No. of C. yards.	Cost per C. yd.	Total cost.
ABRAHAM FEETHAM. — RICHMOND TO TRURO ROAD.	May.	31½	2	12	86	3967	2 0	£397 2 6	360	1 0	£18 0 0
	June.	31½	2	13	112	5902	1 5	396 18 1	820	1 0	41 0 0
	July.	31½	2	13	106	10288	1 0	515 19 9	147	1 0	7 0 0
	August.	31½	2	13	97	7272	1 0	355 1 4	3955	0 8	136 5 0
	September.	31½	2	13	74	2226	1 3	139 18 0	4510	1 0	224 10 0
	October.	31½	1	8	64	5070	0 11	231 6 4	360	0 10½	15 15 0
	November.	31½			18			{ Rock * 22 6 11			9 10 11
	Averages and totals.	31½	2	12	80	34725	1 2	2058 12 11	10152	0 10½	452 0 11
WILLIAM MEIKLE. — TRURO ROAD TO BROOKFIELD.	May.	21½	2	19	171	12204	1 4	802 18 11	872	1 0	43 12 4
	June.	21½	2	24	182	8340	1 3	521 5 0	3000	1 2½	180 0 0
	July.	21½	2	18	180	8347	1 2	476 8 4	5321	1 5	363 12 8
	August.	21½	2	19	167	6809	1 4	431 19 3	4688	1 3	293 5 0
	September.	21½	2	18	165	7345	1 3	446 5 0	2799	1 6	214 0 0
	October.	21½	2	12	113	2555	1 3	160 6 6	5268	1 4	354 6 7
	November.	21½			30				1956	1 2½	102 6 4
	Averages and totals.	21½	2	18	144	45600	1 3	2839 3 0	23904	1 3½	1551 2 11

* Making Road to new engine shed.

In charge of the chief engineer.

WM. FAULKNER.

BROOKFIELD TO TRURO

Return No. 4.—Continued.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.—MAIN LINE.

Name of Roadmaster.	Date.	Widening embankment.	Permanent Way.	Bridges and drains.	Cleaning and from sleepers, and as-sembling platelayers, ties and leveling road, &c.	Ditching.	Road cross-ings, cattle guards and fencing.	Station buildings.	Breaking rock in cuttings.	Miscellaneous.	Total construction.
AB. FEETHAM. — RICHMOND TO TRURO ROAD.	May,	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
	June,	30 0	15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	430 2 6
	July,	42 9	10 0	14 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	491 18 1
	August,	4 2	39 3	5 11	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	588 14 6
	Sept.,	19 10	8 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	533 15 4
	October,	3 1	13 15	5 0	5 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	*16 16 8	393 7 2
	NOV.,		15 5	11 62	5 0						295 6 4
	Averages and totals,	99 2	9101 4	881 16	0 26	0 10	0 0			16 16	82845 13 11
WM. MEIKLE. — TRURO ROAD TO BROOKFIELD.	May,										
	June,	21 17			73 14 5		10 10 0			3 0 0	930 15 8
	July,				115 9 8			3 3 0			841 12 2
	August,			13 0 0	125 4 0						968 8 0
	Sept.,				165 18 9						904 3 0
	October,				167 11 11	10 10 0					838 6 11
	NOV.,				156 10 3	1 15 0					672 18 4
	Averages and totals,	21 17	6	13 0	0 834 14	0 12 5	0 10 10	0 11 18	0	3 0	0 5297 10 5

* Straightening rails used in construction.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT—WINDSOR BRANCH.

NAME OF ROADMASTER.	DATE.	ROCK AND EARTH EXCAVATION.					BALLAST.				
		No. of miles.	No. of engines employed.	No. of cars.	No. of men.	No. of C. Yards.	Cost per C. yard about.	Total cost.	No. of C. Yards.	Cost per C. yard.	Total cost.
J. J. TURNBULL. — WINDSOR JUNCTION TO MOUNT UNLACKE.	May.	13	1	9	75	3300	1 9	£288 15 0	889	1 5	£63 0 0
	June.	13	1	7	79	2380	1 3	144 0 2	2352	1 2	142 0 0
	July.	13	1	8	76	4536	1 3	290 14 11	1470	1 3	78 15 0
	August.	13	1	7	71	2800	1 0	141 13 2	3626	1 2	210 0 0
	September.	13	1	7	70	6572	1 1	300 10 1	2016	0 8½	73 19 2
	October.	13	1	7	64	3556	1 0	175 5 0	2976	0 11½	141 10 0
November.	13	1	7	8							
Averages and totals.		13	1	7½	63	23144	1 2	1340 18 4	13329	1 1	709 4 2
WILLIAM YOULD. — MOUNT UNLACKE TO WINDSOR.	May.	18½	1	14	137	2921	2 1	298 3 9	2254	0 9	84 10 6
	June.	18½	1	16	157	1622	0 10	70 0 0	} 4655	0 9	161 15 9
	July.	18½	1	14	147	8016	0 9½	96 8 0		3927	0 7	119 10 0
	August.	18½	2	18	126	2244	1 5	155 0 0	5019	0 6	125 10 6
	September.	18½	2	18	112	1911	1 7	150 16 3	4487	0 6	109 17 6
	October.	18½	2	18	108	2346	1 3	147 11 4	4304	0 6	107 12 0
November.	18½	1	8	64				2016	0 6	50 8 0	
Averages and totals.		18½	1½	15	121	19560	1 3	1241 0 7	22662	0 6½	759 4 3
Main line, Windsor branch,		61	5	40	224	80325	1 2½	4897 15 11	34056	1 2	2003 3 10
		31½	2½	22½	184	42704	1 2½	2581 18 11	39991	0 9	1468 8 5
Totals,		92½	7	62½	408	123029	1 2½	7479 14 10	74047	0 11½	3471 12 3

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.—WINDSOR BRANCH.

Name of Roadmaster.	Date.	Widening embankment.	Permanent way.	Bridges and drains.	Cleaning mud from sleepers and assisting platelayers—lifting and leveling road, &c. &c.	Ditching.	Road crossings, cattle guards and fencing.	Station buildings.	Breaking rock in cuttings.	Miscellaneous.	Total construction.
J. J. TURNBULL. — WINDSOR JUNCTION TO MOUNT UNLACKE.	May,				65 16 1						417 11 1
	June,				90 5 0						376 5 5
	July,			3 3 9	50 18 7						423 12 3
	Aug.,				45 7 1						397 0 3
	Sept.,				36 12 0						374 9 3
	Oct.,					42 2 6					353 7 0
Novr.,											42 2 6
Averages & totals,				3 3 9	288 18 9	42 2 6					2384 7 6
WILLIAM YOULD. — MOUNT UNLACKE TO WINDSOR.	May,	33 17 7			116 11 2		0 18 8				500 4 1
	June,				253 7 6		4 0 0			2 6 3	621 13 1
	July,			13 0 0	196 7 0		0 12 6	8 8	9 18 10	7 9 0	688 10 1
	Aug.,	172 19 6		35 5 0	297 13 9		1 0 0	6 15 0		3 3 0	642 6 9
	Sept.,	68 15 0		5 8 9	207 11 3	37 5 0		3 12 6		7 16 3	628 16 3
	Oct.,			3 17 6	210 14 0	65 5 0		28 11 3		9 5 0	576 1 0
Novr.,				74 5 0	14 0 0						286 4 4
Averages & totals,		275 10 1	33 10 0	57 11	31356 9	8116 10 0	6 11 247 7	6 18 10	731 10 6		3943 15 7
Main line, Windsor branch,		121 0	3101 4 8	94 16 0	860 14 0	22 5 0	10 10 0	11 18 0		19 16 8	8143 4 4
		275 10 1	33 10 0	60 15 0	1645 8	5158 12 6	6 11 247 7	6 18 10	731 10 6		6328 3 1
Totals,		396 10	4134 14	8155 11	02506 2	5180 17	6 17 1	259 5	618 10	751 7	214471 7 5

WORKING DEPARTMENT.—MAIN LINE.

Return No. 4.—Continued.

Name of Road-master.	Date.	No. of men employed on repairs of road.		Wages per day.		Repairs permanent way.		Wood.		Repairs of fencing.		Traffic.		Repairs of bridges.		Station buildings.		Miscellaneous.		Total working department.		Total pay roll.		
		Foremen.	Laborers.	£	d.	£	d.	£	s.	£	s.	£	d.	£	s.	£	d.	£	s.	£	d.	£	s.	£	d.
ABRAHAM FEETHAM RICHMOND TRURO ROAD.	May,	486	34	298	6	3	16	3	3											301	18	732	1	3
	June,	406	34	254	7	17	11	1	1											271	12	763	10	9
	July,	436	34	271	0	15	12	6	6											286	13	875	7	9
	Aug.,	446	34	292	8	7	10	0	0											303	11	837	6	4
	Sept.,	456	34	290	1	8	13	9	9											298	15	692	2	8
	Oct.,	486	34	311	13	4	16	4	4											316	12	611	19	2
Nov.,	426	34	257	7	1	15	0	0											259	2	371	12	6	
Averages & totals,		446	34	61974	19	59	14	11												2038	6	4884	0	5
WILLIAM MEIKLE. TRURO ROAD BROOKFIELD.	May,	386	34	232	15	8	0	0												232	15	1163	11	7
	June,	387	64	244	19	3	3	0												252	19	1094	11	11
	July,	367	64	241	16	4	12	1	1											244	19	1213	7	3
	Aug.,	377	64	255	5	3	10	0	0											259	17	1164	0	10
	Sept.,	346	34	235	11	3	10	0	0											239	1	1077	8	8
	Oct.,	336	34	228	18	0	12	6	6											239	10	902	8	10
Nov.,	386	34	240	7	14	10	0	0											254	17	396	3	10	
Averages & totals,		366	34	61679	14	34	7	7												1714	2	7011	12	11

J. J. TURNBULL. WINDSOR JUNCTION MOUNT UNICAKE	May,	236	34	135	19	2	0	0												137	19	555	10	10	
	June,	207	64	153	2	6	10	0												159	12	535	17	6	
	July,	227	64	138	6	14	0	0	9											161	10	585	2	10	
	Aug.,	217	64	141	3	3	7	9	3											141	3	538	4	0	
	Sept.,	207	64	138	7	10	2	6	6											138	7	512	16	4	
	Oct.,	207	64	137	6	3	1	10	0											147	8	500	15	9	
Novr.,	226	34	139	15	5	1	10	0											141	5	183	7	11		
Averages & totals,		216	34	622	10	0	9	3												1027	7	3411	15	2	
WILLIAM YOUNG. MOUNT UNICAKE WINDSOR.	May,	246	34	162	3	4	14	0												176	10	676	14	9	
	June,	246	34	162	3	2	5	0												167	12	789	5	1	
	July,	246	34	160	16	7	15	0												171	19	860	9	4	
	Aug.,	246	34	167	17	4	2	1	3											222	14	865	1	2	
	Sept.,	246	34	155	0	22	12	0	0											181	15	810	12	0	
	Oct.,	246	34	161	19	25	9	4	4											189	9	765	10	7	
Novr.,	246	34	159	9	9	7	6	6											170	17	457	1	4		
Averages & totals,		246	34	61129	10	3	14	4												1280	18	5224	14	3	
Main line, Windsor branch,	806		34	63654	14	0	94	2												3752	9	011895	13	4	
	456		34	62113	11	8	125	16												0	13	62308	6	4	
	1256		34	65768	5	8	219	19												60	13	60660	15	420532	
Totals,																									

27th December, 1859.

J. R. MOSSE, Superintendent.

Return No. 5.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Classification of Expenditure on construction, with details of masonry, &c.—(Sheet No. 5A.)

Date of payment.	Grading.	Permanent Way.	Ballasting.	Bridges and masonry.	Widening embankment by roadmasters.	Clearing mud from sleepers, lifting and leveling road, &c. &c.	Station Buildings.	Fencing.
1859.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January.	104 2 11	40 11 5		5 3 9			611 13 5	0 17 7
February.	110 15 6	2 10 9	69 14 4	272 10 2			229 4 4	
March.	304 11 11	95 7 0	174 7 2				150 14 7	
April.	3108 16 4	18 12 6	459 3 11	519 12 0	85 13 1	256 1 8	256 7 1	57 1 9
May.	3142 5 9	55 2 8	524 15 9	420 1 7		459 2 2	86 5 1	21 17 6
June.	1572 3 9	10 0 0	764 11 7	175 1 0	215 8 6	393 9 7	70 10 10	152 6 0
July.	1810 18 1	43 7 9	984 7 5	136 19 7	72 17 6	508 19 7	202 13 11	12 0 0
August.	931 4 5		622 6 8	11 8 6	3 1 3	375 3 2	27 19 8	79 13 11
September.	1299 6 0	45 11 7	812 10 3	1145 7 10		408 16 3	53 1 2	100 9 8
October.	1017 4 11	13 15 0	162 5 3	721 6 4		104 10 0	148 8 7	110 4 7
November.	286 15 11	15 5 11	122 6 0				77 5 1	2 15 0
December.	229 5 1			3407 10 9				
V 608, pd. Jan. '60.		Less paid by Mr. Stanford		100 0 0				
Total.	13917 10 7	340 4	714696 8 4	3307 10 9	396 10 4	2506 2 5	1920 4 9	537 6 0

Return No. 5.—Continued.

Date of payment.	Engines.	Passenger carriages.	Freight cars.	Machinery.	Road stock and tools.	Office furniture.	Miscellaneous	Total.
1859.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January.	55 4 0	60 8 6	74 18 7	28 14 0		38 7 11	22 10 11	1042 13 0
February.	24 13 3	29 19 1	282 13 5	50 6 1		47 10 5	2 2 6	732 4 11
March.		6 16 9	599 8 6	160 6 11	16 16 2	0 10 0	2 8 9	1707 0 7
April.	151 0 1	13 3 3	422 6 4	109 5 10			19 5 0	4273 13 6
May.	66 13 11		33 3 1	212 3 10			22 5 0	4307 2 7
June.	15 12 8		52 1 11	48 0 11			33 15 0	3417 9 10
July.	243 11 5	25 11 3	58 19 8	23 7 6			23 0 6	4045 16 7
August.	92 9 6		36 4 4	20 2 0			39 14 2	3201 11 2
September.	141 19 3		20 5 8	8 15 2			25 10 0	2872 8 4
October.	166 10 1	1 4 3	18 14 2	4 16 7			26 10 11	2653 10 10
November.	47 16 9			12 4 3			14 18 9	2062 11 3
December.	291 15 6		53 17 8	1 7 6				1514 16 11
V 608, pd. Jan. '60.							Less paid by Mr. Stanford.	31830 19 6
Total.	1297 6 5	137 3 1	1652 13 4	679 10 7	16 16 2	93 10 8	232 1 6	31730 19 6

31st January, 1860.

J. R. MOSSE,
Superintendent.

DETAILS OF MASONRY.

MAIN LINE.—NEW CULVERTS.

Voucher.	At Grand Lake.	Masonry.	104½ C. yards at 26s.	£105 19 0	£135 17 0
Messrs. Sutherland, No. 6, } Main Line, }	" "	Masonry.	81½ " at 26s.	9 15 0	
"	Near Kenty's.	Dry do.	13 " at 15s.	9 2 0	
"	At Yeomans'.	Timber.	91 C. feet at 2s.		124 16 0
"		Masonry.	13½ C. yards at 26s.	175 10 0	
"		Excavation.	256 " at 2s.	25 12 0	
"		Timber.	79 C. feet at 2s.	7 18 0	
566	Near Shanty Town.	Masonry.	59 yards 22 feet at 26s. 6d.	79 5 0	
"		Timber.	76 feet at 2s.	7 12 0	
"	At Shanty Town.	Masonry.	22 C. yards at 26s. 6d.	29 3 0	
"		Timber.	66 feet at 2s.	6 12 0	
"	At Parker's Mill.	Masonry.	44½ C. yards at 26s. 6d.	59 5 11	
"		Timber.	83 feet at 2s.	8 6 0	
"	2d from Parker's.	Masonry.	20½ C. yards at 26s. 6d.	27 7 8	
"		Timber.	73 feet at 2s.	7 6 0	
"	3d from Parker's.	Masonry.	23 C. yards at 26s. 6d.	30 9 6	
"		Timber.	66 C. feet at 2s.	6 12 0	
"	4th from Parker's.	Masonry.	24 C. yards at 26s. 6d.	31 16 0	
"		Timber.	66 feet at 2s.	6 12 0	
"	1st near Ramsay's.	Masonry.	28 C. yards at 26s. 6d.	37 2 0	
"		Timber.	66 C. feet at 2s.	6 12 0	
"	2d from Ramsay's.	Masonry.	18 C. yards at 26s. 6d.	23 17 0	
"		Timber.	66 C. feet at 2s.	6 12 0	
Total, 11 culverts—cost				£844 3 1	

DETAILS OF MASONRY.

MAIN LINE.—NEW CULVERTS.

Voucher.	At Grand Lake.	Masonry.	104½ C. yards at 26s.	£105 19 0	£135 17 0
Messrs. Sutherland, No. 6, } Main Line, }	" "	Masonry.	81½ " at 26s.	9 15 0	
"	Near Kenty's.	Dry do.	13 " at 15s.	9 2 0	
"	At Yeomans'.	Timber.	91 C. feet at 2s.		124 16 0
"		Masonry.	13½ C. yards at 26s.	175 10 0	
"		Excavation.	256 " at 2s.	25 12 0	
"		Timber.	79 C. feet at 2s.	7 18 0	
566	Near Shanty Town.	Masonry.	59 yards 22 feet at 26s. 6d.	79 5 0	
"		Timber.	76 feet at 2s.	7 12 0	
"	At Shanty Town.	Masonry.	22 C. yards at 26s. 6d.	29 3 0	
"		Timber.	66 feet at 2s.	6 12 0	
"	At Parker's Mill.	Masonry.	44½ C. yards at 26s. 6d.	59 5 11	
"		Timber.	83 feet at 2s.	8 6 0	
"	2d from Parker's.	Masonry.	20½ C. yards at 26s. 6d.	27 7 8	
"		Timber.	73 feet at 2s.	7 6 0	
"	3d from Parker's.	Masonry.	23 C. yards at 26s. 6d.	30 9 6	
"		Timber.	66 C. feet at 2s.	6 12 0	
"	4th from Parker's.	Masonry.	24 C. yards at 26s. 6d.	31 16 0	
"		Timber.	66 feet at 2s.	6 12 0	
"	1st near Ramsay's.	Masonry.	28 C. yards at 26s. 6d.	37 2 0	
"		Timber.	66 C. feet at 2s.	6 12 0	
"	2d from Ramsay's.	Masonry.	18 C. yards at 26s. 6d.	23 17 0	
"		Timber.	66 C. feet at 2s.	6 12 0	
Total, 11 culverts—cost				£844 3 1	

Sheet 5 A.—Continued.

CULVERTS LENGTHENED.

Voucher.	Wing walls to 6 culverts.	Masonry.	549 C. yds. at 25s.	£686 5 0	£726 5 0
Messrs. Sutherland, No. 7, } Main Line, }	Culvert near St. Croix's.	Excavation.	400 " at 2s.	40 0 0	
Messrs. Bragdon & Guild, } No. 4, Windsor Branch, }	Do. near McDonald's.	Masonry.	27 " at 25s.	33 15 0	
"	Do. at Still Waters.	Masonry.	22 " at 25s.	27 10 0	
"	Do. in Maiden's Cutting.	Masonry.	11½ " at 25s.	14 7 6	
"	Do. at Newport Station.	Masonry.	11 " at 25s.	13 15 0	
Thomas Caudle, No. 2, Windsor } Branch, }	Do. at Beaver Bank.	Masonry.	11 " at 35s.	13 15 0	
			1½ " at 17s. 6d.	1 9 2	
BRIDGES.					
Stanford's,	Messrs. Sutherland, by agreement, Less paid by Mr. Stanford,		£156 0 0		
Jordan's,	Thomas Caudle—masonry.		100 0 0		
Elmsdale,	Thomas Hanright—lumber and workmanship.	72 C. yards at 30s.		56 0 0	
Messrs. Sutherland, Shubenacadie, } Thomas Caudle, Sackville River } Bridge, }	Thomas Hanright—lumber and workmanship. Do. do.			320 8 0	
No. 3, Windsor Branch,	Coping on bridge over post road. Retaining walls—masonry. Excavation for walls— Do. for diversion of river—			213 8 3	
	Pointing bridge at Evans's Lake.			23 12 6	
				302 9 0	
				5 0 0	
				920 17 9	
CATTLE GUARDS.					
Messrs. Sutherland, No. 10, } Main Line, }	Masonry.			81 9 9	
Messrs. Bragdon & Guild, No. 4, } Windsor Branch, }	Timber.			3 4 0	
	Masonry.			33 15 0	
	Excavation.			6 2 0	
	Timber.			3 6 8	
	Bolts.			1 9 3	
				44 12 11	
				129 6 8	

WINDSOR BRANCH.—NEW CULVERTS.

Voucher.	At Beaver Bank,	Masonry.	10½ C. Yds. at 17s. 6d.	£9 3 9
Thomas Caudle, No. 1 Windsor Branch. } 550		Excavation.	15 " at 2s.	1 10 0
"	At Fenerty's Siding,	Masonry.	12 " at 17s. 6d.	10 10 0
"	Near Sackville River } Bridge.	Excavation.	25 " at 2s.	2 10 0
No. 2, Windsor Branch.		Masonry.	16½ " at 17s. 6d.	14 5 10
Messrs. Bragdon and } Guild, } No. 4, Windsor Branch. } 498 } and } 540 }	At Still Water,	Excavation.	25 " at 2s.	2 10 0
"	Near Still Water,	Masonry.	21 " at 30s.	31 10 0
"	Near Still Water,	Excavation.	20 " at 2s.	2 0 0
"	Near Still Water,	Timber.	48 feet lineal at 1s. 8d.	4 0 0
"	At Newport Station.	Masonry.	35 C. yards at 25s.	43 15 0
		Excavation.	105 " at 2s	10 10 0
		Masonry.	14 " at 30s.	21 0 0
		Timber.	28 feet lineal at 1s. 8d.	2 6 8
		Iron bolts.	52 lbs. at 4½d.	0 19 6
		Masonry.	30 C. yards at 25s.	37 10 0

Main Line, 11 Culverts, £844 3 1
Windsor Branch, 6 Culverts, 194 0 9
£1038 3 10

Total 6 Culverts—Cost

£194 0 9

SUMMARY OF MASONRY.

NEW CULVERTS.

11 on Main Line £844 3 1
6 on Windsor Branch 194 0 9
£1038 3 10

CULVERTS LENGTHIENED.

6 on Main Line £726 5 0
6 on Windsor Branch 104 11 8
830 16 8

BRIDGES. (NEW WORK.)

(As per statement.) 920 17 9
£2789 18 3

CATTLE GUARDS. (CLASSIFIED AS FENCING.)

1 on No. 10 Main Line 84 13 9
1 on No. 4 Windsor Branch 44 12 11
129 6 8

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Statement of mileage, consumption of stores, and cost of repairs of Locomotives, for the year ending December 31, 1859.

No. of Engine.	Diam. of cylinder in inches.	Length of stroke in inches.	No. of Drivers.	Weight of engine (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Name of Builder, &c.	MILES RUN.			Total.	Consumption of Wood.		
						Pass'gers and Freight.	Wood.	Constructing Road.		Shunting.	Cords.	£ s. d.
1	15	20	4	22	—E., Bridgewater, Mass.			3306	448	3754	93.6	64 8 4
2	12	18	2	17½	Neilson & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.		50	1585	100	1735	34.5	24 14 4
3	12	18	2	17½	Do.	100		6845	40	6985	174.4	119 19 3
4	10	18	4	10	Do.			4685	1285	5970	141.4	97 4 8
5	10	18	4	10	Do.			7492	90	8476	159.4	109 13 1
6	16	21	4	28	Do.	671	223	4970	200	6125	173.4	119 4 10
7	16	21	4	28	Do.	680	275	822	475	9403	213.4	146 16 1
8	14	22	4	22½	Portland Co., Portland, Maine.	8106				19605	514	353 8 1
9	16	22	4	28	Do.	19605				8039	213	146 14 9
10	16	21	4	28	Neilson & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.	1170	59	6475	335	13446	312.7	214 19 5
11	16	21	4	28	Do.	8397	160	4444	445	20510	554.6	381 8 4
12	16	22	4	28	Portland Co., Portland, Maine.	20510				25715	582	400 3 0
13	14	22	4	22½	Do.	25715				21257	499.3	343 6 0
14	16	22	4	28	Do.	20822				8628	217.3	149 9 3
15	16	21	4	28	Neilson & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.	330	50	8148	100	13964	339.3	233 8 3
16	16	21	4	28	Do.	960	1030	11924	50	7874	212.1	145 16 10
17	16	21	4	28	Do.	944	702	6028	200	11356	301.5	207 5 6
18	16	21	4	28	Do.	10978				6490	114.3	78 12 2
19	16	21	4	28	Do.	45	35	6230	180			
20	16	21	4	28	Do.							
Totals.						118933	2684	72984	4731	199332	4850.2	£3336 12 2

Return No. 6.—Continued.

No. of engine.	CONSUMPTION OF										REPAIRS.		TOTALS.				
	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	Miscellaneous stores.	Enginemen, firemen and cleaners' wages.	Wages.	Material.	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	Miscellaneous stores.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Gal. 59.2	£ 17 15 6	Lbs. 14.7	£ 0 9 2	Lbs. 96	£ 3 0 0	£ 2 19 2	£ 112 16 5	£ 134 5 4	£ 162 16 9	£ 498 10 8						
2	13.5	4 1 0	8	0 5 0	31	0 19 4	1 13 0	58 4 5	106 1 1	53 5 5	249 3 7						
3	60.7	18 4 6	4.2	0 2 7	120.5	3 15 3	3 11 11	192 18 9	25 18 10	12 4 2	376 15 3						
4	52	15 12 0	2	0 1 3	101	3 3 1	3 14 4	178 5 0	62 18 7	16 19 2	377 18 1						
5	76.4	22 18 4	183.2	5 14 5	238.7	7 9 1	3 5 11	165 19 9	167 18 0	35 9 7	518 8 2						
6	95.5	28 13 0	53	1 13 1	124	3 17 6	1 9 3	137 5 11	283 11 11	102 19 5	678 14 11						
7	81.5	24 8 1	261.8	8 3 8	212	6 12 7	2 19 4	148 8 0	68 3 10	39 4 5	444 16 0						
8	206.7	62 0 6	594.4	18 11 8	366.4	11 9 0	3 18 5	254 19 9	131 2 0	85 6 1	920 15 6						
9	166.4	49 18 8	208.2	6 10 1	368	11 10 0	6 14 3	205 4 8	115 3 7	23 13 6	505 9 6						
10	191.1	54 7 0	361.4	11 5 10	323	10 1 9	4 15 10	208 14 10	115 16 9	42 8 4	602 9 9						
11	169.3	54 15 10	603.6	18 17 3	499	15 11 10	1 11 2	259 5 1	106 1 11	47 10 0	885 1 5						
12	196.3	58 18 1	512.6	16 0 5	589	18 8 1	3 6 2	291 13 2	62 15 6	41 11 6	892 15 11						
13	154.8	46 8 9	630	19 13 9	340.4	10 12 8	2 12 4	245 8 4	89 14 5	19 5 11	727 2 2						
14	147.5	44 5 0	45	1 8 1	249.5	7 5 10	3 6 8	206 10 1	139 12 7	23 18 8	576 6 2						
15	186.1	55 16 7	496.1	15 10 1	288	9 0 0	4 18 11	226 14 10	76 6 11	23 9 11	645 5 5						
16	154	46 4 0	90.7	2 16 9	181	5 13 1	1 6 7	190 1 10	48 11 10	8 8 9	448 19 8						
17	86.2	25 17 3	404.2	12 12 8	232.7	7 5 6	2 15 9	116 5 9	139 2 11	60 11 11	571 17 3						
18	94.7	28 8 6	236.2	7 7 8	113	3 10 7	1 10 0	86 13 0	29 18 7	22 4 9	258 5 3						
Totals.										139 15 2	56 9 0	1853 4 7	821 8 3	10298 14 8			

Return No. 6.—Continued.

Proportion of the above chargeable to Revenue and Construction.

REVENUE.		CONSTRUCTION.	
Cost of Wood.....	£2015 7 0	Cost of Wood.....	£1321 5 2
“ Oil.....	300 5 2	“ Oil.....	368 7 5
“ Tallow.....	102 13 1	“ Tallow.....	44 10 3
“ Waste.....	76 10 0	“ Waste.....	63 5 2
“ Miscellaneous stores.....	17 3 2	“ Miscellaneous stores.....	39 5 10
Enginemen, firemen, and cleaners' wages.....	1043 19 3	Enginemen, firemen, and cleaners' wages.....	1641 10 4
Wages and materials used in repairs.....	856 0 2	Wages and materials used in repairs.....	1818 12 8
Amount	£5011 17 10	Amount	£5286 16 10

Amount of Revenue.....£5011 17 10
 “ Construction.....5286 16 10

Whole amount £10298 14 8

Running expense per mile, including wages, repairs, &c. 1s. 0%.

E. E.

A. MOIR,
 Locomotive Superintendent.

Richmond, January 27, 1860.

RAILWAY TO PICTOU.

REPORT ON SURVEYS FOR THE PICTOU BRANCH RAILWAY, VIA EARLTOWN,
WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE TRUNK LINE, BY JAMES LAURIE, C. E.

*Nova-Scotia Railway,
Engineer's Office, January 5th, 1860.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the following report on the surveys and examinations made during the past season, for the Pictou Branch Railway, by way of Earltown and River John, with a comparison of the merits of the route with those previously surveyed. Also some remarks with reference to the Trunk Line.

In my report of March last, in describing the general features of the country and the objects to be held in view in making the surveys, I used the following language :

“ It is desirable to obtain a route which will form a portion of the Railway line to New Brunswick, as well as to Pictou. It is important to connect with the Albion Coal Mines, and afford accommodation to New Glasgow, and to the large population on the East side of the Harbor of Pictou ; and it is important to have access to deep water accessible to steamers and shipping.

“ To accommodate these several interests satisfactorily, with the least length of Railway, and at the smallest cost, is the problem to be solved in selecting the route.”

And, in giving the results of the surveys, I stated as follows :

“ In addition to the routes above mentioned, another was suggested by residents of the River John, and it was my intention to have made a thorough examination of it ; but the inclemency of the weather, and the want of time to complete the survey before the meeting of the Legislature, prevented.

“ The line referred to would follow the Salmon River to McDonald's lake in Earltown, thence down the Nabiscump to River John, and by Black River and Saw-mill Brook to Pictou. A series of levels were taken by Mr. Poole with the barometer ; they indicate heavier work and steeper grades than on route No. 3, while the distance from Truro to Pictou would be increased to about 47 miles. The advantages of a line in this direction are, that if the southern route should be adopted for the trunk line to New Brunswick, it would be common for 22 miles, and reduce the length of the branch to Pictou to about 25 miles. The branch, however, could not be connected with the Coal Mines without making the road very circuitous.

“ Leaving out of view, for the present, this line by River John, (which ought to be thoroughly examined,) I consider route No. 3, from Truro to the Salt Springs, a distance of 27 miles, as entitled to the preference. From this point, to accommodate Pictou and the Coal Mines, future surveys and examinations must determine the most eligible route. The comparative advantages of having the road terminate on the north or south side of the harbor, must also be a matter of future consideration.”

Instructions having been given by the government that the route above referred to should be thoroughly examined, the field operations were intrusted to Mr. George Wightman, whose report is annexed.

The surveys of last season had reached the vicinity of Earltown, on the trunk line, when they were interrupted by the severity of the weather. From Truro to the summit, near McDonald's Lake, a distance of 21½ miles, the line is in the immediate vicinity of the Salmon River, the banks of this stream being too steep to allow of any material divergence. The summit is 506 feet above tide, and is reached by grades

not

not exceeding 44 feet per mile. Hence to Earltown, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, is over difficult ground, and requires a descending grade of 50 feet per mile.

From Earltown the survey of the trunk line was continued the present season by the valley of Waugh River, for a distance of 4 miles, in order to determine the rate of inclination required to reach the low country on the north of the Cobequid Hills. The descent it was found could be effected with grades not exceeding 55 feet per mile. The line would pass within three miles of the harbor of Tatamagouche, and along the level lands of the northern shore to the New Brunswick boundary.

Returning to the summit at McDonald's Lake, we find the country hilly and broken, but presenting several places from which a branch to Pictou may diverge.

The first route examined was that projected in 1851 by the late P. Crerar, Esq., of Pictou. His plan was to carry the trunk line across the Cobequid Hills, at the head of the west branch of River John, from which he proposed to run a branch to the Albion Mines and to Pictou. The summit on this route is one mile north of Gully Lake, near the boundary between the counties of Colchester and Pictou, and is 660 feet above tide water.

Mr. Crerar surveyed $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the line, commencing at the summit and running north on the westerly side of River John. The plan and section accompanying his report, show that on this distance the descent of the stream is 230 feet, his survey, with a grade of 22 feet per mile, terminating on the slope of the hill 190 feet above the bed of the river. On the next mile the descent is full 100 feet; and on the next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which reaches a point about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below the village of West Branch, the descent is 200 feet—making 530 feet in all below the summit, being an average of nearly 90 feet per mile.

As the trunk line could keep on to the slope of the hill, it may be possible to trace a route through this valley towards the coast, by crossing the Nabiscump $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles west of its junction with River John, and thence keeping along the shore to Tatamagouche. The route would be inferior, however, to that by Waugh River, as the summit to be overcome is 150 feet higher, and the distance would probably be increased by several miles. There would be no inducement to adopt it, unless a material saving could be effected in connection with the branch to Pictou.

The branch would, from the rapid descent of the River John, either have to diverge near the summit and keep on the east side of the valley, or follow the trunk line until, with a grade of 55 or 60 feet per mile, it had descended to the low lands near the Nabiscump. By the first course the line would be rendered exceedingly expensive in consequence of the several deep gorges which have to be crossed, although when compared with the Earltown route, to be presently described, a saving of five or six miles in distance to Pictou would be effected. By the second course the distance to Pictou would also be reduced about two miles.

No actual survey was made of these lines. They would have involved surveying to the extent of about forty miles of trunk and branch together, to determine their exact character. All that they could result in would be a shortening of the distance to Pictou at the expense of the trunk line. Were a route by River John determined upon, it would be advisable to have them surveyed; but considerations connected with other features of the route, which will be referred to in this report, appeared to render it inexpedient. Some other lines were examined by Mr. Wightman, and are referred to by him. The route selected as the most favorable, and on which the estimate of cost has been made, is that designated on the plan as the

EARLTOWN ROUTE.

This commences at a point on the trunk line, about one mile north of McDonald's Lake, $22\frac{8}{10}$ miles from Truro. Hence it runs close by the village of Earltown to the summit between McKay's Mill Brook and the Nabiscump River, near the Presbyterian church, distant 25 miles from Truro. This summit, allowing for a cutting of 30 feet,

is

is 518 feet above tide, or 12 feet higher than the summit between the Salmon and Waugh Rivers. Thence the line follows down the Nabiscump four miles in a northerly direction, and, curving round on the slope of the hill to the east, crosses the River John about three-fourths of a mile north of the village of West Branch (so called), 33 miles from Truro; thence easterly ten miles by the valley of Black River to the summit between that stream and Saw-mill Brook, near the south end of Hardwood Hill; this summit has an elevation of 252 feet; thence down the valley of Saw-mill Brook and along the northern shore of the West River to Pictou.

The length of the branch from the trunk line at Earltown to Smith's wharf in Pictou, is 27.97 miles—say 28 miles; and the whole length from Truro, 50 $\frac{77}{100}$ miles.

The ground is somewhat rough and broken for three miles in the vicinity of Earltown. Down the Nabiscump, although the banks are steep and look unpromising, a line has been obtained which requires but a small amount of work; and along the Black River valley, a distance of eight miles, the ground is highly favorable, and a road can be constructed at a moderate cost. On the Saw-mill Brook a narrow and crooked gorge is encountered, requiring several sharp curves and heavy work.

The maximum grade in going towards Pictou is 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile, and in the opposite direction 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The survey has been made with more than ordinary care, and probably no material improvement could be effected. The distance is greater than was anticipated last season, but the heavy work has mostly been avoided.

Mr. Wightman's estimate per mile is considerably below that of any of the other routes. Estimates, however, on different lines, unless made on the same basis, are of little value. On the other routes excavation was averaged at 2s. per cubic yard, and bridge masonry at 55s. In Mr. Wightman's estimate he averages excavation at 1s. 6d., and bridge masonry at 25s. and 35s., being lower than the prices heretofore paid on the railway, I have therefore gone over the estimates, and made such additions, having reference to the facilities of construction and character of material, as were necessary to exhibit a fair comparison of the respective routes. The additions made are equivalent to £491 per mile on the branch, which still leaves it as costing £1250 less per mile than the average.

The road is supposed to terminate at Smith's wharf in Pictou, where the water is shoal, but allowance has been made for carrying out a pier to the channel from Brown's Point, about one mile west of the terminus. The length of the pier would be about 800 feet.

To continue the road along the wharves in front of the town to deep water at Battery Point—say three-fourths of a mile in distance—would, if damages were paid to the owners of property for interference with their wharves and buildings, probably cost not less than £40,000. This would add to the average cost of the branch nearly £1500 per mile. For the present, however, the road is supposed to terminate as above.

Route No. 5, to Abercrombie Point, having been considered the best of the former surveys, I will confine myself to that in the comparisons to be made with the Earltown route.

ABSTRACT OF THE ESTIMATES.

Route No. 5 to Abercrombie Point.

The estimated cost of the 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles which route No. 5 is on the trunk line, is	£147,720	0	0
And the 25.93 miles of branch to Abercrombie Point, including ferry accommodation to Pictou,	352,280	0	0
Total,	£500,000	0	0
			Earltown

Earltown Route.

The estimated cost of the 22 ⁵ / ₁₀ miles of trunk line is	£294,345	0	0
And the 28 miles of branch from Earltown to Smith's wharf in Pictou,		284,255	0 0
		£578,600 0 0	
	Total,	£578,600	0 0

The estimates are meant to be liberal, and such as would complete and finish a road in a permanent and durable manner, and provide also the requisite rolling stock and station buildings.

COMPARISON OF ROUTES.

It is unfortunate, for discussing questions of this kind, that the partizan political feeling which exists in the province ignores truth, and imputes dishonorable motives to every act and statement which for the time conflicts with personal ends. The railway operations especially have been subjected to this narrow and illiberal treatment by political aspirants.

The importance of selecting a route that will afford accommodation to the population and business of the country is obvious; and to establish which route will do this most satisfactorily, while the question is an open one, a full and fair discussion of the merits of competing lines is desirable. Of course, personal interests may bias individuals and communities in favor of particular lines; but in the present case, misrepresentations and misstatements of facts have been made by those who, from their position, are supposed to have some influence in forming public opinion, and who, it might have reasonably been expected, would not intentionally mislead. As it may help to divest the subject of some misconceptions, I deem it proper briefly to notice a few of these mis-statements. A fresh starting point will at least be given to those who have either the will or the ability fairly to investigate the question upon its merits.

By the newspaper reports of the proceedings in Parliament, one of the members from Colchester* made the following remarks:

“One thing, however, he felt it his duty to call to the attention of the House. The intercolonial line, though postponed, in the end would be made. If we could not get from the Imperial Government a guarantee, the time would come when the lower colonies, expanding in resources and united in federal bonds, would be able to deal with this question without the aid of Britain. This, therefore, should not be lost sight of in locating the Pictou branch.

“Let the line pursue the course most favorable for the trunk, as far as possible, so that when the intercolonial road shall be built, the whole will be a system.

“Mr. Beattie, whose survey was taken with great care, and was designed in reference to both trunk and branches, surveyed up the valley of Salmon River to the height of ground near McDonald's Lake in Earltown, a height of 506 feet above the tide waters, and thence branched off to Pictou by the valley of the Nabiscump and the west branch of River John. He regretted to observe that Mr. Laurie, though he admitted the advantages of this route, had not explored the ground between Earltown and Pictou, for the purpose of directing the branch in that direction. He was quite satisfied, from what he knew of the ground, that the proper place for the branch to commence was Earltown, and he warned the Government against committing themselves to either of the lines recommended by Mr. Laurie, until the explorations were made to justify the departure from the route adopted by Mr. Beattie, after the most careful and accurate surveys.”

And one of the members from Pictou† indulged in the following remarks:

* Adams G. Archibald.

† A. C. McDonald.

“Mr. Laurie, in his report, refers to various routes for the Pictou extension, some of which have been surveyed, and alludes also to Mr. Beattie’s line over Earltown as one to which he did not turn the attention either of himself or his staff. It is to my mind a very singular and suspicious circumstance that this line recommended by Mr. Beattie has not been surveyed. The attention of that gentleman was, I believe, first drawn to it by the representations of the late Peter Crerar, Esq., of Pictou, who, wherever he was known, was esteemed a person of most respectable attainments as a civil engineer. There is very little room for doubting the fact, that keeping in view the combining of the trunk and branch to as great an extent as possible, this route will be found to present advantages well worthy the consideration of the Government; but I presume that the discovery of a practicable and advantageous route was not the object of the Government or those employed by them on these surveys.”

These are statements made by members of Parliament from the only two counties through which the railway runs, and who would naturally be supposed not only to be acquainted with, but to state the facts. By referring to the excerpts given at the commencement of this report, from my report of March last, which they professed to criticise, it will be sufficiently obvious how much, in some particulars, they have drawn upon their own imaginations; but, in addition, the main statement so boldly asserted by both members, that Mr. Beattie had surveyed and recommended a line to Pictou by way of Earltown and River John, is altogether untrue. Had he done so, from his known ability and sound judgment as an engineer, it would certainly have been something in its favor; but the truth is, no line surveyed by him or under his direction to Pictou, came within ten miles of Earltown or River John. This route, then, to Pictou must stand on its own merits, without the able support which is claimed for it as having been “surveyed,” recommended” and “adopted” by Mr. Beattie.

Tabular statement shewing the leading characteristics of the two routes.

STATEMENT.	Route No. 5 to Montgomery Point.	Earltown route.	Difference.
Length of road in miles, Truro to Pictou,	40.25	50.77	10.52
Maximum grade in feet per mile,	51½	56½	5
Total amount of ascents in feet,	455	681	226
“ “ descents in feet,	505	731	226
Total ascents and descents in feet,	960	1412	452
Elevation of principal summit above tide	502	518	12
Number of summits,	1	3	2
Least radius of curvature in feet,	1200	1200	0
Total amount of curvature in degrees, approximate,	1565	1684	119
Curvature per mile in degrees,	39	33.1-6	6
Length of trunk line, in miles,	10.30	22.80	12.50
Length of branch, “	29.95	27.97	1.98
	40.25	50.77	10.52
Estimated cost of trunk line,	£147720 0 0	£294345 0 0	£146625 0 0
“ “ branch,	352280 0 0	284255 0 0	68025 0 0
	£500000 0 0	£578600 0 0	£78600 0 0

In considering the question of route, two views may be taken of the matter: first, as a route to Pictou, independent of and without reference to the trunk line; and second, assuming that the trunk line is to be built.

As a route for the accommodation of the business centering at Pictou, an inspection of the comparative table shows that route No. 5 has every advantage in an engineering point of view. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles shorter, has 452 feet less rise and fall, 119 degrees less curvature, has lower grades, and would cost £78,600 less than the Earltown route. It would also, as will presently be seen, accommodate a much larger population. Viewed apart, then, from the trunk line, there can be no question as to which would be entitled to the preference. But the only proper view to take of the question is to assume that the trunk line will eventually be constructed.

By route No. 5 the distance on the trunk is 10.30 miles, and the length of the branch to Abercrombie Point 29.95 miles. Total, 40.25 miles.

By the Earltown route the distance on the trunk is 22.8 miles, and the length of the branch to Pictou 27.97 miles. Total, 50.77 miles.

The length of road to be constructed, then, in the first instance, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles more on the Earltown route than on route No. 5; but the Earltown runs $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on the trunk line, so that its adoption would eventually reduce the length of road to be constructed by $12\frac{1}{2} - 10\frac{1}{2} =$ two miles.

The cost of the 30 miles of branch by route No. 5 to Abercrombie Point, including ferry to Pictou, is estimated at	£352280	0	0
And the 28 miles of branch from Earltown to Smith's wharf, Pictou, at	284255	0	0
Difference,	68,025	0	0
Including the portions of the trunk line to be constructed, the total expenditure by route No. 5 would be	500000	0	0
And by the Earltown route,	578600	0	0
Difference,	£78600	0	0

An important element remains to be considered before we can determine which of the routes is entitled to the preference: that is, the amount of business that would be accommodated by them respectively.

In discussing this question, it is important to bear in mind that the population and business in the vicinity of Pictou is separated and divided by the harbor—about one mile in width—and the navigable streams flowing into the same. An inspection of the accompanying map will give a better idea of the peculiarities of position, in this respect, than the most labored description.

The town of Pictou contains about 3000 inhabitants, and lies on the south side of a tongue of land, having the harbor in the front and Northumberland Strait about four miles in the rear. It has therefore but a limited district, from which it is conveniently accessible without crossing the harbor.

The villages of New Glasgow and the Albion Mines, which are on the opposite side of the harbor, have a population about equal to Pictou. So far, therefore, as respects the local population to be benefitted by the railway, neither side has any special advantage. The eastern travel from Sydney county and Cape Breton would be best accommodated by a route approaching the harbor from the south side.

The harbor itself is of course common to both sides, and the necessary wharf facilities for shipping and steamers could be as cheaply constructed on one as on the other.

With the terminus at Abercrombie Point, passengers and freight from Pictou would have to cross the harbor by steam ferry in the summer, and on the ice in the winter, to reach the railway. From New Glasgow and the Mines they would either go to Abercrombie

Abercrombie Point, five miles from New Glasgow, or to the crossing of Middle River, which is also about five miles, and the same distance on the railway, towards Truro.

With the terminus on the Pictou side, which would necessarily be the case with the Earltown route, passengers and freight from New Glasgow would have to find their way to Pictou, eight miles, crossing the harbor, and would then have to go $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles by railway to reach Salmon River bridge ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Truro), making $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles; while the distance by the post road from New Glasgow to the same point is only 25 miles. From the Albion Mines, the distance to Pictou is two miles further, while to Salmon River Bridge is one mile nearer, than from New Glasgow,—making $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles of travel by the Earltown route, against 24 by the post road.

Again, if we assume a point on the West River, say at Kempt Bridge, the distance is nearly the same (10 to 12 miles), whether we go back towards Pictou to intersect the railway on Saw-mill Brook, or forward towards Truro to intersect it at Salmon River bridge; and as by the latter course 30 miles of railway travel would be saved, there can be no question as to the direction which the business from this quarter would ordinarily take.

The eastern travel and freight would in like manner either have to go from New Glasgow to Pictou, or continue on the post road, which is the present route, to Salmon River bridge; and on comparing the distances, it is questionable, even if a railway was in operation from Pictou *via* Earltown to Truro, if a considerable portion of the business, both passengers and freight, would not continue on the post road.

For the business of the district of country lying between the Albion Mines and the head waters of the Stewiacke, and East and Middle Rivers, which now to some extent intersects the railway at Brookfield and Stewiacke stations, the distance from the mines to Brookfield being several miles less than by the post road to Truro, the Earltown route would afford no additional facilities, while route No. 5 would afford such accommodation as to make it profitable to use the railway from points between the Middle River and the summit.

By adopting the Earltown route the connection with the coal mines must be abandoned, for although on the map it may appear practicable to cross the West River from the bend of Saw-mill Brook, an examination of the section will show that the railway at this point is 204 feet above tide water, and the distance to the river being less than two miles, it would be impracticable to get down with an admissible grade.

About the only way by which the mines could be reached would be by crossing the harbor with a bridge of nearly one mile in length—a structure which would be so enormously expensive, if constructed of durable materials, and so uncertain and costly for renewals if constructed of timber, I do not think the province, for a merely local work, would be warranted in undertaking it.

In my former report I discussed the question of the practicability of carrying coal to Halifax, to be there shipped to the States. Although the result showed that no great profit could be derived from this business, in competition against the low freights by water, still, for local accommodation, it would be a matter of yearly increasing importance, as the country becomes cleared of its wood, to have railway connection with the mines.

My estimate of the cost of transportation from the mines to Halifax, for the purposes of transshipment, was 7s. 6d. per ton. A certain quantity, however, could be carried at a less cost. In the regular business of the road, trains to the full capacity of the engines would not ordinarily be required, and a few car loads of coal could be brought daily to Halifax at a reduced cost. Assuming four car loads, or 20 tons, per day, on an average, would give 6000 tons per year—probably more than sufficient to supply the local demand. The actual cost of transportation in this case would be 4s. to 5s. per ton; and, adding the cost of the coal at the loading ground, 12s. 6d., would give 17s. per ton, as the cost delivered at Richmond.

On review, then, it will be seen that the question of route is more one of business accommodation than of cost, or engineering facilities.

The advantages of route No. 5 are, that it is the shortest by $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It accommodates the business and population of Pictou, New Glasgow, the Albion Mines, Middle and East Rivers, and the eastern travel, so that *they will use the railway when built*. It reaches the Albion Mines with the shortest possible distance, and approaches the nearest to the Fraser and Patrick Mines of bituminous shale, or asphalt coal, recently opened, for manufacturing oil, and which eventually may prove of great importance, also a source of considerable income, as the manufactured article could afford to pay railway freights. The disadvantages of the route are confined to its terminating on the opposite side of the harbor from Pictou, and the extra cost, when the trunk is extended, of £68,025.

The advantages of the Earltown route are, that it requires two miles less of railway to be constructed, trunk and branch together, than by route No. 5. It has its terminus in Pictou, and for the present accommodates Earltown, River John, and the Black River settlement. Its disadvantages: it has a greater length of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and would require a present expenditure of £78,600 additional to reach Pictou; it has 452 feet more rise and fall, has more curvature and steeper grades, does not connect with the coal mines, and does not accommodate New Glasgow, nor the East or Middle Rivers, nor the Sydney county or Cape Breton travel—would afford but little additional facilities to the eastern half of Pictou county, while the western portion which it accommodates, with the exception of Black River district, is also that which would be accommodated by the trunk line.

The Middle River nearly divides the population of the county, and from the best information I can obtain, route No. 5 would accommodate about twice the trade and local population, including Pictou, which would be done by the Earltown route.

On comparison, then, of the advantages and disadvantages, and for the several reasons stated, I arrive at the conclusion that route No. 5, to Abercrombie Point, is entitled to the preference.

In my report of March last, I mentioned that future surveys must determine which is the most advisable route between the Salt Springs and Abercrombie Point. No new surveys have been made on this portion. It resolves itself mainly as to which side of Green Hill to carry the road. If on the north side, we must cross the Middle River by a bridge and embankment, which cannot be reduced below half a mile in length, and which, from the great depth of water and mud, would be necessarily expensive. If on the south side, we encounter much heavy cutting and a high bridge, although not necessarily a long one, over the Middle River. The one, without going to great expense, would have to be of wood, and subject to continued charges for renewals; the other could be made a durable structure of stone and iron.

As to which of the lines should be preferred, would be a question to be decided when the construction of the road is determined upon.

No new data have been collected in relation to the amount of business that would pass over the road. Some deductions, however, may be made from the statistics given in my former report.

The extent of the probable revenue to be derived from the local business was estimated at £18,750, whereas £43,875 was required to pay working expenses, and four per cent. interest upon the cost,—leaving £25,125 to be derived from the business of Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, the Northern Shore and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

By the statistics given, the exports from Halifax to Prince Edward Island in 1858 were of the value of £32,643 8s., and from the weights and quantities stated, amount to about 1230 tons. If the whole were carried by railway from Pictou, at 20s. per ton, which is 100 per cent. more than is now charged by sailing vessels from the Island to Halifax, the gross revenue derived would be £1230 per annum. In like manner

manner, taking all the imports into Halifax from the Island, excepting potatoes, oats and barley, which would undoubtedly continue to be shipped mainly by water, the value is £11,574 17s. 9d., and the weight about 1200 tons, which, at 20s. per ton, would yield £1200—and both together, £2430. Allowing 60 per cent. for expenses, would leave as nett revenue from the trade of Prince Edward Island, £972.

A reduction of the exports and imports of Pictou to weight, from the trade returns of 1858, gives—

Exports—Coal,	106,618 tons.
“ Other articles,	7,540
Imports,	5,060
	119,218 tons.

It is unfortunate that during the winter, when the trade from Prince Edward Island and the Gulf, from the greater risks of delay, and high rates of insurance by water, would take the railway in preference to passing round by the Gut of Canso—that Pictou, and other harbors in the Gulf and Northumberland Straits, are inaccessible. This would limit the business to be derived from these quarters very materially, confining it mainly to seven or eight months in the year, when the navigation is not attended with increased risk, and of course enabling vessels to compete more successfully with the railway.

The business with Cape Breton that would take an inland route is limited, being confined chiefly to passenger travel. During the past year, the whole number of tickets sold and collected on the railway for passengers going by the mail coaches east of Pictou, was 670, or little more than two passengers a day. During the same period, the number sold and collected by the same conveyances to Pictou, including Prince Edward Island passengers, was 976; and the total number to and from Halifax and Truro, including the above, 9,913. Many passengers, however, buy a railway ticket to Truro, and then a stage ticket onward.

As to the business along the Northern Shore, we must bear in mind that, when the trunk line is completed, Tatamagouche, and all ports to the north, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, will be much better accommodated by that than by the Pictou branch. Passenger travel for the Gulf of St. Lawrence would gain nearly a day in going by rail to Shediac, in place of going to Pictou; and although undoubtedly, so long as the trunk line was not extended, a large trade from the Gulf would centre at Pictou, this would to a considerable extent cease as soon as the trunk was completed.

Having thus stated the results of the surveys and investigations with respect to the Earltown route, it may not be out of place to make a few remarks with reference to

THE TRUNK LINE.

The system of railways originally projected for Nova Scotia, was a very comprehensive one, and were they not so costly to construct or maintain, or did the business of the country warrant, would be of great benefit to the province.

By the original scheme, a trunk line was to be constructed in the first instance to the New Brunswick frontier; and it is questionable in my mind if the resources of the province would not have been better applied to its completion—than to the construction of branches. It is true that the expenditure would have been confined to one portion of the province, always a serious difficulty to be overcome with government works; but once get a railway that pays, it is easy to extend and construct branches.

The trunk line, in addition to the facilities afforded to Earltown, River John, Tatamagouche, Pugwash, Bay Verte, and the northern part of Amherst—would bring the counties of Westmorland, Albert and Kent, in New Brunswick, nearly as accessible to Halifax as to St. John.

These

These counties by the census of 1851, contained the following population :

Westmorland,	17,814
Albert,	6,313
Kent,	11,410
	35,537

The trunk would also, by means of the Shediac and St. John railway, which will be completed next summer, make Halifax the port of entry for freight as well as for passengers by the Atlantic steamers, destined for St. John and other parts of New Brunswick.

Until it is completed, St. John, by means of the Shediac road, will be much more accessible to the trade of Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the business connected with the fisheries, than either Pictou or Halifax.

The Inter-colonial line, of the construction of which at various times there have been such sanguine hopes entertained—from present indications, unless undertaken as a political necessity, will be many years in abeyance ere the amount of population and business on the route will warrant its construction. Canada and New Brunswick are too intent on affording railway facilities to the more settled portions of the country, to embark in it, at present, upon their own resources; and the contingencies which might arise to render it of imperial importance are viewed as too remote, to induce aid to be given towards its construction. Still some progress has been made. Since the date of Capt. Robinson's surveys in 1848, there has been completed in Nova Scotia, the portion from Halifax to Truro, 61 miles; and in Canada the portion from Quebec to Trois Pistoles, 130 miles,—leaving 466 miles to be yet commenced, viz.

In Nova Scotia, by North Shore Route,	80 miles.
In New Brunswick,	239 “
In Canada.	147 “
	466 miles.

As more than half of this distance is through wilderness, or sparsely inhabited, the prospect of the early completion of the road as a commercial work, is not very flattering.

Meanwhile, however, when we look in another direction, and see the rapid progress making in the construction of the New Brunswick and State of Maine roads—forming portions of the “European and North American Railway,” so called—they promise at no distant day, through the Grand Trunk of Canada, to connect the Upper and Lower Provinces, and by a route, which all things considered, may be quite as advantageous for Nova Scotia.

By the Inter-colonial line, (Northern Shore route) the distance from Halifax to Quebec is 656 miles, and thence to Montreal by the Grand Trunk now in operation, is 168 miles, making the distance from Halifax to Montreal, 824 miles.

Between the same termini, by the European and North American and Portland branch of the Grand Trunk railway, the following table shows the distances, also the length of road completed, constructing, and proposed.

Halifax to Truro,	completed, 61 miles.
Truro to New Brunswick line,	proposed, 80 “
N. B. line to Bend of Peticodiac,	“ 23 “
Bend to St. John, to be completed July, 1860.	89 “
St. John to Calais, Maine boundary,	proposed, 74 “
Calais to Bangor, of which 6 miles from Calais to Baring, and 13 miles from Milford to Bangor completed.	95 “
	Bangor

Bangor to Danville Junction on Grand Trunk, (27 miles from Portland) completed.	110	“
Danville to Quebec via Grand Trunk.	completed, 288	“
	<hr/>	
Halifax to Quebec	830	miles.
	<hr/>	
Halifax to Danville Junction as above	542	miles.
Danville to Montreal via Grand Trunk, completed.	264	“
	<hr/>	
Halifax to Montreal	806	miles.

This route, therefore, would be 174 miles longer from Halifax to Quebec, and 18 miles shorter from Halifax to Montreal, than by the Inter-colonial line. It has the great advantage of requiring only 263 miles of road, and that to a large extent through a settled country, to be constructed, of which there are—

In Nova Scotia	80	miles.
In New Brunswick	107	“
In the State of Maine	76	“
	<hr/>	
	263	miles.

With these links completed Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would be connected with the whole railway systems of the United States and of Canada, and by a line which perhaps would afford better facilities to the existing or probable business than the Intercolonial would afford.

General freight from the Canadas for Europe will take the shortest railway route to a shipping port, the expense of carriage by rail being quite double that by water. Even where the Intercolonial line constructed,—in times of peace, and with free transit and drawback of duties, as now exist,—New York, Boston and Portland, must be the Atlantic shipping ports for Canadian produce when the St. Lawrence is closed, except for goods which can afford to pay the highest rates to save time. The increased railway charges by the Intercolonial would nearly or quite pay the freight on ordinary produce, across the Atlantic.

The distance by rail from Montreal to New York is 400 miles, to Boston via Grand Trunk 404 miles, and to Portland 293 miles. From Quebec to New York by rail is 554 miles, to Boston 427 miles, and to Portland 316 miles—showing a great saving in distance when compared with the Intercolonial.

It is the passenger travel and light goods to and from Europe which could be relied upon as the most remunerative for a line from Halifax. For such business, which is annually increasing, any saving in time or distance that can be effected is of great importance. Halifax has the advantage of being the nearest available point of arrival and departure, being 600 miles nearer to Liverpool than New York, 450 miles nearer than Boston, and 400 miles nearer than Portland.

Assuming the speed of railway trains at 25 miles an hour, and the speed of sea steamers at an average of 12½ miles an hour, the following table exhibits the time from Halifax to the several points :

	Distance by rail.	Distance by sea.	Time.
Halifax to Quebec, by European and N. American	830		33 hours.
“ to Montreal by do. do.	806		32 “
Halifax to Quebec by sea to Boston and G. Trunk	427	450	53 “
“ to Montreal by sea do. do.	404	450	52 “
Halifax to Boston by sea		450	36 “
“ to do. by rail.	676		27 “

Passengers

Passengers, therefore, by leaving the steamers at Halifax could reach Montreal and Quebec in 32 and 33 hours—sooner, in fact, than the steamer can reach Boston, and thus one day would be gained. Passengers also for the States could reach Boston nine hours in advance of the steamer.

To complete these links appears to me to be within the ability of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the State of Maine. By doing so they would add largely to the business facilities of the several States. The Grand Trunk Company of Canada would also benefit largely by the successful accomplishment of the work, as it would afford a speedy and direct means of connecting with the Atlantic steamers throughout the year and would induce travel over their road, which now goes to New York, or through Vermont and New Hampshire to Boston. I believe it only requires some united action to insure the early completion of the whole work.

In the foregoing remarks I have assumed that we must use the Grand Trunk Railway in the State of Maine, but in the event of the St. Andrew's and Quebec railway, now partly constructed, being completed, and the projected road of 70 miles in length from St. John, to intersect it, being built, the distance from Halifax to Quebec would be reduced to about 668 miles. To Montreal, however, the distance would be increased to 836 miles. The trade of the latter is altogether of more importance than the former.

The distance by this route would be as follows :

Halifax to St. John,	263 miles.
St. John to junction St. Andrew's and Quebec R. R.	70 "
Junction to Woodstock,	55 "
Woodstock to Canada boundary,	120 "
Boundary to River du Loup	50 "
River du Loup to Quebec, completed.	110 "
	<hr/>
Halifax to Quebec.	668 miles.
Quebec to Montreal by Grand Trunk, completed.	168 "
	<hr/>
Halifax to Montreal,	836 miles.

LENGTH OF ROAD REQUIRED TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

In Nova Scotia	80 miles.
In New Brunswick	278 "
In Canada	50 "
	<hr/>
	408 miles.

Nova Scotia possesses the important advantage, that the portion of road within her territory would form a part of the "European and North American," and also of the "Intercolonial" to Quebec, whenever and on whatever route it may be constructed. New Brunswick, on the other hand, labors under the disadvantage of requiring two independent lines—one for the European and North American, and another for the Intercolonial. And possibly, in her anxiety to commence and secure the construction of both, she may cripple her resources so as to be unable to effect the completion of either. Her true policy, in my opinion, is to devote her energies to the European and North American, in the first instance. The portion from St. John to the boundary line of Maine is the key to the whole. If New Brunswick can complete this portion, the rest must follow as a matter of course, and with every prospect of proving remunerative.

The trunk line, from Truro to the New Brunswick boundary, averaging the whole distance

distance, can certainly be built for, say, £10,000 per mile, which is about the estimated cost of the branch from Earltown to Pictou. The country from Tatamagouche to the New Brunswick line, a distance of about 50 miles, is comparatively level. Calling the whole distance 80 miles—

The cost, at £10,000 per mile, would be	£800,000	0	0
While to carry the road to Pictou and the Mines would cost	520,000	0	0
	280,000	0	0
Difference,			

To complete both the trunk line and the branch to Pictou would cost—

Trunk,	£800,000	0	0
Branch,	352,280	0	0
	1,152,280	0	0

I am aware that in expressing these views, they run counter to the cherished hopes and anticipations of many; but I give them as my convictions, and for the purpose of directing attention anew to forming a railway connection with Canada and the States, and by a route which appears to be more within the ability and present resources of the provinces to accomplish.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES LAURIE, C. E.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Table of Gradients from Truro to Pictou, via Earltown.

Distance from Truro in miles.	Length of grade in miles.	Inclination of grade, 1 in.	Grade in feet per mile.	Ascent of grade in feet.	Descent of grade in feet.	Elevation above tide water in feet.	LOCALITY.
.64	.64	880.	6		4	58	Truro Station.
1.52	.88	1173.3	4½	4		54	
2.56	1.04	340.6	15½	16		58	
4.36	1.80	293.3	18	32		74	
4.36	1.80	293.3	18	32		106	Saw Mill Brook.
7.76	3.40	289.3	18¼	62		168	
9.85	2.09	176.	30	63		231	
10.30	.45	120.	44	19		250	Route No. 3 diverges.
13.49	3.19	277.9	19	60		310	
14.63	1.14	251.4	21	24		334	
15.90	1.27	176.	30	38		372	
17.79	1.89	138.9	38	72		444	
20.70	2.91	245.5	21½	62		506	Summit near McDon-
21.40	.70		Level.			506	ald's Lake.
22.10	.70	112.3	47		34	472	
22.42	.32		Level.			472	
23.06	.64	105.6	50		32	440	{ Pictou Branch com-
23.55	.49		Level.			440	mences at 22.80.
24.93	1.38	93.4	56½	78		518	Nabiscump Summit.
26.63	1.70	96.9	54½		92	426	
26.89	.26	234.6	22½		6	420	
28.82	1.93	103.5	51		98	322	
29.65	.83	192.	27½		23	299	
32.83	3.18	107.8	49		155	144	
32.98	.15		Level.			144	R. John near W. branch.
33.34	.36	240.	22	8		152	
33.49	.15		Level.			152	
34.19	.70	285.3	18½		13	139	
35.37	1.18	117.3	45	53		192	Black River road.
36.53	1.16	754.3	7	8		200	
37.38	.85	377.1	14		12	188	
38.02	.64		Level.			188	McCara's Brook.
38.76	.74	943.	5½	4		192	
39.42	.66	293.3	18	12		204	
40.14	.72		Level.			204	
40.78	.64	142.7	37	24		228	
41.23	.45	240.	22		10	218	
41.63	.40	550.	9½	4		222	Stewart's Brook.
42.63	.98	172.2	30½	30		252	
42.97	.36		Level.			252	{ Hardwood Hill Summit.
44.03	1.06	117.3	45		48	204	
46.15	2.12	107.8	49		104	100	
46.35	.20		Level.			100	
47.31	.96	115.8	45½		44	56	Road to River John.
49.02	1.71	188.6	28		48	8	
49.29	.27		Level.			8	Town Gut.
49.93	.64	422.4	12½	8		16	
50.50	.57	377.1	14		8	8	
50.77	.27		Level.			8	To Smith's whf. Pictou.
				681	731		

Statement of Importations from P. E. Island, for 1858, to Halifax.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Rate wt. in lbs.	Tons.	Value.
Oats—bushels,	201121	45	4040.30	£20112 2 0
Barley “	35716	45	717.50	6696 15 0
Potatoes “	115717	60	3099.56	10125 4 9
Turnips “	1629	40	29.88	142 10 9
Oysters “	1095	60	29.33	273 15 0
Oatmeal—bags and bbls.,	1417	200	126.50	1500 0 0
Codfish—quintals,	7492	112	374.60	5993 12 0
Scale fish “	2681	112	134.05	1340 10 0
Mackerel—barrels,	591	300	79.15	1182 0 0
Herrings “	930	300	124.55	697 10 0
Butter—packages,	356	50	7.94	445 0 0
			<u>8763.36</u>	<u>£48508 19 6</u>
Deduct—Potatoes,	3099.56			
“ Oats,	4040.30			
“ Barley,	717.50			
			<u>7857.36</u>	
			906	
Add $\frac{1}{2}$ for under estimates and measurement goods,			302	
			<u>1208 tons.</u>	

Statement of Exportations to P. E. Island, for 1858, from Halifax.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Rate wt. in lbs.	Tons.	Value.
Molasses—puncheons,	550	1250	306.92	£4950 0 0
“ tierces,	14	800	5.	84 0 0
“ barrels,	27	300	3.61	60 15 0
Sugar—hogsheads,	268	1350	161.51	6700 0 0
“ barrels,	94	300	12.58	470 0 0
Rum—puncheons,	138	1100	67.76	3036 0 0
Brandy—hogsheads,	10	700	3.15	450 0 0
Tea—chests,	1421	112	71.05	8526 0 0
“ half chests,	15	56	.37	45 0 0
Soap—boxes,	279	75	9.34	209 5 0
Candles—boxes,	64	48	1.37	128 0 0
Sole leather—sides,	1291	25	14.40	1936 10 0
Tobacco—boxes,	243	148	16.06	1215 0 0
Herrings—barrels,	216	300	28.92	172 16 0
Flour, “	803	200	71.69	1204 10 0
Apples, “	148	120	7.92	88 16 0
Ale & porter, “	41	250	4.57	82 0 0
Pork, “	50	300	6.70	60 0 0
Raisins—boxes,	628	18	5.04	376 16 0
Gin—hogsheads,	98	780	34.12	1960 0 0
Gin—cases,	36	100	1.60	36 0 0
Wine—casks,	36	400	6.42	720 0 0
Salt—hogsheads,	330	500	73.66	132 0 0
			<u>923.76</u>	<u>£32643 8 0</u>
Add $\frac{1}{2}$ for under estimates and measurement goods,			307.	
			<u>1230 tons.</u>	

APPENDIX.

MR. WIGHTMAN'S REPORT.

SIR,—

Having been directed by you to make a survey for a railroad from Earltown to Pictou, I beg to submit the following report:—

The general formation of the country may be described as follows: There is a deep valley running through the Earltown mountain in a north-west and south-west direction, about three hundred feet below the general top of the mountain, the drainage of which forms the Salmon and Waugh Rivers; the former running into the Bay of Fundy at Truro, and the latter into the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Tatamagouche. The point at which the waters divide in this valley is about station 970 of the survey of last autumn, and the height five hundred and six feet above the tide level of high water at Truro; from this point the valley descends southwardly at a declivity of twenty to forty feet per mile, and northwardly from forty to sixty feet per mile.

From the northern valley, at about two miles from the summit, a valley branches off to the north-east, in which is a large stream known as McKay's mill stream. About a mile up this valley, above McKay's mill, or a mile and three quarters from its junction with the Waugh, there is a low depression in the northern range of hills by which it is bounded, and immediately northward, within a few hundred feet, is the source of the *Nabiscump*, a stream falling into the River John. The line for the road is carried through this depression, the height of which is five hundred and eighteen feet, twelve feet above the summit at Salmon River.

The Nabiscump, after the first half mile, becomes a considerable stream, flowing in a valley descending north-eastwardly, at fifty to fifty-five feet per mile, between ranges of lofty hills. At about four miles from its source it leaves the mountainous region and continues its course nearly east through a gently undulating country for about four miles further to its junction with the River John.

At the place of the entrance of the Nabiscump into the low country, the foot of the mountain turns off to the southward of east, and continues in that direction about five miles to the valley of the "West Branch" of River John, from which place it continues nearly east, with little interruption, to the low chain of high lands which bounds the West River of Pictou. To the eastward and north of the mountain the features of the country are tame and undulating.

At about ten miles from the West Branch, we arrive at the top of a chain of hills bounding on the west the basin in which the harbor of Pictou lies, the lowest opening through which is two hundred and fifty feet above tide water, and distant from Pictou about seven and a half miles.

The survey begins at station 1006 on the former survey, one mile south of McDonald's Lakes. The line as run is straight to the lake at station 50, thence for another mile it passes through portions of the lakes and encounters several hills, with curvatures of three degrees, and the earthwork heavy,—about 120,000 yards in two miles, but by increasing the curvatures at the foot of the lake to four degrees, and changing the straight line south of the lake to curves of two degrees, this quantity may be reduced by 50,000 yards.

From the foot of McDonald's Lake the passage is crooked, and the hills abrupt and about thirty feet in height for about half a mile, from which the valley of the Waugh River continues in a broad flat northwardly, with an average descent of fifty feet per mile.

The

The Branch to Pictou will turn off at about station 110, from which to McKay's mills, at station 173, the ground falls towards the Waugh, and the line is carried so as to make the least earthwork the case admits of. At this point it enters the valley of McKay's mill stream, which is somewhat crooked as far as station 190, from thence to station 222 the flat is pretty straight, and carries a breadth of four or five hundred feet, and is bounded by pretty steep hills—the line is carried up this flat.

On the above line, as run from McDonald's Lakes to station 222, the grades are steep—descending to about station 140, and then rising at fifty five feet per mile to station 222. This depression may be avoided by running a line across the front of a range of hills from station 80 to 222, as shown by the line upon the plan; this line would have grades of twenty-five feet per mile, of the same length, but would be considerably more expensive. A line has been run here, but not so worked out as to determine the quantities: it might be further examined at a future time.

Another line has been tried direct from A to station 222—it saves about three quarters of a mile in distance, and avoids the heavy work at McDonald's Lakes; the grades about forty-five feet per mile, but little or nothing would be saved in expense, while it would leave the trunk line through the lakes still to be done at a future time: it was abandoned for the present. The line as run was therefore preferred. On this line the natural place for a junction with the Grand Trunk is at station 110—the head of the Waugh River, but as the descent of the ground for a mile northwardly is sixty-five feet per mile, there is no opportunity of getting a level for a station.

On the summit of ground south of the lakes the line is level, but that, besides being in the mountains too far from the settled country, would involve the necessity of laying two miles of double track, or keeping a switchman at station 110.

Draining off about seven feet of water from the present surface of the lower lake, will lay bare several acres, and afford a level space of 1200 feet in length, and it is only half a mile from the present road. By making the junction at the lake the half mile up to the station 110 would require grading for a double track.

To overcome the summit at station 222, will require a deep cutting. The grade down the Nabiscump, is laid at fifty-four and a half feet per mile. This grade is exceptional, the other grades descending towards Pictou not exceeding fifty feet per mile; this might be brought to the same by an addition to the earthwork of some 30,000 yards, or by raising it to sixty feet per mile, it might be *reduced* about 20,000 yards. The material at this summit will make the embankment in both valleys from station 173 to 323, but it will require moving with a train.

From station 240 to 290, the flat ground along the Nabiscump is narrow and crooked, necessitating some cutting of the point of hills, and the making of several culverts; but from this point downwards to station 450 it is more broad, and by giving the line easy curvatures there will be an opportunity of carrying the stream entirely on the northern side of the road, leaving only the landwash of the southern side to be carried through by ordinary sized culverts. This is the most expedient, as, although the basin drained by this stream is not large, the height and steepness of the hills on either side is such as to send down sudden flushes of water which would require considerably wide bridges on the stream.

Between station 450 and River John there is a swell of ground of moderate height, bounded on the north by the Nabiscump, and on the south by a broad strip of lowish ground running down from the foot of the mountain on the west to the river. It was necessary to carry the line either on one side or the other of this swell of ground; the northern side of it is not so eligible for a line as the southern, because the Nabiscump is crooked, and the crossing of the River John would be much more expensive than upon a line further up the river. The line was therefore carried across the head of this high ground to station 485, and at this point it becomes a question which is the most proper course to the river John. The line as run skirts the head and southern side

side of the low ground, falling at fifty feet per mile. It might turn off at station 485 and follow the northern side of the valley to B, and continuing onward, join the present line at station 730, which would save a quarter of a mile in distance, and probably cost no more than the present line. The objection to it is, that it would increase the descent to the River John upwards of five feet in the mile: it remains to be more fully examined at a future time.

From station 570 to 585 there is a pretty heavy cutting, which might be greatly reduced by going four or five hundred feet to the left, but it would make the road more crooked, and eventually save nothing in quantity, because the material is all wanted upon the low ground at River John, which would otherwise have to be made up by borrowing; it may be moved with a train. The remark respecting sudden flushes of water in the valley of the Nabiscump, applies equally to this section, from the vicinity of the mountain on the south-west.

The River John, commonly called "West Branch," at the bridge about half a mile above the line, passes through an opening of forty feet in width, with a maximum depth of ten; a considerable brook comes in between this and the line. Taking the above bridge as a guide, sixty, or at most, seventy feet, for the span of the bridge, seems to be sufficient to meet any contingency. The bottom is coarse gravel, with a probability of rock at no great depth.

The section up Black River extending from station 640 to 1160—about ten miles—is of a character quite different from the above; it is a broad plain, slightly broken, undulating in some parts, and bounded at the sides by low ranges of hills. For the first four miles of this distance the line follows a vein of pretty smooth ground near the base of the southern hills, but beyond the range of flushes of water on the remaining six miles, it keeps near the middle of the valley, and meets with no obstacle except a point of upland at station 1060, which might be turned by going further north, but it would lengthen the road, and the expediency of the measure must be determined by future examinations.

At station 1160 commences the descent towards Pictou by the valley of the "Saw-mill Brook." Up to station 1195 the earth work is light; from thence the line has to follow the brook in a crooked and narrow ravine, with steep, rocky banks, up to station 1230 (3500 feet). The line has curves of four and four and a half degrees, with but one crossing of the ravine, but will require pretty heavy work. The present estimate is only an approximation to the quantities, but I think will be found tolerably near the truth. The probable increase of expense over the general average per mile of the whole road will be about £5000.

After passing this ravine, the line follows the southern slope of "Harwood" and "Scotch Hills," with grades not exceeding fifty feet per mile, to the "Town Gut," from which place it will follow the shore of the harbor, as far as may be required.

The material is generally a loam, in which gravel preponderates. I have not observed any clay, except a few patches in the valley of Black River. On some parts of the line gravel is abundant; probably it will not be difficult to procure it in any part. There is no indication of rock in the hills westward of the head of Saw-mill Brook, although it may be met with in some of the deep cuts. From this place to Pictou the ground is underlaid with sandstone rock, and it may be expected at a short distance below the surface; but as a large proportion of the road will be in embankment, the rock cutting, with the exception of the ravine on Saw-mill Brook, will not be very extensive. Another circumstance to be observed is, that the stone in this region is of a kind fit for building, and that required for culverts, &c, may probably be had from the excavations.

With respect to building materials, there are no quarries fit for that object known to exist westward of River John. In the bed of that river, and in the lower part of Black River, hard sandstone in beds of convenient thickness is abundant, and there
is

is reason to believe that quarries may be found in many places on either Black River or the lower three miles of the Nabiscump. From the head of Saw-mill Brook to Pictou, building stone is abundant, and, as has been already remarked, may probably be had from the cuttings of the road.

The haulage of stone from River John to the mountain will cost from ten to fifteen shillings per yard, and, as wood is very abundant, it will be a matter for consideration whether the places for culverts had not better be passed with temporary trestles, leaving the stone to be brought on afterwards with a train.

A line has been proposed to cross the mountain from the valley of Salmon River to that of River John by Gulley Lake. Much reliance has been placed upon a line being found here, in consequence of the late Mr. Crerar having, in a report in 1851, (a copy of which is herewith appended) proposed to carry the trunk line in this direction, in preference to Major Robinson's route by the Folley Lake. But recent surveys show that a line here would not be so favorable as the report represents, and that the trunk line by Salmon and Waugh Rivers is at least four miles shorter, with one hundred and fifty feet less height at the summit. This, I think, precludes the idea of bringing the trunk line this way.

But, as the plans shew, could a line to Pictou be found through this pass, leaving the trunk three miles above Irvine's Brook, there would be about a mile less of branch to make than on the line surveyed, and about six miles less distance between Truro and Pictou. I therefore had a course of levels taken along the road from West Branch bridge to the summit at Gulley Lake. The height of several points to the eastward has also been ascertained by leveling; their position is not determined by measurement, but it is believed that, as marked on the plan, they are within one or two thousand feet of being correct.

These levels show the height at Gulley Lake to be six hundred and fifty-two feet, making a rise from Irvine's Brook of three hundred feet in a distance of about six miles—average, fifty feet per mile. But this would require the trunk line to rise from Irvine's Brook at fifty feet per mile for three miles, and then pass along the side of the high ground above the valley of Salmon River to near the summit, or else to commence the branch at Irvine's Brook, making it three miles longer than I have estimated.

To the north of Gulley Lake the ground is irregular, but no descent can be made for a mile; from that point the branch of the River John, connecting with the valley of Gulley Lake, falls three hundred feet in two miles. There is a branch further east, falling one hundred and fifty feet in two miles, but the brook at the upper end of these two miles is three hundred and thirty feet below the ridge dividing the brooks.

It is, therefore, impossible for a line to follow the valley of the River John. It must either keep the high land on the west, as proposed by Mr. Crerar, for the trunk line, and intersect the surveyed line near the Nabiscump, or cross one of those brooks on a high bridge, and follow the mountain side on the east.

On the first, or western line, grades might possibly be obtained at fifty feet to the mile, but with difficult ground to encounter, and thirty-one miles of branch to make, against twenty-eight by the surveyed line. The distance from Truro to Pictou would be about forty-eight miles, against fifty and a half miles by Earltown.

On the eastern line, to obtain grades of fifty feet a mile, it would be necessary to ascend to a summit of about seven hundred and twenty feet, and cross the ravine at the point marked C on the plan, with a bridge of one hundred and eighty feet in height, which could hardly be less than one thousand feet long on top; or, to follow the western side of the ridge between the brooks, and cross the ravine at D, with a bridge two hundred feet high. To the east of this, I believe there is at least one other large ravine to be crossed.

Even if these difficulties could be surmounted, the road would have to run for a
great

great part of eighteen miles along the side of the mountain, crossing all its spurs and hollows, requiring numerous culverts, causing the road to be more crooked, and leaving it subject to flows of water from the mountain side, making it altogether inferior to a road located in the bottom of a valley, independent of the very great addition to the expense. From these considerations, I thought it imprudent to spend more time on that line without special instructions.

The curves are not so well defined as to be fit for a tabular statement, but the following will be near the truth :

3	curves of radius	1200	feet.
2	do.	do.	1637 “
5	do.	do.	1910 “

The remainder from 2865 to 5730 feet.

In the following estimate the cuttings are calculated for a breadth of formation level of twenty-four feet, slopes 2 to 1; embankments 18 to 20 feet, slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

The superstructure of the bridges, and the crossing of open culverts and cattle guards, are all calculated for iron.

I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE WIGHTMAN.

JAMES LAURIE, Esq., Chief Engineer N. S. R., Halifax.

Halifax, September 26, 1859.

Abstract of Gradients.

Description.	No.	Length. m. deg.	
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,	2	1.52	} Between Truro and Earltown.
“ 10 to 20 “	4	9.43	
“ 20 to 30 “	2	4.05	
“ 30 to 40 “	3	5.25	
“ 40 to 44 “	1	0.45	
Level,	11	4.09	
From 0 to 10 feet per mile,	3	2.30	} Between Earltown and Pictou.
“ 10 to 20 “	5	3.42	
“ 20 to 30 “	5	3.61	
“ 30 to 40 “	2	1.62	
“ 40 to 50 “	7	9.84	
“ 50 to $56\frac{1}{2}$ “	3	5.19	
Total,	48	50.77	

Bridge and Culvert Masonry.

Station.	Designation.	Depth of embankt. Feet.	Total Yards.	Rate.			
17.	Bridge 30 feet span,	4	60	30s.	£90	0	0
24.	3 feet culvert,	6	48	30s.	72	0	0
50.	Wooden sluice,				10	0	0
57.	Ditto,				10	0	0
80.	Ditto,				20	0	0
95.	Bridge, 10 feet span,	6	60	30s.	90	0	0
120.	3 feet box culvert,	12	72	30s.	108	0	0
145.	Bridge for stream and roadway, 30 ft.	20	280	30s.	420	0	0
165.	2 feet culvert,	25	70	30s.	105	0	0
174.	Bridge 20 feet span,	8	80	30s.	120	0	0
182.	3 feet culvert,	8	84	30s.	126	0	0
207.	3 feet open drain,	4	40	30s.	60	0	0
242.	3 feet ditto,	3	32	30s.	48	0	0
261.	4 feet ditto,	6	70	30s.	105	0	0
280.	3 feet double culvert,	6	72	30s.	108	0	0
285.	3 feet ditto,	10	96	30s.	144	0	0
321.	Bridge, 10 feet span,	10	180	30s.	270	0	0
343.	3 feet open drain,	4	40	30s.	60	0	0
375.	3 feet ditto,	4	40	30s.	60	0	0
100.	3 feet ditto,	5	40	30s.	60	0	0
123.	4 feet culvert,	12	114	30s.	171	0	0
134.	3 feet ditto,	10	64	30s.	96	0	0
140.	2 feet ditto,	20	60	20s.	60	0	0
156.	3 feet ditto,	13	76	30s.	114	0	0
487.	4 feet ditto,	10	102	30s.	153	0	0
492.	2 feet ditto,	12	42	20s.	42	0	0
503.	3 feet ditto,	10	64	30s.	96	0	0
510.	Bridge, 15 feet span,	10	180	30s.	270	0	0
539.	Do. do.	8	150	25s.	187	10	0
564.	Do. do.	12	230	30s.	345	0	0
576.	3 feet open drain,	3	36	25s.	45	0	0
595.	Bridge, 15 feet span,	7	140	25s.	175	0	0
625.	Bridge 25 ft. span, stream and road,	15	280	30s.	420	0	0
640.	River John Bridge,	12	400	40s.	800	0	0
702.	4 feet culvert,	17	144	25s.	180	0	0
707.	Bridge and roadway, 30 feet,	16	540	30s.	810	0	0
724.	3 feet culvert,	15	82	25s.	102	10	0
733.	Do.	7	52	25s.	65	0	0
779.	Do.	6	48	25s.	60	0	0
794.	Do.	7	52	25s.	65	0	0
806.	Do.	7	52	25s.	65	0	0
828.	Do.	7	52	25s.	65	0	0
835.	3 feet open drain,	5	60	25s.	75	0	0
871.	3 feet culvert,	10	64	25s.	80	0	0
881.	Bridge, 20 feet span,	10	182	30s.	273	0	0
905.	Do. do.	12	232	30s.	348	0	0
928.	Open drain,	3	36	25s.	45	0	0
942.	Bridge, 20 feet span,	8	150	25s.	187	10	0
959.	3 feet culvert,	8	56	25s.	70	0	0

Station.

