





**JOURNAL**  
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AND

**PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

**SESSION 1854.**

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HALIFAX, N. S. :  
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1854.





## PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL

SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

(L. S.)

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

*Knight, knight commander of the orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the third of Spain, lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over her majesty's province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, chancellor of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS the general assembly of this province stands prorogued to Saturday, the twenty-first day of May instant :

I have thought fit further to prorogue the same until Thursday, the twenty-first day of July next—of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1853, and in the sixteenth year of her majesty's reign.

*By his excellency's command,*

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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## PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL

SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

(L. S.)

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

*Knight, knight commander of the orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the third of Spain, lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over her majesty's province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, chancellor of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS the general assembly of this province stands prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-first instant :

I have thought fit further to prorogue the same until Thursday, the twenty-second day of September next—of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1853, and in the seventeenth year of her majesty's reign.

*By his excellency's command,*

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



## PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL

SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

(L. S.)

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

*Knight, knight commander of the orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the third of Spain, lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over her majesty's province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, chancellor of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS the general assembly of this province stands prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-second instant :

I have thought fit further to prorogue the same until Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next—of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1853, and in the seventeenth year of her majesty's reign.

*By his excellency's command,*

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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## PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL

SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

(L. S.)

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

*Knight, knight commander of the orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the third of Spain, lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies, chancellor of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS the general assembly of this province stands prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November instant :

I have thought fit further to prorogue the same until Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of December next—of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax, this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1853, and in the seventeenth year of her majesty's reign.

*By his excellency's command,*

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



## PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL

SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

(L. S.)

*Knight, knight commander of the orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the third of Spain, lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies, chancellor of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

WHEREAS the general assembly of this province stands prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of December instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said general assembly until Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of January next—*then to meet for the dispatch of business*—of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax, this  
14th day of December, A. D. 1853, and in the  
seventeenth year of her majesty's reign.

*By his excellency's command,*

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



**JOURNAL**  
AND  
**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
OF THE  
**PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.**

**SESSION 1854.**

17<sup>o</sup>. VICTORIÆ.

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THURSDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1854.

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The house having been by several proclamations prorogued until this day, then to meet for the despatch of business; and being met— House meet-

A message from his excellency the lieutenant governor by John James Sawyer, esquire, the gentleman usher of the black rod : Message from go-  
vernor.

*Gentlemen,*

His excellency the lieutenant governor commands the immediate attendance of this honorable house in the council chamber. Commands attend-  
ance of house.

Accordingly the house went up to attend 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, and that his excellency had 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 : Governor's speech  
reported.

*Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the legislative council :*

*Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :* Speech.

We are called upon to resume our legislative labors, under circumstances which should inspire us with renewed confidence in the Giver of all good. An industrious people have drawn from a fertile soil, and from a profitable commerce and fishery, his bounties in rich abundance, and in peace and health are permitted to enjoy them.

The

The railway bills, passed during the last session, have received the queen's assent. Correspondence in reference to the general subject shall be laid before you without delay.

The sum granted for the importation of stock has been carefully expended ; the animals imported, sold at prices that indicate the interest which has been already awakened among the agriculturalists of the province for the possession of those superior breeds of cattle, so highly prized in the mother country. The results of this experiment having more than realized the anticipations of those most favorable to the trial, I confidently anticipate that by an enlarged provision you will enable me to place improved breeds in the central townships of every county in the province.

The exhibition which took place during the past summer was highly creditable to the agricultural classes, and shewed the excellence that might be attained in the various productions of the soil. With your co-operation and aid I look forward with confidence to see Nova Scotia making rapid strides in the advancement of her husbandry—profiting by the experience and emulating the examples of Great Britain and of the United States, where agriculture is regarded as forming the basis of national wealth and prosperity.

To the vice admiral commanding on this station our grateful acknowledgments are especially due for his ready acceptance of the offer made to him by the government, to take under his immediate charge the entire equipment and direction of the provincial vessels employed in the protection of the shore fisheries. The reports, when laid before you, will shew that this duty has been performed by that distinguished officer with the same energy and zeal that have ever characterised his services, and which have elicited through their representatives the thanks of the people of Nova Scotia.

*Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :*

The public accounts, with the estimate for the current year, shall be immediately submitted for your inspection ; and you will be gratified to perceive that the revenue, as compared with that of 1852, has steadily increased.

*Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the legislative council :*

*Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :*

Serious inconvenience has resulted from defects in the law which regulates the selection of jurors, or from the mode in which it has been carried out. To provide for a more certain and speedy administration of justice, should be our first care. A measure embracing this object will be submitted for your consideration.

The reports of the supervisors of the great roads shall be laid before you ; and should you decide that the system adopted last session has so far worked well, I shall be happy to give my assent to any measure for its extension.

The protection of the rivers I still regard as a subject of great importance, involving the very existence of the salmon and gaspereaux fisheries ; and I must rely upon your local experience to aid the officers appointed under the act of last session, by such improvements of the law as may appear to be politic and necessary.

Some further provision should be made for the safe investment, under the guarantee of the government, of the earnings of the industrious classes. Wages having been high throughout the year, larger sums have been weekly presented at the savings' bank than the cashier was authorised to receive.

Great interest is taken in an exhibition which it is proposed to organize of the productions of provincial skill and industry in the autumn of the current year. I am informed that very large contributions will be made for such an object by public spirited individuals throughout the province. The liberality of the legislature should encourage the enterprise, and you may be assured that it shall have my countenance and aid.

A measure will be submitted for reducing the cost of marriage licenses, and making provision for issuing them in the several counties, by which the inconvenience and delays that result from the present system will be avoided.

That you will address yourselves to the consideration and despatch of the public business with due earnestness and zeal, I am well assured ; and you may rely upon my very sincere desire

desire so to exercise the prerogatives of the crown as to draw from your legislative labors the highest guarantee that while promoting the happiness of her subjects I shall secure the approbation of my sovereign.

Mr. Doyle, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors—and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Insolvent debtors bill presented.

Mr. Speaker announced to the house that, during the recess, he had received a communication from Joseph Whidden, esquire, clerk of the house, setting forth that it was necessary that he should proceed to a warmer climate, during the winter, for the benefit of his health, and requesting the speaker to grant him leave of absence for the present session; and that in consequence of such communication leave of absence had been granted to Mr. Whidden, subject to the confirmation of the house; and thereupon, on motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Leave of absence to Mr. Whidden reported.

• *Resolved*, That such leave of absence to Mr. Whidden be agreed to by the house.

Confirmed by house.

The house then proceeded to the choice of a temporary clerk in the place of Joseph Whidden, esquire, absent on leave; and thereupon,

Choice of clerk.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general, *resolved*, that Henry C. D. Twining, esquire, clerk assistant, be the clerk of this house during the present session; and he took the oath of office accordingly.

H. C. D. Twining chosen.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the house that having, during the recess, received official information that a vacancy had taken place in the representation for the county of King's, by the death of John C. Hall, esquire, late one of the representatives for that county, he, the speaker, had, pursuant to law, required that a writ might be issued to supply such vacancy.

Vacancy in representation for King's county reported.

The hon. the provincial secretary then delivered in a writ directed to the sheriff of the county of King's, for the election of a representative for that county, with the return of such sheriff thereto—and the same being respectively read, it appeared by such return that Mayhew Beckwith, esquire, had been duly elected and returned as a representative for that county.

Writ for King's county, and return.

Mayhew Beckwith, esquire, returned duly elected as a representative for the county of King's, took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the honorables Hugh Bell and Edward Kenny, the commissioners appointed to administer the same, and then took his seat as such member.

Mr. Beckwith sworn in.

Mr. Archibald then proposed the following address in answer to the speech of his excellency the lieutenant governor, and moved that the same do pass, viz :

Address in answer to speech moved.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL

Address.

SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

*Knight, and knight commander of the orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the third of Spain, 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 :*

1°. We, her majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the representatives of the province of Nova Scotia, thank your excellency for the speech with which we have been invited to resume our legislative labors. For the bounties of Providence that have rewarded their industry and enterprise, and for the peace and health in which those blessings are enjoyed, we join your excellency in expressing the thanks of a grateful people to the Giver of all good.

2°.

2°. We learn with satisfaction that the queen's assent has been given to the railway bills passed during the last session. To the correspondence which your excellency promises to lay before us, we shall give early and due consideration.

3°. We rejoice that the experiments suggested by your excellency, and the exhibition to which you lent your countenance and aid, have realised your anticipations and those of persons most favorable to the introduction of improved breeds of cattle, and the promotion of scientific husbandry. Your excellency may be assured of our cordial co-operation in the trial, on a more extended scale, of such further experiments as may be calculated to improve the stock of the country, and encourage a generous rivalry with the inhabitants of older states in those pursuits which form the basis of national wealth and prosperity.

4°. The zeal, energy, and discretion which have heretofore elicited from the legislature grateful acknowledgments of the services of the vice admiral commanding on this station, we have no doubt have been again displayed during the past season. To the reports of the officers acting under his excellency's instructions, prompt attention will be given, and we shall rejoice if any efforts of ours can render this branch of the public service more efficient.

5°. The public accounts, when laid before us, shall be carefully inspected, and your excellency may rely upon our readiness to make adequate provision for the public service.

6°. We regret the serious inconvenience that has resulted from defects in the jury law, or from the mode in which it has been carried out. We shall give our best attention to the means by which, hereafter, the certain and speedy administration of justice may be secured.

7°. The reports of the supervisors of the great roads, and of the wardens of the river fisheries, when laid before us, shall be examined; and your excellency may rely upon our disposition to improve, by the aid of our local experience, the measures adopted last session.

8°. We are prepared to afford to the industrious classes extended facilities for the investment of their earnings, regarding as we do the security and accommodation of such deposits as affording the highest incentive to well regulated exertion.

9°. Your excellency, and those who take an interest in the contemplated exhibition of provincial skill and industry, will not be disappointed in the liberality of this assembly, and we shall rejoice if the efforts of public spirited individuals result in the diffusion of an emulative rivalry amongst our handicraftsmen.

10°. To any well digested measure for reducing the cost of marriage licenses, and affording additional facilities for issuing them, our cheerful concurrence will be given.

11°. Your excellency may be assured that we shall address ourselves to the despatch of public business with earnestness and zeal, confident that your excellency will so aid us by the constitutional exercise of the prerogatives of the crown as to promote the prosperity of the province and merit the approbation of our sovereign.

Consideration postponed.

Which motion being seconded,

*Ordered*, That the further consideration thereof be deferred until to-morrow.

Choice of clerk assistant.

The house then proceeded to the choice of a temporary clerk assistant,

And Alexander James, esquire, and James W. Johnston, junior, esquire, having been severally proposed to fill the office, the house proceeded to ballot therefor;

And Mr. James having a majority of votes,

A. James chosen.

*Resolved*, That Alexander James, esquire, be the clerk assistant of this house during the present session; and he took the oath of office accordingly.

Committee on reporting.

On motion, *resolved*, that a select committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the subject of reporting the debates of this house, during the present session.

*Ordered*, That the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. Bourneuf, be a committee for that purpose.

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

## FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill concerning the elective franchise—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Elective franchise bill

The hon. Mr. Johnston also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for extending the elective principle to the legislative council—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Elective legislative council bill.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the license laws—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. License law bill.

Pursuant to order, the house proceeded to the consideration of the address, proposed and moved yesterday, in answer to the speech of his excellency the lieutenant governor. Address considered:

And the address having been read, and Mr. Archibald having renewed his motion that the same do pass, such was seconded and propounded from the chair.

*Ordered*, That the same be again read, and considered clause by clause.

And accordingly the respective clauses thereof being read, were severally agreed to by the house ; and thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the address do pass. Passed.

*Ordered*, That the address be engrossed. To be engrossed, and presented to governor.

*Ordered*, That the address be presented to his excellency the lieutenant governor by the whole house. To be engrossed, and presented to governor.

The honorable the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, informed the house that his excellency had been pleased to appoint to-morrow, at eleven of the clock, at government house, to receive the house with their address in answer to the speech at the opening of the session. Appointment of governor to receive address.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,

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

*Ordered*, That Mr. Annand, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Marshall, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Thorne, and Mr. McQueen, be a committee for that purpose.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at a quarter to eleven of the clock.

## SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

At eleven of the clock Mr. Speaker and the house went up to government house, to attend his excellency with the address of the house in answer to the speech of his excellency at the opening of the session. House wait upon governor with address.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that he had presented the 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 :*

Reply.

I thank you for the assurances in this address that your best care and attention will be devoted to the objects which I have recommended to your consideration ; and I look with confidence to your support and co-operation in carrying out the various measures that may be calculated to promote the prosperity of the people of Nova Scotia.

Then the house adjourned until Monday next, at two of the clock.

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 MONDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1854.
 

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## PRAYERS.

- Report of list of committees:** Mr. Annand reported from the select committee appointed to prepare lists of members of standing committees on general subjects, that the committee had agreed upon such lists—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table, where they were read, and are as follow, viz. :
- Public accounts.** *Public accounts.*—Mr. Killam, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Jost.
- Agriculture.** *Agriculture.*—Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Annand, Mr. Holmes, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Comeau, Mr. Zwicker, and Mr. P. Smyth.
- Education.** *Education.*—The hon. the provincial secretary, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Creighton, and hon. Mr. McLeod.
- Trade and manufactures.** *Trade and manufactures.*—Mr. Wier, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Locke, Mr. P. Smyth, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Fulton, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. McLelan, and Mr. Moore.
- Fisheries.** *Fisheries.*—The hon. the attorney general, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Wier, Mr. Jost, Mr. Thomas Coffin, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Martell.
- Post office.** *Post office.*—The hon. Mr. Henry, the hon. the provincial secretary, Mr. Ryder, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Zwicker, Mr. H. Munro, and Mr. L. M. Wilkins.
- Mines and minerals.** *Mines and minerals.*—Mr. Archibald, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. H. Munro, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Bent, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Wade.
- Penitentiary.** *Penitentiary.*—The hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. Bent, Mr. Zwicker, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Shaw.
- Transient poor expenses.** *Transient pauper expenses.*—Mr. Brown, Mr. Dimock, Mr. Whitman, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and Mr. P. Smyth.
- Navigation securities.** *Navigation securities.*—Mr. Chipman, Mr. Josiah Coffin, Mr. Wade, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Young, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Murray, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. James Campbell.
- Sick immigrant expenses.** *Sick immigrant expenses.*—Mr. M. I. Wilkins, the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. Bourneuf.
- Indian affairs.** *Indian affairs.*—Mr. Whitman, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Brown, and Mr. James Campbell.
- Printing.** *Printing.*—Mr. Fulton, Mr. Locke, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Wier, and Mr. Murray.
- Road compensation.** *Road damages.*—Mr. Annand, the hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. Jost, Mr. H. Munro, and Mr. Ryder.
- Private bills.** *Private bills.*—Mr. Wade, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. M. I. Wilkins.
- Poor asylum.** *Poor asylum.*—Mr. Creighton, Mr. Thomas Coffin, Mr. John Munro, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Shaw.
- Expiring laws.** *Expiring laws.*—Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. L. M. Wilkins.
- Lists agreed to.** And thereupon,  
On motion, *resolved*, that such lists be agreed to, and that the several members therein do respectively compose the standing committees on general subjects.
- Ordered*, That the clerk do acquaint the council of the appointment of the committee on public accounts.
- The

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house, a copy of a despatch from his excellency the lieutenant governor to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 28th October, 1853, containing the general report of his excellency on the state, resources and capabilities of this province; and the same was read by the clerk.

Governors report on state of province.

(See appendix No. 1.)

Also—the blue book for 1852.

Blue book for 1852.

*Ordered,* That the same do lie on the table.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house, copies of various despatches, reports and other papers connected with the fisheries and navigation on the coasts of this province, and the same were read by the clerk.

Fishery papers.

(See appendix No. 2.)

*Ordered,* That such of the above papers as relate to the fisheries be referred to the committee on that subject, and that those papers relating to the coast navigation be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Referred in part to fishery committee, and nav. sec. committee.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, also presented to the house, the report of the postmaster general for the year ended 5th October, 1853, with various returns and accounts therein referred to; and also copies of certain despatches and other papers relative to the reduction of colonial postage; and the same were read by the clerk.

Post office papers.

(See appendix No. 3.)

*Ordered,* That the papers be referred to the committee on post office affairs.

Referred to post office committee.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, also presented to the house,

Various acts allowed.

Copy of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant governor, dated 27th October, 1853, with copy of order to the queen in council, leaving to their operation various acts of last session.

Also—copy of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant governor, dated 10th December, 1853, with copy of order of queen in council, specially confirming the King's college act.

King's college act allowed.

Also—copies of certain despatches, reports and correspondence, with reference to the railway acts passed last session—and the same were respectively read by the clerk.

Railway acts and correspondence.

(See appendix No. 4.)

*Ordered,* That the papers do lie on the table.

A petition of Alexander Doull, of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, England, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for the passage of an act authorising the issue of letters patent to him for certain improvements in the construction of railways.

Petition of Alexr. Doull.

*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorise the granting letters patent to Alexander Doull, for improvements in the construction of railways—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Doull's patent bill.

A petition of Robert A. Kaulback, of Middle Musquodoboit, in the county of Halifax, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying compensation for a certain portion of his land taken for the great eastern road.

Petition of Robert A. Kaulback.

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

Referred to committee on road damages.

Mr.

Pictou steam ferry  
incorporation bill.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate a company to establish a steam boat ferry across the harbor of Pictou, and the same was read a first time.

Referred to committee  
on private bills.

*Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.

Petition of overseers  
1st section Pictou.

A petition of the overseers of poor for first section of township of Pictou, was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers.

Referred to commit-  
tee on transient poor.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.

Petition of Henry D.  
DeBlois.

A petition of Henry Despard DeBlois was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, setting forth that he had been teacher of the grammar school at Annapolis to the first of November last, and praying to be allowed a certain portion of the unappropriated grammar school fund for that county.

Referred to education  
committee.

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

Petition of Joshua  
Snow and C. White.

A petition of Joshua Snow and Cornelius White, of Shelburne, in the county of Shelburne, esquires, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, containing charges against the collector of customs at Shelburne, and praying for an investigation of his accounts.

Referred to select  
committee.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. Archibald, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and Mr. Creighton, to examine into the charges therein contained, and report thereon to this house.

Committee on contin-  
gencies.

On motion of Mr. B. Smith,

*Resolved,* That a select committee be appointed to examine and report upon the contingent expenses of this house.

*Ordered,* That Mr. B. Smith, the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. S. Campbell, be a committee for that purpose.

Bankruptcy bill.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to regulate the bankruptcy and relief of honest but unfortunate debtors—and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Select committee on  
license laws.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

*Resolved,* That a select committee be appointed on the subject of the license laws.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Archibald, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. S. Campbell, compose such committee.

License law amend-  
ment bill referred.

*Ordered,* That the bill to amend the license laws, presented on the 27th instant, be referred to such committee.

Electric telegraph  
abuse bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to protect the public against the abuse of the elective telegraph—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to select  
committee

*Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the hon. the provincial secretary, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Chipman, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. Wier, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Jury bill,

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, and the same was read a first time.

Referred to select  
committee.

*Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the hon. the attorney general, the hon. Mr. Johnston, the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. McLelan, and Mr. John Campbell, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

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

TUESDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

- A petition of Henry P. Hill, of Antigonishe, in the county of Sydney, was presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying for an increase of his salary as postmaster. Petition of H. P. Hill.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs. Referred to post office committee.
- The hon. Mr. McLeod, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the new practice act—and the same was read a first time. Practice act amend. bill,  
*Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the hon. Mr. McLeod, hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. McLelan, Mr. Creighton, and the hon. Mr. Henry, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise. Referred to select committee.
- Mr. Zwicker, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to alter and fix the salaries of certain public officers—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Public salaries bill,
- A petition of David Scott, of North Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, innkeeper, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying payment for boarding and lodging of shipwrecked seamen. Petition of David Scott,  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants. Referred to immigrant committee.
- A petition of William Crichton, of Arichat, in the county of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying for a return of light duties on the schooner "Scotia," under the circumstances stated in such petition. Petition of William Crichton,  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of George Gerroir, of Arichat, in the county of Richmond, was also presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying for a return of light duties on the schooner "Richmond," lost on her first voyage. Petition of George Gerroir,  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of the inhabitants of Tancook Island, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying for aid in building a breakwater at that place. Petition of inhabitants of Tancook,  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Referred to nav. sec. committee.
- A petition of Paul Crowell, of Barrington, master mariner, was presented by Mr. Thomas Coffin, and read, praying to be reimbursed a certain amount imposed upon him by the board of revenue. Petition of Paul Crowell,  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of Mercy Gorham, of Ragged Island, widow, was presented by Mr. Cowie, and read, praying for aid in support of three deaf and dumb children. Petition of Mercy Gorham.  
*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.
- On motion, *resolved,* that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of deaf, dumb, blind and idiots, within the province. Committee on deaf, dumb, idiots, &c.  
*Ordered,* That Mr. Cowie, Mr. Brown, Mr. H. Munro, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Jost, be a committee for that purpose.  
*Ordered,* That the petition last presented be referred to such committee. Petition referred.
- A petition of Sebroo Crooker, of Brookfield, in Queen's county, M. D., was presented by Mr. Cowie, and read, praying remuneration for medicines and attendance furnished sick Indians. Petition of Dr. Sebroo Crooker,  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Referred to committee on Indian affairs.

Papers relative to  
mines and minerals,

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house, copies of certain despatches and papers relating to the mines and minerals of this province, viz :

Copies of two despatches from the lieutenant governor to the Duke of Newcastle, dated respectively 28th April and 13th September, 1853.

Copy of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant governor, dated 5th December, 1853, in answer to the above.

Copy of lease from the Duke of York to Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, of mines in Nova Scotia, dated 12th September, 1826.

Copy of agreement between Messrs. Rundell and Bridge and the general mining association, respecting the mines in Nova Scotia, dated 29th May, 1849.

And such papers were severally read by the clerk.

*For the despatches*

*(See appendix No. 5.)*

Referred to com. on  
mines and minerals.

*Ordered,* That the same be referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

Captain Barry's re-  
port.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by the like command, presented to the house, the report of captain Barry, of the royal engineers, on the Saint Peter's canal, dated 31st August, 1853 ; and the same was read by the clerk.

*(See appendix No. 6.)*

*Ordered,* That the same do lie on the table.

Report on harbors in  
Cape Breton.

Also—a report of J. R. Forman, esquire, on certain harbors in the island of Cape Breton, dated 8th October, 1853, with a letter enclosing the same, dated 31st October, 1853 ; and the same were read by the clerk.

*(See appendix No. 7.)*

Referred to nav. sec.  
committee.

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

Private secretary of  
administrator of gov-  
ernment, claim for  
payment.

Also—copies of certain correspondence relating to a claim made by the private secretary of the administrator of the government in 1852, to be remunerated for services then performed ; and the said papers were read by the clerk.

*Ordered,* That the same do lie on the table.

Registry of deed's  
papers.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by like command, also presented to the house, copies of certain correspondence with reference to the registry of deeds at Halifax ; and also a report from the registrar of deeds on that subject ; and the same were read by the clerk.

*Ordered,* That the papers do lie on the table.

Committee on registry  
appointed.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,  
*Resolved,* That a committee be appointed on the general subject of registration of deeds and grants.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Creighton, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. McLelan, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. H. Munro, compose that committee.

Papers referred.

*Ordered,* That the papers last presented be referred to such committee.

Marriage licence bill.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to regulate the issuing and reduce the cost of marriage licenses—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Rev. Mr. Goudot's  
naturalization bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to naturalize the reverend John Goudot—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Substitution on fish-  
ery committee.

*Ordered,* That Mr. M. I. Wilkins be substituted for Mr. Marshall on the committee on the fisheries.

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

WEDNESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

A petition of Thomas E. Moberly, collector of colonial duties at the port of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying to be reimbursed certain expenses connected with his office.

Petition of Thomas E. Moberly,

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

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of Aaron Morse, postmaster of Bridgewater, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Petition of Aaron Morse,

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

Referred to committee on post office affairs.

A petition of Robert West, and other inhabitants of Bridgewater, in the county of Lunenburg, was also presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying for increased mail communication.

Petition of Robert West and others,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of Elisha Payson, and others, inhabitants of the township of Westport, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for aid to erect a light house at Boar's Head, on the north east extremity of Long Island, in that township.

Petition of Elisha Payson and others.

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

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of Michael McLaughlin, of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying to be allowed a certain amount alleged to be due him as a licensed teacher at Clare, and stated to be improperly withheld by the school commissioners.

Petition of Michael McLaughlin,

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

Referred to education committee.

A petition of Henry S. Jost, and others, resident at LeHave, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Jost, and read, praying for the erection of a light house on Iron Bound Island, at the entrance of LeHave river.

Petition of Henry S. Jost and others,

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

Referred to committee on nav. sec.

Mr. Zwicker, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to provide for the completion of the road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Bridgewater road bill.

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house, certain agreements and appraisements for damages to land and for fencing, caused by the laying out of new roads through the same, returned under chapter 61 of the revised statutes.

Road damage agreements,

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

Referred to committee on road damages.

Also—various accounts of expenditure of monies granted for the relief of the colored population in the last session.

Negro relief accounts,

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

Referred to committee on public accounts.

Also—a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant governor, dated 30th November, 1853, enclosing certain correspondence and accounts connected with a claim made by the government of the Bahamas to be reimbursed a sum of money expended on account of certain shipwrecked seamen belonging to Nova Scotia, and wrecked in the vessels "Fanny Heron" and "Gold Hunter"; and the same were read by the clerk.

Papers relative to seamen wrecked on coast of Bahamas.

*Ordered,* That the same be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants.

Referred to committee on sick immigrants.

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

Thursday,

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 THURSDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1854.
 

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## PRAYERS.

- etition of J. Bower, A petition of John Bower, of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Locke, and read, praying for aid to a grist mill.  
 Referred to committee on agriculture. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.
- Petition of Thomas Battersby, A petition of Thomas Battersby, mail courier between Sydney and Baddeck, in the island of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Hugh Munro, and read, praying for addition compensation for his services.  
 Referred to post office committee. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of trustees of schools in Baddeck, and others, A petition of the trustees of schools in the town of Baddeck, and of other inhabitants of the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for an increased grant for the diffusion of education in that county.  
 Referred to committee on education. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Petition of William Kidston, A petition of William Kidston, deputy postmaster of Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, was also presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for an increase of salary.  
 Referred to post office committee. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of Joseph Elmsley and others, A petition of Joseph Elmsley, and others, inhabitants of the counties of Victoria and Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for increased aid to the ferry between Baddeck and Gammell's, at Little Bras d'Or.  
 Referred to nav. sec. committee. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition of Edward A. Jones and others, A petition of Edward A. Jones, and others, inhabitants of the township of Westport, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for an increase of mail communication with Digby.  
 Referred to post office committee. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of Walter Haudrigan, A petition of Walter Handrigan, harbor master of Bridgeport, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying for the passage of an act imposing fees on British vessels other than coasters frequenting that harbor.  
 Leave for bill. *Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table, and that leave be given to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Halifax city prison bill. Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to enable the city of Halifax to erect a new city prison, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Petition of Ambrose Bent, A petition of Ambrose Bent, of Paradise, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for a return of duties paid by him on Canadian flour, under the circumstances detailed in his petition.  
 Referred to committee on trade. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Petition of A. Russell, A petition of Alexander Russell, a licensed teacher in the eastern district of the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, containing certain charges against two of the school commissioners for that district, and praying for payment of a sum alleged to be improperly withheld from him by such commissioners.  
 Referred to committee on education. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Petition of James A. E. McIntyre, A petition of James A. E. McIntyre, and others, inhabitants of Grand Narrows, and its vicinity, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying aid towards the support of a proper ferry at the Grand Narrows.  
 Referred to nav. sec. committee. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

Mr.

Mr. Locke, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Shelburne—and the same was read a first time.

Shelburne electoral districts bill,

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to a select committee, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise, and who are also to report upon the subject of electoral districts generally.

Referred to sel. com. on electoral districts.

*Ordered*, That Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Fulton, hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. Annand, and Mr. B. Smith, be a committee for that purpose.

A petition of Charles E. Leonard, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, esquire, was presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, setting forth that he was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the crown for the island of Cape Breton in 1813, under the then government of that island, and having discharged his duties until the annexation in 1820, was continued in his said offices by the provincial government; that on the division of the island into separate counties, he received from his deputies a certain proportion of their fees, which he continued to receive until the passage of the act of last session, whereby the deputy prothonotaries in the different counties became principals; that the petitioner has, by the operation of such act, been deprived of emoluments to which he conceived himself justly entitled—and praying compensation for the loss sustained in consequence thereof.

Petition of Charles E. Leonard,

*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. McLelan, Mr. Killam, hon. Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Annand, to examine and report upon.

Referred to select committee.

A petition of the reverend Joseph Goudot, of the township of Argyle, clerk, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying for the passage of an act admitting him to naturalization.

Petition of Rev. Jos. Goudot.

*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of Newal Jedore, an Indian, blind and a cripple, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying assistance for the support of himself and family.

Petition of Newell Jedore,

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

Referred to committee on Indian affairs.

A petition of James Synnott, of Dartmouth, in the county of Halifax, stone mason, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, stating that in 1831 he contracted to perform a large amount of work for the Shubenacadie canal company in that and subsequent years, and that on the stoppage of the works a large amount was due him by the company, of which he was unable to procure payment—that petitioner through ignorance of the law allowed his claim against the property of said company to be barred by the statute of limitations, which defence was set up to an action instituted by petitioner in 1849 against said company—that the petitioner being informed that the property formerly belonging to the canal is now held by the province, prays relief in the premises and the payment of the amount justly and equitably due, the withholding of which has been ruinous in its consequences to petitioner and his family.

Petition of James Synnott,

*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the hon. the provincial secretary, Mr. Killam, Mr. Wier, Mr. Archibald, and the hon. Mr. Henry, to examine and report upon.

Referred to select committee

A petition of Andrew Malone, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying compensation for performing the duties of a ferryman on the breaking down of the bridge over Sydney river.

Petition of Andrew Malone,

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

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to facilitate the taking of polls in the county of Cumberland—and the same was read a first time.

Cumberland polls bill

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on the subject of electoral districts.

Referred to com. on electoral districts.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to provide for the independent exercise of the elective franchise—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Independent exercise of franchise bill.

Elective franchise bill  
Motion to refer to sel.  
com.

A bill concerning the elective franchise was read a second time, and thereupon, Mr. M. I. Wilkins moved that the bill be referred to a select committee to consist of a member from each county, to examine and report upon; which being seconded,

Amendment to com-  
mit negatived.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house; which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Original motion car-  
ried.  
Bill referred to select  
committee.

The original motion being then put, was agreed to by the house; and accordingly, *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to Mr. Wier, Mr. Archibald, the hon. the provincial secretary, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Martell, Mr. P. Smyth, Mr. McQueen, Mr. John Munro, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Wade, Mr. Killam, Mr. Thomas Coffin, Mr. John Campbell, and Mr. Creighton, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

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

FRIDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1854.

PRAYERS.

Petition of John Ross,

A petition of John Ross, of Truro, in the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying to be reimbursed certain advances made by him in 1846, for exploring the country about Truro, in accordance with instructions from the provisional committee of the Halifax and Quebec railway company.

Referred to select  
committee.

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

Petition of John Ross,

A petition of John Ross, of Truro, in the county of Colchester, deputy postmaster, was presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Referred to post office  
committee.

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

Petition of Jas. Grant

A petition of James Grant, of the East River of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying aid towards a cloth manufactory now in operation.

Referred to committee  
on trade.

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

Petition of Wm Harris  
and others.

A petition of William Harris, and others, inhabitants of the township of Clements, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for an act of incorporation authorising them to erect wharves and stores on certain reserved lands at Clementsport.

*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that leave be given to introduce a bill in accordance therewith; and accordingly,

Clementsport wharf  
comp'y inc. bill.

Mr. Whitman, pursuant to such leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the Clementsport wharf company—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Petition of Richard  
Beazely,

A petition of Richard Beazely, was presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, praying to be relieved from certain restrictions and regulations of the city council respecting the fish market at Halifax.

Referred to select  
committee.

*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to Mr. Wier, Mr. Zwicker, and Mr. Thomas Coffin, to examine and report upon, by bill or otherwise.

Petition of Henry  
Ruffee and others,

A petition of Henry Ruffee, and others, inhabitants of Bridgetown, and its vicinity, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying a grant from the unappropriated grammar school fund for the county of Annapolis, to Mr. George Munro.

Referred to education  
committee.

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

A petition of James Loftus, late of Guysborough, but now of Shubenacadie, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying a grant of a sum of money withheld from him by the school commissioners of county of Guysborough.

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

Petition of Jas. Loftus

Referred to education committee.

A petition of Edward Albro and Joseph Wier, of the city of Halifax, merchants, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying a return of duties paid by them on nail cutting machinery imported from the United States of America.

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

Petition of E. Albro and co.

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of Ann Connor, of the city of Halifax, widow, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying compensation for certain portions of her land at Dartmouth, through which roads have been opened by the commissioners of highways.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. Archibald, Mr. John Munro, Mr. Cowie, the hon. Mr. Henry, and Mr. Chipman, to examine and report upon, and who are also to report on the general subject of laying out roads.