Station.	Designation.	Depth of embankt. Feet.	Total. Yards.	Rate.			
976.	3 feet culvert,	6	48	25s.	60	0	0
985.	Bridge, 20 feet span,	4	60	25s.	75	0	0
1009.	4 feet culvert,	8	90	25s.	112	10	0
1025.	3 feet culvert,	6	48	25s.	60	0	0
1040.	Ditto,	6	48	25s.	60	0	0
1069.	Ditto,	6	48	25s.	60	0	0
1080.	Ditto,	9	51	25s.	63	15	0
1096.	Bridge, 15 feet span,	6	100	25s.	125	0	0
1107.	3 feet culvert,	8	56	25s.	70	0	0
1121.	Ditto,	6	48	25s.	60	0	0
1134.	3 feet culvert,	6	48	25s.	60	0	0
1181.	Double 3 feet culvert,	6	72	25s.	90	0	0
1197.	Bridge 25 feet span,	12	230	25s.	287	10	0
1209.	2 feet culvert,	15	50	25s.	62	10	0
1222.	Bridge, Saw Mill Brook, 40 feet span	45	1000	25s.	1250	0	0
1244.	3 feet culvert,	6	48	25s.	60	0	0
1255.	4 feet open culvert,	6	54	25s.	67	10	0
1274.	4 feet culvert,	10	102	25s.	127	10	0
1285.	3 feet do.	8	56	25s.	70	0	0
1309.	4 feet do.	8	90	25s.	112	10	0
1335.	4 feet open drain,	4	50	25s.	62	10	0
1347.	4 feet do.	6	88	25s.	110	0	0
1381.	10 feet arch,	35	720	30s.	1080	0	0
1396.	Double 3 feet culvert	10	96	25s.	120	0	0
1412.	3 feet culvert,	14	78	25s.	97	10	0
1423.	Do. do.	10	64	25s.	80	0	0
1446.	Do. do.	8	56	25s.	70	0	0
					8603		
					£12,105 5 0		

Road Crossings.

At Station.			
47.	Public—level	£70	0 0
105.	Do. do.	80	0 0
126.	Private—level	10	0 0
168.	Public—under railway	500	0 0
205.	Private—level	10	0 0
226.	Public—wooden bridge over railroad	120	0 0
247.	Private—level	10	0 0
261.	Do. do.	10	0 0
287.	Public— do.	80	0 0
308.	Private— do.	10	0 0
323.	Public— do.	70	0 0
335.	Private— do.	10	0 0
363.	Do. do.	10	0 0
415.	Do. do.	10	0 0
431.	Public— do.	70	0 0
453.	Private— do.	10	0 0
512.	Do. do.	10	0 0
535.	Do. do.	20	0 0
546.	Do. do.	10	0 0
595.	Do. do.	10	0 0

At

623.	Public—under railroad	30	0	0
651.	Public—level	70	0	0
815.	Do. do.	80	0	0
873.	Private—do.	10	0	0
938.	Do. do.	10	0	0
986.	Do. do.	10	0	0
1000.	Public—do.	70	0	0
1065.	Private—do.	10	0	0
1100.	Public—do.	70	0	0
1112.	Private—do.	10	0	0
1145.	Do. do.	10	0	0
1170.	Public—do.	70	0	0
1225.	Do. do.	100	0	0
1250.	Private—do.	10	0	0
1260.	Do. do.	10	0	0
1273.	Public—do.	80	0	0
1294.	Private—do.	10	0	0
1311.	Do. do.	10	0	0
1335.	Public—do.	70	0	0
1370.	Private—do.	10	0	0
1390.	Public—do.	70	0	0
1406.	Private—do.	10	0	0
1421.	Do. do.	10	0	0
1425.	Do. do.	10	0	0
1436.	Do. do.	10	0	0
1448.	Do. do.	10	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£2,000	0	0

Road Diversions, &c.

80 to 110.	½ mile of new road,	200	0	0
220 “ 240.	½ mile of new road,	100	0	0
	Removing church,	100	0	0
520 “ 534.	½ mile of new road,	20	0	0
1110 “ 1136.	½ mile of new road,	200	0	0
1220 “ 1250.	½ mile of new road.	200	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£820	0	0

Superstructure for Bridges, &c.

West Branch, River John, 70 feet span, at £18	£1260	0	0	
Saw Mill Brook, 40 feet span, at £10	400	0	0	
Aggregate length of small bridges, 400 feet, at £5	2000	0	0	
12 open drains, at £7 10s.	90	0	0	
		<hr/>		
		£3,750	0	0

GENERAL ESTIMATE.

Earthwork, 800,000 yards, at 1s. 6d.	£60,000	0	0
Rock excavation, 14,000 yards, at 6s. 3d.	4,375	0	0
Extra at Saw-mill Brook,	5,000	0	0
Grading 7 stations, 32,000 yards, at 1s. 3d.	2,000	0	0
Masonry, bridges and culverts,	12,105	0	0

Iron superstructure and girders,	3,750	0	0
Road crossings,	2,000	0	0
Diversions of roads,	820	0	0
Catch drains, 12 miles, at 4s. per rod,	768	0	0
Stream diversions,	500	0	0
Grubbing and clearing 27½ miles,	2,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£93,318	0	0
27½ miles superstructure, at £2500, including allowance for sidings,	68,750	0	0
	<hr/>		
	162,068	0	0
Contingencies, 10 per cent.	16,206	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£178,274	0	0

NOTE.—This estimate is up to a point two and a half miles back from Smith's wharf, Pictou.

Amount brought down—Mr. Wightman's estimate for grading, masonry, and superstructure, on 25½ miles,	£178,274	0	0
Add for 2½ miles of road to Smith's wharf, Pictou, including bridge across Town Gut and filling for station, also station tracks and turn-outs, per route No. 3,	27,715	0	0
Add to Mr. Wightman's estimate, 3d. per yard on excavation, and 15s. on bridge masonry,	13,766	0	0
	<hr/>		
	219,755	0	0
Station buildings and fixtures,	6,000	0	0
Locomotive engines and cars,	25,000	0	0
Wharves,	5,000	0	0
Engineering, &c.	8,500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	264,255	0	0
Add interest during construction,	20,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total,	£284,255	0	0

COPY OF MR. CRERAR'S REPORT.

Pictou, October 27th, 1851.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the result of an exploratory survey, in which I have been engaged under your instructions, with a view to the discovery of a line favorable for a Railway around the base of that range commonly called the Cobequid Mountains.

From the Bay of Verte in the direction of the southern shores of the Straits of Northumberland

Northumberland, to French River of Tatamagouche, in the county of Colchester, the line is uniformly level; from thence to west branch of River John, in the county of Pictou, skirting the base of the Earltown Mountains, there is a gradient of one in three hundred and fifty, or fifteen feet in the mile; thence to the summit level along said river, there is a gradient of one in two hundred and forty, or twenty-two feet to the mile; thence along the eastern side of Salmon River, passing Truro to the southward about one-half mile, at a gradient of about one in four hundred and twenty-five, or about twelve feet in the mile, and joining Major Robinson's line five miles to the southward of Truro. This line will be about fourteen miles longer than that of Major Robinson's over the Cobequid Mountains by the Folley Pass.

Adopting the line thus described, a branch of about twenty-five miles would connect the Albion Mines with the trunk line, and the town of Pictou will be within twenty miles of it.

The line I have described is the red line on the accompanying map.

The dotted line marked on the map would pass within three miles of the mines, and over a lower elevation (between the Middle River of Pictou and the Stewiacke River) than the summit level between River John and the Salmon River, but will increase the distance or length of the railroad about fifteen miles additional. The land on the whole course of both the lines I have marked on the plan or map, is fit for cultivation, not rocky, and easily worked, and the curves may be made easy, invariably not less than three-quarter miles radius.

I would observe, that to encounter a gradient of from sixty to seventy feet in the mile, requires the power of three engines to do the same work that one would overcome on the highest gradient, on the lines I have pointed out. It will therefore be a question, whether the expense of the additional power always required to overcome Major Robinson's gradient, make it preferable at once to incur the additional expense of constructing the fourteen miles of road I have referred to, particularly when it is considered how much more cheaply the road can be cut on the line proposed by me than at the Folley Pass.

There is a railroad from South Pictou to the Albion Mines, and if the trunk line be connected with a branch of the Mines, it would not only be a great benefit to Pictou, but would add very materially to the profit of the road, as coals in immense quantities would pass over it to Halifax for shipment during the winter, when the navigation of the Gulf is closed, and would afford most advantageous employment to the railroad. I submit this as a very cogent reason, in addition to the other advantages, for the preference of the line above recommended.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

PETER CRERAR.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, &c., &c., &c.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S ACCOUNT FOR 1859.

*The province of Nova Scotia in account current with the Receiver General from the
1st January to 31st December, 1859.*

DR.

To cash paid advances per abstract,	£2286	4	0
Chairman of Board of Works, do.	32218	15	0
Criminal prosecutions, do.	263	19	2
Coroner's inquests, do.	265	0	0
Drawback of duties, do.	4415	7	10
Erection of oat mills, do.	0	0	0
General education, do.	16466	14	6
Judiciary expense, do.	332	10	0
Legislative expenses, do.	9832	13	7
Miscellaneous expenses, do.	2134	2	7
Militia expences, do.	247	3	2
Piers and breakwaters, do.	302	5	0
Post communication, do.	8700	18	3
Poor Asylum, do.	2025	0	0
Provincial Railway, do.	12000	0	0
Public printing, do.	1604	10	8
Revenue expenses, do.	10622	19	0
Rations to troops, do.	0	16	6
Support of Indians, do.	330	18	2
Support of agriculture, do.	455	0	0
Support of transient poor, do.	200	1	1
Support of packets, steam boats, and ferries, do.	1347	10	0
Salaries to officers of Government, do.	15715	2	3
Copy right,	24	19	5
Interest,	4928	7	8
Casual revenue,	0	0	0
St. Peter's Canal,	0	0	0
Wrecks,	0	0	0
Copper coin,	0	0	0
Savings' Bank,	0	0	0
Prothonotaries,	0	0	0
Signal station,	234	7	6
Crown Land Department,	2750	0	0
Railway damages, Halifax county,	4306	18	8
Do. do. Colchester do.,	492	5	11
New Court House,	400	0	0
Post money orders,	1800	0	0
Province notes,	8000	0	0

£144704 9 11
Road

ROAD SERVICE.

To paid for road advances,	£2285	15	8	
Road compensation,	464	17	10	
Old road votes,	504	14	5	
Annapolis,	1261	6	1	
Colchester,	1350	9	11	
Cumberland,	1343	8	4	
Cape Breton,	1319	10	1	
Digby,	1237	19	9	
Guysborough,	1149	4	8	
Halifax,	1788	7	6	
Hants,	1285	6	3	
Inverness,	1607	13	10	
Kings,	1340	12	8	
Lunenburg,	1516	18	9	
Pictou,	2675	12	7	
Queens,	1115	0	0	
Richmond,	1156	8	2	
Sydney,	1113	17	1	
Shelburne,	1213	2	0	
Victoria,	1017	17	11	
Yarmouth,	1196	5	4	
				27944 8 10
Balance,				3308 17 10
				<u>£175957 16 7</u>

CR.

By balance at this date,				£1223	2	5
Cash received for colonial duties, viz. :						
From Halifax,	£124250	0	0			
Annapolis,	754	12	4			
Amherst,	1095	4	10			
Antigonishe,	144	15	5			
Arichat,	816	17	0			
Advocate Harbor,	46	1	0			
Barrington,	495	14	5			
Baddeck,	178	10	3			
Beaver River,	43	17	7			
Bridgeport,	29	0	0			
Bridgetown,	452	10	2			
Bear River,	230	11	5			
Cornwallis,	1023	15	8			
Chester,	32	10	3			
Cape Canso,	60	5	0			
Canada Creek,	300	11	8			
Clements Port,	129	4	3			
Church Point, Clare,	189	16	3			
Digby,	833	11	10			
French Cross,	106	14	8			
Guysborough,	13	13	3			
Great Bras d'Or,	7	12	0			

From

From Horton,	113	0	0		
Hants Port,	167	6	1		
Harbor Buchie,	17	0	0		
Ingonish,					
Joggins,	230	19	2		
Lunenburg,	64	16	11		
Liverpool,	1191	19	11		
Londonderry,	699	19	8		
Little River,	13	11	6		
La Have,	45	10	3		
Maitland,	217	1	4		
McNair's Cove,	86	0	0		
Margaree,	11	5	6		
Mainadieu,	2	8	6		
North Sydney,	1074	16	5		
Pictou,	3961	16	3		
Pugwash,	338	5	1		
Port Hood,	9	13	1		
Parrsborough,	148	0	1		
Pubnico,	90	10	10		
Port Medway,	291	9	4		
Ragged Islands,	323	14	0		
Sydney, C. B.,	248	4	2		
Shelburne,	101	14	11		
St. Mary's River,	39	6	9		
Ship Harbor,	51	1	7		
Sheet Harbor,					
Sandy Cove,	43	4	1		
St. Ann's,	16	12	1		
Truro,	574	12	11		
Tatamagouche,	32	6	8		
Thorne's Cove,	105	3	2		
Tusket,	209	10	0		
Windsor,	1112	2	9		
Westport,	218	5	5		
Weymouth,	180	12	1		
Wilmot,	698	1	1		
Wallace,	11	10	1		
Walton,	55	5	0		
Yarmouth,	4246	0	4		
				148278	6 3
Strait of Canso—W. J. Bigelow,	499	7	9		
“ James Purcell,	609	7	1		
Halifax light duty,	2007	5	7		
Shelburne,	61	4	6		
Whitehaven,	10	0	0		
				3187	4 11
By cash received from Canada, for their proportion of expense of St. Paul's and Scattarie light houses,				734	5 1
New Brunswick, for their proportion of expense of St. Paul's and Scattarie light houses,				564	13 3
Prince Edward Island, for their proportion of expense of St. Paul's and Scattarie light houses				44	1 1
					By

By cash received from Distilleries, for licenses granted,	2738	0	0
Casual revenue,	5032	2	7
Crown Land Department, for land sold,	5500	7	4
For fees from the Secretary's office,	935	3	1
From Savings' Bank,	0	0	0
Board of Revenue,	0	0	0
The Lords of the Treasury, towards support of	0	0	0
Sable Island,	502	4	5
Sable Island,	444	0	3
Fines and forfeitures,	38	0	0
Treasury notes,	0	0	0
Miscellaneous,	7	3	6
Wreck money,	0	0	0
Copper coinage,	0	0	0
Advances,	59	6	7
Copy right,	24	19	5
Interest,	0	0	0
Prothonotaries,	67	2	11
Crown Land Department,	10	0	0
Board of Works,	245	12	3
Signal Station,	133	19	0
Mines,	414	10	6
Railway damages, Halifax county,	2644	2	0
Do. do. Colchester do.	677	0	0
Do. do. Hants do.	125	0	0
Post money orders,	1500	0	0
Militia arms.	817	9	9
	<hr/>		
	£175957	16	7
	<hr/>		
Balance brought down,	£3308	17	10

Receiver General's Office, Halifax, 31st Decmber, 1859.

STAYLEY BROWN,

Receiver General.

Examined and found correct,

JOHN J. MARSHALL,

Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Statement.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
	REVENUE EXPENSES.		
Edward Binney,	Salary as acting Collector of Customs at Halifax for one year ended September 30, 1859,	£300 0 0	0 0
H. B. Paulin,	Comptroller at Halifax for one year ended Sept. 30, 1859,	250 0 0	0 0
William G. Fife,	Warehouse Keeper	250 0 0	0 0
John U. Ross,	Landing Waiter	250 0 0	0 0
Jas. M. Tidmarsh,	Do.	190 0 0	0 0
Peter Donaldson,	Clerk	160 0 0	0 0
B. Bremner Oxley,	Do.	150 0 0	0 0
James Fitzgerald,	Do.	150 0 0	0 0
Thomas P. Ryan,	Do.	150 0 0	0 0
Joseph B. Marshall,	Do.	93 15 0	0 0
Gustavus Johnston,	Do.	31 5 0	0 0
Joseph Austen,	Guager	150 0 0	0 0
Joseph W. Quinlan,	Do.	150 0 0	0 0
Edward Binney,	Warehouse Lockers	411 0 0	0 0
Do.	Tide Surveyors, Boatmen and Waiters,	1312 15 0	0 0
Do.	Messengers and Truckmen,	1941 11 3	3
Do.	Incidental expenses of Revenue Department at Halifax for one year ended December 31, 1858,	81 10 0	0 0
C. R. Allison,	Salary as Comptroller at Walton for one year ended Sept. 30, 1859,	112 15 9	9
Do.	Commissions on duties collected to December 31, 1858,	20 0 0	0 0
John Barr,	Salary as Comptroller at Bear River for one year ended September 30, 1859,	3 17 8	8
Do.	Commission on duties collected to December 31, 1858,	20 0 0	0 0
A. Bourneuf,	Salary as Comptroller at Church Point for one year ended September 30, 1859,	22 1 9	9
		20 0 0	0 0

A. Bourneuf,	Commission on duties collected to December 31, 1859,	19 2 7	7
Thomas S. Bown,	Salary as Comptroller at N. Sydney for 1 yr. ended Sept. 30, 1859,	50 0 0	0 0
Do.	Commission on duties collected to	145 19 9	9
P. J. Brouard,	Salary as Comptroller at Ship Harbor,	20 0 0	0 0
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	5 3 8	8
Joseph Browner,	Salary as Comptroller at Sheet Harbor,	20 0 0	0 0
Do.	Com. on duties collected,	1 10 10	10
Hiram Blanchard,	Com. on duties collected at Port Hood, do.		
Joseph Crane,	Salary as Comptroller at Horton,	15 0 0	0 0
Edward Corbit,	Salary as Seizing Officer at Harbor au Bouche, do.	20 0 0	0 0
William Campbell,	Salary as Comptroller at Tatamagouche, do.	5 0 7	7
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	50 0 0	0 0
Simon Donovan,	Salary as Comptroller at Arichat,	73 19 4	4
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	20 0 0	0 0
E. M. Dodd,	Salary as Comptroller at Bridgeport,	1 12 0	0
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	20 0 0	0 0
Gilbert F. Ditmars,	Salary as Comptroller at Clementsport,	13 4 0	0
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Sept. 30, 1859,	20 0 0	0 0
Simon D'Entremont,	Salary as Comptroller at Pubnico,	7 11 10	10
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	75 0 0	0 0
John H. Freeman,	Salary as Compt'r & Registrar at Liverpool, do.	109 18 0	0
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Sept. 30, 1859,	0 7 4	4
Do.	Paid for use of scales,	2 9 0	0
Calvin Gidney,	Com. on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	20 0 0	0 0
John Homer,	Salary as Comptroller at Barrington,	44 2 5	5
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,		
A. F. Haliburton,	Salary as Comptroller at Baddeck for one year and one and a half months ended September 30, 1859,	22 8 11	11
Do.	Com. on duties collected to September 30, 1859,	27 8 3	3
Nathan T. Harris,	Salary as Comptroller at Hantsport for 1 year ended Sept. 30, 1859,	20 0 0	0 0
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Mar. 31, 1859,	3 18 0	0
Edward Lockwood,	Salary as Comptroller at Cornwallis,	20 0 0	0 0
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Sept. 30, 1859,	178 18 4	4
Abram Lent,	Salary as Comptroller at Tusket,	20 0 0	0 0
Do.	Com. on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	11 15 7	7

Financial Secretary's Statement.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Alexander Munro,	Salary as comptroller at Great Bras d'Or, year ended Sept. 30, '59,	£20 0 0	0 0
Ditto.	Commission on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	0 1 0	0 0
H. M. Moyle,	Salary as comptroller and registrar at Lunenburg,	100 0 0	0 0
Ditto.	Commission on duties collected to Sept. 30, 1859,	2 2 5	0 13 10
Ditto.	Postages on public documents,	0 13 10	20 0 0
A. D. Morrison,	Salary as comptroller at Londonderry,	20 0 0	85 15 11
Ditto.	Commission on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	20 0 0	20 0 0
Edward Mudge,	Salary as comptroller at Margaree,	0 14 3	20 0 0
Ditto.	Commission on duties collected to Sept. 30, 1859,	20 0 0	8 17 0
James Muir, jr.,	Salary as comptroller at Shelburne,	20 0 0	15 0 0
Ditto.	Commission on duties collected to Sept. 30, 1859,	15 0 0	200 0 0
Nath. C. McKeen,	Salary as seizing officer at Margaree Island,	200 0 0	10 6 2
Thomas E. Moberly,	Salary as comptroller at Yarmouth for 1 year ended Sept. 30, 1859,	10 6 2	0 17 0
Ditto.	Commission on light duty collected do.	0 17 0	250 0 0
Ditto.	Postage on public documents,	250 0 0	80 0 0
David McCulloch,	Salary as comptroller at Pictou,	80 0 0	115 0 0
Ditto.	of clerk at do.	115 0 0	38 15 10
Ditto.	of boatmen do.	38 15 10	20 0 0
Ditto.	Commission on light duties collected do.	20 0 0	109 19 10
Robert McCully,	Salary as comptroller at Amherst	109 19 10	20 0 0
Ditto.	Commission on duties collected in 1858,	20 0 0	19 10 5
Allen McDonnell,	Salary as comptroller at Antigonish do.	19 10 5	50 0 0
Ditto.	Commission on duties collected do.	50 0 0	2 4 1
Thomas McColl,	Salary as comptroller at Guysborough, do.	2 4 1	20 0 0
Ditto.	Commission on duties collected, do.	20 0 0	17 19 10
James McNab,	Salary as comptroller at Pugwash, do.	17 19 10	20 0 0
Ditto.	Commissions on duties collected, do.	20 0 0	
Alexander McDonald,	Salary as comptroller at St. Mary's River, do.	20 0 0	

John McDonald,	Commission on duties collected to 31st Dec., 1858,	15 14 11	
Nicol Nicolson,	Salary as comptroller at Wallace for 11 months ended Dec. 31, 1858,	18 6 8	
Ditto.	Commissions on duties collected in 1858,	1 8 5	
George Norris,	Salary as comptroller at Cape Canso for one year do.	20 0 0	
Ditto.	Commissions on duties collected to 30th Sept. 1859,	10 3 11	
John Orpin,	Salary as comptroller at French Cross, 1 year do.	20 0 0	
Ditto.	Commissions on duties collected to 31st Dec., 1858,	4 11 8	
David Power,	Salary as comptroller at McNair's Cove, 1 year do.	20 0 0	
Ditto.	Commissions on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	11 1 0	
R. B. Porter,	Salary as comptroller at Windsor for 9 months ended June 30, 1859,	37 10 0	
Reuben Perry,	Commission on duties collected to June 30, 1859,	66 12 11	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Beaver River for 4 mos. ended Dec. 31, '58,	6 13 4	
James Ratchford,	Commissions on duties collected to Sept. 30, 1859,	4 6 1	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Parrsboro' for 1 year ended Sept. 30, 1859,	50 0 0	
Wm. S. Raymond,	Commission on duties collected do.	13 9 11	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Beaver River for 8 mos. ended Aug. 31, '58,	13 6 8	
C. V. Rawding,	Commissions on duties collected to Aug. 31, 1859,	1 9 6	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Canada Creek for 1 year ended Dec. 31, '58,	20 0 0	
James Randall,	Commissions on duties collected to Sept. 30, 1859,	28 19 6	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Little River for 7 mos. 23 days do.	12 18 10	
Adam Roy,	Commissions on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	0 16 5	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Maitland for 1 year do.	20 0 0	
B. H. Ruggles,	Commissions on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	19 9 11	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Westport for one year do.	20 0 0	
H. D. Ruggles,	Commissions on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	17 5 5	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Weymouth for one year do.	20 0 0	
George Seaman,	Commissions on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	20 17 0	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Joggins for one year do.	35 0 0	
William Stalker,	Commissions on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	11 14 1	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Ragged Islands for one year do.	20 0 0	
Henry G. Sellon,	Commissions on duties collected to March 31, 1859,	19 9 11	
Ditto.	Salary as seizing officer at St. Anns for one year do.	15 0 0	
Robert Stone,	Commissions on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	0 11 3	
Ditto.	Salary as comptroller at Wilnot for two years do.	40 0 0	
	Commissions on duties collected do.	162 9 9	

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Timothy C. Tobias.	Salary as comptroller at Annapolis for 1 year ended Dec. 31, 1858,	20 0 0	0
Ditto.	Commissions on duties collected to Sept. 30, 1859,	82 3 2	2
James H. Thorne,	Salary as seizing officer at Bridgetown for 1 year do.	15 0 0	0
Ditto.	Commissions on duties collected to Sept. 30, 1859,	45 0 7	7
A. B. Thorne,	Salary as comptroller at Thorne's Cove for 1 year do.	20 0 0	0
Ditto.	Commissions on duties collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	7 17 1	1
Charles Ward,	Salary as comptroller at Advocate Harbor for 1 year do.	20 0 0	0
Wm. J. Bigelow,	Commission on light duty collected to Dec. 31, 1858,	81 12 6	6
H. B. Pauline,	Do.	97 10 8	8
Botsford Veits,	Do.	47 17 6	6
A. G. McKay,	Do. duties collected at Digby to Sept. 30, 1859,	17 5 0	0
Wm. Bryden,	Salary as tide waiter at Pictou for 9 months ended June 30, 1859,	90 0 0	0
Lyman Durker,	Do. sur. of shipping at Liverpool for 1 yr. ended Sept. 30, '59,	100 0 0	0
Alexander Hood,	Do. tide waiter, do.	80 0 0	0
John Sterling,	Do. sur. of shippings, do.	75 0 0	0
Thomas S. Bown,	Do. tide waiter, do. June 30, '59,	80 0 0	0
Ditto.	Wages of boatmen at North Sydney for 9 months to Sept. 30, 1858,	1 14 0	0
Thomas E. DeWolf,	Expenses of revenue boat in 1858,	25 0 0	0
David McCulloch,	Making out trade returns and shipping list for 1858,	2 5 5	5
Thomas McColl,	Expenses of revenue boat at Pictou,	3 0 0	0
Simon Donovan,	Travelling expenses to secure duties on goods from wrecked vessel,	6 17 8	8
Thomas E. Moberly,	Expenses incurred prosecuting persons for breach of revenue laws,	2 1 0	0
Timothy Brooks,	Amount overpaid by him in 1858, as per account,	10 0 0	0
John Bain,	Salary as seizing officer at Parker's Cove, co. Annapolis, for 1858,	10 0 0	0
Joseph Banks,	Great Bras d'Or, co. Victoria, do.	3 15 0	0
Hanson Chesley,	Shelburne, for 3 months in 1858,	10 0 0	0
Edward Crane,	Bridgetown, for the years 1857-8,	1 13 4	4
John Clark,	Parrsboro', for 1 month 10 days in 1858,	15 0 0	0
	Wilnot, for the year 1858,		

Harris Fulmore,
James Hearne,
William H. Lovett,
Joseph Martell,
Angus Morrison,
J. McPherson,
Donald McIntosh,
Watson Nickerson,
Abraham Ogilvie,
J. L. Rice,
Nathaniel Snow,
Samuel Stone,
Whitman Spinney,
Joseph Tretry.

President and Secretary,

Ditto.
Ditto.

Five Islands, 5 m. 21 days to Dec. 31, '58,
Arichat, for the year ended Dec. 31, '58,
Cornwallis, do.
Arichat, do.
Great Bras d'Or, do.
Pictou, do.
Bay St. Lawrence, 7 m. 5 days do.
Cape Sable Island, for the year do.
Cornwallis, do.
Annapolis, do.
Shelburne, do.
Wilnot, do.
Argyle, do.
Barrington, do.

AGRICULTURE.

Bridgetown Society, county Annapolis, grant 1858,
Sydney, C. B. do.
North Sydney do.
Wallace do.
Clare do.
Digby do.
Newport do.
Nine-mile River do.
Horton do.
East Cornwallis do.
Lunenburg do.
Pictou do.
Merigomish do.
Shelburne, do.
Middle River do.
North Sydney do.
Upper Stewiacke do.
New Annap do.
Truro do.

£10,494 14 8

Financial Secretary's Statement.—Continued

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
President and Secretary,	Parrsboro' Society, county Cumberland, grant 1859,	£15 0 0	
Ditto.	do. Digby, do.	10 0 0	
Ditto.	L. Musquodoboit do. Halifax, do.	10 0 0	
Ditto.	N. E. Bh. Margaree do. Inverness, do.	10 0 0	
Ditto.	West Cornwallis do. Kings, do.	6 0 0	
Ditto.	New Germany do. Lunenburg, do.	15 0 0	
Ditto.	Pictou do. Pictou, do.	10 0 0	
Ditto.	Hopewell do. do.	10 0 0	
Ditto.	Caledonia & Kempt do. Queens, do.	30 0 0	
Ditto.	Barrington do. Shelburne, do.	10 0 0	
Ditto.	Cape Sable Island do. do.	10 0 0	
Ditto.	Central do. Sydney, do.	30 0 0	
Ditto.	Middle River do. Victoria, do.	30 0 0	
Ditto.	Yarmouth do. Yarmouth, do.	15 0 0	
Rev. Dr. Forrester,	As per report of committee,	50 0 0	£455 0 0
Elisha M. Randall <i>et al.</i>	NAVIGATION SECURITIES.		
Joseph H. Rawding, <i>et al.</i>	For aid to Little River wharf company, grant 1856,	100 0 0	
Frederick Belledau,	Port Williams pier company, grant 1857,	63 6 8	
Robert Foot, jr., <i>et al.</i>	Murray Mill Brook pier, do.	50 0 0	
Jacob W. Cornwall,	Breakwater at Church Point, do.	33 18 4	
	Chipman Brook pier, grant 1859,	40 0 0	
	Breakwater at Griffin's Cove, grant 1859,	15 0 0	
Isaac B. Bonnett,	CORONERS' INQUESTS.		
Jonathan Woodberry,	Coroner's fees on inquisition held in the county of Annapolis, 1859,	2 10 0	
Robert Leslie,	do. do.	2 10 0	
	do. do.	2 10 0	
			302 5 0

Stephen Crosscup,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto	2 10 0
Donald Norman Macqueen,	ditto	10 0 0	Cape Breton,	10 0 0
Charles McAlpine,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
Lauchlin Robertson,	ditto	5 0 0	ditto,	5 0 0
William Armstrong,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
Samuel Muir,	ditto	7 10 0	Colchester,	7 10 0
David V. Crow,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
Francis R. Parker,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
Henry A. Davison,	ditto	2 10 0	Cumberland,	2 10 0
Edward H. Oaks,	ditto	5 0 0	Digby,	5 0 0
E. J. Budd,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
Charles Jones,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
E. H. Francheville,	ditto	2 10 0	Guysborough,	2 10 0
Spinney Whitman,	ditto	5 0 0	ditto,	5 0 0
Henry Elliott,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
W. J. Bigelow,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
	ditto	2 10 0	Halifax,	2 10 0
Dr. Jennings,	ditto	32 10 0	ditto,	32 10 0
Samuel Gray,	ditto	27 10 0	ditto,	27 10 0
Robert Fox,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
John A. Jenkins,	ditto	7 10 0	Hants,	7 10 0
Dr. Dennison,	ditto	5 0 0	ditto,	5 0 0
Daniel Terhune,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
Malcolm McKay,	ditto	2 10 0	Inverness,	2 10 0
John H. McKeen,	ditto	5 0 0	ditto,	5 0 0
J. D. Tremain,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
J. McLeod,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
John Munro,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
Lauchlan McDougall,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
Jonathan Borden,	ditto	2 10 0	ditto,	2 10 0
John Fisher,	ditto	5 0 0	Kings,	5 0 0
Charles W. H. Harris,	ditto	5 0 0	ditto,	5 0 0
John Creighton,	ditto	7 10 0	ditto,	7 10 0
Henry S. Jost,	ditto	2 10 0	Lunenburg,	2 10 0
John McKay,	ditto	5 0 0	ditto,	5 0 0
	ditto	5 0 0	Pictou,	5 0 0

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
William H. Harris, David Matheson, Lewis Johnston, Joseph Creamer, William J. Bell, X. Z. Chipman, William Currie, Joseph Symonds, James C. Farish, James M. Lent, Thomas D. Chipman, George Bingay,	Coroner's fees on inquisition held in the county of Pictou, 1859, ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	£17 10 0 5 0 0 2 10 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 2 10 0 7 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 7 10 0 5 0 0 7 10 0	£265 0 0
William Miller, John Creighton, D. N. Macqueen, Charles W. H. Harris, Martin I. Wilkins, Ditto, Ditto, Charles F. Harrington, Martin I. Wilkins, Charles F. Harrington, Charles W. H. Harris, Ditto, Martin I. Wilkins, Ditto,	CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS. Witness' fees on criminal prosecution at Windsor, Cost conducting criminal prosecutions at Yarmouth, Syncey, May term, '59, June do. Windsor, do. do. Pictou, do. do. Truro, do. do. Amherst, Oct. do. Port Hood, June do. Amherst, do. do. Arichat, do. do. Digby, July do. Annapolis, do. do. Truro, Oct. do. Pictou, do. do.	2 7 6 14 18 8 14 18 0 5 18 2 37 1 8 7 10 0 7 6 8 11 10 0 47 13 10 7 3 10 8 4 8 12 11 4 22 8 4 43 14 2	

C. W. H. Harris,
Charles F. Harrington,
John Creighton,

Post Master General,

Ditto,
Ditto,

Judge Dodd,
Ditto,
Ditto,
Judge Bliss,
Ditto,
Judge DesBarros,
Ditto,
Judge Wilkins,
Ditto,
Ditto,

Dr. Brown,
Dr. McLatchy,
Dr. Creed,
Dr. Payzant,
Dr. C. Atkins,
Dr. Jennings,
Murray & Co.,

ditto
ditto
ditto
Kentville, do. do.
Baddeck, do. do.
Lunenburg, Novr. do.

POST COMMUNICATION.

For postage of public dep'ts for the year ended Sept. 30, '59, viz. :
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
The Provincial Secretary,
The Financial Secretary,
The Receiver General,
The Board of Revenue,
The military departments,
For payment of mail contractors,
For postage due United Kingdom for 1 year to March 31, 1859,

JUDICIARY EXPENSES.

Travelling fees on Shore Circuit, Spring term, 1859,
Cape Breton do., June do.
do. Autumn do.
Western Circuit, June do.
Shore do., October do.
Eastern do., June do.
Western do., October do.
Shore do., Spring do.
Eastern do., June do.
do. October do.

INDIAN GRANTS.

Grant 1856 in full of account, as per report of committee,
1859 ditto
1858 ditto
1859 ditto
ditto ditto
ditto ditto
ditto

7 10 0
6 18 8
6 3 8

263 19 2

88 8 8
145 7 2
105 1 11
117 7 7
3 5 11
65 9 5
6350 0 0
1825 17 7

8700 18 3

24 10 0
24 10 0
51 6 8
43 3 4
38 10 0
36 3 4
36 3 4
19 16 8
25 13 4
32 13 4

332 10 0

1 9 6
0 7 6
2 6 9
3 14 9
2 7 6
3 0 0
3 16 0

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Michael Kearney,	Grant 1859 in full of account, as per report of committee,	£0 16 8	
John Esson,	ditto ditto ditto,	1 12 7	
Wm. Chearnley,	ditto ditto ditto,	3 14 8	
Ditto,	for expenses of current year, ditto,	300 0 0	
Overseers of Poor, Cornwallis,	in full of account, ditto,	7 12 3	£330 18 2
	TRANSIENT POOR.		
Dr. Parker,	Grant 1859, as per report of committee,	3 5 0	
Dr. Schragie,	ditto ditto,	1 7 6	
Donald Cameron,	ditto ditto,	20 0 0	
John Comerford,	ditto ditto,	1 10 0	
Overseers of Poor,	county Kings, Horton, ditto,	12 2 0	
Ditto,	ditto, Cornwallis,	11 16 3	
Ditto,	ditto, Aylesford,	16 8 6	
Ditto,	Queens, Liverpool,	41 16 1	
Ditto,	Pictou, 1st section,	28 11 5	
Ditto,	ditto, 2d section,	3 1 0	
Ditto,	Shelburne, Barrington,	7 0 0	
Ditto,	ditto, ditto,	14 0 0	
Ditto,	Annapolis, Annapolis,	8 15 8	
Ditto,	ditto, Clements,	10 8 0	
Ditto,	ditto, Granville,	1 13 4	
Ditto,	Colchester, Onslow,	6 13 9	
Ditto,	Inverness, Port Hood,	10 0 0	
Ditto,	Hants, Falmouth,	1 12 7	200 1 1
Commissioner of Crown Lands,	CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.		
	To pay surveyors' and registrars' accounts, and return purchase monies, to 31st December, 1859,		2750 0 0

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Chairman of Board,	BOARD OF WORKS.		32218 15 0
	On acct. expenditure of 1859, including balance due Dec. 31, 1858,		
	EDUCATION.		
The Governors,	Grant to King's college, for one year ended 30th Sept., 1859,	250 0 0	
The Trustees,	Acadia college, do.	250 0 0	
Ditto,	St. Mary's college, do.	250 0 0	
Ditto,	St. F. Xavier's college, do.	250 0 0	
Ditto,	Sackville academy, do.	250 0 0	
Ditto,	Free Church academy, do.	250 0 0	
Ditto,	Pictou academy, do.	250 0 0	
Rev. Dr. Forrester,	Salary as Supt. of Normal School, for one year to 31st Oct., 1859,	300 0 0	
C. D. Randall,	Teachers in Normal School, ditto,	200 0 0	
M. Mulholland,	ditto ditto,	200 0 0	
Rev. Dr. Forrester,	Teachers in the Model school, ditto,	200 0 0	
Ditto,	For travelling expenses for the year 1859,	100 0 0	
Ditto,	fuel, repairs, and books for normal school,	100 0 0	
Ditto,	postages of 1858 and 1859,	35 10 0	
Ditto,	Books,	600 0 0	
Commissioners,	premium insurance on normal and model school buildings,	15 0 0	
The Managers,	Of infant school at Halifax,	50 0 0	
The Trustees,	Halifax grammar school,	150 0 0	
Commissioners of Schools,	County Annapolis, eastern district, for common and grammar schools, for 1 year to 31st October, 1859,	388 0 0	
Ditto,	do. western do. ditto,	323 10 0	
Ditto,	Cape Breton, ditto,	705 0 0	
Ditto,	Colchester, north district, ditto,	142 0 0	
Ditto,	do. south do. ditto,	479 0 0	
Ditto,	Cumberland, east do. ditto,	544 10 0	
Ditto,	do. west do. ditto,	108 0 0	
Ditto,	Digby, Digby do. ditto,	408 13 4	
Ditto,	do. Clare do. ditto,	171 0 0	
Ditto,	Guysborough, Guysborough district, ditto,	317 5 6	
Ditto,	do. St. Mary's do. ditto,	146 4 10	
Ditto,	Halifax, city of Halifax, ditto,	700 0 0	

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Rev. James Kennedy, Eliza Cann,	On account of supplies furnished distressed Indians, Queens co., For board and lodging of sailors of barque "Peace," burned near North Sydney,	£6 0 0	0 0
Commissioner of Indians, John Esson & Co., W. J. Veith, S. Cunard & Co.,	On account of expenditure of 1858 for Indian service, For relief of distressed families, Halifax county, For conveying a wrecked seaman from Halifax to Sydney, C. B., do. Michael Desmond, a shipwrecked seaman, from Halifax to St. John's,	7 7 6 73 5 9 168 12 6 5 0 0	0 0
James Keating,	Shipwrecked seaman, late of barque "Ester Francis," to enable him to proceed to England,	4 0 0	0 0
H. C. D. Twining, Martin I. Wilkins, Hon. W. A. Henry, James R. Smith, Alpin Grant, The Military Accountant,	On account of On account of commission for revising the statutes, ditto ditto	2 10 0 30 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 250 0 0	0 0
James R. Smith,	On account of public printing, For ammunition furnished the Volunteer Artillery from Sept. 18, 1857, to Sept. 28, 1858,	30 2 9	9 0
Capt. R. McCulloch, William H. Pye, J. W. Johnston & Son,	Collecting, arranging and superintending the publication of the election laws, with instructions to sheriffs, Conveying distressed seamen from Boston to Halifax, July, 1858, Conveying a distressed seaman from Baltimore to Halifax, For services as counsel in application for mandamus by Mr. Justice Haliburton to compel Receiver General to pay pension,	20 0 0 0 15 0 0 17 6	0 0
H. B. Paulin, Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Subsistence money of eight British seamen, ditto Robert Reid, a distressed British seaman, ditto J. Crawford, a distressed Nova Scotia seaman, ditto four Nova Scotia seamen and master of schr. "Princess,"	25 0 0 5 7 6 2 6 3 1 10 0	0 0 6 0 3 0 0 0

Ditto.	ditto two British seamen wrecked in ship "Chris- tiana" of Dublin,	0 17 6	6 0
Ditto.	For clothing furnished to eight distressed British seamen of ship "Christiana" of Dublin,	26 2 0 3 5 3	0 0 3 0
Ditto.	ditto Andrew Harvey, a distressed British seaman, For boarding three distressed Nova Scotia seamen of schr. "Earl of Mulgrave,"	2 2 0	0 0
Ditto.	Subsistence money of a Nova Scotia seaman in brig. "Billow," from New York to Halifax,	0 8 9	9 0
Ditto.	To pay Wm. Zwioker for conveying three distressed N. S. seamen from Barbadoes to Lunenburg in schr. "Will of the Wisp,"	6 3 9 5 18 3 17 0 0 2 4 0	9 0 3 0 0 0 0 0
Thomas B. Akins, Ditto.	Expenses procured for provincial library, To pay for books purchased for Assembly, 31st March, 1859, Expenses procuring information for Assembly, from St. John to Halifax, For conveying by steamer and railway from St. John to Halifax, 194 packages militia arms,	164 10 0 20 0 0 25 9 11 12 10 0 2 7 6 9 3 6	0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 6 0 6 0
Jacob S. Ingraham, King & Brothers,	For publishing extra copies of debates of Assembly, session 1859, Conveying militia arms from Richmond depot to Ordnance stores, Writing in the preparation of the index of the Revised Statutes, Boarding thirteen passengers of the wrecked steamer "Indian," Books furnished Inspector of Mines, Premium of insurance on militia arms per "Eastern State" from Halifax to Yarmouth,	19 0 0 50 15 7 46 17 6	0 0 7 0 6 0
N. Groves and J. Lynass, A. C. G. Palmer, Archibald Scott,	Marking 150 stand of militia arms and accoutrements, For 300 great coats issued to the Commissioner of Indian affairs, Investigating books connected with Savings' Bank, making state- ment of accounts, and report of the same,	134 15 10	10 0
A. Genl. Militia, E. Wallace, Ditto,	MILITIA. For his services as Adjutant General of Militia for 1858, For stationery,	80 0 0 5 0 11	0 0 11 0
Qr. Mr. Genl. H. Hartshorne, R. F. Hare, Joseph P. Miller, George Bingley,	For his services as Quarter Master General of Militia for 1858, Storing militia arms for one year to 21st April, 1859, Services as adjutant of 3d batt. Lunenburg militia for 1857, ditto 2d batt. Yarmouth militia,	40 0 0 20 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
		£2286 4 0	0 0

Financial Secretary's Statement.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Robert Stone, C. H. Belcher, William Driver, Benjamin Chapman, Josiah P. Deane, James Ratchford,	Services as adjutant of 2d batt. East Annapolis militia, 1857, ditto 3d Halifax regt. militia, 1848, Storing and cleaning militia arms at Annapolis Royal in 1857, ditto Fort Lawrence for 5 yrs. ended 1857, ditto Shelburne to 30th August, 1858, ditto Parrsboro', and expenses on seven boxes militia arms, ditto ditto Annapolis Royal to Aug. 30, 1858, ditto ditto East Annapolis militia to Sept. '58,	£5 0 0 10 0 0 6 16 0 26 10 0 7 10 0 10 1 3 3 15 0 12 10 0	£247 3 2
Elijah Phinney, B. Remsey, Wm. Shafner,	ROAD ADVANCES. County Annapolis, over-expenditure on Little River bridge, do. bridge at Deep Brook, do. expenditure on road from Nictaux road to that along the river, do. bal. of expenditure building Lawrencetown bridge	13 13 0 1 0 0 20 0 0 30 9 6 5 19 10	
John Ross, Samuel Guthro, D. Sullivan & J. Flemming,	Cape Breton, repairing Campbell's bridge, do. over-expended on road from Howley's ferry to county line and bridge on Boularderie Island, do. repairing a bridge near Louisburg, do. repairing the road at Reory Brack's bridge, do. repairing road and bridges through Indian lands, do. rebuilding the Forks bridge, do. repairs of bridge over Chiganois River, do. repairing road and bridges from Truro to Pictou county line,	2 12 4 10 0 0 3 16 2 5 0 0 145 0 0 10 0 4	
Laurence Kavanagh, Donald McNeil, Ronald McDonald, Alexr. McKenna, Robert Morrison, Samuel Archibald,	do. repairing road and bridges from Truro to Pictou county line, Cumberland, to complete bridge near Willis Baxter's, do. repairing road from Sand River to main road,	17 16 0 30 0 0 13 6 8	
Willis Baxter, David P. Fullerton,			

John Hanning,	County Cumberland, over-expenditure on road from Chas. Hatfield's to Wm. Morris,	5 9 0	
Stephen Roscoe, Ezra Black, Jacob G. Purdy, David P. Fullerton,	do. repairing bridge on Canan road, do. road from Black Rock to C. Roache's, do. bridge over Baker Brook, do. road from Sand River road to post road, Parrsborough, do. road from late Albert Smith's to Robt. J. Ward's, do. bridges on road from Diligent River to J. Vickery's, do. bridges on road leading from Amherst to Fort Lawrence,	7 10 0 1 15 0 6 10 6 26 13 4 10 0 0 9 13 9	
Thomas Kirkpatrick, Isaac Dow, William A. McDonald,	do. repairing the bridge at St. Croix chapel, do. do. over Ellenwood brook, do. do. Weymouth bridge, Guysboro', expenditure on road between Manchester and Strait of Canso,	15 0 0 8 8 6 41 3 2 13 8 10	
Samuel DeVoult, Richard Sanderson, John Journey, William McKenzie,	do. exploring and surveying post road at Cochran's Hill, St. Mary's, do. repairing road and bridge at Henlin's Brook, do. bet'n J. Graham's & E. O'Neil's, do. repairing McKenzie's and other five bridges, Great Eastern road, do. second instalment on loan for road to Strait, and interest to December 31, 1859,	76 14 7 32 12 6 34 6 1 10 0 0 6 0 0	
H. R. McKenzie, John Jamieson, Daniel Lawlor, Stephen McGuire,	Halifax, repairing bridges on road from Dartmouth to county line, do. repairing bridges on main post road, do. repairing road from N. W. Arm to Lunenburg county line, do. repairing two bridges at Ketch Harbor, do. repairing road from Black Point to Lunenburg county line, do. repairing bridge on old Look-out road,	215 1 0 15 8 4 18 4 6 11 8 4 25 2 0 9 2 6 3 0 0	
Bank of Nova Scotia, Isaac Isener, Joseph Quinn, Ditto, Edward Roche, John Inglis, Joseph Smith,			

Financial Secretary's Statement.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Ronald McDonald,	Grant 1858, county Inverness, for fencing,	8 10 0	
Duncan McDonald,	ditto	3 6 0	
A. D. Harrington, et al.	for surveying road, &c.	35 15 6	
Samuel Kenney, senr.	for soil and fencing,	21 17 0	
Huban DeCoast,	ditto	14 17 0	
Tuscany DeCoast,	ditto	4 14 0	
Isaac DeCoast,	ditto	5 14 0	
Augustus DeCoast,	ditto	11 0 0	
Desire DeCoast,	ditto	3 0 0	
Lewis Carpenter, senr.	ditto	19 5 0	
Paul Minnett,	ditto	10 18 0	
Luke LeVangier,	ditto	12 3 0	
Isadore Fougie,	ditto	2 17 0	
George LeVangier's estate,	ditto	12 15 0	
Phidd LeVangier,	ditto	13 14 0	
John Chisholm,	ditto	12 0 0	
Angus McDonnell,	ditto	8 0 0	
Duncan Chisholm,	ditto	8 0 0	
Duncan Grant,	ditto	2 10 0	
Alexander McKac,	ditto	3 0 0	
Alexr. Urquhart, et. al.	1858, county of Richmond, for fencing,	3 0 0	
William McKeough,	ditto as appraisers,	11 0 0	
J. B. Medlong,	1859, county of Sydney, for soil and fencing,	10 18 0	
Lewis Carpenter, junr.	ditto	18 9 0	
F. LeVangier & E. Oudett,	ditto	9 0 0	
Saml. & Wm. McDonald,	ditto	18 12 0	
Paul DeCoaste,	ditto	3 3 0	
Charles Morel,	ditto	9 14 0	

66

The Commissioners,

Hon. Receiver General.

W. H. Keating,

Margaret Pie,

Aaron Lang,

Wm. Pride and J. Naufts,

William Morrell,

John McNair,

Alex. McGuire,

Thomas Penney,

John McPherson,

Young & Mullins,

John Leary,

Charles Smith,

Joseph Purcell,

David Low,

James O'Brien,

S. & H. LeVangier, et al.

William Crowdis,

Evans Campbell,

William Jones, et al.

Kenneth McLean,

William Jones, et al.

Catherine Morrison,

" ditto

1858, county of Victoria,

" ditto

" ditto

1859, ditto

" ditto

" ditto

POOR ASYLUM.

Grant 1859, including grant to school,

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

On account of interest due to holders of Debentures,

COPYRIGHT ACCOUNT.

For amount received,

STEAMBOATS, PACKETS AND FERRIES.

Grant 1857-8 for keeping a ferry at Liscomb Harbor, co. Guysboro',

1858 ditto

" ditto

" ditto

" ditto

" ditto

" ditto

" ditto

1859 ditto

1858 ditto

" ditto

" ditto

" ditto

1859 ditto

9 16 0
12 0 0
8 0 0
7 10 0
1 0 0
1 10 0
5 10 0

464 17 10

2025 0 0

2000 0 0

24 19 5

10 0 0
5 0 0
10 0 0
10 0 0
10 0 0
10 0 0
10 0 0
10 0 0
50 0 0
10 0 0
7 10 0
5 0 0
10 0 0
10 0 0
12 10 0
10 0 0

Financial Secretary's Statement.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Malcolm McDonald,	Grant 1858 for keeping a ferry between McMillan's Point and Auld's Cove, co. Inverness,	£20 0 0	
Edmund Forrestall,	do. do.	20 0 0	
James Thompson,	at mouth of Margaree River, do.	5 0 0	
Charles R. Pernet,	at LaHave River, co. Lunenburg,	12 10 0	
Joseph Pernet,	do.	12 10 0	
Daniel Coffill,	packet bet'n Horton & Parrsboro', Cumb'd,	25 0 0	
Mauvice Walsh,	ferry across Pugwash Harbor, do.	5 0 0	
Frank Beaton,	across Wallace Harbor, do.	10 0 0	
James Doncaster,	between Amherst and Minudie, do.	15 0 0	
Job Dart,	at mouth of Shubenacadie, co. Hants,	10 0 0	
William J. Smith,	between Douglas & Londonderry, do.	20 0 0	
William McDonald,	at Port LeHerbert, co. Shelburne,	10 0 0	
John McDonald,	do.	10 0 0	
W. Cunningham & L. Knowles	between Cape Sable and the Main, do.	20 0 0	
Cornelius Craig,	across the Narrows at Sable River, do.	10 0 0	
David Muise,	from the main to Peirpoint Island, do.	5 0 0	
Duncan McPhee,	bet'n Low Point & Sydney Mines, C.B.	10 0 0	
Kenneth McLennan,	at Sydney River, do.	5 0 0	
Thos. D. Archibald,	steamer between Sydney and Baddeck, do.	200 0 0	
Neil McIntosh,	ferry between North Bar and Sydney, do.	5 0 0	
Patrick Howley, <i>et. al.</i>	at Little Bras d'Or, do.	10 0 0	
Angus Macdonald,	at entrance of Gut of Mira River, do.	5 0 0	
Alexander McNeil,	at Grand Narrows, do.	4 0 0	
Patrick Howley,	at Little Bras d'Or, do.	20 0 0	
Donald McLean,	1858-9 for aid to ferry at Little Bras d'Or,	5 0 0	
John McNeil,	1858 for keeping a ferry at St. Ann's Harbor, co. Victoria,	5 0 0	
Kenneth Matheson,	do. do.	5 0 0	
	at Big Harbor, Bras d'Or, do.	15 0 0	

Godfrey Hynds,	do.	£7 10 0	
Rodrick McLeod,	across Southern Bay, Ingonish, do.	5 0 0	
Donald Ross,	at entrance of Big Bras d'Or, do.	15 0 0	
Samuel Outhouse,	at Big Harbor, do.	5 0 0	
Israel Blackford,	at western side of Petite Passage, county Digby,	5 0 0	
Charles Winchester,	do. at eastern side of do.	5 0 0	
Dennis Sullivan,	at Bear River, county Digby,	5 0 0	
Bazil Amero,	packet between Westport and Montegan, county Digby,	25 0 0	
Hugh Campbell,	do. do. between Weymouth Bridge and Sandy Cove, county Digby,	20 0 0	
Peter & David Fraser,	ferry at mouth of Grandique River, county Richmond,	10 0 0	
J. F. Boutie & B. Bouttrong,	do. at Grandique Ferry, co. Richmond,	10 0 0	
William J. Smith,	do. across Tuskent River, co. Yarmouth,	6 0 0	
S. Cunard & Co.,	do. do. at mouth of Shubenacadie, co. Hants,	10 0 0	
J. T. Fox,	for running a steamer bet'n Halifax and St. John's, N. F.	375 0 0	
D. P. Paquet,	do. packet between Pictou and Magdalen Islands,	80 0 0	
Peter Fraser,	do. do.	100 0 0	
	additional services with mails at Lennox Passage,	5 0 0	
	SIGNAL STATION AT HALIFAX.	£1347 10 0	
Assist. Commissary General,	On acct. support of signal station at Halifax 9 mos. to Dec. 31, '59,	234 7 6	
Postmaster General,	POST MONEY ORDERS.	1800 0 0	
Andrew McKinlay,	To meet demands for six months ending 31st December, 1859,	400 0 0	
	NEW COURT HOUSE.		
	On account of grant,		
	INTEREST.		
Cashier Savings' Bank,	To pay interest on deposits to 31st December, 1859,	4740 0 0	
Bank of Nova Scotia,	Interest due on debit balance from 1st January to 31st May, 1859,	188 7 8	

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
County of Annapolis, Ditto.	ROADS AND BRIDGES. Paid on account of this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	£1261 6 1	1 9
Cape Breton, Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	78 19 10	1 6
Colchester, Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1857,	10 19 9	1 8
Cumberland, Digby, Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	1350 9 11	4 4
Guysborough, Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	14 17 8	9 9
Halifax, Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	1237 19 9	5 5
Hants, Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	14 5 4	8 8
Inverness, Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	8 16 8	6 6
Kings Co., Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	1788 7 6	9 9
Lunenburg, Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	27 1 9	3 3
Pictou, Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	1285 6 3	0 0
Queens' Co., Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	35 0 0	10 10
Richmond, Ditto.	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	1607 13 10	6 6
	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	171 16 6	8 8
	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	1340 12 8	9 9
	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	1516 18 9	7 7
	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	5 18 7	7 7
	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	2675 12 7	0 0
	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	15 0 0	0 0
	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	1115 0 0	0 0
	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	5 0 0	2 2
	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	1156 8 8	7 7
	do. this service from grants of 1859, old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1858,	58 8 8	

Shelburne,
Sydney,
Victoria,
Ditto.
Yarmouth.

do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.

1213 2 0
1113 17 1
1017 17 11
40 0 0
1196 5 4

25193 15 4

Charles Lordly,

Ditto.

J. J. Letson,

Ditto.

C. E. Leonard,

Ditto.

H. M. Moyle.

Salary as controller at Chester, for one year and three months ended
31st March, 1859,

Commission on duties collected in 1858,

Salary as controller at Port Medway for one year, ended 31st Dec.
1858,

Commission on duties collected in 1858,

Salary as controller at Sydney, C. B. for one year ended 31st Dec.,
1858,

Commission on duties collected in 1858,

Do.

do.

REVENUE EXPENSES.

Salary as controller at Chester, for one year and three months ended
31st March, 1859,

Commission on duties collected in 1858,

Salary as controller at Port Medway for one year, ended 31st Dec.
1858,

Commission on duties collected in 1858,

Salary as controller at Sydney, C. B. for one year ended 31st Dec.,
1858,

Commission on duties collected in 1858,

Do.

do.

Pro Financial Secretary,

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1859.

THOMAS R. DEWOLF.

128 4 9

£167849 14 2

RECEIVER GENERAL'S RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

The Provincial Railway in Acct. with the Receiver General, to the 1st January, 1860.

DR.			
March 31.	To cash paid the Commissioners in the quarter ending at this date,	£24000	0 0
June 30.	To cash paid them quarter ending this day,	31000	0 0
Sept. 30.	Ditto ditto,	30500	0 0
Decr. 31.	Ditto ditto,	23000	0 0
Sept. 8.	To amount paid them transfer by Baring Brothers & Co., No. 8.	10472	18 2
		£118972	18 2
Decr. 31.	To cash paid salaries, per statement No. 3,	2585	0 0
"	expenses account, No. 7,	5	19 7
"	interest Coupons, due in 1858, No. 6,	45	0 0
1860—Jan 1.	To interest per statement No. 1,	83021	10 2
		£204630	7 11

CR.

1859.			
Decr. 31.	By cash received from Provincial funds on account of interest, per statement No. 9,	£12000	0 0
	Cash received for Bonds sold in Nova Scotia, year ending this day,—statement No. 5,	7500	0 0
	Cash received premium on exchange, and Bonds sold in Halifax in 1859,—statement No. 10,	717	0 5
	Amount received from Baring Brothers & Co., for Bills of Exchange sold in 1859,—statement No. 8,	£94612	10 0
	Amt. credited Railway Commrs.,	10472	18 2
	In interest on Bonds in Jan. and July, '59, and 1st Jan. '60, per statement No. 1,	71790	5 2
	In bills of charges for postages, &c. in 1858,	5	4 7
		176880	17 11
	Amount due Bond-holders in Nova Scotia, interest due 1st Jan'y. 1860,—statement No. 6,	3701	5 0
	Cash received from Bank of Nova Scotia, balance of payments between 1st January and this date, per statement No. 11,	3831	4 7
		£204630	7 11

Receiver General's office,
Halifax, 1st January, 1860.

STAYLEY BROWN,
Receiver General.
No.

No. 1.

INTEREST.

1859.					
Jan'y. 1.	To amount paid to this date,				£67610 10 0
" 3.	Bond-holders in Nova Scotia, interest on				
	£92,000 stg., Bonds due 1st inst.	£3450	0	0	
	Baring Brothers & Co., interest due 1st				
	January, on £602,000 sterling of				
	Bonds,	£18060	0	0	
	Commis'n, 1 p. c.	180	12	0	
		<u>18240</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	
	Less paid Bishop N. S.	225	0	0	
		Stg. 17985	12	0	22482 0 0
	Paid the Bishop of Nova Scotia,				318 15 0
July 1.	Bond-holders in Nova Scotia, interest				
	on £93,000 stg. of Bonds due this				
	day,				3487 10 0
	Baring Brothers & Co., int. due on				
	£637,700 stg. bonds, 18951	0	0		
	Commission 1 per cent.	189	10	2	
		<u>£19140</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	
	Less to pay Bishop of				
	Nova Scotia,	255	0	0	
		Stg. 18885	10	2	23606 17 8
July 3.	Paid the Bishop of Nova Scotia,				318 15 0
^{1860.}					
Jan. 1.	Bond-holders in Nova Scotia, interest on				
	£97400 stg. on bonds due this day,	3656	5	0	
	Baring Brothers & Co., interest due on				
	£687000 stg. bonds,	20610	0	0	
	Commis'n. 1 p. c.	206	2	0	
		<u>20816</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	
	Less to pay Bishop N. S.	255	0	0	
		<u>20561</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>25701 7 6</u>
					83021 10 2
					<u>150632 0 2</u>
1859.					
Feb'y. 26.	By amount received from Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.				
	balance of interest account in 1858,				2786 14 5
					<u>£147845 5 9</u>

No. 2.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

1858.				
Dec. 31.	To amount advanced to this date,		£928854	8 11
1859.				
Dec. 31.	“ Paid the Commissioners,	£118972 18 2		
“	“ Paid salaries,	2585 0 0		
			121557 18 2	
“	“ Expense account,		428 0 4	
			<u>121557 18 2</u>	
			£1050840	7 5
1859.				
Dec. 31.	By working account, (a credit in 1855.)		901 18 3	
			<u>901 18 3</u>	
			£1,049,938	9 2
			<u>£1,049,938</u>	<u>9 2</u>

No. 3.

SALARIES.

1859.				
March 31.	To paid the Chief Engineer to date,	£386 5 0		
	“ Chief Commissioner,	175 0 0		
	“ two Commissioners,	100 0 0		
			661 5 0	
June 30.	“ Engineer and Commissioners to date,		661 5 0	
Sept. 30.	“ “ “ “		661 5 0	
Dec. 31.	“ Chief Engineer to date,	326 5 0		
	“ three Commissioners,	275 0 0		
			601 5 0	
			<u>601 5 0</u>	
			£2585	0 0
			<u>£2585</u>	<u>0 0</u>

No. 4.

Account of Bonds sold in London.

1858.				
Dec. 31.	Amount sold at this date, sterling,	£602000 0 0—	£752500 0 0	
1859.				
Jan'y. 28.	Amt. sold between 1st and			
	28th Jan.	£5000 0 0	£6250 0 0	
Aug. 10.	Do. do. 3d. June and 4th July,	50000 0 0	62500 0 0	
Dec. 31.	Do. do. Aug. 23 and Dec. 30,	38400 0 0	48000 0 0	
			<u>116750 0 0</u>	
		£695,400 0 0	<u>£869,250 0 0</u>	

No.

No. 5.

Account of Bonds sold in Nova Scotia.

1858.				
Dec. 31.	Amount sold at this date, stg. £92000,		£115000	0 0
1859.				
Mar. 31.	Amount sold in quarter ending this day, £1000,	£1250	0 0	
Sept. 30.	Amount sold in quarter ending this day, £4000,	5000	0 0	
Dec. 31.	Amount sold in quarter ending this day, £1000,	1250	0 0	
			<u>7500</u>	<u>0 0</u>
				<u>£122500 0 0</u>

No. 6.

Nova Scotia Bond-holders in account with the Receiver General.

1859.				
Dec. 31.	To cash paid int. coupons between the 1st January, 1859, and this date,	£6937	10 0	
1860.				
Jan. 2.	To balance due coupons,	3701	5 0	
1858.				
Dec. 31.	By balance due coupons unpaid at this date,		£45	0 0
1859.				
Jan. 1.	By interest payable this day,		3450	0 0
July 1.	Do. do.		3487	10 0
1860.				
Jan. 1.	Do. do.		3656	5 0
		<u>£10638</u>	<u>15 0</u>	<u>£10638 15 0</u>
	By balance brought down,		<u>3701</u>	<u>5 0</u>

No. 7.

Expense Account.

1858.				
Dec. 31.	To amount paid this date,	£422	0 9	
1859.				
Feb. 26.	To paid Baring Brothers & Co. advertising, &c.	5	4 7	
June 15.	“ Graham & Son for a book of exchange,	0	15 0	
Dec. 31.	By amount carried to railway account,		428	0 4
		<u>£428</u>	<u>0 4</u>	<u>£428 0 4</u>

No. 11.

Bank of Nova Scotia in account with the Receiver General.

1859.					
Jany. 1.	To balance at this date,	£10180	14	9	
Mar. 31.	Cash paid quarter ending this day,	22851	7	9	
June 30.	Do. do.	13065	18	11	
Sep. 30.	Do. do.	52558	0	6	
Dec. 31.	Do. do.	26354	3	3	
1859.					
Mar. 31.	By cash received quarter ending this day,		£28415	0	0
June 30.	Do. do.		31060	15	0
Sep. 30.	Do. do.		35583	15	0
Dec. 31.	Do. do.		23601	5	0
	By balance,		6349	10	2
			<u>£125010</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
				<u>£125010</u>	<u>5</u>
					<u>2</u>
	To balance brought down,		£6349	10	2

Balance.

1860.					
Jany. 1.	To railway account,	£1049938	9	2	
	Interest,	147845	5	9	
	Baring Brothers & Co.,	3069	2	4	
	Bank of Nova Scotia,	6349	10	2	
1860.					
Jany. 1.	By bonds sold in London, stg. £695400,		£869250	0	0
	Bonds sold in Nova Scotia, 98000,		122500	0	0
	Premium account,		32998	16	3
	General revenue,		178752	5	8
	Dividends, coupons unpaid in Nova Scotia,		3701	5	0
			<u>£1207202</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>
				<u>£1207202</u>	<u>6</u>
					<u>11</u>

General Abstract, &c.—Continued.

PORTS.	COFFEE.				CINNAMON.		CHOCOLATE.		CRACKERS.		FLOUR.	GINGER, & C.
	Sterling. At 1½d. lb.	Currency. At 1½d. per lb.	Sterling. At 2d. lb.	Currency. At 2½d. per lb.	Currency. At 3d. lb.	Sterling. At 1½d. lb.	Currency. At 1½d. per lb.	Sterling. At 3s. 4d. per cwt.	Currency. At 5s. 100 lbs.	Currency. At 1s. 3d. per bbl.	Currency. At 2d. lb.	
Halifax,	76325	97978	910	9786	527	120	120	71 0 0	37585	243	2317	
Advocate Harbor,												
Amherst,		220		200	60	10	10	1 1 0	333		505	
Annapolis,		379		390	25			0 1 25	645		351	
Antigonish,				60					480		50	
Arichat,		702		539								
Barrington,		159	60	554		560	560		489		24	
Bear River,		160		60							325	
Beaver River,		187										
Bridgetown,		29		456	50	18	18		1000		148	
Baddeck,		22			8						6	
Canada Creek,				40	31				100		67	
Clementsport,	40	100	60	240					150	6	50	
Cape Canso,												
Cape North,												
Chester,		317										
Church Point,		100		100					271		12	
Cornwallis,	10	326		343	20	100	100	1 0 19	1862		25	
Digby,									50		371	
French Cross,												
Guysborough,										43		
Great Bras d'Or,												
Hantsport,				94	12							
Harbor au Bouche,				247	24						99	
Horton,				20							48	
Joggins,												

LaHave,	310			60	24							96
Liverpool,	911	191		668	150				350			270
Little River,		120		120	24	24	24	2 2 0	177			218
Londonderry,					50	25	25		91			125
Luncenburg,									30			
Maitland,	40									43		
Margaree,				75								
McNair's Cove,		120										
Parrsborough,					66	18	18		1241			390
Pictou,	844			720								
Port Medway,	246											
Port Hood,												
Port Williams,	226			10					128			5
Pugwash,				174								72
Pubnico,												
Ragged Islands,	486											
Sandy Cove,				200					440			48
Shelburne,												
Ship Harbor,												
Sherbrooke,												
St. Ann's,	60									22		
Sydney, C. B.												
Sydney (North),	20			120					507			
Thorne's Cove,				640	25	32	32		200			75
Truro,	50			60					115			
Tusket,									256			
Walton,	257			120		50	50					25
Westport,	40											
Weymouth,												
Wilmot,	295			534	24	100	100	0 1 22	3656			150
Windsor,	5668			2725	368			1 0 23	4020			1852
Yarmouth,												
	77533	110951	1461	19370	1488	20	1057	78 0 5	56014	357		7224

General abstract, &c.—Continued.

PORTS.	GENEVA.		LEATHER.		MOLASSES.		ONIONS.		RAISINS.	
	Sterling.	Currency	Sterling.	Currency	Sterling.	Currency	Sterling.	Currency	Sterling.	Currency
	At 2s. 8d. & 20 p. c. per gain.	At 4s. per gain.	At 1d. per lb.	At 1½d. per lb.	At 2½d. per gain.	At 3d. per gain.	At 2s. 6d. per cwt.	At 2s. 6d. At 2s. 6d. At 2s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	At ½d. per lb.	At 1d. per lb.
Halifax,	4458	28156	64363	152342	245440	599371		19850	82234	42056
Advocate Harbor,				20						25
Amherst,		17½		5133		2985				1135
Annapolis,			776	1451	1210	3693			24	450
Antigonish,			355	1158						
Arichat,			174	1102		483				651
Barrington,				825	791	3024				275
Bear River,				253	700	2549				374
Beaver River,				275		740				220
Bridgetown,				3540		1812		130		
Baddeck,			46	445	1052	3717				125
Canada Creek,			63	864	340	1843				66
Clementsport,				702		250				
Cape Canso,				74	100	282				40
Cape North,				769	1237	2368				761
Chester,				4883	288	2456			315	673
Church Point,				1500		5365			48	
Cornwallis,		2	159	118		2002				
Digby,			100							
French Cross,				102		100				
Guysborough,				20		1214	1 1 0			
Great Bras d'Or,				93		40				
Hantsport,				873	817	438			100	145
Harbor au Bouche,			921	240		2936			25	194
Horton,			230							
Joggins,										

LaHave,	76			1579	7780	281				215
Liverpool,				168		20874				1499
Little River,				424					160	224
Londonderry,			2358	4481	1988	2593				
Lunenburg,				364	18	867				
Maitland,				261		30				40
Margaree,				384	251	685				
McNair's Cove,			503	9464	5011	1740			111	820
Parrsborough,		704				7619				
Pictou,	81									
Port Medway,				8		555				14
Port Hood,				1328		460				790
Port Williams,				300		774				125
Pugwash,					9506	5811				
Pubnico,				116		890				419
Ragged Islands,						342				
Sandy Cove,										
Shelburne,					268					130
Ship Harbor,				196		1566				59
Sherbrooke,				140		2060				160
St. Ann's,				292	200	6192			286	160
Sydney, C. B.,		50	70	747	271	307				845
Sydney (North),				13471	10696	35316			315	4154
Thorne's Cove,										
Truro,	4615	28929½	70118	215339	289998	736612	1 1 0	19980	8256	57754
Tusket,										
Walton,										
Westport,										
Weymouth,										
Wilmot,										
Windsor,										
Yarmouth,										

General Abstract, &c.—Continued.

ports.	RUM.		SUGAR.			TEA.					
	Sterling. At 1s. 6d. & 20 p. c. per galn.	Currency At 2s. 3d. per galn.	Sterling. At 7s. per cwt.	Currency At 7s. 6d. 100 lbs.	Sterling. At 10s. per cwt.	Currency At 10s. pr 100 lbs.	Sterling. At 2d. per lb.	Currency At 3d. per lb.	Sterling. At 4d. per lb.	Currency At 6d. per lb.	
											5030	69686	3918 0 0	2324780	328 1 0	257980	220153	606516	1975	1926
Halifax,											
Advocate Harbor,											
Amherst,				18612		4004		320			
Annapolis,			0 3 0	2731	0 0 14	868		6009	415		
Antigonish,					3 2 9			1750			
Aricat,				1594		175		251			
Barrington,			2 0 0	1690		1265		2564	89		
Bear River,			14 0 14	1500		261		2990			
Beaver River,				665				1154			
Bridgetown,		5		2961		1655		190			
Raddeck,						20		3027			
Canada Creek,				1415				4			
Clementsport,				520				877	320		
Cape Canso,				260				785	211		
Cape North,								523			
Chester,			4 0 0	6723				20			
Church Point,			23 2 0	3470	1 3 0	2200		85			
Cornwallis,	204		2 1 9	6344		1747		430			
Digby,	63		2 0 0	2430				8395			
French Cross,								3576			
Guysborough,				100				679			
Great Bras d'Or,				647				148			
Hantsport,								168			
Harbor au Bouche,			2 1 0	186		516		443			
Horton,				3455	0 3 2	112		1252			
Joggins,											

ports.	RUM.		SUGAR.			TEA.					
	Sterling. At 1s. 6d. & 20 p. c. per galn.	Currency At 2s. 3d. per galn.	Sterling. At 7s. per cwt.	Currency At 7s. 6d. 100 lbs.	Sterling. At 10s. per cwt.	Currency At 10s. pr 100 lbs.	Sterling. At 2d. per lb.	Currency At 3d. per lb.	Sterling. At 4d. per lb.	Currency At 6d. per lb.	
											5030	705293	4300 2 27	2554045	334 2 7	297981	234360	725917	1975	2095
LaHave,											
Liverpool,				30615		12		264			
Little River,						1049		4576	722		
Londonderry,			47 2 6	6619		230		2669	2168		
Leinenburg,			0 1 22	285				152	4		
Maitland,											
Margaree,				391				890			
McNair's Cove,	317		5 1 4	28	0 0 10			654	231		
Parasborough,	2113			1929		11293		46962	5582		45
Ploton,			21 2 0	3184				40			
Port Medway,											
Port Hood,				678		671		708			
Port Williams,				7441				2508			
Pagwash,								189			
Pasniço,											
Ragged Islands,			20 0 11	944				1112			
Sandy Cove,				800							
Sheburne,				1011							
Ship Harbor,											
Shesbrook,											
St. Ann's,											
Sydney, C. B.											
Sydney, (North),				13552		841		12			
Thorne's Cove,				467		200		1195			
Treze,	30			9175		2279		263	88		
Tucket,			48 1 15	2850		585		254			
Walton,				200				977			
Westport,			7 1 0	1350		210		1569			
Weymouth,				1872				1017			
Wilmot,			1 2 0	5138				623			
Windsor,				1373				4393	1078		52
Yarmouth.			89 2 6	84070		1705		895	169		69
	5030	705293	4300 2 27	2554045	334 2 7	297981	234360	725917	1975	2095	

PORTS.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING ADVALORUM DUTY.						AMOUNT OF DUTY.	
	Sterling.		Currency.		Sterling.		Currency.	
	At 2½ per cent.	At 5 per cent.	At 10 per cent.	At 10 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	Currency.	Currency.
Halifax,	£5920 0 0	89235 6 8	48060 15 10	516457 14 2	153 18 4	1204 8 9	124275 9 5	
Advocate Harbor,		4 0 0		68 8 0			14 0 5	
Amherst,	65 6 8	558 15 3		8206 7 10		3 15 0	1150 1 6	
Annapolis,	2 19 10	572 0 4	241 13 8	5288 12 8	1 10 0	10 16 8	753 17 11	
Antigonish,	8 0 0	179 9 11	127 11 4	816 7 1	1 12 0		125 19 11	
Arichat,	8 0 0	1833 18 2		4057 13 6		8 10 0	593 13 16	
Barrington,		94 10 7	186 2 4	1685 1 9		16 6 0	385 7 8	
Bear River,		10 5 0	19 12 6	1557 11 11		2 5 0	256 6 10	
Beaver River,		97 14 6		166 2 10		7 7 6	47 6 11	
Bridgetown,		334 10 0		3291 5 2		49 17 0	509 13 8	
Baddeck,		11 0 0		529 16 8			54 12 3	
Canada Creek,	10 0 0	78 10 0	71 10 0	1107 7 6	0 10 0	3 5 0	222 13 4	
Clementsport,		68 6 4	5 12 0	536 18 0		2 11 9	119 11 5	
Cape Canso,		93 7 9		355 4 5		0 17 6	63 18 11	
Cape North,				0 12 6			0 13 9	
Chester,		8 4 5		314 2 10		1 18 9	39 4 11	
Church Point,	6 0 0	335 0 4	4 16 0	1027 7 0		1 6 9	198 0 10	
Cornwallis,	4 0 0	462 7 6	371 5 0	5224 12 8		10 5 0	829 11 8	
Digby,	25 10 8	551 4 0	122 7 5	6410 1 10		17 3 6	925 8 1	
French Cross,			29 16 0	512 13 7			107 13 8	
Guysborough,				15 3 3			1 10 4	
Great Bras d'Or,				16 8 8			8 8 11	
Hantsport,	102 9 7	638 15 0	10 0 0	245 19 9			87 12 3	
Harbor au Bouche,				14 4 0		0 18 9	3 11 3	
Horton,		1 6 7	257 10 6	821 9 11		7 4 3	177 15 1	
Joggins,		66 19 0	25 10 10	1960 14 8		14 19 1	296 15 0	
La Have,		6 11 9		582 9 11		4 8 9	85 0 7	

Liverpool,		159 17 9	22 14 0	3647 15 1	3 0 0	87 7 11	1097 8 10
Little River,				340 3 10			36 14 8
Londonderry,	96 5 0	348 7 6	832 12 6	2717 0 0	8 12 6	21 17 6	661 6 9
Lunenburg,				147 13 5			22 16 2
Maitland,		112 3 0	81 10 7	580 17 4		3 1 6	108 8 2
Margaree,							2 13 9
McNair's Cove,		21 3 2		585 3 2		8 18 6	119 14 9
Parrsborough,	5 7 2	86 3 0	156 14 0	558 4 0			123 9 10
Pictou,		5690 18 0	47 4 0	21635 10 5	7 13 2	108 14 5	3604 6 5
Port Medway,	166 10 0	84 3 5	40 1 6	19 7 1			201 6 5
Port Hood,				5 11 6			6 7 8
Port Williams,		4 17 0	5 4 0	60 13 10		10 9 11	28 1 3
Pugwash,		47 15 9		1062 14 11		3 0 0	218 18 0
Pubnico,			4 10 0	156 2 6		0 17 6	36 16 1
Ragged Islands,				247 10 11			250 2 10
Sandy Cove,				223 17 5			36 10 3
Shelburne,		12 10 5		316 3 9		3 19 0	69 0 5
Ship Harbor,		24 10 0		71 17 6		8 8 9	10 2 0
Sherbrooke,		97 15 3		65 13 7			11 9 1
St. Ann's,							1 10 6
Sydney, C. B.,		249 5 9	60 0 0	2000 6 9		10 14 2	259 7 2
Sydney (North),		1840 5 0		2197 5 0		11 15 0	490 19 9
Thorne's Cove,	10 0 0	19 17 6	55 17 8	235 11 0		1 0 0	52 6 9
Truro,		165 13 9		4239 16 10		24 8 8	548 5 2
Tusket,		16 12 8	3 0 0	694 12 7		3 14 0	227 3 7
Walton,				51 2 11			5 17 3
Westport,		122 12 6		876 8 3			153 13 2
Weymouth,		91 5 0		1078 0 10			162 16 0
Wilmot,	11 3 8	172 9 8	274 9 8	2894 5 2			526 16 3
Windsor,	194 16 0	1584 14 3	222 7 8	5397 10 0			739 6 4
Yarmouth,	64 2 0	4524 17 2	235 1 0	22558 7 2		36 11 6	4117 1 5
	£6700 10 7	110720 0 7	51575 10 0	635935 8 11	176 16 0	1832 13 0	145264 16 7

Abstract of articles imported into this Province on which duty was collected in the year 1859.

Brandy, 2,070 gals.	at 2s. 8d. & 20 p. c. stg.,	£414 0 0	
Do. 16,621 gals.	at 4s. currency,	3324 6 9	
			3738 6 9
Beef & Pork, 8 barrels	at 5s. "		2 0 0
Cordials, 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ gals.	at 4s. "		9 11 0
Cheese, 2,347 lbs.	at 5s. " per 100 lbs.		5 17 5
Candles, Tallow, 3534 lbs.	at 1d. stg. per lb.	18 8 1	
Do. do. 27,376 lbs.	at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cy. "	171 2 0	
			189 10 1
Do. other kinds, 288 lbs.	at 3d. stg. "	4 10 0	
Do. do. 3807 lbs.	at 4d. cy. "	63 9 0	
			67 19 0
Coffee, Green, 77,533 lbs.	at 1d. stg. "	403 16 4	
Do. do. 110,951 lbs.	at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cy. "	693 8 11	
			1097 5 3
Do. Roasted, 1461 lbs.	at 2d. stg. "	15 4 4	
Do. do. 19,370 lbs.	at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cy. "	201 15 5	
			216 19 9
Cinnamon, 1488 lbs.	at 3d. cy. "		18 12 0
Chocolate, 20 lbs.	at 1d. stg. "	0 2 1	
Do. 1057 lbs.	at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cy. "	6 12 2	
			6 14 3
Crackers, 78 cwt. 0 qrs. 5 lbs.	at 3s. 4d. stg. per cwt.	16 5 2	
Do. 56,014 lbs.	at 5s. cy. per 100 lbs.	140 0 9	
			156 5 11
Flour, 357 barrels,	at 1s. 3d. per bbl.		22 6 3
Ginger and Pepper, 7,224 lbs.	at 2d. cy. per lb.		60 4 0
Geneva, 4,615 gals.	at 2s. 8d. & 20 per cent. stg.	923 0 0	
Do. 23,929 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	at 4s. cy. per gal.	5785 18 0	
			6708 18 0
Leather, 70,118 lbs.	at 1s. stg. per lb.	365 3 11	
Do. 215,339 lbs.	at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. cy. per lb.	1345 17 5	
			1711 1 4
Molasses, 289,998 gals.	at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stg. per galn.	3776 0 4	
Do. 736,612 gals.	at 3d. cy. "	9207 13 0	
			12,983 13 4
Onions, 1 cwt. 1 qtr.	at 2s. 6d. stg. per cwt.	0 3 11	
Do. 19,980 lbs.	at 2s. 6d. cy. per 100 lbs.	24 19 6	
			25 3 5
Raisins, 8,256 lbs.	at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stg. per lb.	10 15 0	
Do. 83,618 lbs.	at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stg. "	217 15 2	
Do. 57,754 lbs.	at 1d. cy. "	240 12 10	
			469 3 0
Rum, 5,030 gallons,	at 1s. 6d. stg. & 20 per cent.	565 17 6	
Do. 70,529 $\frac{3}{8}$ gallons,	at 2s. 3d. cy. per gal.	7934 11 8	
			8500 9 2
Sugar, Raw, 4300 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs.	at 7s. stg. per cwt.	1881 11 6	
Do. do. 2,554,045 lbs.	at 7s. 6d. cy. per 100 lbs.	9577 13 4	
			11459 4 10
			Sugar.

APPENDIX.—REVENUE RETURNS.

515

Sugar, refined, 335 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. at 10s. stg. per cwt.	209 2 0		
Do. do. 297,981 lbs. at 10s. cy. per 100 lbs.	1489 18 2		1699 0 2
Tea, black, 234,360 lbs. at 2d. stg. per lb.	2441 5 0		
Do. do. 725,917 lbs. at 3d. cy. "	9073 19 4		11515 4 4
Tea, green, 1975 lbs. at 4d. stg. "	41 2 11		
Do. do. 2095 lbs. at 6d. cy. "	52 7 6		93 10 5
Tobacco, 132,856 lbs. at 1½d stg. "	1037 18 9		
Do. 333,071 lbs. at 2½ cy. "	3469 9 10		4507 8 7
Whiskey, 762 gallons, at 2s. 8d. & 20 per cent. stg.	152 8 0		
Do. 3816 " at 4s. cy. per galn.	763 4 0		915 12 0
Wine, 4005 gallons, at 1s. 3d. stg. & 20 per cent.	375 9 4		
Do. 11,558 " at 2s. cy. per gal.	1155 16 0		1531 5 4
Do. 2146 " at 2s. 6d. & 20 per cent. stg.	402 7 6		
Do. 3581 " at 4s. cy. per gal.	716 3 8		1118 11 2
Do. 159 " at 3s. & 20 per cent. stg.	35 15 6		
Do. 904 " at 4s. 6d. cy, per gal.	203 8 0		239 3 6
Goods, value £6,700 10 7 at 2½ per cent. sterling,			209 7 10
Do. " 110,720 0 7 at 5 per cent. currency,			5536 0 0
Do. " 51,575 10 0 at 10 per cent. sterling,			6446 3 1
Do. " 635,935 8 11 at 10 per cent. currency,			63593 10 11
Do. " 176 16 0 at 20 per cent. sterling,			44 3 11
Do. " 1,832 13 0 at 20 per cent. currency,			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7
			239 3 6
			209 7 10
			5536 0 0
			6446 3 1
			63593 10 11
			44 3 11
			366 10 7

Comparative statement of the gross amount of Light Duties, collected at the different ports of this Province for the years 1859-59.