Petition of Ann Connor,

Referred to select committee.

Mr. L. M. Wilkins, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 49 of the revised statutes, "of fences, fence viewers, and impounders of cattle"—and the same was read a first time.

Chapter 49 of revised statute amend. bill.

*Ordered,* That the bill be referred to Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Thorne, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise, and that such committee also report on the general subject.

Referred to select committee.

A petition of Samuel Balcom, and others, trustees of the Paradise grammar school, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying payment to the master of that school of the half yearly allowance stated to be withheld by the commissioners of schools for the county of Annapolis.

Petition of Saml. Balcom and others,

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

A petition of Stephen S. Thorne, and others, trustees of the grammar school in Bridgetown, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying to be allowed to draw from the treasury and pay to Mr. William Shipley the amount allotted to the grammar school at Bridgetown, under the circumstances detailed in the petition.

Petition of S. S. Thorne and others,

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

Referred to education committee.

A petition of the overseers of the poor for the district of Liverpool, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying repayment of expenses incurred in support of transient paupers.

Petition of overseers for district of Liverpool,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.

Referred to committee on transient paupers.

A petition of James Park, and others, of Liverpool, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying for an act of incorporation for a steam boat company.

Petition of Jas. Park and others.

*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table, and that leave be given to introduce a bill in accordance therewith.

Leave for bill.

A petition of Alexander McDonald and James Wilson, junior, of the city of Halifax, traders, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying to be relieved from certain judgments entered up against them at the suit of the crown as sureties on bonds for duties.

Petition of Alexander McDonald and James Wilson, Junr.,

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

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of John Steele, and others, of Boisdale, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office at that place.

Petition of Jno. Steele and others,

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

Referred to post office committee.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for the municipal government of counties—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Municipal incorporation bill.

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house,

Queen's printer's acc. An account of the queen's printer for public printing in 1853.

*Ordered*, That the account be referred to the committee on printing.

Estimate. Also—an estimate of the expenses of the civil government of the province for the year 1854.

(*See appendix No. 8.*)

*Ordered*, That the estimate do lie on the table.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

Supply granted. *Resolved*, That a supply be granted to her majesty.

Estimate referred. *Ordered*, That the estimate of the expense of the civil government of the province be referred to the committee of supply.

Order of day for supply. *Ordered*, That the house do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee to consider of the supply granted to her majesty.

Normal school bill. The hon. the financial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to found a normal school—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Chapter 134 revised statutes amend. bill. The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 134 of the revised statutes, "of courts and fees"—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Reports of road supervisors. The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house,

Copies of the reports of the supervisors of certain great roads, made in accordance with the requirements of the act of last session, chapter 32—and the same were read by the clerk.

(*See appendix No. 9.*)

*Ordered*, That the same do lie on the table.

Appeal regulations. Also—copy of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant-governor, dated 19th July, 1853, transmitting an order of the queen in council establishing certain rules and regulations in cases of appeals—and the same were read by the clerk.

(*See appendix No. 10.*)

*Ordered*, That the papers do lie on the table.

Memorial from board of health. Also—a memorial from the board of health of Halifax to the lieutenant-governor, reporting the appearance of small pox in the city, the fatal termination of two cases, and the spread of the disease, and calling the attention of the government to the want of accommodation for the infected, with a view to a pecuniary grant—and the same was read by the clerk.

Referred to committee on sick immigrants. *Ordered*, That the memorial and accompanying papers be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, and that the committee be directed to report thereon forthwith.

Treasury notes communication. The hon. the provincial secretary, by like command, also presented to the house, a copy of a communication from himself to the lieutenant-governor, dated 7th November, 1853, bringing to his excellency's notice the fact of a large number of unsigned province notes having been recently discovered in the provincial building, and the means taken for their safe custody—and the same was read by the clerk.

(*See appendix No. 11.*)

Referred to committee on public accounts. *Ordered*, That the communication be referred to the committee on public accounts.

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

A bill to authorise the granting letters patent to Alexander Doull for improvements in the construction of railways.

A bill to naturalize the reverend John Goudot.

A bill to provide for the completion of the road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater.

A bill to enable the city of Halifax to erect a new city prison.

*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Bills read 2nd time

Doull's patent bill,

Rev. Mr. Goudot's

naturalization bill,

Bridgewater road bill,

Halifax prison bill,

Committed to com. of

whole.

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

SATURDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1854.

PRAYERS.

A petition of Samuel G. Gammage, of LeHave, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Creighton, and read, praying that an act may pass under which he may become a naturalized subject of her majesty.

*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition of Samuel G. Gammage.

Mr. Creighton, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to naturalize Samuel G. Gammage—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Samuel G. Gammage's naturalization bill.

A petition of John Crerar, of Pictou, in the county of Pictou, merchant, was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying for a return of light duties on the ship "Wolfe," under the circumstances set forth in the petition.

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

Petition of J. Crerar,

Referred to committee on trade.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins reported in part from the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.—and he read the report in his place and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report in part from immigrant committee,

(See appendix No. 12.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

Received and adopted

The hon. the provincial secretary, from the committee to whom was referred the bill concerning the elective franchise, reported that the committee had considered the bill, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bill and amendments in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Report from committee on elective franchise bill.

*Ordered*, That the bill with the amendments be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Bill recommitted.

A petition of Samuel Cupples, of Cornwallis, in King's county, merchant, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying a return of duties paid by him on articles consumed by fire.

Petition of Samuel Cupples,

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

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of Thomas D. Henderson, post master of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Petition of Thomas D. Henderson,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of the overseers of the poor of the township of Douglas, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers.

Petition of overseers of Douglas,

*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.

Referred to committee on transient paupers.

Petition of William Holesworth,

A petition of William Holesworth, deputy post master of Lower Stewiacke, in the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition of Hiram Hyde,

A petition of Hiram Hyde, of Truro, in the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying that the report of the post office committee of last session may be carried out as respects the fines remitted to him by such committee.

*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition of Hiram Hyde,

A petition of Hiram Hyde, of Truro, in the county of Colchester, was also presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying a return of duties paid by him on a large quantity of wire, batteries, and instruments, imported from the United States of America for purposes connected with telegraphic communication.

Referred to committee on trade.

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

Pictou steam ferry bill reported.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate a company to establish a steam boat ferry across the harbor of Pictou, 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.

Read 2nd time.  
Committed.

The bill, with the amendment, was then read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Petition of Anselm Frouton,

A petition of Anselm Frouton, of Clare, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Comeau, and read, praying to be relieved from a certain claim for law expenses, alleged by him to be unjustly made upon him.

Referred to select committee.

*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to Mr. Zwicker, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. S. Campbell, to examine and report upon.

Unlawful assemblages bill.

Mr. Josiah Coffin, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill respecting unlawful assemblages—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to sel. com.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to Mr. Archibald, Mr. Josiah Coffin, and Mr. Wade, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Health officer's acct. at Halifax.

Accounts of the health officers at Halifax, for their services during the past year.

Referred to immigrant committee.

*Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants.

Accounts of expenditure for relief of distress in Halifax and Lunenburg Co.

Also—accounts and vouchers for the expenditure of the sum of one hundred pounds, granted during the last session, for relieving distress in the counties of Halifax and Lunenburg.

Referred to committee on public accounts.

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

River fisheries county exclusion bill.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to exclude certain counties therein named from the operation of the law relating to river fisheries—and the same was read a first time 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. Thorne 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 committed.

Then the house adjourned until Monday next, at three of the clock.

MONDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1854.

PRAYERS.

A petition of inhabitants of Hantsport, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. Young, and read, praying for an act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at that place.

Petition of inhabitants of Hantsport.

*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of Theophilus Eaton, of Guysborough, mail courier, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying for the payment of an additional sum for his services.

Petition of Theophilus Eaton.

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

A petition of John Jost and Christopher Jost, of Guysborough, was also presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying for a certain amount for compensation for land and fencing, under the circumstances detailed in their petition.

Petition of John and Christopher Jost,

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

Referred to committee on road damages.

A petition of John Young, of Lingan, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying for aid to enable him to establish and keep up a ferry between Lingan and Bridgeport.

Petition of J. Young,

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

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of James F. Cochran, deputy postmaster of Newport, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. Dimock, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Petition of James F. Cochran,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of inhabitants of New Germany, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying for an increase of mail communication.

Petition of inhabitants of New Germany,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Bridgewater, in the county of Lunenburg, was also presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying for a grant of money to perfect the road from Bridgewater to Mills Village.

Petition of inhabitants of Bridgewater.

*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of James Morton, and others, inhabitants of the county of Queen's, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying for a grant to open up a road from Port Medway to Ponhook Lake, under the circumstances set forth in their petition.

Petition of Jas. Morton and others.

And thereupon,

Mr. John Campbell moved that the petition be received and do lie on the table : which being seconded,

Motion to receive.

Mr. Chipman moved, by way of amendment, that the petition be referred to the members for the county of Queen's : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Amendment to refer to members for county, lost on division.

The resolution as originally proposed, was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Original motion agreed to.

Mr. John Campbell then moved that the petition be referred to a select committee to examine and report upon : which being seconded,

Motion to refer to sel. com.

The hon. Mr Henry moved, by way of amendment, that a committee be appointed to report on all applications for special grants to roads and bridges : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Amend. to appoint committee on subject of special grants, agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Hugh Munro, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Wier, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Killam, and Mr. P. Smyth, be a committee for that purpose ; and that such committee be instructed to receive only petitions referred to them by the house, or statements verified by the signatures of the members of this house—such statements to accompany the report of the committee.

Committee on special road and bridge grant.

Ordered,

- Petition referred. *Ordered*, That the petition last presented, and also the petition from the inhabitants of Bridgewater, be referred to such committee.
- Liverpool steamboat comp'y. inc. bill, *Mr. John Campbell*, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Liverpool steam boat company—and the same was read a first time.
- Referred to committee on private bills. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Shelburne sessions bill, *Mr. Locke*, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to legalise certain proceedings of the sessions of the county of Shelburne—and the same was read a first time.
- Referred to committee on private bills. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Petition of inhabitants of North Shore, St. Ann's. A petition of inhabitants of North Shore, St. Ann's, in the county of Victoria, was presented by *Mr. H. Munro*, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office.
- Referred to post office committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of Dr. Forbes. A petition of *James Forbes*, of Liverpool, in Queen's county, M. D., was presented by *Mr. John Campbell*, and read, praying reimbursement for medical attendance upon sick Indians in 1853.
- Referred to committee on Indians. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.
- Petition of freeholders of Truro, A petition of freeholders, and others, residing in Truro and its vicinity, in the county of Colchester, was presented by *Mr. Archibald*, and read, praying aid to build a breakwater at Yuill's Island.
- Referred to nav. sec. committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Chapter 91 revised stat. amendt. bill. *Mr. Archibald*, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 91 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Cumberland buoys bill. *Mr. Fulton*, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill in reference to buoys and beacons in the county of Cumberland—and the same was read a first time.
- Referred to committee on private bills. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Petition of Timothy C. Tobias, A petition of *Timothy C. Tobias*, controller of customs at the port of Annapolis, was presented by *Mr. Whitman*, and read, praying for an increase of salary.
- Referred to committee on trade. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Petition of Aaron Baker and others, A petition of *Aaron Baker*, and others, inhabitants of Yarmouth, was presented by *Mr. Shaw*, and read, praying aid to complete a breakwater at Short Beach.
- Referred to nav. sec. committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition of William Rudolf, A petition of *William Rudolf*, postmaster at Lunenburg, was presented by *Mr. Creighton*, and read, praying for an increase of salary.
- Referred to committee on post office affairs. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- The hon. *Mr. Henry*, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,
- N S electric telegraph accounts. An account of the receipts and expenditures of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company for 1853, together with a statement of the gross and nett receipts, income and profits of the company for the same year.

(See appendix No. 13.)

*Ordered*, That the same do lie on the table.

- Petition of Josiah P. Doane, A petition of *Josiah P. Doane*, of Barrington, was presented by *Mr. Josiah Coffin*, and read, praying for aid towards clothing and educating an orphan Indian boy.
- Referred to committee on Indian affairs. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.
- Petition of Edward P. Archbold, A petition of *Edward P. Archbold*, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, merchant,

was

was presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying to be reimbursed certain advances made by him in 1851 to persons engaged in repairing roads and bridges in that county.

*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. McLelan, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Bill referred to select committee.

A petition of Hector McNeil, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying for remuneration in consequence of his past services as a courier, under the circumstances detailed in his petition.

Petition of Hector McNeil,

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

Referred to post office committee.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house,

Certain extracts from treaties between Great Britain and France, and Great Britain and the United States of America, with reference to the fisheries—and the same were read by the clerk.

Extracts from treaties on fisheries,

(See appendix No. 14.)

*Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on the fisheries.

Referred to fishery committee.

Also—a petition from inhabitants of Musquodoboit, in the county of Halifax, addressed to his excellency, praying for improved postal communication.

Petition of inhabitants of Musquodoboit,

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

Referred to committee on post office affairs.

A petition of John B. Philips, piano forte manufacturer, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for the passage of an act by which he may become a naturalized subject of her majesty.

Petition of John B. Philips.

*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to naturalize John B. Philips—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

John B. Philips' naturalization bill

The order of the day being read,

Order of day.

The house, pursuant to such order, resolved itself into a committee of supply.

Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table.

Resolutions reported.

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 from the committee were then read, and are as follow :

1°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and paid to the speaker of the house of assembly, in full for his salary as speaker for the present year.

£200 speaker of assembly.

2°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and paid to the clerk of the house of assembly, for his services for the same year.

£200 clerk of assembly.

3°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and paid to the chaplain of the house of assembly, for his services during the present session.

£25 chaplain of assembly.

4°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and paid to the clerk assistant of the house of assembly, for his services during the present session.

£100 clerk assistant of assembly.

5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to the serjeant-at-arms of the house of assembly, for his services for the present session.

£50 serjeant-at arms.

6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and paid to the assistant serjeant-at-arms to the house of assembly, for his services for the present session.

£30 assistant serjeant at arms

- £40 messenger of governor. 7<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty pounds be granted and paid to the messenger of the governor and the executive and legislative councils, for his services for the present year.
- £30 messenger of assembly. 8<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and paid to John Fitzgerald, for his services as messenger to the house of assembly during the present session.
- £50 clerk of board of revenue. 9<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of eighty pounds be granted and paid to the clerk of the board of revenue, for his services during the present year.
- Allowance to waiters. 10<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and paid, on the certificate of the board of revenue, as may be sufficient to pay, at the rate of seven shillings and six pence 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—five shillings a day to such extra waiters when unemployed, and at the rate of five shillings a day to temporary waiters.
- £60 keeper of assembly. 11<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of sixty pounds be granted and paid to the keeper of the assembly house, council chamber and law library, for the present year.
- £400 Sable Island. 12. *Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the support of the establishment at Sable Island for the present year.
- £20 E. Crowell. 13<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted and paid to Edmund Crowell, to enable him to keep his establishment at Sable Island for the present year.
- £50 Guysborough packet. 14<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted to such persons as will run a proper packet between Guysborough and Arichat, touching occasionally at Fox Island and Canso, under the regulations of the sessions for the counties of Guysborough and Richmond; to be paid on the certificate of such sessions that the packet has been properly kept and run during the present year—provided that the judges of the supreme court shall be taken without charge, if required, from Guysborough to Arichat, and from Arichat to Guysborough, on their circuit to Cape Breton, and that the packet shall also carry the mail between Guysborough and Arichat, if required.
- £20 Shubenacadie ferry. 15<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted to aid the inhabitants of Douglas, at the mouth of the River Shubenacadie, in supporting a suitable boat or scow to run between Londonderry and that place, such boat or scow to run under the regulations of the sessions for the county of Hants—to be paid upon the certificate of three justices of the peace residing in Douglas, that such boat has been running at least twice a week for six months, to their satisfaction, under the regulations aforesaid.
- £30 ferry, Cape Breton. 16<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted to aid the inhabitants of Cape Breton in supporting a suitable boat or scow to run between McMillan's Point, in Cape Breton, and Auld's Cove, in the county of Sydney—such boat or scow to be placed under the regulations of the sessions for the county of Inverness.
- £10 each ferrymen, Shubenacadie. 17<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted to the two licensed ferrymen at the mouth of the Shubenacadie, in the counties of Colchester and Hants, for the transportation of horses and carriages across that river—to be paid on the certificate of the general or a special sessions of each county, respectively, that such ferry has been duly attended, and proper boats procured and used.
- £10 each, J. and C. Pernette. 18<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted to Joseph Pernette and Charles Pernette, for keeping the ferry over LeHave River.
- £10 Cornelius Craig. 19<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds 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, under the regulations of the sessions, and to be paid upon their certificate.

20°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted to John Carter, or such other person as shall run a ferry boat or scow between Carter's landing, on the western side of the Gut of Canso, and Alexander McPherson's, on the eastern side thereof—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions for the county of Guysborough, that such boat or scow has been provided and run under their regulations and to their satisfaction. £10 John Carter.

21°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted to Alexander McPherson, to enable him to run a suitable ferry boat or scow between his landing, on the eastern side of the Gut of Canso, and John Carter's, on the western side thereof—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions for the county of Richmond, that such boat or scow has been provided and run under their regulations and to their satisfaction. £10 A. McPherson.

22°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted to such persons as shall respectively keep up a ferry at the mouth of the harbor of Port L'Herbert, provided a boat be kept to convey horses and cattle across the harbor—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions for the county of Shelburne that such boat has been properly kept and run under their regulations. £10 ferry, Port L'Herbert.

23°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds 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—to be paid on the certificate of three of the justices of the peace for the county of Cape Breton that he has faithfully discharged the duties assigned him by the sessions. £10 Duncan McPhee.

24°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted to William Cunningham and John Knowles, or such persons as shall keep a ferry across the narrows of the passage between Cape Sable Island and the Main, such persons being furnished with suitable boats for the accommodation of passengers—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions for Shelburne that such boats have been properly kept and run under their directions. £15 W. Cunningham.

25°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted to aid in maintaining a ferry, during the present year, between Amherst and Minudie—such ferry to be under the regulation of the sessions for the county of Cumberland, and the foregoing sum to be paid on their certificate, that the same has been conducted to their satisfaction. £15 ferry, Amherst.

26°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted to the two licensed ferrymen at the mouth of the Grandique River, in the county of Richmond—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions of the county that the work has been faithfully performed and the public properly accommodated. £10 ferry, Grandique.

27°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to provide for the maintenance of ferries across Sheet Harbor and the mouth of the North West Arm, in the county of Halifax. £20 ferries, Sheet Harbor and N. West Arm.

28°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds 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 the harbor during the present year—to be paid on the certificate of three justices for the county, that suitable boats have been provided, that the ferry has been conducted under the regulations of the sessions, and that the public have been properly accommodated. £5 each, ferries Liscomb's Harbor.

29°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted to John Leary, the ferryman at Basin Gut, Sambro, in the county of Halifax. £5 John Leary.

30°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted to the ferryman at Bear River. £5 ferryman, Bear River.

31°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted to the two ferrymen at Big Harbor, Bras d'Or Lake, in the county of Victoria—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions that the ferry has been properly kept up for the accommodation of the public. £10 each, ferrymen Bras d'Or Lake.

- £7 10s. C. Smith. 32°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven pounds and ten shillings be granted to C. Smith, to enable him to keep a ferry over Necum Teuch River, eastern shore, in the county of Halifax.
- £7 10s. ferry, Liscomb Harbor. 33°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven pounds and ten shillings be granted to aid in establishing a ferry during the present year over Liscomb Harbor, opposite the highway at Clare Head, in the county of Guysborough, such ferry to be under the regulations of the sessions, and the amount to be paid on their certificate that the same has been conducted to their satisfaction.
- £10 ferry, Milford and Ship Harbor. 34°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted to aid in establishing a ferry during the present year between Milford and Ship Harbor, in the county of Guysborough, and to aid in providing suitable boats for the purpose—such ferry to be under the regulations of the sessions, and the amount to be paid on their certificate that the same has been conducted to their satisfaction.
- £20 ferry, Baddeck. 35°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted to aid in procuring a more prompt and comfortable boat, to run as a ferry boat between Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, and Messrs. Gammell's, in the county of Cape Breton—such ferry to be under the regulations of the sessions for both those counties, and the amount to be paid on their joint certificate that the same has been conducted to their satisfaction.
- £25 packet, Horton. 36°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted in aid of the packet between Horton and Parrsborough, and Windsor and Parrsborough, such packet to make two trips each week and carry the mails.
- £25 William Chappell 37°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted to William Chappell, to encourage him to run a packet between Bay Verte and Charlottetown—provided such packet shall run at least once a week from the first day of May until the first day of November, under the regulation of the sessions for Cumberland.
- £75 steamboat, St. Peters. 38°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seventy-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor—to be paid to any person who will run a suitable steam boat during the present year from St. Peters through the Bras d'Or Lake to Sydney, once a fortnight; and in the interval to ply as a passage boat regularly between Sydney and the North Bar.
- £375 steamboat, Halifax and St. Johns, Newfoundland. 39°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred and seventy-five pounds be granted to such person as shall run a suitable steam boat between Halifax and St. Johns, Newfoundland, touching at Cape Breton, going and returning—to be paid when it shall appear to the governor in council that the service has been properly discharged.
- £1000 industrial exhibition. 40°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed one thousand pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to further the objects contemplated by the executive committee of the Nova Scotia industrial exhibition—to be drawn and applied in the proportion of one pound for each pound subscribed in aid of such industrial exhibition.

First to thirty-ninth agreed to. The resolutions from the first to the thirty-ninth, both inclusive, being read a second time, were then, upon the question being respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

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

## TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

A petition of Richard James, one of her majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying the house to make certain alterations suggested in the petition in the collection of small debts before magistrates.

Petition of Richard James,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. McLelan, to examine and report upon by bill or otherwise.

Referred to select committee.

A petition of John H. Crosskill, of the city of Halifax, printer, was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying that the committee appointed on his claims during the last session be re-appointed.

Petition of John H. Crosskill,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. Marshall, Mr. McLelan, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Chipman, the committee named last session, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to this house.

Referred to select committee.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for an extension of mail communication from Granville ferry, eastward.

Petition of inhabitants of Annapolis county,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for the passage of an act authorising the holding of a term of the supreme court and sessions alternately at Bridgetown and Annapolis.

Petition of inhabitants of Annapolis county.

*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the township of Clements, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers.

Petition of overseers of Clements,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.

Referred to committee on transient paupers.

The hon. Mr. McLeod, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Roman catholic bishop in Arichat—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Rom. catholic bishop of Arichat inc. bill.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the township of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying to be reimbursed certain expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers.

Petition of overseers of Yarmouth.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.

Referred to committee on transient paupers.

A petition of G. I. Farish, surgeon, of Yarmouth, was also presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying remuneration for attendance and medicine furnished to transient paupers.

Petition of G. I. Farish,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.

Referred to committee on transient pauper.

A petition of Robert Martin, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, postmaster, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Petition of Robert Martin,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of Judah Borden, postmaster of Lower Horton, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Petition of Judah Borden,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of merchants and traders, of Annapolis Royal, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for a modification of the revenue laws.

Petition of merchants of Annapolis,

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

Referred to committee on trade.

- Petition of Nathaniel Parker,  
Referred to sel. com.
- A petition of Nathaniel Parker, of Nictaux, in the county of Annapolis, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying remuneration for losing possession of five hundred acres of land, under the circumstances detailed in his petition.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to Mr. Wade, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. Shaw, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to this house.
- Petition of inhabitants of Habitant, Ac.  
Referred to post office committee.
- A petition of inhabitants of Habitant, Medford, and vicinity, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Beckwith, and read, praying for an extension of mail communication.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of inhabitants of Amherst.  
Leave for bill.
- A petition of freeholders and inhabitants of Amherst, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying that chapter 78 of the revised statutes may be extended to the limits named in the petition.  
*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that leave be given to introduce a bill in accordance therewith.
- Petition of William James Brabazon,  
Referred to committee on road damages.
- A petition of William James Brabazon, of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for payment of a sum recommended by the sessions for compensation for fencing, under the statements set forth in his petition.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages.
- Petition of Irad Benjamin,  
Referred to post office committee.
- A petition of Irad Benjamin, of Gaspereau, in the township of Horton, courier, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying for compensation for his services.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of Susan Parker,  
Referred to select committee.
- A petition of Susan Parker, of Lawrencetown, in the county of Halifax, widow, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying payment of the principal and interest on an old province note, dated 1st May, 1777, under the circumstances detailed in her petition.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to Mr. Marshall, Mr. Brown, and Mr. John Campbell, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to this house.
- Petition of Vice President of N. S. electric tel. co.  
Referred to committee on electric telegraph abuse bill.
- A petition of the vice president, on behalf of the executive committee, of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying the house not to pass the bill to protect the public against the abuse of the electric telegraph.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee to which was referred the electric telegraph abuse bill.
- Petition of inhabitants of Musquodoboit,  
Referred to post office committee.
- A petition of inhabitants of Musquodoboit, and others, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying for an extension of post communication through that part of the province.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of inhabitants of Clyde River,  
Referred to nav. sec. committee.
- A petition of inhabitants of Clyde River, in the county of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Thomas Coffin, and read, praying for aid to remove obstructions from that river.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Fishery county exclusion bill read 2nd time and referred to select committee.
- A bill to exclude certain counties therein named from the operation of the law relating to river fisheries, was read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to Mr. Archibald, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Fulton, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.
- Message from council,  
Committee on public accounts.
- A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :  
Mr. Speaker,  
The council have appointed Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Keith, a committee to join a committee of this honorable house to examine the public accounts.  
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Petition of Charles H. Brown, and others.
- A petition of Charles H. Brown, and others, inhabitants of Lower Horton, was presented

ted by Mr. Brown, and read, praying for a continuance of the grant to the Parrsborough packet.

*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of William Denison, of Newport, in the county of Hants, M. D., was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying to be compensated for attendance and medicines furnished to transient paupers.

Petition of William Denison,

*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.

Referred to committee on transient poor.

A petition of the commissioners of the poor at Halifax, was presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the sale of the bridewell contemplated by the bill for erecting a city prison, now before the house.

Petition of commissioners of poor at Halifax,

*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the Halifax poor asylum, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Referred to com. on poor asylum.

The fortieth resolution, reported yesterday by Mr. Dimock, the chairman of the committee on supply, for granting £1000 for the industrial exhibition, was then read a second time.

Industrial exhibition grant,

Whereupon,

Mr. Killam moved that such resolution be not received by the house: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirteen; against it, thirty-one.

Motion against negatived.

*For the motion:*

*Against the motion:*

Mr. Ryder,  
 " M. I. Wilkins,  
 " Bourneuf,  
 " Locke,  
 " Josiah Coffin,  
 " Jost,  
 " Brown,  
 " Whitman,  
 " Killam,  
 " Shaw,  
 " Thorne,  
 " Wade,  
 " Comeau.

Mr. Jno. Campbell,	Mr. B. Smith,
" Fulton,	" Holmes,
" Thos. Coffin,	" Dimock,
" Archibald,	" Murray,
" Beckwith,	" Chipman,
" McKinnon,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
" Jno. Munro,	Mr. S. Campbell,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" Annand,
" Jas. Campbell,	" Wier,
" Creighton,	" Doyle,
" Mosher,	" Martell,
" Zwicker,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Moore,	Mr. Young,
" Cowie,	" P. Smyth,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	" McQueen.
" Fin. Sec.,	

So it passed in the negative.

The resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Res. agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council and desire their concurrence.

Sent to council.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

Report progress.

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

WEDNESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

- The following bills were severally read a second time, viz. :
- Marriage license bill, A bill to regulate the issuing and reduce the cost of marriage licenses.
- Normal school bill, A bill to found a normal school.
- Courts and fees bill, A bill to amend chapter 154 of the revised statutes, "of courts and fees."
- Revised statutes, c. 91 amend. A bill to amend chapter 91 of the revised statutes.
- J. B. Phillips' naturalisation bill. A bill to naturalize John B. Phillips.
- S. G. Gamage's naturalization bill. A bill to naturalize Samuel G. Gamage.
- Roman catholic bishop in Arichat inc. bill, Committed. A bill to incorporate the Roman catholic bishop in Arichat.
- Ordered,* That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Clementsport wharf comp'y. inc. bill, Referred to committee on private bills. A bill to incorporate the Clementsport wharf company, was read a second time.
- Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- St. Andrew's township division bill, The hon. Mr. McLeod, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to divide the township of Saint Andrews, in the county of Cape Breton—and the same was read a first time.
- Referred to committee on private bills. *Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Lunenburg public land bill, Mr. Creighton, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relating to certain public lands in the town of Lunenburg—and the same was read a first time.
- Referred to committee on private bills. *Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Petition of colonial church society, A petition of the Halifax association in aid of the colonial church and school society, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying a grant in aid of a model and training school established at Halifax.
- Referred to committee on education. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Petition of William Logan, A petition of William Logan, of Gays River, in the county of Halifax, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying compensation for a survey made in 1846, in accordance with instructions from the provisional committee of the Halifax and Quebec railway company.
- Referred to select committee. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee already appointed on the petition of John Ross, esquire.
- The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,
- Copies of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant governor, dated the 9th January, 1854, enclosing copy of a letter from the general mining association relative to applications for permission to open and work mines; and also, a copy of a letter from the hon. Samuel Cunard to the lieutenant governor on the same subject;—and the same were read by the clerk.
- (See appendix No. 5—part 2.)
- Papers relating to mines and minerals, Referred to committee on mines and minerals. *Ordered,* That the papers be referred to the committee on mines and minerals.
- Wesleyan academy at Sackville—financial statement, Also—a statement of the financial condition of the Wesleyan academy at Sackville, N. B., for the year 1853.
- Referred to education committee. *Ordered,* That the same be referred to the committee on education.
- Papers relative to health officers at Pictou, Also—certain correspondence relating to the claims of doctors Anderson and Johnston, health officers at the port of Pictou, for their services in that capacity.
- Referred to select committee. *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. L. M. Wilkins, the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Brown, Mr. Young, and Mr. Doyle, the committee appointed on the same subject during the last session.

Also—

Also—accounts and statements relative to the poor asylum at Halifax, for the year 1853. Poor asylum accounts,

(See appendix No. 15.)

*Ordered,* That the same be referred to the committee on the Halifax poor asylum.

Referred to committee on poor asylum.

A petition of Edward Jennings, of the city of Halifax, M. D., was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying payment for medicine and attendance furnished to sick Indians.

Petition of E. Jennings,

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

Referred to committee on Indians.

A petition of Alexander Cameron, of Durham, in the county of Pictou, postmaster, was also presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Petition of Alexander Cameron,

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

Referred to committee on post office affairs.

A petition of James Wilson, junior, of Halifax, distiller, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying for a remission of a certain portion of the annual license payable by him, in consequence of his distillery not having been in operation.

Petition of Jas. Wilson, jr.,

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

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of inhabitants of Hillsburgh, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for the establishment of a post office at Hillsburgh.

Petition of inhabitants of Hillsburgh,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Upper Stewiacke, was presented by the hon. the financial secretary, and read, praying for an extension of mail communication.

Petition of inhabitants of Upper Stewiacke,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of William H. Chipman, clerk of the peace for King's county, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying compensation for preparing copies of assessment rolls for elections in that county.

Petition of W. H. Chipman,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. Locke, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Cowie, to examine and report upon.

Referred to select committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Black Rock Settlement, in King's county, was also presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office.

Petition of inhabitants of Black Rock,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of Watson Eaton and William A. Rockwell, of Wolfville, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying for a return of duties on a steam engine imported from New Brunswick.

Petition of W. Eaton and W. A. Rockwell,

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

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of William B. Webster, of Kentville, M. D., was presented by Mr. Moore, and read, praying payment for medicines furnished, and attendance upon sick Indians.

Petition of W. B. Webster,

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

Referred to committee on Indian affairs.

A petition of inhabitants of King's county, was also presented by Mr. Moore, and read, praying for an act empowering the sessions to regulate the tolls chargeable by the Cornwallis bridge company.

Petition of inhabitants of King's co.,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. M. I. Wilkins, the hon. Mr. McLeod, and Mr. B. Smith, to examine and report upon, by bill or otherwise.

Referred to select committee.

A petition of residents in Onslow, in the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying to be exempted from being contributors to the expense of supporting the Onslow burying ground.

Petition of residents in Onslow,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. M. I. Wilkins, the hon. Mr. McLeod, and Mr. Smith, to examine and report upon, by bill or otherwise.

Referred to sel. com.

A petition of John Johnson, of Truro, yeoman, was also presented by Mr. Archibald, and

Petition of John Johnson,

and read, praying to be compensated for board, lodging, and clothing, furnished to a transient pauper in 1850.

Referred to trans pauper committee.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.

Petition of Norman McDonald and others,

A petition of Norman McDonald, and others, of Little Bras d'Or, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying to be compensated for damage to their land by opening a road through the same, under the circumstances set out in their petition.

Referred to committee on road damages.

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

Petition of Geo. E. Burchell,

A petition of George E. Burchell, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, merchant, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying payment of certain advances made by him in 1851, on account of the road service for the county of Cape Breton.