PORTS.	Currency, 1858.	Currency, 1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
Halifax,	£1951 1 0	£2010 4 9	£59 3 9	2 9 0	
Advocate Harbor,	17 9 6	15 0 6		2 8 6	
Amherst,	18 3 0	15 14 6		21 1 9	
Annapolis,	70 2 9	49 1 0		14 14 0	
Antigenish,	26 12 6	11 18 6			
Arichat,	290 3 6	291 12 6	1 9 0		
Baddeck,	8 6 6	4 19 0		3 7 6	
Barrington,	46 1 9	55 2 0	9 0 3		
Bear River,	17 18 6	26 18 6	9 0 0		
Beaver River,	10 7 6	1 18 0		8 9 6	
Bridgeport,	32 4 6	25 5 6		6 19 0	
Bridgetown,	5 0 3	4 9 6		0 10 9	
Canada Creek,	20 6 9	23 19 6	3 12 9		
Chester,	24 8 0	18 1 0	0 7 0	6 7 0	
Church Point,	24 10 0	24 17 0		8 4 6	
Clementsport,	23 19 0	15 14 6		12 2 0	
Cornwallis,	60 2 0	48 0 0			
Cape Canso,	0 19 6	2 6 6	2 7 0		
Do.	544 3 6	457 16 6		86 7	
Canso Strait,	925 13 0	1123 4 0	197 11 0		
Digby,	32 7 9	30 18 6		1 9 3	
French Cross,	6 17 6	5 19 0		0 18 6	
Great Bras d'Or,	10 18 6	5 4 6		5 14 0	
Guyssborough,	5 15 6	12 3 0	6 7 6		
Harbor au Bouche,	13 12 0	9 5 6		4 6 6	
Hantsport,	35 6 0	75 18 6	40 12 6		
Horton,	27 9 6	24 14 0		2 15 6	
Joggins,	23 15 6	30 1 0	6 5 6		
Liverpool,	181 15 6	191 3 0	9 7 6		
Lunenburg,	43 10 9	47 2 0	2 11 3		
Londonderry,	26 16 9	28 11 0	1 14 3		
LaHave,	31 10 6	29 14 6		1 16 0	

Little River,	10 19 9	10 3 6		0 11 6	
Maitland,	40 4 6	50 1 3	9 16 9		
Margaree,	10 1 6	8 18 0		1 3 6	
Mainadiou,	2 8 6			2 8 6	
McNair's Cove,					
North Sydney,	443 9 6	10 19 0	10 19 0		
Pictou,	403 5 6	607 14 6	164 5 0		
Parrsborough,	25 9 6	437 0 3	23 14 9		
Pugwash,	75 6 6	25 15 0	0 5 6		
Port Hood,	3 5 0	167 4 6	91 18 0		
Pubnico,	48 9 0	9 5 6	6 0 6		
Port Medway,	76 2 0	42 11 6		5 17 6	
Ragged Islands,	40 10 9	65 18 6		10 3 6	
Sydney, C. B.	14 8 6	50 3 0	9 12 3		
Shelburne,	18 18 0	16 9 0	2 0 6		
Do. Entrance of harbor,		28 18 6	10 0 6		
Ship Harbor,	18 11 0	61 8 0	61 8 0		
Saint Mary's,	13 14 6	22 11 6	4 0 6		
Sheet Harbor,	16 0 6	23 1 0	9 6 6		
St. Ann's,	13 5 0	12 19 0		2 19 6	
Sandy Cove,	24 12 0	20 2 6		0 6 0	
Tatamagouche,	16 1 0	30 3 6	14 2 6	4 9 6	
Truro,	8 19 6	12 1 0	2 1 6		
Tusket,	18 11 0	19 9 6	0 18 6		
Thorne's Cove,	40 11 6	42 6 6	1 15 0		
Windsor,	317 7 6	407 7 3	89 19 9		
Walton,	49 4 0	46 12 9		2 11 3	
Wallace,	22 11 0	8 1 0		14 10 0	
Wilmot,	32 16 0	21 9 6		11 6 6	
Westport,	68 10 3	56 19 6		11 10 9	
Weymouth,	44 4 6	28 14 6		15 10 0	
White Head,	34 0 9	9 16 6		24 4 4	
Yarmouth.	188 3 9	189 9 9	1 6 0		
	£6692 6 3	7274 14 0	875 0 3	292 12 6	582 7 9

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1859.

Pro Financial Secretary, THOMAS R. DEVOLFE.

Comparative Statement of the quantities of articles subject to duty, imported into this Province for the years 1858 and 1859.

Articles.	Imports, 1858.	Imports, 1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brandy, galns.	19558 ³ / ₂₀	18691		866
Bacon and hams, lbs.	351			351
Beef and pork, bbls.		8	8	
Cordials, galns.	248 ³ / ₄	47		200
Cheese, lbs.	6040	2347		3693
Candles, tallow, lbs.	29283	30910	1627	
Candles, other kinds, lbs.	6667	4095		2572
Coffee, green, lbs.	204332	188484		15948
Coffee, roasted, lbs.	14187	20831	6644	
Chocolate, lbs.	494	1077	583	
Crackers, lbs.	72541	64755		7786
Cinnamon, lbs.		1488	1488	
Flour, bbls.		357	357	
Geneva, galns.	37338	33544		3793
Ginger and pepper, lbs.		7224	7224	
Leather, lbs.	269432	285457	16025	
Molasses, galns.	1323629	1026610		297019
Onions, lbs.	336	20120	19784	
Raisins, lbs.	191064	149628		41436
Rum, galns.	35940 ¹ / ₄	75558	39619	
Sugar, brown, lbs.	3382789	3035728		347061
Sugar, refined, lbs.	315681	335452	19771	
Tea, black, lbs.	1008782	960277		48505
Tea, green, lbs.	1800	4070	2270	
Tobacco, lbs.	474198	465927		8271
Whiskey, galns.	4745	4578		107
Wine, galns.	15626	15563		63
Do. "	6559	5726		872
Do. "	1000	1063	62 ³ / ₄	
Goods at 2½ & 5 p. c. cy.	£98400 10 4	£119095 13 10	£20695 3 6	
Do. at 10 per cent. cy.	£550574 9 8	£700404 16 5	149830 6 9	
Do. at 20 per cent. cy.	£1855 19 7	£2053 13 0	197 13 5	

Pro Financial Secretary,

THOMAS R. DEWOLFE,

Financial Secretary's Office,
31st December, 1859.

Comparative statement of the amount of Excise Duties collected on articles imported into this Province for the years
1858 and 1859.

ARTICLES.	Currency Duty on Imports of 1858.	Currency Duty on Imports of 1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
Brandy,	£3493 3 3	£3738 6 9	£245 3 6	1 15 4	
Bacon,	1 15 4	2 0 0	2 0 0	32 9 2	
Beef and Pork,	42 0 2	9 11 0		5 7 2	
Cordials,	11 4 7	5 17 0			
Cheese,	152 10 4	189 10 1	36 19 9		
Candles,	104 3 5	67 19 0		36 4 5	
Do.	1064 15 0	1097 5 3	32 10 3		
Coffee,	147 15 7	216 19 9	69 4 2		
Do.	2 11 5	6 14 3	4 2 10		
Chocolate,	134 19 6	156 5 11	21 6 5		
Crackers,		18 12 0	18 12 0		
Cinnamon,		22 6 3	22 6 3		
Flour,		6708 18 0	67 11 4		
Geneva,	6641 6 8	60 4 0	60 4 0		
Ginger and Pepper,	1403 5 10	1711 1 4	307 15 6		
Leather,	17234 15 0	12983 13 4	24 14 1	4251 1 8	
Molasses,	0 9 4	25 3 5			
Onions,	459 2 2	469 3 0			
Raisins,	19 4 6	8500 9 2	4892 7 10	9 3 8	
Do.	3608 1 4				
Rum,					

Sugar,	13214 0 5	11459 4 10		1754 15 7	
Do.	1761 12 2	1699 0 2		62 12 0	
Tea,	10508 2 11	11515 4 4	1007 1 5		
Do.	37 10 0	93 10 5	56 0 5		
Tobacco,	3704 13 6	4507 8 7	802 15 1		
Whiskey,	857 0 11	915 12 0	58 11 1		
Wines,	1347 0 8	1531 5 4	184 4 8		
Do.	1112 16 5	1118 11 2	5 14 9		
Do.	195 19 7	239 3 6	43 3 11		
Amount of goods at 2½ per ct. }	2460 0 3				
“ “ 5 “ }	55057 8 11	5745 7 10	3285 7 7		
“ “ 10 “ }	371 3 10	70039 14 0	14982 5 1		
“ “ 20 “ }	9769 10 0	410 14 6	39 10 8		
Amount received from Distilleries		2738 0 0		7031 10 0	
	£134918 3 0	£148002 16 7	£26269 12 7	£13184 19 0	£13084 13 7

Pro Financial Secretary,

THOMAS R. DEWOLFE.

Financial Secretary's Office,
31st December, 1859.

Comparative Statement exhibiting the increase and decrease of Excise Duties collected at the different ports of this Province for the years 1858 and 1859.

Ports.	Cy. Duties 1858.	Cy. Duties 1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total increase.
Halifax,	£104413 4 3	£124275 9 5	£19862 5 2	£31 0 2	
Advocate Harbor,	45 0 7	14 0 5	59 4 0	137 1 5	
Amherst,	1090 17 4	1150 1 6		55 17 10	
Annapolis,	890 19 4	753 17 11		0 17 11	
Antigonish,	181 17 9	125 19 11		32 16 2	
Arichat,	594 11 4	593 13 5			
Barrington,	418 3 10	385 7 8	44 7 8		
Bear River,	211 19 2	256 5 10	16 7 8		
Beaver River,	30 19 3	47 6 11		8 5 7	
Bridgetown,	517 19 3	509 13 8		149 15 3	
Baddeck,	204 7 6	54 12 3		178 12 10	
Canada Creek,	401 6 2	222 13 4	9 1 10		
Clementsport,	110 9 7	119 11 5	10 13 8		
Cape Canso,	53 5 3	63 18 11	0 13 9		
Cape North,		0 13 9			
Chester,	3 14 3	39 4 11	35 10 8		
Church Point,	179 1 4	198 0 10	18 19 6		
Cornwallis,	1164 19 9	829 11 8	8 5 3	335 3 1	
Digby,	917 2 10	925 8 1		7 8 11	
French Cross,	115 2 7	107 13 8		17 13 1	
Guysborough,	19 3 5	1 10 4			
Great Bras d'Or,	0 10 0	8 8 11	7 18 11		
Hantsport,	44 10 4	87 12 3	43 1 11		
Harbor au Bouche,	3 8 5	3 11 3	0 2 10		
Horton,	256 5 10	177 15 1	183 13 5	78 10 9	
Joggins,	113 1 7	296 15 0	42 18 5		
LaHave,	42 2 2	85 0 7		34 16 6	
Everpool,	1132 5 4	1097 8 10	33 18 3		
Little River,	2 16 5	36 14 8		183 4 7	
Londonderry,	844 11 4	661 6 9			

Lunenburg,	0 12 0	22 16 2	22 4 2	66 8 11	
Maitland,	174 17 1	108 8 2		0 0 11	
Margaree,	2 14 8	2 13 9			
McNair's Cove,	110 10 0	119 14 9	9 4 9		
Parrsborough,	124 10 9	123 9 10		1 0 11	
Pictou,	3493 11 2	3604 6 5	110 15 3		
Port Medway,	148 4 6	201 6 5	53 1 11		
Port Hood,	13 13 6	6 7 8	76 13 0	7 5 10	
Pugwash,	142 5 0	218 18 0			
Pubnico,	51 14 4	36 16 1		14 18 3	
Port Williams,		28 1 3	28 1 3		
Ragged Islands,	218 0 0	250 2 10	32 2 10		
Sandy Cove,	12 4 1	36 10 3	24 6 2		
Shelburne,	72 11 0	69 0 5		3 10 7	
Ship Harbor,	42 11 9	10 2 0		32 9 9	
St. Mary's,	8 9 1	11 9 1	3 0 0		
St. Ann's,		1 10 6	1 10 6		
Sydney, C. B.	127 11 9	259 7 2	131 15 5	167 3 7	
Sydney, (North),	658 3 4	490 19 9		42 5 7	
Tatamagouche,	42 5 7			5 19 0	
Thorne's Cove,	58 5 9	52 6 9			
Truro,	536 7 8	548 5 2	11 17 6	2 18 6	
Tusket,	108 11 2	227 3 7	118 12 5	8 8 6	
Wallace,	2 18 6				
Walton,	14 5 9	5 17 3	15 3 8		
Westport,	138 9 6	153 13 2		13 8 2	
Weymouth,	176 4 2	162 16 0		226 19 3	
Wilmot,	753 15 6	526 16 3		115 9 4	
Windsor,	854 15 8	739 6 4			
Yarmouth.	3056 18 5	4117 1 5	1060 3 0		
Received from distilleries,	9769 10 0	2738 0 0		7031 10 0	
	£134918 3 0	£148002 16 7	£22075 14 9	£8991 1 2	£13084 13 7

Financial Secretary's office, Dec. 31, 1859.

Pro Financial Secretary—THOMAS R. DEWOLF.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE QUANTITIES AND AMOUNT OF EXCISE DUTIES COLLECTED IN THIS PROVINCE, FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1850 TO 1859, INCLUSIVE.

ARTICLES.	1850.			1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.											
	Quantities.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Quantities.	Amount of Duty.	Quantities.	Amount of Duty.	Quantities.	Amount of Duty.	Quantities.	Amount of Duty.	Quantities.	Amount of Duty.	Quantities.	Amount of Duty.																
Apples, bbls.	217	at 4s. Stg.	£54 5 0	276½	69 1 3	536½	£134 1 3	199½	£49 17 6	822½	205 13 9	822½	205 13 9	822½	205 13 9	822½	205 13 9	822½	205 13 9	822½	205 13 9	822½	205 13 9	822½	205 13 9						
Butter, cwts.	31 2 24	8s.	15 7 2	6 0 24	3 2 2	6 0 24	3 2 2	6 0 24	3 2 2	43 0 23	21 12 1	43 0 23	21 12 1	43 0 23	21 12 1	43 0 23	21 12 1	43 0 23	21 12 1	43 0 23	21 12 1	43 0 23	21 12 1	43 0 23	21 12 1						
Brandy, gallons	27561½	2s. 8d.	4593 11 1	30951	5158 10 0	33277½	5546 5 10	28099	4683 3 4	25269	4211 10 0	25269	4211 10 0	25269	4211 10 0	25269	4211 10 0	25269	4211 10 0	25269	4211 10 0	25269	4211 10 0	25269	4211 10 0	25269	4211 10 0				
Beef, cwts.	27 2 16	6s.	10 7 3	48 2 10	18 4 6	241 1 20	90 10 10	134 0 12	50 5 10	338½ bls. & 12½ cwt	89 6 3	338½ bls. & 12½ cwt	89 6 3	338½ bls. & 12½ cwt	89 6 3	338½ bls. & 12½ cwt	89 6 3	338½ bls. & 12½ cwt	89 6 3	338½ bls. & 12½ cwt	89 6 3	338½ bls. & 12½ cwt	89 6 3	338½ bls. & 12½ cwt	89 6 3	338½ bls. & 12½ cwt	89 6 3				
Cordials, gallons	162 0 0	3s. 4d.	33 15 0	182 3 20	38 9 2	187 0 26	39 0 1	177 3 3	37 0 9	256 3 3	53 10 0	257 3 19	53 13 8	257 3 19	53 13 8	257 3 19	53 13 8	257 3 19	53 13 8	257 3 19	53 13 8	257 3 19	53 13 8	257 3 19	53 13 8	257 3 19	53 13 8				
Crackers, lbs.	153226	1d.	798 1 1	175181	912 8 0	166959	869 11 7	164018	854 14 7	195453	1017 19 11	178794	931 4 4	195453	1017 19 11	178794	931 4 4	195453	1017 19 11	178794	931 4 4	195453	1017 19 11	178794	931 4 4	195453	1017 19 11	178794	931 4 4		
Coffee, (green) lbs.	411	2d.	4 5 7	1048	10 18 4	1592	16 11 8	2032	21 3 4	4482	46 13 9	10084	105 0 10	4482	46 13 9	10084	105 0 10	4482	46 13 9	10084	105 0 10	4482	46 13 9	10084	105 0 10	4482	46 13 9	10084	105 0 10		
Do. (roasted) lbs.	30522	1d.	158 19 4	22074	114 19 4	16803	87 10 4	15065	78 9 3	23984	124 18 4	34047	177 6 7	23984	124 18 4	34047	177 6 7	23984	124 18 4	34047	177 6 7	23984	124 18 4	34047	177 6 7	23984	124 18 4	34047	177 6 7		
Candles, (tallow) lbs.	7192	3d.	112 7 6	6403	100 0 11	5077	79 6 7	5147	80 8 5	8316	129 18 9	6900	107 16 3	8316	129 18 9	6900	107 16 3	8316	129 18 9	6900	107 16 3	8316	129 18 9	6900	107 16 3	8316	129 18 9	6900	107 16 3		
Do. (other kinds) lbs.	146 0 9	5s.	45 12 11	97 3 13	30 11 8	154 0 12	48 3 3	78 1 8	24 9 6	107 0 9	33 9 3	26 2 23	8 6 10	107 0 9	33 9 3	26 2 23	8 6 10	107 0 9	33 9 3	26 2 23	8 6 10	107 0 9	33 9 3	26 2 23	8 6 10	107 0 9	33 9 3	26 2 23	8 6 10		
Cheese, cwts.	151	5s.	47 3 9	438	136 17 6	394	123 2 6	353	110 6 3	749	234 1 3	261	81 11 3	749	234 1 3	261	81 11 3	749	234 1 3	261	81 11 3	749	234 1 3	261	81 11 3	749	234 1 3	261	81 11 3		
Clocks, (costing under 20s.) No.	12	10s.	7 10 0	11	6 17 6	48	30 0 0	23	14 7 6	46	28 15 0	1178	6 2 9	46	28 15 0	1178	6 2 9	46	28 15 0	1178	6 2 9	46	28 15 0	1178	6 2 9	46	28 15 0	1178	6 2 9		
Do. (costing over 20s.) No.	221	1d.	1 3 0	397	2 1 4	367	1 18 3	681	3 10 11	1178	6 2 9	2399	12 9 11	46	28 15 0	1178	6 2 9	46	28 15 0	1178	6 2 9	46	28 15 0	1178	6 2 9	46	28 15 0	1178	6 2 9		
Chocolate, lbs.	64088	1s.	4005 10 0	77938½	4871 3 1	59846½	3740 8 1	48880½	3055 0 11	30746½	1921 13 5	32	2 0 0	30746½	1921 13 5	32	2 0 0	30746½	1921 13 5	32	2 0 0	30746½	1921 13 5	32	2 0 0	30746½	1921 13 5	32	2 0 0		
Flour, barrels	17376	2s 8d.	2896 0 0	17265½	2877 10 10	16698½	2783 1 8	22038½	3673 1 8	27326	4554 6 8	25547½	4257 17 6	27326	4554 6 8	25547½	4257 17 6	27326	4554 6 8	25547½	4257 17 6	27326	4554 6 8	25547½	4257 17 6	27326	4554 6 8	25547½	4257 17 6		
Geneva, gallons	184 0 13	9s.	103 11 3	62 3 12	35 7 2	4 1 25	2 10 5	22 2 8	12 14 0	68 0 18	38 6 10	7 3 22	4 9 5	68 0 18	38 6 10	7 3 22	4 9 5	68 0 18	38 6 10	7 3 22	4 9 5	68 0 18	38 6 10	7 3 22	4 9 5	68 0 18	38 6 10	7 3 22	4 9 5		
Ginger and Pepper, lbs.	380 2 26	8s.	190 7 5	187 1 26	93 14 10	184 1 14	92 3 9	115 2 14	57 16 3	383 1 17	141 14 0	220215	1146 19 1	383 1 17	141 14 0	220215	1146 19 1	383 1 17	141 14 0	220215	1146 19 1	383 1 17	141 14 0	220215	1146 19 1	383 1 17	141 14 0	220215	1146 19 1	383 1 17	141 14 0
Hams, &c. cwts.	56010	1d.	291 14 4	130956	682 1 3	115527	601 14 1	100137	521 10 11	220215	1146 19 1	295919	1541 4 11	220215	1146 19 1	295919	1541 4 11	220215	1146 19 1	295919	1541 4 11	220215	1146 19 1	295919	1541 4 11	220215	1146 19 1	295919	1541 4 11	220215	1146 19 1
Lard, lbs.	8760½	2d.	39 3 5	3121	32 10 2	2756	28 14 2	4056	42 5 0	4396	45 15 11	6764	70 9 2	4396	45 15 11	6764	70 9 2	4396	45 15 11	6764	70 9 2	4396	45 15 11	6764	70 9 2	4396	45 15 11	6764	70 9 2		
Leather, (sole) lbs.	876950	2½d.	11431 2 5	921817	12003 9 1	1041085	13556 4 8	1125684	14657 6 10	1275994	16614 10 1	1306011	17005 7 0	1275994	16614 10 1	1306011	17005 7 0	1275994	16614 10 1	1306011	17005 7 0	1275994	16614 10 1	1306011	17005 7 0	1275994	16614 10 1	1306011	17005 7 0		
Do. (upper) lbs.	1209 2 14	2s. 6d.	188 19 10	1405 0 2	219 10 7	1624 2 18	253 17 1	1559 0 7	243 12 1	1621 0 27	253 6 4	267 3 25	41 18 1	1621 0 27	253 6 4	267 3 25	41 18 1	1621 0 27	253 6 4	267 3 25	41 18 1	1621 0 27	253 6 4	267 3 25	41 18 1	1621 0 27	253 6 4	267 3 25	41 18 1		
Molasses, gallons	3566 1 6	6s. and 4s.	1836 12 10	1962 2 8	735 8 4	685 3 27	257 5 0	942 2 20	353 10 3	2449 bls & 171½ cwt	676 13 0	41 18 1	353 10 3	2449 bls & 171½ cwt	676 13 0	41 18 1	353 10 3	2449 bls & 171½ cwt	676 13 0	41 18 1	353 10 3	2449 bls & 171½ cwt	676 13 0	41 18 1	353 10 3	2449 bls & 171½ cwt	676 13 0	41 18 1	353 10 3		
Onions, cwts.	20	2s. 6d. and 2s.	4 15 0	5	0 12 6	2	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0	0	0 5 0
Pigs, No.	135463	½d.	352 15 5	147334	383 13 9	145835	379 15 8	140757	366 11 2	206078	536 13 3	2	0 10 0	206078	536 13 3	2	0 10 0	206078	536 13 3	2	0 10 0	206078	536 13 3	2	0 10 0	206078	536 13 3	2	0 10 0		
Raisins, (box) lbs.	18650	½d.	24 5 9	41584	54 2 11	39216	51 1 3	18536	24 2 9	38109	49 12 5	41913	54 11 5	38109	49 12 5	41913	54 11 5	38109	49 12 5	41913	54 11 5	38109	49 12 5	41913	54 11 5	38109	49 12 5	41913	54 11 5	38109	49 12 5
Do. (others) lbs.	42464	1d.	2432 16 8	39424	2258 13 4	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11	11156	639 2 11
Rum, (distilled in this province), gallons	26563	1s. 6d.	2490 5 7	24225	2271 1 11	24387	2286 5 7	19681	1845 1 10	27394½	2568 4 8	27517	2579 14 4	27394½	2568 4 8	27517	2579 14 4	27394½	2568 4 8	27517	2579 14 4	27394½	2568 4 8	27517	2579 14 4	27394½	2568 4 8	27517	2579 14 4	27394½	2568 4 8
Do. (imported) "	23840 2 23	7s.	10430 6 3	24755 1 1	10830 8 6	26325 1 26	11517 8 0	29667 0 23	12979 8 2	30729 2 14	13444 6 8	30591 0 1	13333 11 3	30729 2 14	13444 6 8	30591 0 1	13333 11 3	30729 2 14	13444 6 8	30591 0 1	13333 11 3	30729 2 14	13444 6 8	30591 0 1	13333 11 3	30729 2 14	13444 6 8	30591 0 1	13333 11 3	30729 2 14	13444 6 8
Shrub, cwts.	1598 2 2	10s.	999 1 7	1824 2 1	1140 6 4	1788 3 23	1118 1 11	1861 2 2	1163 9 1	2481 2 0	1550 18 9	2284 1 18	1427 15 6	2481 2 0	1550 18 9	2284 1 18	1427 15 6	2481 2 0	1550 18 9	2284 1 18	1427 15 6	2481 2 0	1550 18 9	2284 1 18	1427 15 6	2481 2 0	1550 18 9	2284 1 18	1427 15 6	2481 2 0	1550 18 9
Sugar, (brown) Do. (crushed) "	448 9 3	14s.	448 9 3	438 2 6	383 17 10	398 3 4	348 18 9	343 0 16	300 2 6	193 1 3	169 2 3	81 1 10	71 3 5	193 1 3	169 2 3	81 1 10	71 3 5	193 1 3	169 2 3	81 1 10	71 3 5	193 1 3	169 2 3	81 1 10	71 3 5	193 1 3	169 2 3	81 1 10	71 3 5	193 1 3	169 2 3
Do. (refined) "	1	3s.	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9	0	0 3 9
Sheep, No.	673312½	2d.	7013 13 5	771309	8034																										

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE AMOUNT OF EXCISE DUTIES COLLECTED IN THIS PROVINCE, FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1850 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE.

ARTICLES.	1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Increase from 1850 to 1851.	Decrease from 1850 to 1851.	Increase from 1851 to 1852.	Decrease from 1851 to 1852.	Increase from 1852 to 1853.	Decrease from 1852 to 1853.	Increase from 1853 to 1854.	Decrease from 1853 to 1854.	Increase from 1854 to 1855.	Decrease from 1854 to 1855.	Increase from 1855 to 1856.	Decrease from 1855 to 1856.	Increase from 1856 to 1857.	Decrease from 1856 to 1857.	Increase from 1857 to 1858.	Decrease from 1857 to 1858.	Increase from 1858 to 1859.	Decrease from 1858 to 1859.
Apples,	£14 6 3		£65 0 0			£84 3 9	£155 16 3			£205 13 9								
Butter,		£12 15 0		£3 2 2			21 12 1			21 12 1								
Brandy,	564 18 11		337 15 10			863 2 6		£471 13 4	£638 16 8									
Beef,	7 17 3		72 6 4			40 5 0	39 0 5					£959 1 8		£370 8 4		£27 13 5	£245 3 6	
Cordials,									15 16 3									
Crackers,	4 14 2		0 10 11			1 19 4	16 9 3		33 9 8			8 0 8		£3 12 6		3 12 6	2 0 0	
Coffee, (green),	114 6 11			42 16 5		14 17 0	163 5 4			214 14 6		33 6 0		£29 0 1				£32 9 1
Do. (roasted),	6 12 9		5 13 4		£4 11 8		25 10 5				£127 18 11			5 4 5				
Candles, (tallow),														36 1 5		45 4 5		21 6 5
Do. (other kinds),		44 0 0		27 9 0		9 1 1	46 9 1		114 15 5			56 8 4		98 17 9		34 12 11		32 10 3
Cheese,		12 6 7		20 14 4		1 1 10	49 10 4		105 17 1			53 8 10		101 3 2				69 4 2
Clocks, (costing under 20s.)	89 13 9		17 11 7				23 13 9											
Do. (costing over 20s.)		15 1 3		20 14 4			8 19 9											
Chocolate,			17 11 7				12 16 3											
Cinnamon,		0 12 6		13 15 0			15 12 6											
Flour,	0 18 4			0 3 1		1 12 8	14 7 6											
Geneva,							2 11 10		5 14 9									
Ginger and pepper,	865 13 1		1130 15 0			685 7 2		1133 7 6										
Hams, &c,		18 9 2		94 9 2	890 0 0		881 5 0		1026 2 4					1322 11 6				
Lard,																		
Leather, (sole),		68 4 1		32 16 9	10 3 7		25 12 10											
Do. (upper),	390 6 11			1 11 1			33 17 9											
Molasses,		96 12 7		80 7 2			80 3 2											
Onions,				3 16 0	13 10 10		3 10 11											
Pork,	572 6 8		1552 15 7		1101 2 2		1957 3 3											
Pigs,	30 10 9		34 6 6				10 5 0											
Raisins (box),		601 4 6		478 3 4	96 5 3		0 5 0											
Do. (others),		4 2 6		0 7 6			612 9 2		289 6 5									
Rum (distilled in this province),				3 18 1			13 4 6											
Do. (imported),				3 1 8			26 18 6											
Shrub,		174 3 4		1619 10 5			441 3 9											
Sugar (brown),		219 3 8		5 6 8			5 6 8											
Do. (crushed),				686 19 6														
Do. (refined),																		
Sheep,		64 11 5		22 4 5			48 16 3											
Tea (black),		0 3 9		34 19 1														
Do. (green),																		
Tobacco,																		
Whiskey (distilled in the province),																		
Do. (imported),																		
Wine,																		
Do.		55 0 4		37 5 3			12 12 6											
Do.																		
Value of goods,		1 11 11		337 5 4			62 19 1											
Do.				9 6 9			22 10 10											
Do.																		
Do.																		
Goods abandoned for duty,																		
Received from outports,																		
Do. distilleries,																		
Total excise duties,																		
Light duty,																		
Casual revenue, and crown lands,																		
Total revenue,	£13624 18 4	£1477 11 0	£6900 18 7	£6161 0 2	£19224 15 1	£3125 4 8	£34758 18 7	£2091 18 11	£6128 11 2	£21276 3 7	£6495 6 0	£11273 11 0	£71447 14 0	£46808 19 7	£11657 1 2	£17223 6 11	£27296 18 3	£19627 18 11

Pro Financial Secretary,

THOMAS R. DEWOLF.



TRADE RETURNS.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS,

Being a detailed account of the principal articles of British and Foreign Merchandize imported into Nova Scotia during the year ended September 30, 1859, shewing the quantity and value of each article entered at each port, and indicating from what countries imported.

ALE AND PORTER.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	IMPORTED FROM			
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Amherst,	Casks. 7	£15			15		
Baddeck,	7	11			11		
Cornwallis,	50	55				55	
Halifax,	1587	2398	2398				
Liverpool,	5	10				10	
Pictou,	38	50	26		24		
Port Medway,	1	2				2	
Ship Harbour,	2	2			2		
Sydney, (North)	6	13					13
Yarmouth,	2	3				3	
Totals,	1705	£2559	2424		52	70	13

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Advocate,		£2				2	
Amherst,		2			2		
Canso, (Cape)		2				2	
Halifax,		1319	1305			14	
Pictou,		305	290			15	
Ship Harbor,		5			5		
Yarmouth,		29				29	
Totals,		£1664	1595		7	62	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

APPLES.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value Sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
	Bushels.	Bbls.						
Advocate,		5	3			3		
Antigonish,		2	6				6	
Arichat,		60	30				30	
Barrington,		158	95			4	91	
Beaver River,		5	2				2	
Cape Canso,		1	2				2	
Halifax,		127	92				92	
Liverpool,	217		81				81	
Londonderry,	102		22				22	
Maitland,		10	13				13	
Parrsborough,		11	12			3	9	
Pictou,		70	43			2	41	
Port Medway,		2	1				1	
Pubnico,		87	51				51	
Ragged Islands,		2	4				4	
Ship Harbor,		111	43			2	41	
Sydney, C. B.,		61	30				30	
Sydney (North),		316	158				158	
Truro,		45	53				53	
Westport,		130	13				13	
Yarmouth,	788		198			8	109	
Totals,	1007	1203	£952			22	930	

BEEF.

Barrington,	Bbls.	27	77				77
Beaver River,		1	2				2
Church Point,		2	5				5
Halifax,		1687	3409			158	3251
Hantsport,		5	15				15
Liverpool,		17	57				57
Parrsborough,		3	7			5	2
Port Medway,		8	24			24	
Pubnico,		3	9			9	
Ragged Islands,		4	12				12
Shelburne,		3	9				9
Westport,		7	18				18
Weymouth,		30	99				99
Yarmouth,		143	347				347
Totals,		1940	£4081			187	3894

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

BRANDY.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Amherst,	Gall. 68	P'kes.	£37			37		
Halifax,		1134	8742	4691	100	240		3711
Liverpool,		10	14					14
Pictou,	33		9	9				
Port Hood,	26		26			26		
Ship Harbor,		4	100			100		
Yarmouth,	402		80			80		
Totals,	529	1148	£9008	4700	100	483		3725

BURNING FLUID.

Barrington,	Casks. 30	Galls.	£133				133
Bear River,	2		8				8
Bridgetown,		60	10				10
Canso, (Cape)		85	10				10
Chester,			5				5
Church Point,	1	28	9				9
Cornwallis,	28		126				126
Halifax,	778		3337				3337
Horton,	7		31				31
Lunenburg,		85	10				10
Maitland,		145	16				16
Parrsborough,	2	78	18				18
Pictou,		1684	186				186
Ragged Islands,		333	54				54
Shelburne,	1		3				3
Sydney, C. B.	5		18				18
Sydney (North),	6		18				18
Truro,			66				66
Tusket,		65	8				8
Windsor,			20			1	19
Totals,	861	2563	£4086			1	4085

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

B R E A D .

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM			
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
	Cwt.	Packages.	£				
Amherst,	4		7			1	6
Annapolis,	6		9			3	6
Arichat,	392		392			95	297
Baddeck,		4	5			5	
Barrington,		72	63				63
Bear River,	1		1				1
Bridgetown,	3		5			3	2
Canso, (Cape)		34	26				26
Church Point,		4	3				3
Clementsport,	2		4			2	2
Digby,	25		46			22	24
French Cross,	1		2				2
Halifax,		6725	4169			20	4149
Hantsport,	1		2				2
Horton,		2	3				3
LaHave,		10	5				5
Liverpool,	1		1				1
Londonderry,	4		5				5
Parrsborough,		1	1				1
Pictou,	25		40				40
Port Medway,		13	24				24
Pubnico,		2	2				2
Ragged Islands,	53		66				66
Shelburne,	2	9	14				14
Ship Harbor,		45	41			41	
Sydney, C. B.		7	7				7
Sydney, (North)		56	69				69
Tusket,	8		9				9
Westport,	42		37				37
Weymouth,	6	4	10				10
Wilmot,	2		7			7	
Windsor,	7	87	88			14	74
Yarmouth,	624		458				458
Totals,	1209	7075	£5621			213	5408

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

BRICKS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				OTHER COUNTRIES.
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	
Baddeck,	M. 1	£2			2		
Barrington,	15	20				20	
Canada Creek,	5	10			10		
Church Point,	8	13			8	5	
Clementsport,	2	4				4	
Great Bras d'Or,	3	7			7		
Halifax,	229	344	38		301	5	
Liverpool,	6	14				14	
Londonderry,	2	2				2	
Maitland,	19	26			2	24	
Pictou,	10	26	26				
Pubnico,	6	7				7	
Ship Harbor,	2	2			2		
Sydney (North),	6	12			12		
Tusket,	7	7				7	
Windsor,	106	119			19	100	
Yarmouth,	22	20			4	16	
Totals,	449	£635	64		367	204	

BUTTER.

	P'kges.	Lbs.	£3				
	Canso (Cape),						
Halifax,	1999		4300		2178	2122	
Westport,		1680	61		52	9	
Yarmouth,		1232	31			31	
Totals,	1999	2992	£4395		2230	2165	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

CABINET WARES.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Advocate,			£1				1	
Amherst,			78			6	72	
Barrington,			118				118	
Bear River,			5				5	
Bridgetown,			7				7	
Canso, (Cape)			8				8	
Canada Creek,			18				18	
Church Point,			4				4	
Cornwallis,			495				495	
Clementsport,			5				5	
Halifax,			1242	185			1057	
Hantsport,			125				125	
Horton,			63				63	
LaHave,			86				86	
Liverpool,			441				441	
Londonderry,			488				488	
Lunenburg,			27				27	
Parrsborough,			55				55	
Pictou,			604			8	596	
Port Medway,			37			24	13	
Port Hood,			2				2	
Pubnico,			2				2	
Shelburne,			45				45	
Sydney, C. B.			130				130	
Sydney, (North)			230				230	
Truro,			407				407	
Westport,			16				16	
Weymouth,			1				1	
Wilmot,			48				48	
Windsor,			243			18	225	
Yarmouth,			355				355	
Totals,			£5386	185		56	5145	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

CANDLES.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America		
	Boxes.	Lbs.	£2					
Advocate,		80	£2				2	
Amherst,		1120	36			5	31	
Annapolis,		1130	29			7	22	
Arichat,		190	5				5	
Barrington,		2975	78				78	
Bear River,	1	480	22				22	
Beaver River,		40	1				1	
Bridgetown,		200	7				7	
Canso (Cape),		80	2				2	
Canada Creek,	1		1				1	
Church Point,		110	4				4	
Cornwallis,	24		15				15	
Clementsport,		195	5			1	4	
Digby,		1344	44			8	36	
Guysborough,	1		1				1	
Halifax,	411		547	240			307	
Hantsport,	5	450	23				23	
Horton,		138	4				4	
Liverpool,		712	30				30	
Londonderry,		336	11				11	
Maitland,			26				26	
Parrsborough,		364	99				99	
Pictou,		760	19			6	13	
Port Medway,		40	2				2	
Pubnico,		40	1				1	
Pugwash,		360	9				9	
Shelburne,		80	4				4	
Ship Harbor,	1		2			2		
Sydney (North),	2		3				3	
Truro,		80	2				2	
Tusket,		65	2				2	
Westport,		488	11			1	10	
Weymouth,		174	6				6	
Wilmot,		320	14			2	12	
Windsor,		302	12				12	
Yarmouth,		6561	166				166	
Totals,	466	19214	£1155	240		32	883	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

COFFEE.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Packages	Lbs.						
Amherst,	3		6			2	4	
Annapolis,		723	18				18	
Antigonish,		180	6				6	
Arichat,		643	17				17	
Barrington,		1020	25				25	
Bear River,		240	11				11	
Beaver River,		222	5				5	
Bridgetown,		30	1				1	
Canso, (Cape)		240	5				5	
Chester,		164	5				5	
Cornwallis,		60	1				1	
Clementsport,		120	3				3	
Digby,	7		22				22	
Halifax,	1642		4568		2631		1883	54
Horton,		120	3				3	
LaHave,		241	4				4	
Liverpool,		2003	68		4		64	
Londonderry,		224	7				7	
Luncenburg,		959	21				21	
Maitland,		40	1				1	
Parrsborough,		240	8				8	
Pictou,		2076	54				54	
Port Medway,	1	60	9				9	
Pubnico,		60	2				2	
Pugwash,		290	6				6	
Ragged Islands,		1120	35		35			
Shelburne,	1	60	8				8	
Ship Harbor,	2		7			7		
Sydney, C. B.		50	1				1	
Truro,		600	16				16	
Tusket,		266	6				6	
Westport,		389	10				10	
Weymouth,		30	1				1	
Wilmot,		68	3			1	2	
Windsor,		470	13				13	
Yarmouth.		9520	217		15		202	
Totals,	1656	22468	£5193		2685	10	2444	54

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

CHEESE.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				OTHER COUNTRIES.
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	
					West Indies.	North America		
Barrington,	P'kgs.	Lbs.	£63				63	
Canso (Cape),		44	1				1	
Halifax,	567		278				278	
Liverpool,		28	1				1	
Parrsborough,	7		6				6	
Pictou,		2016	117	4		1	112	
Sydney, C. B.,		561	12				12	
Sydney (North),		336	7				7	
Sheet Harbor,			10				10	
Truro,		221	3				3	
Westport,		336	8				8	
Windsor,			1				1	
Yarmouth,		2800	58				58	
Totals,	574	9266	£565	4		1	560	

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Barrington,			£8				8	
Bridgetown,			96				96	
Canso (Cape),			1				1	
Canada Creek,			2				2	
Halifax,			1967	1522			445	
LaHave,			5				5	
Liverpool,			55				55	
Londonderry,			7				7	
Parrsborough,			1				1	
Pictou,			44			11	33	
Pubnico,			1				1	
Ragged Islands,			1				1	
Sydney, C. B.,			11				11	
Sheet Harbor,			1				1	
Truro,			18				18	
Windsor,			297			297		
Yarmouth,			22				22	
Totals,			£2537	1522		308	707	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

CORN AND WHEAT.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America		
Annapolis,	Bags.	Bush.	£1776				1776	
Barrington,		7400	22				22	
Bear River,		122	5				5	
Church Point,	116	28	46				46	
Clementsport,		6	1				1	
Halifax,	3683	64340	14155				14155	
LaHave,			2				2	
Liverpool,		60	15				15	
Londonderry,		64	5				5	
Maitland,		15	3				3	
Pictou,			361				361	
Pubnico,	77	12	30				30	
Shelburne,	49		24				24	
Sydney, (North)	25	200	42				42	
Tusket,		24	4				4	
Weymouth,	165	19	81			7	74	
Windsor,		246	41			1	40	
Yarmouth.	6	58	17				17	
Totals,	4121	72594	£16630			8	16622	

CODFISH.

Amherst,		Cwt.	25			25		
Canso, (Cape)		45	5537			5537		
Canada Creek,		9220	18			18		
Halifax,		37	94285		77380	75	16830	
Liverpool,		146276	375			375		
Pictou,		600	35			35		
Ship Harbor,		67	700			700		
Sydney, C. B.		1400	119			119		
Wallace,		210	5			5		
Yarmouth,		5	210			10	200	
Totals,		420	101309			84204	275	16830

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

CORNMEAL AND OATMEAL.

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Advocate,	P'kgs. 55	£45			28	17	
Amherst,		40			24	16	
Annapolis,	531	496			47	449	
Arichat,	325	313				313	
Baddeck,	110	108			108		
Barrington,	644	644				644	
Bear River,	127	116			32	84	
Beaver River,	313	122				122	
Bridgetown,	35	49			4	45	
Canso, (Cape)	225	246			12	234	
Canada Creek,	304	258			109	149	
Church Point,	432	291				291	
Cornwallis,	555	545			130	415	
Clementsport,	104	61			9	52	
Digby,	341	292			160	132	
French Cross,	125	98			13	85	
Great Bras d'Or,	30	36			36		
Halifax,	16028	10816			3254	10462	
Horton,	482	376			67	303	
Joggins,	113	78				78	
LaHave,	37	31				31	
Liverpool,	968	1206				1206	
Londonderry,	406	396				396	
Lunenburg,	50	50				50	
Maitland,	219	165				165	
Parrsborough,	329	199				199	
Pictou,	26	24			9	15	
Port Medway,	355	363				363	
Port Hood,	200	190				190	
Pubnico,	515	499				499	
Ragged Islands,	347	345			1	344	
Shelburne,	48	49				49	
Ship Harbor,	305	305			287	18	
Sydney, C. B.	30	28				28	
Sydney (North),	466	591			76	315	
Thorne's Cove,	72	61				61	
Truro,	50	45			9	36	
Tusket,	576	373				373	
Wallace,	10	11			11		
Walton,	150	150				150	
Westport,	277	263			93	170	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*CORNMEAL AND OATMEAL—*continued.*

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Weymouth,	P'kgs. 423	£443			18	425		
Wilmot,		106				106		
Windsor,	1355	659			3	656		
Yarmouth,	2881	2346			28	2318		
Totals,	31055	£23722			1668	22054		

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

Amherst,		£166			109	57
Annapolis,		181			177	4
Antigonish,		56				56
Barrington,		22				22
Bear River,		24			24	
Bridgetown,		32			2	30
Canada Creek,		49			49	
Church Point,		19			18	1
Cornwallis,		135			95	40
Clementsport,		10			10	
Digby,		372			319	53
Halifax,		7709	6652			1057
Horton,		24				24
Joggins,		4			4	
Liverpool,		110				110
Londonderry,		74			8	66
Parrsborough,		7			6	1
Pictou,		527	415		5	107
Shelburne,		1				1
Ship Harbor,		24			24	
Truro,		192			130	62
Westport,		11			11	
Wilmot,		86			76	10
Windsor,		178			151	27
Yarmouth,		519	74		36	409
Totals,		£10532	7141		1254	2147

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

CORDAGE AND CANVAS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America		
Advocate,			£50				50	
Amherst,			63			44	19	
Annapolis,			126			99	26	
Antigonish,			41			40	1	
Arichat,			647				87	560
Baddeck,			11			11		
Barrington,			56				56	
Beaver River,			18			18		
Bridgetown,			37				37	
Canada Creek,			60				60	
Church Point,			30				30	
Cornwallis,			60				60	
Clementsport,			29			29		
Digby,			323			7	316	
Halifax,			21401	17973			12428	
Horton,			1				1	
Liverpool,			239	50			189	
Londonderry,			80				80	
Parrsborough,			13				13	
Pictou,			1058	1026			32	
Port Medway,			47				47	
Pubnico,			25				25	
Shelburne,			2				2	
Sherbrooke,			12	12				
Ship Harbour,			141			141		
Sydney, C. B.,			165				165	
Sydney, (North)			74			74		
Truro,			12				12	
Westport,			85				85	
Windsor,			119			30	89	
Yarmouth,			1127	291		112	724	
Totals,			35151	19352		605	14634	560

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

COTTON, LINEN, SILK, AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Advocate,			£27				27	
Amherst,			2249			1958	291	
Annapolis,			3135			2791	344	
Antigonish,			6				6	
Arichat,			1782	525			300	957
Badleck,			381			381		
Barrington,			655				655	
Bear River,			705			605	100	
Bridgetown,			57			5	52	
Canso, (Cape)			156				156	
Chester,			33				33	
Canada Creek,			694			396	298	
Church Point,			628			503	125	
Cornwallis,			903			457	446	
Clementsport,			175			135	40	
Digby,			2748			2343	405	
French Cross,			478			264	214	
Halifax,			267430	252809	218	315	14088	
Horton,			161			62	99	
Joggins,			555			534	21	
LaHave,			27				27	
Liverpool,			541	75			466	
Londonderry,			1295			85	1210	
Lunenburg,			41				41	
Maitland,			25				25	
Parrsborough,			264			58	206	
Pictou,			5249	4669			580	
Port Medway,			242				242	
Pubnico,			59				59	
Pugwash,			402				402	
Ragged Islands,			159				159	
Shelburne,			81				81	
Ship Harbor,			3608			3608		
Sydney, C. B.			298			255	43	
Sydney, (North)			75				75	
Thorne's Cove,			89			89		
Truro,			753			278	475	
Tusket,			19				19	
Westport,			383			224	159	
Weymouth,			782			752	30	
Wilmot,			2037			1747	290	
Windsor,			731			209	522	
Yarmouth,			6270	546		1524	4200	
Totals,			306388	258624	218	19578	27011	957

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

DRUGS AND APOTHECARIES' WARE.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value Sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Advocate,			£8				8	
Amherst,			232			78	154	
Annapolis,			265			20	245	
Antigonish,			85				85	
Barrington,			22				22	
Bridgetown,			5				5	
Canada Creek,			2				2	
Cornwallis,			135				135	
Digby,			21			8	13	
Halifax,			6968	4267		32	2669	
Horton,			153				153	
Liverpool,			230				230	
Londonderry,			139				139	
Parrsborough,			8			8		
Pictou,			872	335			537	
Ship Harbor,			78			52	26	
Truro,			138				138	
Tusket,			18				18	
Weymouth,			1				1	
Windsor,			351			136	215	
Yarmouth,			391				391	
Totals,			10122	4602		334	5186	

FISHING TACKLE.

Barrington,			£148				148	
Canso (Cape),			76				76	
Halifax,			18351	17271		124	956	
Pictou,			46	6			40	
Sydney, C. B.,			8				8	
Tusket,			80				80	
Westport,			335			37	298	
Yarmouth,			320				320	
Totals,			19364	17277		161	1926	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

FLOUR (WHEAT.)

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value, sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES, West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Advocate,	659	£858			402	456	
Amherst,	1456	1744			800	944	
Annapolis,	3372	4038			1183	2855	
Antigenish,	50	75				75	
Arichat,	4063	4852			1180	3672	
Baddeck,	116	152			152		
Barrington,	5020	6091			8	6083	
Bear River,	1243	1684			615	1069	
Beaver River,	533	651				651	
Bridgetown,	710	1044			62	982	
Canso, (Cape)	2280	3370			2702	668	
Canada Creek,	2672	3652			1158	2494	
Chester,	408	461				461	
Church Point,	2377	3246			59	3187	
Cornwallis,	5546	7987			922	7065	
Clementsport,	856	1065			298	767	
Digby,	3332	4059			2010	2049	
French Cross,	1262	1542			322	1220	
Great Bras d'Or,	30	48			48		
Guysborough,	538	484			484		
Halifax,	138976	148874			20773	128101	
Hantsport,	232	337				337	
Horton,	3149	3686			37	3649	
Joggins,	841	1048			235	813	
Lallave,	277	297				297	
Liverpool,	3165	5199				5109	
Londonderry,	5706	6390			48	6342	
Lunenburg,	198	277				277	
Maitland,	2463	2463			27	2436	
Parrsborough,	2282	2605			129	2476	
Pictou,	5905	6942			2488	4494	
Port Medway,	930	1473			480	993	
Port Hood,	470	494				494	
Pubnico,	2105	2679				2679	
Pugwash,	216	279			63	216	
Ragged Islands,	2204	3202				3202	
Shelburne,	382	573			15	558	
Ship Harbor,	3244	3978			3757	221	
Sydney, C. B.	480	563			164	399	
Sydney (North),	1607	2238			625	1613	
Tatamagouche,	230	343			318	25	
Thorne's Cove,	611	750			152	598	
Truro,	769	897			48	849	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

FLOUR, (WHEAT)—*continued.*

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				OTHER COUNTRIES.
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	
				West Indies.	North America		
Tusket,	Bbls. 1242	£1312				1312	
Wallace,	35	45			45		
Walton,	375	507				507	
Westport,	1545	1918			350	1568	
Weymouth,	3613	4603			32	4571	
Wilmot,	4216	6575			3827	2748	
Windsor,	6179	7228			102	7126	
Yarmouth,	13774	15580			53	15527	
Totals,	257384	280368			46133	134235	

FLOUR, (RYE.)

	Bags.	Bbls.	Total value sterling.	GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Baddeck,		50	63			63	
Barrington,	121	318	336			336	
Canso, (Cape)		69	82			82	
Church Point,		20	20			20	
Halifax,		5021	4409			4409	
Liverpool,		301	384			384	
Lunenburg,		15	14			14	
Port Medway,		2	2			2	
Pubnico,		182	194			194	
Ragged Islands,		945	1040			1040	
Shelburne,		26	26			26	
Ship Harbor,		14	15			6	9
Westport,		47	57			15	42
Weymouth,		324	399			63	336
Totals,	121	7034	£6041			147	6894

FURS.

Canada Creek,			10				19	
Guysborough,			2			2		
Halifax,			1800	962		813		25
Londonderry,			79				79	
Maitland,			3				3	
Parrsborough,			23				23	
Pictou,			60			60		
Truro,		4	52				52	
Wilmot,			16				16	
Windcor,			47				47	
Totals,		4	£5023	962		875	230	25

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

FRUIT.

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Advocate,		£1			1		
Amherst,		48			7	41	
Annapolis,		13				13	
Antigonish,		8				8	
Arichat,		5				5	
Barrington,		23				23	
Bear River,		3				3	
Beaver River,		2				2	
Bridgetown,		2				2	
Canso, (Cape)		9			1	8	
Church Point,		4				4	
Clementsport,		1				1	
Digby,		29			4	25	
French Cross,		2				2	
Halifax,		7281	80	27	24	7150	
Horton,		10				10	
Liverpool,		67				67	
Londonderry,		11				11	
Parrsborough,		3				3	
Pictou,		163	4		14	145	
Port Medway,		3				3	
Pubnico,		8				8	
Pugwash,		6				6	
Shelburne,		15				15	
Ship Harbor,		31			16	15	
Sydney, C. B.		9				9	
Truro,		5				5	
Tusket,		20				20	
Westport,		11				11	
Weymouth,		1				1	
Wilmot,		8			6	2	
Windsor,		62				62	
Yarmouth,		289		4		278	7
Totals,		£8153	84	31	73	7958	7

GENEVA AND WHISKEY.

Halifax,	P'kgs. 1097	Gall.	£4939	4818		67	54
Pictou,		740	83	63		20	
Weymouth,		4	1		1		
Totals,	1097	744	£1023	4881	1	87	54

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

HARDWARE AND IRON.

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM					
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
Advocate,		£12			4	8		
Amherst,		1739			558	1181		
Annapolis,		761			417	344		
Antigonish,		259			56	213		
Arichat,		787	158			144	485	
Baddeck,		14			46	8		
Barrington,		313				313		
Bear River,		115			47	68		
Beaver River,		51			51			
Bridgetown,		116			72	44		
Canso, (Cape)		7				7		
Canada Creek,		396			368	28		
Church Point,		67			36	31		
Cornwallis,		1997			468	1529		
Clementsport,		84			35	49		
Digby,		828			398	430		
Guysborough,		7				7		
Halifax,		68341	57138		328	10875		
Hantsport,		102	47			55		
Horton,		208				208		
Joggins,		325			217	108		
LaHave,		96				96		
Liverpool,		994		7		987		
Londonderry,		850			170	680		
Lunenburg,		20				20		
Maitland,		970			365	605		
Parrsborough,		166			18	148		
Pictou,		5567	3933		11	1624		
Port Medway,		37			1	36		
Pubnico,		48				48		
Pugwash,		4				4		
Shelburne,		61				61		
Sherbrooke,		117	117					
Ship Harbor,		485			475	10		
Sydney, C. B.		173				173		
Sydney (North),		3427	3220		147	60		
Tatamagouche,		4			4			
Truro,		1474			259	1215		
Tusket,		87				87		
Walton,		75				75		
Westport,		9				9		
Weymouth,		152			152			
Wilmot,		601			378	223		
Windsor,		3268	122		2222	924		
Yarmouth,		3647	649		787	2186	25	
Totals,		98861	65383		7	8040	24921	510

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

HATS AND CAPS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Advocate,		15				13	
Amherst,		57			12	45	
Barrington,		50				50	
Bear River,		8				8	
Bridgetown,		2				2	
Canada Creek,		24				24	
Chester,		9				9	
Church Point,		18				18	
Halifax,		5438	2495			2943	
Liverpool,		134				134	
Londonderry,		69				69	
Maitland,		19				19	
Parrsborough,		13				13	
Pictou,		340	22			318	
Pubnico,		13				13	
Ragged Islands,		8				8	
Truro,		183				183	
Tusket,		13				13	
Windsor,		64				64	
Yarmouth.		470				470	
Totals,		£6945	2517		12	4416	

HIDES AND SKINS.

Annapolis,		10		10			
Church Point,		24				24	
Halifax,		9297	4661	2263	1373	1000	
LaHave,		40			40		
Liverpool,		108	100				8
Pictou,		212		78	134		
Pugwash,		28			28		
Ragged Islands,		10	10				
Shelburne,		10	10				
Tusket,		15	15				
Totals,		£9754	4806	2341	1599	1008	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

HERRING.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies. North America		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Advocate,	Boxes.	Bbls.	£10			2	8	
Amherst,		5	5			5		
Antigonish,		160	170			170		
Baddeck,		118	76			76		
Barrington,	200		16			16		
Canso, (Cape)		7337	4181			4181		
Canada Creek,		278	273			273		
French Cross,		20	18			18		
Great Bras d'Or,		300	212			206		6
Halifax,	1720	76848	31431			31393	2	36
Horton,	300	27	44			20	24	
LaHave,		133	119			119		
Liverpool,	4500	38	488			488		
Londonderry,		3	2			2		
Parrsborough,	17		2			2		
Pictou,		1343	828			828		
Ship Harbour,		270	198			198		
Sydney, C. B.,		180	135			135		
Sydney (North),		150	112			112		
Sheet Harbor,		130	98			98		
Tatamagouche,		25	25			25		
Wallace,		65	65			65		
Windsor,	540	50	92			88	4	
Yarmouth,	2540	391	221			221		
Totals,	9817	87881	38821			38741	38	42

LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

Advocate,			£30				30
Amherst,			550			23	527
Annapolis,			168				168
Antigonish,			74				74
Baddeck,			73				73
Barrington,			188				188
Bear River,			29				29
Beaver River,			26				26
Bridgetown,			101				101
Canso, (Cape)			113				113
Canada Creek,			108				108

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Chester,		£21				21	
Church Point,		53				53	
Cornwallis,		507				507	
Clementsport,		51			1	50	
Digby,		289				289	
French Cross,		19				19	
Guysborough,		129			9	120	
Halifax,		28822	10851			17971	
Hantsport,		51				51	
Horton,		160				160	
Joggins,		86			11	75	
Lallave,		105				105	
Liverpool,		534				534	
Londonderry,		717				717	
Maitland,		64				64	
Parrsborough,		113				113	
Pictou,		1550	43			1507	
Port Medway,		126			70	56	
Pubnico,		14				14	
Pugwash,		59			2	57	
Shelburne,		82				82	
Ship Harbor,		35			35		
Sydney, C. B.		19				19	
Tatamagouche,		9				9	
Truro,		687				687	
Tusket,		34				34	
Westport,		69				69	
Weymouth,		16				16	
Wilmot,		156				156	
Windsor,		458			4	454	
Yarmouth,		1573				1573	
Totals,		38068	10894		155	27019	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

L A R D.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Arichat,	P'kgs. 26		£72				72	
Barrington,			95				95	
Canso (Cape),		863	26				26	
Church Point,		40	1				1	
Digby,		896	21				21	
Halifax,	1133		1441			62	1379	
Liverpool,		993	30				30	
Port Medway,		38	1			1		
Pubnico,			13				13	
Ragged Islands,		4926	161				161	
Shelburne,			19				19	
Ship Harbor,			2			2		
Sydney, C. B.,			1				1	
Westport,		60	2				2	
Weymouth,		448	10				10	
Yarmouth,		4709	113				113	
Totals,	1159	12973	£2008			65	1943	

L U M B E R.

Arichat,	Pcs.	M. sup. ft.	300			300		
Bridgetown,		2	5			5		
Canso (Cape),		40	80			80		
Canada Creek,		37	83			83		
Cornwallis,			1642			1642		
Clementsport,		1	3			3		
Digby,		9	26			26		
Halifax,	771	115	1620			1615	5	
Horton,		165	305			305		
Maitland,		12	28			12	16	
Pictou,		312	351			351		
Ship Harbor,		49	74			74		
Sydney, C. B.		30	48			48		
Sydney (North),		77	154			154		
Westport,		75	115			115		
Windsor,			516			384	132	
Yarmouth,		142	228			199	29	
Totals,	771	1266	£5578			5396	182	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

LIME AND PLAISTER.

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
	Casks.						
Advocate,	9	2			2		
Annapolis,	259	59			59		
Arichat,	70	14				14	
Barrington,	237	38				38	
Bear River,	47	18			18		
Bridgetown,	12	6			6		
Canada Creek,	322	81			81		
Church Point,	63	15			4	11	
Corrnwallis,		325			325		
Clementsport,		22			19	3	
French Cross,	306	66			66		
Halifax,	1391	208			79	129	
Horton,	510	153			159	4	
LaHave,	107	19				19	
Liverpool,	156	14				41	
Londonderry,	243	72			72		
Maitland,	65	14			10	4	
Parrsborough,	34	8			7	1	
Pictou,	1848	286				286	
Port Hood,	60	10				10	
Pubnico,	113	21				21	
Shelburne,	20	6			3	3	
Truro,	247	66			66		
Weymouth,	120	51			51		
Wilmot,	536	115			116		
Windsor,	919	187			102	85	
Yarmouth,		101			77	24	
Totals,	7674	£2005			1312	693	

MACKEREL.

Barrington,	Bbls. 70	70			70		
Canso, (Cape)	282	561			561		
Halifax,	745	1193			1193		
Pictou,	6	14			14		
Port Medway,	82	123			123		
Yarmouth,	1	3				3	
Totals,	1186	£1964			1961	3	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

MOLASSES.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				OTHER COUNTRIES.
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	
	Casks.	Gals.	£					
Amherst,		2244	125			54	71	
Annapolis,		6075	356		11	229	116	
Arichat,		226	10				10	
Baddeck,		442	46			46		
Barrington,		3848	200				200	
Bear River,	15	2140	220		210	9	1	
Beaver River,		320	19				19	
Bridgetown,		52	4			4		
Canso, (Cape)		118	11			10	1	
Canada Creek,			226			207	18	
Church Point,		2325	174		45		129	
Cornwallis,			152			39	113	
Clementsport,		1406	106		8	94	4	
Digby,		4912	326	30	73	223		
French Cross,		1508	88			80	8	
Halifax,	16176		91498		11701	85	970	78742
Hantsport,	6	276	65			20	45	
Horton,		1329	73				73	
Joggins,		2053	134			63	71	
Liverpool,		30310	2306		1858		345	103
Londonderry,		5342	313			66	247	
Maitland,		622	39			2	37	
Parrsborough,	2	897	55			18	37	
Pictou,		80	5				5	
Port Medway,	25	10278	1828		1815		13	
Pubnico,		974	59				59	
Pugwash,		306	17				17	
Ragged Islands,		18331	1377		1377			
Shelburne,		328	21		5		16	
Ship Harbor,	15		160			160		
Sydney, C. B.		15	1				1	
Thorne's Cove,		1126	67		15	30	22	
Truro,		772	48			7	41	
Tusket,		5619	209		189		20	
Westport,		2410	153		119		34	
Weymouth,	3	1500	161		161			
Wilmot,		6387	387			365	22	
Windsor,		271	15				15	
Yarmouth,		57580	3122		848	1	778	1495
Totals,	16242	172322	104175	30	18435	1812	3558	80340

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

OAKUM.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America.		
Bdls.	Cwt.							
Annapolis,		7	11			11		
Antigonish,			7			7		
Barrington,		5	6				6	
Bear River,	250		3				3	
Church Point,		5	6				6	
Clementsport,		5	6			6		
Digby,		14	22				22	
Halifax,	990		543	543				
Liverpool,		9	21				21	
Maitland,			16			16		
Parrsborough,		6	7			6	1	
Pictou,		93	116	23			93	
Sydney (North),			24			24		
Tatamagouche,		2	2				2	
Tusket,		5	5				5	
Weymouth,		9	11			11		
Yarmouth,		115	161			51	110	
Totals,	1240	275	£967	566		132	269	

P'kgs. Galns. OIL.

Amherst,		460	55			55		
Annapolis,		45	8			8		
Arichat,	1		10					10
Barrington,			27				27	
Bear River,			1				1	
Bridgetown,		30	8			8		
Canso, (Cape)	204		764			764		
Church Point,	1		6			6		
Cornwallis,			103			103		
Digby,		340	55			55		
Halifax,	3785	11833	16864	4917		10866	1081	
Liverpool,		14	5					
Londonderry,		81	12				5	
Parrsborough,	1		5				12	
Pictou,		2367	298	130		55	5	
Port Medway,	2	100	13			1	113	
Pubnico,	1		5				12	
Ship Harbor,	8		25			25	5	
Sydney, C. B.	8		24			24		
Tatamagouche,	4		19			15		
Truro,		60	11			11	4	
Tusket,	2		11				11	
Westport,	1		4			4		
Wilmot,	1		4				4	
Windsor,	26		292			273	19	
Yarmouth,		2497	356	81		189	86	
Totals,	4045	17827	£18985	5128		12462	1385	10

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

OATS AND BARLEY.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value Sterling.	IMPORTED FROM			
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies. North America		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Arichat,	Bbls.	Bush.	£261			261	
Barrington,		600	75			75	
Halifax,	83	119291	11704			11704	
Liverpool,		1455	146			146	
Pictou,		8752	720			720	
Ragged Islands,		209	24			24	
Sydney (North),		360	27			27	
Yarmouth,		484	70			70	
Totals,	83	134390	13027			13027	

PORK AND HAMS.

Annapolis,	Cwt.	P'kgs.	50			50	
Arichat,		14	452		200	252	
Barrington,	55	121	561		38	523	
Bear River,		3	13			13	
Beaver River,		7	26			26	
Bridgetown,		2	10			10	
Canso, (Cape)		20	120			120	
Church Point,		7	26			26	
Digby,		29	109		17	92	
Halifax,		4492	15789		904	14885	
Joggins,		52	175		23	152	
LaHave,		2	6			6	
Liverpool,		74	564			564	
Parrsborough,		2	7		7		
Pictou,			154		110	44	
Port Medway,		70	292		48	244	
Pubnico,		49	193			193	
Ragged Islands,		79	340			340	
Shelburne,		8	32			32	
Ship Harbor,		4	17		17		
Tusket,		7	28			28	
Westport,		54	188		40	148	
Weymouth,		96	384		24	360	
Windsor,		4	17			17	
Yarmouth,		286	1056		234	822	
Totals,	55	5591	20609		1662	18947	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

PAPER MANUFACTURES, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Amherst,		£68			44	24	
Annapolis,		79				79	
Antigonish,		2				2	
Barrington,		41				41	
Bridgetown,		6				6	
Church Point,		8				8	
Halifax,		16533	5676		110	10747	
Horton,		64				64	
Liverpool,		149				149	
Londonderry,		30				30	
Maitland,		1				1	
Pictou,		736	354		83	299	
Pubnico,		4				4	
Ship Harbor,		1			1		
Truro,		292				292	
Tusket,		10				10	
Windsor,		94			57	37	
Yarmouth,		454			3	451	
Totals,		18572	6030		298	12244	

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

	Bbls.	Bush.					
Arichat,	30	8572	468			453	15
Barrington,	43	1100	110			70	40
Bridgetown,	4		10				10
Canso (Cape),		2012	246			246	
Church Point,	4		2				2
Halifax,		71385	4995			4519	476
Hantsport,			1				1
Liverpool,		3449	328			312	16
Parrsborough,	1		1				1
Pictou,	2	1124	66			64	2
Port Medway,	31		25			3	22
Port Hood,		176	13			10	3
Ragged Islands,		362	24			24	
Ship Harbor,	10	4080	212			212	
Sydney, C. B.,	12		13				13
Sydney (North),	6	2340	179			176	3
Sheet Harbor,		1425	99			99	
Windsor,	7		7				7
Yarmouth,		1223	105			55	50
Totals,	143	97248	£6904			6243	661

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

RICE.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Amherst,		Cwts. 9	£10				10	
Annapolis,		5	5				5	
Antigonish,	1	2	3				3	
Arichat,		28	35				35	
Barrington,		116	89				89	
Beaver River,	1		6				6	
Canso (Cape),		6	5				5	
Canada Creek,	1		4				4	
Chester,	1		1				1	
Church Point,		24	26				26	
Clementsport,		4	4				4	
Digby,		6	5			2	3	
French Cross,		5	7				7	
Halifax,	1918		2649	2140			509	
Horton,		6	5				5	
Liverpool,	1	92	99		5		94	
Londonderry,		11	11				11	
Maitland,		1	1				1	
Parrsborough,	8		22				22	
Pictou,		21	21				21	
Port Medway,	2		16				16	
Pubnico,		19	24				24	
Ragged Islands,	4	51	74				74	
Shelburne,	2		7				7	
Ship Harbor,	8		24			20	4	
Sydney, C. B.		1	2				2	
Sydney, (North)	3		7				7	
Truro,	6		12				12	
Tusket,	21		20				20	
Westport,		10	10				10	
Weymouth,	19	6	43				43	
Wilmot,		131	109				109	
Windsor,	3		6				6	
Yarmouth,		352	357				357	
Totals,	1999	906	£3719	2140	5	22	1552	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

S A L T .

PORTS.	Total quantity.			Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
					GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES: West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Advocate,	71			£6			5	1	
Amherst,		25		44			44		
Annapolis,			3112	134		10	124		
Antigonish,			1408	83			83		
Arichat,		690		596	86		40		470
Baddeck,			2056	140			140		
Barrington,	158			5				5	
Bear River,				2			2		
Bridgetown,	47			8			8		
Canso, (Cape)		1199	1680	524	451			73	
Canada Creek,	761			121			121		
Church Point,	119		6048	307		40	82	185	
Cornwallis,				110			110		
Clementsport,		19		84			84		
Digby,			3845	295			295		
French Cross,			1190	54			54		
Great Bras d'Or,			20	8			8		
Halifax,	3421	14819	96051	10501	6494	230	470	324	2983
Horton,		32		55			55		
LaHave,			2128	75			75		
Liverpool,		41	14153	1094		853		84	157
Londonderry,		92		135			135		
Maitland,	227		135	47			47		
Parrsborough,	178		120	34			34		
Pictou,		314		169	151		18		
Port Medway,		40	400	59			40	19	
Port Hood,			608	25			25		
Pubnico,	55			5				5	
Ragged Islands,		638		907		907			
Shelburne,	60		7600	393		380	3	10	
Sherbrooke,		200		45	45				
Ship Harbour,			19928	877			877		
Sydney, C. B.,			1600	80			80		
Sydney, (North)			2400	75			75		
Tatamagouche,			160	7			7		
Thorne's Cove,	188			27			27		
Truro,	756			136			136		
Tusket,	152		2600	80		75		5	
Wallace,			800	25			25		
Westport,		646		794		249	342	203	
Weymouth,			3920	236		200	15	21	
Wilmot,	832		2167	326			320	6	
Windsor,	77		1513	67			62	5	
Yarmouth.		899	10410	1007	131	411	182	59	224
Totals,	7102	19654	185962	19802	7358	3355	4250	1005	3835

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

RUM.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
	P'ckges.	Gals.		GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America		
Amherst,		123	£20			20		
Annapolis,		374	37				37	
Baddeck,		399	58				38	
Cornwallis,	2		25				25	
Digby		128	22			11	11	
Guysborough,	5		54				54	
Halifax,	1066		11762	1334	852		3655	5921
Port Hood,		78	13					13
Ship Harbor,	6		149			149		
Westport,		.5	2			2		
Weymouth,			6		6			
Wilmot,		34	6			6		
Yarmouth,		985	99					99
Totals,	1079	2126	12233	1334	858	188	3820	6033

SCALE FISH.

Canso. (Cape)		cwt 840	346			346		
Halifax		719	246			126	120	
Windsor,		144	53			52	1	
Totals,		1703	£645			524	121	

SHINGLES, STAVES AND LATHS.

Antigonish,		M. 225	90			90		
Arichat,		915	229			229		
Barrington,		7	5			4	1	
Bear River,		60	40			40		
Bridgetown,		30	6			6		
Canso, (Cape)		100	20			20		
Canada Creek,		90	23			23		
Cornwallis,			217			217		
Clementsport,			1			1		
Digby,		58	30			30		
Halifax,	10874		3806			3806		
Horton,		26	26			26		
Londonderry,		69	22			22		
Maitland,		36	9			9		
Pictou,		55	20			20		
Port Medway,		120	15			15		
Pubnico,		11	9				9	
Sydney, C. B.,		70	28			28		
Truro,		331	68			68		
Westport,		21	24			24		
Windsor,		54	14				14	
Yarmouth.		263	84			84		
Totals,		13415	£4786			4762	24	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

SALMON AND TROUT.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES: West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Canso, (Cape)		15	40			40		
Halifax,		3249	3863			8587	276	
Sydney, C. B.		1	2			2		
Totals,		3265	£8905			8629	276	

S O A P .

		lbs.	£					
Advocate,		140	£2					2
Amherst,		1680	24				9	5
Annapolis,		1998	25				11	14
Barrington,	25		16					16
Bear River,	11	448	12					12
Bridgetown,	5		4					4
Canso, (Cape)		640	6				6	
Chester,	4		2					2
Church Point,	2		2					2
Clementsport,		448	5				1	4
Digby,		4368	77		8		52	17
Guysborough,	2		1				1	
Halifax,	2970		1148	1087				61
Horton,		300	3					3
Liverpool,		1232	19					19
Londonderry,		2688	27					27
Maitland,	8		6					6
Parrsborough,	14	58	13				1	12
Pictou,		18816	226	152			40	34
Port Medway,	5		4				4	
Shelburne,	9		3					3
Ship Harbor,	25		19				19	
Sydney, C. B.	9		5					5
Sydney (North),	12		9					9
Tusket,		672	10					10
Weymouth,		257	3					3
Windsor,	5		4					4
Yarmouth.		1624	221	6			137	178
Totals,	3106	35369	£1896	1245	8	181	462	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

SUGAR.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America		
	P'kges.	Cwt.	£					
Amherst,		324	519			255	264	
Annapolis,		37	54		12	18	24	
Arichat,		39	85			60	25	
Barrington,		30	64				64	
Bear River,	5	28	79		76		3	
Beaver River,		14	24				24	
Bridgetown,		24	60			4	56	
Canada Creek,	5	2	19			4	15	
Church Point,		83	147		83		64	
Cor. "	3	53	136			4	132	
Clementon port,		37	60		50	3	7	
Digby,		51	107		37	24	46	
French Cross,		26	51			33	18	
Halifax,	8962		96358	3329	3379		1760	87890
Hantsport,	2		10				10	
Horsou,		6	10				10	
Joggins,		21	38			21	17	
Liverpool,			1081	3	896		170	12
Londonderry,		70	132			5	127	
Maitland,		1	2				2	
Parrsborough,		7	17			5	12	
Pictou,		157	341	20		8	313	
Port Medway,	2	43	103		103			
Pugwash,		59	97				97	
Ragged Islands,		29	49		49			
Shelburne,			35		8		27	
Ship Harbor,	17		84			84		
Sydney, (North)		2	6					6
Thorne's Cove,		13	27		27			
Truro,		105	160				160	
Tusket,		74	88		77		11	
Westport,		34	50		31		19	
Weymouth,	3	13	37		32		5	
Wilmot,		58	134			27	107	
Windsoer,			1				1	
Yarmouth,			1830		418	70	348	994
Totals,	8899	1438	102095	3352	5278	625	3938	88902

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

TEA.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
	P'kges.	Lbs.		GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies. North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.	
Advocate,		500	£38			2	36	
Amherst,		6048	363			150	213	
Annapolis,		2428	175			20	155	
Antigonish,		251	24				24	
Arichat,		1904	116				116	
Baddeck,		3456	230				230	
Barrington,		3457	265				265	
Bear River,		909	58			19	39	
Beaver River,		192	13				13	
Bridgetown,		379	38			2	36	
Canse, (Cape)		347	24			5	19	
Canada Creek,	24		88			4	5	
Chester,		88	6				6	
Church Point,		304	24				24	
Cornwallis,	58		291			6	285	
Clementsport,		1094	76			16	60	
Digby,		3719	268			98	170	
French Cross,		724	46			6	46	
Halifax,	10348		42284	33789		88	8407	
Hantsport,	2	80	12			7	5	
Horton,		1650	128				128	
Joggins,		1346	103			56	47	
LaHave,		98	7				7	
Liverpool,			500				500	
Londonderry,		4893	257				257	
Maitland,		109	9				9	
Parrsborough,	8	1011	98			6	92	
Pictou,		46185	2492	2025		374	93	
Port Medway,	2	176	19			8	11	
Port Hood,		80	3					3
Pubnico,		208	13				13	
Pugwash,		1240	81				81	
Shelburne,	1	104	12				12	
Ship Harbor,	96		644			641	3	
Sydney, C. B.	2	85	11				11	
Sydney (North),	2	120	14				14	
Tatamagouche,		254	15				15	
Thorne's Cove,		343	23			6	17	
Truro,		509	34				34	
Tusket,		2076	140				140	
Westport,		938	75			8	67	
Weymouth,	3	454	44				44	
Wilmot,		5637	400			186	214	
Windsor,		444	34				34	
Yarmouth,		18402	1268				1268	
Totals,	10546	112242	£50863	35814		1708	13338	3

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

TOBACCO.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value Sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				OTHER COUN- TRIES.
	Packages.	Lbs.		GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	
Advocate,		476	£27				27	
Amherst,		3749	213			84	129	
Annapolis,		2189	100				100	
Antigonish,		136	13				13	
Arichat,		2459	112				112	
Baddeck,	21	2311	103			3	100	
Barrington,	1	5388	254				254	
Bear River,		613	35			8	27	
Beaver River,		408	16				16	
Bridgetown,		691	43			1	42	
Canso (Cape),		227	10				10	
Canada Creek,	17		46			5	41	
Church Point,		684	36				36	
Cornwallis,	35		171				171	
Clementsport,		745	35				35	
Digby,		1962	98			21	77	
French Cross,		472	25			6	19	
Halifax,	5319		22394		112	32	22124	126
Hantsport,	1	166	14			3	11	
Horton,		748	45				45	
Joggins,		1054	53			21	32	
LaHave,		177	9				9	
Liverpool,		6554	345				345	
Londonderry,		4587	219				219	
Maitland,		897	36				36	
Parrsborough,	4	1017	65			8	57	
Pictou,		73331	1729			113	1616	
Port Medway,		470	29				29	
Port Hood,		60	4			4		
Pubnico,		549	23				23	
Pugwash,		1295	60				60	
Ragged Islands,		352	13				13	
Shelburne,		139	7				7	
Ship Harbor,	35		195			195		
Sydney, C. B.,	2	323	16				16	
Sydney, (North)	7		73				73	
Tatamagouche,		368	15				15	
Thorne's Cove,		150	8				8	
Truro,		3020	135				135	
Tusket,		2303	91				91	
Westport,		883	60				60	
Weymouth,	3	546	36				36	
Wilmot,		2590	173			48	125	
Windsor,		374	23			4	19	
Yarmouth,		14744	733				733	
Totals,	5445	139207	27940		112	556	27146	126

General

APPENDIX.—TRADE RETURNS.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

WINE.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				OTHER COUNTRIES.
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	
Amherst,	P'kges.	Gals.	6			3	3	
Halifax,	1301	10	6562	4109	93	364	1996	
Pictou,		359	77	22		50		5
Sydney (North),	2		4					4
Windsor,			6			6		
Yarmouth,		98	19			10	9	
Totals,	1303	467	£6674	4131	93	433	2008	9

WOODWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Advocate,			£1				1	
Amherst,			131			24	107	
Annapolis,			210			51	159	
Antigonish,			31				31	
Barrington,			69				69	
Bear River,			11				11	
Bridgetown,			39			5	34	
Canso, (Cape)			6				6	
Canada Creek,			36				36	
Church Point,			39			3	36	
Cornwallis,			621			75	546	
Clementsport,			13				13	
Digby,			140				140	
Halifax,			2331		12		2319	
Horton,			253			98	155	
LaHave,			23				23	
Liverpool,			235				235	
Londonderry,			168				168	
Maitland,			90			9	81	
Parrsborough,			75				75	
Pictou,			466				466	
Pubnico,			42				42	
Shelburne,			15				15	
Ship Harbor,			27			27		
Sydney, C. B.			5				5	
Sydney (North),			10				10	
Tusket,			70				70	
Weymouth,			75			62	13	
Wilmot,			60				60	
Windsor,			234			86	148	
Yarmouth,			463			9	454	
Totals,			£5989		12	449	5528	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value, sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Advocate,		£5				5	
Amherst,		598			244	354	
Annapolis,		202			46	156	
Antigonish,		159			1	158	
Arichat,		1475	138		356	573	408
Baddeck,		19			19		
Barrington,		496			11	485	
Bear River,		80			13	67	
Beaver River,		198				198	
Bridgetown,		25			7	18	
Canso, (Cape)		42			13	29	
Canada Creek,		815			172	643	
Chester,		12				12	
Church Point,		59		1	26	23	
Cornwallis,		424			131	293	
Clementsport,		83		2	39	42	
Digby,		1002			626	376	
Halifax,		93150	45218	1392	6487	39752	301
Hantsport,		513			511	2	
Horton,		199			53	137	
Joggins,		635			383	252	
LaHave,		94				92	2
Liverpool,		1686	300	197		1184	5
Londonderry,		46			1	45	
Lunenburg,		28				28	
Maitland,		435			18	417	
Parrsborough,		146			20	126	
Pictou,		2388	400		278	1710	
Port Medway,		223		4	28	191	
Port Hood,		26			1	25	
Pubnico,		64				64	
Pugwash,		68			20	48	
Ragged Islands,		9				9	
Shelburne,		62				62	
Sherbrooke,		3				3	
Ship Harbour,		212			204	8	
Sydney, C. B.,		116			6	110	
Sydney, (North)		56			5	51	
Sheet Harbor,		10			10		
Tatamagouche,		7			1	6	
Thorne's Cove,		236		15	137	84	
Truro,		399			5	394	
Tusket,		114		3		111	
Walton,		70				70	
Westport,		238			67	171	
Weymouth,		192			54	138	
Wilmot,		72				72	
Windsor,		1427			647	780	
Yarmouth.		5064	112	78	83	4550	241
Totals.		113674	46168	1692	10723	54134	957

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS,

Showing the value of Merchandise entered at each port in Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1859, and indicating from what country imported.

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value, sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				OTHER COUNTRIES.
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	
				West Indies, N. America.			
Advocate,		£1143		449	694		
Amherst,		9275		4697	4578		
Annapolis,		12529	£43	5321	7165		
Antigonish,		1198		437	761		
Arichat,		13065	£907	3174	6094	2890	
Baddeck,		1472		1023	449		
Barrington,		11752		296	11456		
Bear River,		3308		1432	1590		
Bever River,		1182		69	1113		
Bridgetown,		1806		204	1602		
Canso, (Cape)		16705	451	14524	1730		
Canada Creek,		7116		3081	4035		
Chester,		555			555		
Church Point,		5353		745	4439		
Cornwallis,		17178		4724	12454		
Clementsport,		1996		786	1150		
Digby,		11676	30	6759	4769		
French Cross,		2502		862	1640		
Great Bras d'Or,		311		305	186	6	
Guysborough,		682		496			
Halifax,		1261901	494331	187860	356683	197019	
Hantsport,		1269	47	541	681		
Horton,		6231		872	5359		

Joggins,	3234			1568	1666	
LaHave,	1050			194	854	2
Liverpool,	19955		428	1321	13987	299
Londonderry,	12093			614	11479	
Lunenburg,	488				488	
Maitland,	4527			517	4010	
Parrsborough,	4086			341	3745	
Pictou,	36089		14147	5858	16079	5
Port Medway,	5142			870	2350	
Port Hood,	806			66	724	16
Pubnico,	4119				4119	
Pugwash,	1116			85	1031	
Ragged Islands,	7914			49	5487	
Shelburne,	1630			21	1206	
Sherbrooke,	177		174		3	
Ship Harbor,	12522			12167	355	
Sydney, C. B.,	2078			861	1217	
Sydney (North),	7507		3220	1507	2757	23
Sheet Harbor,	207			207		
Tatamagouche,	446			370	76	
Thorne's Cove,	1288			441	790	
Truro,	6364			1017	5347	
Tusket,	2883		359		2524	
Wallace,	151			151		
Walton,	802				802	
Westport,	5030		399	1385	3246	
Weymouth,	7876		400	1241	6235	
Wilmot,	11444			7112	4332	
Windsor,	17088		122	4968	11998	
Yarmouth,	51878		1890	4217	40912	3085
Totals,	£1620191		515747	37696	576998	209453

Abstract of the principal articles of British and Foreign Merchandise imported into the Province of Nova Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1859, shewing the value of each article, and from what country imported.

ARTICLES.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				OTHER COUNTRIES.
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	
Ale and porter,		pks. 1705	£2559	£2424		£52	£70	£13
Arms and ammunition,	bus. 1007		1664	1595		7	62	
Apples,		bbls. 1203	952			22	930	
Beef,		" 1940	4081		£100	187	3894	8725
Brandy,	pks. 529	galls. 1148	9008	4700		483	5408	
Bread,	cwt. 1209	pks. 7075	5621			213	4085	
Burning fluid,	pks. 861	galls. 2563	4086			1	2165	
Butter,	" 1999	lbs. 2992	4395			2230	204	
Bricks,		m. 449	655	64		367	5145	
Cabinet wares,		lbs. 19214	5386	185		56	883	
Candles,	pks. 445	" 22468	1155	240		32	2444	54
Coffee,	pks. 1656	574	5193	4	2685	10	560	
Cheese,			565	1522		1	707	
Clocks, watches and jewelry,			2537			308	16622	
Corn and wheat,	bags 4121	bus. 72594	16630			8	22054	
Cornmeal and oatmeal,	bbls. & bags	31055	23722			1668	2137	
China, glass and earthenware,			10532	7141		1254	275	16830
Codfish,		cwt. 158280	101309	19352		84204	27011	560
Cordage and canvas,			35151	258624		605	5186	957
Cotton, linen, silk and wool. man'fac			306388	4602	218	19578	1926	
Drugs and apothecaries' ware,			10122	17277		384	284235	
Fishing tackle,			19364			161	6894	
Flour (wheat),	bbls 257394		280368			46138	7958	7
Flour (rye),	" 7034		7041	84	31	147	230	25
Fruit,	bags 721		8153	962		73		
Furs,			2092			875		

Geneva and whiskey,	pks. 1097	galls. 744	5023	4881	1	87	54	510
Hardware, iron and cutlery,			98861	65383	7	8040	24921	
Hats and caps,	brs. 9817	bbls. 87881	6945	2517		12	4410	
Herrings,			38821		4806	38741	38	42
Hides and skins,			9754			2341	1599	1008
Leather and leather manufactures,			38068	10894		155	27019	
Lime and plaister,			2005			1312	693	
Lard,	pks. 1159	casks 7674	2008			65	1943	
Lumber,	pcs. 771	lbs. 12973	5578			5896	182	
Mackerel,		m. 1266	1964			1961	3	
Molasses,	casks 16242	bbls. 1186	104175	80	18435	1812	3558	80340
Oakum,	bbls. 1240	gals. 172322	967	566		182	269	10
Oil,	pks. 4045	cwt. 275	18985	5128		12462	1385	
Oats and barley,	bbls. 83	gals. 17827	13027			13027		
Paper manufactures, books and stat'y,		bus. 134390	18572	6030		298	12244	
Pork and hams,	cwt. 55	bbls. 5591	20609			1662	18947	
Potatoes and vegetables,	bbls. 143	bus. 97248	6904			6243	661	
Rice,	pks. 1999	cwt. 906	3719	2140	5	22	1552	
Rum,	" 1079	gals. 2126	12233	1334	858	188	3820	6033
Salt,	{ bags 7102 } { tons 19654 }	bus. 185962	19802	7358	3355	4250	1005	3834
Scale fish,		cwt. 1703	645			524	121	
Salmon,		bbls. 3265	8905			8629	276	
Shingles, staves and laths,		m. 13415	4786			4762	24	
Soap,	brs. 3106	lbs. 35369	1896	1245	8	181	462	
Sugar,	pks. 8999	cwt. 1438	102095	3852	5278	625	3938	88902
Tea,	" 10546	lbs. 112242	50803	35814		1708	13338	3
Tobacco,	" 5445	" 139207	27940	4131	112	556	27146	126
Wine,	" 1303	gals. 467	6674		93	433	2008	9
Woodware & agricultural implements,			5989		12	449	5528	
Miscellaneous,			113674	46168	1692	10723	54134	957
Totals,			£1620191	515747	37696	285805	576998	203945

Financial Secretary's office, Sept. 30, 1859.

J. J. MARSHALL, Fin. Sec'y.

Statement of Imports into the port of Halifax during the year ended 30th September, 1859, showing the quantity and value of each article, and indicating from what country imported.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value, sterling.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES, West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Ale and Porter,	pks. 1587	2598	2398			14	
Arms and ammunition,		1319	1305			92	
Apples,	bbls. 127	92				3251	
Beef,	" 1687	3409		158			3711
Brandy,	pcks. 1134	8742	4691	100		4149	
Bread,	" 6725	4169				3337	
Burning Fluid,	" 778	3337		2178		2122	
Butter,	" 1999	4300		301		5	
Bricks,	m. 229	344	38			1057	
Cabinet Ware,		1242	185			307	
Candles,	bxs. 411	547	240			1883	54
Coffee,	pks. 1642	4568				278	
Cheese,	" 567	278	1522			445	
Clocks, watches, and jewelry,		1967				14155	
Corn and wheat,	bus. 64340	14155				10462	
Corumal and oatmeal,	bus. 16028	10816		354		1057	
China, glass and earthenware,		7709	6652	2631		75	16830
Codfish,	cwt. 146276	94285				12428	
Cordage and canvas,		30401	17972			14088	
Cotton, linen, silk & woollen manf.		267430	252809	218		2669	
Drugs and Apothecaries wares,		6968	4267			956	
Fishing tackle,		18351	17271			128101	
Flour, (wheat)	bbls. 138876	148874				4409	
Flour, (rye)	" 5021	4409	80			7150	
Fruit,		7281		27			
Furs,		1800	962				

Geneva and whiskey,	pks. 1097	4939	4818			67	54
Hardware and iron,		68341	57138			328	10875
Hats and caps,		5438	2495				2943
Herrings,	bbs. 76848	39431		4661		31393	2
Hides and skins,		9297				2263	1373
Leather and leather manufactures,		28822	10851			17971	17971
Lard,		1441				1379	1379
Lumber,	pks. 1133	1620				62	5
Lime and plaister,	m. 151	208				1615	129
Mackerel,	pks. 1391	1193				79	
Molasses,	bbls. 745	91498				1193	
Oakum,	pks. 16176	543		11701		85	970
Oil,	" 990	543	543				
Oats and barley,	" 3785	16864	4917			10866	1081
Pork and hams,	bus. 19291	11704				11704	
Paper manf., books & stationery,	pks. 4494	11789				904	14885
Potatoes and vegetables,	bus. 71385	16533	5676			110	10747
Rice,	bags 1753	4995	2140			4519	476
Rum,	pks. 1066	2649	1314			509	5921
Salt,	bus. 96051	11762	1314	852		3655	2983
Scale fish,	bus. 96051	10501	6494	230		324	
Salmon,	cwt. 719	246				126	120
Shingles, staves, and laths,	3212	8863				8587	276
Soap,	m. 10874	3806				3806	
Sugar,	bxs. 2970	1148	1087				61
Tea,	pks. 8962	96358	3329				1760
Tobacco,	" 10348	42284	33789			88	8407
Wine,	" 5319	22394	4109			32	22124
Woodware & agricultural implements,	" 1301	6562	4109			364	1996
Miscellaneous.		2331				12	2319
Totals,		93150	45218	1392		6487	39752
		£1261901	494331	25408		187860	356683
							197619

Financial Secretary's Office, 30th Sept., 1859.

J. J. MARSHALL, Fin. Sec'y.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS,

Being a detailed account of the principal articles shipped from Nova Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1859, shewing the quantity and value shipped at each port, and indicating to what countries exported.

APPLES AND PLUMS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.			Total value sterling.	EXPORTED FROM				
					GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Annapolis,	Bush. 36	Bxs.	Bbls. 4413	£1804		27	1447	330	
Antigonish,		170		63			63		
Bear River,		40	131	79			79		
Bridgetown,			174	87			87		
Canada Creek,			251	130			130		
Cornwallis,	900		880	465			415	50	
Clementsport,	1923		294	294			294		
Digby,	687			137		11	126		
French Cross,				244			244		
Halifax,	200		1586	917	7	220	434	217	39
Horton,	4		414	176			162	14	
Liverpool,				16		16			
Pictou,			103	44			44		
Port Medway,			6	3		3			
Sydney (North),		20	26	33			33		
Thorne's Cove,			200	75			75		
Weymouth,			10	15		15			
Wilmot,			3295	1619			1615	4	
Yarmouth,	237			43		1	42		
Totals,	3987	230	11783	£6244	7	293	5290	615	39

ALE, PORTER AND CIDER.

Annapolis,	Hhds.	Bbls.	45			41	4	
Cornwallis,		10	5			5		
Halifax,	769	856	4149		3626	522		1
Totals,	769	953	£4199		3626	568	4	1

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

ALEWIVES.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America		
Arichat,		Bbls. 206	£115				115	
Barrington,		221	167		5		162	
Church Point,		132	93		8		85	
Halifax,		19472	7970		5363		2339	268
Pictou,		101	96				96	
Port Medway,		69	60		60			
Ragged Islands,		38	25		25			
Shelburne,		5	3		1			2
Ship Harbor,		335	209			209		
Tusket,		1128	823		96		727	
Weymouth,		12	6		6			
Yarmouth,		225	235				234	1
Totals,		21944	£9802		5564	209	3758	271

BEEF.

	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Pkges.	Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		
Arichat,			8	£24				24
Baddeck,		3865	75	213			213	
Canso (Cape),			5	12			12	
Clementsport,			20	54			54	
Digby,			10	20		14	6	
Great Bras d'Or,			3	6			6	
Halifax,	414		1898	3856		49	3709	98
LaHave,			3	7			7	
Parrsborough,			39	68			68	
Pictou,			6	11			11	
Sydney, C. B.		4000		50				50
Sydney (North),	684		22	728			728	
Tusket,			13	20		20		
Yarmouth,			45	118			118	
Totals,	1098	7865	2138	£5187		83	4932	172

BREAD.

		Bags.	Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		
Canso (Cape),		75	£69		5	64	
Halifax,		2988	2831	5		2826	
Pictou,		18	14			14	
Yarmouth,		14	14			14	
Totals,		3095	£2928	5	5	2918	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

BUTTER.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,	Cwt. 74	P'kges.	275			230	45	
Annapolis,	16		64			58	6	
Antigonish,		850	2140			2140		
Arichat,	20		90			40		50
Baddeck,	395	260	2384			2384		
Bear River,		6	14		14			
Bridgetown,	4		15			15		
Canada Creek,		3	4			4		
French Cross,	47		205			205		
Great Bras d'Or,		913	1826			1802		24
Halifax,		4863	9922		5336	4160		426
Londonderry,	25		100			100		
Parrsborough,		42	85			30	55	
Pictou,	567		2071			2071		
Port Medway,	3		14		14			
Pe't Hood,	136		737			737		
Pugwash,		95	144			144		
Ship Harbor,		516	1024			1024		
Sydney, C. B.,		337	670			670		
Sydney, (North)		1356	1356			1356		
Tatamagouche,	4	116	160			160		
Tusket,	1		6				6	
Wallace,	11		54			54		
Wilmot,	331		1314			1241	73	
Yarmouth,	7		30			10		20
Totals,	1641	9357	£24704		5364	18635	185	520

BRANDY.

Halifax,	Gals.	P'kges.	2125		316	1809		
Yarmouth,	101	244				20		
Totals,	101	244	2145		316	1829		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

CHEESE.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America		
Annapolis, Canada Creek, French Cross, Halifax, Liverpool, Port Medway, Wilmot, Yarmouth,	P'kges. 72	Cwt. 64 5 15 4 1 251 32	£136 10 34 106 5 2 483 43			130 10 34 91 5 2 483 15	6	
Totals,	72	372	£819		35	763	6	15

COALS.

	Tons.	Ch'dns.	Total value sterling.	GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.	
Antigonish, Bridgeport, Great Bras d'Or, Halifax, Joggins, Liverpool, Pictou, Port Medway, Sydney, C. B. Sydney (North), Wilmot,	30 3045 177 3500 70 112921 8 568 52628	96 20 100	£10 933 60 157 1590 88 56116 8 311 26334 75			10 100 13 37 1261 2773 245 18001 75	833 15 329 53343 36 7169	47 95 30 964
Totals,	172947	216	£85682	200	106	22515	61725	1136

COTTON, LINEN, SILK AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

Beaver River, Canso (Cape), Halifax, Londonderry, Pubnico, Westport, Weymouth, Wilmot, Windsor, Yarmouth.			£19 552 28366 3 30 54 142 318 112 55		2210	552 26089 3 36 39 318 112 47	19 7 30 18 103 8	60
Totals,			£29651		2210	27196	185	60

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

CODFISH.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value Sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America		
P'ckgs.	Cwts.							
Arichat,	2300	8823	10574					10574
Barrington,	566	7968	6101				6101	
Bear River,		50	26		26			
Beaver River,		226	126				126	
Canso, (Cape)	10	296	256			169	87	
Canada Creek,		230	167			167		
Clementsport,		70	32			32		
Digby		560	390		23	367		
Halifax,	264	318682	249884	2	102361	1268	22942	123311
Liverpool,	5	1915	1624		1498		126	
Port Medway,	204	13	195		164			31
Pubnico,		400	266				266	
Ragged Islands,		24485	17180		17180			
Shelburne,	437	2937	3630		2427		900	303
Sherbrooke,			15			15		
Ship Harbor,		1386	877			877		
Thorne's Cove,		279	181			181		
Westport,	72	9582	5722		580	1879	3263	
Weymouth,		270	180			180		
Wilmot,		196	106			106		
Yarmouth,		14871	9832		1634	316	1844	6038
Totals,	3848	393239	307364	2	125893	5557	35655	140257

CORN AND OATMEAL.

PORTS.	Bbbs.	Cwts.	Total value Sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.	
Antigonish,	10	15	15			15		
Canso, (Cape)	67	72	72			72		
Halifax,	2320	2434	15	15	247	986	115	1071
Pictou,	156	177				177		
Sydney (North),	3	2				2		
Yarmouth,	3	3				3		
Totals,	2559	£2703	15	247	1255	115	1071	

COFFEE.

PORTS.	P'kgs.	Cwts.	Total value Sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.	
Canso, (Cape)	1	2	2			2		
Halifax,	228	821	6	6	799	8	8	
Yarmouth,	2	6			6			
Totals,	231	£829	6	807	8	8		

CORDAGE AND CANVAS.

PORTS.	Cwts.	Total value Sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.	
Barrington,	19	19			19		
Canso, (Cape)	28	28			28		
Halifax,	591	591			591		
Totals,	£638	619	19				

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

EGGS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies. North America.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Annapolis,	Bxs.	Doz.	£116			116		
Baddeck,	53		9			9		
Bear River,		5318	175			28	147	
Beaver River,		67	2				2	
Bridgetown,		280	6			5	1	
Canada Creek,		100	3			3		
Church Point,		1287	35				35	
Clementsport,		4680	106			98	8	
French Cross,		4200	95			95		
Halifax,		264	9		9			
Londonderry,		150	4			4		
Pictou,			16			16		
Pubnico,		72	2				2	
Pugwash,		98	6			6		
Sydney, (North)	18		17			17		
Tatamagouche,	2		2			2		
Tusket,		70	2				2	
Wallace,		169	4			4		
Weymouth,		10295	222			161	61	
Wilmot,		27995	723			723		
Yarmouth.		45517	977				977	
Totals,	73	104722	£2531		9	1287	1235	

FLOUR.

Annapolis,	Bbbs.	£394			394		
Baddeck,	20	30			30		
Canso (Cape),	443	695			695		
Halifax,	10243	27417	3		27414		
Parrsborough,	41	45			45		
Pictou,	53	78			78		
Port Medway,	75	112		112			
Port Hood,	100	125			125		
Ship Harbor,	180	202			202		
Yarmouth,	325	462			462		
Totals,		11812	29560	3	112	29445	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

FRUIT.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Barrington,			£31				31	
Bear River,			5			5		
Digby,			123			123		
Halifax,			3052	295	1484		1261	12
Shelburne,			10				10	
Yarmouth,			28				18	10
Totals,			£3249		295	1612	1320	22

FURS AND SKINS.

Barrington,			£5				5	
Halifax,			10754	10495		139	120	
Totals,			10759	10495		139	125	

GYPSUM.

	Bbls.	Tons.					
Advocate,		380	£66				66
Arichat,		2050	350			350	
Cornwallis,		300	52				52
Clementsport,		75	14				14
Halifax,		390	134			87	47
Hantsport,		11001	1933				1933
Horton,		540	90				90
Londonderry,		685	108				108
Maitland,		13491	1702				1702
Parrsborough,		1456	356				356
Port Hood,		110	36			36	
Pugwash,		1253	293			293	
Ship Harbor,		85	32			32	
Truro,	370	1035	254			50	204
Walton,		5655	848				848
Windsor,		57095	11211				11211
Totals,	370	95601	17479			848	16631

GENEVA AND WHISKEY.

Halifax,		492	£2722		12	2710	
Totals,		492	2722		12	2710	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

HARDWARE AND IRON.

PORTS.	Total quantity. Tons.		Total value, sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America.		
Baddeck,			2			2		
Barrington,			160				160	
Canso, (Cape)			3			3		
Clementsport,	10		5			5		
Halifax,			11191	22	9729	1269		171
Londonderry,	753		5260		5260			
Pictou,			12		9	3		
Shelburne,			5			5		
Ship Harbor,			5		5			
Sydney, C. B.			32			32		
Wilmot,	1125		2958		86	2872		
Windsor,			6			6		
Yarmouth,			1315		624	691		
Totals,		1888	20954		22	15723	5038	171

HIDES AND SKINS.

	P'ckges.	No.						
Arichat,		568	142					142
Clementsport,		75	11			11		
Halifax,	164	14143	8181			15	8166	
Hantsport,		18	2				2	
Ship Harbor,		56	46			46		
Windsor,	45	2200	262				262	
Totals,	209	17060	£8644			72	8430	142

HORNED CATTLE.

		No.						
Annapolis,		417	£3276			3276		
Antigonish,		430	3457			3457		
Arichat,		72	310			250		60
Baddeck,		438	1753			1753		
Digby,		595	6734			6734		
French Cross,		53	212			212		
Great Bras d'Or,		605	3069			2969		100
Pictou,		30	120			120		
Port Hood,		278	1188			1188		
Ship Harbour,		171	855			855		
Wallace,		1	9			9		
Wilmot,		325	1145			1145		
Windsor,		49	935			935		
Yarmouth.		51	388				388	
Totals,		3515	23251			22703	388	160

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

HERRINGS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America		
Boxes.	Bbbs.							
Annapolis,	3950	206	£522		169	353		
Arichat,		1481	1144			948	196	
Barrington,	480	4062	2824		39	108	2677	
Bear River,	810	31	114		71	43		
Canso (Cape),		9256	7703			4634	3069	
Canada Creek,		40	25			25		
Church Point,	69	5	12		12			
Clementsport,	10897		1237			862	375	
Digby,	25531	19	988		9	691	288	
French Cross,		35	30			15	15	
Guysborough,		1388	1427			1427		
Halifax,	12546	150138	104401	575	30161	4988	62751	5926
Horton,	50		5				5	
LaHave,	360	15	42			42		
Liverpool,	782	320	325		139		186	
Pictou,	100	1196	816			537	279	
Port Medway,	476	477	541		247		275	19
Port Hood,		102	57			57		
Ragged Islands,	712	1181	901		876	25		
Shelburne,		1056	959		592	200	68	99
Sherbrooke,	50	625	570	7	563			
Ship Harbor,		5904	4192			4192		
Sydney (North),		170	85			85		
Thorne's Cove,	1900	284	411			411		
Tusket,		160	79		79			
Westport,	182	1959	1019		144	28	847	
Weymouth,		338	313		313			
Wilmot,		571	447			447		
Yarmouth,	1854	7512	4050		515	200	2636	699
Totals,	60749	188531	135239	582	33929	20318	73667	6743

HORSES.

Antigonish,	No.	2	20			20		
Baddeck,		22	344			344		
Digby,		1	30				30	
Great Bras d'Or,		9	154			154		
Halifax,		2	80					80
Pictou,		1	12			12		
Port Hood,		6	50			50		
Pugwash,		1	20			20		
Wilmot,		1	15			15		
Yarmouth.		1	12				12	
Totals,		46	£737			615	42	80

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

LOBSTERS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Barrington,	Packages. 763	£1106					1106	
Halifax,	681	1411	124	61	16		1189	2
LaHave,	20	25		25				
Liverpool,	1137	1155		1055			100	
Pictou,	45	60			10		50	
Port Medway,	206	82		76				6
Ragged Islands,	12	17		17				
Tusket,	20	5		5				
Yarmouth,	156	290	133	43	80		12	22
Totals,	3040	£4151	257	1282	106		2457	49

LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

Halifax,		£4955	2	89	4861		3
Pictou,		135			135		
Ship Harbor,		2			2		
Sydney (North),		9			9		
Yarmouth,		32		4	28		
Totals,		£5133	2	93	5035		3

LATHS AND PICKETS.

	M.	Cords.					
Advocate,		3	£2	2			
Barrington,	2		2		2		
Bear River,	3		6		6		
Halifax,			12	12			
Hantsport,		13	9	9			
LaHave,	12		21		21		
Londonderry,		7	4	4			
Maitland,		205	104	10	94		
Parrsborough,		25	25	25			
Pictou,		82	77	71	2	4	
Port Medway,	61		151		10	141	
Pugwash,		15	15	15			
Shelburne,		28	7		2	5	
Sherbrooke,		47	47	47			
Tatamagouche,		3	3	3			
Truro,		230	108		108		
Wallace,	45		20	20			
Windso.,		3	4	4			
Totals,	123	661	£617	222	8	237	150

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

LUMBER.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
	M.	Pcs.	£					
Advocate,		376	1843	33		1810		
Amherst,		710	929	150		779		
Annapolis,		724	1363		1013	128	222	
Antigonish,		35	52			52		
Arichat,			75					75
Baddeck,		236	561			561		
Barrington,		618	1261		1155	20	86	
Bear River,		895	2255		1857	28	370	
Beaver River,		4	6				6	
Bridgetown,		16	36			36		
Canada Creek,		1	2			2		
Church Point,		1796	2893		2893			
Clementsport,		6	12			12		
Digby,		203	396		260	6	130	
Great Bras d'Or,		170	393			113		280
Halifax,		2767	6408	33	2013	1435		2927
Hantsport,		289	1997	1997				
Joggins,		851	1350	1088		248	14	
LaHave,		3356	4883		454	3994	154	281
Liverpool,		8841	21886		20696	918	85	187
Londonderry,		33	132	76		56		
Lunenburg,		526	831			831		
Parrsborough,	10175	195	1004	391		90	523	
Pictou,		1113	1747	998		749		
Port Medway,		7504	14982		10945	794	957	2286
Pugwash,	961	8927	14401	13928		435	38	
Ragged Islands,		152	261		261			
Shelburne,		367	930		323	361	211	35
Sherbrooke,		385	633	633				
Sydney, (North)		41	86			74		12
Sheet Harbor,		198	505			505		
Tatamagouche,		1222	2607	843		1764		
Tusket,		521	805		804		1	
Wallace,		697	1052	676		376		
Walton,		220	340	340				
Westport,		184	307		307			
Weymouth,		2132	3794		3551		243	
Windsor,		225	450	450				
Yarmouth,		925	1708	650	669		6	383
Totals,		1113647440	95176	22286	47201	16177	3046	6466

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

MACKEREL.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Kits & bxs.	Bbls.			West Indies.	North America		
Arichat,		198	£316					316
Barrington,		2033	3421					3421
Bear River,		5	5		5			
Beaver River,		51	45					45
Canso (Cape),		401	800					800
Church Point,		511	495		245			250
Digby,	206	432	444		115	203		126
Guysborough,		1	1			1		
Halifax,	201	47577	105589	14	7731	3	94126	3715
Liverpool,	24	26	46		42			4
Pictou,		3	5					5
Port Medway,	25	141	316		289			27
Pubnico,		114	164					164
Ragged Islands,		141	183		183			
Shelburne,		140	299		114			115
Ship Harbor,		134	391			391		70
Tusket,	11	485	505		409			96
Westport,		1872	1948		77	19	1852	
Weymouth,		265	282		282			
Yarmouth,		2451	2428		6		2053	369
Totals,	467	56981	117683	14	9498	617	103400	4154

MOLASSES.

Canso, (Cape)	Galls. 130	P'kges.	£10			10		
Halifax,		7813	49875	5662		44097	96	20
Joggins,	523		31			31		
Pictou,	130		10			10		
Yarmouth,	3106		174			174		
Totals,	3889	7813	50100	5662		44322	96	20

OARS AND SWEEPS.

Barrington,	Feet. 1200	No.	£8		8			
Halifax,		130	13		11			2
Liverpool,	21840	250	242		242			
Port Medway,		1000	17		17			
Ragged Islands,	300		14		14			
Tusket,		616	54		54			
Yarmouth,	12119		81		25			56
Totals,	36459	996	£429		371			58

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

OIL.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value Sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
	Packages.	Gals.		GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Annapolis,	.	180	25			25		
Arichat,		14364	1839			45		1794
Barrington,	290		1254				1254	
Canso, (Cape)		4646	507			256	251	
Canada Creek,	2		6			6		
Digby		1355	171			148	23	
Guysborough,	26		78			78		
Halifax,	6575		23712	5990	3966	12819		937
LaHave,	24		61				61	
Liverpool,		4760	346	6			340	
Pubnico,	68		224				224	
Ragged Islands,		297	27	24	3			
Shelburne,	37		156	30			126	
Ship Harbor,	6		16			16		
Westport,	4	925	100			44	56	
Yarmouth,		4869	491			64	340	87
Totals,	7032	31396	£29013	6050	4651	15494	2818	

OATS AND BARLEY.

	Bush.	£					
Advocate,	40	£5				5	
Amherst,	10555	847			154	693	
Annapolis,	80	16				16	
Baddeck,	1500	193			193		
Canada Creek,	400	40			40		
French Cross,	846	69			69		
Halifax,	137646	13274	314	1472	11464		24
Horton,	852	119			119		
Parrsborough,	400	30			30		
Pictou,	141	21			21		
Pugwash,	1400	151			41	110	
Ship Harbour,	1524	154			154		
Sydney, C. B.	200	15					15
Sydney (North),	825	41			41		
Truro,	1580	255			30	225	
Wallace,	351	47			47		
Wilmot,	5065	416			416		
Yarmouth,	30	4	4				
Totals,	164435	15697	318	2827	12513	39	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Advocate,	Bbbs.	Bush.	£223				223	
Amherst,		2980	907			127	780	
Annapolis,		13452	1919			665	1254	
Antigonish,	15	21311	11			11		
Baddeck,	2	8	1			1		
Barrington,	236	320	108	25			83	
Bear River,	750	20	273	6	66		201	
Beaver River,	143	450	82				82	
Bridgetown,	870	40	219			19	200	
Canso (Cape),		1900	238				238	
Canada Creek,		127985	12533			3440	9093	
Church Point,	85	2030	230	25			205	
Cornwallis,		272100	26645			1700	24945	
Clementsport,		2688	244			185	59	
Digby,		8700	1254	50	631		573	
French Cross,		27248	2232		312		1920	
Great Bras d'Or,	190	230	61		58			3
Halifax,	28	11874	1466	603	238		374	251
Hantsport,		10125	1007				1007	
Horton,		119472	10056			648	9408	
Liverpool,		13	2	2				
Londonderry,		53743	4179		253		3926	
Maitland,		21455	1778		3		1775	
Parrsborough,		20560	2050		293		1757	
Pictou,		584	29		4		25	
Pubnico,		9205	1052				1052	
Pugwash,		50	5				5	
Shelburne,	14	7	7	5			2	
Ship Harbor,		2800	140				140	
Sydney, C. B.		140	13					13
Sydney (North),		1488	112		112			
Thorne's Cove,	35	10	10		10			
Truro,		16500	1547		140		1407	
Tusket,		3009	332	82			250	
Wallace,		168	19		19			
Walton,		3500	350				350	
Weymouth,	238	118	118	55			63	
Wilmot,		38642	2918		1159		1759	
Windsor,		14505	1505				1505	
Yarmouth,		13703	1440	209	60		1017	154
Totals,	2606	822998	77315		1062	10154	65678	421

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

PORK AND HAMS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	EXPORTED TO			
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Amherst,	Cwt.	Bbls.	£19			19	
Annapolis,	80		144			144	
Antigonish,		190	760			760	
Baddeck,	31	93	356			356	
Canso, (Cape)		7	22			22	
Great Bras d'Or,		7	26			6	20
Halifax,	50	2538	10604	289	200	10115	
Parrsborough,		1	3			3	
Pictou,	20	473	1573			1573	
Ship Harbor,		12	40			40	
Sydney, (North)		275	825			825	
Tatamagouche,	11		22			22	
Wilmot,	434		1022			1022	
Yarmouth,		17	70			70	
Totals,	626	3619	15486	289	200	14977	20

RUM.

Halifax,		P'kges. 630	£9925	275		8700	950
Totals,		630	9925	275		8700	950

RICE.

Canso (Cape),	Lbs. 185	P'kges.	£2			2	
Halifax,		592	937		32	344	561
Port Medway,		180	135		135		
Totals,	185	772	£1074		167	346	561

SALT.

Baddeck,	Tons.	Hhds. 92	£51			51	
Barrington,		2	1			1	
Canso, (Cape)		2139	977			977	
Halifax,	30	39552	16096		45	15611	440
Pictou,		450	179			179	
Port Medway,		100	38			38	
Sydney (North),		45	16			16	
Yarmouth,	100	110	188			188	
Totals,	130	42490	17546		45	17061	440

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

SHEEP.

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Annapolis,	2678	£1354			1334		
Antigonish,	690	541			541		
Arichat,	105	75			35		40
Baddeck,	479	236			236		
Bear River,	70	40			40		
Bridgetown,	16	8			8		
Canada Creek,	106	53			53		
Clementsport,	143	47			47		
Digby,	2047	711			711		
French Cross,	578	306			306		
Great Bras d'Or,	745	372			312		60
Halifax,	40	40		40			
Lunenburg,	20	15			15		
Pictou,	49	23			23		
Port Hood,	335	252			252		
Ship Harbor,	166	104			104		
Sydney (North),	16	8			8		
Wilmot,	4902	2231			2231		
Windsor,	52	19			19		
Totals,	13237	6415		40	6275		100

SHAD AND HALIBUT.

	Cwt.	Kits.	Bbbs.	£				
Barrington,			111	£107				107
Beaver River,	20			12				12
Canso (Cape),	2		7	10				10
Canada Creek,			30	45				45
Halifax,		66	66	114			29	85
Horton,			32	57				57
Liverpool,			8	8		8		
Londonderry,			2	5				5
Pubnico,	30			20				20
Truro,			170	225				225
Walton,			100	200				200
Westport,	56		85	168				168
Windsor,			1078	2695				2695
Yarmouth,	5		1	12				12
Totals,	113	66	1690	3708		8	29	3671

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

SCALE FISH.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Casks.	Cwt.			West Indies.	North America.		
Annapolis,		90	£39	32	7			
Arichat,		1041	662				50	612
Canso (Cape),		30	15				15	
Church Point,	51	125	92		17	36	39	
Halifax,		22192	14039		563	26	54	13396
Shelburne,	23	158	163		78		50	35
Yarmouth,	22	228	149		15			134
Totals,	96	23864	15159	32	765	69	208	14177

SALMON.

Arichat,		18	£55				55	
Barrington,		15	64				64	
Canso (Cape),		1	2				2	
Guysborough,		1	1			1		
Halifax,		4152	14441	4	3113	200	10927	197
Liverpool,	29	26	47		47			
Pictou,	56	24	492			416	76	
Port Medway,		1	5				5	
Shelburne,	4	5	14		14			
Ship Harbor,		7	22			22		
Yarmouth,	115		510		2		506	2
Totals,	204	4250	15653	4	3176	639	11635	199

SOAP.

Canso (Cape),	Bxs.	Lbs.	£4			4	
Halifax,	1796	304	1249		146	1103	
Totals,	1796	304	1253		146	1107	

SUGAR.

Halifax,	Tres.	Bbls.	Hhds.	£55794	1240	43	54007	500	4
Pictou,	1018	16	3018	35			35		
Totals,	1018	16	3018	55829	1240	43	54042	500	4

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

STAVES AND HOOPS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
					West Indies.	North America.		
M.								
Advocate,	5	£5			5			
Annapolis,	1	4				4		
Baddeck,	7	15			15			
Bear River,	6	22		22				
Church Point,	2	2		2				
Great Bras d'Or,	2	4			4			
Halifax,		371	71	56	104		140	
LaHave,	60	162		149	13			
Liverpool,	54	125		98	27			
Lunenburg,	13	27			27			
Maitland,		6				6		
Pictou,		17			17			
Pugwash,	4	6			4	2		
Shelburne,	10	44		25	11		8	
Sydney (North),	36	57			57			
Sheet Harbor,	14	42			42			
Tatamagouche,	447	907	40		867			
Tusket,	52	138		98		40		
Wallace,	1	2			2			
Weymouth,	14	12		12				
Yarmouth,	32	81		48		6	27	
Totals,	760	2049	111	510	1195	58	175	

SHINGLES.

Annapolis,	M. 43	£18		3		15	
Arichat,	700	135			135		
Baddeck,	305	91			91		
Church Point,	315	78		78			
Digby,	7	3		3			
Great Bras d'Or,	25	11			8		3
Halifax,	6656	2854		1765	414		675
LaHave,	241	93		25	50		18
Liverpool,	899	344		326	12	6	
Lunenburg,	52	24			24		
Maitland,	20	8				8	
Pictou,	11	4			4		
Port Medway,	959	314		281		39	3
Ragged Islands,	283	97		97			
Sydney (North),	4	2			2		
Tusket,	43	13		13			
Westport,	87	43		43			
Weymouth,	689	257		257			
Yarmouth,	200	90		90			
Totals,	11539	4479		2981	740	95	699

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

SPARS AND KNEES.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West Indies.	North America.		
Advocate,			£30	30				
Baddeck,			10			10		
Barrington,			1		1			
Bear River,			24		24			
Church Point,			17		17			
Digby,			1		1			
Great Bras d'Or,			51					51
Halifax,			466	246	163	4	22	31
Hantsport,			4	4				
Joggins,			67				67	
LaHave,			280				280	
Liverpool,			202		740	62		
Maitland,			131	95			36	
Parrsborough,			238	238				
Pictou,			236	185		15		
Port Medway,			80		74			6
Pugwash,			399	7		303	89	
Shelburne,			29		4	25		
Sherbrooke,			5	5				
Sydney (North),			10			10		
Tatamagouche,			301	25		276		
Tusket,			22		22			
Wallace,			16	3		13		
Weymouth,			53		53			
Yarmouth,			41	1	38			2
Totals,			2714	839	537	754	494	90

SWINE.

Baddeck,	24	£20			20		
Great Bras d'Or,	90	228			228		
Totals,	114	£248			248		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

TIMBER.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES. West Indies.	North America	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
Advocate,	M.	Tons.	£175	175				
Beaver River,	65	175	130				130	
Great Bras d'Or,		4	2					2
Hantsport,		498	835	835				
Londonderry,		119	90	90				
Maitland,		208	135	23			112	
Parrsborough,	290		268	268				
Pictou,		2629	2282	2203		79		
Port Hood,		250	100				100	
Pugwash,	612	271	304			304		
Shelburne,	18		9				9	
Sherbrooke,		1018	673	673				
Sydney, C. B.	375		75				75	
Sydney (North),	172		106			106		
Tatamagouche,		309	372	333		39		
Tusket,		7	5		5			
Wallace,		125	104			104		
Yarmouth,		120	104	100	4			
Totals,	1535	5733	5769	4700	9	632	426	2

TOBACCO.

Canso (Cape),		1	£5			5		
Halifax,		1633	7663	176	62	6866		559
Pictou,	60		3			3		
Sydney, (North)		1	5			5		
Yarmouth,	184		9			9		
Totals,	244	1635	7685	176	62	6888		559

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

T E A .

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO			
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
	Bxs.	Lbs.		West Indies.	North America		
Canso, (Cape)		2	£14		14		
Halifax,		2762	14744	87	14657		
Pictou,	635		41		41		
Yarmouth,	201		14		14		
Totals,	836	2764	14813	87	14726		

W O O D W A R E .

Advocate,			£1	1				
Annapolis,			262			2	260	
Baddeck,			22			22		
Barrington,			2				2	
Canso (Cape),			181			181		
Canada Creek,			12				12	
Clementsport,			30			21	9	
Digby,			180				180	
Great Bras d'Or,			1			1		
Halifax,			3220		40	2562		618
Liverpool,			35		9		26	
Maitland,			10				10	
Parrsborough,			35			35		
Pictou,			107			107		
Port Medway,			716				31	685
Shelburne,			39		39			
Tusket,			4		4			
Wilnot,			17			17		
Yarmouth,			89		37	33	1	18
Totals,			4963	1	129	2981	531	1321

W I N E .

Halifax,		P'kges. 379	£5112		3472	1602	38	
Ship Harbor,			15			15		
Totals,		379	5127		3472	1617	38	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

WOOD (FIREWOOD).

PORTS.	Total quantity.	Total value sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
				West Indies.	North America		
Advocate,	Cords. 633	£215				215	
Amherst,	31	8			2	6	
Annapolis,	3303	1657				1657	
Bear River,	6378	2736			14	2722	
Beaver River,	273	136				136	
Bridgetown,	143	71				71	
Canada Creek,	6582	2698			37	2661	
Church Point,	2897	1419				1419	
Cornwallis,	220	110				110	
Clementsport,	2940	1470			7	1463	
Digby,	3264	1631			5	1626	
French Cross,	1999	965			16	949	
Great Bras d'Or,	17	7			2		5
Halifax,	29	27		1		26	
Horton,	12	7				7	
LaHave,	1377	781				781	
Liverpool,	290	251				251	
Londonderry,	39	20				20	
Lunenburg,	250	124				124	
Maitland,	354	177			12	165	
Parrsborough,	67	28				28	
Port Medway,	18	9				9	
Port Hood,	3	1				1	
Pubnico,	194	100				100	
Pugwash,	20	7			7		
Sydney, (North)	25	15			15		
Sheet Harbor,	60	30			30		
Thorne's Cove,	2872	1488				1488	
Truro,	214	101			6	95	
Tusket,	218	150				150	
Walton,	80	37				37	
Westport,	214	109				109	
Weymouth,	2727	1601			34	1567	
Wilmot,	3947	1646				1646	
Windsor,	9	5				5	
Yarmouth,	68	40				40	
Totals,	41867	19877		1	187	19684	5

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTS.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.
				West Indies.	North America.			
Amherst,			£232			23	209	
Annapolis,			60			60		
Antigonish,			150			150		
Arichat,			470			470		
Baddeck,			47			47		
Barrington,			24				24	
Bear River,			33		13	20		
Bridgetown,			2				2	
Canso (Cape),			32			32		
Church Point,			8				8	
Clementsport,			103		11	78	14	
Digby,			452			432	20	
French Cross,			81			81		
Halifax,			27762	2486	1653	18926	4346	351
Hantsport,			290				290	
Horton,			43			12	31	
Joggins,			1536			598	938	
LaHave,			16		6	10		
Liverpool,			185			3	182	
Parrsborough,			8			8		
Pictou,			2150		32	949	1169	
Port Medway,			17			5	12	
Pugwash,			171		16	155		
Shelburne,			69				63	6
Ship Harbor,			41			41		
Sydney, C. B.			3					3
Sydney (North),			181			181		
Tatamagouche,			53			53		
Tusket,			35		8		27	
Wallace,			35			35		
Westport,			89		17	15	57	
Weymouth,			11		11			
Windsor,			25				25	
Yarmouth,			306		75	130	59	42
Totals,			34720	2486	1842	22514	7476	402

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS,

Shewing the value of Merchandise exported from each port in Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1859, and indicating to what country exported.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE, STERLING.	EXPORTED TO				OTHER COUNTRIES.	
			GREAT BRITAIN.		BRITISH COLONIES.			UNITED STATES.
			West Indies.	North America.	West Indies.	North America.		
Advocate,		£2565	£241	1815	509			
Amherst,		3217	150	1334	1733			
Annapolis,		13198		8180	3774			
Antigonish,		7019		7019				
Arichat,		16376		2273	732	13371		
Baddeck,		6338		6338				
Barrington,		16666		129	15302			
Bear River,		5807		323	3440			
Beaver River,		558			558			
Bridgeport,		933		100	833			
Bridgetown,		444		170	274			
Canso (Cape),		12211		7734	4472			
Canada Creek,		15728		3917	11811			
Church Point,		5374		36	2041			
Cornwallis,		27277		2120	25157			
Clementsport,		3659		1706	1942			
Digby,		13665		10183	2996			
French Cross,		4473		1589	2884			
Great Bras d'Or,		6271		5676		595		
Guysborough,		1507		1507				
Halifax,		874243	21736	178551	235323	157388		
Hantsport,		6077	2845		3232			
Horton,		10553		941	9612			
Joggins,		4574	1688	2138	1348			
LaHave,		6371		4137	1276	299		

Liverpool,	26932	24417	1022	1306	187
Londonderry,	9905	170	5676	4059	
Lunenburg,	1021	128	897	124	
Maitland,	4051	922	109	3814	
Parrsborough,	4243	3457	602	2719	
Pictou,	68809		10270	55050	3036
Port Medway,	17797	12427	847	1487	
Port Hood,	2546		2445	101	
Pubnico,	1858			1858	
Pugwash,	15922	16	1712	244	
Ragged Islands,	18705	18677	28		
Shelburne,	6373	3652	599	1564	558
Sherbrooke,	1943	563	15		
Ship Harbor,	8367		8227	140	
Sydney, C. B.	1169		915	143	111
Sydney (North),	30028		21683	7169	976
Sheet Harbor,	577		577		
Tatamagouche,	4427		3183	1488	
Thorne's Cove,	2165		677	2186	
Truro,	2520		334	1299	
Tusket,	2998	1699	663		
Wallace,	1362			1435	
Walton,	1775		1168	2021	6370
Westport,	9559	4555	414	2037	
Weymouth,	7006		11099	6354	
Wilmot,	17453		1066	15709	
Windsor,	17229	3432	2727	10860	8079
Yarmouth,	25987				
Totals,	£1377826	258145	428418	456765	184600

Financial Secretary's office, Sept. 30, 1859.

J. J. MARSHALL, Fin. Sec'y.

Abstract of the principal articles shipped from the Province of Nova Scotia for the year ended 30th September, 1859, shewing the value of each article, and to what country exported.

ARTICLES.	Total quantity.	Total value, sterling.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Apples and plums,	{ bxs. 230 } { bus. 3987 }	£6244	£7	£293	£5290	£615	39
Ale, porter and cider,	hds. 769	4199		3626	568	4	1
Alewives,	{ qtrs. 1098 } { lbs. 7865 }	9802		5564	209	3758	271
Beef,	pks. 2138	5187		83	4932		172
Bread,	" 3095	2928	5	5	2918		
Brandy,	" 244	2145		316	1829		
Butter,	" 9357	24704		5364	18635	185	520
Cheese,	" 72	819		35	763	6	15
Coals,	tons 172947	85682	200	106	22515	61725	1136
Cordage and canvas,		638			619	19	
Codfish,	pks. 3848	307364	2	125893	5557	35655	140257
Corn and oat meal,	bbls. 2559	2703	15	247	1255	115	1071
Cotton and woollen manufactures,	pks. 231	29551		2210	27196	185	60
Coffee,	doz. 104722	829		6	807	8	8
Eggs,	bbls. 11812	2531		9	1287	1335	
Flour,		29560	3	112	29445		
Fruit,		3249		295	1612	1320	22
Furs,		10759	10495		139	125	
Geneva,	gals. 492	2722		12	2710		
Gypsum,	tons 95601	17479			848	16631	171
Hardware,	" 1888	20954		22	15723	5038	6743
Herrings,	bbls. 188531	135239	582	33929	20318	73667	142
Hides and skins,	no. 17060	8644			72	8430	160
Horned cattle,	" 3515	23251			22703	388	80
Horses,	" 46	737			615	42	
Lobsters,	pks. 3040	4151	257	1282	106	2457	49

Leather and leather manufactures,		5133	2	93	5035		8
Laths and pickets,		617	222	8	237	150	
Lumber,	m. 123	95176	22236	47201	16177	3046	6460
Mackerel,	pcs. 11136	117683	14	9498	617	103400	4154
Molasses,	bxs. 467	50100	5662		44322	96	20
Oats and barley,	gals. 3889	15697		318	2827	12513	39
Oil,	pks. 7032	29013		6050	4651	15494	2818
Oars and sweeps,	996	429		371			58
Pork and hams,	626	15486	239	200	14977	65678	20
Potatoes and vegetables,	bbls. 2606	77315	275	1062	10154	421	421
Rum,	pks. 630	9925		167	8700	950	950
Rice,	" 772	1074		705	346	561	561
Scale fish,	96	15159		45	69	208	14177
Salt,	tons 100	17546			17061		440
Shad and halibut,	{ cwt. 113 } { kits 66 }	3708		8	29	3671	
Sheep,	66	6415		40	6275		100
Salmon and trout,	204	15653	4	3176	639	11636	199
Shingles,	m. 11539	4479		2981	740	59	699
Staves and hoops,		2049	111	510	1195	58	175
Spars and knees,		2714	839	537	754	494	90
Soap,	lbs. 304	1253		146	1107		
Swine,	no. 114	248			248		
Sugar,	{ trcs. 1018 } { bbls. 16 }	55829	1240	43	54042	500	4
Timber,	feet 1532	5769	4700	9	632	426	2
Wood (firewood),	cords 41867	19877		1	187	19684	5
Tea,	2764	14813	176	87	14726		
Tobacco,	244	7685		62	6888	38	559
Wine,		5127		3472	1617		
Woodware,		4963	1	129	2981	531	1321
Miscellaneous,		34720	2486	1842	22514	7476	402
Totals,		£1377826	49873	258170	428418	456765	184600

Financial Secretary's office, Sept. 30, 1859.

J. J. MARSHALL, Fin. Sec'y.

Statement of Exports from the port of Halifax during the year ended 30th September, 1859, shewing the quantity and value of articles, and indicating to what country exported.

ARTICLES.	Total quantity.		Total value, sterling.	GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		EXPORTED TO		
	bus.	hds.			West Indies.	North America.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
Apples and plums,			£917	7	220	434	217	39	
Ale, porter and cider,			4149		3026	522		1	
Alewives,			7970		5363		2339	268	
Beef,			3856	5	49	3709		98	
Bread,			2831		316	2826			
Brandy,			2125		5336	1809			
Butter,			9922		15	4160		426	
Cheese,			105		15	91			
Cordage and canvas,			591		10	591		95	
Coals,			157		102361	37	15		
Codfish,			249884	2	6	1268	22942	123311	
Coffee,			821		2210	799	8	8	
Cotton & woollen manufactures,			28366	15	247	26089	7	60	
Corn and oatmeal,			2434		9	986	115	1071	
Eggs,			27417	3		27414			
Flour,			3052		295	1484	1261	12	
Fruit,			10754		10495	139	120		
Furs,			134			87	47		
Gypsum,			2722		12	2710			
Geneva and whiskey,			11191		22	9729	1269	171	
Hardware,			104401		30161	4988	62751	5926	
Herrings,			8181			15	8166		
Hides and skins,			1411		61	16	1189	21	
Lobsters,			80					80	
Horses,			4955	2	89	4861		3	
Leather and leather manufactures,									

Laths and pickets,			12		2013	1435		2927
Lumber,			33		7731	3	94126	3715
Mackarel,			14			44097	96	20
Molasses,			5662		314	1472	11464	24
Oats and burley,					5990	3966	12819	937
Oil,					11			2
Oars and sweeps,					200	10115		
Pork and hams,			289		603	238	374	251
Potatoes and vegetables,			275			8700		950
Rum,					32	344		561
Rice,					563	26	54	13396
Scale fish,					45	15611		440
Salt,						26	85	
Shad and halibut,			4		3113	200	10927	197
Salmon,					40			
Sheep,					1765	414		675
Shingles,			71		56	104		140
Staves and hoops,			246		163	4	22	31
Spars and knees,					146	1103		
Soap,								
Swine,								
Sugar,			1240		43	54007	500	4
Timber,								
Wood, (fire-wood,)					1	14657	26	
Tea,					87	6866		559
Tobacco,			176		62	1602	38	
Wine,					3472	2562		
Woodware,					40	18926	4346	618
Miscellaneous.			2486		1653			351
Totals,			£874243	21736	178551	281245	235323	157388

Comparative Statement of the value of the principal articles of Merchandize exported from the Province of Nova Scotia, during the years ending 30th September, 1858 and 1859.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL VALUE STERLING.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
	1858.	1859.			
Apples and Plums,	£5550	£6244	£694		
Ale, Porter, and Cider,	3110	4199	1089		
Alewives,	13303	9802		3501	
Beef,	2288	5187	2899		
Bread,	2580	2928	348		
Brandy, Geneva, and Whiskey,	5548	4867		681	
Butter,	22175	24704	2529		
Cheese,	755	819	64		
Coals,	80171	85682	5511		
Cordage and Canvas,	1050	638		412	
Codfish,	251045	307364	56319		
Corn and Oat Meal,	1755	2703	948		
Cotton and Woolen Manufactures,	24745	29651	4906		
Coffee,	1296	829		467	
Eggs,	2222	2531	309		
Flour,	24637	29560	4923		
Fruit,	7938	3249		4689	
Furs,	10057	10759	702		
Gypsum,	13803	17479	3676		
Hardware,	21356	20954		402	
Herrings,	112097	135239	23142		
Hides and Skins,	5532	8644	3112		
Horned Cattle,	19221	23251	4030		
Horses,	668	737	69		
Lobsters,	6534	4151		2383	
Leather and Leather Manufactures,	4283	5133	850		
Laths and Pickets,	408	617	209		
Lumber,	£3273	95176	11903		
Mackarel,	117274	117683	409		
Molasses,	41438	50100	8662		
Oats and Barley,	1812	15697	13885		
Oils,	31421	29013		2408	
Oars and Sweeps,	247	429	182		
Pork and Hams,	13405	15486	2081		
Potatoes and Vegetables,	92712	77315		15397	
Rum,	6752	9925	3173		
Rice,	591	1074	483		
Scale Fish,	24002	15159		8843	
Salt,	15268	17546	2278		
Shad and Hallibut,	5402	3708		1694	
Salmon and Trout,	11754	15653	3899		
Sheep,	5435	6415	980		
Shingles,	4545	4479		66	
Staves and Hoops,	1539	2049	510		
Spars and Knees,	2352	2714	362		
Soap,	1096	1253	157		
Swine,	84	248	164		
Sugar,	46143	55829	9686		
Timber,	7025	5769		1256	
Wood, (Fire Wood)	28144	19877		8267	
Tea,	15525	14813		712	
Tobacco,	6790	7685	895		
Wine,	3729	5127	1398		
Woodware,	10616	4963		5653	
Miscellaneous,	41797	34720		7077	
Totals,	1264298	1377826	177436	63908	113528

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

AN ACCOUNT of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards at each port in Nova Scotia from each country, during the year ended 30th September, 1859, with the number of men navigating the same, distinguishing vessels with cargoes from those in ballast, and distinguishing British from foreign ships.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Countries from which the vessels ent'd. inwards according to the regulated arrangement of countries.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Arichat,	1	110	8									
Canso (Cape),	2	341	17	1	610	18						
Halifax,	78	53484	3938	1	392	11	2	2731	174			
Liverpool,	1	246	10									
Pictou,	2	630	18				1	350	9			
Pugwash,							11	3476	104			
Sherbrooke,	1	345	12				1	333	12			
Sydney (North),	1	228	8									
Wallace,							1	552	16			
Yarmouth,	2	406	14				3	779	23			
Totals,	88	55790	4025	2	1092	29	19	8221	338			

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Annapolis,	1	112	6									
Bear River,	6	601	33									
Church Point,	4	324	23									
Clementsport,	1	99	6									
Digby,	2	192	10									
Halifax,	76	11558	777				12	1598	103			
LaHave,							1	97	6			
Liverpool,	33	5280	234				14	2048	97			
Port Medway,	3	325	19				2	252	13			
Pubnico,	1	166	7									
Ragged Islands,	16	1051	90				2	128	12			
Shelburne,	2	181	11				1	66	5			
Sydney, (North)	1	346	22									
Thorne's Cove,	1	112	6									
Tusket,	4	316	23				1	104	6			
Westport,	5	396	22									
Weymouth,	4	373	24				7	646	44			
Yarmouth,	6	483	32									
Totals,	166	21916	1345				40	4939	286			

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—*continued.*

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Countries from which the vessels ent'd inwards, according to the regulated arrangement of countries.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate,	7	381	26									
Amherst,	24	1342	128									
Annapolis,	76	4470	303				8	1606	66			
Antigonish,	11	906	57				2	136	9			
Arichat,	33	1754	110				5	226	15			
Barrington,	3	131	16				2	379	14			
Bear River,	18	366	51									
Beaver River,	1	50	3									
Baddeck,	12	799	62				5	258	22			
Bridgeport,							7	518	29	2	276	11
Bridgetown,	3	165	12									
Canso (Cape),	45	2502	321	5	313	37	1	60	4			
Canada Creek,	53	1639	169				1	21	3			
Church Point,	6	216	20									
Cornwallis,	45	1837	137									
Clementsport,	30	737	90				4	135	9			
Digby,	98	14026	629				50	18579	671			
French Cross,	12	507	42				2	74	6			
Guysborough,	1	55	4									
Great Bras d'Or,							20	1086	78			
Halifax,	625	42071	3574	13	980	91	16	2548	99	1	797	20
Hantsport,	3	316	18				4	514	28			
Horton,	11	538	52				1	78	5			
Joggins,	17	985	71				32	1743	110			
Lallave,	2	123	11				15	1699	98			
Liverpool,	9	847	48	1	65	9	4	421	24			
Londonderry,	12	693	52									
Lunenburg,	2	186	11				3	275	18			
Maitland,	9	390	32				3	120	10			
Parrsborough,	20	1432	99									
Pictou,	75	4616	432				269	25569	1503	2	313	11
Port Medway,	9	1180	62				37	5660	263	4	552	36
Port Hood,	6	343	25				3	82	9			
Pugwash,	1	236	9				38	1686	133			
Ragged Islands,	1	20	4									
Shelburne,	1	29	3									
Ship Harbor,	34	1750	142				1	76	4			
Sydney, C. B.	5	354	21				2	203	14			
Sydney (North),	12	1226	88				197	20737	1152	6	1365	39
Sheet Harbor,	2	95	8									
Tatamagouche,	4	423	20				9	539	32			

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—*continued.*

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Countries from which the vessels ent'd inwards, according to the regulated arrangement of countries.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Truro,	11	467	44				1	44	4			
Thorne's Cove,	18	776	61									
Wallace,	3	183	14				7	519	35			
Westport,	31	1134	106				3	157	12			
Weymouth,	6	212	20				10	483	33			
Wilmot,	86	3453	280				20	789	63			
Windsor,	76	18550	685	1	69	4	30	7613	276	1	136	7
Yarmouth,	39	1651	146				3	367	19			
Totals,	1608	116162	8318	20	1427	141	815	94800	4870	16	3439	124

UNITED STATES.

Advocate,	14	1510	78									
Amherst,	12	792	59									
Annapolis,	60	4884	294				27	2452	143	1	76	5
Antigonish,	3	344	18				1	125	5			
Arichat,	121	12861	577	3	282	22	11	1398	58			
Barrington,	37	1620	147	1	43	4						
Bear River,	72	5772	285				16	1323	67			
Beaver River,	6	293	24				2	134	10			
Bridgeport,							5	432	23	2	371	11
Bridgetown,	2	157	10									
Canso (Cape),	7	616	39	2	122	12	2	116	10			
Canada Creek,	88	7120	444	2	195	9	41	3375	202	4	386	17
Chester,	3	249	17				1	60	5			
Church Point,	67	4236	323				9	549	43			
Cornwallis,	51	3808	205	5	411	33	4	380	21	5	395	22
Clementsport,	38	3892	227				11	940	59			
Digby,	63	5320	309				16	1175	74			
French Cross,	24	2023	120				16	1872	92	1	89	5
Guysborough,	1	117	6						19			
Great Bras d'Or,							6	170				
Halifax,	281	38126	2206	9	2332	86	30	23681	2286	10	2271	193
Hantsport,	12	1335	70				65	7268	351			
Horton,	34	2809	168									
Joggins,	17	1125	82				9	624	44	1	121	4
LaHave,	13	1187	72				7	632	42	1	86	4
Liverpool,	28	3190	166	1	97	6	2	183	12			
Londonderry,	76	6833	372									
Lunenburg,	3	366	20				1	44	5			

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—*continued.*UNITED STATES—*continued.*

Countries from which the vessels ent'd. inwards according to the regulated arrangement of countries.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Maitland,	76	6616	409				27	2563	140			
Parrsborough,	30	2684	160	1	50	3	1	103	6	1	407	15
Pictou,	56	13222	431	2	274	9	140	23147	884	18	3877	113
Port Medway,	6	669	33	1	159	6	2	310	16	2	327	13
Port Hood,	2	153	10	1	80	12						
Pubnico,	22	1192	90									
Pugwash,	1	26	4							2	1465	37
Ragged Islands,	6	504	40	1	87	5						
Shelburne,	6	352	29	2	154	8						
Ship Harbor,	2	195	12	5	367	37						
Sydney, C. B.	8	866	47									
Sydney, (North)	13	1392	74				27	3139	148	7	1681	54
Truro,	19	1367	89				1	44	4	4	480	22
Thorne's Cove,	65	5715	344				7	528	32			
Tusket,	14	872	71	1	93	6						
Walton,	30	2455	156				15	1244	86			
Wesport,	55	3050	211				10	577	41			
Wilmot,	36	3529	175				34	3000	158			
Weymouth,	25	1822	116				24	916	111			
Windsor,	71	6893	362	6	774	29	36	3896	190	87	15308	449
Yarmouth,	80	10331	614	1	277	9	11	2516	95			
Totals,	1755	170490	9815	44	5797	305	617	88916	5482	146	27340	964

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Arichat,	3	461	27				1	179	10			
Baddeck,							2	75	8			
Bridgeport,							3	226	13	1	219	7
Great Bras d'Or,							4	187	15			
Halifax,	190	21888	1289	14	1765	127	13	1466	86	7	2236	142
LaHave,							1	55	6			
Liverpool,	3	304	17				3	475	20			
Pictou,							2	232	11	1	140	5
Port Hood,	1	29	4									
Pugwash,							7	2863	89	3	997	33
Sydney, (North)	1	67	4				10	1151	58	18	1379	130
Tatamagouche,							1	523	14			
Yarmouth,	10	886	53									
Totals,	208	23635	1394	14	1765	127	47	7432	330	30	4971	317

Registry

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH VESSELS ENTERED.	BRITISH SHIPS.						FOREIGN SHIPS.						TOTALS.		
	IN CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			IN CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			No.	Tons.	Men.
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.			
Great Britain, ●	88	55790	4025	19	8221	338	2	1002	29				109	65013	4392
British North American Colonies,	1608	116162	8318	815	94800	4870	20	1427	141	16	3439	124	2459	215828	13453
British West Indies,	166	21916	1345	40	4939	286							206	26855	1631
United States,	1755	170490	9815	617	88916	5482	44	5797	305	146	27340	964	2562	292543	16560
Other countries,	208	23635	1394	47	7432	330	14	1765	127	30	4971	317	299	37803	2168
Totals,	3825	387993	24897	1538	204308	11306	80	9991	602	192	35750	1405	5635	638042	38210

JOHN J. MARSHALL, *Financial Secretary.*

Financial Secretary's office, 30th September, 1859.

AN ACCOUNT of the number and tonnage of vessels cleared outwards at each port in Nova Scotia to each country, during the year ended 30th September, 1859, with the number of men navigating the same, distinguishing vessels with cargoes from those in ballast, and distinguishing British from foreign ships.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Countries from which the vessels cl'd. outwards according to the regulated arrangement of countries.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Amherst,	1	116	8									
Advocate,	1	145	7									
Halifax,	41	33588	2916	2	1386	36	3	3554	332	1	1295	60
Hantsport,	2	1025	21									
Joggins,	2	730	22									
Londonderry,	1	151	7									
Maitland,	1	178	7									
Parrsborough,	3	756	29									
Pictou,	9	2837	87									
Pugwash,	14	4043	136	14	6243	183						
Sherbrooke,	4	1220	41									
Sydney (North),	2	960	60									
Tatamagouche,	2	970	26									
Windsor,	1	240	9									
Walton,	1	236	10									
Wallace,	3	905	30				5	253	17			
Yarmouth,	1	464	11									
Totals,	89	48564	3427	16	7629	219	8	3807	349	1	1295	60

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Annapolis,	5	687	33									
Barrington,	5	603	34									
Bear River,	10	964	55									
Church Point,	20	1973	122									
Digby,	2	173	10									
Halifax,	131	17123	1039				13	1460	88			
LaHave,	3	429	19									
Liverpool,	65	9697	443									
Port Medway,	31	5235	236	2	379	15						
Ragged Islands,	26	1734	138									
Shelburne,	5	351	26									
Tusket,	7	734	43									
Westport,	4	291	20									
Weymouth,	20	2072	128									
Yarmouth,	8	771	47									
Totals,	342	42837	2393	2	379	15	13	1460	88			

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—*continued.*

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Countries from which the vessels ent'd inwards, according to the regulated arrangement of countries.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate,	7	381	26									
Amherst,	15	752	63									
Antigonish,	13	1165	69				1	6	4			
Annapolis,	76	3915	324				6	1113	47			
Arichat,	20	1251	78				38	2074	139			
Barrington,	2	70	7									
Bear River,	17	350	48									
Baddeck,	20	1079	90									
Bridgeport,	4	228	18									
Bridgetown,	2	55	6				1	110	5			
Canada Creek,	51	1293	156				3	206	14			
Canso (Cape),	45	2284	166	1	610	18	2	98	8			
Chester,	2	143	11									
Church Point,	1	70	5									
Cornwallis,	31	925	98				4	171	14			
Clementsport,	36	869	102				2	141	6			
Digby,	67	6483	342				87	25663	935			
French Cross,	14	508	42				1	114	6			
Guysborough,	2	163	9									
Great Bras d'Or,	17	920	67									
Halifax,	873	52564	5379	8	856	78	26	10556	410	3	1324	42
Horton,	15	509	53				1	51	4			
Joggins,	46	2199	176									
LaHave,	33	3323	204									
Liverpool,	12	753	51	1	97	6						
Londonderry,	14	798	60									
Lunenburg,	4	430	25				1	84	6			
Maitland,	9	390	33									
Parrsborough,	9	610	39				2	231	11			
Pictou,	190	9791	701				104	14902	1025			
Port Medway,	7	607	40				8	321	85			
Port Hood,	10	525	41									
Pugwash,	41	2206	135									
Ragged Islands,	1	20	4									
Shelburne,	2	190	10									
Sherbrooke,	1	54	5									
Ship Harbor,	51	2095	232				5	266	41			
Sydney, C. B.	3	251	16									
Sydney (North),	250	24853	1348									
Sheet Harbor,	2	66	9				3	184	10			
Tatamagouche,	22	1262	83									

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—*continued.*BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Countries from which the vessels cleared outwards, according to the regulated arrangement of these countries.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Truro,	10	740	41									
Thorne's Cove,	11	319	32									
Tusket,							2	566	19			
Wallace,	19	1720	96				7	240	20			
Wilmot,	91	3504	290									
Westport,	23	526	73				11	653	39			
Weymouth,	15	501	49									
Windsor,	33	11615	396				39	14126	474			
Yarmouth,	23	1745	116				19	3796	145			
Totals,	2262	147070	11564	10	1563	162	373	75672	3465	3	1324	42

UNITED STATES.

Advocate,	13	1299	69									
Amherst,	7	496	36									
Annapolis,	67	5499	350	3	245	14						
Arichat,	11	1427	72	1	77	5						
Barrington,	27	1360	113				1	27	3			
Bear River,	95	8081	409									
Beaver River,	12	735	55									
Bridgeport,	12	1002	64	7	1368	41						
Bridgetown,	2	157	10									
Canada Creek,	126	10531	647	5	485	22						
Canso (Cape),	8	516	40									
Chester,	4	309	22									
Church Point,	81	4759	374									
Clementsport,	46	4591	270									
Cornwallis,	67	5931	327	8	650	36						
Digby,	73	5817	351									
French Cross,	52	3395	183	1	89	5						
Halifax,	253	31427	1937	5	898	36	40	34038	2984	3	2839	123
Hantsport,	69	7058	385									
Horton,	36	2893	187				1	61	3			
Joggins,	16	1162	76	1	121	4						
LaHave,	25	2112	139	2	173	10						
Liverpool,	12	996	60									
Londonderry,	16	1587	84									
Lunenburg,	2	171	12				1	141	6			
Maitland,	102	9353	542	1	93	5						

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—*continued.*

UNITED STATES.

Countries from which the vessels cl'd. outwards, according to the regulated arrangement of countries.	WITH CARGOES.						IN RALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Parrsborough,	20	1818	101	1	50	3						
Pictou,	363	59569	2472	23	4554	150						
Port Hood,	1	69	4									
Port Medway,	8	545	39	1	129	5						
Pubnico,	8	468	41									
Pugwash,	2	210	12									
Shelburne,	4	200	15	2	154	8						
Ship Harbor,				1	91	5						
Sydney, C. B.	1	72	4									
Sydney (North),	62	6619	358	15	3229	105						
Thorne's Cove,	71	6085	371									
Truro,	18	1257	80	4	480	22						
Tusket,	12	722	59	1	93	5						
Walton,	42	3845	235									
Westport,	24	1183	93									
Weymouth,	55	3800	253									
Wilmot,	80	6771	387									
Windsor,	206	22963	1076	94	16218	492				1	69	3
Yarmouth,	42	5945	407									
Totals,	2233	234845	12821	176	29197	973	43	34267	2996	4	2908	126

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Arichat,	7	813	56									
Baddeck,	2	56	7									
Great Bras d'Or,	11	420	41									
Halifax,	130	14127	883	8	902	65	18	2142	124	3	207	27
LaHave,	3	207	17	1	119	6						
Liverpool,	1	96	6									
Port Medway,	7	1274	58	4	538	38						
Shelburne,	1	66	6									
Sheet Harbor,	1	68	5									
Sydney, C. B.,	2	104	9									
Sydney, (North)	6	745	43	7	844	52				12	778	85
Yarmouth,	10	769	50									
Totals,	181	18745	1181	20	2403	161	18	2142	124	15	985	112

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH VESSELS CLEARED.	BRITISH SHIPS.						FOREIGN SHIPS.						TOTALS.		
	IN CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			IN CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.					
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Great Britain,	89	48564	3427	8	3807	349	16	7629	219	1	1295	60	114	61295	4055
British West Indies,	432	42837	2393	13	1460	88	2	379	15				357	44676	2496
British North American Colonies,	2262	147070	11564	373	75672	3465	10	1563	102	3	1324	42	2648	225629	15173
United States,	2233	234845	12821	43	34267	2996	176	29197	973	4	2908	126	2456	301217	16916
Other Countries.	181	18745	1181	18	2142	124	20	2403	161	15	985	112	234	24275	1578
Totals,	5107	492061	31386	455	117348	7022	224	41171	1470	23	6512	340	5809	657092	40218

JOHN J. MARSHALL, *Financial Secretary.**Financial Secretary's office, 30th September, 1859.*

A G R I C U L T U R E .

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE FOR 1859.

In pursuance of the resolution come to at the last session of the Legislature, I beg to submit to the branches of the Legislature, in Parliament assembled, my first Annual Report on the subject of Agriculture.

Believing that my appointment, as the medium of communication between the Legislature and the Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, contemplated something more than the maintenance of the present organization of these Societies, even the use of the means within my reach for the diffusion of a livelier interest in this important branch of the public service, I at once addressed a circular to the different Agricultural Societies, containing the resolution referred to, with the following queries.

(CIRCULAR.)

TRURO, 1st June, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to forward to you as Secretary of the ——— Agricultural Society the following resolution, passed the Legislature last session, and shall feel obliged by your bringing it before the members of your committee.

Resolved, That for the present year the Accounts and Reports from the several Agricultural Societies should be sent to the Superintendent of Education at Truro, by whom all such accounts when examined shall be sent to the Financial Secretary's office, and on his certificate of their correctness, the sum which each Society shall be entitled to receive from the Agricultural Grant shall be paid, and a Report from such Superintendent, shewing the condition and operations of these Societies, shall be submitted to the Legislature at its next session.

I may state that I consented to discharge the duties involved in the above Resolution, in the hope that the present organization of the Societies might be upheld, and that, through the columns of the Journal of Education and Agriculture, the proceedings of these Societies might be more widely diffused throughout the Province; and still more that an opportunity might be furnished through the record of these proceedings of presenting and pressing the claims of this important branch of the public industry upon the attention of the Legislature. With these objects in view, and as no formal report was made last year of the condition of the Agricultural Societies, or of the cause of agriculture generally, might I ask you to forward me at your earliest convenience a reply to the following queries:—

1st. What is the present condition of agriculture in your district? State whether you consider it stationary or progressive during the last few years, and what causes have mainly operated in the one case or the other?

2nd. Is there anything like general attention paid to the rotation of crops.

3rd. Are any artificial fertilizers employed by the farmers of your district or any attention given to the manufacture of compost beds?

4th. What is the average quantity of arable land cultivated, and what may be the proportion of grain and root crops respectively?

5th. Do the farmers generally possess a copy of "Dawson's Agriculture of Nova Scotia"?

6th. Is there any periodical on agriculture circulated in the district?

7th. From your own observation do you think that the agricultural societies have been productive of benefit to the cause of agriculture: Please make any suggestions calculated in your opinion to render them still more beneficial.

8th. State what you consider to be the grand desideratum for imparting an impulse to this important branch of industry.

I am,

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

To these queries I received replies from about forty societies, containing much valuable information respecting the present condition of agriculture in the province, with many important suggestions, with a view to its future improvement.

Several of these replies I published in the *Journal of Education and Agriculture* during the course of the summer, making selections from different localities in the province, that a fairer representation of our agricultural condition might be brought before the public.

I know not how I can better advance the cause of agriculture, or fulfil the object of my appointment, than by presenting to the Legislature an analysis of these returns, offering as I proceed, such suggestions regarding them as I may deem advisable; then I shall state the sums paid the different societies out of the public grant, along with a list of the societies that have forwarded to me a financial statement of their present condition, and a report of their proceedings during the past year.

QUERY I.

The first query has a reference to the present condition of agriculture. It is to the following effect:

“What is the present condition of agriculture in your district? State whether you consider it stationary or progressive during the last few years, and the causes that have mainly operated in the production of the one or the other of these effects.”

All the replies given to this query go to prove, that on the whole, decided progress has been made in agricultural pursuits. A few lament that greater progress has not been made, and a few more, the indifference and apathy that still prevail; but all seem ready to admit that some improvement has taken place, and in not a few instances, that this improvement has been considerable.

Like every other branch of industry in the social economy, agriculture has had its ebbings and flowings; but no one who knows anything of what Nova Scotia was twenty-five or thirty years ago, and compares its present condition with what it then was, will hesitate to admit that very decided advancement has been made in farming affairs. It is well known that the first grand impulse given to the cause of agriculture in this province was the writings and exertions of *Agricola*. The discussions that ensued, presided over and directed by my Lord Dalhousie, the Governor of the province, originated the whole organization of the agricultural societies with the central board; and just when the impress produced by these efforts was beginning to be effaced, a fresh impulse was imparted by the appointment of Principal Dawson to the office of Superintendent of Education, with special instructions to direct the attention of teachers and others to the matter of agricultural chemistry. Dr. Dawson lectured extensively throughout the province on this subject, and from his profound knowledge of several branches of natural science intimately connected with agriculture, combined with his rare practical sagacity, succeeded in infusing new life and vigor into the minds of many of our farming population. The substance of the lectures delivered on these occasions was afterwards published, and, at the expense of the

the province, was widely circulated. All these movements were greatly aided and strengthened by the arrival of Sir Gaspard LeMarchant as Governor of the province. That gentleman manifested the deepest interest in the cause of agriculture, and encouraged it in every possible way, by exhibitions, by the importation of stock of all kinds, and by the dissemination of scientific knowledge. All these stimulants have proved bright spots in our agricultural history, and although they may have been sometimes succeeded by temporary seasons of quiescence, the general progress has been marked and decided.

The answers to the queries under consideration go to shew that this progress is very observable in the following particulars: 1st, the growing conviction that farming, when exclusively followed, will not only pay, but pay well; 2nd, the more scientific cultivation of the soil, and the greater attention paid to manures, both organic and inorganic; 3rd, the partial adoption of the system of the alternation of crops; 4th, the steadily increasing growth of green crops; 5th, the improved breeds of stock; 6th, the gradually increasing use of labor-saving implements.

Various causes are assigned for this improved and improving condition of things, such as the progressive advancement of society in general—the diffusion of more enlightened and scientific views on the whole subject of agriculture—the failure in the potato and wheat crops (that failure having stimulated to exertion and rendered the farmers more skilful and industrious)—the improved condition of the markets—the increased means of transit, and the agricultural grant.

QUERY II.

“Is there anything like general attention paid to the rotation of crops?”

The answers given to this query are exceedingly diversified. Were we to attempt to classify them, we would say that out of forty, ten report that the rotation of crops is pretty generally attended to, fifteen partially, and the other fifteen entirely neglected. This state of things does not at all take us by surprise. The want of a systematic rotation of crops in Nova Scotia, and indeed in all these colonies, lies at the root of all our agricultural defects. The long, severe winters in this country, present something like a plausible reason for taking crops of hay, year after year successively, from the same field, and that, not unfrequently, without the least vestige of a top-dressing. The uncertainty of the markets, too, sometimes presents temptations to farmers to grow some particular crop to the all but total neglect of all others,—such, for instance, as has taken place in King's county for the last few years, in reference to the potato. The great demand for that esculent, and the high price it brought in the American markets, have prompted not a few to plant the same root in the same field for a succession of years, not without manuring, it is true, but rendering it altogether impossible for them to carry out anything like a systematic course in the management of their farms. In addition to all these reasons, there is perhaps a majority of our farmers who really know little or nothing of the advantages of adherence to system, in the rotation of crops. We cannot find fault with them for this. Their ancestors, the first colonists betook themselves to the clearance of the ground, and the cultivation of the soil without any previous training, and ended their days without any scientific knowledge of agriculture at all; and as their forefathers farmed so do they, their circumstances having in a great measure precluded them from those opportunities of improvement which have been opened to others in older settled districts; and even where they have been favored with such opportunities, there is a stereotyping in agricultural pursuits which nothing but ocular demonstration of the advantages of the application of science to the cultivation of the soil, will supplant.

Now, there are two grand classes of reasons in favor of the rotation of cropping, on which we would make a few remarks.

The

The first is, that different plants draw from the soil different sorts of food, so that one plant will grow freely in a soil in which another will scarcely grow at all, or, if it grow, will prove exceedingly unproductive and unprofitable. This great law or principle is taught us by nature itself, and constitutes one of the chief reasons of the geographical distribution of plants. Why for example does one species of grass grow in the moist meadow, another on the Alpine ridge. Simply, because, that, in these localities, they find the food and the climate most congenial to their respective natural constitution. Every observing colonist is acquainted with the fact, that the growth of hardwood after having been laid prostrate by the desolating fire is succeeded by that of soft wood, and vice versa. And the reason of this plainly is, that the trees of the preceding growth have absorbed all the nutriment congenial to their nature, and, therefore, they are succeeded by others which are nourished and sustained by the very substances rejected by the preceding. And so is it with arable soils and the various crops under cultivation. The turnip, for example, takes from the soil a large quantity of one kind of nutritious matter, wheat a large quantity of a different nutritious matter, and hay a large quantity of nutritious matter different from both turnips and wheat. Therefore, although a field may give a sufficiency of that kind of nutriment which is principally required by one crop, yet, if another of the same kind immediately follows, there will be a deficiency for it; but if a different crop succeeds there will be found enough of all the materials it needs, fully to manure it; and when a third crop of another description follows which requires nourishment different from either which have preceded it, the soil may be in a condition to yield a good crop of the last also. But as every crop takes away more or less of all the nutrition which the soil contains, if a succession of crops (no matter how different the kinds which succeed each other may be) are gathered and carried off, the land, without the occasional addition of manures, they will be found gradually to diminish in quantity till they reach a point when they will scarcely pay the expense of cultivation, and this is actually the state of matters in too many instances throughout this Province.

The other class of reasons which go to support the necessity of the adoption of a thorough system of the rotation of crops, is that, from the variety of crops, the occasional failure of one is not so much felt, seeing that the other crops furnish abundant subsistence without it. This other class of reasons might furnish abundant scope for illustration. Whatever be the science and skill of the farmer in the cultivation of the soil, and in the supplying of his various crops with suitable food, much of the success of his efforts depends on the blessing of heaven. Over this, of course, he has no control, and the only way by which he can defend himself against such contingencies, is the adoption of a system of rotation of crops.

The next point for our consideration under this head is the plan or scheme of rotation best adapted to this country. Without at all entering into this subject, it may be stated that this rotation should extend over a period of, at least, six years. It should commence with the green or root crop, the field devoted to this purpose receiving the largest amount of cultivation, of fertilizing, and cleaning. After the green crops should come the wheat or barley, which must be sown with rye-grass, or Timothy and clover. This field, the next year, yields the hay crop, which is afterwards pastured for two years, and then ploughed up for oats or peas. Thus the rotation is completed, and the next year the root crop is renewed in the same field which is again thoroughly cultivated and fertilized. In commencing this regular process, the arable portion of the farm, whatever be its size, should be divided into six parts, as equal as possible, with a direct communication from the barn-yard to each field, and, from one field to the other, so that the cattle might pass from one to another when necessary. This being done, and the fields all properly fenced, then select that field of the series which is in the best condition for a root crop, and call it A; then the best for wheat or barley, and call it B; that field which is actually in hay, call C; and the pasture fields call D and E; leaving one for the oats, which may be

named

named F. Each field for the first year ought to be appropriated to the crops as above mentioned. By this arrangement the farmer will, at all events, receive as much from the six fields as he does at present, and, at the expiration of the six years, provided he has thoroughly cultivated the green crop field, every successive year, which forms, in fact, the key to the whole system; he will get, to say the least, double the amount of produce from every field: and every time he performs the cycle he will but add to its fertility and productiveness. Such are the advantages to be derived from the adoption of this system.

QUERY III.

“Are any artificial fertilizers used, or any attention given to the manufacture of compost beds?”

This query was proposed entirely for the purpose of eliciting the views of the different localities on the all-important subject of manures, the bank, as it has been expressively called, of the farmer; and, from the answers, we have obtained a considerable amount of information as well as the confirmation of opinions long entertained. By far the greatest proportion of the replies admit that this subject has not yet received one half the attention its importance demands. Some again state that it is beginning to claim no small share of interest on the part of some of the more industrious of our farming population. And a few others refer with much gratification to the advancement that has taken place within the space of a few years, in compost beds, and in the use of artificial fertilizers.

Our decided opinion on this, as on many other matters connected with our provincial agriculture, is, that we are, at present, in a transition state. Many of our farmers in the more advanced settlements have learned from experience the advantages to their crops of a copious and judicious application of fertilizing manures. Others, again, are studying the subject, and are beginning to understand the dependence of the plant on the soil, and the philosophy or rationale of that dependence. And others have seen with their own eyes the effect upon the growth of certain crops by the application of bone dust or some artificial fertilizer. In one word, attention is now directed to this subject, and all that is required is, the imparting of a more powerful impulse by the diffusion of scientific knowledge and the concentration of experimental effort—the former, by lectures and agricultural periodicals, the latter by clubs, &c., &c.

The first practical point, in our estimate, to which the attention of the farmers should be directed, is the means that ought to be employed for the purpose of increasing and improving the quantity of our common manures, whether they be organic or inorganic. Much has recently been spoken and written on the subject of artificial fertilizers, and, in a more advanced condition of farming, these may be introduced with great benefit. In the mean time, our great concern should be, how to increase the quantity and impart more value to what already is at our command. The natural manures of Nova Scotia are exceedingly abundant; they meet us in every direction—in the barn-yard and swamp, in the bog and mountain, in the intervale and marsh, in the vegetable and animal deposits; and the question is, do our farmers avail themselves with anything like steady industry of what is thus within the immediate reach of all—some of one kind, and others of another? We are persuaded they do not, not even of one half, and hence the crops of our province, both in grain and roots, are not more than one half of what they might and ought to be.

But let us be somewhat more particular. How little comparatively, for example, is done for increasing the quantity, and still less for preserving the virtue of the solid stable manure! Of the forty thousand of our population engaged in agricultural pursuits, we do not believe there are even a thousand who use the slightest means for the preservation of the strength or virtue of the stable manures; and the result is,
that

that although it may remain the same in bulk, it is as consigned to the soil deprived of nearly one half its value. Some of its ingredients, such as ammonia, are exceedingly volatile—that is, they rapidly pass into an aeriform state, by a process of evaporation. Others, again, possess the property of solubility,—that is, when the manure is in a process of decomposition, pass into a fluid state, and are almost entirely lost to the farmer. And what is necessary to be done for the preservation of one or other of these ingredients? To prevent ammoniacal vapors making their escape, the manure heap ought to be covered when passing through a process of fermentation. This may be done in two ways—either by constructing the barn so as to hold the manure under its roof, or under some part of the flooring; or by the erecting of a roof or shed, so that it shall be protected from the rain or snow. It were well, too, and would far more than compensate for the expenditure, were the manure heap every now and again strewed with a little gypsum. This would convert the volatile ammoniacal vapors into fixed sulphate of ammonia, and thus retain its virtue. This, too, would render the air of the stable, when the manure heap is under cover of the barn roof, far more pure and wholesome for the cattle.

But how are the soluble particles or the parts that have gone into a state of fluidity to be preserved? These often times contain the very strength of the substance, and every means should be employed for their careful preservation. For this end, the place where the manure heap is deposited ought to be dug out or hollowed and the sides and bottom made tight with planks or clay. And the more thoroughly this is done the more valuable will be the manure. It would be of great advantage in the autumn to put two or three feet of peat, moss or bog mud at the bottom of the pit. This would receive any solutions that may descend and would add considerably to the quantity.

But whilst every care should be taken of the solid stable manure, what, it may be asked is to be done with the liquid? It is well known that comparatively few of our farmers use any means for the purpose of gathering and preserving the liquid manure, and in consequence no small loss is sustained, in the growth both of green and root crops. And the reason of this is obvious. Although the solid and liquid manures may be composed of pretty nearly the same ingredients they exist in very different proportions. There is for example but a very small proportion of nitrogen, potash and soda in the solid, whilst there is a very large one in the liquid, and these constitute the richest fertilizing ingredient. Nitrogen is considered to be as powerful as the purest guano, and all know the value of the alkalis in the growth of roots. Johnston estimates 1,000 gallons of this manure to be equal to a hundred weight of guano. The farmers of Flanders, who save all this manure in tanks, consider the annual value of a cow in this respect to be ten dollars. The method of preserving and using this manure is thus described by Dawson :

“The liquid manures should be collected either in the pit or hollow intended for the other manure, or in a separate pit prepared for the purpose. The latter is the better method. If a tight floor can be made in the stable, it should be stopped from the heads of the cattle and a channel made, along which the urine can flow into the pit. If the floor is open, the pit should be directly beneath it or the ground below should be so sloped as to conduct the liquid into the pit. In whatever way arranged the pit should be tight in the bottom and sides, and should be filled with soil or peaty swamp-mud to absorb the liquid. Gypsum may also be added with great benefit; and the urine pit may very well form a receptacle for door cleanings, litter which may accumulate about the barn, and every other kind of vegetable or animal refuse. These additional matters may occasionally be protected by adding a new layer of peat or soil to the top. The pit for liquid manure should be roofed over. A method much followed in Britain, and the continent of Europe, is to collect the urine in a tank and add sulphuric acid to prevent waste of ammonia. When used, the liquid is diluted with water, and distributed to the crop by a watering cart,

cart, this is too expensive for most of our farmers ; but when it can be followed it will be found to give an astonishing stimulus to the crops, especially in the dry weather of spring. Gypsum may be put into the tank instead of sulphuric acid."

There are other organic manures such as bog mud, leaves, bark, saw dust, straw, dead animals, blood, fish offal, sea weeds, wood ashes, and soot, &c., &c., all less or more within the reach of our farmers, and the appropriate application of which would increase the produce of our province at least one half more than it now is, and that too with the same amount of arable land ; but on these manures we cannot now enlarge. The first thing our farmers should look after is the due preservation and use of their stable manure, both solid and liquid ; and having done so they will then be in a right position and possessed of still greater capabilities for betaking themselves to the application of others.

QUERY IV.

"What is the average quantity of arable land cultivated by each farmer in your district ; and what the average proportion of grain and root crops ?"

This query is made up of two members ; first, the average quantity of arable land cultivated by each farmer, and secondly, the proportion of that land under grain and root crops,—and these we shall briefly advert to in order.

In reference to the first of these points, there is the greatest possible diversity of answers given. Some saying that the average numbers of acres under cultivation in their locality is 20, others 25, others 30, others 40, and a few as high as 50. Perhaps the average amount of the whole may be between 25 and 30 acres,—a third more we believe than our farmers can do justice to, either in the way of cultivation or fertilizing.

The common objection brought against farming in this country as an investment of capital, is the expense attendant on manual labor. We have made diligent enquiry into this subject and find that the wages of good farm servants are as low, if not lower in Nova Scotia, than they are either in Canada or the Northern States. Neither is the difference of the value of manual labor in this and the mother country so great as many seem to imagine. In Scotland, where agriculture is perhaps in a more advanced state than in any other country in the world, good farm servants can be had at from £30 to £36 sterling, per annum. In Nova Scotia the best farm servants do not cost more than from £45 to £50 currency, and when engaged for a whole year, they may be obtained for a considerably less amount. The greatest drawback in this country is not so much the cost as the scarcity of thoroughly trained farm servants. This in a great measure is to be ascribed to the present condition of farming operations, the services of such being required only for six weeks or so in spring, and the same time in harvest ; and the consequence is, that no regular class in the community give themselves up to such an employment, and of course there can be but little proficiency arrived at. We lay the blame of all this state of affairs at the door of the farmers themselves. We ascribe it entirely to a want of system in their farming operations, their making their agricultural pursuits more a matter of convenience, than a regular systematic business, demanding all their time and energies, in winter as well as in summer.

But what, in the mean time, is the farmer to do, so as to render his occupation profitable? How is he to make up for the deficiency and expense of farm servants? First, he may do much by the aid of improved agricultural implements and by the employment of the labor of horses instead of oxen. A man with two horses and improved implements on land under thorough cultivation, will do more in one day, and that a great deal more thoroughly, than in the old fashioned style, with his team of oxen he would do in two.