Referred to select committee.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee already appointed on the petition of Edward P. Archbold.

Petition of Compeer division, sons of temperance,

A petition of Compeer division, No. 107, sons of temperance, of Amherst, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying a return of duties on musical instruments imported from the United States.

Referred to committee on trade.

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

Petition of John Fraser,

A petition of John Fraser, of West River, in the county of Pictou, was presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying compensation for his services as a way office keeper.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition of committee of sessions,

A petition of a committee of the sessions of the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying for the passage of an act making certain alterations in the law relating to such sessions.

Table—and leave for bill

*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table, and that leave be given to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.

Petition of John Fitzgerald, and others,

A petition of John Fitzgerald, and others, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying compensation for their services as special constables during the last session.

Referred to committee on contingencies.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on the contingent expenses of the house.

Petition of Wm Harrison,

A petition of William Harrison, of Musquodoboit, in the county of Halifax, physician, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying compensation for attendance on sick Indians.

Referred to committee on Indian affairs.

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

Petition of W. Johnston,

A petition of William Johnson, of Wolfville, in King's county, deputy postmaster, was presented by Mr. Moore, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition of L. E. VanBuskirk.

A petition of L. E. VanBuskirk, of Halifax, physician, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying that negotiations may be entered into with New Brunswick by which bricks may be added to the list of articles of reciprocal trade with that province.

*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.

Committee on inter-colonial reciprocity.

On motion, *resolved,* that a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the subject of intercolonial reciprocity.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Whitman, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Wier, Mr. McLelan, and Mr. John Campbell, be a committee for that purpose.

Petition referred.

*Ordered,* That the petition last presented be referred to such committee.

City drain and sewer bill

Mr. Doyle, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed. Report progress.

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

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THURSDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

A petition of inhabitants of Walton, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. Moshier, and read, praying for increased mail communication. Petition of inhabitants of Walton.

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

A petition of Isaiah Smith, of Douglas, licensed ferryman, was also presented by Mr. Moshier, and read, praying for aid to build and equip a ferry boat to convey horses, goods, &c., across the Shubenacadie. Petition of Isaiah Smith.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of John W. H. Rowley, clerk of the crown for the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying remuneration for his services in that capacity. Petition of J. W. H. Rowley.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. Thomas Coffin, Mr. McQueen, Mr. John Campbell, and Mr. James Campbell, to examine and report upon, and who are also to report upon the general subject of compensation to clerks of the crown throughout the province. Referred to select committee.

A petition of Henry Stewart, of Digby, George B. Grassie, of Annapolis, and William H. Chipman, of King's county, clerks of the crown for those counties respectively, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying to be remunerated for their services. Petition of Henry Stewart, and others.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee last appointed. Referred to same committee.

A petition of James F. Blanchard, clerk of the crown for the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, also praying compensation for his services. Petition of James F. Blanchard.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on that subject. Referred to same committee.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Locke, and read, praying a grant to aid them in clearing out the Jordan river. Petition of inhabitants of Shelburne.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of Edward Jennings, of Halifax, M. D., was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying aid towards an eye infirmary established by him. Petition of E. Jennings.

And thereupon,

Mr. M. I. Wilkins moved that the petition be referred to a select committee, to examine and report upon : which being seconded, Motion to refer to sel. com.

Mr. Archibald moved, by way of amendment, that the petition be withdrawn, the subject matter thereof having been previously passed upon by committees of this house : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative. Amdt. to withdraw, negatived on division.

The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house. Original motion carried.

And accordingly,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Brown, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Wier, to examine and report upon. Petition referred to select committee.

- Petition of Dr. S. Muir,  
Referred to committee on transient poor.  
A petition of S. Muir, of Truro, in the county of Colchester, surgeon, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying payment for attendance on a transient pauper.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.
- Petition of inhabitants of Kemptown,  
Referred to post office committee.  
A petition of inhabitants of Kemptown, in the county of Colchester, was also presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office there.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of M. Shaw,  
Referred to committee on private bills.  
A petition of Moses Shaw, of Clementsport, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying the house not to pass the bill for incorporating the Clementsport wharf company.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Petition of Jas. Potter  
Referred to same committee.  
A petition of James Potter, of Clements, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, also praying the house not to pass the Clementsport wharf bill.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the same committee.
- Petition of trustees of Annapolis Academy,  
Referred to education committee.  
A petition of Edward H. Cutler and James Gray, trustees of the Annapolis academy, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying that the proportion of the unappropriated grammar school fund, to which the academy will be entitled on the first of May next, may be granted to them for the use of such academy.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Petition of inhabitants of Clements,  
Referred to select committee.  
A petition of inhabitants of Clements, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for a special grant to erect a drawbridge over Bear River.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on the subject of special grants to roads and bridges.
- Petition of inhabitants of Yarmouth,  
Referred to same committee.  
A petition of inhabitants of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying for a special grant for the same subject.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be also referred to the committee on the subject of special grants to roads and bridges.
- Petition of managers of infant school,  
Referred to education committee.  
A petition of the ladies, managers of the infant school at Halifax, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying for a continuance of the grant to that institution.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Petition of T. L. Seaman,  
Referred to committee on Indian affairs.  
A petition of Thomas Lewis Seaman, overseer of the poor for the township of Horton, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying to be reimbursed certain expenses connected with attendance upon sick Indians.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.
- Petition of Messrs. Eaton & Rockwell,  
Ref. in part to com. on trade, and in part to com. on reciprocity.  
A petition of Watson Eaton and William Rockwell, of Wolfville, was also presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying for a grant in aid of a cabinet and furniture manufactory lately established, and also praying for the action of the house to remove restrictions on intercolonial trade.  
*Ordered,* That that part of the above petition which has reference to a grant be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures, and that such part as relates to reciprocal trade be referred to the committee on intercolonial reciprocity.
- Petition of Amos Lovett,  
Referred to post office committee.  
A petition of Amos Lovett, postmaster at Chester, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying for an increase of salary.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of Thomas Killam,  
Referred to post office committee.  
A petition of Thomas Killam, of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office at Hebron, in that county.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.

<p>A petition of the trustees of the Wesleyan academy at Sackville, N. B., was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying for a continuance of the usual grant to that institution. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on education.</p>	<p>Petition of trustees of Sackville academy,  Referred to committee on education.</p>
<p>A petition of inhabitants of River Philip, in the county of Cumberland, was also presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying to be reimbursed a sum paid for the support of a transient pauper. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.</p>	<p>Petition of inhabitants of River Philip,  Referred to committee on transient paupers.</p>
<p>A petition of Elias N. Payzant, of Caledonia, in Queen's county, physician, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying compensation for attending sick Indians. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.</p>	<p>Petition of Elias N. Payzant,  Referred to Indian committee.</p>
<p>A petition of Neil McIntosh, of South Bar, in the township of Sydney, ferryman, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying a grant to enable him to provide efficient boats for the ferry. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.</p>	<p>Petition of Neil McIntosh,  Referred to nav. sec. committee.</p>
<p>A petition of Charles A. Martin, postmaster, of North Sydney, was also presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying for an increase of salary. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.</p>	<p>Petition of C. A. Martin,  Referred to post office committee.</p>
<p>A petition of Angus McDonald, of Wagamatcook, in the county of Victoria, was also presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying for a grant in aid of a fulling and dressing mill established by him. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.</p>	<p>Petition of Angus McDonald,  Referred to committee on trade.</p>
<p>A petition of John Fergusson, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, was also presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying for certain alterations in the act 11 Victoria, chapter 49. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition do lie on the table, and that leave be given to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.</p>	<p>Petition of John Fergusson,  Table—and leave for bill.</p>
<p>A petition of inhabitants of Tatamagouche, was presented by Mr. James Campbell, and read, praying for aid towards the erection of a public wharf and landing at that place. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities</p>	<p>Petition of inhabitants of Tatamagouche,  Referred to nav. sec. committee.</p>
<p>A petition of Laughlan McDonald, of Main-a-dieu, in the island of Cape Breton, master mariner, was presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying for compensation for conveying fourteen shipwrecked seamen from Sydney to Halifax. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants.</p>	<p>Petition of Laughlan McDonald,  Referred to immigrant committee.</p>
<p>A petition of John Fergusson, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, was also presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying for payment of a sum of money alleged to be due him, in connection with the road service for the county of Cape Breton in 1849. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee appointed to consider other petitions of a similar nature.</p>	<p>Petition of John Fergusson,  Referred to select committee.</p>
<p>A petition of the clergy, magistrates, and leading inhabitants of Main-a-dieu, in the island of Cape Breton, was also presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying a grant to alleviate the distress at present existing at that place, in consequence of the failure of the shore fisheries. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee of supply.</p>	<p>Petition of clergy and magistrates of Main-a-dieu,  Referred to supply.</p>
<p>A petition of overseers of the poor for the eastern division of the township of Granville, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying to be reimbursed certain expenses incurred in the support of a transient pauper. <i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.</p>	<p>Petition of overseers township of Granville,  Referred to committee on transient poor.</p>

- Petition of Charles J. Troop, and others. A petition of Charles I. Troop, and others, inhabitants of Granville, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying for the passage of an act to allow of their farms being overflowed by the tide waters of the Annapolis river.  
*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Chesley aboiteau bill, Mr. Thorne, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relating to the Chesley aboiteau—and the same was read a first time.  
Referred to committee on private bills. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Petition of Henry Stewart, A petition of Henry Stewart, postmaster at Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for an increase of salary.  
Referred to post office committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of C. Campbell, and others, A petition of Colin Campbell, and others, justices of the peace for the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying the house to grant additional compensation to Mr. Sterns Jones, for damage done to his farm by the opening of a new road through the same.  
Referred to committee on road damages. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages.
- Petition of inhabitants of Digby, A petition of inhabitants of Digby, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for aid to complete the public slip or landing at that place.  
Referred to nav. sec. committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition of C. Budd, A petition of Charles Budd, of Digby, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying to be allowed compensation for land damage and fencing, under the circumstances detailed in his petition.  
Referred to committee on road damages. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages.
- Petition of Lemuel Morehouse, A petition of Lemuel Morehouse, courier between Digby and Westport, was also presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying increased compensation.  
Referred to post office committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of residents of Stirling, A petition of residents of the township of Stirling, was presented by Mr. James Campbell, and read, praying for an alteration in the place used as the post office in that township.  
Referred to post office committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of inhabitants of Acadian mines, A petition of inhabitants of the Acadian mines, and vicinity, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office.  
Referred to post office committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of Jas. Randall, A petition of James Randall, of Little River, in the county of Sydney, was presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying for aid to a breakwater at Pomket Island.  
Referred to nav. sec. committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition of Jas. Fraser A petition of James Fraser, junior, postmaster at New Glasgow, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying for an increase of salary.  
Referred to post office committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of Joseph Gerroir, A petition of Joseph Gerroir, of Tracadie, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying aid towards the improvement of Tracadie harbor.  
Referred to nav. sec. committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition of Aaron D. Harrington, A petition of Aaron D. Harrington, registrar of deeds of the county of Sydney, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying for a grant to enable him to renew certain of the books of indexes for that county.  
Referred to committee on registry. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the subject of the registration of deeds and grants.

<p>A petition of overseers of the poor of the township of St. Andrews, in the county of Sydney, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying reimbursement for expenses incurred in the support of a transient pauper.</p>	<p>Petition of overseers of St. Andrews,</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.</p>	<p>Referred to committee on transient paupers.</p>
<p>A petition of inhabitants of the counties of Pictou and Sydney, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying a grant to improve the Arisaig pier.</p>	<p>Petition of inhabitants of Pictou and Sydney counties,</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.</p>	<p>Referred to nav. sec. committee.</p>
<p>A petition of residents of the county of Sydney, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying aid to improve Antigonishe harbor.</p>	<p>Petition of residents of Sydney county,</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.</p>	<p>Referred to nav. sec. committee.</p>
<p>A petition of Michael Potty, of Tracadie, in the county of Sydney, post office keeper, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying for an increase of salary.</p>	<p>Petition of Michael Potty,</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.</p>	<p>Referred to post office committee.</p>
<p>A petition of Thomas Trotter, and others, residing in Antigonishe, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying for alterations in the present mail arrangements.</p>	<p>Petition of Thos. Trotter,</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.</p>	<p>Referred to post office committee.</p>
<p>Two petitions of overseers of the poor for the township of Dorchester, were presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, severally praying for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers.</p>	<p>Petition of overseers of township of Dorchester,</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petitions be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.</p>	<p>Referred to committee on transient poor.</p>
<p>Mr. Locke, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to naturalize Gregory Mayhew—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.</p>	<p>G. Mahew naturalization bill.</p>
<p>Mr. McQueen, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the act regulating the common of Sydney, Cape Breton—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.</p>	<p>Sydney common amt bill.</p>
<p>Mr. Fulton, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorize the granting letters patent to John Weston for the novomotive system of railway propulsion—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.</p>	<p>John Weston's patent bill.</p>
<p>Mr. Fulton, pursuant to leave given, also presented a bill to authorise the granting letters patent to Edwin Petit for the manufacture of guano—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.</p>	<p>Edwin Petit's patent bill.</p>
<p>Mr. Fulton, also pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.</p>	<p>Pilotage and harbor-master's bill.</p>
<p>A petition of inhabitants of St. Ann's, in the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for the establishment of a post office on the north side of St. Ann's.</p>	<p>Petition of inhabitants of St. Ann's,</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.</p>	<p>Referred to post office committee.</p>
<p>A petition of inhabitants of Big Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, was also presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office.</p>	<p>Petition of inhabitants of Big Baddeck,</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.</p>	<p>Referred to post office committee.</p>
<p>A petition of James Publicover, of Cape Canso, in the county of Guysboro', was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying payment for conveying shipwrecked seamen from Canso to Miramichi.</p>	<p>Petition of James Publicover,</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the same be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants.</p>	<p>Referred to immigrant committee.</p>

- Petition of Joseph Muncie,  
Muncie,  
Referred to post office committee
- A petition of Joseph Mundell, of Sand Point, in the township of Millford, was also presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying for an alteration in the mail route.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of T. S. Harding,  
Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of Theodore S. Harding, of Windsor, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. L. M. Wilkins, and read, praying a return of duties paid on steam machinery imported from New Brunswick.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Petition of Stephen C. Carl,  
Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of Stephen C. Carl, of Kempt, was also presented by Mr. L. M. Wilkins, and read, praying a return of light duties under the statements contained in his petition.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Petition of Peter Pearce,  
Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of Peter Pearce, was also presented by Mr. L. M. Wilkins, and read, praying a grant to enable him to learn a trade, he having been entirely deprived of sight.  
*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Petition of J. H. Crosskill, and others,  
Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of John H. Crosskill, and others, publishers of newspapers in the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying for the removal of the duty upon printing paper imported.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Petition of Wm. Lawson,  
Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of William Lawson, of Halifax, merchant, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying a return of duty paid by him on a certain quantity of spirits, under the circumstances stated in his petition.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Petition of F. A. Robinson,  
Referred to post office committee.
- A petition of F. A. Robinson, of Aylesford, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Moore, and read, praying remuneration as a way office keeper.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of Henrietta Stevens,  
Referred to same committee.
- A petition of Henrietta Stevens, of Pugwash, widow, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying compensation for services performed in 1846 by her late husband, in making surveys in accordance with instructions from the provisional committee of the Halifax and Quebec railway company.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the subject of claims for similar services.
- Petition of John Bergman,  
Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of John Bergman, of River Philip, in the county of Cumberland, farmer, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying a return of duty paid by him on an improved threshing machine imported from the United States of America.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Petition of Jas. Waddell, and others,  
Referred to post office committee.
- The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,  
A petition, addressed to his excellency, by James Waddell, and other inhabitants of River John, in the county of Pictou, praying for increased mail communication.  
*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Returns of prothonotaries.
- Also—a return of persons appointed prothonotaries under the act of 1852, and of deputies not appointed principals under the act of 1853.
- Correspondence relative to appointment in county of Inverness.
- Also—copies of certain correspondence relating to the appointment of prothonotary for the county of Inverness.  
And the same were respectively read by the clerk.  
*Ordered*, That the papers do lie on the table.
- Revenue papers presented.
- The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house, the following papers relating to the public revenue, viz. :

Account current of the hon. the receiver general of all monies paid into, and monies paid from the provincial treasury, during the year ending 31st December, 1853.

General statement, shewing the amounts certified by the financial secretary for payment on account of the different public services of the province, for the same year.

Comparative statement, shewing the increase and decrease of the amount of excise duties collected at the different ports in the province, during the years 1852 and 1853.

Comparative statement of the gross amount of light duties collected at the different ports, for the years 1852 and 1853.

Comparative statement of articles imported into the province, and of the amount of excise duties collected thereon, for the years 1852 and 1853.

Abstract of articles imported into the province on which duty was collected in the year 1853.

General abstract of the returns of impost and excise duties collected at the different ports, during the year 1853.

(See appendix No. 17.)

*Ordered*, That the several accounts and papers be referred to the committee on public accounts. Referred to committee on public accounts.

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

FRIDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1854.

PRAYERS.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Message from council.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to remove all disability to take and hold real estate by reason of alienage, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Have passed real estate disability bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to remove all disability to take and hold real estate by reason of alienage, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill read a first time.

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house,

Returns of the quantity of coal raised, sold, and exported, at her majesty's coal mines at Sydney, Pictou, and Cumberland.

Coal mine returns.

(See appendix No. 5—part 2.)

*Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

Referred to committee on mines and minerals.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house,

Report of the chairman of the board of works in reference to the several departments placed under the supervision of such board, for the year 1853.

Report of chairman of board of works.

And the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 18.)

*Ordered*, That so much of the report as relates to the penitentiary be referred to the committee on that subject ; so much as relates to light houses be referred to the committee Ref. in part to com. on penitentiary, nav. sec., and fisheries.

on navigation securities ; so much as relates to the fisheries be referred to the committee on that subject ; and that the remainder thereof do lie on the table.

Coal mine papers.

Also—correspondence connected with the tabular statement of coal raised by the mining association, required by the resolution of last session.

Referred to committee on mines and minerals

*Ordered,* That the same be referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

Hantsport baptist meeting trustees inc. bill.

Mr. Young, pursuant to leave given on a previous day, presented a bill to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Hantsport—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to committee on private bills.

*Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.

Rep. from committee on private bills.

Clementsport wharf comp'y. bill, and Lunenburg land bill.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the Clementsport wharf company, and the bill relating to certain public land in the town of Lunenburg ; and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Lunenburg land bill read 2nd time. Bills committed.

The bill relating to certain public land in Lunenburg, was then read a second time.

*Ordered,* That the said bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Petition of Henry E. Pugsley, and others.

A petition of Henry E. Pugsley, William Evans, and William T. Woodill, aldermen of the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying the house not to pass the bill for the regulation of drains and sewers, now before the house.

*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

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

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SATURDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

Petition of R. M. Cutler,

A petition of Robert M. Cutler, postmaster of Guysborough, was, in pursuance of leave given on a previous day, presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition of Chas. Hill, and others.

A petition of Charles Hill, and others, residents in Granville, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying the house not to pass the bill relating to the Chesley aboiteau, now before the house.

Referred to committee on private bills.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on private bills.

New Glasgow steamboat comp'y. inc. bill,

Mr. Holmes, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the New Glasgow steamboat company—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to committee on private bills.

*Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.

Chap. 103 revised statutes extension bill.

Mr. Wade, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to extend the provisions of chapter 103 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

County of Annapolis school district bill,

Mr. Whitman, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to divide the county of Annapolis into two school districts—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to committee on private bills.

*Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.

A petition of Alexander Hardwick, and others, inhabitants of Bridgeport and Hillsburgh, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying the house not to sanction the petitions now before it, relative to building a draw bridge over Bear River. Petition of Alexander Hardwick and others.

*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on special grants for roads and bridges. Referred to committee on special road grants.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they considered the bill to incorporate the Liverpool steam boat company, and the bill to divide the township of Saint Andrew's, in the county of Cape Breton; and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table. Report on bills—  
Liverpool steam boat company bill,  
Township of St. Andrew's division bill.

The said bills were then read a second time.

Read 2nd time, and committed.

*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Certain correspondence relating to paupers in the township of Annapolis—and the same was read by the clerk. Township of Annapolis paupers correspondence.

*Ordered*, That the same do lie on the table.

Also—report of Andrew Downs in reference to the grant of last session for improving breeds of poultry—and the same was read by the clerk. Downs' report,

*Ordered*, That the report be referred to the committee on agriculture. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Also—report of William A. Hendry, deputy commissioner of crown lands, on the present state of that department, accompanied by reports from the principal deputy surveyors in thirteen counties of the province on the general characteristics of the ungranted land within their respective counties—and the same were read by the clerk. Report of dep'y. comm. of crown lands, and principal deputy surveyors.

*(See appendix No. 19.)*

Also—a map and table shewing the relative proportions of the three qualities of ungranted land mentioned in the reports of the principal county surveyors; and a map of the granted and ungranted lands in the county of Cape Breton. Papers connected with above,

*Ordered*, That the above reports, maps, and papers, be referred to the hon. the provincial secretary, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. McQueen, to examine and report upon, by bill or otherwise. Referred to select committee.

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

MONDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1854.

PRAYERS.

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz. :

A bill to naturalize Gregory Mayhew. Bills read a 2d time—

A bill to authorize the granting letters patent to John Weston for the novomotive system of railway propulsion. Gregory Mayhew naturalization bill,  
John Weston's patent bill,

A bill to authorize the granting letters patent to Edwin Pettit for the manufacture of guano. Edwin Pettit's patent bill,

A bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters. Pilotage and harbour masters' bill.

A bill to extend the provisions of chapter 103 of the revised statutes. Chap 103 revised statutes extension bill,

*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house. And committed.

Mr. Holmes, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate trustees of the presbyterian congregation at Barney's River—and the same was read a first time. Barney's River church inc. bill,

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills. Referred to committee on private bills.

- Petition of inhabitants of Long Point and Givan road, A petition of inhabitants of Long Point and Givan road settlements, in King's county, was, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. Beckwith, and read, praying for an extension of mail communication.
- Referred to post office committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Chap. 78 revised statutes extension bill. Mr. Fulton, pursuant to leave given on a former day, presented a bill to extend the provisions of chapter 78 of the revised statutes to the head of Cumberland bay—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Chap. 140 revised statutes amdt. bill. Mr. McQueen, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 140 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time 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. Thorne 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 committed.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two of the clock.

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TUESDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

- Chap. 78 revised statutes amdt. bill. The hon. Mr. McLeod, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time.
- Referred to committee on private bills. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Light house duties alteration bill. The hon. Mr. McLeod also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to alter the law relating to light house duties—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Liverpool court house bill. Mr. Cowie, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relating to the court house at Liverpool—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Bills reported—  
Hantsport baptist meeting house bill, and New Glasgow steam boat company bill, Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Hantsport, and the bill to incorporate the New Glasgow steam boat company; and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.
- Read 2nd time and committed. The bills were then severally read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Petition of Jno. Chapman, A petition of John Chapman, of Tignish, in the county of Cumberland, was, pursuant to special leave given, presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying relief as respects the boundary lines of certain property purchased by him, under the circumstances detailed in his petition.
- Referred to select committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to Mr. Archibald, Mr. Jost, and the hon. Mr. McLeod, to examine into the merits thereof and to report thereon to the house.
- Petition of Eleazer Stonehouse, A petition of Eleazer Stonehouse, of Westchester, in the county of Cumberland, was also, pursuant to special leave given, presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, making complaints against the sheriff of the county of Cumberland, and praying relief.

*Ordered*,

*Ordered*, That the petition and the accompanying papers be referred to Mr. Creighton, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Holmes, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Referred to select committee.

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

An account current shewing the debits and available assets of the province to the 31st December, 1853; and,

Acct. current of province for 1853.

A statement of the probable assets of the province for the year 1854.

Probable assets for 1854.

(See appendix No. 17—part 2.)

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

Referred to committee on public accounts.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,

*Resolved*, That the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, on the general state of the province, for the purpose of considering the subject of railway construction in this province; and accordingly,

Committee on railway construction.

The house resolved itself into such committee.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the subject, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Report progress.

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, again resolve itself into a committee on the same subject.

Further orders.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1854.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Creighton, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to increase the number of electoral districts in the county of Lunenburg—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Lunenburg electoral districts bill.

The order of the day being read,

The house again resolved itself into a committee on the subject of railway construction.

Order of day.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Committee on railways.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had further considered the subject, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof.

Report progress.

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, again resolve itself into such committee.

Further orders.

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

THURSDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1854.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Whitman, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 67 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Chap. 67 revised statutes amend. bill.

Bills read 2nd time—

Chap. 78 revised statutes extension bill,

Chap. 140 revised statutes amdt. bill,  
Light house duties bill

Liverpool court house bill,  
And committed.

Report from committee on license laws amdt. bill.

Bill, &c. read 2d time and committed.

Petition of sessions of county of Pictou,

Referred to committee on bills.

Report from committee on bills—  
Shelburne sessions,  
Chap. 78 revised statutes amdt. bill.

Bills read 2nd time, and committed.

Report from committee on petition of Ann Connor, and laying out highways,

Received: adopted in part, and leave for bill as to part.

Report from committee on registry of deeds and subject of registration,

Received.

Order of day,

Com. on railways.

Report progress.

Further order.

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz.:

A bill to extend the provisions of chapter 78 of the revised statutes to the head of Cumberland bay.

A bill to amend chapter 140 of the revised statutes.

A bill to alter the law relating to light house duties.

A bill relating to the court house at Liverpool.

*Ordered,* That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Archibald, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to amend the license laws, reported that the committee had examined such 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.

The bill was then read a second time, with the amendments.

*Ordered,* That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house.

A petition of the court of general sessions of the peace for the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying the house not to grant any privileges interfering with public property there, to the parties seeking steam ferry incorporation acts in that county.

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on bills.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to legalize certain proceedings of the sessions of the county of Shelburne, and the bill to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes; and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

The said bills were then read a second time.

*Ordered,* That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Archibald reported from the committee on the petition of Ann Connor, and also on the general subject of laying out highways—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 20.)

*Ordered,* That such part of the report as refers to the petition of Ann Connor be received and adopted by the house; and that such part of the report as refers to the general subject of laying out highways be received, and leave given to introduce a bill in accordance therewith.

Mr. Archibald also reported from the committee on the registry of deeds at Halifax, and the general subject of the registration of deeds and grants—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 21.)

*Ordered,* That the report be received and do lie on the table.

The order of the day being read,

The house again resolved itself into a committee on the subject of railway construction.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had further considered the subject, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof.

*Ordered,* That the house do, to-morrow, again resolve itself into such committee.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two of the clock.

FRIDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

City of Halifax amend. bill.

Mr. Annand, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Chap. 46 revised statutes amendment bill.

Mr. Annand also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 107 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Chap. 107 revised statutes amendment bill.

Mr. Annand also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 147 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Chap. 147 revised statutes amendment bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

A memorial from the custos of the county of Pictou, addressed to his excellency, praying for the reimbursement of certain expenses connected with the wreck of the steamer "Fairy Queen."

"Fairy Queen" papers, &amp;c.,

*Ordered*, That the memorial, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants.

Referred to immigrant committee.

Also—a memorial from the board of school commissioners for the county of Annapolis, also addressed to his excellency, relating to the appropriation of the school monies in that county.

School commrs. Annapolis county papers, &amp;c.,

*Ordered*, That the memorial, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the committee on the subject of education.

Referred to education committee.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the house do come to the following resolution, *yiz.* :  
*Resolved*, That this house will, on Thursday, the 23rd day of February, instant, permit the reverend doctor Cramp to be heard at the bar of the house, touching the legislation before the house on the subject of regulating or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors within this province; this house being impressed with the deep importance of the subject to the highest interests of the people:—which being seconded,

Resolution as to Rev. Dr. Cramp being heard at bar of house.

The hon. Mr. Henry moved, by way of amendment, that the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the general state of the province: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, fifteen; against it, twenty-eight;—so it passed in the negative.

Amendment to go into committee, negatived on division.

The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Resolution carried.

The order of the day being read,

Order of day.

The house again resolved into a committee on the subject of railway construction.

Com. on railways.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the business under consideration, and had come to six resolutions in reference thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table, where they were read, and are as follow:

Final report.

1°. *Resolved*, That it is expedient forthwith to commence the construction of the railways contemplated by the act passed during the last session, entitled, "an act to authorise the construction of certain railways in this province."

Resolutions—

First.

2°. *Resolved*, That in order to provide funds for the construction of such railways, it shall be lawful for the governor in council to open the savings' bank, and to issue province paper,

Second.

paper, in such mode and to such extent as may appear prudent and necessary ;—to open cash accounts with any of the provincial banks, or with any banking house in London ;—and to issue provincial bonds or debentures.

- Third. 3°. *Resolved*, That the alignment, construction, and management of such railways, shall be confided to a commission, to consist of six persons, to be appointed by the governor in council ; the person first named in the commission to be the chairman, and to have a casting vote.
- Fourth. 4°. *Resolved*, That the portion of the work to be first commenced shall be that, which extending in a northerly direction from the harbor of Halifax, will form a common trunk for all the lines.
- Fifth. 5°. *Resolved*, That the commissioners shall draw upon the receiver general for any monies required, and shall account to the financial secretary quarterly ; but they shall not be empowered to expend monies or incur liabilities to a greater extent in any one year than two hundred thousand pounds.
- Sixth. 6°. *Resolved*, That, should any difficulty arise demanding such interference, the operations of the commissioners may be restrained by an order in council, until the legislature can be consulted.

First resolution.

And thereupon,

The first of such resolutions having been again read, and the usual question thereon being propounded from the chair, that the same be agreed to by the house :

Amendment negatived.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that such resolution be amended, by leaving out all the words thereof after the word “resolved,” and in place of the words so left out inserting the following words :

“ That the construction of railroads in Nova Scotia by the provincial government has never before been proposed to this assembly, except with some modification of the risk either by the imperial guarantee affording money at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest, or by the contractor assuming a large share in the undertaking ; whereas the resolutions under consideration impose upon the province the whole risk ;—and that, at a time when the English funds have within some months fallen to an almost unprecedented extent, and the interest on money in the English money market, on the one hand, and the price of provisions and of everything required in the work, on the other, have very greatly advanced—that the modes suggested in the resolutions for providing funds are inexpedient, as the earning of the laboring classes in the savings’ bank ought not to be placed in jeopardy, nor should the monetary affairs of the province be liable to derangement by the excessive issue of paper ; and it would be most dangerous in the present condition of European politics that the provincial credit should be dependant on banks or the sale of provincial debentures—that the protection professed to be afforded by limiting the expenditure annually to £200,000 is delusive, as the abandonment of the work after so large an outlay would but add disgrace to loss ; while to engage in such an undertaking without defining the direction the road is intended to take, or having anticipated and provided for the whole expenditure necessary to bring it to a profitable result is a violation of common prudence—that there is reason to suppose that the province will be called on to incur £20,000 for Saint Peter’s canal, and that from £15,000 to £20,000 will be required for a lunatic asylum ; £1000 has been voted for an industrial exhibition, and it is not improbable that grants may be sought on behalf of the agricultural and fishing interests ; and among the many services requiring provincial aid none are more pressing than the opening up many parts of the country by new roads or improving those in existence—and inasmuch as the resolutions under consideration are calculated to impair the credit of the province—entail a large debt with no reasonable assurance of effecting the object desired—and retard rather than promote railroad construction in Nova Scotia—diminish the assistance required for education, for the road communications, and other objects in which all the people may equally participate—in the opinion of this house the proposals contained in the resolutions are unwise and improvident—that under

the

the existing system of provincial government the legislature ought not to be asked by the provincial secretary, being a member of the government and a public officer, to adopt a measure of this nature which failed to command the confidence of the lieutenant governor and his constitutional advisers, so far as to induce his excellency's official recommendation of it; and the more so as the acts for constructing railroads passed at the last session, some of which were carried through the legislature as a government measure, are now on the statute book—and that a measure liable to waste the public funds, impair the provincial credit, increase the public debt, and thereby make necessary augmented taxation on the articles consumed by the whole people and diminish the assistance hitherto afforded for objects of the highest importance to their welfare, ought not to be passed by the people's representatives until after the sense of the people themselves has been taken at the hustings on a general election."

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty; against it, twenty-nine.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Holmes,
" Zwicker,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Brown,	" Cowie,
" Killam,	" Jno. Munro,
" Murray,	" Whitman,
" Jno. Campbell,	" Marshall,
" Jost,	" Thorne,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Ryder,
Mr. M. I. Wilkins,	" Creighton,
" Moore,	" Beckwith.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Fulton,	Mr. McLelan,
" McKinnon,	" Bourneuf,
" Locke,	" Comeau,
" Archibald,	" S. Campbell,
" Mosher,	" Chipman,
" McQueen,	" B. Smith,
" H. Munro,	" P. Smyth,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
Mr. Thos. Coffin,	" Prov. Sec.,
" Wade,	" Fin. Sec.,
" Wier,	Mr. L. M. Wilkins,
" Martell,	" Dimock,
" Jas. Campbell,	" Young,
" Doyle,	" Annand.
" Shaw,	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Killam then moved that such resolution be amended, by leaving out all the words thereof after the word "resolved," and in place of the words so left out inserting the following words: "In the opinion of this house it will be more to the advantage and interest of the province of Nova Scotia that one hundred thousand pounds be granted for the great and general road service for the year 1854, than the granting two hundred thousand pounds for railway purposes:" which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-two; against it, twenty-seven.