But

But the most effectual of all remedies to this evil, as it is reckoned by not a few, is by the farmer's diminishing, by one half, the quantity of his arable land. We have already stated,—and we reiterate the statement—that the great majority of our farmers cultivate, or rather attempt to cultivate at least a third more than they ought to do. They can neither cultivate the soil to one half the extent it requires; nor have they the means of supplying anything like an adequate quantity of proper manure, and the result is, they have not above half the returns of what they might and ought to have. Let them reduce their cultivated land one half, let them expend all their skill and energies in its cultivation, and let them give their soil just about double the quantity of manure, they have been in the habit of doing, and let them do it judiciously; and their produce will not only be equal to, but double to that yielded by the old breadth of land, and what is produced will be of much richer and superior character. Thus, with the same amount of manual labor, and the same quantity of manure, double the return will be made; and the greater the skill and science brought to bear on the cultivation of the soil, the greater and more valuable will be the return—and this remark is of universal application to root as well as to grain—to the pasture as well as to the hay crop. Another saving of labor will arise from the systematic alternation of cropping, but on this we cannot again enter.

The other member of the query—"the proportion of grain and root crops"—is of equal if not greater importance. The majority of returns go to shew that a comparatively small portion of the arable ground is devoted to green cropping or root crops. A considerable breadth of potatoes is no doubt planted in some districts, especially in those where the rot has proved less destructive; but independently of the still precarious character of this crop, it is not so generally useful in the feeding of stock as the turnip, or mangold wurtzel, or carrot. Of these last mentioned roots there is nothing like a fair proportion grown, even in the best farming districts, in the province. It is true that in some localities we see on one farm the breadth of an acre of turnips, and about the half of carrots, but even such a quantity is but rarely witnessed; and so long as matters remain in this state, we unhesitatingly predict no great advancement in the cause of agriculture in this province. It is now, we believe, universally admitted that the large growth of the turnip in England and Scotland has been the main cause of the revolution in agriculture, which these countries have undergone within the last twenty-five years; and we have no hesitation in saying, that an equal if not a greater revolution would take place in this country, were the same means resorted to.

One of the most common and formidable objections brought against agricultural pursuits in Nova Scotia is the length and severity of our winters, the expense thereby incurred in the keeping of the stock, and the necessarily short time allowed for spring labor. There may be some ground for this objection, although when we compare the number of real working days with that of countries that have reached the highest celebrity in agricultural pursuits, we are persuaded there is no small amount of exaggeration connected with it. But be this as it may, the real question is, do the farmers make the provision they ought, to meet our protracted and severe winters? Do they avail themselves of the suitableness of the climate for the growth of those articles that are adapted to this state of things? We are persuaded they do not. And here we cannot help noticing, generally, the very remarkable adaptation of the vegetable kingdom. Why, for example, do the watery and juicy and luscious fruits grow most luxuriantly in tropical countries? For the plain and obvious reason, that they contribute more to the comfort and nutriment of the animal kingdom, and especially, of man. In these climates there is an unceasing exhaustive process going on, by the drainage of the fluids through an over-copious exhalation; and hence the supply furnished by the infinitely wise and good Creator for the purpose of meeting this state of things. For the very same reason it is, that biennial plants grow in this country in such exuberance. This class of culinary plants, such as the turnip, carrot, deposit
all

all the nourishment they have absorbed and assimilated during the season in the root, as in a common store-house. And for what? That the animal kingdom may be supplied with cellular tissue in a fresh and nutritive condition. Nowhere in the world, we believe, do biennial plants grow more luxuriantly than they do in Nova Scotia. And is not this of itself a sufficient evidence of the provision that the Creator has made for the sustenance of the animal kingdom during our protracted winters, and the solemn responsibility thereby imposed upon the farming population to grow even a larger proportion of such crops than is done in other countries—that, instead of requiring to depend almost entirely on the dry, insipid hay, they may have an abundant supply of one or other of these fresh and nutritious roots? Let, then, every farmer who has twenty-five acres of land under the plough sow five of these with turnips, and cultivate them thoroughly, so that there shall not be less than 500 bushels to the acre, and the whole of our agricultural state would undergo a radical change—would enter on a high and glorious career of extension. Among others, the following effects would inevitably follow :

(1.) It would render the farmer in a great measure independent of his hay crop, so that in a year of scarcity he would not be under the necessity of disposing of his cattle at a heavy loss.

(2.) It would improve more than anything else the breed of cattle. It would soon be found that the same quantity of turnips would add more to the weight of one animal than another; attention would thus be more generally drawn to distinctions of breeds—to the nature of family and individual constitutions among our domestic animals.

(3.) It would vastly increase the bulk and fertilizing qualities of stable manure, and thus produce a revolution in the growth of the green crops.

(4.) It would attach a far greater importance to the growth of artificial grasses and clovers, giving thereby a richer and earlier bite of grass in spring, and a larger crop of hay.

(5.) It would inevitably lead to a systematic rotation in cropping.

(6.) It would demand a more careful and constant working of the soil, both in drainage and subsoil ploughing.

(7.) It would improve the whole matter of agricultural machinery and farm labor.

This is the place, did our time and space admit, for offering some practical remarks on the growth of these green crops. I should have liked, for example, to have enlarged on what appears to me to constitute the original cause of the failure of the potato crop, the innumerable benefits that have flowed therefrom—physically, socially and morally—and the mode that should now be pursued, both in reference to the nature of the soil, of the fertilizing media, and of the set most likely to secure that return that will prove most beneficial to the animal kingdom. I should have liked, too, to have discussed various topics connected with the growth of the other root crops,—such, for example, as the difference in their chemical ingredients between the potato, the turnip, the carrot, and the mangold wurtzel; and, by consequence, the most appropriate use of them all, and the superior claim of the one to the other for this or that object; and, still more, the treatment that each should receive, so as to secure the best and largest return, whether that appertains to the nature and cultivation of the soil, the kind and application of the manure, the different sorts of each, and the selection of the seed, the management of the young plants, both in thinning and cleaning, and, lastly, in storage. But all these points we purpose to discuss, seriatim, in the “*Journal of Education and Agriculture* ;” and, in the meantime, must refer those interested in these themes to Dawson’s “*Agriculture of Nova Scotia*,” or to Judge Peters’ “*Treatise on the growth of the Turnip*,” or still more elaborately, to Johnston’s and Norton’s “*Lectures on Agriculture*.”

QUERY V.

“Do the farmers generally possess a copy of *Dawson's Agriculture of Nova Scotia*?”

It is well known that my distinguished predecessor, Dr. Dawson, received especial instructions to call the attention of teachers, and of the public generally, to the subject of agricultural chemistry. Dr. Dawson faithfully implimented these instructions, and, in his official visitations of the province, delivered lectures on agriculture, both before teachers' institutes and the public at large, which lectures abounded with valuable information, both theoretical and practical, and which were afterwards published in pamphlet form. Subsequently another pamphlet was put forth, embracing a full discussion of the different kinds of live stock best adapted to our province, and the management and improvement of the same. These two pamphlets were afterwards joined together and published in a volume of nearly 300 pages octavo, under a grant of the Legislature, with the designation of “Contributions towards the improvement of Agriculture in Nova Scotia.” This book was published mainly under the auspices of Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, the late Governor, and was intended to be widely circulated throughout the length and breadth of the province. Like too many books similarly distributed, I find some districts where there seems to be rather a plentiful supply, and others where it has scarcely even been heard of. There does not appear to have been any regular system pursued in the distribution of the book, and the result has been as we have stated. The plan that ought to have been followed was to have gifted a certain number to each agricultural society, according to its membership, authorized the secretary to dispose of the copies sent at a reduced rate—say 2s. 6d.—and the proceeds to go into the general funds. We have, however, no doubt that much good has been effected by the circulation of this book. We would strongly urge the propriety of another edition being published in an abridged form, stripped of a goodly number of its technicalities, and ordered to be read by the schools as a text book. This, in the course of a generation, would do more for the agriculture of the province than all the other appliances put together.

QUERY VI.

“Is there any periodical on agriculture circulated in the district?”

The replies given to this question indicate that there is a considerable number of American magazines or periodicals, such as “The New England Farmer,” “The Albany Cultivator,” “The Country Gentleman,” &c., in circulation, in some districts of the province. These owe their circulation mainly to their extreme cheapness on account of their vast circulation, as well as to the efforts put forth by some of their agents, and there can be but little doubt but that they have been instrumental in effecting some good. To say the least, however, three-fourths of the matter contained in these periodicals, are altogether unsuitable to the style and stage of our agricultural operations. With the exception of a few of the New England States, the climate is widely different, and this of course must give rise to the growth of different crops and to a different kind of cultivation and management. “The Canadian Agriculturist,” conducted by Dr. Buckland, professor of agriculture, in Toronto University, and Mr. Thomson, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada, is much more ably managed than any American periodical that has come under our notice, and vastly better adapted to our stage of advancement in agricultural matters. But all foreign periodicals will not and cannot produce the same amount of good, as one of our own, when judiciously managed. Such a periodical should, as a matter of course, discuss all topics bearing on the past history, the present condition, and the future prospects of our provincial agriculture; should receive communications from all practical farmers, detailing the results of experiments made with certain soils, or manures or crops, and thereby

thereby invest it with a deep local interest; should report all proceedings connected with agricultural societies in the province, their plans of operations and their means of usefulness, and thus the active and more enterprising stir up the more supine and indifferent; should impart the intelligence and information from other lands, best fitted to interest and instruct the farmers in this country. We are thoroughly persuaded that no foreign periodical would produce one tithe the benefit in the furtherance of agriculture in the province, than one conducted on the foregoing principles would. It was under these impressions, that in commencing a Journal of Education for Nova Scotia, I determined to embrace agriculture as constituting one important department in a national system of education; and I only regret that that journal has received so very limited a support from the farming population. In order to enable me to make the best selections, as well as to furnish our farmers with the most recent intelligence of what is doing in other parts of the world on this subject, such intelligence or information as would in fact be suitable to our climate and circumstances, I ordered some of the best periodicals in the mother country, in Canada and the States. I have also again and again assured our farmers that its pages are open to their contributions. Indeed I have pressed and urged them over and over again to forward to me such contributions, and some have expressed their highest approval of the Journal, and yet few comparatively have written any articles for it. This periodical I may state, has been undertaken entirely at the risk of Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay, the province having refused to contribute a penny towards its support. It has entailed a large amount of additional labor upon me, and this I have gone through, willingly and cheerfully, just because I am satisfied that it is one important means for the promotion and improvement of agriculture in the province. The publishers cannot, however, afford to lose money by the undertaking; and this will be the case unless some means are used for its encouragement; my other numerous avocations entirely preventing me from carrying on that canvass which would be necessary for giving it a circulation that would prove remunerative or even self-sustaining. It appears to me that every agricultural society ought to be bound to take a dozen of copies or so, for circulation amongst its members. At all events this is a matter worthy the consideration of the Legislature, as charged with the promotion of this branch of the public service.

But something more is necessary; and something more, in our apprehension, may and ought to be done, with the view of awakening in the minds of our agricultural population a deeper interest in the advancement of the various objects of their calling. When men have passed the meridian of life, there is a beaten track in their worldly pursuits from which it is a hard task to drive them. This is the case with too many of our farmers, even when it is proved to a demonstration that it would be for their own profit to adopt another and a better way. But there is no such obstruction in the way of the improvement of our young and vigorous farmers; and, therefore, we are exceedingly desirous to form and to foster what we have designated "young men's mutual improvement agricultural societies;" and unhesitatingly do we express our conviction, that we know not how the agricultural societies now in existence could more effectually promote the cause with which they are identified, than to lend their energies towards the organization and encouragement of such associations of the young. A few of these societies have already come into existence, whose members meet once a fortnight or once a month, for the purpose of discussing subjects connected with their profession, and who are forming libraries, and circulating amongst themselves periodicals, as depositaries whence they may obtain valued information. Thus, as iron sharpeneth iron, so are these young men whetting and stimulating one another to a better understanding of the science on which their worldly employment rests,—which conduct, while it opens up a rational source of enjoyment to them, cannot fail to dignify and ennoble their profession, as well as add largely to their future worldly advantage.

QUERY VII. AND VIII.

7. "From your own observation, do you think that the agricultural societies, as at present managed, have been productive of benefit to the cause of agriculture? Please make any suggestions calculated, in your opinion, to render them still more beneficial."

8. "State what you believe to be the grand desideratum for imparting an impulse to this important branch of industry."

As to the first point embraced in these two queries, which we have placed under one head, viz. : "Whether the agricultural societies have been productive of benefit to the cause of agriculture," there is an unanimous reply in the affirmative. Whilst some state one benefit, and others another, as flowing through the instrumentality of these societies, all seem to dwell on the improvement that has taken place in the breed of live stock and in various implements of husbandry. These are two important matters, and immediately connected with a nation's agricultural prosperity. Respecting the first, all remember the zeal manifested by Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, and the hundreds, we may say the thousands, of pounds expended by the province, under his auspices, in the importation of various kinds of live stock; and there cannot be a doubt but that great benefit has flowed from the pursuance of this course. We question, however, whether the benefit has been at all adequate to the means expended,—not because of any misapplication of these funds, but because of the management of these breeds since they were imported. It is a well known fact in animal physiology, that the purer the breed is, the more tender it becomes, and the greater the pains requisite for its sound preservation. And it is just because, in our belief, no proper provision was made to meet this state of things, that the benefits of the importation of stock, with the exception, perhaps, of the breed of pigs, have fallen far short of what they might and ought to have been. The neat cattle, and the horses reared in warm, comfortable stables, where every effort was made to preserve an evenness of temperature, have been housed in stables where every wind of heaven blew and beat upon them, and where, it may be, the climate differed but little from the surrounding atmosphere. And then, again, in reference to the food: though accustomed to the most nutritive, invigorating food, they have received the coarsest provender, identically the same as the cattle in the surrounding stalls,—and what they do get, very irregularly administered. This is in winter, and in summer their case is no better, for instead of having a satisfying pasturage within a manageable distance, they are allowed to rove from one field to another, so that no small amount of the nourishment imparted is expended on the labour of acquiring what is necessary to satisfy the cravings of nature; and no wonder that, in the course of a year or two, the finest of these imported animals show wildest symptoms of degeneracy and decay, in course of two or three more it is hardly distinguishable from the native breed. Though we would not undervalue the occasional introduction of new and pure kinds of seeds and roots, or of new and sound breeds of cattle into a country, we are thoroughly persuaded that the true and best way of improving and enhancing the one or the other of these is the preservation and propagation of the seed of the most choice of the plants, the preservation, the proper management, and the propagation of the best specimens of the particular animals, whatever they may be.

While on this subject we may state that it appears to us indispensable if we would rise to agricultural prosperity as a people, that one of the first things that ought to claim our attention, is the matter of house accommodation for the cattle. It is a well-known fact that the whole animal kingdom consume more food in cold than in warm weather, and this because of the additional carbon that is required to preserve the heat of the body.

It is clear, then, that in very proportion to the coldness of the barn, will be the demand made on the fodder, in other words, the warmer and more comfortable, the less

less will be the supply of food required. Let, then, the farmer who complains of the protracted and inclement winter, and the difficulty thereby of providing for the proper sustenance of his stock, as forming one of the principal obstructions in the way of prosperity in his agricultural pursuits, let such an individual see to it, that his barns are placed in the temperature best suited for the stock, and that that temperature is duly preserved; and this will save at least a third of his provender. Surely this is a matter of no small moment, and demands immediate attention from the intelligent of our farming population.

There is another matter which ought to be noticed here, and which, we fear, is sadly under-rated in the construction of the farm offices—we refer to the point of a due supply of light. Solar rays are indispensable for the healthful and invigorating condition both of the vegetable and animal kingdom. Withhold their influence from the former, and all will become wan, and pale, and blanched. The effects of the withdrawal of the sun's beams from the animal kingdom are apparent and palpable in the whole countenance, eye, and in the growth too, of those who have been for a lengthened period immured in dungeons or pits. And, surely, this may be secured for a small amount. Every stable ought to be provided with two or three windows, which, in summer, may be kept occasionally open, and, in winter, should be constantly shut; except in very genial warm weather.

In addition to the advantages arising from the diffusion of enlightened scientific views on this subject, it might be well were the Province to give annually the premium of £5 or £10 for the best constructed, the best kept barn. This would not only be an encouragement to the farmer himself, but would signalise his offices and hold them up as a model for the imitation of others around.

The other matter chiefly referred to in the replies to this query, is the various implements of husbandry. This, too, is a matter of primary importance, and ought to occupy a conspicuous share of attention in all well-directed agricultural movements. These implements may be regarded in a three-fold aspect. 1st—Those necessary in preparing the soil for the reception of the seed, such as ploughs, of sorts, harrows of sorts, spades for drainage, tiles, &c. 2nd—Those necessary for the sowing of the seed, and for the hoeing or cleansing of the young crop; such as sewing machines, hoes, cultivators, &c.; and 3rd, those necessary for the cutting down, the gathering in, the storing and the threshing; such as mowing, reaping and threshing machines. Now, no one can fail to perceive that the slightest improvement made on one or other of these implements, so as to save manual labor, and to increase the amount of work done, and to render more perfect the performance, must be of the greatest possible consequence to farmers generally; and especially, to farmers in a climate like ours, and is entitled to the highest encouragement and support. And what is the best mode to be pursued in effecting this, whether in stimulating our farmers or our mechanics? We know of none more effectual than that pursued in the mother country by the Great Agricultural Societies, by the appointment of annual exhibitions of implements, inviting to the show not only home but foreign articles of manufacture; and, secondly, by testing their real usefulness and superiority, by ploughing, sowing, mowing, hoeing and spading competitions.

This, too, is the proper place for considering and discussing the comparative value of the labor of the horse and ox. There can be no doubt that the use of the ox is of the greatest utility in new settlements, indeed it is indispensable among the stumps of trees, and in some kinds of very stony soil. But, wherever the land is thoroughly cleared and cultivated, it ought to be discarded, and horse labour introduced in its stead. The kind and breed of horse best fitted for agricultural purposes in this country is a matter worthy the consideration of all enlightened agriculturists. Horses making a quick step with great strength and endurance ought gradually to replace the old heavy and cumbersome races. A thoroughly trained ploughman, with two such

such horses, would do as much work on a well cultivated farm—and that, too, a vast deal better—in one day, than a man with a pair of oxen, in the old fashioned Dutch style, would do in three.

The matter embraced in the last part of the seventh and in the eighth query, viz. : “What is the best thing to be done to improve our present agricultural condition?” has received the greatest possible variety of answers. The different agricultural societies, influenced by their own external circumstances, have recommended, some one thing and some another; others have taken up and discussed the matter more generally, and others more specifically. Instead of attempting to classify these recommendations, let me rather present to the Legislature the outline of a plan, by the vigorous execution of which, the most important of the recommendations made by the different agricultural societies will be met. The plan I would now proceed to chalk out is, as will be seen, based on the old organization of a central board, with considerable alterations and modifications, in our opinion better adapted to the present stage of progress in agricultural pursuits, as well as to foster and carry out a higher spirit of combination and co-operation on the part of those who are engaged in these pursuits.

I. And, first of all, it appears to me indispensably necessary, in order to infuse new life and vigor into this branch of the public service, as well as to effect any substantial improvement through the medium of the central board and the agricultural societies, that the original grant of £50 to each county, and £200 placed at the disposal of the board, to be dispensed in accordance with regulations hereinafter mentioned, be restored. This will make the public appropriation to the cause of agriculture in all £1100, which, considering that there are throughout the province about 40,000 engaged in this pursuit—about one-fourth more than are engaged in any other avocation—cannot be regarded as an unreasonable sum; and still less, considering that it does not even amount to one-third of what is voted by all the surrounding colonies for the promotion of this important branch of industry. If the restoration of the original grant be objected to on the ground that the cause that led to its diminution still remains, we would say, that is just because we would wish to see that cause removed, that we plead for its restoration, deeply persuaded, as we are, that every £100 judiciously applied to the encouragement of agriculture will directly and immediately—and that sooner than anything else—operate on the revenue of the provincial railroads.

II. 1—We would recommend the immediate reorganization of a central board of agriculture, with the same powers and constitution as heretofore; and, furthermore, that the Governor be respectfully invited to become patron of that board, and to preside at the meetings of said board as often as his Excellency may see fit. 2—That the president and secretary of each society throughout the province shall be, *ex officio*, constituent members of this board, and that this board shall appoint an acting committee, resident in Halifax or neighborhood. 3—That this board shall hold two regular meetings in the year—one during the sitting of the house of the Legislature, and another during the annual exhibition hereinafter spoken of; and that after the transaction of business, the public be invited to attend, and address delivered touching the cause of provincial agriculture, generally, and, at the annual exhibitions, locally. 4—That the central board of agriculture shall appoint, annually, a committee to take charge of experimental garden and farm in connection with the normal school at Truro; and that the principal of that institution be, *ex officio*, a member of that committee; and that they appropriate, annually, £50 of the funds placed at their disposal for the furtherance of the objects contemplated by that institution. 5—That the central board shall appropriate £50 annually for the promotion of the great annual exhibition; and that they reserve the remaining £100 for the payment of their officers and other contingencies, such as the importation of new seed, grasses, &c.

III. I would recommend that the £50 be applied to each county pretty much in the way described in the fourth section of the present agricultural enactment,—save that when there are more societies in the county than one, that there shall be no more than one exhibition in the county in the year, and that the revenue of each society in the county shall go towards its promotion.

IV. I would recommend, in the fourth place, as the greatest change upon the present agricultural enactment, that a great annual exhibition shall be held in some section of the province, and that this exhibition shall be under the control and management of the central board; and for the carrying out of this exhibition, I would suggest the following arrangement:

1st. That the province be divided into five sections, and that section first shall embrace the counties of Halifax, Cumberland, Colechester, and Hants; second section, Kings, Annapolis, and Digby; third section, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, and Lunenburg; fourth section, Pictou, Sydney, and Guysborough; fifth, all the counties in Cape Breton.

2nd. That these annual exhibitions shall be held in some central place, in each of the sections in rotation; and that the places for the first rotation shall be the following: 1—Halifax; 2—New Glasgow; 3—Bridgetown; 4—Baddeck, C. B.; 5—Yarmouth.

3rd. That the funds of all the societies included in these sections, both provincial and local, shall be devoted to the carrying out of the objects of these exhibitions, along with the £50 at the disposal of the central board, and whatever other sums may arise from admission or entry fees, &c.

4th. That the president and secretary of each agricultural society embraced in each section, along with the acting committee of the central board, shall constitute the committee of management of the exhibitions, respectively.

5th. That the whole province shall be allowed to send articles to these exhibitions, but those non-resident in the section shall be obliged to pay a certain sum fixed by the committee at entrance of articles, over and above the expense connected with the keeping and housing of stock, &c.

6th. That the list of articles to be competed for shall be published at least one whole year before the competition, and that this be done by the acting committee of the central board.

7th. That the committee of management in each section shall be authorized at every exhibition to expend at least £5, in the form of premium, for the best set of farm office-houses, and another £5 for the best kept and the best cultivated farm, having a special reference to the rotation of crops.

V. I would recommend that this central board be entrusted, generally, with the whole interests of our provincial agriculture, and that they use every means in their power for its advancement, by the diffusion of sound scientific knowledge, and of agricultural general intelligence,—by the introduction and growth of new kinds of grasses, grain, roots, fruits, larger and smaller, through the experimental garden and farm, and by their equal distribution over the province,—by the encouragement of young men's mutual improvement agricultural associations, &c., &c.

Finally, I would recommend that the necessary steps be immediately taken for inaugurating this new arrangement of things, that the first regular agricultural exhibition be held at Halifax in October next.

All which is respectfully submitted to the Legislature now in session.

ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

Scale of Appropriation of Agricultural Grant for 1859.

COUNTIES.	SOCIETIES.	AMOUNT.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TO WHOM PAID.	QUERIES IN CIRCULAR.	REPORT FOR 1859.
Halifax	Dartmouth,	10 0 0	A. Farquharson, sr.	A. Farquharson, jr.	Secretary.	Received.	Received.
	U. Musquodoboit,	10 0 0	S. Archibald.	J. Kent.	Do.	Do.	
	L. Musquodoboit,	10 0 0		Ch. W. Sprott.	Sam. Tupper.	Do.	
Hants	Windsor,	7 10 0	John ———.	Sam. Palmer.	Sam. Palmer.	Do.	Received.
	Newport,	7 10 0	J. Stirling.	J. W. Allison.	John Forrest.	Do.	
	Nine-mile River,*	7 10 0		Don. Ferguson.		Do.	
Kings	E. Rawdon,	7 10 0		G. H. Madill.	G. H. Madill.	Do.	Do.
	L. Horton,	10 0 0	L. Newcomb.	G. Hamilton.	Secretary.	Do.	
	W. Cornwallis,	10 0 0		Elias Ralkin.	Do.	Do.	
Annapolis	E. Cornwallis,	10 0 0		E. E. Dickie.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Annapolis Royal,	10 0 0		G. S. Milledge.	Black Brothers.	Do.	
	Nictaux,	10 0 0	H. Ince.	George Ince.	Secretary.	Do.	
Digby	Bridgetown,*	10 0 0		J. W. Chesley.		Do.	Do.
	Digby, Clare,*	15 0 0		Sam. Bacon.	Do.	Do.	
Shelburne		15 0 0		Ans. Comeau, jr.		Do.	Do.
	Barrington, Cape Sable,	10 0 0	P. McLearn.	J. M. Doane.	President.	Do.	
Guysborough		10 0 0	J. R. Smith.	Jos. Wickens.	Asa Megray.	Do.	Do.
		15 0 0		Wm. Hartshorne.		Do.	
Queens	Caledonia and Kempf,	30 0 0		Ed. Freeman.	Secretary.	Do.	Do.

Lunenburg,	Lunenburg, New Germany,	15 0 0	George Barss,	H. M. Moyle.	Secretary.	Do.	Do.
Colchester,		15 0 0		G. F. Young.	Messrs. McKinlay,	Do.	Do.
		7 10 0	Rev. Dr. Forrester,	D. McCurdy.	J. Longworth.	Do.	Do.
		7 10 0		J. Creelman.	Secretary.	Do.	Do.
		7 10 0		David Moore.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pictou,	New Annan,	7 10 0		John Porteus.	J. Longworth.	Do.	Do.
		10 0 0	D. Matheson,	John McKenzie.	Secretary.	Do.	Do.
		10 0 0		H. McLean,	W. C. Silver.	Do.	Do.
Cumberland,	Maxwelton,	10 0 0		J. Cameron,	Secretary.	Do.	Do.
	Wallace, Parrsborough,	15 0 0		D. McKay,	A. McFarlane, Esq.	Do.	Do.
Inverness,		15 0 0		T. D. Dickson,	Secretary.	Do.	Do.
		10 0 0		John Munro,	H. Taylor.	Do.	Do.
		10 0 0		Charles McMillan,		Do.	Do.
Victoria,		10 0 0		Allan McDonald,		Do.	Do.
		30 0 0		J. McLennan,	Secretary.	Do.	Do.
		10 0 0		L. Robertson,	Chipman & Co.	Do.	Do.
Cape Breton,		10 0 0		H. McLeod, D. D.	W. Stairs & Morrow.	Do.	Do.
		10 0 0		D. H. McQueen,		Do.	Do.
Sydney,		30 0 0	Robert Trotter,	Adam Kirk.	Secretary.	Do.	Do.
		15 0 0		J. Crosby.	Receiver General.	Do.	Do.
Yarmouth,							

* Not yet drawn.

POST OFFICE.

General Post Office, Halifax, January 20th, 1860.

SIR,—

I beg to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Legislature, my annual Report for the year ended 30th September last, together with statement of the finances of this department, and the usual returns, which for some years past have accompanied the Postmaster General's Report.

No addition has been made during the past year, to the 71 post offices already established in this province.

Thirty-one subordinate, or way offices, however, have been added to those reported upon last year, and three have been discontinued,—making a total of 323 established way offices.

The average number of letters of all descriptions passing through the several post offices during the past year, amounted to . . . 870,900
Halifax office, . . . 427,876

Total . . . 1,298,776

The newspapers received at, and forwarded from, the Halifax office alone in the year, numbered, 1,829,308. The newspaper circulation is extending greatly, and will doubtless continue to do so, so long as this description of mail matter is permitted to pass free of postage. A large portion of the above number were received from the United States *as freight*, and posted at this office by newspaper agents, for various parts of the province,—increasing greatly the bulk and weight of the mails, and, as a natural consequence, adding materially to the cost of their carriage; and I would here again beg to reiterate the remarks expressed in my report of last year, that these and all other foreign newspapers, should be charged, when sent through the post office, with a trifling rate of postage, allowing only the “exchange papers” to news publishers to pass free.

In Canada it has been found necessary to impose a tax upon all newspapers forwarded by mail, and the result has been, a very considerable increase in the postal revenue of that province.

During the past year 28,264 registered letters passed through the several offices in this province, viz :—through the country offices, 16,696; Halifax office, 11,568.

Twelve new mail routes have been established during the past year, the parties interested in these services paying one-third the expense. Several branch routes have been altered, and others extended, in accordance with the recommendation of the post office committee.

With respect to the mails on the main post road, in the eastern section of the province, I have to report, that a daily instead of a tri-weekly mail, has been established between Truro and Amherst, to meet a daily mail from St. John and New Brunswick; and a contract entered into with Mr. C. B. Archibald, for an additional sum of £200, making his present allowance for conveying a daily mail between Truro and Amherst, £569.

For the additional sum of £150, Mr. Lindsay runs an additional tri-weekly mail between Antigonish and the West River of Pictou, whereby a daily mail is established between Antigonish and the capital.

A tri-weekly mail has also been established between Truro and Pugwash, via Tatamagouche Mountain, for £130 per annum; and one of the trips between Pictou and Amherst discontinued—Mr. James Blair, the contractor, making a reduction of £30 from his original contract of £200.

The extension of mail accommodation has, I have every reason to believe, given very general satisfaction.

The recommendation of the post office committee of last year, that a new contract be entered into with the Messrs. King, to convey a *daily* mail between Windsor and Kentville, and tri-weekly between Windsor and Annapolis, for the sum of £350 per annum—to expire at the same time as the contract for running the steam boat across the Bay of Fundy—I regret to say, has *not* been carried into effect; for, although a Bond and Contract for this service, has been carefully prepared by the first Crown Officer, in accordance with the views of the committee, Mr. James King, though repeatedly called upon by me, has refused to execute the same, and gave as a reason, that, by so doing, the interests of himself and those associated with him, would be prejudicially affected, in consequence of existing arrangements between himself and the owners of the steamers plying between St. John, Portland and Boston. This service, therefore, still remains open for competition, or any other arrangement which the Legislature may think proper to decide upon.

With respect to this service, I would beg respectfully to suggest, that, should hereafter any arrangement be entered into, the Contract be made with the Provincial Secretary, or the Chief Commissioner of Railways, and not with the Postmaster General; and that the allowance to the contractor, (whoever he may be,) should be paid either by the Railway Department, or the Receiver General—this liberal public grant of £1000 a year towards keeping up the communication across the Bay of Fundy by steamer, being, as I conceive, more for the accommodation of passengers, and the feeding of the railway, than for the carriage of the mails. The amount of postage, too, obtained from this source, is comparatively trifling, while the deficiency in the post office is made to appear much larger than it would otherwise do, were this sum not paid out of its revenue.

The contract for the mail service between Halifax and Yarmouth, by the *shore route*, and that between Digby and Yarmouth, will both expire on the 30th of June next.

The total existing mail contracts in this province now number 177, at an annual cost of £9,664 6 1.

The whole amount of mail travel during the past year was 736,748 miles, and the extent of mail routes, 4,054 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The Resolution passed by the Assembly towards the close of the last session, to the effect that arrangements be made to enable the Heads of military departments of this garrison, to have their public correspondence pass without charge, has been duly carried out; and an accurate account having, by my direction, been left at this office, of all unpaid and paid letters received and sent by the said departments, the postage thereon, from the 23rd of April, the commencement of the arrangement, to the 30th of September last, amounted to £64 9 2.

The recommendation of the post office committee of last year, to put into operation a system for the transmission, by mail, of small *parcels*, similar to that which has been successfully introduced by the British and Canadian post offices, so as to bring, as far as possible, all mail matter into its proper channel, has also been satisfactorily carried out here. A parcel, closed at the ends and sides, may now be posted at any post office in Nova Scotia, for any other post town in this province, provided it is prepaid by stamps, and at the following rates, and under the following conditions, viz:—

For everything less than 1 lb., 1s. 3d. or 25 cents.

“ “ more than 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs., 2s. 6d. or 50 cents.

“ “ more than 2 lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs., 3s. 9d. or 75 cents.

The

The weight of a parcel must not exceed 3 lbs., nor the size exceed 1 foot in length or breadth, or 6 inches in thickness; nor must it contain any explosive substance or other matter likely to injure the ordinary contents of the mail.

The number of parcels forwarded through the Halifax and other offices, for the *three months* ending the 30th September last, was 153.

With reference to the Parcel Post, I would beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Executive, for the information of the Legislature, the expediency of *legalising* the same by special enactment or otherwise. In Canada this has been done, as will be perceived by a reference to the "*Consolidated Statutes*" of that Province.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee on the Post Office, and after much time and attention had been bestowed upon the preparation of a code of instructions, and the necessary forms, &c., the "*Money Order System*" was introduced into the 18 shire towns of this Province on the 1st July last, and it will, I am sure, be gratifying to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, (who felt such a lively interest in its introduction) to know that, since its establishment, the monetary transactions of this branch of the public service have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its advocates, and they will, doubtless, continue to increase in a still greater degree, as the public generally become more and more aware of its many advantages.

The charge or commission for a money order is sixpence, or ten cents, and no order can be drawn for a larger sum than £5 or \$20; one half the commissions, or five cents on each order issued is retained (the Halifax office excepted) by the issuing postmaster, as a remuneration for his services, and the remaining half accrues to the revenue.

From its commencement up to the present time, the working of the system has been conducted by Mr. Hamilton, the chief clerk of this department, and superintendent of the money order branch, and myself; Mr. Hamilton receiving all sums for orders issued at the Halifax office, and drawing upon me for such sums as may be required for the payment of orders. The number of orders issued during the first quarter was 481.

Amount,	£2,022	16	4
Commissions accruing to the Revenue,	6	13	6
The orders paid numbered, 585.			
Amount,	£1,966	17	7
Commission to Postmaster,	5	7	0
Expenses,	112	6	8

As will be seen on reference to the money order statement, Nos. 14 and 15 herewith transmitted.

The money order remittance made by Postmasters from time to time to this office (the greater portion of which is remitted in silver coins) are received and carefully checked by myself, which, necessarily, devolves upon me a large amount of additional responsibility and labor, so much so, in fact, that I deem it but just to myself to state that it will, in future, be impossible for me, with my many other important official duties, to attend to this; the counting of the money alone, which, (as I before remarked,) is frequently sent in small silver coin, the acknowledging the receipt of each remittance, the several entries to be made in the books, the cash payments to the superintendent of the money order branch, and to the postmasters, and the semi-weekly payments of this money into the bank, &c., &c., occupies, I need scarcely say, a very considerable portion of my time during the day, that otherwise would be employed in duties which more properly appertain to me as the head of the department; but which duties, from want of time, I have to attend to, either at my office or my own residence, principally at *night*.

The duties of the money order office, to be *efficiently* discharged, require the individual attention

attention of one person, who should receive and pay away, and be held responsible for, all monies connected with the money order branch; this office should, in fact, be separate and distinct from, and altogether unconnected with the post office department.

When the public have become better acquainted with the Money Order system, and the convenience it affords, especially of remitting *small* sums of money, it is to be hoped that it will be the means, in some measure at least, in putting a stop to the present loose system of forwarding money by the mail in *unregistered letters*,—a practice, which, I regret to state, is still pursued by many, who, although they are fully aware of the risks they run, (particularly when enclosing coin,) prefer that course; and, rather than pay the small sum of 6d. or 10 cents—the registration fee and cost of a money order,—forego the many advantages of a system which the department has, at so much trouble and expense, introduced to insure greater safety and convenience in the transmission of money through the post office.

In consequence of the introduction of the Money Order system, it became indispensably necessary to increase the force in this establishment, and an additional clerk has, consequently, been appointed; and, should the Money Order system be extended either to Canada, New Brunswick, or England, as, in all probability, it will be ere long, a further increase of force will be required to carry on the duty with that degree of accuracy which is so essential to this branch of the public service.

For the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Legislature, I transmit, herewith, two copies of the *instructions* issued by me to the Money Order postmasters in this province.

As this is entirely a new feature in the post office system of Nova Scotia, I would suggest that the subject should receive here, as it has in Canada, the sanction and protection of special legislation.

The amount of postal revenue derived from various sources during the year ended 30th September, is as follows:—

Collected at Towns in Nova Scotia, including Halifax, Way, Ship and Local Postage,	£5,638 19 3½	239 3 8½
Postage Stamps sold at Halifax and by country postmasters,	3,619 1 10	
Packet Postage collected at Halifax, on letters to and from the United Kingdom, foreign countries, and British Colonies,	1,442 4 3	
Detained Forward Letters, Private Letter Boxes, &c., &c.,	103 5 10	
	<hr/>	£11,042 14 11
Dead Letters,	£380 0 5	
British portion of packet postage,	1,834 13 6½	
		£2,214 13 11½
		<hr/>
Net available Revenue,		£8,828 0 11½

The postage collected from ordinary sources exceeds that of last year by £295 0 3½.

The establishment of daily mails between the capital and St. John, New Brunswick, and several rapidly growing towns in this province, the establishment of the parcel post, the convenience and accommodation of which is daily becoming better known and understood, and the collections from other sources, lead to the hope that the revenue of the current year will advance considerably upon that of the past.

The *expenditure* of the past year was as follows, viz:—

For Mail Service,	£9,664 6 1
For Salaries and Commissions to Postmasters and Way Office Keepers,	5,642 11 5½
	Stationery

Stationery, Printing and Advertising,	538	3	5
Office rent, law expenses, Fuel and Gas,	290	9	9
Tradesmen's bills and payments to shipmasters,	153	6	7½
Commissions to Postmasters for sale of Postage Stamps,	180	14	8
Miscellaneous items of expenditure,	101	18	7½
Total expenditure,	£16,571	10	7½

Showing an increase on that of last year of £1,755 6s. 7d.

The charge for mail carriage alone exceeds that of the previous year by £927 8s. 11½d. The excess in this item of expenditure is caused by the large sums paid out of the revenue of this department towards keeping up the mail communication across the Bay of Fundy by steamer, and more particularly referred to in a former part of this report. The item of salaries and commissions to postmasters and way-office keepers, also exceed those of 1858 by £430 11s. 7½d., and may be accounted for partly by the system of paying postmasters by commission instead of stated salary, and partly by the large additional number of way-office keepers, and consequent increased expense for salary and commission on revenue collected by them.

The item for printing has also exceeded that of last year, by £237 5s. 10½. The apparently large increase under this head was unavoidable;—the introduction of the Money Order system, requiring an immediate and extensive supply of a variety of printed account books, forms, &c., &c., indispensable to the proper and efficient working of the system, besides a code of instructions to Money Order Postmasters, printed in pamphlet form.

It is a matter of regret to me that the expenditure of the department should so far exceed its receipts, for it has been my constant endeavour to keep down, as much as possible, its disbursements; and, with that object in view, I have most carefully watched every item of outlay. But in a department like the Post Office, as has been well remarked, “every item of disbursement so directly represents some distinct equivalent in public convenience, that it becomes extremely difficult to circumscribe the object of expenditure, without trenching upon the accommodation which the public demands from this branch of the service.”

Before leaving this subject I must again revert to a matter touched upon in a previous part of this report, viz: that as long as newspapers, pamphlets, &c. &c. of every description—British, foreign, or colonial—are carried by mail to every part of this province free of charge, the revenue must fall far short of the expenditure; and the experience of the past nine years has convinced me, as it has the postal authorities of the United States and Canada, that the revenue derived from the ordinary *letter correspondence* of the province, at the present rate of 5 cents the half ounce, cannot, for many years to come, make the department self sustaining. In Canada, as before alluded to, where a tax of one cent is imposed—*prepayable by postage stamp*—on foreign newspapers, and those posted by individuals other than the publishers, the department realized during the past year, the sum of £2000 or \$8000.

In connection with the foregoing, the system of “*prepayment by stamp*,” suggested in my two previous annual reports, would, I am convinced, if adopted, tend largely to augment the receipts of the post office, as a considerable sum would be obtained from the *dead letters* alone. Besides simplifying all the various operations of assorting and delivering the correspondence, it would greatly facilitate the well-working of the office, and after a little while, when its advantages were understood, be viewed as a public convenience.

I would recommend that the Canadian system be adopted here, that is to say, where postage stamps are readily procurable, prepayment in that form should be insisted upon, and the principle of prepayment should be enforced by imposing, as in the

the case of letters to the United Kingdom, by packet, an additional charge or fine on those posted *unpaid*.

In consequence of a correspondence which took place during the past year between the Postmaster General of New Brunswick and myself, it was proposed to make "*Calais*," in the State of Maine, instead of St. John, N. B., the *forwarding office* for all the correspondence between the United States and this Province. This proposition has been satisfactorily carried out, with the sanction of the Postmaster General of the United States, and I beg here to bear my testimony to the ready and cheerful manner in which the Postmaster of Calais has acceded to our wishes on this subject, the carrying into effect of which entails a considerable amount of additional duty in his office. The post office at Halifax, and Postmaster of Amherst, Windsor, Annapolis, and Digby, now exchange mails with the Calais office.

Reluctant as I am to recommend any deviation from the principle recently adopted by the Legislature for the remuneration to Postmasters, viz, by *commission on revenue collected*, &c., instead of by stated salary; yet there is one office in which I would suggest that the general rule be departed from. I allude to the post office at Amherst.

The mails from Halifax to St. John, and from New Brunswick for Halifax, arrive at Amherst, summer and winter, during the night; and now that daily a communication by mail is established between Halifax and St. John, the duties at the Amherst office have become extremely onerous and laborious; and as Amherst is the principal forwarding office of the province for letters and papers, &c., received from and sent to the United States, by the land route, a large amount of correspondence and other mail matter is concentrated at that office, where it is again assorted, made up, and despatched to various parts of the province.

As the mails arrive at very uncertain hours of the night, especially in winter, and as the Postmaster is expected to be in readiness to receive them, his expenses for fuel and light must be considerable, which very naturally reduces the income of the Postmaster.

The present emolument attached to this office (about £120), is, in my opinion, an inadequate remuneration for the nature of the duties, and the unseasonable hours at which the Postmaster is called upon and required to discharge them.

I would, therefore, beg to recommend, that the salary of this officer be fixed at £175 per annum; or, should it be deemed inexpedient to depart from the principle of payment by commission, I would then recommend that a sum, not to exceed £50, or \$200, be allowed, to enable the Postmaster to employ a competent assistant.

On the 1st day of August last the system of *compulsory prepayment* of postage on letters passing between the United Kingdom and this Province, by the contract mail packets, come into operation.

To prevent, however, the disagreeable duty of detaining and opening any letter for the United Kingdom, which from ignorance of the arrangement or other cause, may have been dropped into the letter box, the Postmaster General has directed that all such letters, whether posted wholly unpaid, or paid less than a single rate, as well as those insufficiently prepaid, are to be forwarded charged with the deficiency of postage, and a *fine of sixpence* in addition thereto, the one half of this fine to go to the credit of Great Britain, the other half to be retained by this Province.

In my report of last year I felt it my duty to allude, in strong terms, to the then condition of the post office in this city. I now again beg, most urgently, to call his Excellency's attention to this important matter; important it undoubtedly is, if viewed only in connexion with the health of the officers and others employed therein. The apartments on the ground floor, or basement story, are not only exceedingly damp and badly ventilated, but they are entirely too *small* for the already large and yearly increasing amount of duty which has to be got through with, chiefly *at night*.

The inland or "*circulation department*," in which the mails are made up, being
insufficiency

insufficiently lighted, it is impossible, during the many dark days in winter, to carry on the duties without the use of gas, even at *mid-day*. Such being the facts, I trust his Excellency and his Government will take this subject into their serious consideration, and point out to the Legislature the necessity that exists for providing such an office as will not only enable the officers of the department to perform their duties with comfort and satisfaction to themselves, but with greater accuracy than at present; the occasional *mis-sending* of mails, and other irregularities, being mainly attributable to the *want of sufficient room* in the circulation department.

The act to establish the "decimal system of accounting," published in the *Royal Gazette* on the 8th of November last, for the information of all public functionaries, was given practical effect to by this department on the 1st of January instant,—the necessary instructions, together with all the various forms of account, &c., having previously been issued by me to all postmasters and way-office keepers. Much difficulty, however, has already been experienced by the postmasters in satisfactorily carrying out the provisions of the act, owing to the want of proper coins to represent the decimal currency,—a value, much beyond its intrinsic worth, having been given by the law to the copper coin, whereby the revenue of the department will sustain a very material loss. I trust, when the Assembly meets, immediate steps will be taken to remedy the evil complained of.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

Hon. C. Tupper, M. D., M. P. P., &c., Halifax.

SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this report are the following documents:—

- No. 1. Statement of the revenue and expenditure of the post office department for the year ended the 30th of September, 1859.
2. Account current with the province of Nova Scotia for the year ended 30th September, 1859.
3. Packet postage—general account between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia for the year ended 30th September, 1859.
4. A and B in report No. 1—salaries.
5. Commissions to way-office keepers on revenue collected—B (No. 2) in report No. 1.
6. C, in report No. 1—charges for mail carriage in Nova Scotia for the year.
7. From D to L in report No. 1—detailed account of all incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement during the year.
8. Allowances made to mail contractors in the year.
9. New post and way-offices established within the year ended Sept. 30, 1859.
10. New post routes established during the year.
11. New post and way offices and post routes discontinued.
12. Curtailment of expenses in the conveyance of the mails.
13. Abstraction and loss of money letters.
14. Salary, stationery, printing and advertising, "money order office."
15. Report of number of money order offices in operation, number and amount of orders issued and paid, and commissions arising therefrom, in the year ended September 30, 1859.
16. Instructions to money order postmasters.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

Statement

REPORT No. 1.

A Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department of Nova Scotia, in the year ended 30th September, 1859.

REVENUE.

Amount of Postage of Towns in Nova Scotia, including Halifax,	£5633	19	3½
Packet postage collected at Halifax, on unpaid letters from the United Kingdom,	373	5	3½
Packet postage collected at Halifax, on paid letters for the United Kingdom,	524	6	10½
Packet postage collected at Halifax, on paid letters sent to, and on unpaid letters received from Newfoundland, the United States, Bermuda, and the West Indies,	544	12	1
Way letter postage,	172	0	6½
Ship letter postage,	34	16	10
“Forward” letters detained and delivered in Halifax,	3	12	6
Private letter-boxes at the Halifax post office,	39	10	0
“Local” or penny postage,	32	6	4
Postage Stamps sold in the year,	3619	1	10
Balance of Errors,	10	3	4
	11042	14	11
“Miss-sent,” “Re-directed,” and “Dead” Letters,	380	0	5
	10662	14	6
Deduct British portion of packet postage,	1834	13	6½
	8828	0	11½
Total net revenue,	7743	9	8
Deficiency on the year,	16571	10	7½

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries (voucher A and B),	5306	9	3
Commission to way-office keepers (voucher B, No. 2),	336	1	9½
Carriage of mails (voucher C),	9664	6	1
Ship letter gratuities (voucher D),	70	11	9
Tradesmen's bills (voucher E),	71	12	4½
Rent (voucher F),	200	0	0
Law expenses (voucher G),	6	11	6
Printing, advertising and stationery (voucher H),	538	3	5
Gas, coal, wood, &c. (voucher I),	83	18	3
Buildings and repairs (voucher J),	11	2	6
Miscellanies (voucher K),	98	18	7½
Allowance to Postmasters for postage labels sold (voucher L),	180	14	8
Premiums on exchange on St. John, N. B., in payment of allowance to Col. Favor for express mails to United States,	3	0	0
	£16571	10	7½

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Exr. Acct. Branch.

REPORT No. 2.

Postmaster General in Account Current with the Province of Nova Scotia, year ended 30th September, 1859.

DR.	CHARGE.	Amt. cy.
To balance from previous year,		£569 14 10
Amount of postage stamps on hand,		5312 4 2
Amount of postage of towns in the province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract)		5638 19 3½
Amount of unpaid postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract)		373 5 3½
Amount of paid postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract,)		524 6 10½
Amount of postage on Colonial and Foreign letters,		544 12 1
Amount of way letter postage,		172 0 6½
Amount of ship letter postage,		34 16 10
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,		3 12 6
Amount of fees collected for Merchants' private boxes,		89 10 0
Amount of local postage, (per voucher)		32 6 4½
Amount of Postage Stamps received from Receiver General,		700 0 0
Amounts received from Receiver General : on 31st Decr., 1858, £1,000 ; on the 29th March, £1250 ; 24th June, £1500 ; 24th Sept., £1600 ; in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department,		5350 0 0
Amounts drawn from the provincial chest : on the 12th January, £867 18 10 ; and on the 9th July, £957 18 8 ; being " packet postage " 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,		1825 17 6
Errors on the year ended 30th September, 1859,		10 3 4
		£21181 9 7½

CR.

CR.	DISCHARGE.	
By salaries of Postmaster General, Assistants, &c., and Postmasters,	£4580 7 2	
Ditto of Way-office keepers,	726 2 6	
	5306 9 8	
Conveyance of Mails,		9664 6 1
Ship letter gratuities,		70 11 9
Tradesmen's Bills,		71 12 4½
Rent,		200 0 0
Law expenses,		6 11 6
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising,		538 3 5
Coal, Gas, &c.,		83 18 3
		By

By Buildings and repairs	£11 2 6
Miscellanies	98 18 7½
5 per cent discount allowed to Postmasters, Merchants, &c. on postage stamps,	180 14 8
Postage stamps on hand unsold,—Halifax office, £2026 10 0	
Ditto ditto, Country offices, 366 12 4	2393 2 4
Amount of dead, miss-sent, and re-directed letters, per statement,	380 0 5
Premium on "Exchange," on St. John, N. B.,	3 0 0
Amount paid into the Commissariat chest, at Halifax, being "packet postage" due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and the United States,	1825 17 6
Amount paid Way-office keepers, being a commission of 20 per cent. on total revenue collected by them in the year ended 31st December, 1858,	336 1 9½
By balance,	10 18 9
	£21181 9 7½

NOTE—Letters remaining on hand—Halifax office, £10 19 1
Ditto ditto Country offices, 34 13 3½
£45 12 4½

I, Arthur W. 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
12th day of January, 1860.

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.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner, Account Branch.

Declaration made before me this
12th day of January, 1860.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

REPORT No. 3.

General Account between the Offices of the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, year ended 30th September, 1859.

TO THE CREDIT OF THE BRITISH OFFICE.		Sterling.
Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia,	} 1 . .	£1375 14 10½
Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom,	} 2 . .	650 2 0
Amount due to the British office for "dead letters" returned to Nova Scotia,	} 3 . .	1 19 11½
Over claim on "dead letters" sent from Halifax,		0 15 7
Balance of errors,		15 13 3
Amount of postage on letters for France, disallowed by British office,		20 3 6
Balance due to Nova Scotia,		0 0 0
		2064 9 2

TO THE CREDIT OF NOVA SCOTIA.		
Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia,	} 1 . .	£566 11 9
Amount due to Nova Scotia office on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom,	} 2 . .	0 0 0
Amount due to Nova Scotia for "dead letters" returned to England, and "redirected" letters to Newfoundland and Bermuda,	} 3 . .	30 2 7
Balance of errors,		0 0 0
Balance due to the United Kingdom,		1467 14 10*
		£2064 9 2

* £1467 14 10 sterling.
1834 13 6½ currency.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Examr. Account Branch.

Report

REPORT No. 4.

VOUCHERS A. AND B. IN REPORT No. 1.

A report in detail of all the charges for salaries, and the amount paid for the year ended 30th September, 1859.

NAME.	SERVICE OR DUTY PERFORMED.	AMOUNT FOR THE YEAR.
Arthur Woodgate,	Postmaster General,	£600 0 0
Charles H. Hamilton,	Chief Clerk,	225 0 0
Frederick M. Passow,	Examiner Account branch,	229 3 4
William Small,	Clerks in the Circulation department,	151 17 6
John Inglis,		151 17 6
Henry Driscoll,		151 17 6
Hugh Kerr,		151 17 5
A. Church,	Messenger,	84 7 6
William Craig,	1st. Letter carrier,	112 10 0
George Craig,	2d. Letter carrier,	90 0 0
D. Silverthorne,	3d. Letter carrier,	90 0 0
J. Patterson.	4th Letter carrier.	90 0 0
		£2155 12 6

RECAPITULATION.

Department of Halifax,	£2155 12 6
Salaries of Postmasters,	2424 14 8
Salaries of Way Office Keepers,	726 2 6
	£5306 9 8

POSTMASTERS.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Albion Mines,	27 2 6	Digby,	74 12 1½
Amherst,	119 5 2	Durham,	24 4 7
Annapolis,	68 16 3	Glenelg,	20 10 9½
Antigonish,	70 5 3	Guysboro,	49 4 4
Arichat,	41 13 11	Hantsport,	14 15 7½
Aylesford,	21 14 8½	Kentville,	105 14 6
Baddeck,	40 4 7	Lawrencetown,	25 3 1
Barrington,	34 2 0½	Liverpool,	79 5 10
Berwick,	22 3 8	Locke's Island,	15 3 2
Boulardrie,	10 10 10	Londonderry,	45 8 2
Bridgetown,	48 2 1½	Lower Horton,	26 0 6½
Bridgewater,	23 17 7¼	Lower Stewiacke,	19 16 9½
Canning,	19 2 9½	Lunenburg,	44 5 7½
Canso,	17 19 10	Mabou,	15 13 8
Chester,	24 1 10	Mahone Bay,	14 9 9
Clementsport,	11 1 6	Maitland,	18 13 0½

Name

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Margaree,	11 5 11½	St. Ann's	12 8 10
McNair's Cove,	15 19 9	St. Margaret's Bay,	11 0 9½
Middle Musquodoboit,	12 2 6½	St. Peter's,	16 8 10½
Mill Village,	16 17 8½	Sydney,	90 0 0
Musquodoboit, Upper	18 16 0½	Sydney Mines,	15 16 6½
Newport,	33 17 6	Tatamagouche,	20 10 0
New Glasgow,	56 2 5	Truro,	81 12 9
North Sydney,	26 18 5½	Upper Steviacke,	10 7 10
Parrsboro',	28 8 9	Wallace,	38 12 7
Pictou,	113 19 11½	Walton,	12 13 8
Plaister Cove,	57 19 10	Westport,	16 19 4
Port Hood,	40 0 0	West River,	30 0 0
Port Medway,	11 7 9½	Weymouth,	25 4 9
Pugwash,	37 13 10½	Whycocomah,	13 0 4½
River John,	14 4 7	Wilmot,	21 3 1
River Phillip,	14 10 8	Windsor,	94 18 10
Sandy Cove,	12 9 9½	Wolfville,	29 19 11
Shelburne,	39 19 6	Yarmouth.	92 16 3
Shelbrook,	16 6 8½		
Shubennacadie,	18 12 1		
			£2424 14 8.

VOUCHER B.

Salaries paid to Way-office Keepers in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year ended 30th of September, 1859.

Name of Office.	Amount Cy.	Name of Office.	Amount Cy.
Acadia Mines,	£2 0 0	Bridgeville,	2 0 0
Addington Forks,	2 0 0	Broad Cove, (Interval)	2 0 0
Advocate Harbor,	2 0 0	Broad Cove, (Marsh)	2 0 0
Alma, (Middle River)	7 0 0	Broad Cove, (Lunenburg)	2 0 0
Apple River,	2 0 0	Brookfield, (Queens)	2 10 0
Argyle,	4 10 0	Brookfield, (co. Colchester)	4 10 0
Arisaig,	2 10 0	Buckley's,	2 0 0
Aylesford (West),	0 10 0	Caledonia Corner,	2 10 0
Aspay Bay, C. B.,	1 10 0	Caledonia, St. Mary's,	1 0 0
Bailley's Brook,	2 0 0	Canard, Cornwallis,	2 0 0
Barney's River,	4 10 0	Cape George,	2 0 0
Barrington Passage,	2 0 0	Cape Negro,	2 0 0
Bay St. Lawrence,	2 0 0	Cape Sable Island,	2 0 0
Bedford Basin,	2 0 0	Carlton,	2 0 0
Bellveaux Cove,	2 0 0	Catalone,	2 0 0
Big Bras d'Or,	2 0 0	Chelsea Corner, Lunenburg,	0 10 0
Big Interval (G. Narrows, C.B.)	2 0 0	Chelsea Corner, N. Germany,	2 0 0
Big Pond,	2 0 0	Chester Basin,	2 0 0
Bill Town,	2 0 0	Cheticamp,	2 0 0
Black Rock,	2 0 0	Cheverie,	2 0 0
Blandford,	0 6 8	Christmas Island,	2 0 0
Blue Mountains,	2 0 0	Church Point, Clare,	2 0 0
Boisdale,	2 0 0	Church Street, Cornwallis,	2 0 0
Boom,	2 0 0	Churchville,	2 0 0
Bridgeport, (Glace Bay)	2 0 0	Chute's Cove,	2 0 0

Name

Name of Office.	Amount Cy.	Name of Office.	Amount Cy.
Clare,	£2 0 0	Gulf Shore,	£2 10 0
Cleek's Harbor, Cape Sable Island,	2 0 0	Gunning Cove,	2 0 0
Clyde River,	4 10 0	Guysboro' Interval,	4 10 0
Conquerall Bank,	2 0 0	Halfway River,	3 10 0
Cornwallis East,	2 0 0	Hall's Harbor,	2 0 0
Cornwallis West,	2 0 0	Harbor a Bouchet,	2 0 0
Country Harbor,	2 10 0	Head of Jordan River,	2 0 0
Cow Bay, C. B.,	2 0 0	Head of Amherst,	2 0 0
Cross Roads Bridge,	2 0 0	Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	2 0 0
Cross Roads, Country Harbor,	4 10 0	Head of Wallace Bay,	2 10 0
Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	3 10 0	Head of Lochaber Lake,	2 0 0
Crow Harbor,	3 0 0	Head of Wallace Bay, north side,	2 10 0
Dartmouth,	2 0 0	Head of West Bay,	2 0 0
Deerfield,	2 0 0	Hebron,	4 10 0
Diligent River,	2 0 0	Hillsboro', C. B.,	2 0 0
Discoose,	2 0 0	Hillsboro', N. S.,	4 0 0
Dublin Shore,	2 0 0	Hopewell,	2 0 0
Earltown,	3 10 0	Hubbard's Cove,	4 10 0
East Bay,	2 0 0	Indian Harbor,	2 0 0
East Bay, north side,	2 0 0	Ingonish,	2 0 0
East Branch R. Philip,	2 0 0	Isaac's Harbor,	2 0 0
East Port Medway,	2 0 0	Joggins Mines,	2 0 0
East River, St. Mary's,	2 0 0	Judique,	3 10 0
Eastville,	2 10 0	Kempt, (Co. Queens)	2 10 0
Economy,	2 0 0	Kempt, Co. Yarmouth,	1 0 0
Economy, Upper,	2 0 0	Kempt Town,	2 12 6
Eel Brook,	2 0 0	Kennetcook,	2 0 0
Elmsdale,	2 0 0	Kennetcook, Upper	2 0 0
Falmouth,	2 0 0	Ketch Harbour,	2 0 0
Falmouth, Windsor Bridge,	2 0 0	Kingston Village,	2 0 0
Five Islands,	2 10 0	L'Ardoise,	2 0 0
Forks, Margaree,	2 0 0	LaHave, Cross Road	2 0 0
Forks, St. Margaret's Bay,	1 0 0	Lake Ainslie,	2 0 0
Forristall's,	7 0 0	Lake Ainslie, East side	2 10 0
Fox Harbor,	2 0 0	Lewis Head,	2 0 0
Framlorse,	2 0 0	Lewis Bay,	2 0 0
Fraser's Mill's,	2 0 0	Lime Rock,	2 0 0
Gaberouse,	2 0 0	Lingan Mines,	2 0 0
Garden of Eden,	2 0 0	Little Bras d'Or,	3 10 0
Gaspereau,	2 0 0	Little River,	2 0 0
Gay's River,	3 0 0	Little River, M. Musquodoboit	1 6 8
Givan Wharf,	2 0 0	Little Arichat,	2 0 0
Goose River,	4 10 0	Little Harbour,	2 0 0
Gore,	3 0 0	Little Tracadie,	4 10 0
Goshen,	2 0 0	Lochaber,	2 0 0
Grand River,	2 0 0	Loch Lomond,	2 0 0
Granville Ferry,	4 10 0	Lockhartville,	2 0 0
Great Village,	4 10 0	Long Island,	2 0 0
Greenfield,	2 0 0	Long Point,	3 10 0
Greenhill,	0 10 0	Louisburg,	2 0 0
Greenwich,	4 10 0	Lower Barney's River,	2 0 0

Name

Name of Office.	Amount Cy.	Name of Office.	Amount Cy
Lower Ward,	£2 0 0	Newport Corner,	£4 10 0
Pow Point,	3 10 0	Newport Landing,	2 0 0
Lower Point Shore,	2 0 0	New Tusket,	2 0 0
Lower Maccan,	2 0 0	Nicholl's Corner,	2 0 0
Lyle's Bridge,	0 10 0	Nictaux Falls,	3 10 0
McNutt's,	1 6 8	Nine Mile River,	2 0 0
Maccan,	3 10 0	Noel,	3 0 0
Maccan Intervale,	2 0 0	Noel Shore,	2 0 0
Mainadieu,	2 0 0	North East Branch Margaree,	2 10 0
Maitland, Co. Yarmouth,	4 10 0	North East Harbor,	2 0 0
Malagawatch,	2 0 0	North Mountain,	2 0 0
Malagash,	2 0 0	N. River Bridge, Colchester,	2 0 0
Malignant Cove,	2 0 0	N. River Bridge, St. Ann's,	2 0 0
Manchester,	2 0 0	North Shore,	2 0 0
Margaretville,	2 0 0	North Shore, Wallace,	0 6 8
Marie Joseph,	3 10 0	Ncrth West Arm,	2 0 0
Marion Bridge,	2 0 0	Old Barns,	2 0 0
Marshall Town,	2 0 0	Ohio,	2 0 0
Marshall's Cove,	0 10 0	Onslow,	3 10 0
Mast Town,	2 0 0	Onslow, Upper	3 10 0
McLellan's Mountain,	2 0 0	Oyster Ponds,	2 0 0
Medford,	2 0 0	Paradise Lane,	4 10 0
Meagher's Grant,	2 0 0	Peggy's Cove,	2 0 0
Merigomish,	4 10 0	Pero,	2 0 0
Meteghan,	0 10 0	Pitite Riviere,	4 10 0
Middle LaHave Ferry,	1 13 4	Pinco Village,	2 0 0
Middletown, Guysboro'	2 0 0	Pirate Harbour,	0 6 8
Middle Settlement, R. Inhab.	2 0 0	Plainfield,	0 10 0
Middle River, C. B.	2 0 0	Pleasant River,	2 0 0
Middle River, Durham,	2 0 0	Point Bruley,	0 10 0
Middletown, Co. Annapolis,	4 10 0	Pomket Forks,	2 0 0
Middlefield,	2 10 0	Portapique,	2 0 0
Mill Brook,	2 0 0	Port Jolly,	2 0 0
Miller's Creek,	2 0 0	Portuguese Cove,	2 0 0
Milton, Co. Queen's,	4 0 0	Port George,	2 0 0
Miltown, Co. Annapolis,	2 0 0	Port Matoon,	2 0 0
Minudie,	2 0 0	Port Williams,	2 0 0
Moidart,	2 0 0	Porter's Lake,	2 0 0
Molasses Harbor,	2 0 0	Port Latour,	2 0 0
Morden,	2 0 0	Prospect,	2 0 0
Morristown,	2 0 0	Pubnico,	4 10 0
Mount Uniacke,	2 0 0	Ragged Head,	2 0 0
Musquodoboit Harbor,	2 0 0	Ragged Islands,	2 0 0
Necum Teuch,	2 0 0	Ratchford River,	2 0 0
New Albany,	2 0 0	Rawdon,	2 0 0
New Annan,	2 0 0	Rawdon (Upper),	2 0 0
New Caledonia,	2 0 0	Rawdon (South),	2 0 0
New Gairloch,	0 10 0	Red Islands,	2 0 0
New Germany,	2 0 0	River Bourgeois,	0 6 8
New Harbour,	2 0 0	River Debert,	2 0 0
New Lairig,	2 10 0	River Dennis,	2 10 0
New Minas,	2 0 0	River Hebert,	2 0 0

River

Name of Office.	Amount Cy.	Name of Office.	Amount Cy
River Inhabitants,	£4 10 0	St. Croix,	£3 10 0
River John, W. Branch,	2 0 0	St. George's Channel,	2 0 0
Roger's Hill,	2 0 0	St. Mary's Bay,	2 0 0
Round Hill,	4 10 0	St. Patrick's Channel,	2 10 0
Rear Lands Sporting Mount'n,	1 0 0	Steep Creek,	3 10 0
Sable River,	4 10 0	Stewiacke, Middle,	2 0 0
Salmon River, Co. Halifax,	2 0 0	Stewiacke,	2 0 0
Salmon River, Co. Guysboro'	2 0 0	Stoddart's,	3 10 0
Salmon River, Lake Settlem't.	2 0 0	Sugar Loaf, C. B.,	0 10 0
Sand Point,	2 10 0	Sutherland River,	2 0 0
Saw Mill Creek,	0 10 0	Sutherland River Mills,	1 0 0
Scotch Village,	2 0 0	Tatamagouche Mountain,	2 0 0
Scott's Bay,	2 0 0	Tracadie,	4 10 0
Selmah,	0 10 0	Trout Cove,	1 0 0
Shag Harbour,	2 0 0	Turns' Bay,	2 0 0
Sheet Harbour,	2 0 0	Tusket,	4 10 0
Sheffield Mills,	2 0 0	Upper Dyke Village,	2 0 0
Sherbrooke, Co. Lunenburg,	3 10 0	Up. Settlement, Big Baddeck,	2 0 0
Shinemecas Bridge,	2 0 0	Upper Settlement, S. River,	2 0 0
Ship Harbor, Co. Halifax,	2 0 0	Upper Settlement, W. River,	2 0 0
Ship Harbor, C. B.,	4 10 0	Wallace River,	2 10 0
Short Beach,	2 0 0	Waugh's River,	2 0 0
Shubenacadie River,	2 0 0	Wellington Dyke,	1 0 0
Six-mile Road,	0 6 8	Welton,	2 0 0
Smith's Cove,	2 0 0	West Chester,	3 10 0
South Gut, St. Ann's,	2 10 0	W. Branch East River, Pictou,	5 0 0
South Branch, Co. Colchester,	2 0 0	West Branch R. Philip,	2 0 0
Speitch's Cove,	1 0 0	White Head,	2 0 0
Spence's,	2 0 0	Willis Foster,	2 10 0
Spring Hill Road,	2 0 0	Windham Hill,	2 0 0
Springville,	2 0 0	Wood Harbor,	2 0 0
St. Ann's,	2 0 0		
St. Andrew's,	2 0 0		
			£726 2 4

F. M. Passow, Exr. Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

REPORT No. 5.

(VOUCHER B. No. 2 IN REPORT No. 1.)

- *Commissions paid to Way-office Keepers in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year ended 31st of December, 1859.*

Name of Office.	Amount Cy.		
Acadia Mines,	£S 3 5	Churchville,	£0 14 2
Addington Forks,	0 14 6	Chute's Cove,	0 8 8
Advocate Harbor,	2 0 10	Clare,	0 8 11
Alma, (Middle River)	1 8 5½	Cleek's Harbor, Cape Sable	
Apple River,	0 6 3½	Island,	0 2 0½
Argyle,	2 15 4½	Clyde River,	2 15 4
Arisaig,	0 11 5	Conquerall Bank,	0 7 0½
Aspay Bay, C. B.,	0 11 8½	Cornwallis East,	1 15 3
Bailley's Brook,	1 13 1½	Cornwallis West,	1 12 0½
Barney's River,	1 8 4	Country Harbor,	0 12 10½
Bay St. Lawrence,	0 3 5	Cow Bay, C. B.,	0 16 3
Bedford Basin,	3 4 11	Cross Roads Bridge,	0 4 8½
Belleveaux Cove,	0 7 11½	Cross Roads, Country Harbor,	1 3 8
Berwick,	1 14 1	Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	0 10 4
Big Bras d'Or,	0 12 11	Crow Harbor,	0 14 4½
Big Interval (G. Narrows, C.B.)	0 1 1	Dartmouth,	11 2 10
Big Baddeck, (6 months,)	0 9 11½	Deerfield,	0 2 4
Big Pond,	0 16 3	Diligent River,	0 9 3
Bill Town,	1 18 4	Discoose,	0 18 2½
Black Rock,	0 2 0	Dublin Shore,	0 13 4
Blue Mountains,	0 6 0	Earlton,	1 17 5
Boisdale,	0 3 7	East Bay,	0 16 2½
Boom,	0 9 2	East Bay, north side,	0 5 4½
Bridgeport, (Glace Bay)	0 6 1	East Branch R. Philip,	1 0 8½
Bridgeville,	0 6 5	East Port Medway,	0 4 6
Broad Cove, (Interval)	1 9 2½	East River, St. Mary's,	0 9 1½
Broad Cove, (Marsh)	1 1 3½	Eastville,	0 10 6
Broad Cove, (Lunenburg)	0 17 6	Economy,	3 18 3½
Brookfield, (Queens)	2 9 9	Economy, Upper,	1 0 8½
Brookfield, (co. Colchester)	2 10 0	Eel Brook,	0 10 4
Buckley's,	2 11 3	Elmsdale,	0 18 1½
Caledonia Corner,	1 13 10½	Falmouth,	0 11 1½
Canard, Cornwallis,	2 4 7½	Falmouth, Windsor Bridge,	1 14 9½
Cape George,	0 19 9	Five Islands,	3 5 9½
Cape Negro,	0 17 10	Forks, Margaree,	0 13 6½
Cape Sable Island,	2 1 5	Forristall's,	0 17 6
Carlton,	0 7 4½	Fox Harbor,	0 5 0
Catalone,	0 8 2	Fraser's Mill's,	0 13 9
Chelsea Corner, N. Germany,	0 9 2	Gaberouse,	1 1 5
Chester Basin,	0 0 6½	Garden of Eden,	0 4 0½
Cheticamp,	1 7 1	Gaspereau,	1 0 10
Cheverie,	1 13 4	Gay's River,	1 3 10
Christmas Island,	1 11 9	Givan Wharf,	0 7 10½
Church Point, Clare,	0 18 4	Goose River,	0 13 1
Church Street, Cornwallis,	2 4 0	Gore,	1 18 10½
		Goshen,	0 14 1

Grand

Name of Office.	Amount Cy.	Name of Office.	Amount Cy.
Grand River,	£1 2 8½	Lockhartville,	£1 0 7½
Granville Ferry,	5 10 9½	Long Island,	2 2 4
Great Village,	8 6 8½	Long Point,	0 11 3
Greenfield,	0 2 6½	Louisburg,	1 10 6½
Greenwich,	1 2 1½	Lower Barney's River,	1 2 10
Gulf Shore,	0 9 10½	Lower Ward,	2 1 11½
Gunning Cove,	0 3 7½	Low Point,	0 7 3½
Guysboro' Interval,	1 9 2	Low Point Shore,	0 7 11
Glencg,	0 14 10	Lower Maccan,	0 19 2½
Halfway River,	0 5 0½	Maccan,	0 14 1½
Hall's Harbor,	1 11 4	Maccan Intervale,	0 12 9
Harbor a Bouche,	1 6 3	Mainadieu,	1 16 1
Head of Jordan River,	0 10 7½	Maitland, Co. Yarmouth,	3 0 9
Head of Amherst,	0 10 10½	Malagawatch,	0 11 8
Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	0 1 2½	Malagash,	0 9 11
Head of Wallace Bay,	0 11 0½	Malignant Cove,	0 5 6½
Head of Lochaber Lake,	0 6 5½	Manchester,	1 2 1½
Head of Wallace Bay, north side,	0 1 2½	Margaretville,	1 13 7½
Head of West Bay,	1 1 11½	Marie Joseph,	0 13 1
Hebron,	2 19 7	Marion Bridge,	0 17 2
Hillsboro', C. B.,	2 5 0½	Marshall Town,	1 5 10½
Hillsboro', N. S.,	5 5 1	Marshall's Cove,	0 11 0
Hopewell,	0 14 8½	McLellan's Mountain,	0 5 0
Hubbard's Cove,	0 19 7	Medford,	0 11 1
Indian Harbor,	0 19 11½	Mcagher's Grant,	0 17 7½
Ingonish,	0 9 3½	Merrigomish,	2 5 6½
Isaac's Harbor,	0 9 11	Meteghan,	2 6 7
Joggins Mines,	2 16 0	Middletown, Guysboro'	0 1 6
Judique,	1 3 7½	Middle Settlement, R. Inhab.	0 10 6½
Kempt, (Co. Queens)	0 11 5½	Middle River, C. B.	0 19 5
Kempt Town,	0 5 3½	Middle River, Durham,	0 14 9½
Kennetcook,	2 15 3	Middletown, Co. Annapolis,	7 0 1½
Kennetcook, Upper	0 2 7	Middlefield,	0 6 10½
Ketch Harbour,	0 18 10½	Mill Brook,	1 0 5½
Kingston Village,	1 7 6½	Miller's Creek,	1 9 8
L'Arloise,	0 14 4½	Milton, Co. Queen's,	9 14 2
LaHave, Cross Road	0 12 0½	Milltown, Co. Annapolis,	0 0 1½
Lake Ainslie,	0 4 10	Minudie,	3 18 4
Lake Ainslie, East side	1 1 0	Moidart,	0 9 5½
Lewis Head,	0 14 7½	Molasses Harbour,	0 11 7
Lewis Bay,	0 5 3	Morden,	1 0 9
Lime Rock,	0 7 1	Morristown,	0 7 10
Lingan Mines,	0 10 3	Mount Uniacke,	1 2 5
Little Bras d'Or,	1 12 8½	Musquodoboit Harbour,	1 19 5½
Little River,	2 2 2	McNutt's,	0 0 11
Little Arichat,	1 0 9	Necum Teuch	0 10 5
Little Harbour,	0 7 1½	New Albany,	0 2 7½
Little Tracadie,	0 14 10	New Annan,	0 16 4½
Lochaber,	1 1 7	New Caledonia,	0 5 0½
Loch Lomond,	0 14 8½	New Germany,	0 10 0½
		New Harbor,	0 5 4

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
New Larig,	£0 15 8	Roger's Hill,	£0 14 5½
New Minas,	0 6 5½	Round Hill,	1 1 3
Newport Corner,	2 10 8½	Sable River,	0 9 0½
Newport Landing,	2 15 9½	Salmon River, County Hali-	
New Tusket,	0 1 10½	fax,	1 3 7½
Nicholl's Corner,	0 4 7	Salmon River, county Guys-	
Nictaux Falls,	3 16 4	borough,	0 5 1
Nine Mile River,	0 15 10½	Salmon River, Lake Settle-	
Noel,	1 6 3	ment,	0 1 3
Noel Shore,	0 0 6	Sand Point,	0 17 10½
N. East Branch, Margaree,	1 5 1	Scotch Village,	0 13 10
North East Harbor,	1 12 5½	Scott's Bay,	0 13 0
North Mountain,	0 11 4	Shag Harbor,	0 12 3½
North River Bridge, county		Sheet Harbor,	2 2 8
Colchester,	0 13 4½	Sheffield Mills,	1 11 8
N. River Bridge, St. Ann's,	0 10 0½	Sherbrooke, co. Lunenburg,	0 10 4
North Shore,	0 9 0	Shinemoccas Bridge,	0 7 3
North West Arm,	0 9 0	Ship Harbor, co. Halifax,	0 19 0½
Old Barns,	1 7 2½	Short Beach,	0 19 5
Ohio,	0 8 1½	Shubenacadie River,	0 3 4
Onslow,	1 3 9	Smith's Cove,	0 6 1½
Onslow, Upper	0 17 6	South Gut, St. Ann's,	0 10 1
Oyster Ponds,	0 5 10	South Branch, co. Colches-	
Paradise Lane,	3 4 5	ter,	0 7 9
Peggy's Cove,	0 4 6½	Spence's,	0 8 0½
Pero,	0 17 5½	Spring Hill Road,	0 19 8½
Petite Riviere,	1 15 8½	Springville,	1 0 0½
Pineo Village,	0 2 8	St Ann's,	0 6 2
Pleasant River,	0 7 10½	St. Andrew's,	2 14 3
Pomket Forks	0 17 0½	St. Croix,	2 0 8½
Portapique,	1 10 7½	St. George's Channel,	0 14 8½
Port Jolly,	0 5 9½	St. Mary's Bay,	1 7 1½
Portuguese Cove,	0 0 5	St. Patrick's Channel,	0 3 1½
Port George,	1 0 4	Steep Creek,	4 2 1
Port Matoon,	0 16 3	Stewiacke, Middle	0 16 5
Port Williams,	0 12 8	Stewiacke,	0 19 4
Porter's Lake,	0 12 9½	Stoddart's,	0 5 8
Port Latour,	1 8 7	Sutherland River,	0 9 5
Prospect,	0 18 3½	Sackville, Windsor Road,	1 1 8
Pubnico,	3 4 0	Ship Harbor, C. B.,	0 16 5½
Ragged Head,	0 11 6½	Tatamagouche Mountain,	0 9 3
Ragged Islands,	0 3 0½	Tracadie,	3 1 0
Ratchford River,	1 8 9	Turns' Bay,	0 5 1
Rawdon,	0 18 2	Tusket,	3 3 6½
Rawdon, Upper	0 18 6	Upper Dyke Village,	0 17 8
Rawdon, South	0 18 8	Upper Settlement, Big Bad-	
Red Islands,	0 5 8	deck,	0 2 9½
River Debert,	0 14 7	Upper Settlement, S. River,	0 10 2½
River Denis,	1 0 3	Upper Settlement, W. River,	0 3 9½
River Hebert,	0 13 11½	Wallace River,	2 2 10
River Inhabitant,	1 3 6	Waugh's River,	0 1 7
River John, W. Branch	0 17 6	Welton,	0 3 2

Name of OEce.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
West Chester,	£1 0 3	Windham Hill,	£0 0 6
West Branch River Philip,	0 1 6	Wood Harbor,	0 6 1½
White Head,	0 10 6½		
Willis Foster,	0 9 2	Total,	£336 1 9½

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Examr. 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, 1859.

Name of Route.	Amount.
Albion Mines to New Glasgow,	£12 0 0
Amherst to Parrsborough,	73 8 0
Amherst to Minudie,	80 10 0
Annapolis to Digby,	92 19 11
Annapolis to Granville,	3 0 0
Antigonish to Cape George,	24 10 0
Antigonish to Lochabar	15 5 0
Antigonish to Sherbrooke,	29 19 8
Arichat to Discouse,	15 0 0
Arichat to Grandance,	36 0 0
Arichat to Little Arichat,	20 0 0
Aylesford to Morden,	2 10 0
Aylesford to Morden Road and Willis Foster,	13 0 0
Aylesford to Sand Hill and Dempsey's Corner,	10 0 0
Aylesford to Banks Winsley's	9 27 6
Baddeck to English Town,	19 18 0
Baddeck to Plaister Cove,	124 13 0
Baddeck to Upper Settlement of Big Baddeck,	6 0 0
Barrington to Port Latour,	17 5 0
Barrington to Wood Harbour,	88 0 0
Bedford to Kempt Station,	8 6 8
Billtown to Hall's Harbour	13 19 10
Bridgewater to Petite Riviere,	32 0 0
Bridgewater to Middlefield,	24 10 0
Bridgewater to Chute's Cove, &c. &c.	32 10 0
Bridgetown to Granville Ferry,	24 0 0
Bridgetown to Lawrencetown,	9 19 0
Brookfield to Pleasant River,	9 0 0
Brookfield to Upper Stewiacke,	6 0 0
Buckley's to Canada Creek,	9 18 8
Canning to Scott's Bay,	13 0 0
Cape North to Bay St. Lawrence,	7 0 0
Cape Sable Island, round the Island,	12 19 6
Carland's Way Office to Pubnico Point,	3 15 0

Catalone

Catalone to Louisburg,	£12	0	0
Chester to Kentville,	72	0	0
Cheverie to Kempt Post Office,	42	0	0
Clyde River to Gunning Cove,	17	10	0
Clementsport to Guinea and Backroad settlement,	3	15	0
Clementsport to Hillsborough,	11	10	0
Cross Roads to Country Harbour,	19	10	0
Country Harbour to Molasses Harbour,	16	10	0
Digby to Brier Island,	119	15	0
Digby to Marshall Town,	5	0	0
Drysdale's to Turn's Bay,	8	0	0
Dunlap's to Little Port Hebert,	2	7	6
Dunlap's to Locke's Island and Ragged Island,	54	10	0
Durham to New Larig, &c.	26	0	0
English Town to Ingonish,	25	17	6
Falmouth to Hantsport,	15	0	0
Forristall's to McNair's Cove,	14	0	0
Forks to St. Margaret's Bay and Lower Ward,	30	0	0
Frail's to Blandford,	1	13	4
Guysborough to Canso,	66	13	4
Grand Lake to Pietou,	1122	5	0
Grand River to Framlourse,	11	17	6
Grand River to Loch Lomond,	6	17	0
Guysborough to New Harbour,	13	8	0
Halifax to Guysborough,	349	18	8
Halifax to Liverpool and Yarmouth,	699	0	0
Halifax to Musquodoboit Harbour.	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
Ingonish to Cape North,	34	0	0
Kentille to West Cornwallis,	58	10	0
Kentville to East Cornwallis,	35	0	0
Lawrencetown to Bridgewater,	69	10	6
Liverpool to Annapolis,	100	0	0
Liverpool to Port Medway,	16	17	6
Liverpool to Milton,	9	0	0
Londonderry to Five Islands,	56	0	0
Londonderry to Pugwash,	35	0	0
Louisburg to Gaberouse,	21	18	11
Lower Stewiacke to New Larig,	50	0	0
Lower Stewiacke Station to P. O. Lower Stewiacke,	2	10	0
Lower Stewiacke to Phillip's,	17	0	0
Lower Ward to Peggy's Cove,	7	10	0
Lunenburg to Cross Roads, LaHave,	12	10	0
Mabou to Baddeck,	37	17	0
Mahone Bay to New Germany,	18	10	0
Maitland to the Gore,	41	15	0
Maitland to Shubenacadie,	13	1	1
Maitland to Selmah,	1	5	0
Malagawatch to River Inhabitant,	20	0	0
Margaree to Baddeck,	40	0	0

Margaree

Margaree to Cheticamp,	£10	0	0
Milford to Guysborough,	57	0	0
Middleton to Port George,	9	12	6
Mount Uniacke to South Rawdon,	1	5	0
Mount Uniacke to Newport Corner,	28	2	6
Musquodoboit Harbour to Ship Harbor,	23	0	0
New Glasgow to Barney's River,	66	5	0
New Glasgow to McLellan's Mountain,	1	19	4
New Glasgow to Glenelg,	32	0	0
New Glasgow to Hopewell,	12	19	0
New Glasgow to Frasers' Mills,	14	19	0
New Glasgow to Little Harbor,	5	19	0
Newport to the Gore, Douglas,	57	9	0
Newport to Newport Landing,	22	7	6
Newport Post Office to Newport Station,	10	0	0
Newport to South Rawdon,	10	0	0
North Sydney to Sydney,	10	0	0
Parrsborough to Apple River,	76	2	6
Parrsborough to Black Rock,	10	11	3
Parrsborough to Five Islands,	16	10	0
Parrsborough Post Office to Wharf Mill's Village,	10	0	0
Pero to Canning,	13	15	0
Pictou to Amherst,	190	0	0
Pictou to Earltown,	19	15	0
Pictou to New Glasgow,	33	10	0
Plaister Cove to Port Hood,	101	10	0
Plaister Cove to Whycocomagh	35	0	0
Poors to River Bourgeoise,	0	18	4
Port Hood to Margaree,	88	0	0
Pugwash to Victoria Settlement,	13	8	1
Richmond Terminus to Windsor,	250	0	0
Richmond Terminus to Truro,	262	10	0
River Dennis to Straits of Barra,	21	0	0
Sheet Harbor to Marie Joseph,	20	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 Stoddert's,	36	15	0
Shubenacadie to Maitland,	51	3	1½
Shubenacadie through Hardland Road,	7	10	0
Shubenacadie to Belleveau,	26	0	0
Shubenacadie to Middle Musquodoboit,	25	0	0
Skinner's Way Office to Givan's Wharf,	12	9	6
South Gut of St. Ann's to St. Ann's,	9	10	0
Spencer's to Acadia Mines,	10	19	7
St. Ann's to North River Bridge,	6	12	6
St. Andrew's to Lochabar,	9	15	0
St. George's Channel to head of West Bay,	5	10	0
St. Peter's to L'Ardoise and Grand River,	18	0	0
St. Peter's to Rear Lands,	2	11	8
Sydney to Ball's Creek, &c.,	39	10	0
Sydney to Cow Bay and Glace Bay,	19	18	10

Sydney to Grand Mira,	£19	16	10
Sydney to North Sydney,	3	14	10
Sydney to Mainadieu,	38	0	0
Sydney to Lingan and Low Point,	15	0	0
Sydney to Sydney Mines,	35	15	0
Sydney Mines to Baddeck,	100	13	4
Tatamagouche to New Annan,	15	0	0
Truro to Adam McNutt's,	8	13	4
Truro Station to Post Office,	39	13	1
Truro to Amherst,	435	13	4
Truro to Maitland and Phillips',	22	0	0
Truro to Earltown,	25	5	0
Truro to Picton,	225	0	0
Truro to Pugwash,	43	6	8
Tusket to the Wedge,	12	0	0
Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbor,	57	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
Wallace to Cheverie,	11	10	0
Walton to Kempt Post Office,	32	0	0
Walton to Noel and Burncoat,	22	10	0
West Chester to River Philip,	23	8	6
West River to Plaister Cove and Sydney,	1125	0	0
West River to Antigonish,	50	0	0
Weymouth to Sabeau's,	14	0	0
Whycocomah to Forks, Margaree,	14	15	0
Wilmot to Lawrencetown,	17	10	0
Willis Foster's to Nicholl's Corner,	24	10	0
Wilmot to Margaretville,	10	19	8
Wilmot to Melvern Corner,	0	10	0
Wilmot to Nictaux, &c.,	17	19	8
Windsor to Kentville and Annapolis,	177	10	0
Windsor to Upper Falmouth,	9	19	10
Windsor Post Office to Railway Station,	20	0	0
Wolfville to Canning,	3	5	0
Wolfville to Gaspereau,	7	10	6
Yarmouth to Chebogue,	5	0	0
Yarmouth to Digby,	241	0	0
Yarmouth to Kemptville,	28	0	0
St. John to Windsor and Digby,	1000	0	0
St. John to Boston via Eastport,	100	0	0
Extra mail crossing Jordon River,	59	0	0
Railway Terminus to Grand Lake,	20	5	0
Bridgetown to Digby, per steamer "Emperor,"	25	0	0
Antigonish to West River, extra mails,	14	0	0
Cross Roads to Country Harbor—extra mail authorized by Post Office Committee,	5	0	0
	£9664	6	1

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Examiner Account Branch.

Report

REPORT No. 7.

(FROM LETTER D. TO LETTER L. IN REPORT NO. 1.)

Detailed Account of all sums paid as Gratuities to Shipmasters,—Tradesmen's Bills, Rent, Fuel and Gas, Law Expenses, Allowance to Postmasters for sale of Postage Stamps; and other incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement; for the year ended 30th Sepr., 1859.

VOUCHER D.—GRATUITIES.

December Quarter, 1858.			June Quarter, 1859.		
Halifax,	£10	15 4½	Halifax,	8	16 1½
Bridgeton,	0	0 6	Clementsport,	0	2 10½
Hantsport,	0	1 10½	Liverpool,	2	11 0
Liverpool,	0	9 1½	Locke's Island,	1	14 10½
Locke's Island,	0	10 1½	North Sydney,	4	17 0
North Sydney,	1	14 3	Sandy Cove,	0	2 7½
Port Medway,	0	2 6	Sydney,	0	3 9
Shelburne,	0	2 6	Yarmouth,	1	18 3
Yarmouth,	1	18 3			
		<u>£15 14 6</u>			<u>£20 6 6</u>
March Quarter, 1859.			September Quarter, 1859.		
Halifax,	£6	8 7½	Halifax,	7	11 0
Annapolis,	0	1 7½	Liverpool,	1	9 9
Liverpool,	1	2 9	Locke's Island,	1	3 3
Lock's Island,	2	10 10½	Mahone Bay,	0	0 3
Shelburne,	0	0 10½	North Sydney,	12	1 7½
Yarmouth,	0	5 10½	Sandy Cove,	0	0 3
		<u>£10 10 7½</u>	Sydney,	0	1 3
			Yarmouth,	1	12 9
					<u>£24 0 0½</u>
December quarter, 1858,	£15	14 6			
March quarter, 1859,	10	10 7½			
June quarter, “	20	6 6			
Sepr. quarter, “	24	0 1½			
		<u>£70 11 9</u>			

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Examr. Account Branch.

VOUCHER E.—TRADESMEN'S BILLS.

December Quarter, 1858.

John Lanigan—Making Mail Bags,	£9	17	0	
C. Williams—Making and repairing portmanteau,	9	5	6	
W. S. Symonds & Co.—Repairing and putting up stove,	2	16	6	
Thos. Walsh—Lettering mail bags,	2	1	6	
John Esson & Co.—Matches, candles, &c., &c.,	1	4	7	
James Hunter—Examining and repairing gas pipes,	0	12	0	
				<u>25 17 1</u>

March Quarter, 1859.

D. G. Berri—2 steel dated stamps and seal,				3 3 1½
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June Quarter, 1859.

John Lanigan—Making canvass mail bags,	7	4	11	
C. Williamson—Repairing and making portmanteau,	6	10	0	
D. G. Berri—Making steel dated stamps & brass seals for the use of the P. O. department,	5	8	9	
DeGrave, Short & Co.—Making 2 4 oz. letter balances and weights for the P. O. department, Halifax,	2	1	3	
				<u>21 4 11</u>

September Quarter, 1859.

John Lanigan—Making canvass mail bags,	14	17	6	
Thomas Walsh—For glazing at the P. O., Halifax, and lettering 118 mail bags,	4	8	6	
John Patterson—For lettering 55 canvass mail bags, for the use of the P. O. department,	2	1	3	
				<u>21 7 3</u>

Total for the year,

£71 12 4½

VOUCHER F.—RENT.

Amount paid the Secretary to Governors of Dalhousie College, being Rent of apartments occupied as the Gen. Post Office, Halifax,	£200	0	0
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VOUCHER G.—LAW EXPENSES.

Amount paid Messrs. J. W. Johnston & Sons, for drawing Bond and Agreement for the carriage of the Mails between Annapolis and Windsor, Consultations, &c.	£6	11	6
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VOUCHER H.—STATIONERY, PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

December Quarter, 1858.

Stationery—A. & H. Creighton,	£33	6	9	
Printing and Advertising—Bowes & Sons,	76	3	9	
“ Halifax,	18	3	9	
“ Pictou,	1	2	0	
“ Sydney,	5	0	7½	
“ Yarmouth,	0	7	6	
				<u>134 4 4½</u>

March

March Quarter, 1850.

Messrs. Bowes & Son—Printing,	154	15	0	
Advertising—Pictou,	1	10	0	
“ Yarmouth,	0	7	6	
Stationery—A. & H. Creighton,	23	10	0	
				<u>180 2 6</u>

June quarter, 1850.

Printing—Messrs. Bowes & Son,	94	8	9	
Advertising—Halifax,	21	0	3½	
“ Pictou,	1	10	0	
“ Yarmouth,	0	7	6	
				<u>118 6 6½</u>

September quarter, 1850.

Stationery—A. & W. McKinlay,	10	18	9	
“ C. Churchill,	1	0	0	
Printing—J. Bowes & Sons,	81	0	0	
Advertising—Halifax,	2	8	9	
“ Liverpool,	3	1	3	
“ Pictou,	11	0	0	
“ Sydney,	4	3	9	
“ Yarmouth,	1	7	6	
				<u>105 10 0</u>

Total for the year,

£538 3 5

VOUCHER I.—FUEL AND GAS.

December quarter, 1850.

Paid Halifax Gas Company, for gas supplied for use of General Post Office, Halifax, £11 18 6

March quarter, 1850.

Amount paid Halifax Gas Company, gas supplied to Halifax office, 18 9 0

June quarter, 1850.

Amount paid Halifax Gas Company, gas supplied for the use of the Post Office, Halifax, 11 12 6

September quarter, 1850.

Paid to D. Smart, for coals, wood, truckage, sawing, labour, &c., for Post Office, Halifax,	32	10	9	
Paid Halifax Gas Company, for gas supplied to Post Office, Halifax,	9	7	6	
				<u>41 18 3</u>

Total for the year,

£83 18 3

VOUCHER J.—BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

John Brander, for carpenter's work done at the Post Office, Halifax, December quarter, 1858,	£6 8 9
Ditto, ditto ditto, September quarter, 1859,	4 13 9
Total for the year,	<u>£11 2 6</u>

VOUCHER K.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

December Quarter, 1859.

Petty disbursements made by the Post Master General, Wm. Crawford,—for cleaning and repairing the post office clock at Halifax,	10 11 6	
Mrs. Catherine McPherson,—for affording accommodation to the courier, Grandance,	0 12 6	
F. M. Passow,—for personal and travelling expenses in- curred in the service of the P. O. department in Cape Breton, in September and October, 1858,	1 5 0	
	40 10 0	
	<u> </u>	£52 19 0

March Quarter, 1859.

Petty disbursements made by the Post Master General, Mrs. Catherine McPherson,—for accommodation to cou- rier at Grandance, C. B.,	9 0 7½	
	1 5 0	
	<u> </u>	10 5 7½

June Quarter, 1859.

T. Lindsay,—for conveying 7 extra mails from Antigonish to Halifax,	14 0 0	
Amount paid Mrs. Catherine McPherson,—for accommo- dation to the couriers at Grandance, C. B.,	1 5 0	
Petty disbursements made by the Post Master General,	7 3 11	
	<u> </u>	22 8 11

September Quarter, 1859.

Paid Emoy Brown,—for cleaning out the back premises of the Halifax office,	5 6 8	
Paid W. Crawford,—for regulating the clock at the post office,	1 5 0	
Paid Mrs. C. McPherson,—for accommodation to the cou- riers at Grandance,	1 5 0	
Petty disbursements made by the Post Master General,	5 8 5	
	<u> </u>	13 5 1
Total for the year,		<u>£98 18 7½</u>

VOUCHER L.

Discount of five per cent. allowed to postmas'ters, merchants, stationers, and others on the purchase of postage stamps, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1858.

Name of Office.	Amount Cy.	Name of Office.	Amount Cy
Halifax,	£5 0 0	New Glasgow,	1 2 6½
Albion Mines,	0 7 6	Newport	0 12 0
Amherst,	2 0 6	Parrsboro,	0 10 0
Annapolis,	1 6 4½	Pictou,	2 5 7
Antigonish,	1 4 0	Plaister Cove,	0 16 0
Aylesford,	0 6 6	Port Hood,	0 2 6
Baddeck,	0 7 4½	Pugwash,	0 16 0
Berwick,	0 2 2½	Port Medway,	0 2 6½
Barrington,	0 7 4½	River John,	0 2 9
Bridgetown,	0 5 0	River Philip,	0 1 1½
Bridgewater,	0 8 11	Sandy Cove,	0 3 3
Canning,	0 8 0	St. Peter's,	0 3 3
Chester,	0 7 0	Shelburne,	0 11 0
Cape Canso,	0 6 8	Sherbrooke,	0 2 6
Digby,	0 17 0	Sydney,	0 6 0
Glenelg,	0 2 3	Sydney Mines,	0 2 6
Guysboro',	0 17 0	Shubenacadie,	0 6 6
Hantsport,	0 3 1	Tatamagouche,	0 7 3
Kentville,	1 13 0	Truro,	1 15 0
Lawrence Town,	0 4 0	Upper Musquodoboit,	0 3 3
Liverpool,	0 10 0	Wallace,	0 7 1½
Londonderry,	0 14 4½	Weymouth,	0 2 9
Lower Horton,	0 8 1	Windsor,	3 0 0
Lunenburg,	0 9 0	Wolfville,	1 0 0
Lower Stewiacke,	0 5 0	Walton,	0 0 6
Locke's Island,	0 4 9½	Westport,	0 8 0
Maitland,	0 5 0	Wilmot,	0 14 1½
Margaree,	0 1 0	Whycocomagh,	0 2 6
Mahone Bay,	0 2 11	Yarmouth,	2 3 0
Mill Village,	0 5 6		
McNair's Cove,	0 3 6		
			£40 9 4

Quarter ended 31st March, 1859.

Halifax,	£4 8 0	Digby,	0 18 0
Albion Mines,	0 10 0	Glenelg,	0 1 11
Amherst,	1 18 0	Guysboro',	1 0 0
Annapolis,	1 6 6	Hantsport,	0 5 2
Antigonish,	1 4 6	Kentville,	1 11 0
Aylesford,	0 6 3½	Lawrence Town,	0 5 3
Baddeck,	0 6 7	Liverpool,	1 19 0
Barrington,	0 17 0	Londonderry,	0 15 0
Berwick,	0 1 3½	Lower Horton,	0 7 3½
Bridgetown,	1 0 0	Lunenburg,	0 8 9
Bridgewater,	0 9 6	Lower Stewiacke,	0 10 3
Canning,	0 10 0	Locke's Island,	0 5 7½
Chester,	0 7 6	Mabou,	0 6 6
Cape Canso,	0 5 3	Maitland,	0 5 0
			McNair's

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
McNair's Cove,	£0 5 0	Sherbrooke,	0 2 6
Mahone Bay,	0 3 6	Sydney,	0 5 0
Mill Village	0 3 6	Shubenacadie,	0 6 0
New Glasgow,	1 2 6	Tatamagouche,	0 4 6
Newport,	0 12 0	Truro,	0 17 0
Parrsboro'	0 10 0	Upper Musquodoboit,	0 5 3
Pictou,	2 2 3	Wallace,	0 7 10
Plaister Cove,	0 10 9	Weymouth,	0 15 6
Port Hood,	0 3 0	Windsor,	2 11 0
Pugwash,	0 15 6	Wolfville,	1 4 0
Port Medway,	0 2 7	Walton,	0 4 6
River John,	0 3 9	Westport,	0 4 6
River Philip,	0 1 0	Wilmot,	0 12 5
Sandy Cove,	0 2 3	Whycocomah,	0 2 3
St. Peter's,	0 3 0	Yarmouth,	2 10 0
St. Ann's,	0 0 4½		
Shelburne,	0 10 0		
			£40 12 4½

Quarter ending 30th June, 1859.

Halifax,	£10 0 6	New Glasgow,	1 2 6
Albion Mines,	0 8 0	Newport,	1 0 6
Amherst,	1 17 0	North Sydney,	0 0 7½
Annapolis,	1 5 6	Parrsboro',	0 10 0
Antigonish,	1 4 0	Pictou,	2 8 9
Arichat,	0 1 1½	Plaister Cove,	0 17 3
Aylesford,	0 4 9½	Port Hood,	0 3 0
Baddeck,	0 6 10	Pugwash,	0 16 9
Berwick,	0 5 7	Port Medway,	0 2 5½
Barrington,	0 13 3	River John,	0 4 9
Bridgetown,	1 5 0	River Philip,	0 2 2½
Bridgewater,	0 9 4	Sandy Cove,	0 2 9
Canning,	0 9 0	St. Peter's,	0 2 6
Chester,	0 6 6	St. Ann's,	0 1 7½
Cape Canso,	0 8 10	Shelburne,	0 12 6
Digby,	0 17 0	Sherbrooke,	0 2 6
Glenelg,	0 1 7½	Sydney,	0 10 0
Guysborough,	1 0 0	Shubenacadie,	0 6 3
Hantsport,	0 4 2	Tatamagouche,	0 7 4½
Kentville,	1 14 6	Truro,	2 1 0
Lawrencetown,	0 5 9	Upper Musquodoboit,	0 4 0
Liverpool,	1 13 4	Wallace,	0 7 4½
Londonderry,	0 14 0	Weymouth,	0 15 0
Lower Horton,	0 6 7	Windsor,	2 10 0
Lunenburg,	0 8 6	Wolfville,	0 16 0
Lower Stewiacke,	0 4 4½	Walton,	0 2 6
Locke's Island,	0 4 5½	Westport,	0 8 6
Maitland,	0 5 5	Wilmot,	0 13 8
McNair's Cove,	0 18 0	Whycocomagh,	0 3 0
Margaree,	0 1 0	Yarmouth,	1 14 0
Mahone Bay,	0 3 5½		
Mill Village,	0 4 6		
			£48 1 4

Quarter

Quarter ending 30th September, 1859.

Name of Office.	Amount Cy.	Name of Office.	Amount Cy.
Halifax,	8 19 0	Mill Village,	0 4 9
Albion Mines,	0 8 0	New Glasgow,	1 4 6
Amherst,	2 1 0	North Sydney,	0 0 3
Annapolis,	1 4 0	Newport,	0 13 0
Antigonish,	1 5 0	Parrsboro',	0 6 0
Arichat,	0 2 3	Pictou,	3 13 1
Aylesford,	0 7 2	Plaister Cove,	1 2 0
Baddeck,	0 7 9	Port Hood,	0 3 0
Barrington,	0 10 9	Pugwash,	0 16 9
Berwick,	0 3 7½	Port Medway,	0 3 1½
Bridgetown,	1 0 0	River John,	0 2 7½
Boulardrie,	0 0 3	River Philip,	0 1 11
Bridgewater,	0 9 2	Sandy Cove,	0 4 0
Canning,	0 9 4½	St. Peter's,	0 2 0
Chester,	0 7 6	St. Ann's,	0 2 6
Cape Canso,	0 8 5	Shelburne,	0 11 3
Digby,	0 7 0	Sherbrooke,	0 6 0
Durham,	0 2 11	Sydney,	0 9 0
Glenelg,	0 2 0	Shubenacadie,	0 6 6
Guysborough,	1 7 0	Tatamagouche,	0 8 1½
Hantsport,	0 3 7	Truro,	2 7 0
Kentville,	1 9 6	Upper Musquodoboit,	0 3 6
Lawrencetown,	0 5 0	Wallace,	0 9 0
Liverpool,	1 13 5	Weymouth,	0 11 6
Londonderry,	0 12 6	Windsor,	4 0 0
Lower Horton,	0 7 8	Wolfville,	1 12 0
Lunenburg,	0 8 3	Walton,	0 8 0
Lower Steviache,	0 6 0	Westport,	0 6 0
Locke's Island,	0 4 11½	Wilmot,	0 9 2½
Mabou,	0 6 0	Whycocomagh,	0 2 6
Maitland,	0 5 0	Yarmouth,	2 2 0
Margaree,	0 3 0		
Mahone Bay,	0 3 6		
McNair's Cove,	1 0 0		
			<u>£51 11 7½</u>

December quarter,	£40 9 4
March quarter,	40 12 4½
June quarter,	48 1 4
September quarter,	51 11 7½

Total in the year, £180 14 8

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Exr. Acct. 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 30th September, 1859, with the reasons of the same, specifying the route, the name of the Contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the date of commencement of additional service, and additional allowance therefor.

ROUTE.		NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	ORIGINAL SERVICE PROVIDED BY CONTRACT.	ORIGINAL PRICE.	ADDITIONAL SERVICE REQUIRED.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF ADDITIONAL SERVICE.	ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE PER ANNUM.
FROM	TO						
Halifax,	{ Richmond to } terminus,	T. Veith,	{ To convey a daily } mail from Halifax to } { Grand Lake by cars. }	£40 0 0	{ To convey a semi-daily } mail from Halifax to } terminus, to be for- } warded by cars. }	Oct. 1, 1858.	£30 0 0
Truro,	Amherst,	C. B. Archbold.	{ To convey a tri-week- } ly mail from Truro } to Amherst. }	369 0 0	{ To convey an addition- } al three mails a week, } making a daily mail. }	June 1, 1859.	200 0 0
West River, Pictou,	Antigonish to Sydney,	Wm. Cunard & T. Lindsey.	{ Tri-weekly mail from } West River to Syd- } ney, including Guys- } borough. }	1125 0 0	{ An addtl. tri-weekly } mail between West } River and Antigo- } nish. }	Ditto.	150 0 0
Cross Roads,	{ Country Har- } bor to Isaac's } { bor, }	D. Gunn.	{ Weekly mail from } Cross Roads to Coun- } try Harbor & Isaac's } Harbor. }	18 0 0	{ Semi-weekly mail from } Cross Roads to Coun- } try Harbor—weekly } to Isaac's Harbor. }	July 1.	6 0 0
Parrsboro',	Black Rock,	Jos. Phinney.	Weekly mail.	9 15 0	{ Former allowance con- } sidered insufficient for } service performed. }	Ditto.	3 5 0
Spencers',	Acadia Mines,	Jos. Spencers.	Tri-weekly mail.	9 19 6	Daily mail.	August 1.	6 0 6

F. M. PASSOW, Exr. Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

REPORT No. 9.

Report of the New Post and Way Offices established in Nova Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1859.

Name of Office.	Whether Post or Way Office.	County.	Name of Officer.	Date when duties commenced.
Windham Hill,	Way Office,	Cumberland,	John Bragg,	1st Oct., 1858.
E. Branch Riv. Philip,	"	"	Andrew Taylor,	"
W. Branch Riv. Philip,	"	"	C. C. Oxley,	"
Frambois,	"	Richmond,	John Strahan,	"
Little River, Middle } Musquodoboit, }	"	Halifax,	John McBean,	1st Feb., 1859.
Rear Lands, Sport- } ing Mountain, }	"	Richmond,	Wm. Urqhart,	"
Sutherland Riv. Mills,	"	Pictou,	Rodk. Chisholm,	1st March.
Wellington Dyke, } Cornwallis, }	"	King's,	W. G. Burbridge,	1st April.
Kempton, Co. Yarmouth,	"	Yarmouth,	Jas. H. Hamilton,	"
Trout Cove,	"	Digby,	Jas. Moorehouse,	"
Spaitche's Cove,	"	"	Laughlin McKoy,	"
Caledonia, St. Mary's,	"	Guysboro',	John Hattie,	"
Forks, St. Marg's Bay,	"	Halifax,	Alex. Hobby,	"
West Branch, East } Riv. of Pictou, }	"	Pictou,	William Dunbar,	{ 1st Apl. '59. Appointed to date from 1st Apl., 1857, by direction of P.O. committee.
Saw Mill Brook, } Acadia, }	"	Pictou,	William Rubly,	1st July, 1859.
Middle LaHave Ferry,	"	Lunenburg,	Chas. Pernet,	"
Sugar Loaf, Cape } North, }	"	Inverness,	Alex. McDonald,	"
New Gairlock,	"	Pictou,	John McPherson,	"
Point Bruley,	"	Colchester,	Wm. Carty,	"
Green Hill,	"	Pictou,	Wm. McKenzie,	"
Mast Town,	"	Colchester,	Samuel McCully,	"
Plainfield,	"	Pictou,	John Sutherland,	"
Lyle's Bridge,	"	Shelburne,	Wm. Greenwood,	"
Selmah,	"	Hants,	Arch'd. Frame,	"
Aylesford, West,	"	King's,	Samuel Randall,	"
Chelsea, Co. Lunenb'g,	"	Lunenburg,	Benj. Hobby,	"
North Shore, Wallace,	"	Cumberland,	D. McKinnon,	"
Six Mile Road,	"	"	Wm. Angevine,	"
River Bourgeoise,	"	Richmond,	G. H. Bassett,	"
Blandford,	"	Lunenburg,	Casper Publicover,	"
Pirate Harbour,	"	Guysboro',	Jon. Hartley,	"

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Examiner Account Branch.

REPORT No. 10.

Report of New Post Routes established during the year ended 30th September, 1859.

NAME OF ROUTE.		When established.	No. of trips per week.
From	To		
Parsboro' post office,	Parsboro' wharf,	{ In 1858, from opening to the close of the navigation. 1st Oct. 1858.	Twice.
Windsor post office,	Windsor Terminus,		Do.	Semi daily.
Westchester,*	River Philip thro' Maccan	15th Dec. 1858.	Once.
Truro Station,	Post office, Truro,	1st Jany. 1859.	Semi daily.
Pugwash,*	Victoria Settlement,	1st Feb. 1859.	Once.
St. Peter's,*	Rear Lands,	1st April, 1859.	Once.
Lower Stewiacke Station.	P. O. Lower Stewiacke,	1st June, 1859.	Daily.
Truro,	Pugwash,	1st July, 1859.	Tri-weekly.
Maitland,	Selmah,	Do.	Once.
New Glasgow,	McLellan's Mountain,	Do.	Once.
Brookfield,	Upper Stewiacke,	Do.	Three.
Dunlop's,	Little Port Herbert,	Do.	Once.
Aylesford,*	Morden,	Do.	Once.
Clementsport,*	{ thro' Guinea and Birch } Town settlement.	Do.	Once.
Carland's way office,*	Pubnico Point,	Do.	Thrice.
Wolfville,*	Canning,	Do.	Thrice.
Yarmouth,	Chebogue,	Do.	Once.
Cross Roads,*	{ Country and Isaac's } Harbors, add. trip,	Do.	Once.
Poors,*	River Bourgeoise,	1st Aug. 1859.	Thrice.
Trails, (Chester road)*	Blandford,	Do.	Twice.
Mount Uniacke,*	South Rawdon,	Do.	Once.
Wilmot,*	Melvorn Corner,	1st Sept. 1859.	Once.

* Parties interested paying one third of the expense.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Examr. Account Branch.

REPORT No. 11.

Report of new Post and Way Offices and Office and Post Routes discontinued and closed within the year ended September 30, 1859, shewing, in the case of each Office and Post Route discontinued or closed, the reason for this proceeding.

POST OR WAY OFFICE.		Name of Office.	County.	When closed.	Reasons for closing.
Post Office.	Way Office.				
	Way Office.	McNutt's.	Colchester.	June 1, 1859.	{ By direction of Post Office Committee, route established from Truro to Pugwash; correspondence not sufficient to warrant its continuance. Office removed to Pirate Harbor. { Office burnt down; not recommended to be renewed.
	Ditto.	Middleton.	Guysborough.	July 15.	
	Ditto.	{ Kempt Town, Salmon River.	Colchester.	August 1.	

Post Routes discontinued within the year ended 30th September, 1859.

Post Route.		Service—times per week.	Date of discontinuance.	Reasons for discontinuance.
From	To			
Shubenacadie,	{ Maitland, Noel, Gore, returning by Indian Road.	Thrice.	June 30, 1859.	{ The original contract from Shubenacadie to Maitland, Noel, Gore, returning by Indian Road, recommended to be discontinued, and to establish a courier three times a week direct from Shubenacadie to Maitland, and another courier established to travel from Shubenacadie through the Hardland Road and Nine-mile River, returning by Indian River. { Route extended—to start from Bedford, calling at Mount Uniacke, Newport Corner, and Newport Station, returning by same route.
Mount Uniacke,	{ Newport Corner and Newport Station.	Twice.	July 31.	

F. M. Passow, Exr. Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

REPORT No. 12.

Report of Curtailment of Expenses effected by the Post Office Department within the year ended 30th September, 1859, specifying in each case the route to which the curtailment relates, the name of the contractor, the original services provided by the contract, the original price, the reasons of the curtailment, the amount of reduction of price, and the date from which the curtailment took effect.

NAME OF ROUTE.		Name of Original Contractor.	Original Service provided by Contract.	Original Price.	Reasons for Curtailment.	Reduct'n made in prices per annum.	Date of commencement of reduction.
From	To						
Grand Lake,	Truro and Pictou.	H. Hyde.	{ A daily mail from Grand Lake to Truro and Pictou. }	£570	{ A distance of 60 miles saved by mails being conveyed by cars to Truro. }	£270	17th Novr., 1858
Pictou,	Amherst,	James Blair,	{ Tri-weekly mail between Pictou and Amherst. }	£200	{ To accommodate the public a tri-w'kly mail was established betw'n Truro and Pugwash, the contractor agreeing to discontinue one trip between Pictou & Amherst, and make reduction accordingly. }	£30	1st June, 1859.

F. M. PASSOW, Exam'r. Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

REPORT No. 13.

A Report of all cases occurring within the year ended 30th September, 1859, of the abstraction or loss of Letters containing money, sent through the Post Office in Nova Scotia,—shewing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of the proceedings instituted by the Department.

By Whom Mailed.	When Mailed.	Where Mailed.	Stated contents of Letter.	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Result of the proceedings instituted in each case by the department.
				Name.	Place.		
Wm. Turnbull.	23d Oct., 1858.	Sydney.	£1 0 0	Patrick Monaghan.	Halifax.	Not received at destination.	{ No evidence to show how loss occurred.
George R. Grassie.	8th Decem. 1858.	Annapolis,	One Sovereign.	Miss A. Grassie.	Halifax.	Ditto.	{ No evidence to show that the contents were abstracted in either Halifax or Annapolis P. Office.
Hector McKenzie.	14th Decr., 1858.	Sydney.	£1 0 0	Archibald McKenzie.	Antigonish.	Letter rec'd. but no money	{ After due enquiry it was found that the money was omitted to be put into the letter.
John McLean,	5th Novr., 1858.	Halifax.	5 0 0	Michael McKinnon.	Whycocomah.	Only £4 received.	{ Wrong information given with respect to this letter, £5 being acknowledged to have been received in due course.
Rev. T. D. Ruddle.	Decr., 1858.	Sydney Mines.	2 0 0	W. H. Keating.	Halifax.	Not received at destination.	{ No trace of this letter.
Edward Cogswell,	5th Jan'y, 1859.	Sackville, N. B.	0 2 6	Morton & Cogswell,	Halifax.	Ditto.	{ Enquiry failed to prove how loss occurred.
McLellan & O'Brien,	5th Jan'y. 1859.	Great Village W. O.	{ £23, and \$33 } { in Am. money }	L. F. Russell.	Boston.	Ditto.	{ No trace or information could be given with respect to this letter.
Francis Kennedy.	15th Feb'y. 1858.	Falmouth.	12 0 0	Thomas Tobin.	Halifax.	Ditto.	{ The money is supposed to have been omitted to be put in letter.
John Carter,	About 21st Feb'y.	Liverpool.	10 0 0	Hon. John Creighton.	Halifax.	Ditto.	{ Not registered—no trace of letter

Henry Christopher } and John Moore, }	28th February,	Liverpool,	12 0 0	Wm. Rennels.	Halifax.	Ditto.	{ No trace—suspicion rested with party who posted letter.
Hon T. D. Archibald,	15th February,	Halifax,	9 3 9	Wm. Campbell.	Tataungouche.	Ditto.	{ Enquiry failed to prove how loss occurred.
Hon. H. G. Pineo,	16th March,	Halifax,	35 0 0	H. G. Pineo.	Pugwash.	Ditto.	{ Enquiry could not establish that the contents were abstracted in any of the post offices.
John Ferguson.	17th Feb'y.	Sydney,	0 12 6	D. M. Sutherland.	Plaisier Cove.	Ditto.	{ No trace of letter—not registered.
Joseph M. Freeman.	13th Decr.	Bridgewater,	5 0 0	{ H. Foster, at W. } { and C. Silvers. }	Halifax.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto
Rev. P. G. McGregor,	7th April.	Halifax,	25 0 0	Rev. Wm. McCulloch,	Truro.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto
Robert Robb,	6th May.	Harbor Grace, N.F.	3 0 0	Mrs. R. Robb.	Pugwash.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto
W. O. Hoffmann, Esq.	In July, 1859.	McNair's Cove,	10 0 0	J. T. Wylde.	Halifax.	Ditto.	{ Enquiry unsuccessful—no evidence to prove how loss occurred.
— McDonald,	29th August.	Albion Mines.	1 0 0	Ann McDonald.	Sydney.	Ditto.	{ The mail cont'g this letter stated not to have reached Sydney.
William Kennedy,	20th August.	Sussex Vale.	\$4.00	Malcolm Kennedy.	River Dennis.	{ Letter received with- } { out contents. }	{ Every investigation and inquiry instituted in N. Brunswick; also in N. Scotia. Enq. unsuccessful.
Alexander McLeod,	17th August.	Dorchester,	£2 0 0	Mrs. Alexr. McLeod.	River Dennis.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto
Augustine Donegan,	In Novr., 1858	Westport.	\$25.00	Mary McDonald.	Salem.	Not received at destination.	Traced from St. John to Calais.
C. E. Ratchford,	8th August.	Amherst.	£16 0 0	T. & F. Burfee.	St. John.	Ditto.	{ Every enquiry instituted without success. £25 reward offered for production of letter and notes.
W. S. Crowe,	12th Sept.	Truro.	15 0 0	Messrs. A. Scott & Co.	Halifax.	Ditto.	{ No trace of such letter having reached Halifax.
Arch. McDonald,	4th August.	Hillsborough, N. B.	4 0 0	Sarah McDonald.	Oliver Grant } Antigonish. }	£2 only received.	{ Special messengers sent by New Brunswick authorities to investigate matter. Enquiry unsuccessful.

REPORT No. 14.

Return shewing the cost of the Money Order System for three months, being the first quarter of its introduction in this Province, specifying in detail the disbursements for salaries, advertising, printing, stationery, and every other item of expenditure for the quarter ended 30th September, 1859.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
	<i>Salaries.</i>	
C, H. Hamilton,	Superintendent.	£6 5 0
	<i>Contingencies.</i>	
James Bowes & Sons,	Printing.	90 16 3
John Brander,	Furniture,	3 10 0
Dechezeau & Crow,	Cash box, &c.	0 12 0
	Twine.	0 1 6
Symonds & Co.,	Stove pipes, &c.	9 11 11
D. G. Berrie,	Stamp and type.	1 10 0
		£112 6 8

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

C. H. HAMILTON, Superintendent.

REPORT No. 15.

Return shewing the Money Order Offices in operation on the 30th September, 1859; the county wherein each office is situated; the number and amount of orders issued and paid; the amount of commissions arising therefrom at each office respectively,—distinguishing with respect to the commission, the proportion allowed as compensation to the Postmaster, and the proportion accruing to the revenue.

Money Order Office.	County.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Commission accruing to the revenue.	No. of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.	Commission allowed to Postmasters.
Amherst,	Cumberland,	5	£19 10 6	£0 1 3	1	£4 14 6	£0 1 3
Antigonish,	Sydney,	4	16 10 0	0 1 0	14	68 3 6	0 1 0
Annapolis,	Annapolis,	29	109 18 2	0 7 3	10	47 10 0	0 7 3
Arichat,	Richmond,	137	665 4 1	1 14 3	10	45 5 2	1 14 3
Baddeck,	Victoria,	93	417 2 7	1 3 3	2	4 0 0	1 3 3
Digby,	Digby,	5	18 2 6	0 1 3	1	2 0 0	0 1 3
Guysborough,	Guysborough,	15	66 10 5	0 3 9	1	2 0 0	0 3 9
Halifax,	Halifax,	53	194 16 8	1 6 6	480	1565 2 3	0 0 3
Kentville,	Kings,	1	3 7 8	0 0 3	1	3 10 0	0 0 3
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	2	8 10 3	0 0 6	1	0 8 7	0 0 6
Liverpool,	Queens,	19	75 3 1	0 4 9	8	19 7 0	0 4 9
Pictou,	Pictou,	6	20 1 1	0 1 6	11	32 7 11	0 1 6
Port Hood,	Inverness,	36	143 19 1	0 9 0	3	9 14 2	0 9 0
Shelburne,	Shelburne,	4	11 7 6	0 1 0	21	90 2 7	0 1 0
Sydney,	Cape Breton,	50	197 17 2	0 12 6	16	53 13 1	0 12 6
Truro,	Colchester,	8	12 7 2	0 2 0	3	8 15 0	0 2 0
Windsor,	Hants,	3	10 9 7	0 0 9	3	12 3 10	0 0 9
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	11	31 18 10	0 2 9	3	12 3 10	0 2 9
		481	£2022 16 4	£6 13 6	585	£1966 17 7	£5 7 0

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

C. H. HAMILTON, Superintendent.

Report

REPORT No. 16.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM OF NOVA SCOTIA.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

I. The Government having decided to introduce into Nova-Scotia for the convenience of the public, the Money Order System, the following Rules and Regulations for the guidance of Postmasters, have been carefully prepared, and their particular attention is required to the same.

II. Money Orders may be drawn for any sum on one Order up to £5.

III. When Money Orders exceeding £25 in aggregate amount are issued in one day, and to the same person, by one or more Offices, upon another Office, the Postmaster of the Office drawn upon will be at liberty to defer the payment of such Orders for six days.

IV. The Money Orders shall be made out upon Forms supplied by the Head Office, and no Order will be valid or payable unless given upon the regular Printed Forms.

V. Persons applying for Money Orders will be required to state the particulars upon a form of Application provided for that purpose.

VI. If, in consequence of error or misapprehension in giving the name of the place of payment of a Money Order, the purchaser should desire to have the same changed, the issuing Postmaster will take back the first Order and issue another, for which he will charge commission, as on a new transaction.

VII. When a mistake in the name of the payee, or person who is to receive the money, has been made by the applicant for a Money Order, the erroneous order may also be taken back, and a new one granted, for which a second commission will likewise be exacted.

VIII. Parties procuring Money Orders should examine them carefully, to see that they are properly filled up and stamped. This caution will appear sufficiently important when it is understood that an Order defective in any important respect will throw difficulties in the way of its payment.

IX. When a Money Order is presented for payment at the office on which it is drawn, the Postmaster, or clerk employed, will use all proper means to assure himself that the applicant is the party named and intended in the Advice, and upon payment of the Order, will be careful to obtain the signature of the payee to the receipt at foot.

X. When through illness or other insuperable difficulty the payee is prevented from presenting the Order in person, the Postmaster will be at liberty to accept a written order, on the back in favour of a second person, provided always that such written order is satisfactorily proved to be genuine.

XI. Any Money Order Post Office may repay an Order issued by itself, but only to the party who obtained it. The charge or commission, however, shall not in any case be refunded.

XII. The charges or commissions for Orders will be as follows :

Sixpence Currency for every Order issued ; and no Order shall be drawn for a larger sum than five pounds.

N. B. — No halfpence to be introduced in the order.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

I. The money order system is intended not only to minister to the convenience of the public, but to ensure safety in the transfer of money through the Post Office. The mode by which safety is secured consists in leaving out of the order the name of the payee, or party for whom the money is intended, and transmitting it to the office upon which the order is drawn. A form of advice, which, as it conveys all the necessary information

information, it is not necessary to describe, accomplishes the object. By this means, the Postmaster upon whom an order is drawn, will be apprized of the names of the remitter and payee before the order itself can be presented, and be in a position to detect fraud, if attempted.

2. It is expected of Postmasters that they will use a legitimate influence in recommending the system, and by kindly attention to the inquiries of applicants, exhibit its simplicity and its superiority as a safe means of transmitting money.

Special Instructions to Postmasters in charge of Money Order Offices.

GRANTING ORDERS.

1. When a money order is applied for, the Postmaster will hand to the applicant one of the printed forms of application, in which the party, if able to write, must enter himself, or have entered for him, if unable, all the particulars of amount, name, address, &c., required to be stated in the money order and advice.

2. He will then take his book of blank money orders, and fill up from the application the money order required in conformity therewith, and also the corresponding Form of advice, handing the order, when filled up, to the applicant on payment by him of the sum expressed in the order, and of the commission payable thereon.

3. Upon the issue of a money order, he will record all the particulars in the register of money orders issued according to the headings; and if any subsequent action should be taken in reference thereto—such, for instance, as repayment—he will note the alteration opposite to the entry in the register.

4. By the Mail immediately following the issue of a money order he will transmit the advice relating to it to the Post Office upon which it is drawn.

5. When any money order office draws in one day upon another office for more than £25 in the aggregate, the drawing Postmaster will be required, by that day's mail, to send a special advice of the fact, stating amount drawn, to the head office. Form No. 24 will be used for that purpose.

6. When for a sufficient reason a person desires to change the place of payment of a money order, the issuing Postmaster will take back the one first issued, and grant another, and if the advice has gone forward to the Post Office upon which the said order was drawn, he will, by the next post, despatch a special advice of the change (form No. 11) to that office. As this will involve a good deal of trouble and expenditure of forms, the Postmaster will exact a second commission. Blank forms for the special advices will be supplied.

7. If through the error of the applicant a wrong name has been inserted in an order, the Postmaster will act as in the former case, and grant a new one, charging a second commission; and if advice has gone forward, he will immediately send another, indicating the error and rectifying it.

8.  *The issue of money orders on credit is strictly prohibited.*

9. Money orders can be given only on the offices enumerated in the lists; the names of the offices which may from time to time be added, will be seasonably communicated to the Postmasters.

10. The advices of money orders issued are to be folded, and addressed on the back, and require no envelope.

11. *The names and sums in the advices must be written so plain as to be easily made out.*

12. When orders are given for sums under one pound, the spaces for pounds in writing and in figures must be filled up, the first with a heavy dash the whole way, thus _____ and that for figures with a shorter one, thus _____ so that the

possibility

possibility of adding "pounds" may be obviated. Both orders and advices should be written with great care.

13. Postmasters will observe that the forms for Money orders and advices are numbered consecutively from 1 to 100. This is intended as a safeguard against the improper use of the forms, and therefore, when through mistake or any other cause any of them have been spoiled, they will write the words "Cancelled on _____" (adding the date) across both the order and advice. The former they will transmit to the Head Office, with their monthly accounts; the latter they will retain, and file away. No departure from this rule will be tolerated, the Postmaster General imperatively requiring that every blank form of a money order sent to the Postmasters shall be accounted for at the end of the month upon which it is used or spoiled.

14. Postmasters will further notice that both the forms for money orders and advices require to be *stamped*, as well at the office of payment, as at that of issue. In default of the issuing Postmaster's stamp to the money order, the paying Postmaster must invariably decline payment, and direct the holder to return it to the office of issue for completion. Orders wanting stamps transmitted to the Head office as vouchers, will be returned, and the account will not be "confirmed" until the omission has been supplied and the completed form has been received by the Department.

15. Postmasters will require to exercise their judgment in respect of the places upon which their orders may be desired, as the ignorance of the applicants may lead them into mistakes which will occasion much inconvenience to the payees; therefore, in all cases, the Postmasters will endeavor to ascertain which is the money order office most conveniently situated to meet the objects of the remitters, and will direct them accordingly. This will both obviate delay, and improve the working of the system.

16. The Postmasters entrusted with the issue of money orders will, at all times, *be held responsible for the acts of their subordinates in relation to such issues*. It would, of course, be always desirable, that the orders should be signed by the Postmaster *himself*; but it may occasionally happen through his unavoidable absence, some confidential person in his employment will have to subscribe the orders. In view of such a contingency, it cannot be too strongly pressed upon the attention of the Postmasters, that the *utmost prudence* will have to be used in committing so important a duty to a Clerk; and the Postmaster General trusts that the matter will be so viewed by all the money order office Postmasters.

PAYING ORDERS.

17. Upon the receipt of money order advices, the Postmaster will immediately enter up all the particulars of them in the advice register. He will then file away the advices, arranging them under the names of the offices which have issued them, so that they may be easily referred to afterwards if necessary.

18. When an order is presented for payment the Postmaster will first examine the document itself to see that it is properly signed, stamped, &c. 2ndly, he will compare it with the record in the advice book; and as directed at article IX of "General Principles," will take such other means of assuring himself that the applicant is the party intended in the advice as may appear necessary.

19. At Article III, of "General Principles," it is provided, that when money orders issued to one person are presented on the same day at another office, for a sum exceeding £25, the Postmaster will be at liberty to defer payment for six days. The permission to delay the payment must not, however, be understood as authorizing the Postmaster to do so when he has money in hand, but as affording him time to provide funds, if he should happen to be without them when such demands are made. If it should appear that an excuse is made of this permission to refuse payment when the Postmaster has funds belonging to the Department by him, the offence will call for severe censure.

20. After payment of a money order, the Postmaster will write the date of payment opposite the record of it in the advice register, and the word "paid" in the space left for remarks.

21. Postmasters will not, under any pretence whatever, pay any money order of which they have not received advice, neither will they pay an order to a second person without the written endorsement of the payee, thus, "Pay to the order of _____ (*the name of the second person to fill the blank space*) for value received." When they pay orders upon such authority, they will exercise the utmost caution, and, before paying them, must be certain that the signature to the endorsement is in the handwriting of the payee, and that the person presenting the order is the one named on the back. The authority for payment must always be clear and sufficient.

22. In the event of the repayment of a money order, (see General Principles, Article IX.) if the advice of said order has been mailed to the office upon which it was drawn, the Postmaster will immediately forward the special advice of repayment prepared for that purpose, and upon his receipt of any such advice of repayment by other post offices, he will write the words "Repaid at _____" opposite the entry in the advice register.

23. Orders *repaid* must be signed by the remitters, (that is, the persons who procured them) when they themselves apply for repayment, and if, being unable to come personally, repayment be applied for on their behalf by other parties, the orders must be endorsed, as provided at Rule 22, the same cautions being used to ensure repayment to the proper parties.

LOST ORDERS.

24. If the remitter of an order loses it, or if the order be lost before it reaches the payee, on application to the issuing Postmaster, the case will be referred by that officer, with all the particulars, to the Postmaster General, who, if satisfied of the correctness of the facts alleged, will transmit a duplicate to said Postmaster, to be filled up and handed to the remitter, after the latter has signed an undertaking (Form No. 25.) that in the event of the production of the missing order by other parties alleging a right to payment, the Department will be protected from loss.

25. When an order is lost by the payee, he will make application through the paying postmaster, who will refer the facts to the Postmaster General in the manner stated at Rule 24, and upon receiving a duplicate, he will take a guarantee from the said payee as stated in the same rule.

26. If it should happen that, on account of the large amount of one or more orders alleged to have been lost, or on account of the insufficiency of the personal security of the party claiming the issue of duplicates, or for any other good cause, the Postmaster should deem it desirable to have better protection than the single guarantee of the remitter or payee, he will be at liberty to exact the additional security of one satisfactory person, who in that case will sign at the place indicated on the Form No. 25.

LAPSED ORDERS.

27. No order shall be considered "lapsed" until one full year after its date, and when any such order is presented for payment, the Postmaster will refer the case to the Postmaster General, with such reasons explanatory of the delay as the applicant may be able to supply. When, however, a delay of several months between the date of the order and its presentation for payment has taken place, Postmasters will exercise great care in ascertaining the identity of the payee, and, if necessary, they may take a few days in doing so.

FUNDS.

28. In the working of the money order system, it may sometimes happen that Postmasters will be called upon to pay out more cash for orders than they have received.

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ceived. In such case they will avail themselves of any monies in their hands arising from the general receipts of the post office ; and in their quarterly settlements with the post office department, they will bring these sums into account with the head office. If they should require more money than these two sources have supplied, they will be furnished with the necessary funds on application to the Postmaster General, as exigencies may make necessary. It is of course to be understood that Postmasters will use this privilege *only to the extent of their requirements*.

29. When the receipts of money for orders issued accumulates in the hands of Postmasters, and the course of business indicates that it is not likely to be wanted for payment of orders, they will remit the same in sums of £5, £10, £20, and £30, as the case may be ; and any Postmaster found keeping more money than the amount allowed him, (viz., £25.) will be liable to severe censure. For these remittances they will receive an acknowledgment from the Postmaster General, which they will retain as their own voucher.

30. If money accumulates in the hands of a Postmaster early in the month, he must not wait till the end to remit it, but so soon as he has £5 in excess of the amount allowed to his office, he will be expected to remit the same immediately.

31. In no case should foreign notes or uncurrent coin be taken, as in remitting funds to the head office no such money will be received.

ACCOUNTS.

32. The accounts for money order operations are to be kept separate and distinct from those of the postage revenue, and, together with the correspondence, will be addressed, directly, "To the Postmaster General, on business of the Money Order Office."

33. The books to be kept, and which, to ensure uniformity, will be furnished to all the money order post offices by the head office, are, a register of money orders issued, in which the Postmaster will record the particulars of the orders daily as they are granted (see also rule 3), and of money order advices received, which will be used for the record of advices as directed at rule 18. This book will contain both registers. The second is a cash book shewing the Dr. and Cr. transactions of each day. The headings of the register book, together with the instructions at rules 3 and 18, will so effectually direct the Postmasters in writing these books, that no mistake need occur.

34. In writing up the cash book, the balance will, of course, be first brought forward ; then, on the Dr. side, any cash advance which may have been made to the office by the Postmaster General ; 2nd, in one line the totals of the money orders issued during the day will be entered up ; 3rd, the commissions received ; and lastly, the balance when it happens to be on that side. The Cr. side will embrace, 1st, the money orders paid, stated in detail ; 2nd, orders issued and repaid in conformity with rule No. 24—(there will seldom be any of the latter) ; 3rd, any sum remitted to the Postmaster General to the credit of the money order office ; and lastly, the balance, which will usually be on the Cr. side.

35. The cash book will require to be written up and balanced every day. This will be an imperative duty.

CASH BOOK FORM.

Dr.....J.....T....., Postmaster at ———, in account with MONEY ORDER OFFICE, 1st Decr..... Cr.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To balance brought forward,		18	13	11	By Money Orders paid, viz :—				
To amount drawn from Postmaster General,		25	0	0	No. 15, Annapolis, Joseph Jones,		3	5	0
To Cash received for Orders issued this day,		35	15	0	No. 3, Windsor, Thos. Simpson,		1	17	6
from No. — to No. — as per Register,					No. 23, Pictou, Wm. Spencer,		0	15	9
To Commissions received on above,		1	13	9	No. 96, Sydney, J. Barnes,		8	15	0
					Order No. 26, John Thompson— Money refunded,				
					Cash remitted to Postmaster Gen- eral,				
					Balance,				
		81	2	8			14	13	3
							10	0	0
							50	0	0
							6	9	5
							81	2	8

36. Postmasters must be particular to number their accounts consecutively, beginning with No. 1 at the commencement of each year, and be extremely careful in their lists of money orders issued and paid, to write the names so legibly as to prevent difficulty in making them out.

MONTHLY RETURNS.

37. On the last day of every month the Postmaster will prepare and transmit to the money order office, upon the forms provided for these purposes, viz :

- I. A list of money orders issued during the month. (Form No. 16.)
- II. A list of money orders paid during the same period. (Form No. 16.) [In both these lists, Postmasters will be careful to furnish all the particulars required by the headings.]
- III. An account current (form No. 15), exhibiting the aggregate amount of the orders issued and paid during the month, which aggregates will of course agree with the sums at foot of the lists, the commissions received, and the receipts and payments from and to the Postmaster General, on account of the money order office. If no business has been done during the month, the account current, stating the previous balance, will be sufficient ; but the form must always be sent forward.

N. B.—The paid orders must invariably accompany the statements as Vouchers.

38. Postmasters will be careful to enter into their monthly accounts neither more nor less than the transactions of one month, and the month must be understood to commence on the first and end on the last day of the month. No deviation from this rule can be permitted.

QUARTERLY ABSTRACTS OF TRANSACTIONS.

39. At the end of each quarter every money order office will prepare and forward to the head office, an abstract of the money order transactions during the quarter, according to the form No. 7. As the Postmaster General is desirous of ascertaining, as correctly and as promptly as possible, the amount and nature of the business of each office, this duty, which is very simple and easily performed, must not on any account be neglected. If at any office no business should happen to have been transacted during the quarter, the blank form, with the words "no business" written across, will have to be forwarded.

COMMISSIONS.

40. The commissions, or charges upon money orders issued, must be debited in the monthly money order account in full, and at the end of each quarter, viz : 31st of March, 30th June, 30th Sept., and 31st Decr., each Postmaster will take credit in his money order account, for one half the commissions so collected as a remuneration for his services, and in no case must this commission be entered in the general revenue account current. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of revising the commission to deputies, whenever considered necessary so to do.

FORMS.

41. All the blank forms, books, and printed papers, required for carrying on the operations of the money order system, will be prepared and forwarded to the Postmasters upon their application to the head office, and it will be their duty always to apply soon enough to prevent their stock from being exhausted before a new supply can reach them. As the printed forms will be a heavy item of expense, care must be taken that they are not wasted.

delay

DELAYS AND ERRORS.

42. Negligence in transmitting the monthly returns and quarterly abstracts, and delay in remitting monies in excess of the wants of any office, being very serious obstacles to the good working of the system, the postmasters must be cautious not to offend in these respects.

It will also be evident that the success of the money order system will greatly depend upon the scrupulous attention, promptitude, and accuracy of the postmasters, in carrying out the rules. It is expected, therefore, that each will be not only careful himself to conform to them, but to see that the orders and advices which come to him from other offices are in strict agreement with them; and they should immediately report to the Postmaster General any instance of serious departure from them, which in the regular course of the business of their offices may come under their personal observation.

SUDDEN DIFFICULTIES.

45. It may reasonably be presumed that in the working of the money order system, circumstances, of a perplexing character not provided for in the "General Principles" or "Special Instructions" will occasionally present themselves. When, however, in the exercise of his best discretion, a postmaster concludes that a matter not contemplated by the rules is simple enough in itself to point out a proper course of action, he will best fulfil his duty by deciding the case; but when the difficulty is of a character as to suggest doubt as to the true course, he will invariably refer it to the Postmaster General.

46. It may further be anticipated that circumstances will also occur which will indicate the necessity of provisions supplementary to the Money Order system as now arranged. As it is intended to make the department as efficient as possible, Postmasters will please communicate to the head office any important fact coming to their knowledge which may show the necessity for any modification of the present rules, any change in the mode of working them out, or any entirely new regulation.

ARTHUR WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

List of Post Offices authorized to issue and pay Money Orders.

Amherst.	Guysborough.	Port Hood.
Antigonish.	Halifax.	Shelburne.
Annapolis.	Kentville.	Sydney.
Arichat, C. B.	Lunenburg.	Truro.
Baddeck, C. B.	Liverpool.	Windsor.
Digby.	Pictou.	Yarmouth.

List of Official Forms used in the Money Order Office.

MONEY ORDER AND ADVICE.

- No. 1. Form of application for money orders.
2. Envelope for transmission of monthly returns.
3. Notice to paying postmasters when an order does not bear the proper signature to the receipt.
4. Notice to paying postmasters when the amount of the order differs from that entered in the account of the issuing postmaster.
5. Request to postmasters to charge their commission on money orders issued during the quarter.

- No. 6. Notice when the amount of Commission charged is incorrect.
7. Quarterly Abstract.
8. Notice to Postmasters when quarterly abstract has not been received.
9. Notice to Postmasters when the balance retained by them exceeds the authorised amount.
10. Notice to Postmasters that monthly return has not been received.
11. Notice from issuing Postmaster to paying Postmaster when an order has been repaid.
12. Notice from Postmaster to Postmaster General when an order has been lost by the remitter.
13. Notice from Postmaster to Postmaster General when an order has been lost by the payee.
14. Acknowledgement of notice, form 12.
15. Monthly account current.
16. List of orders issued and paid.
- 17.
18. Notice to Postmasters when paid orders have not been sent with monthly return.
19. Acknowledgement of notice, form 13.
20. Letter from Postmaster who issued lost order, to Postmaster at whose office it was payable, enclosing the duplicate supplied by head office.
21. Notice to correct errors in monthly returns.
22. Notice to Postmaster that a duplicate of an order payable at his office had been issued.
23. Second notice when balance retained by Postmaster exceeds authorised amount.
24. Notice from Postmasters to Postmaster General when orders have been issued on an office for a sum exceeding in the aggregate £25.
25. Guarantee to be given when duplicate order is issued.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BY CANADIAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

(COPY.)

General Post Office, Halifax, May 8, 1860.

SIR,—

I beg to enclose copy of a letter which I have received from the Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, acquainting me that the arrangements are being made for the employment of a Canadian government steamer, to ply, during the approaching season of navigation, fortnightly, between Quebec and Pictou, to connect, at Riviere du Loup, with the Canadian steamer to and from Liverpool; and requesting to be informed whether Nova Scotia will avail herself of the facilities for exchanging mails with the United Kingdom by the Canadian line of ocean mail packets.

As the proposed arrangement would extend to Nova Scotia the advantages of a weekly communication with the United Kingdom, I would respectfully beg to recommend its adoption by the Executive Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

A. WOODGATE.

Hon. Joseph Howe, &c., &c.

Copy.

(COPY.)

Post Office Department, Quebec, 20th April, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that arrangements are being made for the employment of a Canadian government steamer, to ply, during the approaching season of navigation, fortnightly, between Quebec and Pictou; (touching at some of the intermediate gulf ports), and that it is intended that this steamer shall so arrange her voyages as to arrive, on her upward trips, to Riviere du Loup, on every alternate Saturday afternoon, so as to connect these with the Canadian steamer for Liverpool, embarking her mails for Europe at Riviere du Loup every Saturday, about 4 or 5 o'clock, p. m.; also, to leave Quebec, on her downward voyages, on every alternate Monday; or, as soon as practical, after the arrival of the incoming ocean steamer from Liverpool.

That this arrangement may extend to Nova Scotia, the option of exchanging mails with the United Kingdom by the Canadian line, the gulf steamer will leave Pictou on the Monday night or Tuesday morning of the week in which there is no Cunard steamer direct from Halifax, and arrive at Riviere du Loup in time to deliver on board the Canadian steamer, on the following Saturday, any English mails you may forward by her.

The rate on letters forwarded by this channel from Nova Scotia would, of course, be the ordinary 6d. sterling per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. charge, and Canada would expect to receive the ordinary packet sea rate of 4d. sterling, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in compensation for her packet service.

Will you be so good as to inform me, at your earliest convenience, whether Nova Scotia will avail herself of the facility I have above described, by exchanging mails with the United Kingdom by the Canadian line of ocean mail packets?

I shall mention that negotiations are in progress for transferring the Irish port of call, for the Canadian steamers, from Cork to some convenient point on the north coast, probably Derry; and, also, for running an auxiliary steamer, in connection with the Canadian packets, between this northern port and Glasgow, so as to give a quicker communication with Scotland than can be had by way of Liverpool.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy P. M. General.

Arthur Woodgate, Esq., P. M. G., Halifax.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, May 9th, 1860.

SIR,—

Referring to your letter of yesterday's date, inclosing a communication from the Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, inviting the concurrence of the government of Nova Scotia in an arrangement by which facilities will be afforded for exchanging mails with the United Kingdom by the Canadian line of ocean mail packets, and extending to Nova Scotia the advantages of a *weekly* communication with the United Kingdom, I am commanded by his Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, to authorise you to intimate to the Postmaster General of Canada, the readiness of the government of this colony to avail itself of the contemplated arrangement, on the conditions indicated by the Deputy Postmaster General.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

Report

Arthur Woodgate, Esq., P. M. G.

REPORT OF POST OFFICE COMMITTEE.

The Post Office Committee respectfully beg leave to report :

That they have had under their consideration, a number of petitions from Postmasters and Couriers, praying for an increase of their emoluments, and have decided to reject them all. Until the revenues of the department approach more nearly the amount of its expenditure, the Committee conceive that the utmost economy should be practiced ; and would recommend, that hereafter, no petition from Postmasters or Couriers be entertained, that does not come before the House with a statement from the Postmaster General, that no respectable person can be got to keep the office for the salary assigned ; or that the "ride," having been put up to competition, cannot be performed for the sum which the Courier receives. If this rule be followed, both classes of officers will know what they have to expect, and the Committee will be annually relieved from applications which ought to come before it under the checks and guards of fair competition, rigorously enforced by the Postmaster General.

An increase of £10 is recommended to the salary of the Post-mistress of Lunenburg, with the understanding, that hereafter that office must be subject to the general rules herein prescribed.

The Committee recommend the establishment of Way-offices at :

- Lequille, in the county of Annapolis.
- Chebogue, in the county of Yarmouth.
- Upper Dyke Village, and Webster's Mills, county of King's.
- Grandique Ferry, county Richmond.
- Sky Glen, county of Iverness.
- Baddeck Forks, county of Victoria.
- Half-way Brook, county of Colchester.
- Antigonish Harbour, county of Sydney.
- French River, county of Pictou.
- McLellan's Mountain, do.
- McLellan's Brook, do.
- Gays' River Road, Musquodoboit, county Halifax.

The Way-office at Milton, Queen's, to be made a Post Office.

The Committee have reluctantly declined to adopt several other applications which did not appear very urgent, as the list of Way-offices is already so very extensive, and as so many of those already established do not appear to be self-sustaining. They would suggest, however, that the Postmaster General be authorized to establish Way offices anywhere, when, in his judgment, the same should be established.

The Committee have favorably considered applications—

- For an extension of the "ride" from Port Latour to McKay's at Clyde River.
- Ditto from Ship Harbour to Spry Harbour.
- Ditto from Irish's Way-office to Little River.
- Ditto from Lower South River Bridge to Pomquet Forks.
- For a foot messenger from Jordan River to Thorburn's.
- Ditto from Bear River Ferry to Bridgeport.

They also recommend that an additional mail be given to the mercantile community of Locke's Island,—to the commercial town of Port Medway,—and the thriving village of Brooklyn.

Certain alterations of mail routes and changes of way offices are prayed for, in the counties of Cape Breton, Annapolis, Sydney, Victoria, Kings, Hants, Halifax, and Queen's, which appear to be reasonable ; and the Committee recommend that these

be

be carried out, in conformity with the suggestions of the petitioners, with as little expense as possible. The Committee recommend that the Postmaster General be authorized to make similar alterations, whenever he is satisfied that the public convenience will be consulted and the revenue increased thereby: all such alterations to be reported for approval to the next meeting of the Legislature.

A semi-weekly mail should be established between the Cross-roads and Lunenburg; and one between St. Peters and Grand River.

An extension of the mail route which now runs over the Guysboro' road between Halifax and Guysboro', from the latter place to Port Mulgrave, is earnestly sought, and would cost about seventy pounds. As the members for the county briefly interested have consented to relinquish other "rides," by which a saving will be made of more than half the expense of this extension, the committee have agreed to recommend it, limiting the additional cost to £30.

The inhabitants of the shore settlements between Pictou and River John, are without any mail accommodation, and the Committee recommend that a "ride" should be granted, and a way office established mid-way, or as near as possible thereto.

They decline to recommend semi-weekly mails round Cape Sable Island, between Canning and North Aylesford, a grant to Horton packet, or the payment of monies said to have been lost in unregistered letters by John Carter and William Campbell.

Five pounds should be added to the salary of Richard Dimock, and £7 be paid to Donald McLeod, as recommended by the Postmaster General.

A way office should be established at New Canaan, and a "ride" be set up between that place and Mills Village, Parrsboro'.

In view of the very urgent and long continued complaints made by the people of Cape Breton, of the inefficiency and irregularity of the postal arrangements between Sydney and the Capital, the Committee recommend that the contracts upon the entire line be placed upon the same footing as regards time, appointments, and relays of horses, as the great lines in other parts of the Province, within one month from the 1st of May next. That the Postmaster General personally inspect the line, at least once a year, and that the Couriers be held strictly to the regular performance of the service. Should existing contracts not include the accommodation so urgently required, the contractor to be called on to furnish it, or the usual notice should be given and the lines put up to competition.

The Committee have had under consideration, the claims of Hiram Hyde, for £166 8s., and of Charles B. Archibald for £174 4s., due by the Imperial or Canadian Government, for the conveyance of newspapers and dead letters, in large quantities, across this Province, in the year 1855. These claims would appear to be just. The service was not covered by their contracts, and could not have been performed without a heavy outlay. By transmitting this mail matter across Nova Scotia, a large amount was saved that must otherwise have been paid to the Government of the United States; and the Committee are reluctant to believe that either the British or Canadian Governments will, upon a fair representation of this case, refuse to remunerate the couriers. They recommend that the subject be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, by the Provincial Government.

In arranging new routes, and opening new offices, much difficulty is felt by your Committees, and by the Postmaster General, for want of a Postal Map of the Province, which would show, at a glance, the number of post and way offices in each county, with the number and length of rides running through it. With the consent of the Government the Committee have instructed the Commissioner of Crown Lands to prepare such a map. The expense will be trifling, and the utility of it must be evident.

The proposal of the Postmaster General to tax foreign newspapers, though it would increase the revenue a few hundred pounds, the committee do not approve. To collect such a tax would give much trouble, and narrow a privilege which the population have long enjoyed.

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The grant to the steamer "Emperor" should be paid out of the general revenues and no longer appear in the Post-office accounts.

The passage of the Decimal Currency Bill will render it indispensable to have new stamps. These should be ordered without delay, and the old ones, on hand, should then be sealed up to be destroyed by the committee of public accounts.

The experience of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, warrants the committee in recommending, in this Province, the compulsory prepayment of letters by stamps; the postage to be doubled on all letters which are not prepaid. The mode of distributing and disposing of stamps, is a matter of regulation, to be determined by the Postmaster General, with the sanction of the Executive Government.

The establishment of local posts, or places of deposit, in the different wards and principal thoroughfares of the Capital, would give great facilities for the mailing of letters at all hours of the day and night, and save a great deal of trouble to the inhabitants. The system works well in all the large cities of Europe and America, and should be adopted here.

The attention of the committee has been directed to the necessity of a better division of labor in the department, by which the Postmaster General may be relieved from the labor of the Halifax office, and left free to exercise a more active personal superintendence over all the branches of this very important public service. They have, after much reflection, determined to recommend that one of the principal clerks be appointed Postmaster at Halifax, whose duty it shall be to superintend the business of that office as the offices at Yarmouth and Pictou are now managed; in subordination to the Postmaster General, but relieving that officer from much labor and attention, which now exhausts his time, and prevents him from giving to distant counties, and general services, the active superintendence so much required. The Committee have ascertained that this very desirable division of labor can be secured without any additional expense.

The system of accounting has been discussed with the Postmaster General. Prepayment of letters will simplify it a good deal, and that officer will be prepared to show, at the next session, that the checks and guards are all that can be required.

The difficulties experienced at certain seasons of the year, in crossing the Gut of Canso, have led the Committee to consider the mode in which the St. Lawrence is crossed between Quebec and Point Levi, and Mr. Woodgate has been instructed to obtain such information as will enable the Government, if it should be thought advisable, to introduce the boats that are used on the St. Lawrence.

The application for a removal of the office at the West River of Pictou, the Committee have not decided to recommend, without further investigation and enquiry into the nature of the inconveniences alleged to exist.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE,
J. BOURINOT,
H. MUNRO,
A. C. McDONALD,
JOHN C. WADE,
W. A. HENRY,
A. W. McLELAN.

COURT HOUSE.

The Commissioners appointed under "the Act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax" report as follows :

The Chairman of the Board of Works in compliance with the second section of the act, has conveyed to the Commissioners the space required for the building, and sufficient land around it to preserve an open area—the whole limits extending from the Burying Ground, two hundred and eighty feet on the Spring Garden Road, and from the road southwardly, 120 feet.

The Commissioners being limited in their expenditure to the sum of ten thousand pounds, advertized for plans that would not exceed that amount, and at the same time afford the accommodation required ; the sum of fifty pounds to be awarded to the successful competitor, with an understanding if employed in superintending the building it should form a part of his commission ; also, the sum of thirty pounds to the architect who should rank second in the judgment of the Commissioners.

Several persons competed, but the plans and specifications of Messrs. Thomas of Toronto, were unanimously approved, and the second sum was awarded to Mr. Hill.

The Commissioners next advertized for tenders for the building, and after the fullest consideration unanimously agreed to accept that of Mr. George Laing, being eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-two pounds. An agreement for the faithful performance of the work was accordingly prepared by the Attorney General and executed by the parties.

The work is still in progress, but has not advanced as rapidly as the terms of the agreement required. Every effort has been made on the part of the Commissioners to impress the contractor with the necessity of completing the building, but he alleges unforeseen difficulties as the cause of delay.

As the building has advanced, it has been thought expedient to make some alterations in the mode of finishing certain portions of the work, and under the advice of the architect, an agreement for one alteration of considerable importance has been entered into with the contractor for the sum of £235, and another for the sum of £135, and a third for £64 14s., which added to the original contract, increases the amount payable to the contractor to the sum of £9386 14s.

It is proper to state that the above sum does not include any charge for gas or heating the building, and it is necessary to be prepared for other trifling alterations before the building is finished. There must be considerable expense also incurred in the fences to be erected around the premises.

In taking account of the various liabilities already incurred it is evident that the funds provided will fall short of those required for the above purposes. By the terms of the act, the Province has engaged to provide the sum of £3333 6s. 8d., and the county of Halifax is liable to be assessed for the sum of £6666 13s. 4d. with interest, in ten yearly instalments.

The Commissioners have received from the Province the sum of £500 on account. They have opened a cash account with the Bank of Nova Scotia, who have agreed to advance the necessary funds at the rate of six per cent., payable half-yearly—with an understanding that an application should be made to the Legislature to authorize the issue of debentures by the Commissioners to the extent borrowed. Upon the cash account the Commissioners have received from the Bank of Nova Scotia the sum of £4802 9s. 5d. ; in addition to which they have been charged by the Bank with £87 6s. 5d. interest.

It is intended by the Commissioners, if approved by the Government, to apportion the interest charged by the Bank according to the relative amounts payable by the Province and county of Halifax, assuming that the advances contemplated from these sources are available only rateably, and that the whole amount payable by the Province should not be first exhausted before any draft upon the County.

The Commissioners have so far endeavored to keep within the limits of the appropriation, and are of opinion that the style of building and workmanship, so far as it has progressed, will meet with general approval, whilst the cost may be considered moderate. In submitting their report, however, they deem it necessary to add that the amount provided by the act will not meet the necessary preparations for lighting and heating the building, nor for fences, which should be of a substantial character. They have, therefore, requested the architects to submit an estimate of every additional expense that may be necessary, and the following abstract exhibits the items :

Probable extras for alterations from contract, where found necessary in the progress of the work,	£250	0	0
For fitting gas pipes,	55	0	0
Heating and ventilation, say	190	0	0
Approximate estimate—stone wall sides, &c.,	260	0	0
Do. front	250	0	0
Cast iron railing,	150	0	0
	1155	0	0
Add contracts entered into,	9386	14	0
	10541	14	0
Architects commission, plans, superintendence, &c.,	500	0	0
Other incidental expenses, including furniture, stoves, grates, &c.,	458	6	0
	£11500	0	0

Making fifteen hundred pounds in addition to the ten thousand pounds appropriated.

A. MCKINLAY, Chairman.

POORS' ASYLUM.

Aggregate list of articles purchased for the use of the Halifax Poors' Asylum, during the year 1859, with the balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia on 1st January,	£332	9	2
Barley, 40 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs.,	36	4	4
Beef and mutton, 27159 lbs.,	292	2	4
Butter, 1497 lbs.,	66	1	8
Bread, 10 cwt.,	11	10	0
Bakery—baker's salary and wood,	49	5	10
Coals, 93 chaldrons,	121	12	6
Contingencies—expended by the matron, whose account is audited monthly by the acting commissioner,	207	0	0
			Clothing

Clothing—blankets, sheets, &c.,	267	14	7
Coffee, 260 lbs.,	9	9	10
Cows and horse—hay, bran for cows, oats, &c.,	68	3	3
Cottage, Willis and Waterloo fields and hospital—rent, ploughing, &c.	80	11	9
Cornmeal, 13 barrels,	15	6	6
Fish, 79½ qtls. dry, 4 bbls. herring,	59	17	1
Flour, 441 barrels,	688	19	8
Gas company, for gas light,	31	2	0
Ironmongery,	9	6	3
Interest paid the bank for money advanced,	50	10	3
Insurance—paid premium of insurance on property,	11	5	0
Lumber—repairs to buildings, coffins, &c.,	34	19	11
Leather for shoes and repairing,	66	12	9
Miscellaneous expenses required for the establishment, articles not of ordinary consumption, purchased by the commissioners, which do not come under other heads,	66	19	3
Molasses, 1222 gallons,	98	18	2
Oatmeal, 34 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs.,	28	0	3
Oil, 116 gallons,	17	1	6
Pork, 2796 lbs.,	50	18	8
Potatoes, 1257 bushels,	115	4	5
Peas and beans, 74 bushels,	26	1	7
Removal of paupers,	7	0	2
Repairs to buildings,	130	11	10
Rice, 10 cwt.,	9	11	2
Straw, 175 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs.,	26	4	8
Salaries (including medicines and medical attendance), viz.:			
Dr. Almon,	£120	0	0
Keeper and matron,	125	0	0
School mistress,	30	0	0
Clerk,	60	0	0
			335 0 0
Salt, 9 hhds,	4	2	6
Soap, 576 lbs hard, 274 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs. soft,	90	9	8
Stationery and printing,	9	0	6
Sugar, 1,536,	36	13	3
Tinware and repairing,	33	11	6
Tea, 1328 lbs.,	157	15	2
Truckage,	12	11	3
Vinegar,	3	19	6
Wool, 192 lbs.,	15	5	8
Water Company, for water,	45	0	0
Wine, for the sick, 142 gals.,	66	1	3
Wood, 64 cords,	38	13	0
Old junk,	14	5	6
	£3919	5	1
Balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia,	363	12	1

J. W. NUTTING, }
 THOS. S. TOBIN, } Auditors.

Account of Funds received for the use of the Halifax Asylum for the Poor during the year 1859, and from whence received.

Month.	Commissioners.	Treasury. Transient Poor.	City and County Treasurer.	Casual—Board of paupers, sale of hats, mats, oakum, &c. &c.	Total.
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December,	Hon. M. B. Almon, William Lawson, Esq., { Chas. Twining, Esq.—bal- } ance due for 1858, Andrew M. Uniacke, Esq., William M. Allan, Esq., John Esson, Esq., Hon. E. Kenny, J. W. Nutting, Esq., Thos. S. Tobin, Esq., Hon. Hugh Bell, Henry Pryor, Esq., J. H. Anderson, Esq., School grant, Balance carried down,	£500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	£155 8 8	£108 19 0 6 19 2 24 8 1 28 0 3 7 18 7 27 5 8 27 19 7 26 5 3 42 10 8 19 1 1 36 19 5 18 17 7	£108 19 0 6 19 2 179 16 9 528 0 3 7 18 7 527 5 8 27 19 7 26 5 3 542 10 8 519 1 1 36 19 5 1018 17 7 25 0 0 363 12 1
		£2000 0 0	£1155 8 8	£375 4 4	£3919 5 1

Errors excepted.

Halifax, December 31, 1859.

HUGH BELL, Chairman.

Account

*Account of Paupers remaining in the Asylum for the Poor on the 1st January, 1859,
and admitted during the year ended 31st December.*

Men,	{ Halifax,	95	
	{ Transient,	366	
		—	461
Women,	{ Halifax,	63	
	{ Transient,	214	
		—	277
Children,	{ Halifax,	139	
	{ Transient,	38	
		—	177
Total,			915

Deaths in the Asylum during the year.

Men,	54
Women,	20
Children,	23—97

Number of Paupers in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1859.

Men,	166—of which 19 are lunatics.
Women,	121 “ 25 “
Children,	68 “ 2 “
	— — —
	355 “ 46 “

Average number per day, 330, at a cost of 7½d. per day each.

In the house on 1st Feby., 1860, 171 men, 140 women, 76 children—total, 387.

J. H. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

 RAILWAYS.

(COPY.)

No. 24.

Downing Street, April 14, 1860.

MY LORD,—

I transmit to you, herewith, the copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, on the subject of a balance due to the treasury chest in respect of advances made on account of the railway exploration survey in British North America.

I beg to refer your Lordship to a despatch addressed to your predecessor from this department on the 4th of April, 1856, and to request that you will cause instructions to be given, with a view to the settlement of the claim in the mode desired by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c.

 MR. ARBUTHNOT TO MR. MERIVALE.

(COPY.)

Treasury Chambers, March 31, 1860.

SIR,—

With reference to the letter from this Board of the 20th February, 1856, relative to advances made on account of the railway exploration survey in British North America, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, copies of a letter and its inclosure from the Board of Audit, shewing a balance of £195 10s. 2d. to be due to the treasury chest in respect of these advances; and I am to request that you will move the Duke of Newcastle to instruct the Governor of Nova Scotia to cause the above mentioned sum to be paid into the treasury chest, being the amount due from that province on this account.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

G. ARBUTHNOT.

 THE COMM'RS. OF AUDIT TO LORDS COMM'RS. OF TREASURY.

(COPY.)

No. 33.

Audit Office, Somerset House, Jan. 24, 1860.

MY LORDS,—

With reference to our report, dated 23rd October, 1855, upon the subject of the amount remaining due to the treasury chest, in respect of advances made on account of the railway exploration and boundary surveys in British North America,

• we

we beg leave to inform your Lordships that the balance in question, amounting to £1614 15s., has since been reduced to £195 10s. 2d. by the following repayments, viz. :

In Canada, April, 1857,	£424 11 11
In New Brunswick, August, 1857,	994 12 11
	£1419 4 10

It appears by a letter from the Acting Deputy Inspector General at Toronto, and a memorandum of the Auditor attached to the voucher for £424 11s 11d., paid into the chest in Canada in April, 1857, (copies of which we enclose), that the sum of £537 13s. 3d. sterling was the amount due from the provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia in respect of the railway exploration survey, and that the proportion applicable to Canada was considered to be £342 3s. 1d., leaving £195 10s. 2d. to be recovered from Nova Scotia.

Upon reference, however, to the treasury chest accounts of the latter colony, which have been received in this office to 30th November, 1859, no repayment is traced on account of this service, and we therefore beg leave to request that we may be informed of any proceedings which may have been taken, or which your Lordships may think it right to take, for the recovery of the balance of £195 10s. 2d., which still remains due to the treasury chest.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD ROMILLY,
HENRY ARBUTHNOT,
W. J. MOBERLY.

The Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury.

Extract of a letter from the Acting Deputy Inspector General at Toronto, dated 7th April, 1857, addressed to D. C. G. Clarke.

I have further to advise you of the issue of two warrants in like manner, one of £100 6s. 1d. currency, equal to £82 8s. 10d. sterling, and the other for £416 5s. 9d. currency, equal to £342 3s. 1d. sterling,—the first of these being the Canadian moiety of expense of boundary survey before referred to in despatch No. 71, dated 4th April, 1856, from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Sir Edmund Head; and the other being the proportionate amount for which Canada is liable, of £537 13s. 3d. sterling, due from Canada and Nova Scotia on account of the exploration survey for a trunk line of railway from Halifax to Quebec, referred to in despatch No. 70, of the 4th April, 1856; and I beg to annex herewith a copy of the report of the Auditor, establishing the proportion due by Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

WM. DICKINSON,
Actg. D. C. G.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

It is not very evident upon what principle the sum due to Great Britain is to be divided between Nova Scotia and Canada. By the letter of Sir John Harvey to Lord Elgin, May 8, it is proposed that the proportion shall be according to the mileage, which

which is given as 7 to 3; but in his letter to Lord Grey, June 19, he speaks of Canada having assented to that principle by assuming the payment of £5,250, leaving £2,900 to be borne by Nova Scotia.

These proportions are by no means identical. The portion of the balance still due, (£537 13s. 3d.) to be paid by Canada in the former case, would be £376 7s. 3d., and in the latter, £346 6s. 11d.

If, however, we look at the total expenditure according to the statement appended to the letter of Mr. Labouchere, April 4th, 1856, viz., £14,586 14s., and deduct from it the third to be borne by New Brunswick, £9,724 9s. 4d. remains to be divided between Nova Scotia and Canada. According to the first proportion Canada should pay of this £6,807 2s. 6d., and has already paid £6,464 19s. 5d., leaving a balance due of £342 3s. 1d.

According to the second proportion Canada's share would be £6,264 4s. 6d., which has already been overpaid by £200 14s. 11d.

I think the fairest arrangement would be to revert to the original proposition, that Canada should pay seven-tenths of two-thirds of the whole expenditure, which would make the amount due by Canada to Great Britain £342 3s. 1d.

(Signed)

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

June 18th, 1856.

ROAD PETITIONS.

List of ordinary Petitions for aid to Roads and Bridges, not entered in the Journals.

Mr. Bourinot presented to the House the following petitions from the county of Cape Breton :

- A petition of inhabitants of Big Loraine.
- A petition of William Moffat.
- A petition of inhabitants of Grand Miré.
- A petition of John Beaton.
- A petition of inhabitants of Gabarus Bay, French Road and Miré.
- A petition of inhabitants of Low Point.
- A petition of inhabitants of Miré and Sydney.
- A petition of E. P. Archbold.
- A petition of inhabitants of Cow Bay.

Hon. Mr. Wier presented to the House the following petitions from the county of Lunenburg :

- A petition of inhabitants of Sherbrooke.
- A petition of John Rafuse and others.
- A petition of Daniel Dimock and others.
- A petition of inhabitants of Sherbrooke.

Mr. Bailey presented to the House the following petitions from the county of Lunenburg :

- A petition of inhabitants of Blandford.
- A petition of Alexander Lane and others.

Mr. Moseley presented to the House a petition of William Turner and others, of Upper Northfield, in the county of Lunenburg. Mr.

Mr. Heffernan presented to the House the following petitions from the county of Guysborough, viz. :

- A petition of merchants and others of Port Mulgrave.
- A petition of inhabitants of New Harbor.
- A petition of inhabitants of Ragged Head.
- A petition of inhabitants of Indian Harbor.
- A petition of inhabitants of Melford.
- A petition of Matthew Hearn and others.
- A petition of inhabitants of Lochabar and Goshen.
- A petition of inhabitants of Goose Harbor.

Mr. Killam presented to the House the following petitions from the county of Yarmouth, viz. :

- A petition of inhabitants of Tuskent River.
- A petition of inhabitants of Kemptville.
- A petition of inhabitants of Upper Lake George Settlement.

Mr. H. McDonald presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Strait of Canso, River Dennis, and River Inhabitants, Inverness.

Mr. James McDonald presented to the House the following petitions from the county of Pictou, viz. :

- A petition of inhabitants of the Garden of Eden.
- A petition of inhabitants of Knoidart.

Mr. Cochran presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Maitland, Hants.

Mr. Churchill presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Kennetcook and Noel, Hants.

Mr. Wade presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Hillsburgh, Digby.

Mr. C. Campbell presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Weymouth, Digby.

Mr. Robichau presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Clare, Digby.

Mr. Morrison presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Economy, Colchester.

Hon. Mr. Johnston presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, for aid to the road between Nictaux and Liverpool.

Mr. Hatfield presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Kemptville, in the county of Yarmouth.

Mr. Munro presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Cow Bay, Cape Breton.

Mr. Lewis Smith presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Milton, in Queen's county.

Mr. Martell presented to the House a petition of inhabitants of Richmond, relating to a road from St. Peter's to Grandance.

Mr. Tupper presented to the House two petitions of George Moffat of River Hebert, Cumberland.

ROAD SCALES.

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand two hundred dollars, voted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Annapolis in the year 1860, and also the sum of two hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents of undrawn money, making in all five thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents, be appropriated as follows :

ROAD ADVANCES.

Elijah Phinney, \$54 60 ; B. Remsey, \$4,	\$58 60
William Shaffner, \$80 ; John Ross, \$121 90 ; Joseph Morton, \$25,	226 90

OVER-EXPENDITURE.

No. 4. Jonas Irvin,	\$0 75	
6. Elijah Reid,	0 60	
17. Thomas Chute,	0 75	
58. W. Crawford,	0 60	
69. Z. Phiney,	2 20	
72. Jacob Neily,	1 20	
76. D. C. Landers,	0 85	
78. James Flanigan,	3 10	
88. Jas. E. Whitman,	0 65	
106. W. E. Thomas,	0 62	
111. Geo. Ringer,	0 58	
132. Jas. Langley,	0 70	
135. H. D. Hardwick,	0 70	
25 (r). Isaac Phiney,	1 20	
25 (N). Walter Wilson,	1 75	
	16 25	
		301 75

Townships of Clements and Annapolis, up to east line of Granville, No. 1 to 75.

APPROPRIATIONS.

No. 1.	From Lake Katey to Sandy Bottom Brook,	\$80 00
2.	Sandy Bottom Brook to Maitland road,	80 00
3.	Hessian line road to Greenland road, "Jefferson's,"	20 00
4.	Greenland road to J. C. Millner's,	20 00
5.	Millner's mill,	20 00
6.	J. C. Millner's to Bear River Lake,	20 00
7.	Liverpool road,	20 00
8.	To repair the Middlesex road,	20 00
9.	Greenland road,	20 00
10.	F. Millner road from Greenland road to lake,	12 00
11.	H. line road to lake,	12 00
12.	Session road,	20 00
13.	Hanley road,	20 00
14.	Victory road,	20 00
		No.