Second amendment  
negatived.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Holmes,
" Zwicker,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Brown,	" Cowie,
" Killam,	" J. Munro,
" Murray,	" Whitman,
" John Campbell,	" Marshall,
" Jost,	" Thorne,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Ryder,
Mr. M. I. Wilkins,	" Creighton,
" Moore,	" Beckwith,
" Comeau,	" Bourneuf.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Fulton,	Mr. P. Smyth,
" McKinnon,	" Thos. Coffin,
" Archibald,	" Martell,
" S. Campbell,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
" McQueen,	Mr. Doyle,
" H. Munro,	" Shaw,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	" Young,
" Mr. McLeod,	" Wade,
" Prov. Sec.,	" Wier,
Mr. McLelan,	" Annand,
" Locke,	" Dimock,
" Mosher,	" L. M. Wilkins,
" Chipman,	" Jas. Campbell.
" B. Smith,	

So it passed in the negative.

Third amendment neg-  
gated.

Mr. Brown then moved that such resolution be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words :

“ Provided the railway from Halifax to Windsor be first completed :” which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eighteen ; against it, thirty-one.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Moore,
“ Young,	“ Holmes,
“ Zwicker,	“ Josiah Coffin,
“ Brown,	“ J. Munro,
“ Killam,	“ Whitman,
“ John Campbell,	“ Ryder,
“ Murray,	“ Creighton,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Beckwith,
Mr. M. I. Wilkins,	“ Thorne.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Fulton,	Mr. McLelan,
“ Doyle,	“ McKinnon,
“ Locke,	“ Shaw,
“ Archibald,	“ Mosher,
“ S. Campbell,	“ Chipman,
“ Wade,	“ McQueen,
“ B. Smith,	“ Wier,
“ H. Munro,	“ P. Smith,
“ Annand,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
“ Thos. Coffin,	Mr. Dimock,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	“ Martell,
“ Prov. Sec.,	“ L. M. Wilkins,
“ Fin. Sec.,	“ Jas. Campbell,
Mr. Comeau,	“ Bourneuf,
“ Marshall,	“ Jost.
“ Cowie,	

So it passed in the negative.

First resolution  
agreed to.

The question as originally proposed, that the resolution be agreed to by the house, being then put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for agreeing to the resolution, twenty-six ; against it, twenty-three.

*For the resolution :*

Mr. P. Smyth,	Mr. S. Campbell,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
Mr. Young,	Mr. H. Munro,
“ Annand,	“ Wier,
“ Doyle,	“ Thos. Coffin,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	“ Mosher,
Mr. Dimock,	“ Locke,
“ L. M. Wilkins,	“ McQueen,
“ Chipman,	“ Wade,
“ B. Smith,	“ Archibald,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	“ Fulton,
Mr. McLelan,	“ McKinnon,
“ Martell,	“ Jas. Campbell.

*Against the resolution :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Whitman,
“ Zwicker,	“ Marshall,
“ Killam,	“ Ryder,
“ Murray,	“ Creighton,
“ Jno. Campbell,	“ Comeau,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Brown,
Mr. M. I. Wilkins,	“ Cowie,
“ Beckwith,	“ Shaw,
“ Bourneuf,	“ Jost,
“ Holmes,	“ Thorne,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Moore.
“ John Munro,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

Second, third, and  
fourth resolutions  
agreed to.

The second, third, and fourth resolutions, being then again respectively read, and the usual question being propounded on each of such resolutions severally, that the same be agreed to by the house, and the house dividing separately thereon, there appeared for agreeing to each of such several resolutions, twenty-six ; against agreeing thereto, twenty-three.

*For the resolutions :*

Mr. P. Smyth,	Mr. S. Campbell,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
Mr. Young,	Mr. H. Munro,
" Annand,	" Wier,
" Doyle,	" Thos. Coffin,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	" Mosher,
Mr. Dimock,	" Locke,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" McQueen,
" Chipman,	" Wade,
" B. Smith,	" Archibald,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" Fulton,
Mr. McLelan,	" McKinnon,
" Martell,	" Jas. Campbell.

*Against the resolutions :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Holmes,
" Brown,	" Zwicker,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Cowie,
" Killam,	" J. Munro,
" Shaw,	" Murray,
" Whitman,	" Jost,
" John Campbell,	" Marshall,
" Thorne,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Ryder,	Mr. Moore,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Creighton,
" Beckwith,	" Comeau.
" Bourneuf,	

So the second, third, and fourth resolutions, passed in the affirmative.

The fifth resolution having been again read, and the usual question thereon being propounded, that the same be agreed to by the house,

Mr. Young moved that such resolution be amended, by striking out the words "two hundred thousand pounds," and inserting in place thereof the words "one hundred thousand pounds:" which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-four ; against it, twenty-five.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Holmes,
" Brown,	" Zwicker,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Cowie,
" Killam,	" J. Munro,
" Shaw,	" Murray,
" Whitman,	" Jost,
" John Campbell,	" Marshall,
" Thorne,	" Young,
" Ryder,	" Moore,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Creighton,
" Beckwith,	" Comeau,
" Bourneuf,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. P. Smyth,	Mr. S. Campbell,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
Mr. Doyle,	Mr. H. Munro,
" Annand,	" Wier,
" Jas. Campbell,	" Thos. Coffin,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	" Mosher,
Mr. Dimock,	" Locke,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" McQueen,
" Chipman,	" Wade,
" B. Smith,	" Archibald,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" Fulton,
Mr. McLelan,	" McKinnon.
" Martell,	

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the original proposition, that such fifth resolution be agreed to, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for agreeing to the resolution, twenty-five ; against it, twenty-four.

*For the resolution :*

Mr. P. Smyth,	Mr. S. Campbell,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
Mr. Doyle,	Mr. H. Munro,
" Annand,	" Wier,
" Jas. Campbell,	" Thos. Coffin,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	" Mosher,
Mr. Dimock,	" Locke,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" McQueen,
" Chipman,	" Wade,
" B. Smith,	" Archibald,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" Fulton,
Mr. McLelan,	" McKinnon.
" Martell,	

*Against the resolution :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Holmes,
" Brown,	" Zwicker,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Cowie.
" Killam,	" J. Munro,
" Shaw,	" Murray,
" Whitman,	" Jost,
" John Campbell,	" Marshall,
" Thorne,	" Young,
" Ryder,	" Moore,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Creighton,
" Beckwith,	" Comeau,
" Bourneuf,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The sixth resolution having been again read, and the usual question having been propounded, that the same be agreed to, the house divided thereon, when there appeared for agreeing to the resolution, twenty-six ; against it, twenty-three.

*For the resolution :*

Mr. P. Smyth,	Mr. S. Campbell,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
Mr. Young,	Mr. H. Munro,
" Annand,	" Wier,
" Doyle,	" Thos. Coffin,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	" Mosher,
" Mr. Dimock,	" Locke,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" McQueen,
" Chipman,	" Wade,
" B. Smith,	" Archibald,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" Fulton,
Mr. McLelan,	" McKinnon,
" Martell,	" Jas. Campbell.

*Against the resolution :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Holmes,
" Brown,	" Zwicker,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Cowie,
" Killam,	" J. Munro,
" Shaw,	" Murray,
" Whitman,	" Jost,
" John Campbell,	" Marshall,
" Thorne,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Ryder,	Mr. Moore,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Creighton,
" Beckwith,	" Comeau.
" Bourneuf,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

*Ordered,* That the hon. the provincial secretary have leave to introduce a bill founded on the above resolutions, reported from the committee and agreed to by this house.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two of the clock.

SATURDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

A petition of inhabitants of River Dennie, and vicinity, in the county of Inverness, was, pursuant to special leave, presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying aid to rebuild a grist mill lately destroyed by fire.

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

A petition of J. Dunsier Tremain, postmaster at Port Hood, was also, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying for an increase of salary.

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

A petition of William Ayre, of Broad Cove, in the county of Inverness, was also, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying to be reimbursed certain monies expended by him in erecting school houses in that county. Petition of Wm. Ayre,

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

A petition of inhabitants of Margaree, and its vicinity, was also, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying for a grant to aid in building a ferry boat. Petition of inhabitants of Margaree,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of inhabitants of St. Ann's, in the county of Victoria, was, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. Hugh Munro, and read, praying for a grant towards the support of a ferry across the entrance of Saint Ann's harbor. Petition of inhabitants of St. Ann's,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of Lawrence Kavanagh, light house keeper at Louisburg, was, pursuant to special leave given, presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred by him in the support of shipwrecked seamen. Petition of Lawrence Kavanagh,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants. Referred to immigrant committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Ingonish, in the county of Victoria, was, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for increased mail communication. Petition of inhabitants of Ingonish,

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

A petition of inhabitants of the counties of Victoria and Inverness, was also, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for increased mail accommodation and the establishment of way offices. Petition of inhabitants of Inverness and Victoria,

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

A petition of James Jost, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, merchant, was, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying to be reimbursed certain advances made in 1851, in connection with the road service of the county of Cape Breton. Petition of Jas. Jost,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee appointed on claims of a similar nature. Referred to committee on Cape Breton road claims.

A petition of inhabitants of Beaver Harbor, Salmon River, Moser's River, Necum Quaddy, and Hecum Secum, in the county of Halifax, was, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying for the establishment of post communication. Petition of inhabitants of Beaver Harbor, and vicinity,

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

A petition of David Moore, and others, inhabitants of the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for certain alterations in the law regulating the drawing of grand jurors, and recommending payment to grand jurors whilst in actual attendance. Petition of D. Moore, and others,

*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to Mr. Archibald, Mr. McLelan, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Cowie, and hon. Mr. McLeod, to examine and report upon, by bill or otherwise. Referred to select committee.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave previously given, presented a bill to authorize the construction of railways in this province—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Railway construction bill.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Brown and Mr. H. Munro be added to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants. Immigrant committee added to.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Locke be substituted for the hon. Mr. McLeod on the committee on road damages. Road damage committee, substitution on.

Time limited for re-  
ceiving bills.

On motion of Mr. B. Smith,

*Ordered*, That no bill, except those reported by committees, or founded on reports of committees, be received by this house after Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of February, instant.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—

Liverpool steam boat  
company,  
Catholic bishop in  
Arichat,  
St. Andre's township  
division,  
Liverpool court house,  
Hantsport meeting  
house,  
Chap 78 revised sta-  
tutes amendment,  
Lunenburg ownland,  
John Goudot's natu-  
ralization,  
Mahone Bay and  
Bridgewater road  
completion.

City prison bill to be  
referred to sel. com.

Motion to defer Ma-  
honey Bay and Bridge-  
water road bill, nega-  
tived.

City prison bill refer-  
red to sel. com.

Drains & sewers (Ha-  
lifax) bill ref. to select  
committee.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to incorporate the Liverpool steam boat company; the bill to incorporate the Roman catholic bishop in Arichat; the bill to divide the township of Saint Andrew's, in the county of Cape Breton; the bill relating to the court house at Liverpool; the bill to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Hantsport; the bill to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes; and the bill relating to certain public lands in the town of Lunenburg, and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment;—and that they had also gone through the bill to naturalize the Rev. John Goudot; and the bill to provide for the completion of the road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater, and had made amendments thereto, severally, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bills;—and that they had also had under consideration the bill to enable the city of Halifax to erect a city prison, and had directed him to recommend to the house to refer the same to a select committee, to examine and report upon;—and he delivered the several bills, with the amendments to the naturalization bill, and Mahone Bay and Bridgewater road bill, in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read; and thereupon,

Mr. McLelan moved that the further consideration of the bill to provide for the completion of the road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater, be deferred until this day three months: which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bill to enable the city of Halifax to erect a city prison be referred to Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Locke, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, and Mr. James Campbell, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

*Ordered*, That the bill respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax, be referred to the same committee, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Then the house adjourned until Monday next, at half-past two of the clock.

MONDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1854.

PRAYERS.

Engrossed bills read  
3rd time, and passed,  
viz :  
St. Andrew's township  
division,

An engrossed bill to divide the township of Saint Andrew's, in the county of Cape Breton, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to divide the township of Saint Andrew's, in the county of Cape Breton.

Lunenburg public  
lands,

An engrossed bill relating to certain public lands in the town of Lunenburg, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to certain public lands in the town of Lunenburg.

Chap. 78 revised sta-  
tutes amendment,

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes. An

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Liverpool steam boat company, was read a third time. Liverpool steam boat company,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Liverpool steam boat company.

An engrossed bill to provide for the completion of the road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater, was read a third time. Mahone Bay and Bridgewater road,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for the completion of the road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Hantsport, was read a third time. Hantsport meeting house trustees incorporation,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Hantsport.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Roman catholic bishop in Arichat, was read a third time. Roman catholic bishop in Arichat incorporation,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Roman catholic bishop in Arichat.

An engrossed bill to naturalise the reverend John Goudot, was read a third time.

Rev. John Goudot's naturalization,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to naturalize the reverend John Goudot, and others, therein named.

An engrossed bill relating to the court house at Liverpool, was read a third time.

Liverpool court house,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the court house at Liverpool.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bills to the council and desire their concurrence.

Sent to council.

A petition of John McNeil, and others, inhabitants of North Shore, St. Ann's, and vicinity, in the county of Victoria, was, pursuant to special leave given, presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for a grant for supporting a ferry at the entrance of the Great Bras d'Or.

Petition of John McNeil, and others,

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

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Digby ; and also,

A petition of inhabitants of Hillsburgh,

Petitions for aid to Bear River draw bridge,

Were presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, severally praying for a grant towards erecting a draw bridge over Bear River.

*Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on special grants to roads and bridges.

Referred to committee on special grants.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for an alteration in the law relating to the width of roads.

Petition of inhabitants of Colchester.

*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that leave be given to introduce a bill in accordance therewith.

Leave for bill.

A petition of shipmasters, merchants, and others, residents of the county of Cape Breton, was, pursuant to special leave given, presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying for a grant to erect a light house on the western side of Scatarie Island.

Petition of shipmasters, &c. in county of Cape Breton,

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

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of Foster H. Snelling, and others ; also,

A petition of G. F. A. LeCain, and others ; also,

A petition of Joseph Jennings, and others ; and also,

A petition of James Mooney, and others,—all of Halifax,

Petition of F. H. Snelling, and others, Petition of G. F. LeCain, and others, Petition of J. Jennings, and others, Petition of Jas. Mooney, and others,

Were severally presented by Mr. Annand, and read, respectively praying the house not to pass the city drains and sewers bill, now before the house.

Ordered,

- Referred to committee on sewers bill. *Ordered*, That the several petitions be referred to the committee on the drains and sewers bill.
- Plaintiffs' and defendants' examination bill, Referred to select committee. Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill authorizing the examination of plaintiffs and defendants as witnesses in civil suits—and the same was read a first time. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to Mr. Archibald, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and the hon. Mr. Henry, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.
- Account current, and accounts of expenditure of board of works in 1853, The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, The account current of the board of works for the year 1853 ; and also, Accounts and vouchers of expenditure of board of works during the same year. *For account current—*  
(*See appendix No. 22.*)
- Referred to committee on public accounts. *Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on public accounts.
- Report on petition relative to Onslow burial ground. Mr. Wilkins reported from the committee on the petition of residents in Onslow, touching the Onslow burying ground—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 to whom was referred the petition of Alexander M. Baird, and others, resident in Onslow, in the county of Colchester, report as follows :  
Your committee have examined chapter 46 of the private and local acts of 1853, entitled, “ an act relating to the Onslow burial ground,” in reference to the prayer of the petitioners to be exempted from the operation of that statute ; and they are of opinion that the inhabitants who make use of the burial grounds at Chiganois and the Folly, though within the township of Onslow, should not be called on to contribute to the support of the ground to which that statute has reference—and your committee recommend that leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the said statute, so as to exempt the petitioners from liability to assessment for the support of the Onslow burial ground, in accordance with the prayer of their petition.  
MARTIN I. WILKINS, chairman.  
BENJAMIN SMITH,  
JAMES McLEOD.  
Committee room, 20th February, 1854.”
- Table—and leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the report be received and do lie on the table, and that leave be given to introduce a bill in accordance therewith.
- Report from committee on reporting. The hon. Mr. Henry reported from the committee on the subject of reporting the debates—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.  
(*See appendix No. 23.*)
- Referred to supply. *Ordered*, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.
- Committee on bills. On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.  
Mr. Speaker left the chair.  
Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report license bill. The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to amend the license laws, 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 engrossed.
- Upper Stewiacke meeting house bill. Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill respecting the presbyterian meeting

meeting house at Upper Stewiacke—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Report from the collector at Sydney, Cape Breton, of the services of the revenue boat placed under his directions during the past season.

Revenue boat, Sydney, C. B., report on.

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

Referred to committee on trade.

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

TUESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1854.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to amend the license laws, was read a third time.

License law bill read third time. Title changed, and sent to council.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 22 of the revised statutes.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill to the council and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Murray, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to provide for building a bridge at Barney's River, in the county of Pictou—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Barney's River bridge bill.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the resolution of this honorable house granting a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds for the Nova Scotia industrial exhibition.

Agree to vote for industrial exhibition.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house,

Copy of a communication from his honor Mr. Justice Haliburton to the hon. the provincial secretary, with reference to the resignation of his office as judge of the supreme court—and the same was read by the clerk.

Judge Haliburton's letter.

(See appendix No. 24.)

*Ordered*, That the communication do lie on the table.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill concerning the elective franchise, 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.

Report elective franchise bill.

*Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Mr. Killam, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to borrow and appropriate monies for the road service of the present year—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Road monies bill.

Mr. B. Smith, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to provide for constructing bridges at Kennetcook and St. Croix, in the county of Hants—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Hant's county bridge bill.

Railway loan bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorize a loan for the construction of railways within this province—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Chap. 38 revised statutes amdt. bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill further to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Chap. 38 revised statutes amdt. bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes and the act in amendment thereof—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report on Cumberland buoys and beacons bill.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill in reference to buoys and beacons in the county of Cumberland, and had directed him to report the same to the house, without any amendment—and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

The bill was then read a second time.

Read 2nd time, and committed.

*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Committee on general state of province. Shubenacadie canal.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,

*Resolved*, That the house do now resolve itself into a committee on the general state of the province, with reference to the Shubenacadie canal, and the price for which the same should be transferred to the inland navigation company.

And accordingly, the house resolved itself into such committee.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock 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, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof, to which the house agreed.

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

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### WEDNESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1854.

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#### PRAYERS.

Real estate disability bill read 2nd time.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to remove all disability to take and hold real estate by reason of alienage, was read a second time.

Committed.

*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Bills read 2nd time—

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz. :

Lunenburg electoral districts.

A bill to increase the number of electoral districts in the county of Lunenburg.

Chap. 67 revised statutes amdt.,

A bill to amend chapter 67 of the revised statutes.

Chap. 46 revised statutes amdt.,

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes.

Chap. 107 revised statutes amdt.,

A bill to amend chapter 107 of the revised statutes.

Chap. 147 revised statutes amdt.,

A bill to amend chapter 147 of the revised statutes.

Railway construction.

A bill to authorize the construction of railways in this province.

Stewiacke meeting house.

A bill respecting the presbyterian meeting house at Upper Stewiacke.

Barney's River bridge

A bill to provide for building a bridge at Barney's River, in the county of Pictou.

Road monies appropriation for present year.

A bill to borrow and appropriate monies for the road service of the present year.

Hants county bridges,

A bill to provide for constructing bridges at Kennetcook and St. Croix, in the county of Hants.

Railway loan.

A bill to authorize a loan for the construction of railways within this province.

A bill further to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes.

A bill to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, and the act in amendment thereof.

*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Chap. 38 revised statutes amdt. bill,  
Chap. 38 revised statutes, and act in amdt. of amdt. bill.  
Committed.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Committee on bills.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to legalize certain proceedings of the sessions of the county of Shelburne; the bill respecting the presbyterian meeting house at Upper Stewiacke; the bill to provide for building a bridge at Barney's River, in the county of Pictou; and the bill to provide for constructing bridges at Kennetcook and St. Croix, in the county of Hants, and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment;—and that they had also gone through the bill to incorporate a company to establish a steam boat ferry across the harbor of Pictou; the bill to amend chapter 154 of the revised statutes, "of costs and fees;" the bill in reference to buoys and beacons in the county of Cumberland; and the bill to incorporate the New Glasgow steam boat company, and had made amendments thereto, respectively, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bills;—and he delivered the several bills, with the amendments to the four last mentioned bills, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Report bills—  
Shelburne sessions.  
Upper Stewiacke meeting house,  
Barney's River bridge  
Hants county bridge,  
Pictou steam ferry boat,  
Costs and fees bill,  
Cumberland buoys and beacons.  
New Glasgow steam boat company.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed.

The hon. Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to provide for improving the road from Antigonishe towards Sherbrooke—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Antigonish and Sherbrooke road bill.

The hon. Mr. Henry also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 76 of the revised statutes, "of shipping and seamen"—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Shipping and seamen amendment bill.

Mr. Killam, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the law relating to pilotage—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Pilotage amdt. bill.

Mr. Thomas Coffin, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relative to the sittings of the supreme court in the county of Shelburne—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Shelburne supreme court bill.

Mr. McQueen, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the act to authorize an assessment on the township of Sydney—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Sydney assessment amendment bill.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying the house to extend the provisions of the river fisheries act of last session.

Petition of inhabitants of Yarmouth,

A petition of inhabitants of Argyle, was also presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying for a similar extension as regards Tusket River; and also,

Petition of inhabitants of Argyle,

Two petitions of inhabitants of Margaree, in the county of Inverness, were presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying that the provisions of the same act may be extended there, and also for alterations therein.

Petition of inhabitants of Margaree,

*Ordered*, That the four petitions above mentioned be referred to the committee on the river fisheries amendment bill.

Referred to committee on river fisheries amendment bill.

On motion, the house resolved itself into the committee of supply.

Committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the business

Report progress.

business referred to them ; and he 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.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past eleven of the clock.

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THURSDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

Petition of chiefs of Micmac Indians,

A petition of Francis Paul, Goram Paul, Louis Paul, and others, chiefs of the Micmac tribe of Indians inhabiting this province, was presented by Mr. Young, and read, praying that provision may be made for the amelioration of the tribe by the sale of the ungranted crown lands.

Referred to Indian committee.

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

Petition of residents of Tatamagouche,

A petition of residents of Tatamagouche, and its vicinity, in the county of Colchester, was, pursuant to special leave, presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying that the post office may not be moved from its present position at Tatamagouche.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Chap. 113 revised statutes amdt. bill.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Committee on union of colonies.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,

*Resolved*, That the house do now resolve itself into a committee on the general state of the province, for the purpose of considering the subject of the union of the British North American colonies ; and accordingly,

The house resolved itself into such committee.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock 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 subject, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Further order.

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, again resolve itself into a committee on the same subject.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two of the clock.

FRIDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 27 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time. Chap. 27 revised statutes amdt. bill,

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Creighton, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise. Referred to select committee.

Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia horticultural society—and the same was read a first time. Horticultural society amdt. bill,

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills. Referred to committee on private bills.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the New Glasgow steam boat company, was read a third time. Bills read 3d time and passed, viz. : New Glasgow steam-boat comp'y.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the New Glasgow steam boat company.

An engrossed bill to provide for building a bridge at Barney's River, in the county of Pictou, was read a third time. Barney's River bridge

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for building a bridge at Barney's River, in the county of Pictou.

An engrossed bill in reference to buoys and beacons in the county of Cumberland, was read a third time. Cumberland buoys and beacons.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in reference to buoys and beacons in the county of Cumberland.

An engrossed bill to incorporate a company to establish a steam boat ferry across the harbor of Pictou, was read a third time. Pictou steamboat ferry company.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate a company to establish a steam boat ferry across the harbor of Pictou.

An engrossed bill to legalize certain proceedings of the sessions of the county of Shelburne, was read a third time. Shelburne sessions.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to legalize certain proceedings of the sessions of the county of Shelburne.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 154 of the revised statutes, "of costs and fees," was read a third time. Costs and fees

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 154 of the revised statutes, "of costs and fees."

An engrossed bill to provide for constructing bridges at Kennetcook and St. Croix, in the county of Hants, was read a third time. Hants county bridges.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for constructing bridges at Kennetcook and St. Croix, in the county of Hants.

An engrossed bill respecting the presbyterian meeting house at Upper Stewiacke, was read a third time. Upper Stewiacke meeting house.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting the presbyterian meeting house at Upper Stewiacke.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bills to the council and desire their concurrence. Sent to council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the Agree to bills—Hantsport meeting house,

- Chap. 78 revised statutes amdt.,  
Godout naturalization  
Mahone Bay and Bridgewater road.  
And with amendment, Liverpool steam boat company.
- baptist meeting house at Hantsport; also, the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes; also, the bill, entitled, an act to naturalize the reverend John Goudot, and others, therein named; and the bill, entitled, an act to provide for the completion of the road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater, severally without any amendment. They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Liverpool steam boat company, with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.  
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Amendment to Liverpool steam boat company bill agreed to.
- The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Liverpool steam boat company, was read a first and second time, and considered by the house.  
And thereupon,  
On motion, *resolved*, that such amendment be agreed to.
- Bill, &c. sent back to council.
- 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.
- Order of day,  
Committee on union of colonies of B. N. A.
- The order of the day being read,  
The house again resolved itself into a committee on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies.  
Mr. Speaker left the chair.  
Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report progress.
- The chairman reported from the committee that they had further considered the subject, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof.
- Further order.
- Ordered*, That the house do again, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the same subject.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two of the clock.

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SATURDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

- Elective franchise bill read 3rd time.
- An engrossed bill concerning the elective franchise, was read a third time.  
And thereupon,  
The honorable the provincial secretary moved that such bill be amended, by striking out the words "nor any Indian," from the third clause of such bill: which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.
- Motion to amend, negatived.
- Second motion to amend, negatived.
- Mr. M. I. Wilkins then moved that the bill be amended by striking out all the clauses thereof, except the first clause; and by substituting for the clauses so struck out, the following clause:  
"Any person who has heretofore voted at any county or township election under the provisions of the act hereby repealed, shall be at liberty to vote at future elections, he having paid rates as therein provided for the year preceding such election, on taking the following oath: 'I, A. B, do swear that I have voted as a rate paying elector in this [county or township] at a previous election therein held, and that I have paid [county or poor] rates therein for the year. So help me God.'"  
Which proposed motion being seconded and put, passed in the negative.
- Motion to defer, negatived.
- Mr. M. I. Wilkins then moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Resolved,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act concerning the elective franchise. Bill passed.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill to the council and desire their concurrence. Sent to council,

Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Halifax marine railway company—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Marine railway company bill.

Mr. B. Smith, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 63 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Chap. 63 revised statutes amdt. bill.

A petition of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, praying the house not to pass the bill before the house for making certain city offices elective. Petition of Mayor and city council.

*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill concerning the manufacture, importation, and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Maine liquor bill.

The hon. Mr. Johnston also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for preserving the purity of legislation, by precluding persons from holding offices which they have assisted to create—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Legislation purity bill

Mr. McLelan, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to regulate the running of circular saws—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Circular saw bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorize the board of works to lease or sell certain public property—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Public property bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 34 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Chap. 34 revised statutes amdt. bill.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Chap. 78 revised statutes amdt. bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Report of the commissioners appointed to issue treasury notes—and the same was read by the clerk. Report of commissioners for issuing treasury notes.

(See appendix No. 25.)

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

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house,

General statement and abstracts of the Halifax savings' bank, for the year 1853.

*Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on public accounts. Savings' bank papers, Referred to committee on public accounts.

Also—certain papers relating a claim of the seizing officer at the port of Pictou, for remuneration for his services in attending wrecked and stranded vessels. Seizing officer's, Pictou, account,

*Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Referred to committee on trade.

The order of the day being read,

The house again resolved itself into a committee on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies. Committee on union of B. N. A. colonies.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had further considered the subject, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof.

Further order.

*Ordered*, That the house do again, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee on the same subject.

Then the house adjourned until Monday next, at half-past two of the clock.

MONDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to Liverpool steamboat company bill, as amended.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Liverpool steam boat company, as amended.

Have passed Tatamagouche meeting house bill.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to authorize the sale of the old presbyterian meeting house at Tatamagouche, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Tatamagouche meeting house bill read first time, and referred to com. on private bills.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to authorize the sale of the old presbyterian meeting house at Tatamagouche, was read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.

Bills read 2nd time—

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz. :

Antigonishe and Sherbrooke road, Shipping and seamen amendment,

A bill to provide for improving the road from Antigonishe towards Sherbrooke.

Pilotage amendment,

A bill to amend chapter 76 of the revised statutes, "of shipping and seamen."

Shelburne supreme court sittings,

A bill to amend the law relating to pilotage.

Sydney township amendment,

A bill relative to the sittings of the supreme court in the county of Shelburne.

Halifax marine railway,

A bill to amend the act to authorise an assessment on the township of Sydney.

Circular saws,

A bill to incorporate the Halifax marine railway company.

Public property.

A bill to regulate the running of circular saws.

Committed.

A bill to authorize the board of works to lease or sell certain public property.

*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Report from committee on witnesses in civil suits bill.

Mr. Archibald, from the committee to whom was referred the bill authorizing the examination of plaintiffs and defendants as witnesses in civil suits, reported that the committee had considered such 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.

The bill was then read a second time, with the amendments.

*Ordered*, That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Bill and amendment read 2nd time, and committed.

Pictou academy returns,

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Certain returns connected with the Pictou academy, for the year 1853.

*Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on education.

Referred to education committee.

Cape Breton titles bill read first time,

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill for settling titles to land in the island of Cape Breton—and the same was read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.

Referred to committee on private bills.

Chap. 61 revised statutes amdt. bill read 1st time, and referred to committee on private bills.

The hon. the attorney general also, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 61 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.

Mr.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given on a previous day, presented a bill relative to the width of certain great roads—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Width of roads bill read 1st time.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies : which being seconded, Motion to go into com. on union of B. N. A. colonies amended by motion to go into com. on bills.

The hon. the provincial secretary moved, by way of amendment, that the house do now resolve itself into a committee on bills : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eighteen ; against it, eighteen.

Whereupon,

Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote for the amendment ;—so it passed in the affirmative. Amendment carried by speaker's vote.

And accordingly,

The house resolved itself into a committee on bills. Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed. Report progress.

The order of the day being read,

*Resolved*, That the house do, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a committee on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies. Order of day postponed.

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

TUESDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1854.

PRAYERS.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins reported from the committee to whom was referred a petition of inhabitants of King's county, with reference to the fares of the Cornwallis bridge company—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read. Report from committee on Cornwallis bridge fares.

*(See appendix No. 26.)*

*Ordered*, That the report be received, and that leave be given to bring in a bill in accordance therewith. Received, and leave for bill.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia horticultural society ; and also, the engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to authorize the sale of the old presbyterian meeting house at Tatamagouche, and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment ;—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table. Nova Scotia horticultural society bill, and Tatamagouche meeting house bill, reported.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia horticultural society, was then read a second time. Horticultural society bill read 2nd time, and committed.

*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to authorize the sale of the old presbyterian meeting house at Tatamagouche, was then read a second time. Tatamagouche meeting house bill agreed to.

*Resolved*, That the bill be agreed to by the house.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto. Sent back to council.

The hon. Mr. Henry, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to regulate the currency—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Currency bill.

Antigonishe court house bill,

The hon. Mr. Henry also, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill relating to the court house at Antigonishe—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to committee on private bills.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.

Maine liquor law read 2nd time and referred to select committee.

A bill concerning the manufacture, importation and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Archibald, Mr. McQueen, Mr. McLelan, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. John Campbell, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Reports of supervisors of roads referred to committee on special road grants.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Henry,

*Resolved*, That the reports of the supervisors of roads, presented to the house on the 3rd February, instant, be referred to the committee on the subject of special grants to roads and bridges.

*Ordered*, accordingly.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to Arichat Roman catholic inc. bill.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Roman catholic bishop in Arichat, without any amendment.

Have passed Truro temperance hall company incorp. bill.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Truro temperance hall company, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Truro temperance hall comp'y. inc. bill read 2nd time and referred to committee on private bills

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Truro temperance hall company, was read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

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

WEDNESDAY, 1st MARCH, 1854.

PRAYERS.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—

Chap. 91 revised statutes amdt.,  
Chap. 46 revised statutes amdt.,  
Chap. 147 revised statutes amdt.,  
Marine railway company,  
Horticultural society,  
Sydney assessment,  
Antigonish and Sherbrooke road,  
Chap. 76 revised statutes amdt.,  
Without amendment.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to amend chapter 91 of the revised statutes ; the bill to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes ; the bill to amend chapter 147 of the revised statutes ; the bill to incorporate the Halifax marine railway company ; the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia horticultural society ; the bill to amend the act to authorize an assessment on the township of Sydney ; the bill to provide for improving the road from Antigonishe towards Sherbrooke ; and the bill to amend chapter 76 of the revised statutes, "of shipping and seamen," and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment ; that they

they had also gone through the bill to amend chapter 140 of the revised statutes, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house, with the bill ; and that they had also had under consideration the bill to amend chapter 107 of the revised statutes, and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration thereof until this day three months—and he delivered the several bills, together with the amendment to the bill to amend chapter 140 of the revised statutes, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Chap. 140 revised statutes amdt., with amendments.