No 15.	To repair the Union road,	32 00
16.	Bear River bridge,	32 00
17.	From Lake Hill road to Rice's mill,	32 00
18.	Moose River bridge to slate quarry,	20 00
19.	Slate quarry to Elm Tree Brook,	20 00
20.	Berry's corner to Shaw road,	20 00
21.	Guinea bridge to P. Hennessee's,	20 00
22.	P. Hennessee's to Lent's Hollow,	20 00
23.	Lent's Hollow to Cain's house,	20 00
24.	Cain's house to back road,	20 00
25.	Guinea road to John Wright's,	12 00
26.	John Wright's to back road,	12 00
27.	Shaw road to east bank of Moose River (including bridge), "Iron Mine" road,	32 00
28.	Guinea road to Fraser's house,	24 00
29.	East bank of Moose River to back road,	32 00
30.	Dalhousie road to Brennen's clearing, including the bridge,	40 00
31.	Post road to Brennen's clearing,	36 00
32.	Lequille corner to McClafferty road,	28 00
33.	McClafferty road to east side of Fossey bridge,	28 00
34.	East side of Fossey bridge to Perot road,	20 00
35.	Perot road to Eight-mile Brook,	20 00
36.	Eight-mile Brook to Eleven-mile Tree,	20 00
37.	Eleven-mile Tree to Thirteen-mile Tree,	20 00
38.	Thirteen-mile Tree to Fifteen-mile Tree,	20 00
39.	Fifteen-mile Tree to Monse road,	20 00
40.	Monse road eastwardly to the range of east line of Granville,	20 00
41.	Dalhousie road to James Copland's,	20 00
42.	James Copland's to B. Goldsmith's,	20 00
43.	B. Goldsmith's, southwardly,	20 00
44.	To repair McClafferty road,	20 00
45.	the Bruce bridge,	100 00
46.	Poul's Bridge,	20 00
47.	Bent's Bridge,	12 00
48.	the Isaac Ditmar's road,	20 85
49.	the Ryerson road,	40 00
50.	the new road at Saw-mill Creek,	20 00
51.	Town bridge, Annapolis Royal,	20 00
52.	To dyke the road near the Town bridge,	40 00
53.	From "General's Bridge" to Wm. LeCain's,	32 00
54.	Wm. LeCain's to Hy. Saunders',	20 00
55.	Hy. Saunders' to G. F. Beelers',	20 00
56.	G. F. Beelers' to Virginia road,	20 00
57.	Post road to Waldeck road—"Purdy road,"	20 00
58.	Waldeck road to W. Beals',	20 00
59.	Wm. Beals' to Bear River road,	20 00
60.	Outlet Corbet's Lake, to B. Sabean's,	32 00
61.	Long Causeway to Liverpool Head,	20 00
62.	Liverpool Head to Browns',	40 00
63.	R. Browns' to McDouls',	20 00
64.	McDouls' to Lambs' Brook,	40 00
65.	Lambs' Brook towards Annapolis,	20 00
66.	Lequille Mills southwardly, Liverpool road,	20 00

No 67.	To repair the road near Carrol's Brook,	72 00
68.	Maitland road, past E. Cashman's,	12 00
69.	through first district in Hillsboro',	20 00
70.	second district in Hillsboro',	20 00
71.	third ditto,	20 00
72.	the Monse road,	60 00
73.	the Thorne mill road,	32 00
74.	the Maitland road from the settlement past the Long Causeway,	28 00
		\$2286 60

TOWNSHIP OF WILMOT, AND UPPER PART OF THE COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

75.	From Clarke's corner to Granville line road,	\$20 00
76.	From Jacob Whitman's corner to Clarence road,	20 00
77.	Handley Mountain road from post road,	20 00
78.	From the Bay to the top of the Mountain,	20 00
79.	Beardsley Road, No. 47 district, from Handley Mountain road to Sheepshear Bridge, northerly,	20 00
80.	The Gates' Mountain road from post road, northerly,	20 00
81.	From Harris Ward's corner, southerly,	16 00
82.	Apple tree, northerly,	16 00
83.	Road from Crawford's to Gates' Breakwater road,	16 00
84.	Victoria road from Spa Springs, northerly, to the top of mountain,	20 00
85.	From top of mountain, northerly,	20 00
86.	From the Delusion road,	16 00
87.	Road from Victoria road to Phinney mountain road at meeting house,	16 00
88.	Phinney mountain road from Gordon's bridge, southerly,	16 00
89.	Road from Phinney mountain road to Barley street, in continuation of new South Margaretville street,	20 00
90.	The Dimock Gates' road from the woods toward the Margaretville pier,	20 00
91.	Road from Phinney road eastwardly to the South Margaretville road,	16 00
92.	Through the vault to the south Margaretville road,	20 00
93.	New south Margaretville road,	40 00
94.	Road from Joseph Goucher's eastwardly to Stronach mountain road at Gordon corner,	20 00
95.	Stronach mountain road from the Bay to Bent road,	20 00
96.	Between Burns' and top of mountain,	20 00
97.	From top of mountain to the Othet road,	20 00
98.	On the road from King's county line past Jacob Neiley's,	20 00
99.	From Nictaux Falls to Martin's corner,	20 00
100.	On Canaan mountain road from King's county line, westwardly,	20 00
101.	On the new road from Nictaux Falls round the hills to intersect the mountain road,	40 00
102.	The road from the Lunenburg road through the Allen settlement,	20 00
103.	From Martin's corner southerly towards the township line,	32 00
104.	East Dalhousie road from King's county line to the 47-mile tree,	40 00
105.	From 47-mile tree to Lunenburg Cross,	40 00
106.	Lunenburg Cross westwardly,	60 00
107.	Liverpool Cross eastwardly,	60 00
108.	From Queen's county line to Liverpool Cross,	60 00
109.	Liverpool Cross to Kelly's bridge,	28 00

No.

110.	For Kelly's bridge,	44 00
111.	From Arthur Harris' to Ezekiel Foster's,	20 00
112.	Ezekiel Foster's to Sanders' corner,	20 00
113.	Sanders' corner through the Four-mile Woods to Beals' Mountain,	40 00
114.	John Whitman's to Beals' Mountain road,	28 00
115.	Isaac Beals' (2nd) to the foot of Banks' Mountain, near Joseph Starratt's,	28 00
116.	Ruggles' road past James McGill's, junr.,	20 00
117.	On the new road between Landers' road and Delaney road,	28 00
118.	Delaney road,	28 00
119.	Road leading to Durland Settlement,	40 00
120.	Lunenburg road from the county line to Elijah Roop's,	60 00
121.	Road through Springfield from Lunenburg Cross, southerly,	32 00
122.	Falkland Ridge road,	32 00
123.	Road from Springfield road to Lake Pleasant,	28 00
124.	Cross road between the Peter Starratt road and road leading to Port Williams,	20 00
125.	From the Jacob Whitman corner westwardly to Granville line,	24 00
126.	On the cross road leading down to the Bay past Calvin Marshall's,	16 00
127.	From William Bent's eastwardly towards Handley Mountain road,	20 00
128.	On the Peter Starratt road from Wm. Banks' corner towards the Bay,	20 00
129.	For the Seth Leonard bridge,	80 00
130.	From William Viditoe's south line past Peter Morse's,	24 00
131.	From Front road to Albany road or vicinity,	32 00
132.	On the Albany road leading to Nictaux Falls from Sanders' corner,	24 00
		1600 00
	Amount brought forward,	2286 60
	Unappropriated for Wilmot and upper part of county (to be appropriated),	384 85
	Unappropriated for the township of Granville (to be appropriated),	1190 93
		\$5462 38

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand four hundred and forty dollars granted for the repair of roads and bridges in the county of Colchester in the year 1860, and five hundred and three dollars and fifty-four cents, undrawn from 1859, be appropriated as follows :

To repay money advanced to Robt. L. Byers for re-building bridge near Patterson's mills on French River, and pay balance due him,	\$319 62
To defray money advanced to George Lombard for building bridge on Lake road,	66 50
To repair road from Onslow town line to Conkey's,	75 00
Conkey's to Willow Church,	75 00
To repair bridge near Simple's and to pay Cassidy for expenditure thereon,	30 00
To repair road from Williamson's to J. Milard's,	25 00
Tatamagouche to Dewer's Bridge and repair bridge at Block House,	36 00
J. Miller's to Semple's,	20 00
To	

To repair cross road to Mackler's,	20 00
To repair road from Bentley's to Buckleys,	20 00
W. Mattatall's to McKay's mills and repair bridge,	25 00
To repair bridge at Belfour mills and road to D. Murdoch's and pay D. Murdoch	36 00
To repair road from Gasse's to Tattries'	15 00
Tatamagouche to Oliver's bridge,	20 00
To pay A. Conkey, expenditure on road in 1859,	5 10
To open new road from Burasua to D. Murdoch's,	15 00
To repair road from Murdoch's to Mingoe's,	15 00
Murray Waugh's to W. Mattheson's,	8 00
B. McBean's to J. Murphy's mills,	12 00
McIntosh's mills to Lake Road,	12 00
J. Mattatall's to County line,	15 00
Lake road to Swan mills, by Bonnyman,	12 00
Atkison's road to A. Munroe's, up Mill Brook,	20 00
Bell's bridge to County line, by D. McLeod's,	24 00
Byers' mills to D. McLeod's, by Warwick's,	20 00
Meeting house to Wilson's bridge,	12 00
A. Langell's to Drysdale's, new line,	50 00
Cork Town to Kempt Town,	12 00
A. Langell's to W. Bell's,	12 00
A. Langell's to Cock's,	12 00
Kennedy's to Robertson's mills,	12 00
J. McKeen's to Studivant's bridge,	14 00
Belfour Mills to D. McLeod's, Waugh's River,	15 00
R. Cutten's to George Tattrie's,	20 00
Board Landing Bridge to Crowe's Mills, by E. Cutten's,	20 00
Crowe's Mills to Chiganois' Bridge,	20 00
Crowe's Mills to James Baird's,	20 00
Samuel McKinlay's to Fort Belcher,	30 00
Ephraim Steeple's to New Annand by W. Steeple's,	20 00
To repair bridge at Hugh Wilson's,	15 00
To secure Chiganois' Bridge,	20 00
To open new road from Wm. Byer's to Chiganois,	40 00
To pay Robert Lewis over expenditure on Fall Brook Bridge,	131 72
To pay Robert Morrison and R. McLean over expenditure on bridge,	33 40
To repay advance to Robert Morrison for Chiganois' Bridge,	40 06
To repair Chiganois' road past McElman's mills,	20 00
To repair road from Chiganois' bridge to R. McNeil's,	50 00
R. McNeil's to Folly Bridge,	20 00
Thomas Cottoms to Peter Tottens,	20 00
Charles Flemming's to Campbell Slack's, and pay Sydney Smith \$40, over expenditure on Folly Mountain Bridge,	50 00
Charles Flemming's to Dickey's Mills, new line,	30 00
Dickey's Mills to Barber's,	12 00
McElman's bridge to Chas. Flemming's, and to pay Saml. McLean \$37.10 over expenditure in 1859,	50 00
In Clarke's Hollow,	12 00
James McElman's to Wm. Archibald's,	16 00
Wm. Archibald to George McLelan's, and pay over expenditure on bridge in 1859, by Geo. Spencer,	20 00
Joseph Spencer's to County line, and pay Chas. Sutherland over expenditure \$16 [20,	40 00
To	To

To open new road by Joseph Spencer's to Mines,	120 00
To repair road from W. McKim's to Joseph Spencer's,	30 00
To rebuild Portaupique Bridge,	290 00
To open new road round Portaupique Mountain,	40 00
at Bass River,	40 00
To repair bridge near Jackson's, and pay W. Jackson over expenditure \$16.60,	40 00
To repair road from Paul Carr's to Castle Reigh, and pay Thos. Carr 95 cents from 1859,	25 00
Meeting house to Wm. Young's, back settlement,	20 00
Henry McLaughlan's to Economy River,	15 00
Geo. Murray's to Taylor's on the Point,	15 00
To repair new road up Economy River to back settlement,	40 00
To repair road from Jacob Durning's to J. Corbett's Mills, to Biggart's,	30 00
D. Morrison's to Edward Morrison's,	12 00
D. Morrison's to Edward Morrison's,	15 00
To repair McCann road from Post road, A. Thompson's,	20 00
To repair road from Harrington's to Wm. McLelan's,	20 00
W. McLelan's to P. Doyle's,	30 00
P. Doyle's to county line,	30 00
To pay Amos Fountain over expenditure on bridge,	3 96
To repair road from D. Faulkner's to D. Morrison's, Bass River Bridge,	16 39
Main Post Road from Truro to Pictou County Line and to repay ad- vances by government thereon, \$71.20 ; amount due C. Hamil- ton, \$1, and to pay S. Archibald, Esq., various road and bridge expenditures, \$13.75, and S. Craig, \$6.13,	10 91
To build bridge over North River at C. H. Blair's, and to pay money, ex- pended by C. H. Marsh thereon, \$18.63, and over expenditure by him on bridge at Adam McVeith's \$11.03.	400 00
To repair road to Tatamagouche from James Dickson's to Onslow Town line and and to pay Thomas McCallum for expenditures incurred in repairing same \$28.82.	175 00
To repair road from Truro to Harmony by Wilson's Mountain,	70 00
C. Pearson's towards Stewiacke, new line,	29 00
Truro to Harmony, by H. Holingsworth's,	60 00
To open road from Wm. Cameron's to Fraser's, new line,	24 00
Wm. Cameron's to Isaac Archibald's,	20 00
To repair breakwater and re-floor bridge over Salmon River at Danl. Eaton's and pay \$3.55 expended thereon,	20 00
To repair road from bridge at D. Eaton's, north side of river, past Mrs. Pitt- blado's,	70 00
Truro to Greenfield, new line,	20 00
Ralph McCabe's to Samuel McCabe's,	40 00
Greenfield towards Middle Stewiacke,	10 00
Robert Whippie's to Donald Green's,	29 00
Robert Whippie's to John Sutherland's,	15 00
Robert Whippie's to John Sutherland's,	10 00
To repair bridge over brook near James McKay's mills in Truro,	40 00
To repair road from Chas. Moore's to Upper Brookfield, Brookfield Station to Chas. Moore's brook, and build bridge and pay Robt. Carter \$56 expended thereon,	20 00
Brookfield Station to Daniel Carters,	76 00
To open a new line of road round Short's Hill at Green's Creek,	20 00
To repair road from Short's Hill to Job Dart's,	60 00
	40 00
To	To

To repair road from Black Rock to Boar's Back,	30 00
Boar's Back to M. A. McCurdy's and rebuild bridge,	30 00
M. A. McCurdy's to John Barber's,	15 00
Base line road from Beaver Brook to Shubenacadie, past John Creelman's,	30 00
road from Beaver Brook to Philip's Settlement,	20 00
Henry Nott's to James Yuill's,	10 00
John Garries Lime Kiln to Halifax road,	20 00
Wm. Hingley's to Truro Station, old road,	30 00
Halifax Road to Brookfield, by John Kennedy's,	15 00
Andrew Christie's to John Clifford's by Jacob Lynd's,	20 00
Pictou Road to David Hoar's,	20 00
Pictou Road to John Johnson's,	6 00
David Hoar's road to John Hoar's,	10 00
Asa Hoar's to Samuel McNutt's,	20 00
Whipsey's Road to Robert McCallum's.	6 00
Samuel Bartlett's to Wm. McLeod's, North River,	20 00
Edward Taylor's to East Mountain, by J. Blair's (4th),	10 00
Old Tatamagouche Road to North River, by Wm. Smith's,	6 00
Gully Bridge, near David Blairs,	20 00
To build bridge near Chas. Douglas', and to repair road from Onslow to Earl- town line, and to pay James Hall \$7.15, and S. H. Blair, \$9.10 expended thereon.	100 00
To repair road from Kemptown to Earltown,	24 00
To assist in building bridge across Salmon River, near Fenton's,	20 00
To pay expenditure on Bridge at Salmon River, near Wall's, \$95.85, and repair road between John McLean's and McKenzie's mills,	115 00
To repair road from Adam McNutt's bridge to Hoffman McNutt's,	20 00
To pay A. S. Hingley money expended on road near Proudfoot's, \$10.10, and complete repairs on said road,	15 00
To repair road leading from Upper Stewiacke to New Larig,	60 00
To build a bridge over Stewiacke, at Springside Meeting House, and to make road to B. Hamilton's,	90 00
To repair new road from John Henry's towards Upper Musquodoboit,	20 00
To repair road from Gammell's mills to Guysboro' road,	16 00
Main road to Wm. Dawson's,	10 00
To make new line round hill at or near John McCurdy's,	16 00
To repair road from Fraser's mills to Wm. Jeffar's,	8 00
round Mill Hill near John Archibald's,	16 00
from James D. Kennedy's to Middle Stewiacke by new line,	20 00
To open new line near Robert W. Frames to Thomas Dickey's, at Middle Stewiacke,	100 00
To repair road from Whidden Settlement to Greenfield,	20 00
Robert Tupper's to Dr. Smith's,	24 00
Simeon Downing's to Robert Flecks,	10 00
George Taylor's to Upper Brookfield,	10 00
Pembroke to Otter Brook,	20 00
Pembroke to Main road, hill near Grant's,	20 00
Middle Stewiacke to Harmony,	40 00
James McKay's shop at Gay's river round Church Hill by committee's line,	100 00
Holdsworth to old Halifax road,	20 00
Church at Stewiacke, by Fort Ellis road, to W. Boggs',	20 00
Boggs' to Short's Hill,	30 00
To	To

To repair road from B. Campbell's to Samuel Cook's,	40 00
Bridge on Stewiacke River, old Halifax road,	100 00
North side of Stewiacke River, past R. Pollock's,	30 00
To pay W. Croker for repairs to road and bridge near D. Dickey's,	20 00
To repair road from W. Sibley's mill to John Bell's,	20 00
Middle Stewiacke to Lower Stewiacke, at Abner Polley's	40 00
to Charles Moore's Brook,	49 00
To pay over expenditure at Little River, by James W. Stevens,	20 00
To cut out an alteration round hill from St. Andrew's bridge to Sibley's road,	20 00
To repair road from David Corbett's to Thomas Johnson's,	20 00
Main road to Robert Ellis', St. Andrew's,	10 00
To pay Robert Murray for money expended on new road,	12 00
To repair road from Colin Munro's to Pictou, by H. Munro's, and to pay H.	
Munro expended thereon \$6.50,	15 00
Earltown and North River road to John McKay's,	6 00
Michael Studivan's to Robert Baillie's,	10 00
Robert McIntosh's to John McIntosh's, Spain,	15 00
Wm. McKay's corner to county line, by Berrican's,	15 00
Widow (John) McDonald's to county line, by John Mc-	
Kenzie's,	10 00
Cross roads, Earltown, to Alex. Fraser's, Salmon River,	10 00
Wm. McKay's corner to Alex. Gunn's,	20 00
Alex. Gunn's to Kemptown,	20 00
John McKay's mills to Robert Murray's, shoemaker,	10 00
Robert Murray's towards Alexander McDonald's,	15 00
John McLeod's to A. McKay's mills,	20 00
Spittal hill, widow Sutherland's, to widow McLeod's,	15 00
Robert Murray's place to River John,	12 00
Robert Murray's to A. McKay's mills,	18 00
Alexander McBain's to county line,	16 00
James Sutherland's to widow Munro's,	20 00
Alex. McBain's to county line by West Branch,	12 00
William Ross' towards A. McKay's mills,	18 00
School house to Alex. McBain's,	22 00
Rossville school house to John McKay's mills,	15 00
Clansey's to Donald Baillie's,	12 88
Alex. Murray's to the Berrican road,	10 00

\$5945 54

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

Subdivision of five thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars voted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Cape Breton in the year 1860, and also the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty cents of undrawn money, making in all, five thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty cents to be applied as follows:—

Over expenditures within the township of Sydney, made by the authority and sanction of the late township member in 1859.

No. 1. William Wilson, Sydney River,	\$20 65
2. Luke Cogan, Leitch's Creek,	40 00
3. Hugh McDonald, for bridge at Grand Lake,	39 42

No.

No. 4.	John M. Leslie, Maloney's bridge,	31 50
5	Samuel Gouthreau, N. W. Arm,	23 97
6.	Duncan McPhee, Low Point,	6 55

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County overexpenditures for 1859.

7.	Alexander McKenna, Forks bridge, main post road,	580 00
8.	J. G. Andrews, between Sydney bridge & Ball's brook,	33 93
9.	William Bradford, Long causeway, Mira road,	20 00
10.	A. Gillis and P. Tobin, road near Forks bridge,	30 03
11.	William Jewett, repairing bridge, &c.,	7 30
12.	William Phalen, bridge at Cow Bay,	30 00
13.	Nicholas Boutellier, } repairing Glace Bay bridge,	40 00
14.	Samuel Hellier, }	
15.	Law. Kavanagh, junr., bridge at Louisburg,	40 00
16.	Henry V. Brown, bridge at Escasoni,	18 00
17.	Dennis Lanoy, Ball's Creek road,	20 00
18.	Donald McNeil, Rory Brack's bridge,	15 23
19.	Neil McNeil, bridge at Shanacadie,	48 10
20.	James Kelly, bridge at North Sydney,	6 50
21.	Ronald McDonald, Indians lands,	20 00
22.	Hugh McAdam, N. side of East Bay,	13 00
23.	Hugh McLellan, Main post road Big Pond,	23 65
24.	Neil McNeil, bridge at Cooper's Pond, Narrows,	31 60
25.	Alexander McKenna, extras on Forks bridge,	20 00
26.	Thomas Moore, Leitch's bridge,	5 28
27.	Dennis Sullivan, Boulardrie Island,	16 00
28.	Angus McNeil, Middle Cape,	12 50
29.	John Flemming, Boulardrie,	17 45

\$1048 57

APPROPRIATIONS.

30.	Main post road,	650 00
31.	M. A. Tracey, bridge at Leitch's Creek,	250 00
32.	Piper's Cove to Grand Narrows,	20 00
33.	From Long Island to Grand Narrows,	160 00
34.	Roderick Johnston, Shanacadie road to Boisdale,	30 00
35.	J. McKinnon, Banacadie bridge to Indian lands,	30 00
36.	Augustine McGilvery, Banacadie,	60 00
37.	Hugh McAdam, N. side East Bay,	40 00
38.	Angus McInnis, Boisdale to East Bay for new line,	40 00
39.	Ronald McDonald, road through Indian lands,	20 00
40.	Ronald McEachran, Forks road to Hugh McKinnon's'	80 00
41.	James McDonald' Salmon River road,	50 00
42.	James McDougall, Salmon River to Louisburg,	30 00
43.	Dugald McDougall, Glengarry road to Gillis's mill,	40 00
44.	Leo McEachran, south side Mira,	30 00
45.	Donald Gillis, Grand Mira to Louisburg bridge,	30 00
46.	J. McPhee & J. McKay, from Grand Mira to Gaburus,	80 00
47.	Marion bridge,	80 00
48.	Catalone to Louisburg,	80 00
49.	L. Kavanagh, junr., Scott's to Louisburg light house,	40 00
50.	James Butler, Catalogne to Mainadieu	60 00

No.

No. 51.	Thomas Lee, Mainadien shore road,	\$40 00	
52.	Michael Butler, Maindiu to Lorraine,	60 00	
53.	Angus McDonald, French road by lake to Gabarus,	30 00	
54.	Beloni Gouthreau, French road to Ball's,	40 00	
55.	Sullivan road,	100 00	
56.	Donald Gillis, Louisburg to Gabarus and to grist mill,	60 00	
57.	John Morrison, Morrison's cross road to Beaver Cove,	30 00	
58.	Roderick McNeil, south side Boulardrie Big Bank,	50 00	
59.	Jas. Dunlap, repairing bridge towards Howley's ferry,	30 00	
60.	Michael Fleming and J. Stubbart, from Howley's ferry to Port Anconie,	100 00	
			1190 00
{ 61.	Low Point light house to Williams' South Bar, in-	200 00	
{ 62.	cluding McPhee's bridge,		
63.	John Murphy, from Williams' to Sydney,	40 00	
64.	From Sydney to P. Caddigan's Bridgeport,	200 00	
65.	Lingan road from Keho's,	60 00	
66.	Kilkenny road,	40 00	
67.	From P. Caddigan's to Schooner's Pond including Glace Bay,	140 00	
68.	Grand Lake road,	30 00	
69.	From Schooner Pond round North Cow Bay to Holmes' beach,	60 00	
70.	Benoni Shepherd, bridge across to southern head of Cow Bay,	80 00	
71.	From Holmes to Round Island,	60 00	
72.	From Round Island to Levi Horn's,	70 00	
73.	Sydney to Burk's ferry,	80 00	
74.	Donald McAuley, from Burk's to Catalogne,	40 00	
75.	Hill's road to Marion bridge,	40 00	
76.	Between Marion and Albert bridges,	60 00	
77.	Sydney to Cow Bay,	80 00	
78.	Donald McDonald, (James's son) bridge on Cross road Mira,	30 00	
79.	John Dowling, George's River to Leitch's Creek,	40 00	
80.	Thomas Roach, Leitch's Creek road,	40 00	
81.	George's River road,	30 00	
82.	Dennis Lamy, Ball's bridge to Chapel,	30 00	
			1450 00
83.	Allan McDonald, road by McAdams' lake,	40 00	
84.	Colin McDonald, Escasoni to Beaver's Cove,	30 00	
85.	Lochlomond settlement,	100 00	
86.	Pond road to bridge,	60 00	
87.	A Gillis, Salmon River road towards Mira,	30 00	
88.	Farquhar McLellan, from Albert bridge down stream,	40 00	
89.	George's River to Long Island,	30 00	
90.	Barrasois to Leitch's Creek road,	30 00	
91.	From Matheson's to Little Bras d'Or Gut,	30 00	
92.	— Logan, Pottle Lake road by the mill,	30 00	
93.	George Lewis, Cox heath road to Forks,	50 00	
94.	Morley road,	30 00	
95.	Neil McNeil, from Marian's to Shanacadie,	40 00	
96.	From Banacadie bridge to Narrows,	30 00	
97.	From Wilson's, west side Sydney river to Crawley's,	30 00	

No. 98.	From Crawley's to Ball's,	40 00
99.	Road at Tweednodge,	30 00
100.	Road on southern head Cow Bay,	40 00
101.	From main post road through Carriboo Marsh to Marion bridge,	62 14
		\$5,822 80

COUNTY OF DIGBY.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, granted for the service of the roads and bridges for the county of Digby, and two hundred and twenty dollars and five cents of undrawn monies re-appropriated, be applied as follows :

To repair road from J. Morehouse's corner to west end of lake,	\$36 00
West end of lake to Sandy Cove,	36 00
Lake Hill along west branch of Bear River,	48 00
To repay G. Lent amount expended on Frank Geo Road, 1859,	28 00
To repair Frank Geo road from main road to shore,	28 00
To repair road from head of Racket to T. Litteny's,	28 00
To open road from Brooks to Frank Geo road,	24 00
To repair road from Sissiboo Barren to Alder Cove,	28 00
David Hankinson's across Barrons,	28 00
Indian Path road,	24 00
S. W. angle to Jos. Seabine's, west line,	40 00
Little River to Petite Passage,	40 00
Morgan road, Bear River,	40 00
Parker road,	28 00
Cross road, Bloomfield, to South Range,	28 00
Post road to Henry Green's,	50 00
Henry Green's rear to Bloomfield,	47 00
To open and repair road from Gilbert's Cove to South Range,	32 00
To open new road Rd. Saunderson to South Range,	28 00
To repair Neck road by Hutcheson's to Broad Cove,	48 00
Bridge and cross road from church to North Range,	50 00
Tebo road to Lake Hill,	40 00
Road from J. Cook's, senr., to French road,	28 00
Chas. McNiel's, North Range, to South Range,	40 00
Mumford road,	28 00
John McBride to French Settlement,	40 00
Mistake to N. E. Branch,	28 00
Bear River to Mistake Bridge,	32 00
Payson's corner to Little Bridge,	32 00
Little Bridge to township line,	28 00
Wilson's barn to Bay of Fundy,	32 00
Brier Island to light house,	72 00
Swamp and road to Jos. Cook's, junr.,	40 00
Lot No. 16 to Bear River from South Range,	40 00
Sissiboo road from township line, west,	40 00
Morgan's road to Big Stillwater,	48 00
Thomas Settlement to Bloomfield,	28 00
Tusket road to Bend, Sissiboo River,	32 00
Road by Colin Porter's,	32 00
To	

To repair road from Nicholas Tebo's to Mumford's,	\$28 00
Jedry's, including bridge to Thos. Lewis',	40 00
Union road,	56 00
North of Wm. Handspiker's,	24 00
Township line road,	28 00
Thomas Lewis' to main road,	20 00
McColla's to Dousett's meadow,	28 00
Gilliland road,	20 00
Hill by Asa Porter's, South Range,	20 00
Shelburne road to southward,	40 00
Shelburne road on Middle Range, west,	40 00
Edwin Jones to Wm. Marrs, Bloomfield,	32 00
Cross road from J. Morehouse to Cove,	24 00
Colin Porter's to Southwest Angle,	32 00
Post road from Post brook	40 00
To open and repair road called Budd's road,	36 00
To repair road from Ray's mill to Grand Lake,	36 00
Lake Hill road,	52 00
Lake Hill to Tebo road, south,	44 00
Mumford's to Ray's mill,	32 00
Tim. Devoe's, east,	55 00
Wm. Hains' corner to South road,	40 00
Swamp and road from Hains, west,	40 00
Abbott's road,	28 00
Road between Hogan and Jones,	32 00
District No. 6 from Cossaboom bridge, west,	32 00
West line to Thomas O'Connor's, east,	28 00
North side of N. E. Cove, Long Island,	32 00
Marr's mill to Bloomfield, west,	32 00
Church Hill, Weymouth,	40 00
Southwest Angle to Provost Brook,	24 00
Hill near Gilbert Cove Brook, west,	32 00
West side of Provost Brook, east,	36 00
North to Middle Range, thence to South Range,	92 00
To repair slip and road west side Bear River,	40 00
Road, Snow's corner,	24 00
Bank and road, Racket, Digby,	70 00
Millican's swamp,	32 00
Road and bridge near Geo. Welsh's,	40 00
To pay for advances on Meadow Bridge road,	18 00
To repair road from Lee's bridge,	40 00
To repay over-expenditure on Union road,	42 00
To repair road from Jo. Lankford's, east,	36 00
Widow McConnel's, west,	34 00
Shaw bridge,	32 00
Sissiboo, past Clark's,	32 00
To repair Joggins Bridge road, east,	40 00
To repay over-expenditure on Joggins bridge,	13 20
John Kinney, 1858,	120 00
Richard Sanderson, 1859,	164 63
John Journey, 1859,	53 76
To repair road from school-house to county line,	20 00
main road to Josiah Porter's,	28 00
Cedar Lake,	36 00
	To

To repair Joel Hall's road,	\$24 00
John Jedry's,	36 00
Jedry's to Harrington's,	36 00
Harrington's to B. Devoux,	36 00
Budroux and Mallett's line,	24 00
To repair Nowlan's Hill Tusket road,	32 00
Jesse Oak's line road,	32 00
Oliver Dousett's road, west 2nd division,	32 00
Nicholas LeBlanc and Stephen Romains', 2nd division,	28 00
Joseph Como and Joseph Therrio's line,	32 00
Seraphine Saulnier's and Joseph Therrio's line, 2nd division,	28 00
Joseph Sinott's road,	28 00
Joseph F. Como's road,	24 00
Road from Peter C. Melanson to Peter Therrio's,	24 00
J. Comeau's, southwards, 2d div.,	28 00
Peter Therrio's to the Common,	28 00
Post road to Francis LeBlanc's,	36 00
Francis LeBlanc's to Meteghan River,	36 00
Meteghan River to Mark Thibido's,	36 00
Mark Thibido's to Tusket road,	36 00
Bonnifant road,	24 00
Road on Placide LeBlanc's line,	32 00
Road from post road to Belliveaux farm,	40 00
Belliveaux farm to Tusket road,	40 00
Michael Lovett's to Tusket road,	64 00
Michael Woods to Sparill's,	24 00
Hill Settlement eastwards,	32 00
Samuel Devoux, advances,	33 70
Dousett road to Patk. Thibidou,	40 00
John Thibidou and Mark LeBlanc line,	36 00
Chas. Comeau's and Celestine Saulnier's line,	32 00
Peter Melanson's and Christopher Dugan's,	28 00
Post road to Cape St. Mary's,	60 00
Bear Cove to John B. Sonia's,	24 00
Back of Cheticamp,	32 00
Patk. Nowlan's road hill,	32 00
Bonnifant to Patk. Thibidou's, 2nd division,	28 00
Frank Tario's, east,	36 00
Duffus and Saulnier's line,	24 00
Maximine Comeau's line,	32 00
Sullivan's to Patrick Budro's,	24 00
C. Melanson's to Green's,	32 00
Elair Tario road,	24 00
Lo. Devoe line,	20 00
Patk. Thibido's road, south,	28 00
Mink Cove to Little River,	36 00
Bear Cove road,	20 00
Usable Godet's to Joseph Comeau's road,	24 00
Holden's to C. P. Godet's,	16 76
Mathurine Como's to Chas. Saulnier's,	20 00
Hill road, Cheticamp,	16 00
Weymouth bridge,	60 00

\$5100 05
County

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

Resolved, That the sum of Four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Guysborough, for the present year, be applied as follows :

To pay over expenditure by D. Cameron,	\$19 43
John Hattie,	78 31
Samuel Archibald,	1 35
Angus Cameron, junr.,	36 45
Robert Sinclair,	13 25
Gideon Flick,	31 50
Joseph Boggs,	1 82
Advance to J. McKeen and A. Kirk,	160 00
H. R. McKenzie,	130 50
Over expenditure by James Furlong,	47 15
To complete bridge over W. River, by J. Hattie's,	65 00
aid alteration on East River road,	100 00
complete alteration W. River road,	100 00
repair road between C. Roads and Cumminger's mill,	30 00
rebuild bridge near James Mason's,	32 00
repair road between Country and Isaac Harbours,	80 00
repair road between Bark Yard and Scott's,	30 00
repair road Goshen to Country Harbour,	60 00
repair road H. McNeil's to D. Robertson's,	32 00
repair road to McIntosh settlement,	20 00
aid in opening new line over Cochran Hill, and to pay survey thereof,	500 00
repair road between St. Mary's and Liscomb,	48 00
repair road Goshen to Fisher's mill,	20 00
To pay Instalment on loan to Bank of Nova Scotia,	860 20
Interest on loan to Hon. R. M. Cutler,	24 00
Interest on loan to J. & C. Jost,	84 00
Advance rebuilding bridge (Henling),	137 21
Advance to Daniel Lawlor,	40 00
Advance to S. McGuire,	24 00
Over expenditure by Elias Cook,	19 56
G. Peart,	9 18
A. Whitman,	65 00
Miles Summers,	35 90
Lawrence Walker,	12 10
Michael Mann,	14 45
John Kenny,	19 30
Richard Bruce,	149 93
Edward Cook,	8 70
William Tory,	19 30
This sum at the disposal of the Government,	1705 41
To pay over expenditure by James Cody,	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$4880 00

SPECIAL GRANT.

For the main post road from Guysborough to Port Mulgrave,	\$300 00
This sum undrawn to be at the disposal of the Government,	33 32
	County

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

Resolved, That the sum of six thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars granted for roads and bridges in the county of Halifax, and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents undrawn from last year, be appropriated as follows :—

To repay Government advances—

West Halifax,	\$576 95
East Halifax,	350 53

927 48

GREAT ROADS.

To repair from N. W. Arm to Inglis',	160 00
Inglis' to Lunenburg county line,	100 00
Three mile house to Sackville bridge,	120 00
Sackville bridge to Hants county line,	160 00
Dartmouth to Hants county line,	160 00
Rutherford's to bridge Middle Musquodoboit,	240 00
alteration of road by Gladwin and Tupper's,	100 00
Middle Musquodoboit to Guysboro' county line,	200 00
Dartmouth to Ship Harbor, including Salmon River bridge,	480 00

1720 00

CROSS ROADS.

Margaret's Bay to Dover,	40 00
Hubley's to Barracks,	40 00
Croucher's Forks to Woodin's bridge,	20 00
Village road to Covey's,	20 00
Covey's to Peggy's Cove line,	20 00
English's to Wright's,	30 00
Indian River to Davidson's mills,	20 00
Hammond's Plains to Chester road,	40 00
Hammond's Plains to Windsor road,	20 00
City line to McIntosh's bridge,	60 00
Margaret's Bay road to C. Drysdale's,	30 00
Margaret's Bay road through Green Head,	20 00
Drysdale's to Prospect Bridge,	40 00
Prospect bridge to Prospect,	40 00
White's to Gaulls,	20 00
Widow Drysdale's to bridge head of Terren's Bay and Lower Prospect,	80 00
East side Terren's Bay,	20 00
old Margaret's Bay road to John Shea's, in- cluding alteration,	100 00
John Shea's to Sambro,	40 00
McIntosh bridge to Ketch Harbor,	60 00
Ferguson's Cove to Herring Cove,	40 00
Herring Cove road to Herring Cove,	20 00
Herring Cove road by Henneberry's to Ferguson's Cove,	20 00
Chester road to French Village,	30 00
N. W. Arm to 3 mile-house,	40 00
Coot Cove road,	20 00
Kelly's Point to Halifax road,	40 00

To

To repair from Ketch Harbor to Duncan's Cove,	\$20 00	
To repair Kearney road,	200 00	
Contingencies,	53 05	
		1243 05
To repair road from Dartmouth to Hutt's Eastern Passage,		60 00
York's corner to Cow Bay,		20 00
Cole Harbor to Beach,		60 00
To open section, new line of road from Cole Harbor to Preston,		200 00
To repair road from George Loyy's to 3 Fathom Harbor, including bridge,		40 00
George Loyy's to Dorey's mills,		20 00
West side Porter's Lake by George Brown's,		30 00
Dorey's mills to Harvey road.		40 00
Crook's mills to Smelt Brook bridge,		40 00
Smither's to Cole Harbor,		20 00
Old look out road,		20 00
Smith's to Evans'		20 00
Crane's Hill bridge,		40 00
Carvery's road,		12 00
Harvey road to chapel, Chezetcook,		60 00
Harvey road, east side of Chezetcook, lower end,		60 00
West side Petpiswick from J. Anderson's downwards,		20 00
East side of Petpiswick, downwards,		30 00
East side of Musquodeboit from Narrows upwards,		20 00
West side Jeddore from Harvey road downwards,		80 00
East side Jeddore from Harvey road downwards,		40 00
A. W. Webber's to Clam Harbor,		20 00
E. F. Stotherd's, Beach Hill to Clam Harbor on new line,		80 00
Owl's Head to Ship Harbor,		60 00
Tracey's, Ship Harbor to Shoal Bay or New Settlement road,		80 00
Shoal Bay east, to Tangier,		80 00
Tangier to Pope's Harbor, including bridge,		80 00
Pope's Harbor to Sheet Harbor on new line,		120 00
Harvey road to Leslie's,		80 00
Sheet Harbor to Lochabar,		50 00
Sheet Harbor to Salmon River,		60 00
Sober Island road,		20 00
Salmon River to Moose Head,		40 00
Moose Head to Necum Teuch,		20 00
Necum Teuch to Ecum Secum,		40 00
Caledonia district,		60 00
Richard Archibald's road,		14 00
Guild's road,		14 00
Murphy's to David Dickey's,		20 00
Guysboro' road to Taylor's mills,		20 00
Cole's bridge to Murky's mills,		20 00
Bridge and road near Rourke's,		40 00
Guild's bridge to John McLeod's,		20 00
J. McLeod's to Upper Settlement on new line		80 00
Sibley road,		40 00
Fish Lake road and to remove obstruction on Falls,		20 00
Little River to Meagher's Grant on back road,		40 00
		To

To repair road from Meagher's Grant to Guysboro' road,	\$40 00
Henry Lack's to Musquodoboit on new line,	240 00
Henry Lack's to Gay's River,	20 00
Lake Edmond bridge,	20 00
Gay's River to Landell's,	80 00
Landell's to Keys',	40 00
from main road to 9 mile river bridge,	20 00
Scott road, including bridge,	40 00
Windsor road to Beaver Bank Station,	60 00
Windsor road to Beaver Bank,	50 00
Beaver Bank Farm to county line,	50 00
To repay John Esson advances,	114 00
To pay Wm. Anderson, surveying,	40 00
Contingencies,	158 77
	\$6993 30

COUNTY OF HANTS.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand five hundred and nine-two dollars for the roads and bridges of the county of Hants in the year 1860, be appropriated as follows, that is to say:

NORTH HANTS.

To repair Kennetcook Bridge near Tucker's Creek,	\$61 90
pay balance at bank Nova Scotia,	38 10
repair road from Kennetcook bridge to Constantine,	30 00
repair road from Ezekiel Marster's to Isaac Sanford's,	30 00
repair road and bridge at Bradshaw's brook to township line,	30 00
repair Cheverie road to Cambridge, or New Cambridge road,	30 00
repair road from Walton to Bass Creek and bridge at Rainy Cove,	40 00
repair road from Walton to Tenecape,	40 00
paying expenditure on Walton bridge,	400 00
repair road from Tenecape to Noel, and to pay Wilton Tomlinson \$12.85, over expended,	30 00
pay amount advanced on Cogmagun bridge,	971 00
repair Kennetcook bridge at Newport Village,	160 00
repair road from Newport Village to M. Mumford's,	20 00
pay amount expended on Tanner's bridge, Rawdon,	52 00
alteration road and bridge at Carter's, Rawdon,	80 00
repair road from Withrow's mills past James Gordon's,	30 00
repair road from Withrow's mills to Cahill's shop,	30 00
repair Beaver Bank road from Upper Rawdon to District line,	80 00
repair road from Gore to Rawdon line,	20 00
repair road from Gore to Kennetcooke bridge,	40 00
repair road from Clarke's to McDougall's,	40 00
repair Benere's road when it has been certified that \$20.00 has been expended by the people,	20 00
repair bridge at James Miller's, Kennetcooke,	40 00
repair road south side Kennetcooke,	20 00
repair road from George Miller's to Noel,	20 00
repair bridge at Alex. Patterson's when it has been certified that \$40.00 has been expended by the people,	20 00

To

To repair road from McLearn's to Daniel Ettenger's when it is certified that \$12.00 has been expended by the people,	\$20 00
repair road from Burton's to King's when it has been certified that \$50.00 has been expended by the people,	50 00
repair road from Georfeild past Skaling's,	20 00
repair road from Five-mile River Church to Maitland,	40 00
repair road past Gary's,	20 00
repair new road from Falkner's mill towards Kennetcooke,	40 00
repair Isaac Colbert's road,	12 00
repair Bennett's road towards Smith's,	20 00
pay Henry Vaughan expenditure on River Herbert Bridge,	36 60
pay George Smith over expenditure,	91 28
repair new road from Maitland to Beatty's,	20 00
pay Robert H. Burgess for plan, &c., of Cogmagun bridge,	8 00
repair Hare's road past Barron's,	12 00
repair Burncoat bridge,	40 00
pay John McDonald amount expended on road from Maitland to Shubenacadie,	4 00
repair road from Barron's towards Noel,	20 00
repair crossway at Cogmagun bridge and Petite road,	40 00
make alteration in road north side of Five-mile River,	212 32
	\$3059 20

SOUTH HANTS.

For the main road from Martin's to Windsor,	\$80 00
To rebuild Tricotrie bridge,	80 00
For the road from Windsor to Newport,	60 00
To repay over expenditure and repair road from Curry's corner to Trenholm's,	60 00
From the Forks to Falmouth line,	40 00
From DeWolf corner to Upper Avon bridge,	40 00
For Old Ponhook road,	20 00
Ardoise road,	20 00
Dawson road,	16 00
To pay advance to Samuel Palmer,	80 00

FALMOUTH.

For the Post road from Avon bridge to Horton line,	80 00
From Falmouth line to Geldert's,	80 00
To repair the Manning road,	20 00
From main road to Barkhouse's mills,	20 00
New road to Hantsport,	60 00
From Davison's corner to Horton line (new road),	20 00
Hantsport Shore road,	16 00
Old Mount Denson road,	40 00
To repair Desbarres bridge,	40 00
To repair Allen's bridge,	40 00

NEWPORT.

From John Sweet's to Newport corner,	24 00
Road past George Stevens',	16 00
To pay Joel Harvie, expended,	5 60
Over expenditure on Meander bridge,	82 00
Road and bridge at Brooklyn, expended,	145 20
	over

Over expenditure on Herbert bridge,	\$41 20
From Samuel Chamber's to St. Croix,	30 00
Muddy Marsh road and bridge,	30 00
From Parker's mills to Steven's road,	20 00
Road past Major Grenow's,	12 00
Road past Aker's,	12 00
New road to Newport station,	96 00
UNIACKE.	
From County line to Uniacke station,	40 00
Uniacke station to Jno. Sweet's,	40 00
From railroad to E. Ahern's,	20 00
From E. Ahern's past Aker's,	20 00
To re-pay over expenditure by Samuel Palmer,	80 00
To pay bank of Nova Scotia,	400 00
RAWDON.	
Beaver Bank road (South district),	30 00
Road and bridge past Stevens',	20 00
Road from Fische's corner to J. Ross',	20 00
Bond's mills to Temperance Hall,	20 00
Cleverdon's to Meander bridge,	20 00
Meander to Bear River bridge,	20 00
DOUGLAS.	
From Rawdon road to the Gore,	30 00
Rawdon road to Nine-mile River bridge,	30 00
Shubenacadie bridge to Nine-mile River bridge,	30 00
To repair Indian Road,	30 00
Road from Indian Road past Jno. McDonald's,	30 00
Road from Grant's bridge to Shubenacadie (post road),	30 00
Road to Donald Grant's hardwood lands,	12 00
Road from Hides' barn to Wickwier's,	30 00
Sheridan's, foot of Grand Lake, to Jas. Brown's,	20 00
New road from Andrew Wallace's to Indian Road,	40 00
Road from Shubenacadie past Ainsley's	30 00
Road and bridge, Carrer Road,	20 00
Road from Nine-mile River bridge to Elmsdale station,	30 00
Roleston's to Daniel Thompson's (Gore),	20 00
Robertson's to Rawdon line,	20 00
Hardwood Lands to McDonald's,	12 00
To pay advance to Terrence Canty,	60 00
From Nine-mile River Road to McKenzie's (Grand Lake),	20 00
	\$5689 20
To be expended in South Hants,	116 98
	\$5806 18

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, granted for the road and bridge service, in the county of Cumberland, for the year 1860, and the further sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-one cents, of un-drawn monies, be subdivided and appropriated as follows :

To pay advances by government to Willis Baxter, for building bridge near Baxter's,	\$120 00
To pay advances to W. A. McDonald, for bridges on main post road,	60 00
Stephen Ruscoe, for bridge over Canaan brook,	30 00
D. P. Fullerton road from Sand River to post road	160 00
John Hanning, on road from Hatfield's to Morris',	21 80
Isaac Dow's road, from Diligent River to Vickery's,	38 75
Thos. Kirkpatrick, on road Smith's to Ward's,	40 00
Jacob G. Purdy, for building bridge over Baker's brook,	26 10
Richard Thompson, repairing bridges over Plaster Creek and River Philip,	80 00
Ezra Black, repairing road River Philip to Amherst,	7 00
To pay over-expenditure by Robt. Brownell, under commission No. 51 in 1859,	3 70
George Moffat, on road from Repley Gate to Coal Mine Road,	18 10
Cyprian Davison, on Beaver Dam bridge,	60 00
Amos Page, on road from Page's to Pugwash,	14 37
Jno. Hanning, on road from Hatfield's to Morris',	20 00
C. Crawley, on new line Webb's River to Pugwash,	2 60
To pay Thomas C. DeWolf, repairs to River Philip bridge,	2 75
To repair bridge across River Philip,	80 00
On main post road from Colchester line to Province line,	600 00

EASTERN DISTRICT.

On road from Hurd's to Angevine's, including Big Hollow bridge,	200 00
On North Shore road, including bridge near Mackenzie's,	60 00
On road to Gulf Shore by W. Tuttle's, and repair bridge,	100 00
On road from Colchester line to David Purdy's,	50 00
John Atkinson's to Joshua Miers',	32 00
Joshua Miers' to Wesleyan Chapel,	28 00
Webb's River to Nathaniel Rushton's,	32 00
Mountain Road to George Rushton's,	16 00
Grenville Chapel, past Samuel Webb's,	28 00
East Branch to main post road,	24 00
George Purdy's to Grey's road,	28 00
Dewar's bridge to Wallace harbor,	60 00
Wallace bridge to Pugwash,	40 00
Malagash Point to McNab's,	24 00
North shore to Stake school house,	20 00
Dewar's to Fulton's, by Stevens' mills,	24 00
Levi Stevens' to Wallace harbor,	32 00
Carrathur's to Charles Stevens', west side Wallace river,	40 00
George McIvor's to H. N. Oxley's,	20 00
Robert Harrison's to John Brown's,	20 00
Wallace harbor to W. E. Angevine's,	30 00
Six mile road to Hurd's, by mill grant,	20 00
Angevine's bridge to John Forshner's,	24 00
William Wilson's to Crawford's road,	20 00
On	

On road from Thompson's to William McLeod's,	\$28 00
William McLeod's through Grey's road,	28 00
Conn's mills to Victoria settlement,	28 00
Victoria settlement through Grey's road,	20 00
William Page's to Pugwash and to Rail bridge, over Dougherty's creek,	40 00
Knapp Forshner's past Conn's mills,	40 00
James Mitchell's to River Philip road, near Stewart's,	24 00
Collingwood Oxley's to Taylor's, and build a bridge over West Branch,	50 00
West Branch towards Economy,	40 00
Pugwash to River Philip, new line, past T. Jones',	30 00
On Ferry slip, west side of Pugwash harbor,	60 00
On the old River Philip road from Conn's mills to river,	40 00
On new road west side of James Grant,	24 00
On road from John McIntosh's to Stephens' road,	20 00
To repair Wallace bridge, near Rindress',	200 00
On road from Pugwash to River Philip bridge,	20 00
McNutt's to River Philip, by Plaster Creek,	30 00
Gray's road to Wallace's road, past James Pier's,	24 00
Purdy Betts, past Swallow's,	24 00
Reserved in Eastern District,	188 00

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

On Goose River road, from Trueman's to River Philip,	100 00
On road from Nappan to Amos Fowler's, including repairs to bridge, Purdy's mills to David Niles',	40 00
Leicester road, near Bent's, to Goose River road, Henry Ryan's, through Portertown, to post road,	30 00
On Tidnish road, from main road, to Chapman Settlement,	20 00
On road from Toby's mills to McLellan's mills,	32 00
McLellan's mills to Phelan's,	50 00
Goose River to Samuel Wood's new line, E. Brownell's mill pond to Burns' mill,	25 00
On road past Frank Smith's new line, work to be done near David Niles',	20 00
On Bird's road,	40 00
On road from James K. Noiles to main road,	20 00
Tidnish school house, past Peter McKay's, Goose River road to Leicester road, past Ben. Smith's, Little River road to Ben. Smith's road, Burns' bridge, past George Hunter's,	28 00
On Eel Creek road to Walker's, past John Bigelow's,	28 00
On road past William Frazer's to Duck Creek,	40 00
On road from Nappan bridge to Parrsboro' line,	24 00
To repair Hebert River bridge,	100 00
On the Boarsback road,	150 00
On road from Goose River, past Mitchell's, to Pugwash road, Salt Springs to Windham Hill, past McNutt's,	60 00
On Maccan road from R. Gilroy's to Widew Hewitt's,	32 00
On road from Syme's road to Calvin Bent's,	32 00
Little Forks, past Hunter's, to Salt Springs, Ripley's Gate to Coal Mine road,	20 00
	20 00
	30 00
	On

On road from J. Hannah's to Canaan Settlement, past E. Pugsley's,	\$20 00
Colingwood Oxley's to Colburnes,	20 00
Edward Davison's to John Bragg's,	40 00
B. Sayres' to J. Schureman's,	24 00
Ragged Reef to Shulce,	75 00
On Sharp's road round shore,	24 00
On road from Joggins Mines to Little River,	32 00
Amherst Point to Minudie Ferry,	40 00
Tait's, River Philip, past Handley's to Duck Creek,	40 00
Mount Pleasant to Little River,	20 00
Canaan road to main road, past Ruscoe's,	24 00
Joggins Mines to James McCairn's,	10 00
To build bridge across Maccan, near Lodge's saw mill,	32 00
On road from John Baird's to Leicester road,	50 00
Leicester road past Thompson's to River Philip,	20 00
Reserved in Central District,	260 74

PARRSBOROUGH DISTRICT.

On road past Gabriel's to H. Jeffer's,	60 00
From Harrington River to Moose River,	12 00
On road from Moose River to Swan Creek,	20 00
Swan Creek to Mill Village,	40 00
Beaver Dam bridge past McKay's to McAlony's,	12 00
Andrew McAlony's to George Newcomb's,	12 00
Andrew McAlony's towards Samuel Adam's, and over P. Island River to Taggart's barn,	10 00
Main road near John Lockhart's past John Morris's to Widow Smith's,	10 00
Widow Smith's to Delaney's road,	10 00
Delaney's to Coal Mine road,	16 00
Sand River to Jenks' meadow,	20 00
Jenks' meadow to W. Harrison's,	20 00
W. Harrison's to meeting house,	20 00
Black Rock to J. D. Dickson's,	20 00
Diligent River,	60 00
John Vickery's to Thomas Bentley's,	10 00
Robert Salter's to Phineas Taylor's,	10 00
P. Taylor's to Fox River,	10 00
Main road to A. Graham's,	10 00
W. Dow's to A. Vickery's,	10 00
D. River school house,	16 00
Main road over P. Island River towards C. Davidson's,	10 00
Three Sisters to Yarmouth,	10 00
Yarmouth to Advocate,	10 00
W. Morris' to Spicer's,	20 00
Advocate to Cape d'Or,	20 00
Grant's to J. Wilson's,	10 00
Main road past J. Allen's,	20 00
Ratchford's River to R. Head River,	20 00
Parson's past J. Hazel's,	10 00
On main road past Pleshaw's,	10 00
On road from Cannon's mills to Welton's,	15 00
On main road to John Jeffer's,	10 00
	On

On main road to T. Rector's,	\$10 00
On road from C. Hatfield's to Rat River,	20 00
On R. River to W. Morris',	20 00
On road from Advocate to Apple River,	40 00
Apple River bridge to Adam McCulley's,	24 00
On bridge near W. Fullerton's,	80 00
On road from Black Rock bridge to West Bay,	17 00
Mill Village to O'Mullin's,	20 00
O'Mullin's to Leeches',	20 00
Swan Creek road to shore,	10 00
John Skidmore's to Cranberry Lake,	10 00
	\$5979 91

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

Resolved, That the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars granted for the road and bridge service for the county of Inverness for the year 1860, together with a special grant of three hundred dollars and also the sum of five hundred and three dollars and fifty-four cents, undrawn money (making in all \$7400 54c.) be appropriated as follows:—

ON CROSS ROADS.

From lower bridge, River Inhabitants, to Dowling's bridge,	\$32 00
Dowling's bridge to A. Cameron's brook,	24 00
A. Cameron's brook to upper bridge River Inhabitants,	24 00
Upper bridge River Inhabitants to cross River Dennis and road,	40 00
A. McIsaac's brook to Ronald McEachern's,	40 00
Ronald McEachern's to Little Judique bridge,	20 00
Main road at Judique to the Barren road,	20 00
Little Judique to Big Judique shore road,	20 00
Main road at Judique to cross road, River Dennis,	40 00
Cross road River Dennis to Saml. McLean's, (Omens)	40 00
Shore at Walker's to River Dennis road,	28 00
Shore at Graham's to River Dennis road,	20 00
Main road at Long Point to cross road at McDougald's,	20 00
Rodb. McNeil at Creignish to River Inhabitants,	20 00
Low Point to cross road rear Low Point,	60 00
Cross road rear Low Point to River Inhabitants, north side,	40 00
Cross road rear Low Point to River Inhabitants, south side,	60 00
Plaister Cove to Long Stretch,	60 00
Main road River Inhabitants to cross Long Stretch bridge to road on west side,	20 00
River Inhabitants to half-way to River Dennis by Big Brook,	40 00
River Dennis to half way to River Inhabitants by Big Brook,	40 00
Head of St. George's Channel to River Inhabitants,	20 00
Head of West Bay to Big Brook,	20 00
Main road at Charles Cameron's to bridge at River Dennis,	20 00
County line West Bay to Allan Cameron's Brook,	40 00
Allan Cameron's brook to George McKenzie's,	40 00
George McKenzie's to Seely's brook,	40 00
Seely's brook to Saml. McLean's, River Dennis,	40 00
Omen's, River Dennis to Chisholm's bridge, north side,	20 00
	From

From River Dennis bridge to Seal Cove,	\$20 00
River Dennis road to Turk settlement, Mabou,	20 00
Church, Indian rear to county line and to ferry,	80 00
Whycocomah to Lake Ainsley by mountain,	20 00
Church, Indian rear to Blue's Cove,	48 00
Saw mill, Whycocomah, to county line,	48 00
McLean's at Seal Cove to county line and ——— bridge,	60 00
Indian rear by Campbell's Mountain to Mabou,	40 00
Turk settlement to John Campbell's bridge. Indian rear,	40 00
Indian rear to Lake Ainsley,	40 00
Indian rear to James Smith's,	40 00
James Smith's to Widow McKeen's,	40 00
Widow McKeen's to main post road,	40 00
Widow McKeen's to New Canada,	20 00
Gross road near River Inhabitants to cross road, River Dennis,	40 00
New Canada to Norman Patterson's,	20 00
Dwyer's to Lake Ainsley,	20 00
New bridge Mabou to North East bridge,	60 00
North East bridge Mabou to Mabou mouth,	30 00
James Doyle's to North East Mabou,	20 00
James Doyle's to Ainsley township line,	20 00
Junction Cape Mabou road to Coal Mines road,	20 00
John Fraser's to Red Brook, Cape Mabou,	20 00
Red Brook to banks of Broad Cove,	20 00
Main post road to Cape Mabou by Campbell's mills,	20 00
Decost's to Arch. McPhee's coal mines,	20 00
Arch. McPhee's to McDonald's mill,	20 00
McDonald's mill at Coal mines to Sight Point,	30 00
Sight Point to junction Coal mines road, new line,	30 00
Sight Point to Angus McIsaac's, No. 1 Broad Cove,	30 00
Angus McIsaac's No 1. to Broad Cove intervale,	20 00
Angus McIsaac's No. 1, to main post road,	20 00
Main road to John Kennedy's Broad Cove, old line,	20 00
Broad Cove Chapel to S. W. Margaree,	20 00
Broad Cove Intervale to Sight Point,	20 00
Broad Cove Intervale to the top of Cape Mabou,	30 00
Broad Cove Intervale to Loch Ban,	20 00
Loch Ban to Broad Cove Intervale,	20 00
Port Hood to S. W. road toward Indian Point, new line,	60 00
S. W. road to cross new bridge at Indian Point at main road,	30 00
Port Hood to Hugh the tailor's,	20 00
Hugh the tailor's to Indian Point,	30 00
Main road at S. W. to Indian Point road,	20 00
S. W. bridge Mabou to David Walsh's, north side,	20 00
S. W. Mabou to Robert Power's, thence to Sugery Farm,	20 00
Robert Power's to bridging place at John McDonald's,	20 00
John McDonald to River Dennis road,	20 00
Robert Power's to rear intervale,	20 00
Black Livingston's bridge to Norman Patterson's,	20 00
Norman Patterson's to half-way to River Dennis,	20 00
Half-way to River Dennis to River Dennis,	20 00
New bridge Mabou to Turk settlement,	30 00
Turk's settlement to John McDonald, S. W. Mabou,	20 00

From

From New bridge Mabou to Murray's,	\$40 00
Murray's bridge Mabou by McFarlane's to main road,	30 00
John Beaton's to Black Livingston's, Mabou,	20 00
Stoney Brook to Lake Ainsley,	30 00
John H. McKeen's to Lake Ainsley,	60 00
Main post road to Dying Mill,	20 00
David Smith's to main post road at Widow Campbell's,	20 00
William McKeen's to Black River,	20 00
Loch Ban to John McIsaac's, W. side Lake Ainsley,	40 00
John McIsaac's to James McDonald's,	20 00
James McDonald's to the head of the lake,	40 00
Head of Lake Ainsley to McMullan's Point,	40 00
S. W. bridge to Black Livingston's bridge,	30 00
McMullen's Point to outlet, Lake Ainsley,	40 00
Main road, Lake Ainsley, to cross the bridge to main road, west side,	20 00
Outlet, Lake Ainsley, to McFarlane's, east side,	20 00
McFarlane's bridge, west side,	20 00
New bridge, Lake Ainsley, to Doherty's Brook,	20 00
Doherty's Brook to Loch Ban,	20 00
Loch Ban to S. W. Margaree,	20 00
McFarlane's upper bridge to bridge at chapel, west side,	40 00
east side,	80 00
McFarlane's bridge at chapel to main road at Forks,	80 00
Young's bridge, west side,	20 00
Broad Cove,	30 00
Main road at M. Watt's up Big Brook,	20 00
Big Brook to S. W. Margaree,	20 00
Martin Cody's, Big Brook, to S. W. Chapel, Margaree,	20 00
Mouth Margaree to Norry White's, east side, and to repair bridge,	180 00
Norry White's to Doyle's bridge,	60 00
New bridge at Doyle's, Margaree, to Philips',	30 00
Philips' to North-east Margaree,	20 00
North-east Margaree to Murdoch Ross',	40 00
Murdoch Ross' to head of Big Intervale,	40 00
Ingraham Brook N. E. to Big Intervale by McDonald's mill,	20 00
Lake Ainsley to River Johnston,	40 00
Margaree to Big Pond,	60 00
Big Pond to Chetticamp chapel,	60 00
Little River to half way to Grand Antz,	30 00
Grand Antz half way to Little River,	30 00
Grand Antz to Cape North,	40 00
Smith's at Sky Glen to Ainsley Glen,	20 00
Intervale, Judique, to S. W. Mabou,	20 00
River Inhabitants up west side,	40 05
Plaister Cove to River Inhabitants,	100 00
River Inhabitants to River Dennis,	100 00
River Dennis to Whycomagh,	300 00
Broad Cove to Forks, Margaree,	30 00
Big Brook up east side, new line,	20 00
McLellan's mill to Lake Ainsley,	20 00
Main road at Judique to Plaister Cove, rear line,	100 00
John McDonald's, rear Judique, to River Inhabitants,	30 00
McFarlane's mill, S. W. Margaree, to Middle River,	20 00
J. G. Crowde's to main road by Murphy's,	20 00
To	

APPENDIX.—ROAD SCALES—KINGS.

715

To repair Murray's bridge, and the road leading each way,	\$60 00
From Beaton's, Sky Glen, to Chisholm's, north side,	20 00
Main road at Black River to Cape Mabou,	16 00
Little Narrows to Whyecomagh road,	16 00
Lake Ainsley,	20 00
Road near Dunbar's mill to Broad Cove,	30 00
Widow McKeen's to Allan Campbell's,	20 00
Hugh Cameron's to Donald Cameron's marsh,	20 00
Indian Bear to River Dennis,	20 00
McPherson's Mountain,	20 00
Bridge at J. G. Crowde's to Margaree Harbor,	100 00
Richmond county line on main post road to Victoria county line,	1451 10

OVER-EXPENDITURES.

To repay G. C. Lawrence for advances,	\$187 23
Donald McLean,	37 50
John Ross,	24 62
John Ross and J. Munro,	27 75
John McDonald,	100 00
F. McKenzie,	£17 3 9
Samuel Cameron,	2 8 3
John Collins,	5 1 0
Michael Cody,	5 0 0
Malcolm McKay,	12 3 0
	£41 15 0=167 00
	544 10
To provide half loss on seed oats, as per report of committee,	232 00
	\$7400 54

COUNTY OF KINGS.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand four hundred dollars, granted for the repair of the roads and bridges of the county of Kings in the year 1860, and one hundred and eight dollars and 33 cents, undrawn from 1859, be appropriated as follows :

To repay advance to Burgess and Chambers, Cornwallis bridge,	\$1000 00
E. M. Cox,	10 70
To pay over-expenditure by R. Collins,	16 26
Joel Parish,	1 75
Stephen Bennel,	1 25
Benj. Newcomb,	1 20
S. H. Hendley,	4 80
Wm. Bowes & Son,	15 20
Wm. Thomas,	1 85
James Cochran,	4 05
R. D. West,	4 80
Saml. Nichols,	1 55
Matthew Clarke,	1 05
Sydney Welton,	2 04
Benj. Parker,	1 20
	To

To pay over-expenditure by Isaiah Spinney,	\$1 55
Benj. Condon,	1 17
David Bishop,	29 66
Charles Bezanson,	5 00
To pay John Payzant, repair road,	11 00
Ephraim Worthyake for bridge expenditure,	110 15
William Marchant for bridge account,	28 80
Griffin Miner, interest on money borrowed for Cornwallis bridge,	24 00
Samuel Martin, instalment and interest on money for ditto,	448 00
SOUTH DISTRICT.	
To repair Spectacle bridge and roads in West Sherbrooke,	100 00
From Neilly's road on McKenna's road east to Harmony school-house,	60 00
Neilly's road near the Bethel, on the new road east to Spinney road,	60 00
Spinney road east to Glebe road,	20 00
Glebe road east on the Jackson road,	20 00
Lake George road westwardly on Canaan road,	36 00
Canaan road on Lake George road to the Lake,	36 00
Jackson road past Creamer's mill to Canaan road,	20 00
Widow Hutchinson's east to the township line,	20 00
Lake George road on the Canaan road east to the river,	20 00
Jackson road northerly past Jonathan Morse's,	20 00
Ward road on the Glebe road south to Jackson road,	20 00
For the road and hill past Joel Parish's,	24 00
past Benjamin Palmer's,	16 00
From post road past Woodworth's to Collins' road,	30 00
To complete alteration upon the English mountain,	20 00
For road past Sydney Shaw's saw mill to Richd. Woodworth's road,	20 00
Post road from Aylesford line through Berwick to Sharp's,	40 00
Gaspereaux bridge on Sherbrooke road to county line,	80 00
Road past William Jordan's,	16 00
From Harris Turner's westerly past Mosher and Woodworth's mill,	60 00
Gaspereaux Lake bridge east to Condon's mill,	30 00
to Casey's corner,	20 00
For road past Richard Woodworth's from Palmer road, easterly,	20 00
From Mud Bridge to W. J. Fuller's,	25 00
For repair of Gaspereaux bridge, near Benjamin's mill,	160 00
From Leonard Spinney's to Thomas Martin's bridge,	25 00
Daniel Eagle's west line on new road to J. M. Davison's mill,	90 00
Stephen Benjamin's to Bezanson's mill,	20 00
Trout River mill to William Reid's,	20 00
William Reid's through new road to Bishop's mill,	80 00
Abner Kenie's to Joseph Vaughan's,	50 00
Jeremiah Graham's past John Fullers's to mill,	26 00
Half-way River mill east to old post road,	25 00
Abner Kenie's to John Gutradge's,	25 00
Thomas Martin's bridge to Jacob Westcott's and bridge,	25 00
For Deep Hollow road from Bishop's mill to post road,	48 00
From Martin's bridge to Daniel Eagle's west line on new road,	20 00
Falmouth line on post road to Joshua Reid's,	40 00
Trenholm and Riley's mill east to post road,	40 00
To repair causeway from Upland to Lower Horton bridge,	40 00
From Walbrook to Half-way River,	25 00
For the road and bridge on the cross road past Nathan West's,	36 00
From Joseph Lyman's to Daniel Bishop's,	30 00
	From

From J. M. Davison's mill through new road to John Payzant's,	\$20 00
For a new road running through Beckwith's and Young's lands, and repair Bluff road and bridges,	50 00
Unappropriated,	147 30

NORTH DISTRICT.

For the road and bridge crossing Pero dyke,	50 00
past Rand's saw-mill (so called),	28 00
Scots Bay road,	24 00
New road from Samuel Bigelow's to Philip Weaver's,	50 00
From Bester North's to top of mountain,	40 00
For the road past Rand's and Scofield's to Black Hole,	20 00
From Black Hole past William Hale's,	24 00
Henry Irvin's,	12 00
For road up the Wood Hollow to Baxter Harbor,	24 00
To open new road from William Ellis' to Bentz road,	60 00
To complete Hall's Harbor bridge,	130 00
For the cross road from meeting house to Huntingdon Point road,	16 00
Road east side of Chipman Brook pier,	20 00
Road past William Kelly's to Charles Illshey's road,	20 00
From Isaac Foot's to the Illshey road,	16 00
For the road past Enoch Arnold's,	28 00
Nathan Foot's and Rawdings,	16 00
For Canada Creek road from the Bay,	50 00
Completion of road through Wm. White's field,	30 00
Road past Benj. Morris',	20 00
James Gould's and Glancey's,	20 00
From the Canada Creek road past Balser's to Murray Brook,	24 00
For road past Daniel Clem's,	20 00
From Charleton's to Givan wharf,	24 00
For road past Hall's to Givan wharf,	20 00
Joseph Swindle's,	20 00
From Long Point road over Mill Pond bridge, and to alter hill,	80 00
Ebenezer Condon's, on Long Point road,	24 00
Churchill Skinner's to Givan wharf,	24 00
For the new Black Rock Mountain road,	20 00
Burgess Mountain hill road, past Clarke's,	16 00
Pelton Mountain hill road,	16 00
Bentley Mountain hill road,	16 00
Samuel Rockwell Mountain hill road,	20 00
To open new road from John Lamont's to Little Lake,	50 00
Henry Lyons' to Town-house road,	50 00
From Cornwallis bridge to steam mill,	60 00
Steam mill to Town-house,	16 00
James Kinsman's road to Athorn Eaton's,	20 00
For the completion of road past Burgess Newcomb's,	16 00
Margeson Hill,	20 00
To complete alteration past Reuben Loomer's,	24 00
From school-house, Woodworth road, southerly to post road,	30 00
For completion of road from John Thomas' to Smith road,	20 00
For road past Chipman Griffin's,	16 00
From Turner's Point road to Ogilvie wharf,	30 00
For the Gibson road,	24 00

From

From Armstrong's to Ogilvie pier,	\$20 00
For road past George Porter's and Ratchford's,	16 00
Robert Collins' to Bowles' road,	16 00
For the road past Thomas Farnsworth's to Claremont road,	20 00
Claremont road from Armstrong's to the Bay,	24 00
Bishop road, and to build bridge,	50 00
Foster road past Thomas Marshall's, on the mountain,	20 00
Road past James Smith's, senior,	20 00
Ormsby road from Dempsey corner to the Bay,	30 00
From Ormsby road on Clarke road to Morden road,	80 00
Morden pier on road to Ogilvie Hollow,	40 00
Ogilvie Hollow to Welton's corner,	80 00
Morden Settlement on the shore to Claremont road,	24 00
Ormsby road past Isaac Forster's to Morden road,	32 00
Town line on Woodworth's road to Ormsby road,	20 00
Town line past Amos B. Patterson's to Dempsey corner,	32 00
Post road over the Big Bog to Woodwerth's road,	28 00
	\$5508 33

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

Resolved, That the sum of six thousand three hundred dollars voted for the roads and bridges in the county of Lunenburg in 1860, be appropriated as follows: Also, the sum of forty-six dollars and fifty-five cents, unexpended monies for 1859—

To pay members second instalment on £462 16s. 6d., borrowed to rebuild the bridge at Bridgewater, and one year's interest, \$691 03

To be expended on roads and bridges, as follows:

From Eisenhaur's to Westaver's.	40 00
Fener's mill to Winacht's bridge,	40 00
Winacht's bridge to Bridgewater,	35 00
Westaver's corner to Fener's mill,	40 00
Martin's River to Kedy's, including bridge,	32 00
Kedey's bridge to Mader's, bridge,	48 00
Mader's bridge to Martin's brook and bridge,	20 00
Martin's brook to Common including road onwards,	16 00
Steverman's to Lunenburg,	16 00
Lunenburg to Jacob Hertle's,	40 00
Jacob Hertle's to LaHave River,	50 00
LaHave road to Spectacle Lakes,	28 00
Spectacle Lake to Charles Rudolf's,	20 00
Charles Rudolf's to Bridgewater,	24 00
Steverman's to Leonard Beck's,	10 00
Main road past John Beringer's,	12 00
Mahone Bay to Casper Eisenhaur's	30 00
Charles Rudolf to James Mackein's,	16 00
Leonard Herman's to Zink's Point,	24 00

ORDINARY ROADS.

From Nicholas Acker's to Jacob Kolp's,	28 00
Jacob Kolp's to cross roads,	40 00
	From

From Cross roads to Neiford's corner,	\$20 00
Neiford's corner to Edward Mossman's,	16 00
Neiford's corner to Samuel Moser's	28 00
Cross roads to John Lonas',	12 00
Cross road to Mrs. Oxner's,	20 00
Rose Bay to Leslie's,	8 00
Ritsey's Cove to Park's Creek,	16 00
Post road to Zink's near Lake,	14 00
Post road through Centra Ranges and to Conrad Meisiner's,	20 00
Lunenburg to Ryefield,	30 00
Ryefield to Heckman's Island,	12 00
LaHave road to James Dauphiney's,	16 00
LaHave road to George Crouse's, new road,	24 00
George Crouse's to Peter Meisiner's, on new road,	120 00
Peter Meisiner's to Jacob Wiles',	24 00
Jacob Wile's to John Semones,	24 00
John Semones to Benj. R. Asey's,	10 00
Himmelman's corner to Peter Crouse's,	40 00
Peter Crouse's to Snyder's mill-dam,	28 00
Snyder's mill-dam to Peter Hertle's mill,	30 00
Peter Hertle's mill to Cross,	20 00
Cross to Smith's mill,	40 00
LaHave bridge to Fred. Kock's,	32 00
Fred. Kock's to Henry Tarr's,	28 00
Henry Tarr's to Wm. Keddy's,	24 00
William Keddy's to Nelson Chesley's,	36 00
Nelson Chesley's to George Acker's,	50 00
George Acker's to county line,	40 00
Westbrook bridge to Smith's mill,	30 00
North-west street to Peter Zwicker's,	12 00
Steverman's to Meeting House,	10 00
Meeting House to Casper Eisenhour's,	10 00
Casper Eisenhour's to Mader's mill road,	20 00
Mader's mill road to Robarts' mill-dam,	24 00
Robart's mill to Cornelius Herman's and bridge,	24 00
Bridge to Michael Barkhouse's,	20 00
Jacob Fronk's to Caldwell's,	12 00
Caldwell's to Jacob Fiendall's bridge,	32 00
Jacob Fiendall's bridge to Wm. Nichol's,	12 00
German road to Cape Marsh, including bridge,	50 00
Cape Marsh bridge to Henry Foster's,	30 00
Webber's corner to Lant's bridge,	20 00
Joseph Langille's to Henry Foster's	20 00
Lantz's to Joseph Langille's,	32 00
Demone's upper corner to post road past Casper Kaulback's,	12 00
Post road to George Barry's,	20 00
Geo. Barry's to George Veinot's,	16 00
George Veinot's mill to John Ramey's,	20 00
John Ramey's to Silver's corner,	24 00
Silver's corner to Koch's upper bound,	24 00
Koch's upper bound to John Ramy's junr.,	24 00
North River to New Germany,	16 00
John Ramy junr., to North River,	20 00
	From

From Geo. Rafuse's to Steeple Hill,	\$20 00
Deimon's corner to Westaver's,	20 00
Meeting House to Deimon's upper corner,	20 00
Silver's corner to Ramy's school house,	24 00
School house to Broom's mill,	20 00
Sarty's line to Koch's corner,	20 00
School house to Sarty's line,	28 00
William Rodes' to Benj. Ernst's,	24 00
Henry Winacht's to LaHave River,	20 00
Winacht's corner to J. Eichel's,	24 00
Trout Hole bridge to Eawalt's mill-road,	20 00
Eawalt's mill-road to Jacob Daurey's,	16 00
Jacob Daurey's to Peter Veinot's,	16 00
Clear Land to Trout Hole bridge,	40 00
Westaver's corner to George Veinot's,	12 00
George Veinot's to Northfield road,	16 00
Hubley's corner to David Earnst's bound,	20 00
David Earnst's bound to Broom's corner,	16 00
Christian Nause's to John Ramey's corner,	24 00
Fronks' to Paul Jodrey's,	16 00
George Crouse's to Beck's mills,	10 00
Valentine Westhaver's to North-west street,	10 00
Main road to Michael Daurey's,	10 00
Delong's to Jacob Gatzes and onwards,	24 00
George Veinot's mill to James Eichel's,	20 00
Edward Boehner's to Daury's mill, including Languille's new mill road,	16 00
Post road to George Veinot's corner,	24 00
Creek to Nicholas Conrad's,	16 00
John Demone's corner across to Mullock's road,	10 00
Main road to John Bazantson's,	12 00
Gully to Wentzel's settlement,	40 00
Varnie's bridge to Westbrook bridge,	12 00
Main road to Ruben Dauphiney's,	10 00
Main road past Frederick Lohnas's,	12 00
On new road from South to main road,	80 00
From Long's Corner to Jacob Rafuse's,	12 00
Jacob Lantz's to Stony Hill,	12 00
Edward Wagner's to Nicholas Veinot's,	12 00
Main road to Morton's corner,	16 00
Main road to John Silver's,	10 00
Branch road to Wentzel's bridge,	24 00
To alter Eisenhauer's hill,	40 00
From Tancook school house onwards, including bridge,	30 00
Northfield road to Cornville,	12 00
Benj. Rodenhiser's leading to Germany road,	12 00
NEW DUBLIN TOWNSHIP.	
From Pernette's to George Wamback's,	28 00
George Wamback's to Petite Riviere,	50 00
Petite Riviere to Broad Cove, including bridge,	40 00
Broad Cove to Vogler's mill,	48 00
Vogler's mill to Queen's County line, post road,	30 00
	From

From Bridgewater to William McKean's,	\$30 00
William McKean's to Parnette's Ferry, including bridge,	40 00
Wile's school house to William Newcomb's,	50 00
Bridgewater to Wile's school house,	28 00
William Newcomb's to John Bollaver's,	40 00
Jno. Bollaver's to Jno. Krouse's,	28 00
Jno. Krouse's to Lohness road,	40 00
Pleasant River to Ninevah,	40 00
Peter Faulkenham's towards Pleasant River,	20 00
Pleasant River road to Waterloo, and onwards,	26 00
Chelsea road to Waterloo road, new line,	120 00
Pleasant River road to Floyd's road,	56 00
Floyd's road to Lapland mills,	100 00
William McKean's to Jonas Hebb's,	28 00
Jonas Hebb's to Fancy's mills,	28 00
Fancy's mills to Zwicker's, Camperdown,	30 00
Zwicker's, Camperdown, to Croft's,	20 00
Croft's towards the County line,	20 00
Camperdown to Montreal,	30 00
Post road to Gotlieb Corkum's, old road,	16 00
Gotlieb Corkum's to Misinger's mill,	30 00
Gotlieb Corkum's to post road, new line,	80 00
Misinger's mill to LaHave River,	30 00
John Herman's to Petite Riviere,	36 00
Camperdown towards Conrad's cove,	40 00
Queen's County line to Vogler's saw mill,	16 00
Brady's corner to Conquerall,	30 00
Krouse town to Fancy's mills,	40 00
John Krouse's towards New Italy,	30 00
Zwicker's, Camperdown, towards New Italy,	24 00
Vogler's road towards Camperdown,	40 00
Abraham Hebb's to LaHave River,	20 00
John Doyle's to Miller's saw mill,	20 00
Tory bridge towards Chelsea,	12 00
Nicholas Oxner's to Petite Riviere,	20 00
George Conrad's, junr., towards the mark,	12 00
Post road to Dublin church,	20 00
Nicholas Oxner's towards Himmelman's, and upwards,	30 00
On road to Apple-tree bridge, near Cherry-hill,	20 00
Abraham Hebb's to John Hebb's,	20 00

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

From Halifax county to Eastern River,	88 00
East River to Frail's bridge,	40 00
Chester to the Basin,	30 00
Basin to Gold River,	30 00
Gold River to Barkhouse's bridge,	24 00
Robitson corner to Millet's road,	32 00
Millet's road to Frank Vaughan's,	60 00
Frank Vaughan's to Hant's county line,	60 00
Windsor road to Middle river,	20 00
Basin to the Grant,	50 00
Grant to Stoney hill,	80 00

From

From Stoney hill to the Church,	\$50 00
Sherbrook church to Deader's,	40 00
Deader's to King's county line,	40 00
Church to Geo. Hiltz's,	80 00
Hiltz's to Sherbrook bridge,	40 00
Sherbrook bridge to King's county line,	40 00
Main road to Corbin's lake, and outwards,	30 00
Little East River to Bowen's,	60 00
Bowen's to Blanford,	60 00
County line to William Shatford's,	32 00
William Shatford's to North-west cove,	32 00
Gold River bridge to Beach hill, and outwards,	60 00
Windsor road to Canaan,	30 00
Blanford to Sandy Beaches,	40 00
Sandy Beaches to North-west cove,	28 00
To repair Mill road at Sherbrook,	20 00
From Mill Cove to Blanford road,	50 00
Bear Brook across Middle River road,	20 00
To pay Samuel Brown for repairing bridges on road leading from Sherbrook Church to Dalhousie settlement,	5 90
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	\$6346 55

COUNTY OF PICTOU.

Resolved, That the sum of seven thousand two hundred dollars, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Pictou, for the current year, and also the sum of forty dollars and forty-five cents, undrawn road monies for said county,—making together the sum of seven thousand two hundred and forty dollars and forty-five cents,—be appropriated as follows :

WESTERN DISTRICT.

To repay advances for bridge W. B. River John, in 1858,	\$123 68
repairing bridge at Saw-mill brook, 1858,	72 00
main post road, Pictou to Colchester line,	58 10
bridge main post road, Pictou to Ten-mile house,	23 83
To repairing Solid bridge near Durham, main post road,	20 45
Bridge on main post road, West River,	8 00
Balance due repairing Carrie's bridge,	1 98
Repairing River John bridge, main post road,	59 48
Rebuilding bridge on road Pictou to River John,	79 90
Main post road, Pictou to River John,	44 10
Repairing bridge, McDonald's mills, main post road, to River John,	16 00
bridge at River John,	26 76
road at Carriboo River,	40 00
road and bridge at Salt Springs,	48 30
road at Toney River,	66 36
bridge over Black River,	41 85
bridge at Six-mile Brook,	72 00
new road Dalhousie to West Branch,	60 00
bridge West Branch River John, in 1858,	2 50
Half of amount expended, per account on file, road Sutherland's to Douglass, and cross road,	97 87
	To

To repairing bridge across Gut at Campbell's, Carriboo,	\$100 00
bridge at Campbell's, Cape John road,	140 00
bridge at Meadow Brook, Black River,	20 00
bridge across Williams' Brook, West River,	24 00
road from Gairloch Church to Lake,	20 00
bridge Dalhousie Mountain, main road,	30 00
road and bridge from D. Campbell's, West River, towards H. McKenzie's,	24 00
bridge at McRae's mills, Toney River,	80 00
bridge at Salt Springs,	60 00
road from Salt Springs to Archibald's mills, west side,	32 00
cross road, Matheson's to John McLean's,	50 00
cross road, Roger's hill to Saw-mill bridge,	60 00
To repair from Murdoch Stewart's on old road to main road below Fraser's,	20 00
from junction of new road to top of Hardwood hill,	30 00
from Three-mile house to Grog Brook,	50 00
new road from Roger's hill to Scotch hill,	50 00
To repair road from Carriboo River Church past A. McKay's to Scotch hill,	30 00
Jackson's to big Carriboo River,	40 00
Town limits to Jackson's,	40 00
Barnes' mills to Grant's,	20 00
Grant's to Roddick's mills,	30 00
Town line to Henry Lowden's,	30 00
Cole's, east line, towards Lesslie's,	24 00
bridge at Carriboo,	20 00
road from Lesslie's to Peter McDonald's,	24 00
Peter McDonald's to Roddick's,	24 00
Mills to Young's, and repairing bridge,	30 00
Carriboo River bridge towards shore,	24 00
bridge at A. Calder's, Mount Dalhousie,	30 00
new road from lower end of Black River to Reid's,	50 00
from Reid's to Collie's,	50 00
from Collie's to Old Meadow road,	50 00
bridge and road near Robt. McIntosh's, Mount Dalhousie,	40 00
road from Wm. McLeod's to Post road, Mount Tcm,	20 00
road from head of Eight-mile Brook to Post road,	20 00
bridge near Lippencott's, West River,	30 00
To repay interest on money borrowed to build Durham bridge, 1858,	65 05
repair Wilson's road, River John,	20 00
To repair bridge on Upper Tattamagouche road,	40 00
road from Peter Arthur's to New Settlement, Dalhousie Mountain,	20 00
road from Porter's to main road, Dalhousie Mountain,	20 00
To pay J. W. Ritchie balance of loan for Loch Broom bridge, under act of with interest,	448 00
To repair road and bridge from Niel Sutherland's, south line, to Mill Brook Village,	46 64
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	\$3038 85

EASTERN DISTRICT.

To repairing road Sydney county line and near New Glasgow,	99 30
Main post road to Sydney county line,	500 70
Sydney county line to Middle River,	191 10
Main post road,	646 80
	To

To repairing bridge at Lowden's mills, Gulf Shore,	\$83 04
bridge and road at St. Mary's,	85 60
bridge over Wright's Brook, Little Harbor,	27 70
new line, McPherson's mill to end of Blanchard's road,	40 00
bridge on East River, St. Mary's,	39 68
bridge at Middle River,	25 35
To building temporary bridge, Albion Mines,	58 20
repairing road leading from Alex. Sutherland's to main road Marshy Hope,	20 50
rebuilding bridge crossing Angus' Gut,	42 46
rebuilding bridge at Huggan's Gut,	55 92
repairing bridge at Kerr's, Middle River,	14 05
rebuilding bridge at Gray's,	280 00
building temporary bridge at New Glasgow,	351 42
rebuilding bridge across French River,	22 30
Creelman's bridge, East River,	34 80
bridge at Rockland's, Middle River,	47 12
repairing bridge near old Church, Middle River,	21 00
bridge over Barnie's River,	44 00
road from Marshy Hope road to Anderson's brook,	20 00
Anderson's Brook to foot of Barney's River,	16 00
East side of Barney's, old road, to county line,	20 00
John McDonald's to Dunn's mills,	30 00
Dun's mills towards Rev. Mr. Blair's,	26 00
Rev. Mr. Blair's towards Moose River,	40 00
Cameron's at post road down Barney's River,	60 00
road passing Wm. Irvine's, east side Barney's River,	20 00
road from McDougall's towards Valley road,	12 00
Hugh Ross', Piedmont Valley, towards French River,	100 00
Piedmont road towards Brown's mills,	12 00
Thomas Leadbetter's to Hugh Fraser's,	40 00
Back settlement, Piedmont, to Marshy Hope road,	10 00
To repair Mitchell's road from Foote's towards Mountain,	20 00
Back settlement road, Bailey's Brook,	30 00
Banchard's road, Blue Mountatn towards Sutherland's River,	28 00
Chas Ross, Moose River to McDonald's mills,	24 00
Road upper settlement, Barnie's River towards St. Mary's,	30 00
Bridge and road, Sutherland's River,	20 00
Road from Ross' by Ingles' towards Dunn's mills, B. River,	30 00
Lamont's road, Merigonish,	12 00
Black Brook road, St. Mary's,	16 00
Road from Wm. McDonald's towards McDonald's mills,	20 00
Sutherland's Mountain road,	20 00
Sutherland's Mountain road, south end,	16 00
Main road leading from St. Mary's to Wm. Fraser, Downe,	20 00
Road from school house towards Sutherland's, River Mountain road,	30 00
Road between Church and Thompson's Brook, East Branch,	24 00
McKinnon's and Donald Roy's,	20 00
Road from Holme's, new line, river side, towards New Glasgow,	30 00
Robert Russell's, W. B., towards Stewiacke,	24 00
Stewart's, M. R., to Fraser's Point,	12 00
McPherson's mill to James Fosbe's, new line,	26 00
John Fraser's mills, McL. brook, towards New Glasgow,	120 00
James McGregor's, on telegraph road, towards Merri- gomish road,	32 00

To

To repair road from John McGregor's to Simon Fraser's mill, McL. Mount.	\$16 00
Fox Brook, new road, towards Mines,	20 00
Cross road at school house towards Alex. McDonald's,	14 00
Wm. McDonald's to Collie's, Middle River,	26 00
Road past Wm. Fraser's, Downe, Sutherland River,	20 00
from East River towards Caledonia,	20 00
Bridge and road from Alex. McPhee's towards McL. Mountain,	26 00
Road from Jas. McPhee's to Jas. McDonald's,	20 00
Archibald's mills to main road, near Creelman's,	24 00
Kenneth McKenzie's, main road to county line,	26 00
Bridge between St. Paul's Church and McDonald's mills, E. B.,	28 00
Road from McPherson's mills to end of Blanchard's road,	16 00
Little Harbour road,	26 00
To rebuilding bridge at Graham's mills, Little Harbor,	24 00
repair road from John Fraser Colin's to Ferry Wharf,	21 56
Smelt Brook to Fisher's Grant,	16 00
Middle River towards Porter's,	20 00
repair Old Mountain road, leading to Fraser's Mountain,	20 00
Road from John McKay's to Wm. McDonald's, turner, O. M. road,	16 00
Middle River towards loading ground, past Munro's, mason	21 00
Samuel McDonald's to Archibald's, Middle River,	20 00
George McLeod's, main road, to Kenneth McKenzie's,	20 00
	4201 60
Amount Eastern district,	4201 60
Amount Western district,	3038 85
	\$7240 45

In the foregoing scale the Western district repays the Eastern district one half of £300, borrowed out of its proportion last year to pay off debts. The remaining £150 to be paid out of grant for 1861. Thereafter, the grant for the county to be equally divided between the two districts.

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars, granted for the roads and bridges in the county of Queens, together with the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents of undrawn monies, from former years, (in all, four thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-six cents,) be appropriated as follows:

From Lunenburg county line to Stephen Parks',	\$40 00
Stephen Parks' to Mills' Village,	40 00
Mills' Village to Mack's meadows,	40 00
Mack's meadows to Brooklyn,	60 00
Brooklyn to Smith's, Sandy Cove,	40 00
Smith's to William Dean's,	40 00
Liverpool to Thomas Payzant's,	140 00
Thomas Payzant's to Benjamin Smith's,	40 00
Benjamin Smith's to Broad River,	60 00
Broad River to Donald Campbell's,	80 00
Port Matoon to Rocky Hill,	40 00
Rocky Hill to Michael Robertson's,	40 00
	From

From Michael Robertson's to R. Robertson's,	\$40 00
R. Robertson's to J. McDonald's,	40 00
J. McDonald's to Shelburne county line,	60 00
Cowie's tanyard to John Randall's,	60 00
John Randall's to Milton,	60 00
Paul West's to Godfrey's road,	40 00
Godfrey's road to White Point,	40 00
White Point road to Mailman's, on new road,	30 00
Mailman's to Broad River bridge,	30 00
Port Medway to Beach Meadow road,	60 00
Beach Meadow road to Mill Village road,	60 00
Port Medway road to Mill Village,	40 00
John Mouser's towards George Conrod's,	40 00
George Conrod's towards Pudding Pan,	40 00
Pudding Pan to John Wolfe's,	30 00
John Wolfe's towards Blueberry,	20 00
Wencill's mill to Port Medway road,	60 00
Salmon River bridge to Bristol,	60 00
John Briggan's to Mill Village,	20 00
Port Medway road to Blueberry,	20 00
Lewis Freeman's to Nathan Ellis',	20 00
Nathan Ellis' to Herring Cove Lake,	40 00
Milton Academy towards Randall's,	20 00
Stephen Freeman's towards Milton bridge,	20 00
Corkum's to Ritcy's,	20 00
Ritcy's to Brooklyn,	20 00
African chapel to Tars,	30 00
Tars to Western Head,	20 00
White Point to Hunt's Point,	20 00
Hunt's Point to Beach Hill,	20 00
Catharine's River to Port Matoon,	40 00
Robert Robertson's to Cameron's,	20 00
Alexander Cameron's to Angus McIntosh's,	30 00
Main road, Port Jolly, to A. McDonald's,	30 00
Post road to Port Lebare,	40 00
Main road to James Nickerson's,	20 00
Peter Cohoon's down east side Port Medway,	30 00
Frederick Minard's to the bridge,	20 00
Mill Village towards Greenfield's,	180 00
Western Head road to White Point road,	40 00
Milton to Indian Gardens,	50 00
Post road to Broad River Head,	14 00
Waterloo street to African chapel,	20 00
African chapel to William Goosley's,	20 00
William Goosley's to Matthew Morean's,	20 00
Matthew Morean's to George Peache's,	20 00
Nickerson's to Joseph Freeman's,	17 80
Shore to main road, Harrington's, Brooklyn,	16 00
J. Wallace's to Port Matoon,	20 00
Solomon Stewart's to Fraser's,	20 00
Alexander McDonald's to main road,	20 00
White Point road to Gull Island,	20 00
George Irvin's to White Point road,	20 00
Beach at Hutman's to George Peache's,	30 00
	From

From Mrs. Tupper's to four-mile mark,	\$200 00
Four-mile to eight-mile mark,	200 00
Eight-mile to ten-mile mark,	380 00
Ten-mile to Middlefield,	120 00
Middlefield to Martin's road,	100 00
Martin's road to Samuel Smith's,	20 00
Samuel Smith's to Richard Bryden's, to repair bridge,	20 00
Richard Bryden's to meeting-house,	20 00
Meeting house to Ledbetter's,	60 00
Ledbetter's to county line,	50 00
Silas Harlow's to James Daley's,	50 00
Rosettee towards Northfield,	20 00
Brookfield to John Wambolt's,	20 00
John Wambolt's to Harmony,	30 00
Brookfield to Caledonia corner,	30 00
Caledonia corner to Wheeler Minard's road,	20 00
Wheeler Minard's road to Pelig Freeman's road,	20 00
Pelig Freeman's road to county line,	60 00
Grafton road,	30 00
Mount Merritt road,	20 00
Israel Hendry's to James Lohne's,	20 00
James Lohne's to county line,	20 00
Hibernia road,	30 00
To alter road through Grady's land,	80 00
From Caledonia to Wheeler Minard's,	20 00
To repair Devonshire road,	20 00
From Devonshire road to B. Payzant's,	20 00
To build bridge at Frank Martin's,	30 00
From Middlefield to Bear Falls road,	40 00
Bear Falls road to Greenfield,	40 00
Greenfield to Loyd's road,	30 00
Loyd's road to county line,	40 00
Chelsea road to Loard's,	20 00
Wellington road to Heartling's,	20 00
Township line to Greenfield,	50 00
Whiteburne road,	30 00
Main road to Joseph T. Harlow's,	20 00

ADVANCES.

Jonas D. Mack, for Mill Village bridge,	30 00
Joséph Wyman, for Milton bridge,	300 00

OVER-EXPENDITURES.

Charles Payzant,	\$1 15
Jacob C. Kempton,	2 02
William Shaw,	2 00
David Martin,	1 82
Simeon Hunt,	1 75
John Briggan,	21 50
Richard Knowles,	2 00
Maurice Walsh,	3 72
Jas. Freeman,	1 90
	37 86

\$4865 66
County

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars granted for the road and bridge service of the county of Richmond for the current year, and also the sum of two hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-two cents, undrawn monies for the preceding years 1858 and 1859, be appropriated as follows :

To pay for advance to Francis Grant from the Government 1859, for River Inhabitants bridge,	\$200 00
To pay Alex. McPherson, ditto. ditto., bridge at Grand Antz,	72 00
Angus McLeod, ditto. ditto., bridge at Red Island,	76 00
J. J. Robertson, ditto. ditto. Arichat to Grand Dique,	320 00
Joseph Martell, ditto. ditto., Arichat to D'Escouse,	40 35

FOR MAINLAND, COUNTY RICHMOND—MAIN POST ROAD.

To repair road from Duff's bridge to McIntyre's lake,	40 00
McIntyre's lake to bridge River Inhabitants,	40 00
bridge River Inhabitants to Alex. McPherson's,	20 00
and bridge between Alex. McPherson's and River Tear bridge,	60 00
from River Tear bridge to Salmon River,	40 00
Salmon River bridge to D. Campbell's Red Island,	40 00
Duncan Campbell's to John Cass, Red Island,	40 00
John Cass to county line, east,	40 00
To repay Angus McDonald repairs on bridges at Soldier's Cove and main post road,	231 07
Joh Kite, repairs near St. Peter's,	11 20
Simon Martell, repairs on main post road Grand Dique,	9 78
	\$1280 15

This sum reserved to pay over-expenditures on main post road in 1859 by Donald McIntyre, William McLeod, &c., and for further repairs, if necessary,	\$83 69
To make new road from head Ship Harbor to River Inhabitants near John Proctor's to lead towards Burnt Island, and for survey of same,	200 00
To make road, new line, from River Inhabitants to Burnt Island, and for survey of same,	80 00
To repair road from David Malcom's to McPherson's ferry, including £4 over expended by William Malcom on bridges, 1859,	24 00
To repair road from Carriboo Cove to Bear Island, and for correcting line, Patrick McCarthy's to John Proctor's bridge inclusive,	40 00
towards Carriboo Cove,	32 00
John Proctor's to Kempt Road,	24 00
Basin, River Inhabitants to Kempt road,	32 00
to Barrasois Lumera, Grand Antz, and to repay over expenditure by David Fraser 1859, on bridge, &c.	20 00
To repair road from River Inhabitants to West Bay,	40 00
County line, West Bay, to Ballam's, Black River, including survey of alteration of line,	20 00
Kempt road past McRae's mills to Black River road,	60 00
Ballam's, Black River, half-way to Grand Antz, main road,	40 00
Alex. McPherson's half-way to Black River,	40 00
	24 00
	To

To repair road from Ballam's, Black River, to Dunphy's, new line,	\$32 00
Dunphy's to Wm. McKenzie's, new line,	50 00
William McKenzie's to Allan Morrison's,	32 00
L. McLean's to Black River road,	24 00
James Pringle's to Palmer's,	32 00
Donald Urquhart's to James Pringle's,	40 00
To make road, new line, through back lands near L. McLean's,	32 00
pay William Ross, repairs 1858, Ross brook,	15 20
Norman McLean, ditto. ditto., bridge near Ferguson's, 1858,	6 60
ditto. bridge Black River road, 1859,	
To repair road from River Tear bridge to River Bourgeoise,	32 00
Shore, River Bourgeoise to main road,	24 00
River Bourgeoise road, N. Side, half-way to head of harbor,	24 00
Head River Bourgeoise, to Henry Corrie's,	24 00
Head of River Bourgeoise, N. side, half-way E.	24 00
to main post road,	32 00
To pay James McKenzie survey of road 1859,	77 20
Edw. Madden, over expenditure 1858,	32 20
To repair main road from St. Peter's to D. Currie's,	40 00
D. Currie's to cross road, Chapel,	50 00
Shore road from bridge at N. Shaw's to cross road, Chapel,	32 00
Main road at Chapel to J. Devereaux's G. River road,	32 00
Cross road L'Ardoise to Point Michean.	32 00
A. Grassie's to Murphy's west line,	24 00
Murphy's west line to John Keefe's,	24 00
Main road to shore at Longapie's, St. Peter's Island,	20 00
Bridge at N. Shaw's inclusive, east along shore,	32 00
Road between L'Ardoise and Salmon River,	28 00
from McLean's towards Hugh McDonald's,	32 00
passing John Kite's towards Pringle's mill,	24 00
St. Peter's to Cape George,	24 00
George Strachan's to William Urquhart's,	32 00
Allan Morrison's to cross roads,	24 00
from Grand River bridge to mouth River E. side,	24 00
W. side,	20 00
and bridge at Devereaux's, Grand River road,	50 00
from Devereaux's to McCaskill's, line to be corrected,	40 00
McCaskill's to Black's bridge, Gd. River,	50 00
To repay Alex. Murcheson repairs on G. River bridge, 1859,	50 23
John G. Robertson, surveying road, E. side Gd. River, 1858,	13 00
D. McKellop on road through his land at Ferguson's lake,	54 20
Angus Ferguson, ditto. ditto.	35 20
Donald McKay, ditto. ditto.	30 00
Donald McKay for change of road, Ferguson's Lake,	20 30
Donald Ferguson for repairs at G. River and Larchevique Brook in 1858,	54 50
To repair new road near bridge, Tramboise,	160 00
Bridge on Tramboise and road westerly,	32 00
Road from Larchevique to bridge at Tramboise,	40 00
To repay Donald Morrison, over-expenditure Loch Lomond, 1858,	32 00
Ken. McLeod, on road from J. Morrison's to McCaskill's, 1858,	54 00
bridge at Rod. McLeod's, Loch Lomond, 1858,	33 20
To repair road from south side Loch Lomond, including bridge, to Malcolm McCaskill's,	32 00
	To

To repair road from Loch Lomond Hill half-way to Red Island road,	\$32 00
Red Island half way to Loch Lomond,	32 00
	\$3913 27

ISLE MADAME.

To repair main post road from Arichat to Grand Lake,	100 00
Grand Lake to Grand Dique,	60 00
New road head of Arichat harbor,	40 00
from head of harbor to P. Degrat,	20 00
Junction at Beed's to Janvrin's, P. Degrat,	20 00
Road N. side P. Degrat Harbor,	20 00
from Tim. Richard's to Kavanagh's Point,	24 00
Kavanagh's Point to head of Arichat Harbor,	24 00
Grand Dique to D'Escouse,	30 00
D'Escouse to Cape LeRonde,	30 00
Cape LeRonde to LeCouter's,	24 00
LeCouter's to Doyle's,	24 00
Doyle's to Woods',	24 00
Rocky Bay to D'Escouse, by Doyle's,	24 00
Binas', Cape LeRonde, to Rocky Bay,	20 00
Woods' to Madden's, around Lake,	24 00
Arichat to Loubert's Hill,	50 00
Loubert's Hill to D'Escouse,	100 00
Grand Dique to Martinique,	20 00
Martinique to Big Brook,	80 00
Big Brook to Little Arichat,	24 00
Little Arichat to B. Arichat,	40 00
W. side Big Brook bridge,	24 00
Chapel Arichat to D'Escouse road,	24 00
Beach P. Degrat towards Grouez,	20 00
Martinique road to Ben. King's,	20 00
Maskill's Hill,	40 00
To pay Peter Benoit, over-expenditure,	£12 18 3
David Landry, " "	6 3 0
Simon Forgeon, " "	1 6 6
J. J. Robertson, " "	1 18 6
Charles Babin, " "	1 2 0
Simon LeBlanc, " "	0 6 0
	£23 14 3 = 94 85

This amount unappropriated,	4958 12
	155 50
	\$5113 62

COUNTY OF SYDNEY.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, granted for the road and bridge service, for the county of Sydney, for the current year, and also the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty cents, undrawn monies for the preceding year, be appropriated as follows :

To

To pay Bank of Nova Scotia balance due of loan for principal and interest,	\$663 00
To repay Government amount of advances during the past year to Gillis and McDonald, and A. McKenzie,	292 00
Donald McDonald, on road from John McDonald's to Archibald McIsaac's, east side South River,	38 95
John McIntyre, on road from Mills' mill to Meadow Green,	56 25
John McDonald, on road from Pomquet Forks to Meadow Green,	24 90
William Hunter, on road from Widow Carroll's and Hugh Dunn's,	5 15
James McDonald, on road from Hallowell Grant to Morristown,	42 60
Donald McDonald and Angus McIsaac, on bridge west side South River,	58 95
John McIntyre and John McDonald, on new road from Fraser's Grant to Archibald McDonald's, Black River,	100 00
Lauchlin Cameron, on road eastern side South River,	2 80
Charles Cameron, on road from Horahan's to Widow McPhee's,	10 65
William Carrigan and Duncan McInnis, on road from Stewart's mill to Carrigan's,	60 25
Donald McDonald, on road from Big Marsh to Cape George,	12 60
Donald Fraser on post road between Antigonish and Guysborough,	87 17
John McIsaac, on bridge on Fraser's Brook, South River,	7 28
John Baxtre, on road from Beaver Meadow to Marshy Hope,	21 50
Val. McKenzie, on road from John McKenzie's to Kilay's landing,	30 40
Angus Boyle, on post road from Antigonish to Guysborough,	10 50
William McKenzie, on road from main post road to Fraser's Grant,	34 55
Samuel Cameron, on road from Cameron's mill to Donald Gillis', Glen road,	34 25 43 45
Mich. Maddox, on road from Big Tracadie bridge to Port Mulgrave,	40 00
Donald Campbell and Colin Chisholm, on road between St. Andrew's and Pomquet Forks,	42 00
Samuel McDonald, on road from Harbor Bouché to back road of Tracadie,	8 93.
Thomas Pushie, repairing Wilkie's bridge,	49 66
Angus McDonald, repairing bridge on west branch Pomquet River,	29 59
John Campbell, on road from Antigonish to Big Marsh,	35 77
Archibald Chisholm and John McDonald, on road from Pomquet Forks to Little River,	40 08
John Cameron, on road from Hugh McPherson's by Donald Grant's,	30 35
Isadore Morrell, on bridge at Pomquet,	102 70
James Taylor, on road from Pomquet to post road,	62 38
Francis Broussard, on road from French Cove to Pomquet Forks,	50 87
Ab. Laundry, on road between Pomquet Cove and Pomquet Forks,	92 10
Toussaint Delory, on bridge between Tracadie and Irish Settlement,	65 33
Angus McNeill, on road from Angus McNeill's to Forks road,	24 95
Archibald McDonald and John McPherson, on road from Pomquet Forks to Black River,	107 35
Charles B. Whidden, erecting Munroe's bridge at Antigonish,	204 00
Christopher Chisholm, erecting sluices on road at St. Andrew's,	12 60
Alexander McDonald, amount expended in erecting two bridges near Stewart's mill,	128 40
Valentine Chisholm, for repairing a bridge on road from Antigonish to Lochabar,	5 80
Colin Chisholm, for erecting bridge near John Fraser's, Lower South River,	17 40

To repay Allan Gillis, amount expended on road from Alexr. McDonald's to Glen Hyde,	\$36 30
John Fraser, amount expended on road leading from the old Manchester road through Fraser's Grant to Tracadie,	50 35
This sum placed at the disposal of the Government, to be hereafter appropriated,	2167 69
	\$5041 80

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, granted for the service of roads and bridges, in the county of Shelburne, and the sum of seventy-two dollars and eighty cents, undrawn, for the county of Shelburne, be appropriated as follow :

From Indian Brook to Benjamin Perry's,	\$44 00
Benjamin Perry's to late widow Littlewood's,	20 00
Peter Perry's to main road,	20 00
Widow Littlewood's to Round Bay bridge,	40 00
Alex. Greenwood's, south line, to Indian Brook via Wm. Perry's,	40 00
Moses Perry's to main road, leading to Shelburne,	20 00
Roseway Chapel to Round Bay beach, near T. Perry's,	12 00
Round Bay bridge to Dexter's bridge,	12 00
Gunning Cove to Dexter's bridge,	16 00
Gunning Cove to Beaver Dam,	44 00
Post road near Beaver Dam to Henry Bower's,	20 00
Church hill to William Doane's,	28 00
Church hill to post road,	20 00
Round Bay bridge to Benjamin Perry's via Wilson's,	12 00
Post road to Henry Shultz's,	12 00
Post road to Birch hill,	40 00
Birch hill to Thomas McKay's,	52 00
David Jenkins to Ensor's road,	20 00
Ensor's road to George McKay's,	24 00
For new bridge at Cobscouch mills,	28 00
From Post road to Robert Bowers',	28 00
Robert Bowers' to Adam Bowers' road,	32 00
Adam Bowers' to Robert McKay's, on new line of road,	80 00
Robert McKay's to Jones' bridge, including bridge,	40 00
West end of Jones' bridge to Philip Bower's, back landing,	52 00
Widow Ryer's to John Dexter's,	16 00
Post road to Hart's Point via Barracks,	12 00
Shelburne to Sandy Point,	20 00
Sandy Point to Jones Creshrou's,	24 00
Charles Thompson's to East Point,	20 00
Shelburne to Jordan Ferry,	32 00
Jones Creshrou's to James McLean's,	20 00
Mile Rock to Cairns' corner, on the road leading from Jas. McLean's to Shelburne,	48 00
James McLean's to Jordan Ferry,	24 00
James Purney's to Joseph Holden's,	16 00
James Purney's to Jordan Church,	16 00
	From

From James Purney's to late Miss Dickie's,	\$12 00
Main road to James Saunder's,	12 00
James Purney's to Morvan road,	12 00
Jonathan Perry's to Stalker's (McNutt's Island),	16 00
Post road to Wm. Nickerson's,	48 00
Wm. Nickerson's to Green harbor, east bridge,	60 00
Green harbor, east bridge, to Locke's Island,	80 00
Joseph William's to main road,	12 00
Main road near James McKenzie's to Robert Firth's,	16 00
Locke's Island to Thomas Crowell's,	12 00
Freeman Crowell's to Locke's Island,	12 00
Richard Wall's to main road, leading to Locke's Island,	44 00
Richard Wall's to Little harbor,	28 00
Richard Wall's to Green harbor, and to repay James Stephens' for repairing bridge \$5.10,	16 00
Little harbor to Jonathan Craig's,	16 00
Widow Ringer's to Angus McAdams',	20 00
Fox Rock to widow Ringer's,	32 00
Sable River to Wall's hill,	56 00
Wall's hill to Richard Wall's,	48 00
Tom Tidney's bridge to William Chiever's,	24 00
William Chiever's to Lloyd's brook,	16 00
Lloyd's brook to Johnston's, Pond beach,	36 00
Port LeBare to Sable River,	16 00
Lewis Head breakwater to main road,	32 00
Daniel Matthew's to George Wall's,	16 00
John Dall's to main road leading to Shelburne,	16 00
Fox Rock to Little harbor,	20 00
Alexander Hamilton's up west side Clyde River,	184 00
John Lyle's to Cape Negro, main road,	48 00
John Lyle's to Clam Creek,	24 00
Post road to Clam Creek bridge,	48 00
Clam Creek bridge to Samuel Smith's,	28 00
Samuel Smith's to Elam Thomas',	28 00
Cape Negro Island,	20 00
William Patterson's to Thomas Tasco's,	60 00
Josiah Smith's to William Patterson's, including bridge,	45 00
Thomas Tasco's to Patten's,	40 00
Daniel Crowell's to David Smith's, senr.,	40 00
Main road to shore by Elkenah Nickerson's,	20 00
School house to Light house,	25 00
David Smith's, senr., to Light house,	48 00
Patten's to Birch hill, including hill,	40 00
Birch hill to Richard Kenny's,	30 00
Old post road by Watt's, up Barrington river,	30 00
Lawrence's to School house,	36 00
Late John Crew's to Atwood's brook, and to re-pay Abijah Crowell over expenditure \$2.17,	28 00
East side Atwood's brook to Gideon Crowell's, including bridges,	44 00
Gideon Crowell's to Shag harbor, including bridges,	32 00
Theodore Nickerson's to Reuben Cahoon's,	32 00
Alexander Nickerson's to Yarmouth county line,	44 00
Road from east side Wood's harbor, by McCummiskey's, to Yarmouth county line,	60 00
	From

From Main road to Forbes' ferry, and to repay John Lyon's over expenditure \$1.20,	\$20 00
Wood's Harbor to west side of Ohio,	32 00
West side of Ohio to David Wilson's,	32 00
William Cunningham's to Stony Island,	16 00
Stony Island to John McGray's,	40 00
John McGray's to Penny's	24 00
Stony Island beach,	20 00
Penny's beach to main road,	12 00
James Obid's to Lewis Crowell's,	60 00
Main road to Hawk inlet, including bridges,	40 00
Lewis Crowell's to Michael Levine's,	20 00
West Head to John Cunningham's,	20 00
John Cunningham's to Meeting house,	24 00
Meeting house to William Cunningham's,	20 00
Main post road to Great Lake settlement,	85 00
Post road to Nichols'	12 00
For repairing Clyde bridge and Lyle's bridge,	17 00
From Queen's county line to Tom Tidney bridge,	96 00
Tom Tidney bridge to David Hamilton's, and to pay Joseph Freeman for repairing bridge \$5.25,	44 00
David Hamilton's to Jordan River bridge,	120 00
To pay Wm. Stairs, Esq., under the act of 1859 providing for the construction of a bridge over Jordan River, being the first instalment with interest,	636 00
To pay George Snyder for over expenditure on Jordan bridge,	36 75
From Jordan bridge to E. Martin's,	40 00
E. Martin's to Joseph Holden's,	28 00
Joseph Holden's to Roseway bridge,	80 00
Shelburne to Stephen Ackers',	80 00
Stephen Ackers' to Beaver Dam,	64 00
Beaver Dam to Clyde River bridge,	120 00
Clyde River bridge to Boyd's,	60 00
Boyd's to Grist Mill, including bridges,	125 00
Grist Mill to Oak Park School house, following telegraph line,	96 00
School house to Yarmouth county line,	63 00
	\$4952 75

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars granted for the road and bridge service for the present year, and the sum of four dollars and forty cents undrawn money for the county of Yarmouth be applied as follows :

To Joseph Durkee, advanced on Carlton bridge,	116 30
James Purdy, over expenditure,	3 92
D. P. Corning, ditto,	1 15
George Ring, ditto.	10 02
Wm. N. Moody, ditto.	62 58
John Reynard, ditto.	36 00
William Whitehouse, ditto.	30 00
Watson Patten,	10 00
	From

From sea shore county line to the post road,	\$20 00
Yarmouth line past Cedar Lake mill to line near Porter's,	32 00
past Jacob Tedford's,	20 00
Post road towards Sandy Lake to Richmond road,	32 00
James Churchill's to sea shore,	30 00
Nathan Rose's to Ohio road,	34 00
Great Lake to township Line near John Sanders',	32 00
Gardner's mill to Andrew Cann's,	36 00
Andrew Cann's to Wm. Whitehouse's,	36 00
Kempt road past John Perry's,	20 00
Carlton to Old Kempt road,	48 00
Saml. Crosby's past Henry Sanders' towards Hilton's,	40 00
Saml. Crosby's up east side Salmon River to road leading to Pleasant Valley road,	20 00
Pleasant Valley to Reynard's and to make road round hill,	90 00
Job Reynard's down west side river, and to make road round hill near N. Reynard's and to Tusket road,	100 00
Knowles Crosby's to Lake George mill,	32 00
John Scott's to Tusket road,	30 00
Boyd's corner to Pitman's mill,	20 00
Thurston's corner to Parade street,	40 00
Parade street on Haley's road to Wyman's road,	36 00
Wyman's road to Benj. Cleaveland's,	45 00
Cranberry Head road to sea shore at Z. Foot's,	24 00
B. Churchill's to Z. Foot's — road,	40 00
E. Rose's to Fish Point,	40 00
Joseph Durkee's to Dun's Cove,	20 00
Chas. Tedford's to Old Kempt road,	30 00
R. Smith's to Pinkney's Point,	40 00
John McCormick's to Cranberry Head road,	40 00
William Whitehouse's to Pleasant Valley bridge,	30 00
Pleasant bridge to James Killam's,	30 00
To repair bridge near James Porter's mill,	20 00
From Thomas Eldridge's to brook near G. Reynard's,	28 00
Geo. Reynard's to county line,	20 00
K. Crosby's line, new road, to Whitehouse's,	120 00
John Blackadar's to K. Crosby's,	36 00
Kempt road to Wilson's Falls,	20 00
Lake George road past Joseph Crosby's to Cedar Lake road,	40 00
Elias Trask's to Lake George road, (new road)	20 00
Kempt meeting-house to Yarmouth line,	20 00
Milford Tedford's to sea shore,	20 00
Carlton road to Kempt meeting-house,	40 00
Jos. Beveridge's to Cranberry Head Cove,	20 00
To make new road round the hill at Calvin Cann's,	80 00
From Thurston's to Knowles Crosby's road,	50 00
Ellen Haris to Chegogin Point,	20 00
County line to Henry Sanders'	50 00
Cam's Hall to Bains Corner,	28 00
Starr's corner to Vickery's,	50 00
Acadia factory to Ballam's,	60 00
To widen the bridge at Acadia factory,	24 00
From Prade to Haley's road,	30 00
	From

Ballam's to Mood's,	\$20 00
Wm. Trefry's to Plymouth,	30 00
Chebogue Burying Ground to Hilton's shop,	20 00
David Crosby's to Scott's Island,	20 00
Thomson's to Tusket road,	20 00
Starr's road past Tim. Wetmore's to Bain's road,	30 00
McCray's to Darnald's lake,	28 00
McCray's to Roberts',	20 00
John Boker's to Fresh Grass Beach,	20 00
Broad Brook on Forest street to Haley's road,	40 00
DISTRICT OF ARGYLE.	
From Shelburne county line to Carland's and repairing bridge,	120 00
Carland's to N. Hogg's,	60 00
Main road past George Owen's to the shore,	28 00
Nat. Hogg's to J. J. Porter's, and repairing bridge,	60 00
J. J. Porter's to Tusket Village and to river bridge Eel Brook,	100 00
Tusket Village across bridge on Hatfield road,	80 00
The bridge on Hatfield road to Eel Lake road,	80 00
Willett's to Barrington road,	30 00
Wood's Harbor road to Light House,	20 00
Hasline's to Pubnico Lake,	40 00
Philip D'Entremont's to Pubnico Point,	60 00
Dean's to John Spinney's,	30 00
Vanamburgh to Goodwin's across the Point,	30 00
Post road to Thomas Spinney's,	30 00
Fork road to Joshua Frost's,	40 00
J. J. Peters' to head of Abuptic,	28 00
Fork road to Simon Caven's,	28 00
Jeffery road to Silvene Moses, and to repair bridge at Cove,	40 00
Gavel's bridge to Oak Hill on Kempt road,	80 00
Oak Hill, Kempt road, to Carlton road,	80 00
Gavel's bridge to Uniacke road,	40 00
Uniacke road to Fork road across Point,	20 00
Grey's to Wm. Herlbert,	40 00
Asa McGrey's to Gray's,	40 00
Barrett's line past Hemcon's to Tusket River,	20 00
Barrett's line to Crocker's,	20 00
Barrett's line to Little River,	20 00
Elijah Pinkney to Sluce Point,	50 00
Peter Porter's to Little River road,	80 00
Head of Eel Lake to south of Long Lake,	140 00
Fork road to Gridiron point,	60 00
South end of Long Lake to old carrying road,	60 00
Key Hook Falls to old Carrying road and Allen road hill,	60 00
Kempt bridge to Pearl's meadow,	60 00
Baker's brook to old post road past head Abuptic,	20 00
Cereal Porter's to head of Abuptic,	20 00
Samuel Beaudreau to Corperong Point,	20 00
Rereck Point, Goose Bay, to B. Jackmor's, near Tusket River,	40 00
Catno's road to Moose Point,	20 00
The line between Walter Larkin's and Hesson's, to the stone,	20 00
Bache's road to Indian Sluce road,	40 00
	From

APPENDIX.—ROAD SCALES—YARMOUTH.

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Main road to John B. Moses',	\$20 00
J. R. White's to Morton's mills, and repair bridge at Union mill,	60 00
To repair road and bridge at Roberts' Island,	40 00
From J. Roberts' to Israel Foote's,	50 00
Grey's past Silas Rankin's to Morton's,	40 00
Fork road to Absalom Heribert's,	20 0
Post road to Ambrose Mackinson's,	20 00
Peter Porter's to Little River, across Sluice Point,	80 00
Kempt road to Reuben Killam's,	20 00
Balance at the disposal of the Government for the district of Yarmouth,	47 83
for the district of Argyle,	124 00
	<hr/>
	\$4884 40



RAILWAY ACCOUNTS FOR 1858.

The Provincial Railway in account with the Receiver General to 31st December, 1858.

1858.	DR.			
March 31.	To cash paid the Commissioners in the quarter ending at this date,	£19000	0	0
June 30.	Ditto ditto,	23000	0	0
Sept. 30.	Ditto ditto,	40500	0	0
Decr. 31.	Ditto ditto,	61000	0	0
Feby. 12.	To cash paid the Commissioners in London transfer by Baring Bros. & Co.,	31250	0	0
July 30.	To cash paid the Commissioners, transfer by Baring Bros. & Co.,	25000	0	0
Decr. 16.	To cash paid the Commissioners, transfer by Baring Bros. & Co.,	31250	0	0
		£231000 0 0		
June 30.	To cash paid M. B. Almon in full, No. 11,		16500	0 0
Decr. 31.	“ Interest, No. 3,		36795	2 9
	“ Bond holders in Nova Scotia, coupons unpaid Dec. 31, 1857, No. 6,		60	0 0
	“ Salaries, No. 2,		2754	8 2
	“ Expense account, No. 7,		13	3 4
	“ Bank of Nova Scotia, balance of payments between Jan. 1 and this date, No. 12,		56987	13 6
		£344110 7 9		
	DR.			
Decr. 31.	By cash received from provincial funds, general revenue, payment of interest to July 1, No. 9,	£32975	19	3
	By cash received from bonds sold in Nova Scotia between January 1 and this date,	68375	0	0
	By cash received for premium on bills of exchange and bonds sold in Halifax, No. 10,	513	5	8
	By cash received from Baring Bros. & Co. for bills drawn from January 1 to date,	£123321	8	9
	By cash received, credited to Railway Commrs. by Baring Bros. & Co.,	87500	0	0
	By cash recd. from Baring Bros. & Co. in payment of coupons, Jany. 1 and July 1, 1858,	31370	13	3
	By cash recd. from Baring Bros. & Co. being charges paid by them,	9	0	10
		£242201 2 10		
	By amount due bond holders, unpaid coupons, No. 6,		45	0 0
		£344110 7 9		

STAYLEY BROWN, Rec. Genl.

Rec. Genl's. office, Halifax, Dec. 31, 1858.

No. 1.

Provincial Railway.

1857.				
Dec. 31.	To amount advanced at this date,		£695100	0 9
1858.				
Dec. 31.	To amount paid the Commissioners between 1st January and this date,	£143500	0 0	
	To amount paid the Commissioners in London by Baring Bros. & Co.,	87500	0 0	
			231000	0 0
	To paid salaries, per statement No. 2,		2754	8 2
			<u>£928854</u>	<u>8 11</u>

No. 2.

Salaries.

1858.				
Jany. 6.	To paid the Chief Engineer to Dec. 31, 1857,	£234	7 6	
	“ Chairman of Commissioners, do.	175	0 0	
	“ Two Commissioners, do.	100	0 0	
				£509 7 6
April 3.	“ Chief Engineer to March 31,	234	7 6	
	“ Three Commissioners,	275	0 0	
				509 7 6
June 30.	“ Chief Engineer to date,	234	7 6	
	“ Three Commissioners,	275	0 0	
				509 7 6
Sep. 30.	“ Mr. Forman, Chief Engineer, salary to 26th August,	145	4 6	
	“ Chairman to date,	175	0 0	
	“ Commissioners, Messrs. Pryor and Anderson, to 26th August,	61	19 2	
	“ Commissioners, Messrs. Scott and Shannon, to date from Aug. 30,	33	6 8	
	“ Chief Engineer, Mr. Laurie, from 26th August,	149	10 4	
				565 0 8
Dec. 31.	“ Chief Engineer to date,	386	5 0	
	“ Three Commissioners,	275	0 0	
				661 5 0
				<u>£2754 8 2</u>

No. 3.—*Interest.*

1857.					
Dec. 31.	To balance amount paid to this date,		£31440	0	4
1858.					
Jany. 2.	To paid bond-holders on £39300 stg. of bonds issued in Nova Scotia,	£1473	15	0	
	To paid Baring Bros. & Co. in London on £343100 stg.,	£10293	0	0	
	Commission, 1 per cent.,	102	18	7	
		<u>10395</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>	
	Less paid the Bishop of N. S.	255	0	0	
		<u>10140</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>	
	Sterling,	£10140	18	7	=12676 3 3
	To paid the Bishop of Nova Scotia,		318	15	0
June 30.	“ Bank of Nova Scotia,		748	4	6
	“ M. B. Almon,		495	0	0
July 1.	“ Bond-holders in Nova Scotia on £55200 stg. in bonds,		2070	0	0
	“ Baring Bros. & Co. in London on £502000 stg.,	£15060	0	0	
	Commission, 1 per cent.,	150	12	0	
		<u>15210</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	
	Deduct int. paid the Bishop of Nova Scotia,	255	0	0	
		<u>14955</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	
	Sterling,	£14955	12	0	=18694 10 0
2.	To paid the Bishop of Nova Scotia,		318	15	0
			<u>36795</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
			68235	3	1
Jany. 2.	By amount received from Baring Brothers & Co., balance of account in 1857,		624	13	1
			<u>£67610</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

No. 4.—*Account of Bonds sold in London.*

1857.					
Dec. 31.	Amount sold at this date,		£432000	0	0
1858.					
Feb. 20.	Amount sold between the 1st and 26th January, £53900 stg.,	£67375	0	0	
June 18.	Amount sold between 1st February and 31st May, £100500 stg.,	125625	0	0	
Mar. 4.	Amount exchanged for debenture bonds, Halifax, £2000 stg.,	2500	0	0	
Aug. 14.	Amount sold between 1st June and 24th July, £50500 stg.,	63125	0	0	
Nov. 18.	Amount sold to Oct. 29, £49500 stg.,	61875	0	0	
			<u>323500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>£752500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

No.

No. 5.

Account of Bonds sold in Nova Scotia.

1857.				
Dec. 31.	Amount sold at this date,		£49125	0 0
1858.				
April 1.	Amount sold between 1st January and this date,	£7500	0 0	
July 1.	Amount sold between April 1 and this date,	47750	0 0	
Aug. 26.	Amount sold between July 1 and this date,	10625	0 0	
			<u>65875</u>	<u>0 0</u>
			<u>£115000</u>	<u>0 0</u>

No. 6.

Bond-holders, Nova Scotia, in account with the Receiver General.

1858.				
Dec. 31.	To cash paid for coupons between 1st January and this date,	£3558	15 0	
	To balance 12 coupons unpaid of £3 sterling, Nos. 53 to 60, and 116, 117, 118 & 124,	45	0 0	
1857.				
Dec. 31.	By coupons unpaid at this date,		£60	0 0
1858.				
Jan. 1.	By interest payable this day,		1473	15 0
July 1.	“ “		2070	0 0
			<u>£3603</u>	<u>15 0</u>
			<u>£3603</u>	<u>15 0</u>
	By balance brought down, coupons unpaid,		£45	0 0

No. 7.

Expense Account.

1857.				
Dec. 31.	To amount paid to this date,		£408	17 5
1858.				
Feb. 15.	To paid Baring Brothers & Co., charges in 1857—postages, 119s. 8d.; advertisements, &c., 25s. stg.,	£9	0 10	
Mar. 27.	To paid Graham & Son, for bills of exchange,	1	15 0	
June 30.	Do. for book of exchange,	0	15 0	
Sept. 24.	Do. do.	0	15 0	
Decr. 7.	Do. do.	0	17 6	
			<u>13</u>	<u>3 4</u>
			<u>£422</u>	<u>0 9</u>

No. 8.

Baring, Brothers & Co., in account with the Receiver General.

1858.				
Jany. 1.	To	Interest due on current account, 1857,	£624	13 1
26.		Bonds sold from Jany. 1 to date,	67375	0 0
June 13.		Bonds sold from Feb. 12 to May 31,	125625	0 0
		Premium on bonds sold,	8497	10 0
Aug. 14.		Bonds sold between Jun. 1 and Jul. 24,	63125	0 0
		Premium on bonds,	3012	3 9
Nov. 18.		Bonds sold between Sep. 10 and Oct. 9,	61875	0 0
		Premium on bonds,	5947	3 9
Jany. 1.	By	Balance due at this date,	£40891	19 0
		Interest coupons due at this date,	12676	3 3
26.		Charges exceeding premium received on £67375 of bonds sold,	332	3 9
		Charges, postages, advertisem'ts, &c, Commis'n, 1 pr. c., on £23261 19s. 2d., advanced in 1857,	9	0 10
July 1.		Interest coupons due at this date,	18694	10 0
Dec. 31.		Cash for bills of exchange in 1858,	123321	8 9
		Cash transferred to Railway Com's, between Feb. 12 and this date,	87500	0 0
		Balance,	52365	9 7
			<hr/>	
			£336081	10 7
			£336081	10 7
			<hr/>	
		Balance brought down,	£52365	9 7

No. 9.

The Railway in account with general Revenue.

1857.				
Dec. 31.	By	amount received to this date,	£133776	6 5
1858.				
Jan. 29.	By	cash (for interest due Jan. 1),	11274	2 10
Dec. 7.		cash (for interest due July 1),	21701	16 5
			<hr/>	
			32975	19 3
			<hr/>	
			£166752	5 8

No. 10.

Premium and Discount Account.

1858.				
Feb. 15.	To	paid Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., com., 1 p. c., on £23261 19s. 2d. stg., advances in 1857,	£290	15 5
	To	paid Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., charges exceed'g prem. received on £67375 for bonds sold in Jan. 1858,	332	3 9
	To	balance,	24233	19 7

1857.			
Dec. 31.	By amount received at this date,		£6886 15 7
1858.			
Aug. 26.	By cash received, prem. on bonds sold in N. S. between Jan. 1 and this date,		450 10 5
Nov. 18.	By cash rec'd, prem. on bills of exchange between Jan. 1 and this date,		62 15 3
Dec. 31.	By cash rec'd from Baring, Bros. & Co. for prem. on £200,500 stg. of bonds sold between Feb. 12 and this date,		17456 17 6
		<u>£24856 18 9</u>	<u>£24856 18 9</u>
	By balance brought down,		£24233 19 7

No. 11.

M. B. Almon in account with the Receiver General.

1858.			
June 30.	To cash,	£16500 0 0	
1857.			
Dec. 31.	By amount due at this date,		£16500 0 0
		<u>£16500 0 0</u>	<u>£16500 0 0</u>

No. 12.

Bank of Nova Scotia in account with the Receiver General.

1858.			
Mar. 31.	To cash in sundry paym'ts since Jan. 1,	£46068 6 3	
June 30.	“ “ “ April 1,	66829 2 7	
Sept. 30.	“ “ “ July 1,	62205 17 4	
Dec. 31.	“ “ “ Oct. 1,	55082 7 6	
1857.			
Dec. 31.	By balance at this date,		£46806 19 3
1858.			
Mar. 31.	By cash on quarter ending this day,		26801 15 0
June 30.	“ “ ending this day,		41324 12 0
Sept. 30.	“ “ ending this day,		43260 0 4
Dec. 31.	“ “ ending this day,		61811 12 10
	By balance,		10180 14 3
		<u>£230185 13 8</u>	<u>£230185 13 8</u>
	To balance brought down,		£10180 14 3

No. 13.

Balance 31st December, 1858.

1858				
Dec. 31.	To Railway,	£928854	8	11
	Interest account,	67610	10	0
	Expense account,	422	0	9
	Baring, Brothers, & Co.,	52365	9	7
	Bank of Nova Scotia,	10180	14	3
1858				
Dec. 31.	By bonds sold in London, £602000 stg.	£752500	0	0
	Bonds sold in Nova Scotia, £92000 stg.	115000	0	0
	Premium and discount acct.	24233	19	7
	General revenue,	166752	5	8
	Working account, (1856)	901	18	3
	Bond holders in Nova Scotia, unpaid coupons,	45	0	0
		<u>£1059433</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
		£1059433	3	6



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OF
NOVA SCOTIA.

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2. Antigonish Church Lands. To authorize the Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands, 62, 98, 109, 135 ; title altered on third reading, 139, 149 ; assented to, 199.
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3. Horton Church. To incorporate trustees of the Baptist Church in Horton, 62, 98 ; deferred on report of private bills committee, 149.
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4. Musquodoboit Church. To incorporate the trustees of St. Andrew's Church in Middle Musquodoboit, 63, 98 ; deferred on report of private bills committee, 149.
5. Fires & Firewards (Bridge-water.) To extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards," 66, 98, 148, 152, 154, 162 ; assented to, 199.
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6. Naturalization. For the naturalization of certain aliens, 66, 135, 140, 150, ; assented to, 199.
7. Amherst Church. To enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting house at Amherst to sell the same, 67 ; read second time and referred to committee on private bills, 95 ; reported with an amendment and committed, 97, 107, 110, 116 ; assented to, 138.
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8. Inverness Sessions. Relating to the sessions for the county of Inverness, 67, 98, 148, 170, 173, 179 ; assented to, 199.
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11. Odd Fellows, (Pictou.) To incorporate Fuller lodge, No. 5, of the independent order of Odd Fellows, 71, 98, 148, 152, 156, 170 ; assented to, 199.
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12. Election Oaths. Relating to electoral divisions, 73 ; read second time and referred to law committee, 87 ; reported with amendments and committed to a committee of the whole house, 97 ; reported with amendments, 107 ; title altered on third reading, 111, 116 ; assented to, 138.
13. Constables, (Halifax.) To authorize the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax, 73, 103, 126, 129, 132, 146 ; assented to 199.
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16. Ancient Lights, (Halifax.) Respecting ancient lights, 74, 103, 126, 139, 150 ; assented to, 199.
17. City Building, (Halifax.) To enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds and to erect buildings therewith near the market slip, 74, 103, 126, 129 ; title altered on third reading, 132, 146 ; assented to, 199.
18. Knox's Church. To amend the act to incorporate the trustees of Knox's Free Church at Baddeck in the county of Victoria, 74, 98, 148.
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20. Sons of Temperance. To incorporate the trustees of Chedabucto division of the order of the Sons of Temperance, 74, 98, 109, 129, 131, 146, ; assented to, 199.
21. Grand River Church. To incorporate the trustees of the Free Church at Grand River in the county of Richmond, 76, 98 ; deferred on report of private bills committee, 149.
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- No. 22. Loch Lomond Church. To incorporate the trustees of Loch Lomond Free Church in the county of Richmond, 76, 98; deferred on report of private bills committee, 149.
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23. Wilson's Patent. To enable William A. Wilson to obtain letters patent, 76, 107; deferred on report of committee on private bills, 154.
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24. Lyman's Patent. To enable Azel Storrs Lyman to obtain letters patent, 76, 107, 157, 159; passed and sent to council, 160.
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25. Trusts and Trustees. Relating to trusts and trustees, 76; read second time and referred to law committee, 97, 128, 129, 135, 150; assented to, 199.
26. Patents. To extend the operation of chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents for useful inventions," 76.
27. Salt Springs Saving's Bank. To incorporate the Salt Springs savings' bank, 80, 98, 157, 170, 173, 179; assented to, 199.
28. Supply of Water, (Halifax). To provide for the supply of water to the city of Halifax, 80, 103, 112.
29. Halifax Water Company, (purchase.) To enable the city of Halifax to purchase the property of the Halifax Water Company, 80, 103, 112; deferred on report of committee on bills, 171.
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30. Halifax Buildings. To regulate buildings in the city of Halifax, 81, 103.
31. City Hospital, (Halifax.) For the maintenance of the city Hospital in Halifax, 81, 103, 132; amended in committee on bills, 174; passed and sent to Council, 175.
32. Police Court, (Halifax) Relating to the Police Court in Halifax, 81, 103; amended by private bills committee, 133, 135; passed and sent to Council, 139.
33. Long Island Church. To incorporate the trustees of the Baptist meeting house at Long Island, in the county of Digby, 81, 98; deferred on report of private bills committee, 149.
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34. Bartlett's River Road. Relating to Bartlett's river road in the county of Digby, 81, 133, 157, 178, 181, 186; assented to, 199.
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35. Digby Slate Quarry. To incorporate the Digby Slate quarry company, 81, 121, 148, 170, 173, 179; assented to, 199.
36. Halifax Water Company, (sale.) To authorize the Halifax Water Company to transfer their property to the city of Halifax, 81, 103, 102.
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37. Richmond Road. To authorize the completion of a line of road in Richmond county, 81, 98, 148, 152, 154, 162; assented to, 199.
38. Earltown Church. To incorporate the Free Church congregation at Earltown, 81, 98; deferred on report of private bills committee, 132.
39. Dartmouth Poor Law. To amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor," 81, 98, 148, 170, 173, 179; assented to, 199.
40. Victoria Electoral Districts. Relating to electoral districts in the county of Victoria, 81, 98, 109, 135, 146, 150; assented to, 199.
41. Halifax Fire Insurance Company. To amend the act to incorporate the Halifax Fire Insurance Company, 81, 107, 126, 129, 131, 146; assented to, 199.
42. Cape Breton Electoral Districts. To amend the act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton, 81; read a second time, and committed, 95, 107, 111, 116; assented to, 138.
43. Halifax Yacht Club. To incorporate the Halifax Yacht Club, 81, 98, 109, 129, 131, 146; assented to, 199.
44. Partition of Lands. (From Council.) To amend chapter 139 of the Revised Statutes, "of the partition of lands," 86; read a second time, and referred to law committee, 86, 100, 1001; Governor's assent, 109.
45. Foreclosure of Mortgages. (From Council.) To amend chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, "of the sale of lands under foreclosure of mortgage," 86; read a second time, and referred to law committee, 86, 100, 101; Governor's assent, 109.
46. Supreme Court, Pleadings, &c. (From Council.) To amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the Supreme Court," 86; read second time and referred to law committee, 87, 128.
47. Acadia College. (From Council.) To incorporate the associated alumni of Acadia College, 86; read second time and referred to committee on private bills, 87, 148, 149; assented to, 199.

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- No. 48. New Annan Cemetery. To incorporate the New Annan bell gift cemetery company, 87, 121, 148, 152, 154, 162; assented to, 199.
See *petitions*, No. 17.
49. Inverness Electoral Districts. To alter the bounds of certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness, 89, 148, 157, 159, 160, 170; assented to, 199.
50. Halifax Sewers. Respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax, 89, 103, 132, 135, 139, 150; assented to, 199.
51. Property Qualification. Respecting the qualification of candidates to serve in General Assembly, 89, 128; deferred on report of committee on bills, 138.
52. Customs (Revenue). An act to regulate customs' duties, read first time, and committed, 94; reported with amendments, 96, 96; Governor's assent, 109.
53. Light House (Revenue). To continue the law imposing light house duties; read first time and committed, 94, 95, 96; Governor's assent, 109.
54. Currency. To regulate the currency and decimal system of accounting; read first time and committed, 94; reported with amendments, 96, 96; amended by Council, and the amendments agreed to, 107, 108; Governor's assent, 109.
55. Barry's Patent. To enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent, 97, 106; reported with amendments; motion to defer negatived, and motion to engross, with the amendments, passed, 107, read third time and passed, motion to defer being lost on division, and sent to Council, 153.
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56. Roads. To amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads," 99; read second time, and referred to law committee, 112, 128, 129, 131; amended by Council, 149, 151, 154; assented to, 199.
57. Volunteer Militia. To provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province, 102, 121, 140, 141, 150; assented to, 199.
58. Barristers and Attorneys. To amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attorneys," 102, 121, 128; amended in committee on bills, 129, 139; amended by Council, 149; amendments agreed to, 150, 151, 154; assented to, 199.
59. Townships and Township Officers. To amend chapter 46 of the acts of 1859, relative to townships and township officers, 103, 112; amended on report of private bills committee, 149, 151; deferred on report of select committee, 157.

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- No. 60. Chester Wells. Relating to public wells in the town of Chester, 103, 112; deferred on report of private bills committee, 158.
61. Yarmouth Bank. To amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 108, 112, 148, 152, 154, 162; assented to, 199.
62. Yarmouth Cemetery. To incorporate the Mountain Cemetery company of Yarmouth, 108, 112, 148, 152, 155, 162; assented to, 199.
See *petitions*, No. 17.
63. Staves and Bricks. To regulate the sale of staves and bricks, 108, 121.
64. Goose River Church. To incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian church at Goose River, 111, 112; deferred on report of private bills com. on division, 149.
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65. Coal Mine. To incorporate the Victoria coal mining company, 111, 112, 132, 134, 137; amended by Council, and amendments agreed to, 158, 161; assented to, 199.
66. Amherst Burial Ground. (From Council.) Relating to the burial ground at Amherst; read first and second time, and referred to committee on private bills, 112, 148, 149; assented to, 199.
67. Chebogue Church. To authorize the sale of the old meeting house in Chebogue, 112, 121, 148.
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68. Supreme Court Terms. To amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the Supreme Court and its officers," 112, 121; amended by incorporating bills Nos. 80 and 84, 138, 139; amended by Council, 149; amendments not agreed to, 151; Council do not adhere, 154; assented to, 199.
69. Distilleries. To revive and amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes, "of the regulation of distilleries," 113, 113, 114, 114, 124; assented to, 138.
See *petitions*, No. 29, and *bills*, No. 111.
70. Firewards, Amherst. (From Council.) To extend to the town of Amherst the provisions of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards," 114, 133; assented to, 138.
71. Roads. To amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads," 114, 121, 176.
72. Election Qualification. To amend chapter 5 of the Revised Statutes, "of the disqualification of candidates and electors, and frauds in regard thereto," 114.

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73. Corruption at Elections. (From Council.) To prevent corrupt practices at elections, 116; referred to committee on privileges, 125; who report specially, which is adopted, 153.
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74. Maitland Road. For improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie station, 120, 121, 129, 131; amended by Council, 146; amendment amended, 156, 161, 162; assented to, 199.
75. Union Hall Comp'y (Cornwallis.) To incorporate the Union Hall company of Cornwallis, 121, 133; amended by private bills committee, 157, 160, 170; assented to, 199.
76. Great Roads. To extend the operation of chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out certain great roads," 122.
77. Port Acadie. For naming "Port Acadie," in the county of Digby, 123, 133, 148, 152, 154, 155, 162; assented to, 200.
78. Assessments. To amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," 124, 133; deferred on report of law committee, 176.
79. River Fisheries. Relating to the river fisheries in Cape Breton, 124; referred to fishery committee, 133; for their report, see *appendix*, p. 191.
80. Shelburne Court. (From Council.) To amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes (new series), "of the Supreme Court and its officers," 124, 125, 128; incorporated with No. 68, p. 138.
81. Light Duties. To amend the law imposing light-house duties, 125, 152, 155, 162; assented to, 200.
82. Electric Telegraph. To alter the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the act in amendment thereof, 125, 126; amended in committee on bills, 129, 131, 134; assented to, 138.
83. Supreme Court Sittings. To postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the Supreme Court, 126, 128, 129, 129; amended by Council, 134; amendments passed, 136, 137; assented to, 138.
84. Supreme Court (Pictou). To amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the Supreme Court and its officers," 128; incorporated with No. 68, p. 138.
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85. Poor Districts (Pictou). To amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "of poor districts," 128, 138, 141, 150; assented to, 200.

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- No. 86. Provincial Loan. To continue the act to authorize a provincial loan, 132, 135, 137, 146; assented to, 200.
87. Criminals. Respecting the apprehension of criminals escaping from any of her Majesty's provinces and governments in North America into Nova Scotia, 132, 133, 138, 141, 150; assented to, 200.
88. Ice Company. To incorporate the Halifax ice company, 132, 133, 148, 152, 155, 162; assented to, 200.
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89. Blasting Rocks. Respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder, 132, 133; amended by law committee, 176, 181, 183, 186; assented to, 200.
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90. Cape Breton Roads. For improving the main post road in the county of Cape Breton, 132, 135, 137, 146; assented to, 200.
91. Sheriffs. In addition to the act concerning sheriffs, 133, 157, 159, 160, 170; assented to, 200.
92. Assessments (Richmond.) To extend operation of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," 133, 141, 148, 152; read third time, and title altered, 155, 162; assented to, 200.
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93. Light Duties. To amend chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes, "of light-house duties," 134.
94. Equity Proceedings. To amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, "of proceedings in equity," 136, 140, 152, 155, 162; assented to, 200.
95. Beaver River Church. To authorize the sale of the old Baptist meeting house at Beaver River, in the county of Yarmouth, 136, 141, 148.
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96. Township Officers. To amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers," 136, 141, 151; amended on report of select committee, 157; amended in committee on bills, 171; passed and sent to Council, 173.
97. Tusket School Lot. To authorize the sale of a school lot at Tusket, 137, 141, 152, 156, 170; assented to, 200.
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98. Criminal Justice. To amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of criminal justice," 138, 148; amended by law committee, 176.
99. Railway Damages. To amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads," 139, 141, 152; title changed on third reading, 156, 170; assented to, 200.

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- No. 100. East River Church. To authorize the sale of the old Presbyterian meeting house at the west branch of East River, Pictou, 140, 141, 148.
101. Halifax Road. For opening a road from Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit, 140, 141, 152, 155, 162; assented to, 200.
102. Lunatics. To amend chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes, "of the custody and estates of lunatics," 140, 141; amended by committee on bills, 183, 185, 195; assented to, 200.
103. Marine Railway. To incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company, 141, 148; amended by private bills committee, 157, 159; motion to amend on third reading lost on division, 173, 179; assented to, 200.
104. Highway Labor. To amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "of highways and highway labor," 141, 160, 170; motion to amend on third reading lost on division, 173; clause struck out on third reading, 174; amended by Council, 186; amendments agreed to, 187, 197; assented to, 200.
105. Importation of Goods. To amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, "of the importation of goods," 141, 148; amended in committee on bills, 171; motion to defer lost on division, 171, 173, 186; assented to, 200.
106. Volunteer Band. To incorporate the Halifax volunteer band committee, 144, 148, 152, 155, 162; assented to, 200.
107. Fish Inspection. To amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, "of the inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel, and other merchandize," 145, 157; amended in committee on bills, 159, 162, 179; assented to, 200.
108. Naval Volunteers. Relating to naval volunteers and shipping masters, 145, 148, 152, 155, 162; assented to, 200.
109. Guysborough Roads. To provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough, 145, 148, 152, 155, 170; assented to, 200.
110. Assessments (County). To amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of county assessments," 145, 148; deferred on report of law committee, 176.
111. Distilleries. Further to amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes, "of the regulation of distilleries," 146. See *petitions*, No. 29; and *bills*, No. 69.

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113. Public Instruction. To amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction," 147, 157.
114. Township Officers. To amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers," 147, 151; deferred on report of select committee, 157.
115. Bribery. Relating to bribery, treating and undue influence at elections, 147, 151.
116. Justices of the Peace. To amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil causes," 147, 157, 178, 181, 186; assented to, 200.
117. Pugwash Church. To incorporate the trustees of St. Matthew's Church at Pugwash, 147, 157.
118. Useful Animals (from expiring laws committee). To amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals," 147, 159, 160, 170; assented to, 200.
119. Licenses. To amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors," 151; referred to select committee on second reading, 172; who report without amendment, 174; reported from committee on bills without amendment, and amended on division, 183, 185, 195; assented to, 200.
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120. Chief Justice. To regulate the appointment of Chief Justice, 151.
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121. Elections (writs). To provide for the issue of writs for elections in certain cases, 151, 172; amended by committee on bills, 178; title altered on third reading, 181, 186; assented to, 200.
122. Religious Congregations. In addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, "of religious congregations and societies," 151, 155; amended in committee on bills, 159, 160; amended by Council, and amendment agreed to, 170, 179; assented to, 200.
123. Disqualification. To repeal chapter 36 of the acts of 1858, 151.
124. County Assessments. To amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," 151, 157, 178, 181, 186; assented to, 200.
125. Pictou Roads. For the building of certain bridges and improving of certain roads in the county of Pictou, 155, 157, 159, 162, 179; assented to, 200.

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126. H. Bessemer. To amend the act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent, 158, 159; read third time, and sent to Council, 160.
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127. July Term. Relating to the ensuing July term at Halifax, 158, 159, 160, 170; assented to, 200.
128. Chief Justice. (From Council.) To regulate the appointment of Chief Justice, 169.
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129. Controverted Elections. Relating to chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, "of controverted elections," 172, 175.
130. Education. To revive and continue the laws relating to education, 174, 178, 181, 186; assented to, 200.
131. Annapolis Assessment. To authorize an assessment on the county of Annapolis, 174.
132. Cape Breton Assessment. To authorize an assessment on the county of Cape Breton, 174.
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134. Census. To amend chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, "of the census and statistical information," 182, 183, 186; assented to, 200.
135. Court House. To amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, 182, 183; passed third reading on division, 185; amended by Council, and amendments not considered, being inconsistent with privileges of the house, 195.
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136. Bessemer's Patent. (From Council.) To revive and continue an act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent, 184, 185; assented to, 200.
See *petitions*, No. 28, and *bills*, No. 126.
137. Descent. (From Council.) To amend chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes, "of the descent of real and personal estate," 186, 194-5; assented to, 200.
138. Road Damages (Sydney). For appraising certain road damages in the county of Sydney, 194, 195, 196, 197; assented to, 200.
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 Commrs. of Schools, rural district, Halifax, 71.
 Inhabitants of Annapolis, 75.
 J. Cummings, 76.
 Inhabitants of Granville, 83.
 Montagon, 84.
 Joseph R. Hea, D. C. L., Horton, 83.
 Colored inhabitants, Campbell road, 86.
 George A. Christie, 95.
 Allan McLean, 100.
 Inhabitants of Tusket, 100 ; see *bills*, No. 96.
 Trustees of African school, Halifax, 85.

No. 5. In relation to Agriculture : committee on appointed, 50 ; who report, 174 ;
 see *appendix*, pages 198, 611 ; grant, 192.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

Of E. Ross, Marguarite, 55,
 Inhabitants of Gabarus, 56.
 Alleck Scotchman, a Mic-mac Indian, 56.
 W. Fife, Boulardrie, 58.
 Rev. H. McLeod, Sydney, C. B., 58.
 Colin McDonald, Sydney county, 68.
 Inhabitants of Boulardrie, C. B., 69.
 Inhabitants of Inverness, 74.
 Anthony Smith, West River, Pictou, 76.
 Wallace Agricultural Society, 77.
 James E. Miner, Annapolis, 77.
 Maxwellton Agricultural Society, 99.
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No. 6. In relation to the Fisheries : committee on appointed, 50 ; who report, 145 ;
 see *appendix*, p. 191.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

Of W. J. Flemming and others, Lunenburg, 55.
 Inhabitants of Tusket and Argyle, 64.
 Inhabitants of district of St. Mary's, 83.
 Inhabitants of Annapolis and Digby, 85.
 Hypolite Marraud, Arichat, 100.
 Inhabitants of county of Lunenburg, 100.
 Inhabitants of Hillsborough, Digby, 108.

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No. 7. In relation to postal communication : committee on appointed, 50 ; who report, 147 ; see *appendix*, p. 678 ; grant, 193.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

For increase of salary and remuneration of services :

Of Daniel Caffill, 57.

D. McLeod, 57.

P. S. Burnham, Windsor, 59.

John Forbes, North Sydney, 60.

H. P. Hill, Antigonish, 68.

T. Battersby, 69.

Inhabitants of Kentville, 76, 88.

G. Stailing, Annapolis, 84.

H. Hyde and C. B. Archibald, 86.

H. Conlon, Walton, 88.

T. D. Henderson, Annapolis, 88.

F. A. Kennedy, Falmouth, 95.

R. Dimock, Newport, 120.

For increased mail communication and alteration of mail routes :

Of inhabitants of Noel, 55.

Port Medway, 56.

Sydney and Miré, C. B., 59.

Jordan River and Ragged Islands, 60.

Grand River and L'Ardoise, 64.

Cape Island, Barrington, 64.

Aylesford, 64.

Antigonish Harbor, 68.

LaHave, 69.

North Road, St. Margaret's Bay, 71.

Newport, 76.

Melford, 77.

Cornwallis, 83.

Wilmot, 83.

Barrington, 84.

Of Willis Foster, Aylesford, 86.

Inhabitants of Sydney county, 89.

Carriboo, Pictou, 99.

Hillsboro', Digby, 110.

Milton, Queens, 113.

Parrsborough, 120.

Brooklyn, Queens, 127.

Maccan, Cumberland, 132.

For and against additional post and way offices :

Of inhabitants of McLellan's Brook, Pictou, 28, 70.

Chebogue, 58.

Musquodoboit, 59.

Pictou county, 59.

Skye Glen, Inverness, 63.

Grandique and Isle Madame, 64.

Lequille, Annapolis, 67.

Big Baddeck, 69.

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Of inhabitants of Baddeck Forks, 69.
 Cape North, 69.
 Mount Thom, 71.
 Stewiacke, 74.
 Gay's River, 75.
 McLellan's Mountain, 77.
 French River, Pictou, 86.
 King's county, 86.
 Upper Dyke Village, 86.
 West River, Pictou, 88.

For reimbursement of moneys lost in course of transmission through the post office :

Of John Carten, Liverpool, 55.
 Of William Campbell, Tatamagouche, 58.

No. 8. In relation to trade and manufactures : committee appointed, 51 ; who report, 146 ; see *appendix*, p. 205.

Petitions referred to committee, viz.:

Of E. Billing, junr., 38, 70.
 Henry Mignowitz and of J. F. Mignowitz, 38, 70.
 Bauld, Gibson & Co., 47, 70.
 Colin Robertson, New Glasgow, 54.
 John H. Freeman, Liverpool, 55.
 Messrs. T. Abbott and G. A. V. Paw, Halifax, 55.
 C. King, Little Arichat, 55.
 John Creelman, Stewiacke, 58.
 Walter Lawrence, Cheticamp, 63.
 John Taylor, Halifax, 64.
 Inhabitants of Little Arichat, 67.
 John Murphy, Halifax, 75.
 Inhabitants of Givan wharf, 77.
 John Davison, Hantsport, 83.
 Inhabitants of Little Arichat, 84.
 James M. Lent, Tusket, 89.
 W. G. Coombs, Halifax, 110.
 J. Knowlton, Advocate Harbor, 127.

No. 9. In relation to crown lands, mines and minerals, and other crown property : committee on appointed, 50 ; who report, 196 ; see *appendix*, page 215

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

Of Ronald McLellan, 38, 70.
 B. K. Dodge, 54.
 Dugald B. McNab, 57.
 George Mackay, New Glasgow, 60.
 John Young, Lingan, C. B., 68.
 James Moore, New Germany, 68.
 Neil McLean, Low Point, Inverness, 85.
 Jonathan Archibald, Musquodoboit, 99.
 Samuel R. Marsh, Economy, 115.

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No. 10. In relation to navigation securities, viz. : light houses, breakwaters, public wharves, clearing out rivers, and improving harbors, including packets and ferries ; committee on, appointed, 50 ; who report, 134 ; see *appendix*, p. 199 ; grants, 166.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

Of W. Crichton and others, Isle Madame, 54.

Inhabitants of Lunenburg county, 55.

St. Margaret's Bay, 55.

Liverpool, 56.

Tatamagouche and River John, 56.

Pugwash, 56.

S. E. Crane and E. Goodwin, 56.

D. McLean, ferryman, St. Ann's, 57.

A. Ross, ferryman, Little Narrows, 57.

Inhabitants of Little Arichat, 57.

Hants county, 57.

Sydney and North Sydney, 58.

Green Cove, Yarmouth, 58.

Charles Owen, Georgetown, P. E. I., 59.

Inhabitants of Bridgetown, 59.

C. Boltenhouse, Sackville, N. B., 60.

Inhabitants of Cornwallis, 63.

G. S. Brown and others, Yarmouth, 63.

Josiah Embree, Strait of Canso, 63.

Inhabitants of Cape Negro, 67.

Pictou, 68.

Clare (two petitions), 68.

Ferryman at Petite Passage, Digby, 68.

Inhabitants of Lower Granville, 69.

Ferryman at Big Harbor, Victoria, 69.

D. McMillan, Strait of Canso, 69.

Inhabitants of Blandford, Lunenburg, 69.

Queens county, 71.

Yarmouth, 75.

Clare, 75.

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Fraser's Point, Pictou, 77.

Digby (two petitions), 77.

Griffin's Cove, Digby, 83.

Hantsport, 83.

Peter Moscoe, Hantsport, 83.

Inhabitants of St. Mary's, Guysboro', 83.

Proprietors of steamer "Eastern State," 83.

Allan Smith, Arisaig, 84.

A. Heron, Canada, proprietor of steamer "Arabian," 85.

Inhabitants of Walton, 88.

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S. McPherson, St. Peter's, 89.

Dr. Slayter, Halifax, 89.

Inhabitants of Arichat, 100.

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- Of inhabitants of Margaretville, Annapolis, 108.
- Shipowners and others, Hants county, 111.
- Inhabitants of Yarmouth, 113.
 - Mabou, 121.
 - Marguerite Harbor, 127.

No. 11. In relation to the relief of transient paupers, wrecked seamen, distressed emigrants, and the poor's asylum: committee on appointed, 50; who report, 145; see *appendix*, p. 206; grant, 166.

Petitions referred to committee, viz.:

- Of overseers of poor for Clements, 54.
 - Liverpool (2 petitions), 56.
 - 1st district Pictou, 59.
 - 1st district Barrington, 64.
 - 1st district Annapolis, 74.
 - Yarmouth, 83.
 - Dorchester, 106.
 - Newport, 113.
 - Wilmot, 121.
 - River Philip, 124.
- Of Adam Roy, Maitland, 54.
 - C. McAlpine, Louisburg, 55.
 - Donald McInnes, Inverness, 63.
 - Dr. N. S. Fulmor, Apple River, 67.
 - John Peck and others, Cape Breton county, 71.
 - P. Gallienne, master of schooner Favorite, 71.
 - And see *petitions*, No. 26.
 - John F. Fuller, Arichat, 74.
 - Doctor T. Kirby, Argyle, 76.
 - Niel McQuarrie, Inverness, 77.
 - Alexander Buchanan, Horton, 77.
 - Board of Health, Yarmouth, 82.
 - Angus Gillis, Guysborough, 99.
 - Richard Brown, 124.

No. 12. In relation to Mic-mac Indians: committee on appointed, 51; who report, 181; see *appendix*, p. 214; grants, 104.

Petitions referred to committee, viz.:

- Of overseers of poor, Truro, 60.
 - W. A. C. Randall, Bridgewater, 63.
 - Doctor George Murray, New Glasgow, 64.
 - Doctor Creed, Amherst, 67.
- Overseers of poor, Clare, 84.
 - William Powell, Pictou, 84.
 - Doctor Joseph Moore, Amherst, 124.
 - John Wilmot (Indian), 127.

No. 13. In relation to the deaf and dumb, blind and insane, including the hospital for the insane, committee on appointed, 51; who report, 136; see *appendix*, p. 202; grants, 166.

Petitions referred to committee, viz.:

- Of Alexander Patterson, Aylesford, 76.
 - Directors of the institution for the deaf and dumb, 85.

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- No. 14. For compensation for damage to private lands by alteration of main post roads, and for services connected therewith : committee on appointed, 51 ; who report, 172 ; see *appendix*, p. 212 ; grants, 193.

Petitions referred to committee, viz.:

- Of William Fitchet and Ann Fitchett, 58.
- James W. Pratt, Annapolis, 14.
- Tuisant DeCoast and others, 68.
- Alexander McLean and others, 84.

- No. 15. Respecting alterations in the general laws of the province, and matters connected with the administration of justice : committee on appointed, 51 ; who report, 176.

Petitions referred to committee, viz.:

- Of the Grand Jury of the county of Lunenburg, 68.
- Inhabitants of the county of Richmond (2 petitions), 127.
- See *bills*, No. 92.

- No. 16. Relating to matters connected with the provincial railway, and to damages to private property by their construction : committee on appointed, 61 ; who report, 158 ; see *appendix*, p. 209.

Petitions referred to committee, viz.:

- Of James McDonald, 56, 70.
- John Doran, Windsor, 58, 70.
- John Canty, Truro road, 59, 70.
- Winkworth Fenerty, Sackville, N. S., 68.
- S. Creelman, executor of Thomas Gourlay, 74.
- Sessions of Halifax county, 75.
- W. Brown, Africville, Halifax, 76.
- Inhabitants of three-mile plains, Halifax, 77.
- Catharine Frances Gore and others, 89.
- John S. Archibald, Halifax, 89.
- Peter Donaldson, Halifax, 89.
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- Joseph Chandler (station agent), 111.
- Inhabitants of Shubenacadie, 144.

- No. 17. For and against acts of Incorporation :

- Of third Baptist Church, Horton, 42 ; see *bills*, No. 3.
- Free Church, Grand River, Richmond, 69 ; see *bills*, No. 21.
- Free Church, Loch Lomond, 69 ; see *bills*, No. 22.
- Fuller Lodge of Odd Fellows, 71 ; see *bills*, No. 11.
- New Annan Bell Gift Cemetery Company, 76 ; see *bills*, No. 48.
- Baptist Church, Long, Island, 17 ; see *bills*, No. 33.
- Goose River Church, Cumberland, 86 ; see *bills*, No. 64.
- Yarmouth Cemetery Company, 100 ; see *bills*, No. 62.
- Against incorporation of Church at Earltown, 120.

- No. 18. In relation to the assessment and collection of local taxes :

- Of inhabitants of city of Halifax against passing of assessment bill, 127 ; see *bills* No. 15.

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- No. 19. In relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors :
 Of inhabitants of Digby county (2 petitions), 57.
 Sackville, Halifax county, 75.
 Digby county, 84.
 Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, 94.
 Inhabitants of Baddeck, Victoria, 100.
 County of Yarmouth, 178.
 And see *bills*, No. 119.
- No. 20. In relation to the militia and military defence of the province, viz. :
 Of George Bingay, Esq., Yarmouth, 74.
- No. 21. Relating to the division, boundaries, and alteration of names of districts
 and towns, viz. :
 For division of Cape Breton county, 69, 75, 75, 108, 121, 145, 158.
 Against division of Cape Breton county, 69, 75, 111.
 Of inhabitants of Caledonia, Halifax county, 72.
 For alteration of line between St. Mary's and Eastern Guysboro', 84.
- No. 22. For private and local acts not otherwise classified, viz. :
 Of pewholders of old Baptist Church, Pugwash, 57 ; see *bills*, No. 7.
 For extension of fire engine law to Bridgewater, 66 ; see *bills*, No. 5.
 For naming port Hawkesbury, and authority to sell common lands, 74 ;
 see *bills*, No. 19.
 For authority to sell common at Clare, 84.
 Against such authority being given, 89.
 For authority to sell R. C. church lands, 88 ; see *bills*, No. 2.
 For authority to sell a church at Chebogue, 99 ; see *bills*, No. 67.
 For authority to sell a church at Beaver River, 136 ; see *bills*, No. 95.
- No. 23. Against alteration in the law regulating the surveying of lumber :
 Of inhabitants of Lunenburg (2 petitions), 86.
 Of inhabitants of Dartmouth, 106.
 And see *bills*, No. 14.
- No. 24. In relation to the Canal at St. Peter's : committee on appointed, 101 ; who
 report, 179 ; see *appendix*, p. 230.
 Petition referred to committee, viz. :
 Of inhabitants of St. Peter's, 83.
- No. 25. For special grants of money not otherwise classified, viz. :
 Of G. R. Grassie, 54.
 G. H. Dunbar, 110.
- No. 26. In reference to assistance rendered to vessels, their passengers and crews
 when in danger of shipwreck : committee appointed, 55, who report,
 182 ; see *appendix*, p. 221 ; grants, 166.
 Petitions presented, viz. :
 Of E. and W. Young, 55.
 And see petition of P. Gallienne, referred to relief committee,
petitions, No. 11.
- No. 27. In relation to public printing and reporting the debates of the House of
 Assembly : committee on appointed, 13 ; who report, 178 ; see
appendix, p. 208 ; grants, 191.
 Petition referred to committee, viz. :
 Of W. Compton, 68.

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- No. 28. Relating to patents for useful inventions: committee on appointed, 67; who report, 97; see *appendix*, p. 226.
- Petitions presented, viz.:
- Of W. A. Wilson, 28, 58; see *bills*, No. 23.
- Azcl Storrs Lyman, 28, 58; see *bills*, No. 24.
- Samuel J. W. Barry, 67; see *bills*, No. 55.
- E. G. Firbur, 77.
- H. Bessemer, 158; see *bills*, Nos. 126, 136.
- No. 29. In relation to the licensing of distilleries: committee on appointed, 101; who report, 112; see *appendix*, p. 227.
- Petitions presented, viz:
- Of Henry E. Pugsley, 114.
- Merchants, distillers, and others, Halifax, 137.
- And see *bills*, Nos. 69 and 111.
- No. 30. Of Andrew Downs, for aid in establishing an aquarium, presented, and referred to a select committee, 56; who report, 147; see *appendix*, p. 221; grant, 166.
- No. 31. Of J. W. H. Rowley and others, prothonotaries, for alteration in the law relating to their fees, presented, and referred to select committee, 58; who report resolution, 183.
- For special report, see *appendix*, p. 225.
- No. 32. In relation to houses of entertainment in localities on the main roads distant from any settlement.
- Petitions presented, viz.:
- Of George Merry, 64.
- Of J. McDonald, 77.
- Grants, 167.
- No. 33. Of M. I. Wilkins, Esq., for additional remuneration as one of the commissioners for revising the statutes, presented, 67; and referred to select committee, 71; who report, which is not received on division, 153; motion to rescind lost on division, 156; see *appendix*, p. 222.
- No. 34. For legislation to promote the observance of the christian Sabbath:
- Of Grand River, Richmond, 83.
- No. 35. For legislation to establish a general system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, viz:
- Of Nova Scotia literary and scientific society, 99.
- Central Baptist Association, 137.
- No. 36. Of James Purcell: for inquiry in relation to alleged inaccuracies in his accounts as collector of light duties at the Strait of Canso, presented and referred to committee 133; who report, 147; see *appendix*, p. 224.
- No. 37. Of G. C. Lawrence, Esq., for instructions as to the disposal of certain claims on his lands, belonging to the provincial Government, presented and referred to select committee, 136; who report, 150; see *appendix*, p. 222.

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No. 38. Of Edward Duckett, Esq., late manager of the Provincial Savings' Bank for inquiry respecting alleged inaccuracies in his accounts, while employed in that capacity, presented and referred to select committee, 123, 169; who report, 190; see *appendix*, p. 233.

Petrel, barque: see *shipwrecks*.

Poors' Asylum, Halifax: return of presented, 95; see *appendix*, p. 682.

Grant for, 166.

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Postage of Public Departments: grant for, 104.

Post Office: committee on appointed, 50; who report, 147; see *appendix*, p. 678; grant, 193.

Papers referred to committee, viz.:

Sundry petitions; see *petitions*, No. 7.

Report of Postmaster General for 1859, with statistical statements, 41, 70; see *appendix*, 628.

Statement of letters containing money, &c. lost from post office, 144.

Correspondence relating to Canadian mails, presented, 184; see *appendix*, p. 676.

President of Council: extract from Governor's instructions relative to appointment of, and commission of hon. Mr. Young, presented, 52; see *appendix*, 234.

Prince of Wales's visit: resolution and conferences respecting, 61-2; joint address passed, 79; special message and despatch accepting invitation, presented at bar of the house, 163; vote of credit for expenses connected with, 170, 179.

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Printing, public, and reporting debates of Assembly: committee on appointed, 13; who report, 178; see *appendix*, p. 208; grant, 191; vote of credit for, 194.

Subjects referred to committee, viz.:

Petition of J. & W. Compton, see *petitions*, No. 27.

Accommodation for the press in galleries, 17.

Contract with W. Compton for printing of Assembly, 38, 70; see *appendix*, p. 3.

Accounts of printing for public departments, 123.

Accounts of Messrs. Compton for printing Revised Statutes, 125.

Sundry accounts for public printing, 130.

Special resolution respecting expense of public printing passed, 178.

Private and local bills and expiring laws: committee on appointed, 51; who report, 147; see *bills*, No. 118, and see *petitions*, Nos. 17, 18, 21, 22,

Privileges: committee on appointed, and corrupt practices bill referred, 125; committee report, 153; see *appendix*, p. 223.

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Prothonotaries: report of committee on fees of, 183; see *appendix*, p. 225; special resolution respecting passed, 184; and see *petitions*, No. 31.

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Provincial library : report of T. B. Akins as to formation of presented, 114 ; see *appendix*, 235.

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Public accounts : committee on (joint with Council) appointed, 50, 54 ; who report, 115 ; for report and sundry statements annexed, see *appendix*, pages 141 to 167.

Papers referred to committee, viz. :

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Receiver General's and Financial Secretary's accounts, 52 ; see *appendix*, pages 462 to 495.

Rec. Genl.'s railway accounts for 1859, 66 ; see *appendix*, p. 496.

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Public records : committee on compilation and preservation of appointed, 75 ; who report, 153 ; see *appendix*, 213 ; grant for, 167,

Papers referred to the committee, viz. :

Report of Record Commissioner for 1859, 41, 75 ; see *appendix*, p. 5.

Report of T. B. Akins, relating to the formation of a public library, 114 ; page of *appendix*, 235.

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Pugsley, H. E. : see *petitions*, No. 29, and *bills*, No. 111.

Purcell, James : see *petitions*, No. 36.

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Railway, Provincial : committee on matters connected with appointed, 61 ; who report, 158 ; see *appendix*, 209 ; grant, 193.

Papers referred to committee, viz. :

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Report of J. Laurie, on surveys of Pictou branch, 51, 70 ; see *appendix*, p. 457.

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- Receiver General's railway account for 1859, 66; see *appendix*, p. 496.
- Correspondence relating to organization of department, 78; see *appendix*, p. 98.
- Reports of Mr. Laurie on contractors claims, 88; see *appendix*, pp. 83 to 97.
- Table of wages and salaries of employees, with proposed reductions, 88; see *appendix*, 109.
- Correspondence respecting dismissal of Mr. Mosse, 101; see *appendix*, p. 120.
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- Correspondence on same subject, 115; see *appendix*, p. 135.
- Correspondence relating to state of the railway, 115; see *appendix*, p. 137.
- Resolution respecting retrenchments in management of, moved, 105, 109, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 131, 132, 135, 136, 140, 145; amendment moved, 174, 150, 151, 156, 159; amendment passed on division, 161.
- Resolution respecting publication of accounts of railway expenditures moved, 109.
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- Despatch claiming balance of expense of railway survey presented, 175; see *appendix*, p. 686.
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- Record Commission : see *public records*.
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- Relief : committee on subject of relief of transient poor, distressed seamen and immigrants, the poor's asylum, and matters relating to the public health, appointed, 51; who report, 145; which is adopted 157; see *appendix*, p. 206; grants, 166.
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- Sundry petitions ; see *petitions*, No. 11.
- Report of Halifax poor's asylum, 95; see *appendix*, p. 682.
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- Representation : for petitions for alterations in, see *petitions*, No. 1.
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