Chap. 107 revised statutes amdt. bill to be deferred.

*Ordered,* That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

*Ordered,* That the bill reported with amendments be engrossed.

*Ordered,* That the further consideration of the bill to amend chapter 107 of the revised statutes, be deferred until this day three months.

Deferred.

A bill to alter and fix the salaries of certain public officers ; and,

A bill to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes.

Were severally read a second time.

*Ordered,* That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Salaries bill, and cap. 113 revised statutes amendment bill, read 2nd time, and committed.

Mr. Wier reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Richard Beazeley, by bill ; and thereupon presented to the house,

Report from committee on pet. of Richard Beazeley.

A bill further to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

City of Halifax amdt. bill.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relating to registry—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Registry bill.

The following petitions were severally presented by the members undermentioned, viz. :

Temperance petitions presented.

Six of inhabitants of county of Halifax, by Mr. Wier ;

Two of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. Doyle—and,

Five of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. Annand ;

Seven of inhabitants of county of Hants, by Mr. B. Smith ;

Four of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. Mosher—and,

Six of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. L. M. Wilkins ;

Fourteen of inhabitants of King's county, by Mr. Beckwith ;

Sixteen of inhabitants of county of Annapolis, by the hon. Mr. Johnston ;

Seven of inhabitants of county of Digby, by Mr. Comeau ;

Two of inhabitants of county of Yarmouth, by Mr. Shaw ;

Two of inhabitants of county of Shelburne, by Mr. Thomas Coffin—and,

Two of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. Josiah Coffin ;

Four of inhabitants of county of Queens, by Mr. John Campbell ;

Six of inhabitants of county of Lunenburg, by Mr. Zwicker ;

Nine of inhabitants of county of Colchester, by Mr. Archibald ;

Five of inhabitants of same county, by the hon. financial secretary ;

Six of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. McLelan—and,

Three of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. James Campbell ;

Two of inhabitants of county of Pictou, by Mr. Holmes—and,

Three of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. M. I. Wilkins ;

Seven of inhabitants of county of Cumberland, by Mr. Fulton—and,

Thirteen of inhabitants of same county, by the hon. the provincial secretary ;

Seven of inhabitants of county of Guysborough, by Mr. S. Campbell ; and,

Three of inhabitants of county of Sydney, by hon. Mr. Johnston.

And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying the house to adopt measures to effect the total abolition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, by enacting a law for that purpose.

*Ordered,* That the petitions do lie on the table.

The following petitions were also presented by the undermentioned members, viz. :

Temperance lecturer ; petitions in aid of.

Two of inhabitants of county of Halifax, by Mr. Wier—also,

Two of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. Doyle ;  
 Two of inhabitants of county of Hants, by Mr. B. Smith ;  
 One of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. Mosher—also,  
 One of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. L. M. Wilkins ;  
 Three of inhabitants of King's county, by Mr. Beckwith ;  
 Four of inhabitants of county of Annapolis, by hon. Mr. Johnston ;  
 One of inhabitants of county of Digby, by Mr. Comeau ;  
 Two of inhabitants of Queen's county, by Mr. John Campbell ;  
 Two of inhabitants of county of Lunenburg, by Mr. Zwicker ;  
 One of inhabitants of county of Colchester, by Mr. Archibald ;  
 One of inhabitants of same county, by hon. financial secretary—also,  
 One of inhabitants of same county, by Mr. McLelan ;  
 One of inhabitants of county of Pictou, by Mr. Holmes ;  
 Three of inhabitants of county of Cumberland, by Mr. Fulton ;  
 Two of inhabitants of county of Guysborough, by Mr. S. Campbell.  
 And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying the house to promote the progress of total abstinence principles by a grant in aid of temperance lecturers.  
*Ordered*, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

Order of day farther postponed.

The order of the day being read,

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past eleven of the clock.

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THURSDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

Substitution on com. on Indian affairs.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Cowie be substituted in place of Mr. Whitman on the committee on Indian affairs.

Antigonishe court house bill, and Truro temperance hall company bill, reported.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill relating to the court house at Antigonishe ; and also, the engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Truro temperance hall company ; and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment ;—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Antigonishe court house bill read 2nd time, and committed.

The bill relating to the court house at Antigonishe, was then read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Truro temperance hall company bill agreed to, and sent back to council.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Truro temperance hall company, was then read a second time.

*Resolved*, That the bill be agreed to by the house.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto.

An

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 140 of the revised statutes, was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time, and passed, viz: Chap. 140 revised statutes amdt.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 140 of the revised statutes, "of forcible entry and detainer."

An engrossed bill to provide for improving the road from Antigonishe towards Sherbrooke, was read a third time. Antigonishe and Sherbrooke road.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for improving the road from Antigonishe towards Sherbrooke.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, was read a third time. Chap. 46 revised statutes amdt.  
*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 amend chapter 76 of the revised statutes, was read a third time. Chap. 76 revised statutes amdt.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 76 of the revised statutes, "of shipping and seamen."

An engrossed bill to amend the act to authorize an assessment on the township of Sydney, was read a third time. Sydney township assessment.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to authorize an assessment on the township of Sydney.

An engrossed bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia horticultural society, was read a third time. Nova Scotia horticultural society amdt.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia horticultural society.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 91 of the revised statutes, was read a third time. Chap. 91 revised statutes amdt.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 91 of the revised statutes, "of the maintenance of bastard children"

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Halifax marine railway company, was read a third time. Halifax marine railway company inc.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Halifax marine railway company.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 147 of the revised statutes, was read a third time. Chap. 147 revised statutes amdt.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 147 of the revised statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults."

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence. Sent to council.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house,

Reports from the principal deputy surveyors of the counties of Inverness, Richmond, and Sydney, on the general characteristics of the ungranted land within those counties respectively—and the same were read by the clerk. Reports of crown lands in Inverness, Richmond and Sydney counties.

(See appendix No. 19—part 2.)

*Ordered*, That the reports be referred to the committee on the subject of the crown lands. Referred to select committee.

Also—accounts for printing connected with the provincial secretary's office, for the year 1853. Printing accounts.

*Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on public printing. Referred to committee on public printing.

Also--reports of the wardens of the river fisheries for the various counties of the province—and the same were read by the clerk. Reports of wardens of river fisheries,

*Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on the subject of the river fisheries ; Referred to sel. com., with instructions.  
and

and that such committee be instructed to report what part, if any, of such reports shall appear in the appendix to the journals of this house.

Report of superintendent of education for western sec. of province,  
Referred to education committee.

Also—report of the superintendent of education for the western section of the province, on the schools within that section, for the year 1853—and the same was read by the clerk.

*Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on education; and that such committee be instructed to report what part of such report, if any, shall appear in the appendix to the journals of this house.

Indian commissioner for Cape Breton for 1853.

Also—report of the Indian commissioner in the district of Cape Breton, for the year 1853.

(*See appendix No. 26.*)

Referred to Indian committee.

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

Report from committee on pet. of Richard James, by bills.

Mr. B. Smith, from the committee on the petition of Richard James, reported thereon by three bills, and thereupon presented to the house,

Justices of peace proceedings bill,

A bill relating to proceedings before justices of the peace.

Also—

Chap. 89 revised statutes amdt. bill,

A bill to amend chapter 89 of the revised statutes, “of the settlement and support of the poor.”

Also—

And

Chap 105 revised statutes amdt. bill.

A bill to amend chapter 105 of the revised statutes, “of public exhibitions.”

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

Report from committee on unlawful assemblages bill.

Mr. Archibald, from the committee to whom was referred the bill respecting unlawful assemblages, reported that the committee had examined such 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.

Bill, &c. read 2d time and committed.

The bill was then read a second time, with the amendments.

*Ordered*, That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Report on petition of Snow and White.

Mr. Archibald also reported from the committee on the petition of Cornelius White and Joshua Snow—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk’s table, where it was again read.

(*See appendix No. 27.*)

Received.

*Ordered*, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

Report on petition of Wm. H. Chipman.

Mr. Locke reported from the committee on the petition of William H. Chipman—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk’s table, where it was again read.

(*See appendix No. 28.*)

Adopted.

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.

Substitution on committee on petition of Anselm Frouton.

*Ordered*, That Mr. John Campbell be substituted in place of Mr. Whitman on the committee to whom was referred the petition of Anselm Frouton.

Petition of inhabitants of county of Sydney,

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Sydney, was presented by Mr. McKinnon, and read, praying the house not to pass the bill relating to the court house at Antigonishe, now before the house.

Referred to committee on bills.

*Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

The

The order of the day being read,

Order of day postponed.

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies.

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

FRIDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1854.

PRAYERS.

The hon. the financial secretary moved that the house do now resolve itself into the committee of supply : which being seconded,

Motion to go into committee of supply.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the house do now resolve itself into a committee on bills : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eighteen ; against it, twenty-three.

Amdt. to go into committee on bills negatived on division.

So it passed in the negative.

The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house. And accordingly,

Original motion agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of supply.

Committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report to the house—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table.

Report resolution.

The chairman also acquainted the house that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the house agreed.

The resolution reported from the committee was then read by the clerk, and is as follows :

*Resolved*, That the sum of thirty thousand pounds be granted for the ordinary road and bridge service for the present year ; and the further sum of ten thousand pounds for the great road service for the same year.

£30,000 and £10,000 roads and bridges.

And thereupon,

Mr. Killam moved that the report of the committee be not received, but that the resolution be referred back to the committee for the purpose of granting the sum of fifty thousand pounds for the service of roads and bridges for the present year, to be subdivided as to great and cross roads as may be agreed upon :

Motion to refer back report, negatived on division.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-one ; against it, twenty-seven.

*For the motion :*

*Against the motion :*

Mr. Freeman,  
 " Bourneuf,  
 " Marshall,  
 " Holmes,  
 " Murray,  
 " Moore,  
 " Jost,  
 " Brown,  
 " Thorne,  
 " Beckwith,  
 " Bent,

Mr. Ryder,  
 " M. I. Wilkins,  
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,  
 Mr. Killam,  
 " Zwicker,  
 " J. Munro,  
 " Cowie,  
 " John Campbell,  
 " Josiah Coffin,  
 " Comeau.

Mr. L. M. Wilkins,  
 " Martell,  
 " Young,  
 " Jas. Campbell.  
 " Mosher,  
 " Thos. Coffin,  
 Hon. Mr. Henry,  
 " Fin. Sec.,  
 Mr. Wade,  
 " Archibald,  
 " Shaw,  
 Hon. Att'y. Genl.,  
 Mr. Doyle,

Mr. H. Munro,  
 " Locke,  
 " McQueen,  
 " B. Smith,  
 " S. Campbell,  
 " McLelan,  
 Hon. Mr. McLeod,  
 Mr. Annand,  
 " Wier,  
 " Chipman,  
 Hon. Prov. Sec.,  
 Mr. P. Smyth.

So it passed in the negative.

- Resolution agreed to. The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.
- Sent to council. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Message from council. A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :  
Mr. Speaker,  
The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act relating to the court house at Liverpool ; the bill, entitled, an act to divide the township of Saint Andrews, in the county of Cape Breton ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 154 of the revised statutes, " of costs and fees ;" the bill, entitled, an act to provide for constructing bridges at Kenetcook and St. Croix, in the county of Hants ; the bill, entitled, an act to provide for building a bridge at Barney's River, in the county of Pictou ; the bill, entitled, an act to legalize certain proceedings of the sessions of the county of Shelburne ; and the bill, entitled, an act respecting the presbyterian meeting house at Upper Stewiacke—severally without any amendment.  
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Order of day. The order of the day being read,  
*Ordered*, That the house do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies.
- Union of colonies postponed.

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

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SATURDAY, 4th MARCH, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

- Bills read 2nd time—  
Chap. 63 revised statutes amdt.,  
Width of roads.  
Registry bill.  
Chap. 105 revised statutes amdt.,  
Chap. 89 revised statutes amdt.,  
Committee.  
Sydney commons bill read 2nd time and referred to committee on private bills.  
Report from committee on chap. 27 revised statutes amdt. bill.  
Read 2nd time and committed.  
Report from committee on Shelburne electoral districts bill, and Cumberland polls facility bill.
- The following bills were severally read a second time, viz. :  
A bill to amend chapter 63 of the revised statutes.  
A bill relative to the width of certain great roads.  
A bill relating to registry.  
A bill to amend chapter 105 of the revised statutes, " of public exhibitions."  
A bill to amend chapter 89 of the revised statutes, " of the settlement and support of the poor."  
*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.  
A bill to amend the act regulating the commons of Sydney, Cape Breton, was read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.  
The hon. Mr. Johnston, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to amend chapter 27 of the revised statutes, reported that the committee had examined such 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.  
The bill was then read a second time, with the amendments.  
*Ordered*, That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house.  
Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee to whom were referred a bill to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Shelburne, and a bill to facilitate the taking of polls in the county of Cumberland, reported that the committee had examined such bills, respectively, and had directed him to report the first of such bills to the house, without any amendment ; and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration of the bill

bill to facilitate the taking of polls in the county of Cumberland until this day three months ;—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

The bill to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cumberland, was then read a second time. Shelburne electoral districts bill read 2nd time and committed.

*Ordered,* That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

*Ordered,* That the further consideration of the bill to facilitate the taking of polls in the county of Cumberland be deferred until this day three months. Cumberland polls bill deferred.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills. Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed. Report progress.

Then the house adjourned until Monday next, at ten of the clock.

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MONDAY, 6th MARCH, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

Mr. L. M. Wilkins, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to amend chapter 49 of the revised statutes, "of fences, fence viewers, and impounders of cattle," reported that the committee had considered such 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. Report from committee on cap. 49 revised statutes amdt. bill.

The bill was then read a second time, with the amendments.

*Ordered,* That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house. Read 2nd time, and committed.

The hon. the attorney general, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, reported that the committee had considered such 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. Report from committee on jury bill.

The bill was then read a second time, with the amendments.

*Ordered,* That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house. Read 2nd time, and committed.

Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee to whom were referred the bill respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax, and the bill to enable the city of Halifax to erect a city prison, reported that the committee had considered such bills, respectively, and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration of the first of such bills until this day three months ; and that the committee had also directed him to report the second of such bills to the house, without any amendment ;—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table. Report from committee on drains and sewers bill, and city prison bill.

*Ordered,* That the bill to enable the city of Halifax to erect a city prison, be committed to a committee of the whole house. City prison bill committed.

*Ordered,* That the further consideration of the bill respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax be deferred until this day three months. Drains and sewers bill deferred.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to amend chapter 61 of the revised statutes, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment ; and that they had also considered the bill relating to the Chesley aboteau, and the bill for settling titles to land in the island of Cape Breton, and had made amendments to such bills respectively ;—and he delivered the several bills, Chap. 61 revised statutes amdt. bill reported.

and had made amendments to such bills respectively ;—and he delivered the several bills, Chesley aboteau bill and Cape Breton titles bill reported with amendment.

together with the amendments to the two last mentioned bills, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Bills read 2nd time, and committed.

The bills, with the amendments, and the bill to amend chapter 61 of the revised statutes, were then read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Onslow burial ground amendment bill.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave previously given, presented a bill to amend the act relating to the Onslow burial ground—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report as to paying grand jurors, by bill.

Mr. Archibald, from the committee on the petition of David Moore, and others, on the subject of remunerating grand jurors, reported by bill; and thereupon presented to the house,

Chap. 46 revised statutes amend.

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house,

Crown land accounts,

Accounts of sales of crown lands for the year 1853; also,  
Accounts of unsettled applications for crown lands; also,  
Accounts current of commissioners of crown lands for 1853.

*For accounts current—*

*(See appendix No. 29.)*

Referred to committee on public accounts.

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

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Rept. of central board of agriculture,

Report of the central board of agriculture for the year 1853.  
And the same was read by the clerk.

*(See appendix No. 30.)*

Also—certain accounts and vouchers connected with the expenditure of the board for the last year.

Referred to committee on agriculture.

*Ordered*, That such report, accounts, and vouchers, be referred to the committee on agriculture.

Report of Indian commissioner,

Also—report of commissioner on Indian affairs for Nova Scotia proper.  
And the same was read by the clerk.

*(See appendix No. 26—part 2.)*

Referred to Indian committee.

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

Report of commissioner on bankruptcy law.

Also—report of the commissioners appointed to prepare a bankruptcy act—and such report was read by the clerk.

*(See appendix No. 31.)*

*Ordered*, That the same do lie on the table.

Light duty collection in Victoria.

Also—correspondence connected with collection of light duties at St. Ann's, in the county of Victoria—and the same was read by the clerk.

*Ordered*, That the correspondence do lie on the table.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report railway construction and loan bill, and cap. 38 revised stat. amend. bills.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to authorize the construction of railways in this province; the bill to authorize a loan for the construction

struction of railways within this province ; and the bill further to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, 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 gone through the bill to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes and the act in amendment thereof, and had directed him to report such bill to the house without any amendment ;—and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the three first mentioned bills, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Upon the usual question being propounded from the chair, that the bill to authorize the construction of railways in this province, reported with the amendments, be fairly engrossed,

Question for engrossing railway construction bill.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-two ; against it, twenty-six.

Amendment to defer, negatived.

*For the amendment :*

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Freeman, Mr. Holmes,  
 " Marshall, " Murray,  
 " Shaw, " Comeau,  
 " Brown, " Bourneuf,  
 " Josiah Coffin, " Cowie,  
 " Beckwith, " Zwicker,  
 " Ryder, " M. I. Wilkins,  
 " Killam, " Thorne,  
 " J. Munro, " Jost,  
 " Bent, " Creighton,  
 " John Campbell, Hon. Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Jas. Campbell, Hon. Atty. Gen., *Richmond*  
 " Thos. Coffin, " Prov. Sec.,  
 " Martell, *Rich* " Fin. Sec.,  
 " Wade, Mr. Dimock;  
 " B. Smith, " Chipman,  
 " Annand, " Locke,  
 " Fulton, " Doyle,  
 " L. M. Wilkins, " H. Munro, *ivie*  
 " Young, " Mosher,  
 " McKinnon, " McLelan,  
 " McQueen, " S. Campbell, *Gay*  
 Hon. Mr. Henry, " Archibald,  
 " Mr. McLeod, " P. Smith.

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution :

Second amendment negatived.

*Resolved*, That the bill be recommitted for the purpose of inserting a clause to prohibit members of the present legislature from accepting or holding the office of commissioner during the term for which they have been elected to serve in general assembly.

Which proposed amendment being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, nineteen ; against it, twenty-nine.

*For the amendment :*

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Marshall, Mr. Shaw,  
 " Brown, " Young,  
 " Josiah Coffin, " Ryder,  
 " Killam, Hon. Mr. Johnston,  
 " Holmes, Mr. Murray,  
 " Bourneuf, " Zwicker,  
 " M. I. Wilkins, " Creighton,  
 " Thorne, " J. Munro,  
 " Beckwith, " Jost,  
 " Bent,

Mr. Jas. Campbell, Mr. Thos. Coffin,  
 " McKinnon, " McQueen,  
 " Martell, " H. Munro,  
 Hon. Mr. Henry, " Mosher,  
 Mr. McLelan, " Annand,  
 " S. Campbell, " Fulton,  
 Hon. Prov. Sec., " Archibald,  
 Mr. L. M. Wilkins, " Dimock,  
 Hon. Fin. Sec., " P. Smyth,  
 Mr. Chipman, Hon. Att'y. Gen.,  
 " Doyle, " Mr. McLeod,  
 " Wade, Mr. B. Smith,  
 " Freeman, " Comeau,  
 " Cowie, " John Campbell.  
 " Locke,

So it passed in the negative.

Mr.

Third amendment  
agreed to.

Mr. B. Smith then moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the bill be recommitted for the purpose of adding to the fourth clause thereof the following proviso :

“ Provided that not more than one of such commissioners shall at any time hold a seat in each branch of the legislature :”

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, thirty-one ; against it, seventeen.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Marshall,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	” Shaw,
Mr. Brown,	” Young,
” Josiah Coffin,	” Ryder,
” B. Smith,	” Killam,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	” Holmes,
Mr. S. Campbell,	” Murray,
” L. M. Wilkins,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
” Mosher,	Mr. Cowie,
” Zwicker,	” Fulton,
” Thorne,	” J. Munro,
” H. Munro,	” Beckwith,
” Jost,	” Thos. Coffin,
” Creighton,	” Bent,
” M. I. Wilkins,	” Doyle.
” John Campbell,	

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Comeau,	Mr. Bourneuf,
” Jas. Campbell,	” McKinnon,
” McQueen,	” Martell,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	” McLelan,
Mr. Annand,	” Archibald,
” Dimock,	” P. Smyth,
” Chipman,	” Locke,
Hon. Att’y. Gen.,	” Wade.
” Fin. Sec.,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

And thereupon, such recommittal having, by the unanimous consent of the house, been modified into an amendment,

*Ordered*, That the bill be amended accordingly.

Bill amended.

Fourth amendment  
negatived.

Mr. McLelan then moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the bill be recommitted for the purpose of adding to the ninth clause thereof the following words at the end of such clause :

“ Or be the agent or banker of any contractor, or act as counsel or attorney in any suit or action or in any matter in difference with any contractor, that may arise in relation to or in connection with such railroads.”

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eight ; against it, forty.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Killam,
“ Ryder,	“ McLelan,
“ Archibald,	“ Marshall,
“ Comeau,	“ Bourneuf.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Freeman,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
“ Shaw,	Mr. Young,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ B. Smith,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Holmes,
Mr. S. Campbell,	“ Murray,
“ L. M. Wilkins,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
“ Mosher,	Mr. Cowie,
“ Zwicker,	“ Fulton,
“ Thorne,	“ J. Munro,
“ H. Munro,	“ Beckwith,
“ Thos. Coffin,	“ Jost,
“ Creighton,	“ Bent,
“ M. I. Wilkins,	“ Doyle,
“ John Campbell,	“ Jas. Campbell,
“ McKinnon,	“ McQueen,
“ Martell,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
“ Annand,	Mr. Dimock,
“ P. Smyth,	“ Chipman,
“ Locke,	Hon. Att’y. Genl.,
“ Wade,	“ Fin. Sec.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. McLelan then moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out the ninth clause of such bill : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, fourteen ; against it, thirty-four. Fifth amendmen  
negatived.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Wade,	Mr. Young,
“ Chipman,	“ Shaw,
“ Ryder,	“ Holmes,
“ McLelan,	“ Dimock,
“ Beckwith,	“ Comeau,
“ Bourneuf,	“ Jost,
“ McQueen,	“ Jas. Campbell.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Fulton,
“ Marshall,	“ H. Munro,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Bent,
“ S. Campbell,	“ John Campbell,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	“ Annand,
Mr. Zwicker,	“ Locke,
“ Thorne,	“ Archibald,
“ Creighton,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
“ Doyle,	“ Mr. Johnston,
“ Martell,	Mr. L. M. Wilkins,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	“ Cowie,
“ Att’y. Gen.,	“ J. Munro,
Mr. Killam,	“ Thos. Coffin,
“ Freeman,	“ M. I. Wilkins,
“ B. Smith,	“ McKinnon,
“ Murray,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Mosher,	Hon. Fin. Sec.

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution : Sixth amendmen  
negatived.

“ *Whereas* it would be a dereliction of the duty of this house and an unconstitutional abandonment of the rights of the people, were this house to transfer to the executive the power of estimating and deciding the amount of the salaries of the officers created by this bill :

*Resolved*, That the bill be recommitted for the purpose of adding a clause determining and establishing the appropriate salaries to be paid to the commissioners and engineer.”

Which proposed amendment being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-four ; against it, twenty-four.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Killam,
" Young,	" Doyle,
" Brown,	" Ryder,
" Holmes,	" Murray,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Beckwith,
Mr. Comeau,	" Bourneuf,
" Cowie,	" Zwicker,
" Thorne,	" Mosher,
" J. Munro,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Bent,	" Jost,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Marshall,
" John Campbell,	" Creighton.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Jas. Campbell,	Mr. McKinnon,
" Thos. Coffin,	" Locke,
" McQueen,	" Martell,
" H. Munro,	" Wade,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	" B. Smith,
Mr. McLelan,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
" S. Campbell,	Mr. Fulton,
Hon. Att'y. Gen.,	Hon. Prov. Sec.
Mr. Archibald,	Mr. L. M. Wilkins,
" Dimock,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
" P. Smyth,	Mr. Chipman,
" Shaw,	" Annand.

Whereupon,

Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote against the amendment.

So it passed in the negative.

The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house. And thereupon,

*Ordered,* That the bill to authorize the construction of railways in this province, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Construction bill to be engrossed.

Question for engrossing loan bill.

Motion to defer, negatived.

Upon the question being propounded from the chair, that the bill to authorize a loan for the construction of railways, with the amendments, within this province, be fairly engrossed,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-two ; against it, twenty-six.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Zwicker,	Mr. Shaw,
" Freeman,	" Killam,
" Brown,	" Ryder,
" Holmes,	" Murray,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Beckwith,
Mr. Comeau,	" Bourneuf,
" Cowie,	" Thorne,
" John Campbell,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Bent,	" Jost,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Marshall,
" Creighton,	" J. Munro.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Locke,	Mr. Jas. Campbell,
" Chipman,	" H. Munro,
" Wade,	" Young,
" Martell,	" McKinnon,
" Mosher,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
Hon. Att'y. Gen.,	Mr. B. Smith,
Mr. Thos. Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
" Fulton,	Mr. L. M. Wilkins,
" Dimock,	" S. Campbell,
" Archibald,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
" McLelan,	" Fin. Sec.,
" Annand,	Mr. P. Smyth,
" Doyle,	" McQueen.

So it passed in the negative.

Second amendment negatived.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution :

*Resolved,* That the bill be recommitted for the purpose of inserting a clause giving to the persons who may be induced to lend money under it such a security for the principal sums advanced on the railroads and their appurtenances as they may enforce when the time of payment shall arrive, instead of the security professed to be given under the bill on the general revenues of the province.

Which

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

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Zwicker,            Mr. Shaw,  
 " Freeman,            " Killam,  
 " Brown,              " Ryder,  
 " Holmes,             " Murray,  
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,   " Beckwith,  
 Mr. Comeau,          " Bourneuf,  
 " Cowie,              " Thorne,  
 " John Campbell,    " Bent,  
 " Josiah Coffin,     " Jost,  
 " M. I. Wilkins,     " Marshall,  
 " Creighton,         " J. Munro.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Locke,             Mr. Jas. Campbell,  
 " Chipman,            " H. Munro,  
 " Wade,             " Young,  
 " Martell,             " McKinnon,  
 " Mosher,              Hon. Mr. McLeod,  
 Hon. Att'y. Gen.,     Mr. B. Smith,  
 " Mr. Henry,          " Thos. Coffin,  
 Mr. Fulton,          " L. M. Wilkins,  
 " Dimock,             " S. Campbell,  
 " Archibald,          Hon. Prov. Sec.,  
 " McLelan,            " Fin Sec.,  
 " Annand,             Mr. P. Smyth,  
 " Doyle,              " McQueen.

So it passed in the negative.

The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house ; and thereupon,

*Ordered,* That the bill to authorize a loan for the construction of railways within this province, with the amendments reported, be engrossed. Loan bill to be engrossed.

Upon the usual question being propounded from the chair, that the bill further to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, with the amendments, be fairly engrossed, Question on engrossing cap. 38 revised statutes amdt. bill.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-two ; against it, twenty-six. Motion to defer, negatived.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Zwicker,            Mr. Shaw,  
 " Freeman,            " Killam,  
 " Brown,              " Ryder,  
 " Holmes,             " Murray,  
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,   " Beckwith,  
 Mr. Comeau,          " Bourneuf,  
 " Cowie,              " Thorne,  
 " John Campbell,    " Bent,  
 " Josiah Coffin,     " Jost,  
 " M. I. Wilkins,     " Marshall,  
 " Creighton,         " J. Munro.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Locke,             Mr. Fulton,  
 " H. Munro,            " Dimock,  
 " Martell,             " Archibald,  
 Hon. Mr. McLeod,     " Annand,  
 " Att'y. Gen.,         " McQueen,  
 " Mr. Henry,          " Chipman,  
 " Prov. Sec.,          " Young,  
 " Fin. Sec.,            " Mosher,  
 Mr. Doyle,            " Thos. Coffin,  
 " Jas. Campbell,      " L. M. Wilkins,  
 " Wade,             " S. Campbell,  
 " McKinnon,          " McLelan,  
 " B. Smith,            " P. Smyth.

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution : Second amendment negatived.

*Whereas* doubts have been expressed in this house whether the treasury notes now in circulation are redeemable in gold or silver on presentation at the treasury, and it is proper that no question should be allowed to exist on a point so essential to the public credit :

*Therefore resolved,* That the bill be recommitted for the purpose of inserting a clause declaring that the holders of treasury notes issued during or since 1846, shall be paid the full amount thereof in gold or silver on presentation at the treasury.

Which proposed amendment being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-three ; against it, twenty-five.

For

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Young,
“ Zwicker,	“ Killam,
“ Brown,	“ Ryder,
“ Holmes,	“ Murray,
“ Marshall,	“ Beckwith,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Comeau,
Mr. Bourneuf,	“ Cowie,
“ Thorne,	“ Mosher,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Bent,
“ John Campbell,	“ Jost,
“ M. I. Wilkins,	“ J. Munro.
“ Creighton,	

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Locke,	Mr. Jas. Campbell,
“ Chipman,	“ H. Munro,
“ Wade,	“ Martell,
“ McKinnon,	“ Shaw,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	“ B. Smith,
“ Atty. Gen.,	“ Thos. Coffin,
“ Mr. Henry,	“ Fulton,
Mr. L. M. Wilkins,	“ Dimock,
“ S. Campbell,	“ Archibald,
“ McLelan,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
“ Annand,	“ Fin. Sec.,
“ P. Smyth,	Mr. Doyle.
“ McQueen,	

So it passed in the negative.

The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

And thereupon,

*Ordered,* That the bill further to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, with the amendments reported, be engrossed.

Cap. 38 revised statutes and bill to be engrossed.

Upon the usual question being propounded from the chair that the bill to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, and the act in amendment thereof, be fairly engrossed,

Question as to engrossing savings' bank bill.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution :

Amendment to defer, negatived.

*Whereas* it is unjust to the industrious poor to involve their earnings deposited in the savings' bank in the hazard of railroad speculations, or to make them subject to the mischiefs of a depreciated currency :

*Resolved,* That it is unwise at the present time to invite further deposits in the savings' bank, and that the further consideration of this bill be deferred until this day three months : which proposed amendment being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-one ; against it, twenty-seven.

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Zwicker,
“ Killam,	“ Brown,
“ Ryder,	“ Holmes,
“ Murray,	“ Marshall,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Beckwith,
Mr. Comeau,	“ Bourneuf,
“ Cowie,	“ Thorne,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Bent,
“ John Campbell,	“ Jost,
“ M. I. Wilkins,	“ J. Munro.
“ Creighton,	

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Locke,	Mr. Jas. Campbell,
“ Chipman,	“ H. Munro,
“ Wade,	“ Martell,
“ McKinnon,	“ Mosher,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	“ B. Smith,
“ Att'y. Gen.,	“ Thos. Coffin,
“ Mr. Henry,	“ Fulton,
Mr. L. M. Wilkins,	“ Dimock,
“ S. Campbell,	“ Archibald,
“ McLelan,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
“ Annand,	“ Fin. Sec.,
“ P. Smyth,	Mr. Young,
“ Doyle,	“ McQueen.
“ Shaw,	

So it passed in the negative.

The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

And thereupon,

*Ordered,* That the bill to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, and the act in amendment thereof, be fairly engrossed.

Savings' bank bill to be engrossed.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill relating to registry, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house, with the bill; that they had also gone through the bill respecting unlawful assemblages, and the bill to amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes—and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment; that they had considered the bill for the municipal government of counties, and the bill relating to the court house at Antigonishe—and had directed him to recommend to the house to refer the first of such bills to a select committee to examine and report upon, and the second of such bills to the committee on private bills;—and he delivered the several bills, together with the amendments to the first mentioned bill, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Report bills—

Registry bill.

Unlawful assemblages

Cap. 136 revised statutes amdt.

Municipal corporation bill, and Antigonishe court house bill, recommended to select committees.

*Ordered*, That the bill reported with amendments be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bill for the municipal government of counties be referred to the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Brown, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Killam, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. McQueen, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Municipal corporation bill ref. to sel. com.

*Ordered*, That the bill relating to the court house at Antigonishe be referred to the committee on private bills.

Antigonishe court house bill referred to committee on private bills.

The order of the day being read,

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies.

Order of day further postponed.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at ten of the clock.

TUESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1854.

PRAYERS.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to report what sum, if any, remains undrawn of the sum of £26,000, granted in 1840 for the improvement of the great roads of the province.

Com. on undrawn monies for roads in 1840.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Fulton, Mr. Beckwith, and Mr. Killam, be a committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Fulton,

*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed on the subject of the sale and disposition of the revised statutes, on account of the province.

Committee on state of revised statutes.

*Ordered*, That the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Jost, be a committee for that purpose.

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz. :

A bill to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes.

A bill further to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax.

A bill relating to proceedings before justices of the peace.

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes.

A bill to amend the act relating to the Onslow burial ground.

*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Bills read 2nd time—

Chap. 78 revised statutes amdt.

City of Halifax amdt. bill.

Justice of peace amdt.

Chap. 46 revised statutes amdt.

Onslow burial ground amdt.

Committed.

## Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to bills—  
Lunenburg public  
lands.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act relating to certain public lands in the town of Lunenburg, without any amendment.

New Glasgow steam  
boat company and  
Pictou steam boat co.,  
with amds.

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the New Glasgow steam boat company, and the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to establish a steam boat ferry across the harbor of Pictou, severally with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Agree to road grant.

They have also agreed to the resolution of this honorable house for granting the sums of £30,000 and £10,000 for the road service for the present year.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Amtds. to New Glas-  
gow steam boat com-  
pany bill, agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill to incorporate the New Glasgow steam boat company, were read a first and second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that the amendments be agreed to.

Amtds. to Pictou steam  
boat bill agreed to.

The amendment proposed by the council to the bill to incorporate a company to establish a steam boat ferry across the harbor of Pictou, was read a first and second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that the amendment be agreed to.

Bill, &c. sent back to  
council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bills and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto respectively.

Report of superinten-  
dent of education for  
eastern section of pro-  
vince.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Report of the superintendent of education for the eastern section of the province, on the schools within that section, for 1853—and the same was read by the clerk.

Referred to education  
committee.

*Ordered*, That the report, with the accompanying abstract and returns, be referred to the committee on education ; and that such committee be instructed to report what part, if any, of such papers shall appear in the appendix to the journals of this house.

Division of £30,000 for  
road service.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

*Resolved*, That the sum of £30,000, granted for the ordinary road and bridge service for the present year, be applied as follows :

For the county of Halifax,	-	-	-	-	£2,208
“ “ Pictou,	-	-	-	-	2,160
“ “ Inverness,	-	-	-	-	1,980
“ “ Hants,	-	-	-	-	1,800
“ “ Lunenburg,	-	-	-	-	1,800
“ “ Colchester,	-	-	-	-	1,752
“ “ Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	1,752
“ “ Cape Breton,	-	-	-	-	1,704
“ “ Kings,	-	-	-	-	1,620
“ “ Annapolis,	-	-	-	-	1,560
“ “ Yarmouth,	-	-	-	-	1,464
“ “ Shelburne,	-	-	-	-	1,464
“ “ Digby,	-	-	-	-	1,464
“ “ Sydney,	-	-	-	-	1,464
“ “ Richmond,	-	-	-	-	1,464
“ “ Victoria,	-	-	-	-	1,464
“ “ Guysborough,	-	-	-	-	1,464
“ “ Queens,	-	-	-	-	1,416

£30,000

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

Report progress.

The order of the day being read,

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies.

Order of day further postponed.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at ten of the clock.

### WEDNESDAY, 8th MARCH, 1854.

#### PRAYERS.

Mr. Wade reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Nathaniel Parker—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from committee on petition of Nathaniel Parker.

(See appendix No. 32.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

Adopted.

Mr. B. Smith reported from the committee on the subject of intercolonial reciprocity—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from committee on intercolonial reciprocity.

(See appendix No. 33.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and do lie on the table, to be further considered by the house on Saturday next.

To be considered on Saturday.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

*Resolved*, That the report of the committee of this house on the subject of registry, so far as the same relates to the binding and indexing of the books of registry of grants in the secretary's office, be adopted; and that his excellency be requested to carry out the recommendation of the committee, and this house at its next session will provide for the expense necessarily incurred thereby.

Resolution for binding and indexing grant books.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council, and desire their concurrence.

Sent to council.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

*Resolved*, That such part of the report of the committee on the petition of Joshua Snow and Cornelius White, as refers to the charges made against Mr. Barclay, be adopted by the house.

Report on petition of Snow and White, adopted in part.

Mr. Archibald then moved that such part of the same report as recommends that the officers of excise and light duties, except in Halifax, should be required to file, in the office of the clerk of the peace for the county, a duplicate of the return forwarded by them to Halifax, be adopted by the house: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, nineteen; against it, sixteen. So it passed in the affirmative.

Recommendation as to duplicate returns in same report, adopted.

And accordingly,

*Resolved*, That such part of the report be adopted by the house.

Four petitions of inhabitants of the county of Sydney, were presented by Mr. McKinnon, and

Petition of inhabitants of county of Sydney,

and read, respectively praying the house not to pass the bill respecting the Antigonishe court house, now before the house.

Referred to committee on private bills.

*Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on private bills.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Have passed bill relative to criminal trials.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to authorize special sittings of the supreme court for the trial of criminals, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Criminal trial bill read first time.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to authorize special sittings of the supreme court for the trial of criminals, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report from committee on sewers bill.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on the subject of amendments in the law relating to sewers, reported by bill ; and thereupon presented to the house,

Chap. 73 revised statutes amend.

A bill to amend chapter 73 of the revised statutes, " of commissioners of sewers and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands"—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report from committee on deaf and dumb.

Mr. Cowie, from the committee on the subject of the deaf and dumb, made a report, which he read in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 34.)

Received, and referred to supply.

*Ordered*, That the report be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Bills read 3d time and passed, viz. :  
Jury bill.  
Title altered.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, " of juries."

Registry bill.

An engrossed bill relating to registry, was read a third time.

Title altered.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes, " of the registry of deeds and incumbrances affecting lands."

Unlawful assemblages bill.  
Title altered.

An engrossed bill respecting unlawful assemblages, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting disorderly persons.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence.

Railway construction bill read third time.

An engrossed bill to authorize the construction of railways in this province, was read a third time.

Question as to passing of bill.  
First amendment negatived.

Upon the usual question being propounded from the chair that such bill do finally pass, Mr. Killam moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution :

*Whereas*, this house is about to pass a bill for the construction of railroads as provincial works, to be managed by the government, and also a bill giving authority to borrow a sum not exceeding £200,000 per annum for carrying the same into effect ; the cost of which railroads, at £7000 sterling per mile, according to Major Robinson's estimate, with contingencies at ten per cent., amounts to £1,925,000 currency for two hundred miles, embracing the line to the New Brunswick frontier, and branches to Windsor and Pictou—a sum probably double the whole expenditure on all the roads of the province drawn from the provincial treasury since its first settlement,—and the interest accruing thereon at six per cent., the rate named in the bill, will amount to £115,000 per annum—a sum four times as great as the average annual expenditure during the last ten years for the thousands of miles of roads throughout the whole province ;

And

*And whereas*, the usual annual grants for the road service and for education, which are necessary and indispensable for the wants of the people, instead of being gradually augmented by economy in other services, will thereby be endangered, and in all probability wholly absorbed ;

*And whereas*, the principle of responsibility to the people, now recognized as the basis of the government of this province, imperatively demands that a question of such vital and overwhelming importance, and pregnant with results, uncertain at least, and probably fatal to the best interests of the people, should not be decided by an assembly now approaching the termination of its period of service ;

*And whereas*, such appropriation of the credit and revenues of this province is partial and contrary to the fundamental principles of justice ; inasmuch as these railways can be regarded only as local improvements benefiting principally a few counties through which they may pass, or those in their immediate vicinity, at an enormous cost to which the whole province must equally contribute ; and ought not therefore to be adopted without the most direct and unequivocal sanction of the people :

*Resolved therefore*, That all action on the railway measures now before the house be deferred, in order to give to the whole people an opportunity of expressing their deliberate judgment on this momentous question ; and that for this purpose an act be passed directing and regulating the assembling of the constituencies throughout the province at their several polling places, that each elector may be enabled to record his individual vote for or against this measure.

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

*For the amendment :*

Mr. Ryder,	Mr. Zwicker,
“ Shaw,	“ Murray,
“ Bourneuf,	“ J. Munro,
“ Brown,	“ Comeau,
“ Killam,	“ Thorne,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Bent,
Mr. John Campbell,	“ Jost,
“ Cowie,	“ Beckwith,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Creighton
“ Holmes,	“ Marshall.

*Against the amendment :*

Mr. Wade,	Mr. Archibald,
“ Martell,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
“ Young,	“ “ McLeod,
“ McQueen,	“ Prov. Sec.,
“ Thos. Coffin,	“ Fin. Sec.,
“ Wier,	“ Att’y. Gen.,
“ Dimock,	Mr. Mosher,
“ Fulton,	“ McLelan,
“ Locke,	“ S. Campbell,
“ McKinnon,	“ Jas. Campbell,
“ P. Smyth,	“ Chipman,
“ H. Munro,	“ Annand,
“ Doyle,	“ B. Smith.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Brown then moved that the following clause be added to the bill, by way of ryder, Ryder negatived.  
viz. :

“ Every county through which such railways may pass shall take stock therein to the extent of thirty thousand pounds, on the same terms and conditions as the city of Halifax.”

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eighteen ; against it, twenty-seven.

*For the motion :*

Mr. Shaw,  
 " Bourneuf,  
 " Brown,  
 " Marshall,  
 " Cowie,  
 " Zwicker,  
 " Murray,  
 " Comeau,  
 " John Campbell,

Mr. Ryder,  
 " Killam,  
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,  
 Mr. Jost,  
 " Josiah Coffin,  
 " Holmes,  
 " J. Munro,  
 " Thorne,  
 " Creighton.

*Against the motion :*

Mr. McQueen,  
 " Young,  
 Hon. Mr. McLeod,  
 " " Henry,  
 " Prov. Sec.,  
 " Fin. Sec.,  
 " Att'y. Gen.,  
 Mr. Annand,  
 " H. Munro,  
 " Martell,  
 " Archibald,  
 " Mosher,  
 " Dimock,  
 " McLelan,

Mr. S. Campbell,  
 " Jas. Campbell,  
 " Chipman,  
 " B. Smith,  
 " Bent,  
 " Wade,  
 " Thos. Coffin,  
 " Wier,  
 " Fulton,  
 " McKinnon,  
 " P. Smyth,  
 " Locke,  
 " Doyle.

So it passed in the negative.

Second ryder negatived.

Mr. Marshall then moved that the bill be amended, by adding the following clause thereto, by way of ryder, viz. :

" No banker, connected with any banking establishment making loans to this province, or in any way concerned in negotiating provincial debentures ; nor any agent, solicitor or attorney, acting for any company or companies contracting for provincial public works, shall be allowed to hold a seat in either branch of the legislature, so long as his connection shall continue with such public works."

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-three ; against it, twenty-two.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Bill amended.

*Ordered*, That the bill be amended accordingly.

Amendment to go into committee on bills agreed to.

The hon. the provincial secretary then moved, by way of amendment, that the house do now resolve itself into a committee on bills : which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Committee on bills.

The house resolved itself into such committee.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills, viz. :

Alienage bill, (council) with amendments.

Evidence bill

Normal school.

Cape Breton titles.  
 With amendments.

Lunenburg electoral districts—Shelburne electoral districts—cap. 27 revised stat.

Audits to alienage.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to remove all disability to take and hold real estate by reason of alienage, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house, with the bill ; and that they had also gone through the bill authorizing the examination of plaintiffs and defendants as witnesses in civil suits ; the bill to found a normal school, and the bill for settling titles to land in the Island of Cape Breton, and had made amendments to those bills respectively, which they had also directed him to report to the house, with the bills ; and that they had also gone through the bill to increase the number of electoral districts in the county of Lunenburg ; the bill to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Shelburne, and the bill to amend chapter 27 of the revised statutes, and had directed him to report those bills to the house severally without any amendment—and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the first four bills, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were respectively read.

*Ordered*, That the amendments to the council's alienage bill be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.

The order of the day being read,

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies.

Order of day further postponed.

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

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THURSDAY, 9th MARCH, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the resolution of yesterday, by which the clause was added to the railway construction bill, be rescinded : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-eight ; against it, twenty-one.

Motion to rescind resolution adding clause to railway bill.

*For the motion :*

Hon. Att'y. Gen.,	Mr. Archibald,
" Prov. Sec.,	" Doyle,
" Fin. Sec.,	" P. Smyth,
" Mr. McLeod,	" McLelan,
" " Henry,	" B. Smith,
Mr. L. M. Wilkins,	" Chipman,
" S. Campbell,	" Dimock,
" Jas. Campbell,	" Fulton,
" Mosher,	" Wade,
" McQueen,	" Thos. Coffin,
" H. Munro,	" Locke,
" Annand,	" Wier,
" Martell,	" Young,
" Bourneuf,	" McKinnon.

*Against the motion :*

Mr. Jost,	Mr. Brown,
" Murray,	" John Campbell,
" J. Munro,	" Comeau,
" Bent,	" Killam,
" Holmes,	" Zwicker,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Creighton,
" Cowie,	" Ryder,
" M. I. Wilkins,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Shaw,	Mr. Marshall,
" Thorne,	" Beckwith.
" Freeman,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

*Ordered*, That such resolution be rescinded.

Resolution rescinded.

Mr. Wade moved that the resolution of yesterday, by which officers of excise were required to file with the clerk of the peace a duplicate of their returns, except in Halifax, be rescinded : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-seven ; against it, twenty-two.

Motion to rescind resolution as to return of officers of excise.

*For the motion :*

Hon. Att'y. Gen.,	Mr. Doyle,
" Prov. Sec.,	" Comeau,
" Fin. Sec.,	" P. Smyth,
" Mr. McLeod,	" Martell,
" " Henry,	" McLelan,
Mr. Bourneuf,	" Shaw,
" Ryder,	" McKinnon,
" Chipman,	" Jas. Campbell,
" Killam,	" Fulton,
" Wade,	" Bent,
" Thos. Coffin,	" Brown,
" H. Munro,	" Locke,
" McQueen,	" Annand.
" Wier,	

*Against the motion :*

Mr. Jost,	Mr. John Campbell,
" Murray,	" J. Munro,
" Young,	" Mosher,
" Holmes,	" Zwicker,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Creighton,
" Cowie,	" L. M. Wilkins,
" B. Smith,	" M. I. Wilkins,
" Marshall,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Dimock,	Mr. Thorne,
" Beckwith,	" S. Campbell,
" Freeman,	" Archibald.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And

- And accordingly,  
 Resolution rescinded. *Ordered*, That such resolution be rescinded.
- Question as to passage of railway construction bill.  
 The usual question was then propounded from the chair, that the act to authorize the construction of railways in this province, do finally pass.
- Ryder negatived.  
 Whereupon,  
 Mr. M. I. Wilkins moved that the following clause be added to the bill, by way of ryder, viz. :  
 "In the event of any company or other party, under the sanction of the imperial government, undertaking the construction of a railroad from the Trois Pistoles to Halifax, and being willing to purchase such part of the road as shall be made at the expense of the province, the same shall be transferred to such company or party at cost and charges."  
 Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty ; against it, twenty-eight.
- | <i>For the motion :</i> | <i>Against the motion :</i> |                  |                    |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Mr. Shaw,               | Mr. Freeman,                | Mr. McKinnon,    | Mr. Comeau,        |
| " Thorne,               | " Ryder,                    | " Annand,        | " Wier,            |
| " Murray,               | " Holmes,                   | " Mosher,        | " Locke,           |
| " Creighton,            | Hon. Mr. Johnston,          | " McQueen,       | Hon. Att'y. Gen.,  |
| " M. I. Wilkins,        | Mr. Bent,                   | " H. Munro,      | " Prov. Sec.,      |
| " Josiah Coffin,        | " Killam,                   | " Thos. Coffin,  | " Mr. Henry,       |
| " Cowie,                | " J. Munro,                 | " Fulton,        | " Fin. Sec.,       |
| " Zwicker,              | " Beckwith,                 | " L. M. Wilkins, | " Mr. McLeod,      |
| " Brown,                | " John Campbell,            | " Wade,          | Mr. Jas. Campbell, |
| " Marshall,             | " Jost.                     | " McLelan,       | " Bourneuf,        |
|                         |                             | " Dimock,        | " Archibald,       |
|                         |                             | " S. Campbell,   | " Martell,         |
|                         |                             | " B. Smith,      | " P. Smyth,        |
|                         |                             | " Chipman,       | " Doyle.           |
- So it passed in the negative.
- Resolution carried. The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.
- Bill passed. And accordingly,  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the construction of railways in this province.
- Loan bill read third time, and passed. An engrossed bill to authorize a loan for the construction of railways within this province, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize a loan for the construction of railways within this province.
- Cap. 33 revised statutes amd. bill read 3rd time, and passed. An engrossed bill further to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act further to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes.
- Savings' bank bill read 3rd time, and passed. An engrossed bill to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, and the act in amendment thereof, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, and the act in amendment thereof.
- Sent to council. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Council's alienage bill read 3rd time, with amd., and passed. The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to remove all disability to take and hold real estate by reason of alienage, was read a third time, with the amendment made thereto.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, with such amendment. Ordered,

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed to the bill, with such amendment. Sent back to council.

Mr. Marshall reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Susan Parker—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 Susan Parker.

(See appendix No. 35.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house. Received and adopted.

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. Report from committee on trade.

(See appendix No. 36.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received, and that such parts thereof as recommend money grants, be referred to the committee of supply. Referred to supply

Mr. Annand, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill respecting assessments in the city of Halifax—and the same was read a first time. Halifax assessment bill.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Locke, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, and Mr. James Campbell, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise. Referred to select committee.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to establish a steam boat ferry across the harbor of Pictou ; and the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the New Glasgow steam boat company, as amended. Have agreed to Pictou and New Glasgow steam boat bills, as amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to amend chapter 105 of the revised statutes, "of public exhibitions," and the bill to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, and had directed to report those bills to the house, severally without any amendment ; and that they had also gone through the bill to incorporate the Clementsport wharf company ; the bill relating to proceedings before justices of the peace ; the bill to amend chapter 89 of the revised statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor," and the bill relating to the width of certain great roads, 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 several bills, together with the amendments to the four last mentioned bills, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were respectively read. Report bills—  
Public exhibitions, cap. 46 revised statutes amdt., Without amendment.  
Clementsport wharf comp'y,  
Justices of peace proceedings, Chap. 89 revised statutes amdt., Width of roads bill, With amendments.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed.

The order of the day being read,

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of the union of the British North American provinces. Order of day further postponed.

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

FRIDAY, 10th MARCH, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to bills, viz :  
 "Of county assessments,"  
 Sydney township assessment.  
 Antigonish and Sherbrooke road improvement.  
 Bastard children.  
 Halifax marine railway comp'y. incorp.,  
 Petty trespasses and assaults.  
 Horticultural society incorp. amendment,  
 Shipping and seamen,  
 Without amendment.  
 Agree to forcible entry and detainer amendment, with amendments.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessments;" the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act to authorize an assessment on the township of Sydney; the bill, entitled, an act to provide for improving the road from Antigonish towards Sherbrooke; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 91 of the revised statutes, "of the maintenance of bastard children;" the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Halifax marine railway company; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 147 of the revised statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults;" the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia horticultural society, and the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 76 of the revised statutes, "of shipping and seamen," severally without any amendment.

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 140 of the revised statutes, "of forcible entry and detainer," with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Council's amts. read 1st time.

The amendments proposed by the council to the forcible entry and detainer amendment bill, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Bills read 3rd time, and passed, viz :  
 Clementsport wharf company.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Clementsport wharf company, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Clementsport wharf company.

Shelburne electoral districts.

An engrossed bill to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Shelburne, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Shelburne.

Lunenburg electoral districts bill.

An engrossed bill to increase the number of electoral districts in the county of Lunenburg, was read a third time.

Title altered.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to increase the number of polling places in the county of Lunenburg.

Cape Breton titles.

An engrossed bill for settling titles to land in the island of Cape Breton, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for settling titles to land in the island of Cape Breton.

Public exhibitions.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 105 of the revised statutes, "of public exhibitions," was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 105 of the revised statutes, "of public exhibitions."

Chap 89 revised statutes amend.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 89 of the revised statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor," was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 89 of the revised statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor."

County assessments.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, was read a third time.

Title altered.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act further to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessments."

An

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 27 of the revised statutes, was read a third time. Coal mines.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 27 of the revised statutes, "of the coal mines." Title altered.

An engrossed bill authorizing the examination of plaintiffs and defendants as witnesses in civil suits, was read a third time. Evidence bill.

And thereupon,

Mr. Creighton moved that the following clause be added to the bill, by way of rider, Motion to add rider, agreed to.  
viz.:

"This act shall not extend to any action to be hereafter brought by a party after he shall have discontinued or become nonsuit in any action now pending and brought against the same defendant for the same subject."

Which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the bill be amended accordingly.

*Resolved*, That the bill as amended do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the law of evidence. Title altered.

An engrossed bill relative to the width of certain roads, was read a third time. Width of roads.

And thereupon,

Mr. Wade moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eighteen; against it, twenty-nine. Motion to defer, negative.

So it passed in the negative.

*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." Title altered.

An engrossed bill to found a normal school, was read a third time. Normal school.

And thereupon,

Mr. B. Smith moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-two; against it, twenty-five. Motion to defer, negative.

*For the motion:*

*Against the motion:*

Mr. Marshall,	Mr. Bourneuf,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Locke,
" Mosher,	" L. M. Wilkins,	" Zwicker,	" H. Munro,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" Cowie,	" Dimock,	" Wier,
" Johnston,	" B. Smith,	" Ryder,	" McKinnon,
Mr. M. I. Wilkins,	" Josiah Coffin,	" McLelan,	" Beckwith,
" J. Munro,	" Jost,	" S. Campbell,	" Archibald,
" Comeau,	" P. Smyth,	" Annand,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
" Murray,	" Thorne,	" Fulton,	" Prov. Sec.,
" Shaw,	" Holmes,	" Chipman,	" Fin. Sec.,
" Killam,	" Creighton,	" Jas. Campbell,	" Att'y. Gen.,
" Bent,	" John Campbell.	" Thos. Coffin,	Mr. Martell,
		" McQueen,	" Doyle.
		" Wade,	

So it passed in the negative.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to establish a normal school. Bill passed.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence. Sent to council.

Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee to whom was referred the bill respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, reported that the committee had examined such 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 such amendments were read. Report from committee on city of Halifax assessment bill.

- Read 2nd time, with amendments, and committed. The bill was then read a second time, with the amendments.  
*Ordered*, That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Report on petition of Anselm Frouton. Mr. Zwicker reported from the committee on the petition of Anselm Frouton—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.  
*(See appendix No. 37.)*
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.
- Imported stock. The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,  
Statement of costs and proceeds of sale of stock imported and sold by direction of the lieutenant-governor, in 1853, with accounts and vouchers connected therewith.
- Referred to agricultural committee. *Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on agriculture.  
  
The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,  
Return of the quantity of coals raised, sold and exported at the several mines in this province, from 1st January, 1827, to 31st December, 1853, furnished in pursuance of a resolution of this house, passed 2nd April, 1853.  
*(See appendix No. 38.)*
- Coal returns from 1827 to 1853. *Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on mines and minerals.
- Referred to committee on mines and minerals. Also—copies of addresses of the legislative council and assembly of Canada to her majesty, on the subject of the constitution of the legislative council—and the same were read by the clerk.  
*(See appendix No. 39.)*
- Addresses as to legislative council, Canada. *Ordered*, That the papers do lie on the table.
- Financial condition of Halifax poor asylum. Also—copy of a communication from the commissioners of the Halifax poor asylum, addressed to the lieutenant governor, relative to the financial condition of that establishment—and the same was read by the clerk.
- Referred to committee on poor asylum. *Ordered*, That the same be referred to the committee on the Halifax poor asylum.
- Atlantic marine insurance company bill. The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Atlantic mutual marine insurance company—and the same was read a first time.
- Referred to committee on private bills. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- City of Halifax amend. bill read 2nd time and committed. The bill to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax, was read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Special sittings bill, (council,) read 2nd time. The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to authorize special sittings of the supreme court for the trial of criminals, was read a second time.  
And thereupon,  
On motion, *resolved*, that such bill be amended, by adding thereto the following clause at the end of such bill :  
“ This act shall continue in force for three years, and thence to the end of the then next session of the general assembly.”
- Clause added. *Resolved*, That the bill be agreed to, and do pass this house, with such amendment.  
*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto, with the foregoing amendment.
- Bill, with amendment, agreed to. Sent back to council.
- Report on petition of Dr. E. Jennings. Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on the petition of Dr. Edward Jennings—and

and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 40.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

Adopted.

Mr. Zwicker moved that the horse "Norfolk" do stand in the county of Lunenburg for the ensuing season, on the ordinary terms: which being seconded, Motion for stud horse "Norfolk" to stand in Lunenburg county.

Mr. H. Munro moved that the question be amended, by striking out the words "county of Lunenburg," and substituting therefor the words "counties of Cape Breton and Victoria:" which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, sixteen; against it, twenty-four. Amdt. to stand in Cape Breton and Victoria, negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Archibald then moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution: Amdt. to sell, negatived.

*Resolved*, That the provincial stud horse "Norfolk" be sold, under a limitation that he is to be kept for three years within the province, and that the proceeds of such sale be paid into the provincial treasury: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-one; against it, twenty-four.

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. McLeod then moved that the original resolution be amended, by striking out the words "county of Lunenburg," and substituting therefor the words "county of Cape Breton, with liberty to be used in the county of Victoria:" which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-five; against it, nineteen. Amdt. to stand in Cape Breton, agreed to.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The resolution, as amended, was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house. Amended resolution agreed to.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills. Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, and the bill to amend the law relating to pilotage, 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, with the amendments, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read. Report bills, viz.: Pilotage and harbor masters amendment, and pilotage amendment, with amendments.

And thereupon,

Mr. Holmes moved that the bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters be recommitted, for the purpose of modifying the second clause of such bill, by increasing the hailing money payable thereunder from one-third to one-half: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, fourteen; against it, twenty-nine. Motion to defer pilotage and harbor masters amendment bill, negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

*Ordered*, That the bills, with the amendments reported, be engrossed.

The order of the day being read,

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies. Order of day further postponed.

Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two of the clock.

SATURDAY, 11th MARCH, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

Richmond road monies.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

*Resolved*, That the county members for Richmond be authorized to pay out of the road monies of that county for 1854, the sum of eleven pounds and ten shillings to the widow McKay, and ten pounds to Mr. McKaskill, the amount of road damages respectively awarded to them.

Report on Maine liquor bill, with amendments.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, from the committee to whom was referred the bill concerning the manufacture, importation, and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, reported that the committee had examined such 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 such amendments were read.

The bill, with the amendments, was then read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Order of day for Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That the house do, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a committee on bills, for the purpose of considering such bill, as amended.

Report from committee on transient paupers.

Mr. Brown reported from the committee on the expenses of transient paupers—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 41.)

Supply.

*Ordered*, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Report on petition of Eleazer Stonehouse.

Mr. Creighton reported from the committee on the petition of Eleazer Stonehouse—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 42.)

Adopted.

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, delivered to the house the following message :

Message from governor, with despatches on railways.

## MESSAGE.

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The lieutenant governor lays before the house of assembly, a copy of a despatch from his grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 2nd November, 1853, on the subject of railway communication and of Mr. Jackson's proposals, which, until the arrival of the last English mail, he was not authorized to communicate.

Government house, March 11th, 1854.

The despatch communicated by this message, being then read at the clerk's table, is as follows :

[COPY.]

No. 37.

Downing street, November 2nd, 1853.

SIR—

Despatch, with message.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 61, of the 12th ultimo, transmitting copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. William Jackson, M. P., with copy of a letter from that gentleman to Mr. Hincks, the inspector general of Canada, on the subject of the proposed railway from Halifax to Quebec.

In

In answer to your enquiry whether Mr. Jackson had any grounds for the assertion contained in his letter to Mr. Hincks, respecting the assistance which might be expected from the funds of this country towards enabling the provinces to construct the railway, I have to inform you that Mr. Jackson was not authorized to represent that the imperial government would contribute any annual grant of money for this purpose; but adverting to the engagement made by Earl Grey, in March, 1851, namely, that her majesty's government would recommend to parliament the employment of the credit of this country, in order to enable the provinces through which the proposed trunk line of railway was to pass, to raise the necessary funds for its construction, I have to observe that, if any similar assistance were now demanded by the province, her majesty's present government would be prepared to take the application under their consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant governor Sir G. LE MARCHANT, &c., &c., &c., Nova Scotia.

*Ordered*, That the message and despatch do lie on the table.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by the like command, also presented to the house, Copy of despatch from the lieutenant governor to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 12th October, 1853; to which despatch, the despatch communicated by the lieutenant governor's message, was an answer.

Despatches on railway subjects.

Also—copy of despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant governor, dated 23d February, 1854, on the same subject.

And the same were read by the clerk.

*For the three despatches—*

*(See appendix No. 43.)*

*Ordered*, That the despatches do lie on the table.

The order of the day being read,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies.

Committee on union of B. N. A. colonies.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had further considered the subject, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof.

Report progress.

*Ordered*, That the house do again, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee on the same subject.

Further order.

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

MONDAY, 13th MARCH, 1854.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, was read a third time.

Bills read 3d time and passed, viz.: Pilotage and harbor masters amendment.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters.

An engrossed bill to amend the law relating to pilotage, was read a third time.

Pilotage amendment.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the law relating to pilotage.

An

Proceedings before  
Justices of the peace.

An engrossed bill relating to proceedings before justices of the peace, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to proceedings before justices of the peace.

Sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bills to the council and desire their concurrence.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report public property bill, with amendments.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to authorize the board of works to lease or sell certain public property, 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.

*Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree, with amendments, to elective franchise bill ;  
Juries bill ; and  
Registry bill.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act concerning the elective franchise ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, " of juries," and the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes, " of the registry of deeds and incumbrances affecting lands," with amendments to those bills respectively, to which several amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Amendments to elective franchise bill read.

The amendments proposed by the council to the elective franchise bill, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Amendments to juries bill read.

The amendments proposed by the council to the juries bill, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Amendments to registry of deeds amd. bill read.

The amendments proposed by the council to the registry of deeds amendment bill, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Committee on militia laws.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to examine and report upon the militia laws.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Creighton, Mr. Smith, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Killam, be a committee for that purpose.

Report from committee on sale of revised statutes.

The hon. the financial secretary reported from the committee on the sale and disposition of the revised statutes—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 44.)

Adopted.

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Coal returns ; and

Return of the rent and royalty annually paid by the general mining association, in respect of coals raised since 1848.

Correspondence as to royalty due for slack coal.

Also—copies of correspondence between the provincial government and the agents of the general mining association, touching the royalty due on slack coal in 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 38—part 2.)

Referred to committee on mines.

*Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

The hon. the attorney general reported from the committee on the subject of 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 from committee on fisheries.

(See appendix No. 45.)

Ordered, That the report be received and do lie on the table, and that such part thereof as recommends a grant for the protection of the fisheries be referred to the committee of supply. Received—and table; referred in part to supply.

Mr. L. M. Wilkins reported from the committee to whom were referred certain claims of the health officers of the port of Pictou—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 claims of health officers of port of Pictou.

(See appendix No. 46.)

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply. Received, and supply.

The hon. the financial secretary moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That the sum of £10,000, granted for the great road service for the present year, be applied as follows : Scale of division of great road monies moved.

For the great roads mentioned in chapter 61 of the revised statutes—

In the county of Halifax,	-	-	-	-	-	£1,213
“ “ Hants,	-	-	-	-	-	933
“ “ Colchester,	-	-	-	-	-	773
“ “ Pictou,	-	-	-	-	-	640
“ “ Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	-	640
“ “ Cape Breton,	-	-	-	-	-	626
“ “ Inverness,	-	-	-	-	-	560
“ “ Lunenburg,	-	-	-	-	-	530
“ “ Digby,	-	-	-	-	-	476
“ “ Kings,	-	-	-	-	-	476
“ “ Annapolis,	-	-	-	-	-	476
“ “ Yarmouth,	-	-	-	-	-	400
“ “ Shelburne,	-	-	-	-	-	400
“ “ Sydney,	-	-	-	-	-	400
“ “ Guysborough,	-	-	-	-	-	400
“ “ Victoria,	-	-	-	-	-	380
“ “ Richmond,	-	-	-	-	-	360
“ “ Queens,	-	-	-	-	-	317
						£10,000

Which being seconded,

Mr. Wade moved that the house do now adjourn : which being seconded and put, passed in the negative. Adjournment negative.

The resolution, as originally proposed, was then put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative. Original resolution agreed to.

Ordered, That the several members from the respective counties do prepare and present to the house, on or before Tuesday, 21st day of March, instant, scales of subdivision of the road money allotted to each county, out of the sum of £30,000, granted for the ordinary road and bridge service : and also, out of the sum of £10,000, granted for the great road service. Order for road scales.

Ordered, That the several ordinary petitions for aid to roads and bridges, presented during the session, and by the course and practice of the house placed on the file of road petitions Road petitions referred to members.

petitions without being entered on the journal at the time of presentation, be referred to the several members from the counties respectively from which the same have been sent.

*For a list of such petitions—*

*(See appendix No. 47.)*

Order of day further  
respected.

The order of the day being read,

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies.

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

TUESDAY, 14th MARCH, 1854.

PRAYERS.

Atlantic mutual insu-  
rance company bill  
reported.

Mr. Wade reported from the committee on private bills, that they had considered the bill to incorporate the Atlantic mutual marine insurance 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.

Bill 2nd time, and  
committed.

The bill was then read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Report from commit-  
tee on Halifax poor  
asylum accounts.

Mr. Creighton reported from the committee on the accounts of the poor asylum at Halifax—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

*(See appendix No. 48.)*

Referred to supply.

*Ordered*, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Report on petition of  
Commissioners of  
poor.

Mr. Creighton also reported from the same committee on the petition of the commissioners of the poor against the sale of the bridewell premises—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

*(See appendix No. 49.)*

Adopted.

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—

Fences and fence  
viewers.

Onslow burial ground.

Chesley aboiteau.

Cap. 103 revised sta-  
tutes extension.

Halifax prison.

Cap. 67 revised sta-  
tutes amdt.

Cap. 63 revised sta-  
tutes amdt.; and  
Halifax assessments.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to amend chapter 49 of the revised statutes, "of fences, fence viewers, and impounders of cattle;" the bill to amend the act relating to the Onslow burial ground; the bill relating to the Chesley aboiteau, and the bill to extend the provisions of chapter 103 of the revised statutes, and had directed him to report those several bills to the house without any amendment; and that they had also gone through the bill to enable the city of Halifax to erect a city prison; the bill to amend chapter 67 of the revised statutes; the bill to amend chapter 63 of the revised statutes, and the bill respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, and had made amendments to those 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 four last mentioned bills, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed.

Mr.

Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on expiring laws ; and thereupon presented to the house,

A bill to continue the militia law ; and

A bill to continue and amend the laws relating to education.

And the same were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report from committee on expiring laws ; militia law ; and educational Amendment continuing bills.

A bill to amend chapter 73 of the revised statutes, "of the commissioners of sewers and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands," was read a second time.

Sewers amdt. bill read 2nd time and committed.

*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Brown moved for the special leave of the house to present a bill to amend chapter 66 of the revised statutes : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Leave to present bill to amend chap. 66 revised stat. refused.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act relating to disorderly persons, without any amendment.

Agree to bill relating to disorderly persons.

They have also agreed to the amendment proposed by this honorable house to the engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to authorize special sittings of the supreme court for the trial of criminals, without any amendment.

Agree to amendment to special sittings bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

*Resolved*, That the bill, entitled, an act to authorize special sittings of the supreme court for the trial of criminals, do now finally pass, as amended.

Special sittings bill finally passed.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have finally passed the same, as amended.

Sent back to council.

The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 140 of the revised statutes, "of forcible entry and detainer," was read a second time and considered by the house.

Amendment to forcible entry bill disagreed to.

And thereupon,

On motion of Mr. McQueen, *resolved*, that such amendment be not agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have not agreed to such amendment.

Bill, &c. sent back to council.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, "of juries," were read a second time and considered by the house.

Amdts. to juries bill read 2nd time.

And thereupon,

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of such bill and amendments be deferred until this day three months.

Bill, &c. deferred.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to alter and amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, "of juries"—and such bill was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

Juries amdt. bill read 1st and 2nd time, and committed.

*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act concerning the elective franchise, were read a second time and considered by the house, and are as follow :

Council's amendment to elective franchise bill read 2nd time and considered.

### 3RD CLAUSE.

3rd line.—After the word "province," insert the following words : "or aid as poor persons from any public grant of government money."

### 4TH CLAUSE.

45th line.—Instead of the word "vote" insert the word "name."

46th line.—Leave out the word "again."

## 7TH CLAUSE.

4th line.—After the word “learning” insert the words “or otherwise temporarily absent.”

## FIRST OATH.

7th line.—After the word “of” insert the words “or district.”

## SECOND OATH.

14th line.—After the word “election” insert the words “for this county, district or township, as the case may be.”

## THIRD OATH.

4th line.—After the word “province” insert the words “or as a poor person under any public grant of the province.”

## FOURTH OATH.

8th line.—After the word “gift” insert the words “or reward.”

11th line.—After the word “election” insert the words “for this county, district or township, as the case may be.”

And thereupon, on motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,

*Resolved*, That the amendments to the third, fourth, and seventh clauses, and to the third oath, be agreed to respectively.

Amdt. to 3rd, 4th, 7th clause, and 3rd oath, agreed to.

Amdt. to 1st oath disagreed.

Amdt. to 2nd oath amended.

1st amendment to 4th oath agreed to.

2nd amendment to 4th oath amended.

Bill, &c. sent back to council.

*Resolved*, That the amendment to the first oath be not agreed to.

*Resolved*, That the amendment to the second oath be amended, by striking out the word “district” therefrom.

*Resolved*, That the first amendment to the fourth oath be agreed to.

*Resolved*, That the second amendment to the fourth oath be amended, by striking out the word “district” therefrom.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.

Amdts. to registry bill considered.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes, “of the registry of deeds and incumbrances affecting lands,” were read a second time and considered by the house, and are as follow :

## 4TH CLAUSE.

6th line.—After the word “transmitted” insert the words “with a duplicate plan.”

8th line.—After the word “furnished” insert the words “and attach thereto the duplicate plan.”

## 5TH CLAUSE.

Leave out this clause.

## 6TH CLAUSE.

1st line.—Leave out the words “in the county of Halifax.”

2nd line.—Insert the word “registrars” instead of the word “registrar.”

6th line.—Insert the word “he” instead of the word “they.”

## 8TH CLAUSE.

1st and 2nd lines.—Leave out the words “in all the counties except Halifax.”

2nd, 3rd and 4th lines.—Leave out the words “together with the wills and decrees deposited under this act.”

And thereupon,

On motion of Mr. Archibald, *resolved*, that the amendments to the fourth and fifth clauses be agreed to.

Amdts. to 4th and 5th clauses agreed to.

Amdts to 8th and 6th clauses not agreed to.

*Resolved*, That the amendments to the sixth and eighth clauses be not agreed to.

*Ordered*,

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions. Bill, &c. sent back to council.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills. Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to alter and amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, "of juries;" the bill to amend chapter 73 of the revised statutes, "of commissioners of sewers and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands," and the bill to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes, and had directed him to report those bills to the house severally without amendment; and that they had also gone through the bill relative to the sittings of the supreme court in the county of Shelburne, 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. Report bills—  
Juries amendment.  
Sewers amendment.  
Chap. 113 revised statutes amendment.  
Shelburne court.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed.

The order of the day being read,

*Ordered*, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies. Order of day further postponed.

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

### WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1854.

#### PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill relating to the Chesley aboiteau, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the Chesley aboiteau. Bills read 3rd time, and passed, viz :  
Chesley aboiteau.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 63 of the revised statutes, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 63 of the revised statutes, "of surveyors of highways and highway labor, except in Halifax." Chap. 63 revised statutes amdt.  
Title altered.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 49 of the revised statutes, "of fences, fence viewers, and impounding of cattle," was read a third time. Fence and fence viewers amendment.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 49 of the revised statutes, "of fences, fence viewers, and impounding of cattle."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes, was read a third time. Chap 113 revised statutes amdt.

And thereupon,

The hon. the attorney general moved that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until the next session: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-one; against it, nineteen. Bill deferred on division.

*For the motion :*

Mr. Doyle,  
 “ Locke,  
 “ Annand,  
 “ Chipman,  
 Hon. Att’y. Gen.,  
 “ Prov. Sec.,  
 “ Mr. Henry,  
 Mr. Bourneuf,  
 “ Comeau,  
 “ Archibald,  
 “ Jas. Campbell,

Hon. Fin. Sec.,  
 Mr. Wade,  
 “ Killam,  
 “ S. Campbell,  
 “ Brown,  
 “ Dimock,  
 “ Shaw,  
 “ McLelan,  
 “ Fulton,  
 “ McKinnon.

*Against the motion :*

Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. Ryder,  
 “ L. M. Wilkins, “ Young,  
 “ Marshall, “ Bent,  
 “ Josiah Coffin, “ Thos. Coffin,  
 “ John Campbell, “ Thorne,  
 “ Holmes, “ Murray,  
 “ Jost, “ Zwicker,  
 “ Cowie, “ Moore,  
 “ Beckwith. “ B. Smith.  
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of such bill be deferred until the next session.

Shelburne court sittings.

An engrossed bill relative to the sittings of the supreme court in the county of Shelburne, was read a third time.

And thereupon,

Motion to defer, negative.

Mr. Locke moved that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until the next session.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Title altered.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act concerning the county of Shelburne.

Public property bill.

An engrossed bill to authorize the board of works to lease or sell certain public property, was read a third time.

And thereupon,

Motion to defer, negative.

Mr. Brown moved that the house do come to the following resolution with respect to such bill :

*Whereas*, by the provisions of the above mentioned bill, the board of works are authorized to dispose of the governor’s farm and part of the governor’s field, for the purpose of providing for the lighting, watering and warming of government house, to the extent of £200 per annum :

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, nine ; against it, twenty-seven.

*For the motion :*

Mr. Killam,  
 “ S. Campbell,  
 “ Brown,  
 “ Marshall,  
 “ Beckwith,  
 “ Holmes,  
 “ Bent,  
 “ Thorne,  
 “ Josiah Coffin.

*Against the motion :*

Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. Fulton,  
 “ Jas. Campbell, “ Archibald, “ McKinnon,  
 “ John Campbell, “ Thos. Coffin, “ Comeau,  
 “ Murray, “ Zwicker, Hon. Mr. Johnston,  
 “ Jost, “ Bourneuf, “ “ Henry,  
 “ Cowie, “ McLelan, “ “ McLeod,  
 “ Dimock, “ Chipman, “ Prov. Sec.,  
 “ Shaw, “ B. Smith, “ Fin. Sec.,  
 “ Doyle, “ Annand, “ Att’y. Gen.

So it passed in the negative.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the board of works to lease or sell certain public property.

Bills sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, from the committee to whom was referred the bill on the municipal government of counties, reported that the committee had examined such 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 such amendments were read.

Report from committee on municipal incorporations &c.

*Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be recommitted to a committee of the whole house.

Bill committed.

Mr. Brown moved for the special leave of the house to present a bill to alter and amend chapter 66 of the revised statutes : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirteen ; against it, twenty-two.

Special leave to present bill, refused on division.

*For the motion :*

*Against the motion :*

Mr. Killam,  
 " Brown,  
 " L. M. Wilkins,  
 " Josiah Coffin,  
 " Thos. Coffin,  
 " Murray,  
 " Bent,

Mr. Ryder,  
 " Wade,  
 " Cowie,  
 " Locke,  
 " Moore,  
 " Beckwith.

Mr. Creighton,  
 " Martell,  
 " McQueen,  
 " Thorne,  
 " Holmes,  
 " Jost,  
 " McLelan,  
 " Archibald,  
 " Dimock,  
 " Doyle,  
 " Shaw,

Mr. John Campbell,  
 " McKinnon,  
 " H. Munro,  
 " Zwicker,  
 " Comeau,  
 " Bourneuf,  
 " B. Smith,  
 " Fulton,  
 Hon. Prov. Sec.,  
 " Fin. Sec.,  
 " Att'y. Gen.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Killam reported from the joint committee on public accounts—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read,—together with an abstract of the accounts of the light, impost and excise departments to 31st December, 1853—an abstract of undrawn road monies to 31st December, 1853—an abstract of advances made for roads and bridges in 1853, to be provided for in the road appropriation for 1854—a statement of fees collected in the provincial secretary's office in 1853, and a statement of the amount of the casual and territorial revenue, and of the sources whence derived, for 1853.

Report from joint committee on public accounts.

*(See appendix No. 50.)*

*Ordered*, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Killam,

*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to examine the accounts of expenditures by the board of works on the public buildings in 1853.

Select committee on accts. of expenditure on public buildings.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Jost, Mr. Annand, and Mr. Locke, be a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Annand, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Halifax court house amendment bill.

Mr. Archibald reported from the committee on the petition of John Chapman—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 John Chapman.

*(See appendix No. 51.)*

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

Adopted.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the amendment proposed by this honorable house to the bill, entitled, an act to remove all disability to take and hold real estate by reason of alienage, with

Agree, with amendment, to amendment to alienage disability bill ; and

with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Resolution as to books of registry of grants.

They have also agreed to the resolution of this honorable house respecting the binding and indexing of books of registry of grants in the provincial secretary's office.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Council's amendment to amendment to alienage disability bill read 1st and 2d time.

The amendment proposed by the council to the amendment proposed by this house to the bill, entitled, an act to remove all disability to take and hold real estate by reason of alienage, was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon, on motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,

*Resolved*, That such amendment be agreed to.

Agreed to.

Bill, &c. sent back to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed to such amendment of the council to the amendment of this house to such bill.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

Union of colonies further postponed.

The order of the day being read,

*Ordered*, That the house do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of the union of the British North American colonies.

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

#### THURSDAY, 16th MARCH, 1854.

#### PRAYERS.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report municipal incorporation bill with amendments.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill for the municipal government of counties, 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.

*Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Mr. Jackson's letter on railway construction.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Copy of a letter from William Jackson to the lieutenant governor, dated 3rd March, 1854, on the subject of railway construction in Nova Scotia.

And the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 43—part 2.)

*Ordered*, That the same do lie on the table.

Circular from foreign secretary, &c., as to French subjects.

Also—copy of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant governor, dated 24th February, 1854, enclosing a circular instruction from the Earl of Clarendon, foreign secretary,

secretary, relative to the protecting of French subjects and interests against Russian hostility—and the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 52.)

*Ordered*, That the papers do lie on the table.

The hon. Mr. McLeod reported from the committee on penitentiary 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 from committee on penitentiary affairs.

(See appendix No. 53.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Referred to supply.

The hon. Mr. Henry reported from the committee on the subject of special grants to roads and bridges—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from committee on special road grants.

(See appendix No. 54.)

And thereupon,

The hon. Mr. Henry moved that such report be received, and that such parts of it as recommend grants of money be referred to committee of supply : which being seconded,

Motion to refer in part to supply.

The hon. the provincial secretary moved, by way of amendment, that such report be received and do lie on the table : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, fourteen ; against it, twenty-six.

Amendment that report lie on table, negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

The resolution, as originally proposed, was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

*Ordered*, accordingly.

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

FRIDAY, 17th MARCH, 1854.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to enable the city of Halifax to erect a city prison, was read a third time.

Bills read 3rd time, and passed.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable the city of Halifax to erect a city prison.

Halifax prison.

An engrossed bill to extend the provisions of chapter 103 of the revised statutes, was read a third time.

Chap. 103 revised statutes amdt.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to extend the provisions of chapter 103 of the revised statutes, "of the conveying of timber and lumber of rivers, and the removal of obstructions therefrom."

Title altered.

An engrossed bill respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, was read a third time.

Halifax assessment.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 73 of the revised statutes, "of commissioners of sewers and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands," was read a third time.

Sewers amendment.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 73 of the revised statutes, "of commissioners of sewers and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 67 of the revised statutes, was read a third time.

Chap. 67 revised statutes amdt.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 67 of the revised statutes, "of the preservation of roads."

Title altered.

- Juries amendment.** An engrossed bill to alter and amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, "of juries," was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to alter and amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, "of juries."
- Onslow burial ground amendment.** An engrossed bill to amend the act relating to the Onslow burial ground, was read a third time.  
And thereupon,  
**Amendment negatived.** Mr. McLellan moved that such bill be amended, by striking out from the first clause thereof all the words after the words "burial ground," and in place of the words so left out inserting the following words:  
"Or shall abandon his intention to use the same as a burial ground, so as such inhabitant shall within three months after being called upon by any collector for any rate in relation thereto, and shall be made fully acquainted at the time by such collector of the nature of this act and of the requirements needful to benefit thereby, and shall give to the trustees appointed under the act hereby amended, a written notice of his claim, intention and desire to be exempted from such assessment."  
Which proposed amendment being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.
- Bill passed.** *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act relating to the Onslow burial ground.
- Sent to council.** *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Leave of absence to Mr. Whitman.** *Ordered*, That Mr. Whitman have leave of absence for the remainder of the session, to return home on account of ill health.
- Report from committee on public printing.** Mr. Fulton reported from the committee on public printing—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.  
(*See appendix No. 55.*)
- Referred to supply.** *Ordered*, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.
- Select committee on publishing of laws and journals.** On motion of Mr. Archibald,  
*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed on the subject of the publishing and distribution of the laws of the province and the journals of this house, and that such committee be instructed to report by resolution.  
*Ordered*, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Fulton, be a committee for that purpose.
- Report on petition of Aaron D. Harrington.** Mr. Archibald, from the committee on registry of deeds and grants, reported on the petition of Aaron D. Harrington—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.  
(*See appendix No. 21—part 2.*)
- Adopted.** *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.
- Final report from committee on sick immigrants.** Mr. M. I. Wilkins reported finally from the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.  
(*See appendix No. 56.*)
- Referred to supply.** *Ordered*, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.
- Report from committee on undrawn road monies of 1840.** Mr. Fulton, from the committee appointed to enquire what amount, if any, of the grant of £26,000, in the year 1840, for the improvement of great roads, remained undrawn, reported verbally that the committee had investigated the subject and did not recommend to the house to take any further action in the matter.

On motion of Mr. B. Smith,

Resolution relative to extending intercolonial intercourse.

*Resolved*, That his excellency the lieutenant governor be respectfully requested to enter into negotiations with the governor general of Canada, and the lieutenant governors of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, for the purpose of enlarging the list of articles contained in a proclamation issued by the lieutenant governor of this province on the 14th April, 1851, with a view to the establishment of a more frequent and unrestricted commercial intercourse between these colonies, as recommended by a committee of this house upon the subject of intercolonial reciprocity during the present session.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—  
Halifax amendment.  
Great roads amdt.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax, and the bill to amend chapter 61 of the revised statutes, "of laying out certain great roads," and had made amendments to those bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the house, with the bills;—and he delivered the bills, with the amendments, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

*Ordered*, That the bills, with the amendments, be engrossed.

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

## SATURDAY, 18th MARCH, 1854.

### PRAYERS.

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz. :

A bill to continue the militia law.

A bill to continue and amend the laws relating to education.

A bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.

*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Bills read 2nd time—  
Militia law continuing  
Education continuing  
Halifax court house.  
Committed.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Pictou West River  
bridge amdt. bill.

The hon. the attorney general, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Copies of certain correspondence connected with the payment of consular fees—and the same was read by the clerk.

Consular fees.

(See appendix No. 57.)

*Ordered*, That the same do lie on the table.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to authorize the dissolution of the Nova Scotia marine insurance company, and a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Nova Scotia mutual marine insurance company, to which several bills they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Have passed bills—  
Nova Scotia marine  
ins. comp'y. dissolution  
bill.  
Nova Scotia mutual  
marine ins. company  
incorporation.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to remove all disability to take and hold real estate by reason of alienage, as now amended.

Agree to alienage bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On

Alienage bill finally passed and sent back to council.

On motion, *resolved*, that the alienage disability bill be now finally agreed to, as amended.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill as now amended back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have finally agreed thereto.

Nova Scotia marine insurance comp. bills read 1st time.

The engrossed bills from the council, respectively entitled, an act to authorize the dissolution of the Nova Scotia marine insurance company, and an act to incorporate the Nova Scotia mutual marine insurance company, were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report from committee on navigation securities.

Mr. Chipman 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 No. 58.*)

Referred in part to supply

*Ordered*, That the report be received, and that such parts of it as recommend grants of money, be referred to the committee of supply.

Resolution as to petitions for money referred to committees.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,  
*Resolved*, That in future no committee of this house shall be authorized to entertain any petition for a grant of money for any purpose whatever, unless such petition shall have been first presented to the house and referred to such committee.

Report from committee on agriculture.

Mr. B. Smith 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.

(*See appendix No. 59.*)

Referred to supply.

*Ordered*, That the report be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Report from committee on publication, &c. of laws and journals.

Mr. Archibald reported from the committee on the publication and distribution of the laws and of the journals of the house—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(*See appendix No. 60.*)

Adopted.

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

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

MONDAY, 20th MARCH, 1854.

PRAYERS.

Cornwallis bridge co. audit. bill.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins, in accordance with the report of a committee on that subject made on the 28th February last, presented to the house a bill to amend an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge across the Cornwallis River—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Change of appropriation county of Cumberland.

On motion of Mr. Fulton,  
*Resolved*, That the sum of £21 10s. 0d., viz.: £5, No. 129 for 1850, £5, No. 98 for 1852, and £11 10s., No. 158 reserved fund for 1853, undrawn from the road monies of the county of Cumberland, be appropriated towards paying William Faulkner for surveys in that county.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council and desire their concurrence.

Leave of absence.

Mr. John Campbell moved that Mr. Wade have leave of absence to return home after Saturday

Saturday next, on account of illness in his family : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.

An engrossed bill for the municipal government of counties, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the municipal government of counties.

Bills read 3rd time—  
Municipal incorporations.  
Passed.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 61 of the revised statutes, “of laying out certain great roads,” was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 61 of the revised statutes, “of laying out certain great roads.”

Great roads amendment.  
Passed.

An engrossed bill to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax, was read a third time.

City of Halifax amend. bill.

And thereupon,

Mr. Wier moved that the following clause be added to the bill, by way of rider, viz. :

Motion to add rider, negatived.

“The election of the recorder shall take place annually on the first day of October in the present and every future year, and that officer shall be elected by the same class of voters, at the same time and in the same manner as the mayor of the city is now elected ; and in case of any extraordinary vacancy, the same shall be filled as vacancies in the office of mayor are now filled :” which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty ; against it, twenty-six.

So it passed in the negative.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax.

Bill passed.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence.

Sent to council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to alter and amend chapter 136 of the revised statutes, “of juries,” without any amendment.

Agree to juries bill.

The council do not adhere to the amendment proposed by them to the first oath of the elective franchise bill.

They agree to the amendment proposed by this honorable house to the amendment proposed by the council to the second oath ; and also, to the amendment proposed by this honorable house to the second amendment proposed by the council to the fourth oath of such franchise bill.

Agree to amendments to elective franchise bill

And then the messenger withdrew.

*Resolved*, That the bill, entitled, an act concerning the elective franchise, do pass, as now amended.

Elective franchise bill passed as amended.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill, as amended, to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolution.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

Report progress.

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

TUESDAY, 21st MARCH, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

Change of appropriation county of Colchester.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

*Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds, granted in the session of 1852, to open a new road round Crowe's Hill, at the mouth of the road up Shubenacadie River from Black Rock, and remaining undrawn, be appropriated as follows, that is to say, to repair the road leading up Shubenacadie River from the Black Rock to the south side of Truro township.

Sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council, and desire their concurrence.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Have passed union mutual marine ins. comp. inc. bill.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the union mutual marine insurance company, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Do not adhere to an act to forcible entry bill, but agree to bill.

The council do not adhere to the amendment proposed by them to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 140 of the revised statutes, "of forcible entry and detainer," but agree to such bill as originally sent up.

Agree to justices of peace bill, with amds.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act relating to proceedings before justices of the peace, with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Agree to change of appropriation in co. of Cumberland.

The council have agreed to the resolution of this honorable house for changing the appropriation of twenty-one pounds and ten shillings for the road service of the county of Cumberland.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Council's marine ins. comp'y. inc. bill read 1st time.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the mutual marine insurance company, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Amendment to justices of peace bill agreed to.

The amendment proposed by the council, to the bill, entitled, an act relating to proceedings before justices of the peace, was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that the amendment be agreed to.

Bill, &c. sent back to council.

*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.

Committee of supply.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into the committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report resolutions.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress, and had come to forty-seven 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 from the committee were then read, and are as follow :

£2 10s. each ferrymen at Petite Passage, and £5 to ferryman at Grand Passage.

1°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two pounds and ten shillings each be granted to the two ferrymen, one on each side of the Petite Passage, and five pounds to the ferryman at the Grand Passage, in the county of Digby—to be paid on the certificate of three justices of the peace for the county, that suitable boats have been provided, that the respective ferries have been conducted under the regulations of the sessions, and that the public have been properly accommodated.

2°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and paid to the commissioners of the poor in Halifax, to defray the expense of continuing the school in the poor house for the present year, for the benefit of orphans and poor children in that establishment. £25 commissioners of poor.

3°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to the hon. Dr. Grigor, and his associates, in aid of the Halifax dispensary for the present year, provided they keep during the year a sufficient quantity of vaccine matter. £50 Halifax dispensary.

4°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the benefit of the Indians for the present year. £300 Indians.

5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven hundred and eighty pounds eighteen shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor—to be applied, together with the sum of two hundred and forty-nine pounds two shillings, remaining undrawn of former grants, to defray the expenses of the penitentiary for the present year. £780 18s penitentiary, in addition to £249 2s. undrawn.

6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five hundred and sixty-five pounds nineteen shillings and ten pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to defray the amount still due for public printing, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject. £565 19 10 public printing.

The queen's printer,	-	-	-	-	£406	9	8
Richard Nugent,	-	-	-	-	95	8	8
William Annand,	-	-	-	-	30	4	3
English & Blackadar,	-	-	-	-	5	18	9
A. Grant,	-	-	-	-	7	2	6
E. M. McDonald,	-	-	-	-	4	10	0
James Barnes,	-	-	-	-	0	16	0
E. G. Fuller,	-	-	-	-	4	11	0
William Gossip,	-	-	-	-	0	14	0
Christian Messenger,	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
J. P. Ward,	-	-	-	-	4	7	6
John Boyd,	-	-	-	-	4	17	6
					<hr/>		
					£565	19	10

7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirteen pounds and fifteen shillings be granted and paid to David Scott, pursuant to the report of the committee on sick immigrants; the same not to be paid until the accounts, attested, according to the resolution of 24th March, 1849, are produced to the financial secretary. £13 15 David Scott.

8°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fourteen pounds be granted and paid to Lauchlin McDonald, pursuant to the report of the committee on sick immigrants; the same not to be paid until the accounts, attested, according to the resolution of 24th March, 1849, are produced to the financial secretary. £14 L. McDonald.

9°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted and paid to doctor James Allen, pursuant to the report of the committee on sick immigrants. £15 Dr. James Allen.

10°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three pounds and fifteen shillings be granted and paid to the representatives of doctor Sawers, deceased, pursuant to the report of the committee on sick immigrants. £13 15 estate of Dr. Sawers.

11°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seventeen pounds seven shillings and five pence, currency of the Bahamas, be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to discharge a demand against the province for relief extended by the public authorities of the Bahamas to certain shipwrecked seamen of the "Fanny Heron," pursuant to the report of the committee on shipwrecked seamen. £17 7 5 Bahamas advances.

£16 10 6 J. and J.  
Yorston.

12<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of sixteen pounds nineteen shillings and six pence be granted and paid to Messrs. John and James Yorston, and others, a committee appointed by the magistrates of Pictou, being for supplies and advances made by them in endeavoring to rescue the passengers of the steamer "Fairy Queen," pursuant to the report of the committee on shipwrecked seamen.

£6 0 0 seamen.  
Canso.

13<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of six pounds and nine pence be granted and paid for expense of conveying shipwrecked seamen from Canso to Buctouche, pursuant to the report of the committee on shipwrecked seamen; to be applied as follows: £3 0s. 9d. to Mr. Bigelow, and £3 to James Publicover.

£2000 commissioners  
of poor asylum.

14<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of two thousand pounds be granted and paid to the commissioners of the poor in Halifax, for the support of the transient paupers for the present year.

£500 commissioners of  
poor asylum.

15<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the further sum of five hundred pounds be granted and paid to the commissioners of the poor asylum in Halifax, to defray the debt now due by them on account of that establishment.

£3000 Fisheries.

16<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed three thousand pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in such manner as may be found most effectual for the protection of the fisheries.

£219 10 0 transient  
paupers.

17<sup>o</sup>. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and nineteen pounds ten shillings and three pence be granted and paid to defray the several amounts following, pursuant to the report of the committee on the subject of expenses incurred for the support of transient paupers:

To the overseers of the poor for the township of Yar-

mouth,	£4 5 3	
Dr. Farish, in full, for his account,	15 2 6	
	<hr/>	£19 7 9
" overseers of the poor for Clements, Annapolis,		27 15 11
" " " Douglas,		2 8 0
" John Johnson, Truro,		2 5 0
" overseers of poor, first section, Pictou—		
For Catherine Gunn,	£2 7 10	
" Margaret Berrigan,	2 0 0	
" Jane Gerroir,	2 18 3	
" Nancy White,	4 15 1	
" Gregor Urquhart,	2 10 0	
" Doctor Kirkwood,	3 7 6	
	<hr/>	17 18 8
" overseers for township of Maxwelton, Pictou,		1 12 6
" " " Granville,	£1 12 6	
Doctor Forsythe,	1 6 9	
	<hr/>	2 19 3
" overseers for Dorchester, Sydney,		17 18 8
" " township of Horton,	£5 11 7	
Doctor Brown,	0 10 0	
	<hr/>	6 1 7
" overseers for township of Barrington,		14 13 8
" " " Annapolis,	£12 8 0	
Miner Tupper,	4 19 10	
	<hr/>	17 7 10
" overseers of district of Liverpool—		
For E. Anderson, at 10s. per week,	26 6 5	
" Thomas Clarke, at 10s. per week,	13 11 3	
" Dr. Farish,	1 0 0	
	<hr/>	40 17 8
		To

To overseers for River Philip,	£6	6	5
“ “ Saint Andrew’s, Sydney,	28	2	6
“ Doctor Madden, in full,	10	0	0
“ overseers of township of Digby,	3	14	10
	<hr/>		
	£219	10	3

18°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed nine hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the central board of agriculture, to be applied at the rate of fifty pounds for each county, in manner prescribed by the fourth section of chapter 96 of the revised statutes. £900 central board of agriculture.

19°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and paid to the central board of agriculture, to be applied, one half in paying their officers and such incidental expenses as shall be absolutely necessary; and the other half, with the balance in their hands, in such way as they shall deem best for promoting agricultural improvement, but including therein an expenditure of fifty-four pounds for the purpose set forth in the report of the committee on agriculture. £200 central board of agriculture.

20°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in the importation of nine entire horses from Canada, the New England states, or the state of New York, and to defray the expense of importing swine ordered from England; the balance, if any, to be expended in the purchase of neat cattle—such stock to be purchased, imported, and disposed of as recommended in the report of the committee on agriculture. £2000 purchase of stock.

21°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied in paying the reasonable expenses of some person of local experience and judgment, to be selected by the lieutenant governor, for the purpose of purchasing the stock mentioned in the last resolution. £75 selector of stock.

22°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, as will defray the expense of printing and circulating in the several counties, five thousand copies of a work upon agriculture now in course of publication, pursuant to the report of the committee on agriculture. Publication of books on agriculture.

23°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed five hundred and forty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in the erection of oat mills and kilns in the different counties during the present year, provided no greater amount than thirty pounds be allowed for any one county; that no person who has heretofore received aid for such purpose shall be entitled to any participation in this grant; that no more than fifteen pounds be applied in aid of any one oat mill and kiln, and only to that amount in cases where the kiln is at least fourteen feet in diameter; that no aid be granted where the kiln shall not be eleven feet in diameter; and only ten pounds where the kiln shall be eleven feet, but not fourteen feet in diameter; and that no sum shall be paid hereunder until it shall appear by certificate to the satisfaction of the governor in council that the oat mill and kiln for which any such aid shall be claimed are ready to be put in operation, which certificate shall also state the diameter of the kiln, and that the person claiming aid has never before received any grant for the purpose. £540 oat mills and kilns.

24°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eighty pounds sterling be granted and paid to the clerk of the crown in the supreme court for this province, for his services for the present year. £80 stg. clerk of crown.

25°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to the managers of the infant school at Halifax, in support of that institution during the present year. £50 infant school.

26°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds each for their services during £700 controller of customs.

during the present year to the controllers of customs at the different ports, and such further sum as shall be required to pay at the same rate such other controllers as may be appointed during the present year.

£200 seizing officers. 27°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed two hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be appropriated in paying seizing officers in various parts of this province for more effectually protecting the revenues, provided no such officer shall receive more than fifteen pounds.

£50 1 s return of duties on machinery. 28°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds one shilling and eight pence be granted and paid to the following persons, being a return of duties paid by them on machinery imported, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade—to be distributed as follows :

Watson Eaton and William Rockwell,	-	-	-	£9	10	0
Theodore S. Harding,	-	-	-	24	18	3
John Bergman,	-	-	-	2	10	0
E. Albro & Co.,	-	-	-	13	3	5
				<hr/>		
				£50	1	8

£4 5 6 return of light duties. 29°. *Resolved*, That the sum of four pounds five shillings and six pence be granted and paid to the following persons, being a return of light house duties paid on their vessels lost on their first voyage, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade—to be distributed as follows :

To William Creighton,	-	-	-	£1	10	6
Cyrus S. Card,	-	-	-	2	15	0
				<hr/>		
				£4	5	6

£6 5 Ambrose Bent. 30°. *Resolved*, That the sum of six pounds and five shillings be granted and paid to Ambrose Bent, for duties paid by him on Canada flour, imported by way of the United States, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade.

£1 3 4 Compeer division. 31°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one pound three shillings and four pence be granted and paid to the Compeer division of the sons of temperance, return of duties paid on musical instruments to form a band, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade.

£46 13 4 J. Wilson, junr. 32°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence be granted and paid to James Wilson, junior, being amount paid for license of his distillery for the month of April, the distillery not having gone into operation until the first day of May, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade.

£13 8 9 Samuel Cupples. 33°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirteen pounds eight shillings and nine pence be granted and paid to Samuel Cupples, for return of duties on articles consumed by fire, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade.

£50 D. McCulloch. 34°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to David McCulloch, principal clerk in the financial secretary's office, for extra services performed by him during the present year, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade.

£300 gauger and proof officer. 35°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be granted and paid to such persons as the governor shall appoint to discharge the duties heretofore performed by the gauger, weigher and proof officer, for the port of Halifax.

£100 colored population, Halifax. 36°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in affording relief to the colored population in the county of Halifax, by purchasing seed or provisions, as circumstances may require.

£200 colored population, Hants, &c. 37°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to purchase seed for distribution among the colored population in the

the counties of Hants, Queens, Yarmouth, Guysborough, Annapolis, Sydney, Shelburne, Digby, Kings, and Cumberland, to the amount of twenty pounds in each county.

- 38°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to pay for reporting and publishing the proceedings of the house of assembly during the present session, to be applied under the direction of a committee appointed for the purpose. £300 reporting debates.
- 39°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in relieving distress at Main-a-Dieu, in the county of Cape Breton. £100 distress at Main-a-Dieu.
- 40°. *Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred and sixty pounds sterling be granted and paid for the salaries of the clerks in the provincial secretary's office for the present year—to be appropriated and applied by the provincial secretary. £460 stg. clerks in secretary's office.
- 41°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted and paid 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. £100 stg. stationery in provincial secretary's office.
- 42°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted and paid to the honorable the speaker, to enable him to procure books and publications necessary for conducting the business of the assembly. £15 speaker, for books.
- 43°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds each be granted and paid to the clerk and clerk assistant of the house of assembly, for their extra services during the present session. £100 each, clerk and clerk assistant.
- 44°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and paid to Joseph Whidden, esquire, clerk of this house, now absent from the province in consequence of ill health. £200 Jos. Whidden.
- 45°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted and paid to the two chairmen of the committees of bills and supply, for their services during the present session. £10 each, chairman of committee.
- 46°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds sterling be granted and paid to the master of the rolls, the judge of vice admiralty and the judge of probate at Halifax, for fuel and criers of their courts for the present year. £30 stg. master of rolls, &c.
- 47°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirteen pounds be granted and paid to George R. Grassie, serjeant at arms to the house of assembly, in addition to his salary for the present session. £13 G. R. Grassie.
- The resolutions from the first to the eleventh, both inclusive, being read a second time, were then, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house. First to eleventh agreed to.
- The twelfth resolution for granting £16 9s. 6d. to Messrs. John and James Yorston, and others, a committee appointed by the magistrates of Pictou, being for supplies and advances in endeavoring to rescue the passengers of the steamer "Fairy Queen," being read a second time, Motion not to receive 12th resolution, negatived.
- Mr. Brown moved that such resolution be not received by the house: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.
- The resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house. Resolution agreed to.
- The thirteenth and fourteenth resolutions, being read a second time, were then, upon the question put thereon, severally agreed to by the house. 13th and 14th resolutions agreed to.
- The fifteenth resolution for granting the further sum of £500 to the commissioners of the poor asylum in Halifax, to defray the debt now due by them on account of that establishment, being read a second time, Motion to reduce grant in 15th resolution. negatived.

Mr.

Mr. McLelan moved that the resolution be amended, by reducing the amount of the grant to £250 : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirteen ; against it, twenty-seven.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolution agreed to. The resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Resolutions from 16 to 47 agreed to. The remaining resolutions from the sixteenth to the forty-seventh, both inclusive, being read a second time, were then, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by house.

Sent to council. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several resolutions to the council, with the exception of the first four, being resolutions not usually sent there, and desire their concurrence.

Memorial of provincial medical association. A memorial of the provincial medical association, was, pursuant to leave given, presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying for certain changes in the present mode of dealing with charges of medical men submitted to the house.

*Ordered*, That the memorial do lie on the table.

Change of appropriation, county of Pictou. On motion of Mr. Murray, *Resolved*, That the sum of ninety-one pounds three shillings and eleven pence, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Pictou, in the years 1852 and 1853, and undrawn, be added to the road grant for the present year, and be subdivided in the road scale for that county.

Change of appropriation, county of Cumberland. On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary, *Resolved*, That the sum of seventy-five pounds, appropriated from the road monies in 1853, to build an aboiteau across the Parrsboro' River at Mills Village, be placed at the disposal of the lieutenant governor, to be applied to the road and bridge service of the township of Parrsboro'.

Change of appropriation, county of Guysborough. On motion of Mr. S. Campbell, *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds, placed at the disposal of government for the new line of road over Cochran's Hill, on the main post road to Sherbrooke, and undrawn, be appropriated in the road scale for the county of Guysborough for the year 1854.

Sent to council. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the three several resolutions to the council and desire their concurrence.

Report from committee on crown lands. The hon. the provincial secretary reported from the committee on the subject of the crown lands—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 61.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

Provincial loan bill. The hon. the financial secretary, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to authorize a provincial loan—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Steam navigation bill. The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill relating to steam navigation in this province—and the same was read a first time.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to Mr. Killam, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and Mr. Thomas Coffin, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Road scales postponed. The order of the day being read, *Ordered*, That the road scales be presented on Saturday next.

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

WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1854.

PRAYERS.

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz. :

Bills read 2nd time,  
viz. :  
Pictou bridge bill.

A bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou.

A bill to amend the act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge across the Cornwallis River.

Cornwallis bridge amendment bill.

A bill to authorize a provincial loan.

Provincial loan bill.

Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Committed.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills. \*

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

Report progress.

Mr. Creighton, from the committee on the militia laws, reported by bill ; and thereupon, presented to the house,

Report from committee on militia law.

A bill to amend chapter 29 of the revised statutes, "of the militia"—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Law amended by bill.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to alter the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, and a bill, entitled, an act regarding vaccination in the city of Halifax, to which bills respectively they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Have passed pilotage and harbor masters bill, and vaccination bill.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to authorize the construction of railways in this province ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes and the act in amendment thereof ; the bill, entitled, an act further to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes ; the bill, entitled, an act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax ; the bill, entitled, an act to enable the city of Halifax to erect a city prison ; the bill, entitled, an act for settling titles to land in the island of Cape Breton ; the bill, entitled, an act to increase the number of polling places in the county of Lunenburg ; the bill, entitled, an act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Shelburne ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 63 of the revised statutes, "of surveyors of highways and highway labor, except in Halifax ;" the bill, entitled, an act to authorize the board of works to lease or sell certain public property ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 27 of the revised statutes, "of the coal mines ;" the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Clementsport wharf company, and the bill, entitled, an act to extend the provisions of chapter 103 of the revised statutes, "of the conveying of timber and lumber on rivers and the removal of obstructions therefrom," severally without any amendment.

Agree to bills, viz. :  
Railway construction ;  
Savings' bank ;  
Treasury notes ;

Halifax assessments ;

Halifax prison ;

Cape Breton titles ;

Lunenburg polling places ;  
Shelburne electoral districts ;

Highways and highway labor ;

Public property ;

Coal mines ;  
Clementsport wharf comp incorporation ;  
Timber and lumber bills ;  
Severally without amendment.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to authorize a loan for the construction of railways within this province ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 105 of the revised statutes, "of public exhibitions," and the bill, entitled, an act further to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessments," with amendments to those bills respectively, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Agree, with amendments, to railway loan bill ; public exhibitions bill ; and county assessment bill.

The council adhere to the second amendment proposed by them to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes, "of the registry of deeds and incumbrances affecting lands," but do not adhere to the amendment proposed by them to the 6th clause, nor to the first amendment to the 8th clause of such bill.

Adhere to 2nd amdt. to 8th clause—do not adhere to amdt. to 6th clause of registry bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Amendments to railway loan and public exhibitions bill agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the council to the railway loan bill, and to the public exhibitions amendment bill, were severally read a first and second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that the amendment to each of those bills respectively, be agreed to by the house.

Sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry those bills, with the amendments, back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed to the amendment to each of those bills respectively.

Amdt. of council to registry bill reconsidered and agreed to.

The second amendment proposed by the council to the 8th clause of the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes, "of the registry of deeds and incumbrances affecting lands," which was not agreed to by the house, and has been adhered to by the council, was again read and reconsidered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that such proposed amendment be now agreed to.

Amdt. agreed to.

Bill, &c. sent back to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolution.

Council's pilotage bill refused to be considered.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to alter the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, was read a first time.

And thereupon,

On motion of the hon. the attorney general, *resolved*, that this house cannot consider such bill, as it relates to money matters, such as cannot consistently with the privileges of this house originate in the council.

Council's vaccination bill refused to be considered.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act regarding vaccination in the city of Halifax, was read a first time.

And thereupon,

On motion of the hon. the attorney general, *resolved*, that this house cannot consider such bill, as it contains clauses relating to penalties, such as cannot consistently with the privileges of this house originate in the council.

Leave of absence.

Mr. S. Campbell moved that Mr. Bent have leave of absence to return home after Thursday next, on account of ill health: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, was agreed to.

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

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THURSDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

Pilotage amdt. bill presented on special leave.

Mr. Fulton moved for the special leave of the house to present a bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Bill read 1st time—

The said bill having been introduced, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Message from a council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

Have passed new practice act amdt. bill.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to amend the new practice act, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

They

They have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act relating to the Chesley aboiteau, without any amendment, and to the bill, entitled, an act relating to proceedings before justices of the peace, as now amended.

Agree to bills, viz.: Chesley aboiteau, and justices of peace proceedings.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to establish a normal school, with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house. And then the messenger withdrew.

Agree to normal school bill, with amendments.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to amend the new practice act, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Council's practice act amdt. bill read 1st time, &c.

The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to establish a normal school, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second.

Amendment to normal school bill read 1st time, &c.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

Report progress.

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

FRIDAY, 24th MARCH, 1854.

PRAYERS.

The following engrossed bills from the council were severally read a second time, viz.: The bill, entitled, an act to authorize the dissolution of the Nova Scotia marine insurance company.

Council's bills read 2nd time, viz.: Dissolution of N. S. marine ins. comp'y.

The bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Nova Scotia mutual marine insurance company.

N. S. mutual marine ins. company incorporation.

The bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the union mutual marine insurance company.

Union mutual marine ins. comp'y. incorporation.

Ordered, That the bills be referred to Mr. Killam, Mr. Wier, and Mr. S. Campbell, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Referred to select committee.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to amend the new practice act, was read a second time.

New practice act amdt. bill read 2nd time and committed.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

The bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, and the bill to amend chapter 29 of the revised statutes, "of the militia," were severally read a second time.

Pilotage amdt., and militia amdt. bills, read 2nd time, and committed.

Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Brown, in pursuance of the report of the committee on transient paupers, presented a bill in relation to the settlement of paupers—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Paupers settlement bill.

The amendment proposed by the council to the normal school bill, was read a second time and considered by the house.

Amendment to normal school bill agreed to.

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.

Bill, &c. sent to council.

The

Amdt. to county assessment bill read 1st time.

The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act further to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessments," was read a first time, and is as follows :

At the end of the bill add the following words :

"And the like sum for the petit jurors actually attending the supreme court."

And thereupon,

Refused to be considered, as inconsistent with privileges.

*Resolved*, That this house cannot consider such proposed amendment, as it refers to the imposition of a new county tax, and is therefore contrary to the privileges of this house.

Chap. 46 revised statutes amdt. bill.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to special leave, presented a bill to alter and amend chapter 46 of revised statutes, "of county assessments," and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Pickled fish returns.

Abstract of returns of pickled fish inspected, for the year 1853, together with the returns of the chief inspectors for various counties.

*Ordered*, That the same do lie on the table.

Crown land bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject, presented a bill in addition to the act relative to the crown land department—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Change of appropriation, county of Lunenburg.

On motion of Mr. Jost,

*Resolved*, That the sum of eighteen pounds seventeen shillings and six pence, undrawn road monies for the county of Lunenburg, be appropriated and expended on the new road leading from George Mackie's to the school house near Ramey's, in the said county, viz. :

No. 72—1848, - - - - -	£1 17 6
" 52—1851, - - - - -	7 0 0
" 86—1852, - - - - -	10 0 0

£18 17 6

Sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council, and desire their concurrence.

Report from committee on road damages.

Mr. Annand reported from the committee on road damages—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 62.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Have passed bills—  
Evidence amendment,  
Pictou water comp'y.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to amend the law of evidence, and a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Pictou water company, to which respective bills they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Have agreed to roads preservation bill, with amendment.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 67 of the revised statutes, "of the preservation of roads," with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Agree to bills—

Great roads amdt. ;  
Elective franchise ;  
Registry of deeds ;  
Railway loan ;  
Public exhibitions.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 61 of the revised statutes, "of laying out certain great roads," without any amendment ; and to the bill, entitled, an act concerning the elective franchise ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes, "of the registry of deeds and incumbrances affecting lands ;" the bill, entitled, an act to authorize a loan for the construction of railways within this province, and the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 105 of the revised statutes, "of public exhibitions," severally as amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The engrossed bills from the council, entitled respectively,  
An act to incorporate the Pictou water company; and,  
An act to amend the law of evidence.  
Were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Council's bills—  
Pictou water comp'y. ;  
Evidence ;  
Read 1st time.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed. Report progress.

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

SATURDAY, 25th MARCH, 1854.

PRAYERS.

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz. :

A bill in relation to the settlement of paupers.

A bill to alter and amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessments."

A bill in addition to the act relative to the crown land department.

A bill to amend the law of evidence.

A bill to incorporate the Pictou water company.

*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Bills read 2nd time—  
Paupers settlement ;  
County assessments amendment ;  
Crown land department ;  
Evidence amdt. ;  
Pictou water comp'y. ;  
And committed.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to authorize a provincial loan; the bill to alter and amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessments;" the bill to amend an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge across the Cornwallis River, and the bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment; that they had also gone through the bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou; the bill in relation to the settlement of paupers; the bill in addition to the act relative to the crown land department; the bill to continue and amend chapter 29 of the revised statutes, "of the militia," and the engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to amend the new practice act, and had made amendments thereto respectively, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bills; and that they had also had under consideration the bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration thereof until this day three months;—and he delivered the several bills, together with the amendments to the five bills reported with amendments, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were respectively read.

Report bills—  
Provincial loan ;  
County assessments ;  
Cornwallis bridge ;  
Halifax court house ;  
Pictou bridge ;  
Pauper settlement ;  
Crown land amdt. ;  
Militia amdt. ;  
New practice act amdt.  
Pilotage amdt. recommended to be deferred.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the amendments made to the council's new practice act amendment bill, be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the remaining bills reported with amendments be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, be deferred until this day three months. Pilotage bill deferred.

Change of appropriation, county of Cape Breton.

On motion of Mr. McQueen,

*Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds seventeen shillings and nine pence, undrawn from the last year's division of road money, granted for the county of Cape Breton, be added to the sum granted for the road and bridge service for that county, and be appropriated in the road scale for the present year.

Sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council and desire their concurrence.

Committee on ways and means.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee of ways and means.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report two resolutions.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress, and had come to two 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 ways and means, to which the house agreed.

Report deferred.

*Ordered*, That the resolutions be reported on Monday next.

Order of day.

The order of the day being read,

Road scales postponed.

*Ordered*, That the road scales be presented on Monday next.

Then the house adjourned until Monday next, at eleven of the clock.

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MONDAY, 27th MARCH, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time, and passed:

An engrossed bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, was read a third time.

Halifax court house.

*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.

West River of Pictou bridge.

An engrossed bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou.

Cornwallis bridge amdt.

An engrossed bill to amend an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge across the Cornwallis River, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge across the Cornwallis River.

Provincial loan.

An engrossed bill to authorize a provincial loan, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize a provincial loan.

Militia amendment.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 29 of the revised statutes, "of the militia," was read a third time.

And thereupon,

Ryder added.

Mr. McLelan moved that the bill be amended, by adding thereto the following clause, by way of ryder:

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the payment of any money out of the public treasury under the provisions of this act, until the governor in consequence of an invasion made or threatened, or of any other emergency, shall have issued a proclamation for the enrollment of the militia."

Which

Which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the bill be amended accordingly.

Mr. B. Smith then moved that the third clause of the bill be amended, by reducing the amount payable to adjutants thereunder from fifteen pounds to ten pounds. Amnd. to third clause agreed to.

Which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the bill be amended accordingly.

*Resolved*, That the bill as amended do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue and amend chapter 29 of the revised statutes, "of the militia." Bill amended.

An engrossed bill in relation to the settlement of paupers, was read a third time. Paupers settlement.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in relation to the settlement of paupers.

An engrossed bill in addition to the act relative to the crown land department, was read a third time. Crown land department.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in addition to the act relative to the crown land department.

An engrossed to alter and amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessments," was read a third time. County assessments.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to alter and amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessments."

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence. Sent to council.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to amend the new practice act, was read a third time, with the amendments made thereto. Amnds. to new practice act sent to council.

*Resolved*, That the bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed to the bill, with such amendments.

Mr. Murray, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill relating to the erection of a bridge at Barney's River—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Barney's River bridge bill.

Mr. Killam, from the committee to whom was referred a bill relating to steam navigation in this province, made a report, which he read in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read. Report on steam navigation bill.

(See appendix No. 63.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted, and that in pursuance thereof, the further consideration of the bill relating to steam navigation in this province, be deferred until the next session. Bill deferred.

Mr. Killam, from the committee to whom were referred the following engrossed bills from the council, entitled respectively, Report on council's insurance comp. bills.

An act to authorize the dissolution of the Nova Scotia marine insurance company ;

An act to incorporate the Nova Scotia mutual marine insurance company ;

An act to incorporate the union mutual marine insurance company ; reported that the committee had examined such bills, and had directed him to report those bills to the house, severally without any amendment ;—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

The bills were then severally read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house. Bills read 2nd time, and committed.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act relating to the Onslow burial ground, without any amendment. Agree to Onslow burial ground bill ;

They

Also to city of Halifax smdt. bill and fence-viewers bill, with amendments.

They have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax, and the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 49 of the revised statutes, "of fences, fence viewers, and impounding of cattle," with amendments, to which amendments respectively they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Agree to money votes.

The council have also agreed to forty-three resolutions of this honorable house, for granting various sums of money for the public service, viz. :

£3000	0	0	Protection of fisheries.
750	18	0	Penitentiary.
565	19	10	Public printing.
13	15	0	David Scott.
14	0	0	Lauchlin McDonald.
15	6	0	Dr. Allen.
3	15	0	Estate of Dr. Sawers.
16	19	6	John and James Yorston.
6	0	9	Expenses of wrecked seamen, Canso.
17	17	5	Bahama currency, advances for wrecked seamen at Bahamas.
2000	0	0	Commissioners of poors' asylum.
500	0	0	Commissioners of poors' asylum, to pay debt.
50	0	0	Infant school.
219	10	3	Transient paupers.
100	0	0	Distress at Main-a-Dieu.
100	0	0	Colored population in Halifax.
200	0	0	Colored population in Hants and other counties.
900	0	0	Central board of agriculture, for counties.
200	0	0	Central board of agriculture.
2000	0	0	For importation of horses, &c.
75	0	0	Expense of person selected to purchase.
540	0	0	Oatmills and kilns.
			Expenses of publishing agricultural book for distribution.
700	0	0	Controllers at outports.
200	0	0	Seizing officers.
80	0	0	Sterling, clerk of crown.
460	0	0	" Clerk's provincial secretary's office.
100	0	0	" Stationery provincial secretary's office.
30	0	0	" Master of rolls, &c., for fuel and crier.
50	1	8	Return duties on machinery.
4	5	6	Return light duties.
6	5	0	Ambrose Bent.
1	3	4	Compeer division sons of temperance.
46	13	4	James Wilson, junior.
13	8	9	Samuel Cupples.
50	0	0	David McCulloch.
300	0	0	Guager and proof officer.
300	0	0	Reporting debates.
15	0	0	Speaker for books.
20	0	0	Chairmen of committees.
200	0	0	Clerk and clerk assistant, extra.
200	0	0	Joseph Whidden.
13	0	0	George R. Grassie.

Agree to charges of appropriation.

The council have also agreed to four resolutions of this honorable house for changing appropriation of road monies, viz. :

£75	0	0	County of Cumberland.
91	3	11	County of Pictou.
50	0	0	County of Guysborough.
15	0	0	County of Colchester.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The

The amendments proposed by the council to the city of Halifax amendment bill, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Amendments to city bill read 1st time.

The amendments proposed by the council to the fences and fence viewers amendment bill, were read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house. Amendments to fences bill considered and agreed to.

And thereupon,

On motion of Mr. L. M. Wilkins, *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, &c. sent back to council.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,

Returns from justices of the peace throughout the province, relative to civil actions brought before them respectively, made in accordance with a report of a committee of this house during the last session. Magistrates' returns.

*Ordered*, That the same do lie on the table.

Pursuant to order, Mr. Dimock, the chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported the resolutions agreed to on Saturday last in that committee—and the same were read, and are as follow : Report from committee on ways and means.

1°. *Resolved*, That the same system of imposition, collection and regulation of duties of colonial revenue, as have been in operation for the past year, be continued for the year ending 1st April, 1855, with such exceptions as may hereafter be determined on. Present tariff

2°. *Resolved*, That the duty of six shillings sterling per cwt., now payable on salted beef and pork imported, be reduced to four shillings sterling per barrel, on those articles respectively ; and that the system of drawing ships' stores from warehouse be abolished. Duties on beef and pork reduced.

The first of such resolutions being read a second time, was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house. First resolution agreed to.

The second of such resolutions being read a second time,

Mr. Chipman moved that the same be not received by the house : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-three ; against it, twenty-five. Motion not to receive 2nd resolution negatived on division.

*For the motion :*

*Against the motion :*

Mr. Chipman,	Mr. McKinnon.	Mr. John Campbell,	Mr. Marshall,
" Archibald,	" P. Smyth,	" Creighton,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" Brown,	" Zwicker,	" Prov. Sec.,
" Young,	" B. Smith,	" Locke,	" Att'y. Gen.,
" Mosher,	" Beckwith,	" Jost,	" Mr. McLeod,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" McLelan,	" Cowie,	Mr. Josiah Coffin,
" Fin. Sec.,	" Dimock,	" Shaw,	" Thos. Coffin,
Mr. Jas. Campbell,	" Thorne,	" Wier,	" S. Campbell,
" Fulton,	" Moore,	" Killaw,	" Comeau,
" Murray,	" M. I. Wilkins,	" Wade,	" Bourneuf,
" Holmes,	" J. Munro.	" Martell,	" McQueen,
" H. Munro,		" Annand,	" Ryder.
		" Doyle,	

So it passed in the negative.

The resolution as originally reported was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Mr. B. Smith then moved that the house do now again resolve itself into a committee of ways and means, for the purpose of imposing a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* on the following articles, viz. : boots and shoes, manufactures of leather, chairs, household furniture, Motion for raising duties on manufactures negatived.

ture, piano fortes, snuff and cigars, coaches, carriages and waggons, wooden wares of all kinds, agricultural implements; and a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem* upon bricks and ready made clothing: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eighteen; against it, thirty.

*For the motion:*

Mr. Archibald,	Mr. L. M. Wilkins,
“ Young,	“ B. Smith,
“ Beckwith,	“ Mosher,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ McLelan,
Mr. Dimock,	“ Thorne,
“ Cowie,	“ Moore,
“ Murray,	“ Zwicker,
“ M. I. Wilkins,	“ Holmes,
“ J. Munro,	“ Josiah Coffin.

*Against the motion:*

Mr. Marshall,	Mr. John Campbell,
“ Brown,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
“ Creighton,	“ Prov. Sec.,
“ H. Munro,	“ Fin. Sec.,
“ Locke,	“ Att’y. Gen.
“ Jost,	“ Mr. McLeod,
“ Jas. Campbell,	Mr. Fulton,
“ Thos. Coffin,	“ Shaw,
“ Wier,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Killam,	“ Comeau,
“ Bourneuf,	“ Wade,
“ Martell,	“ Annand,
“ Ryder,	“ Doyle,
“ Chipman,	“ McKinnon,
“ McQueen,	“ P. Smyth.

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to go into committee on ways and means.

The hon. the financial secretary then moved that the house do now resolve itself into a committee on ways and means: which being seconded,

Amdt. agree? to.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the house do now resolve itself into a committee on bills: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-five; against it, nineteen.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Committee on bills.

The house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of bills committed.

Committee on ways and means.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee on ways and means.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report finally.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the business referred to them, and had come to three further resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house—and he delivered the same in at the clerk’s table, where they were read, and are as follow:

Light house duties.

1°. *Resolved*, That the duties for the support of light houses remain the same for the year ending 1st April, 1855, as they have been during the past year.

Liquor licenses.

2°. *Resolved*, That the duties imposed upon licenses for public houses and shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors, be continued in the same manner and at the same rates as during the past year.

Distilleries.

3°. *Resolved*, That the system of licensing distilleries for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, in force during the past year, be continued for the present year.

Agreed to.

The resolutions being read a second time, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Ordered,

*Ordered*, That the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Archibald, be a committee to prepare and report revenue bills in accordance with the several resolutions reported from the committee of ways and means, and agreed to by the house. Committee to prepare revenue bills.

The hon. the financial secretary reported from the committee on the revenue laws, and presented to the house, Committee report revenue bills.

A bill to continue and amend the laws imposing customs duties.

A bill to continue the law imposing light house duties.

A bill to continue the license law.

A bill to continue the act for regulating distilleries.

A bill to amend chapter 18 of the revised statutes, "of the exportation of goods and drawbacks."

A bill to amend chapter 14 of the revised statutes, "of officers of the customs."

And the said bills were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Read 1st time.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,

*Resolved unanimously*, That the following address to her majesty be agreed to by this house, and do pass, viz. : Unanimous address to queen agreed to.

### TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

*The humble address of the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

We, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Nova Scotia, have learned with extreme regret that your majesty's government has been compelled to fit out armaments, and prepare for active hostilities, in order to maintain the faith of treaties and guard the interests of the empire from the aggressive spirit manifested by the emperor of Russia.

Though far removed from what may be the theatre of war, your majesty's loyal subjects in Nova Scotia will regard with grave solicitude the operations of your majesty's forces by sea and land, and your majesty may be assured, that wherever the national flag is borne, their sympathies will follow it; and that in triumph and disaster the efforts of its gallant defenders will ever be marked with deep interest in this portion of the empire.

Should the land forces now in this province be required elsewhere, your majesty may rely upon the loyalty and devotion of the militia of Nova Scotia, who, until the return of peace in Europe, will defend their own country and protect your majesty's forts and arsenals from foreign aggression.

*Ordered*, That the address be engrossed.

*Resolved*, That his excellency the lieutenant governor be respectfully requested to transmit the same, to be laid at the foot of the throne. Lieut. governor to transmit.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee of supply. Committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress, and had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report to the house—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table. Report resolution.

The chairman also acquainted the house that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the house agreed.

The resolution reported from the committee was then read, and is as follows :

*Resolved*, That one pound per day be granted and paid to each member of the legislative council, for his attendance in parliament, with the same travelling fees as are received by members of this house, provided that no member be paid for more than forty days attendance in any one session. Resolution—pay of the legislative council.

And

And such resolution having been read a second time,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the resolution be not received, but be referred back to the committee for the purpose of substituting therefor the following resolution, viz. :

Amendment neg-  
tived on division.

*Resolved*, That so soon as the members to serve in the legislative council shall be elective by the people, it will be proper that they should be paid for their attendance and travel; but inasmuch as out of twenty-one members now composing that body, no less than ten, or nearly one half, reside in Halifax or its immediate vicinity, and seven, or one third, are either members of government or enjoying offices of emolument held under government; and as the power possessed by the executive by means of appointments to the legislative council or other patronage may be used to influence the deliberations of that body, and in cases of emergency may be exercised to change the majority on questions of importance, this house would not consult the true interests of the people of Nova Scotia were it to concur in paying the members of the legislative council while its composition so unfairly represents the province at large and gives so great an influence to the executive, and while its constitution is so little calculated to secure the independence and dignity necessary for the useful exercise of the functions of a branch of the legislature.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, seventeen; against it, thirty.

*For the motion :*

Mr. Ryder,	Mr. Young,
" Brown,	" B. Smith,
" Moore,	" Killam,
" Beckwith,	" Murray,
" Thorne,	" Mosher,
" Jost,	" J. Munro,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Creighton,
" H. Munro,	" Shaw.
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	

*Against the motion :*

Mr. Thos. Coffin,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
" Jas. Campbell,	" Att'y. Gen.
" Marshall,	" Prov. Sec.,
" John Campbell,	" Fin. Sec.,
" Wade,	" Mr. Henry,
" McQueen,	Mr. M. I. Wilkins,
" Fulton,	" L. M. Wilkins,
" Cowie,	" Holmes,
" Locke,	" Comeau,
" Wier,	" McLelan,
" Bournouf,	" S. Campbell,
" Doyle,	" Dimock,
" Annand,	" McKinnon,
" Chipman,	" P. Smyth,
" Archibald,	" Martell.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolution carried on  
division.

The question upon the resolution as reported being then put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-six; against it, eighteen.

*For the motion :*

Hon. Prov. Sec.,	Mr. Dimock,
" Fin. Sec.,	" Doyle,
" Att'y. Gen.,	" McKinnon,
" Mr. Henry,	" S. Campbell,
Mr. McQueen,	" Annand,
" Archibald,	" Comeau,
" Bourneuf,	" Marshall,
" Wier,	" Locke,
" McLelan,	" Cowie,
" Holmes,	" L. M. Wilkins,
" Fulton,	" M. I. Wilkins,
" Wade,	" Thos. Coffin,
" John Campbell,	" Jas. Campbell.

*Against the motion :*

Mr. Creighton,	Mr. H. Munro,
" Josiah Coffin,	" J. Munro,
" Jost,	" Thorne,
" Murray,	" Mosher,
" Beckwith,	" Moore,
" Killam,	" Brown,
" B. Smith,	" Ryder,
" Young,	" P. Smyth,
" Chipman,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered,

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council and desire their concurrence. Sent to council.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved that the house do come to the following resolution: Resolution as to legislative council.

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as of the twenty-one members of which the legislative council is composed, ten, or nearly one half reside in Halifax or its immediate vicinity, and seven, or one third, are either members of government or enjoy offices of emolument held under the government; and as the powers possessed by the executive government of appointing to the legislative council and other patronage may be used to influence its deliberations, and in cases of emergency may be exercised to change the majority on questions of importance, it is the duty of this house to declare that the highest interests of the people of Nova Scotia demand that the mode in which the members of the legislative council are now appointed and their present tenure of office should be changed, and that the principle of popular election should be applied to the legislative council, and that the rural districts should be more justly represented in that body.

Which being seconded,

The hon. the provincial secretary moved, by way of amendment, to leave out all the words of such resolution after the word "resolved," and in place of the words so left out to insert the following words: Amendment agreed to on division.

"That in the present state of the public business, it is not expedient to discuss the question of applying the elective principle to the legislative council until the next session."

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

*For the amendment:*

*Against the amendment:*

Mr. Doyle,	Mr. P. Smyth,	Mr. John Campbell,	Mr. McLelan,
" McKinnon,	" Dimock,	" Zwicker,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Annand,	" Fulton,	" J. Munro,	" Holmes,
" Martell,	" S. Campbell,	" Thorne,	" Jost,
" Chipman,	" Comeau,	" Cowie,	" Murray,
" Bourneuf,	" Archibald,	" Mosher,	" Beckwith,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	" Wier,	" Moore,	" Killam,
" Mr. Henry,	" L. M. Wilkins,	" Brown,	" Marshall,
" " McLeod,	" Wade,	" B. Smith,	" Ryder,
" Att'y Gen.,	" Shaw,	" Young,	" M. I. Wilkins.
Mr. McQueen,	" Thos. Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	" H. Munro,		
Mr. Locke,	" Jas. Campbell.		

So it passed in the affirmative.

The resolution, as amended, was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house. Amended resolution agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Annand,

*Resolved*, That the following sums, granted for the roads and bridges of the county of Halifax, be applied in altering sections of the road through Hammond's Plains, including repair of Kearney road: Change of appropriation, county of Halifax.

No. 52—1852,	-	-	-	£50	0	0
" 49—1853,	-	-	-	5	0	0
" 59— "	-	-	-	14	14	9
				<hr/>		
				£69	14	9

Also—*Resolved*, That the sum of eighty-one pounds one shilling and seven pence, granted for the road and bridge service of the county of Halifax, and remaining undrawn Change of appropriation, county of Halifax.  
33 from

from the public treasury, be applied in improving the great eastern road between Gleason's Brook, in Musquodoboit, and Guysborough county line.

No. 77—1852,	-	-	-	-	£7	0	0
“ 86— “	-	-	-	-	5	1	9
“ 87— “	-	-	-	-	7	10	0
“ 88— “	-	-	-	-	7	10	0
“ 90— “	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
“ 93— “	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
“ 126— “	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
“ 140— “	-	-	-	-	2	11	8
“ 77—1853,	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
“ 115— “	-	-	-	-	1	6	0
“ 128— “	-	-	-	-	20	2	2
					<hr/>		
					£81	1	7

Sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the above two resolutions to the council and desire their concurrence.

Committee of supply.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into the committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report resolutions.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress, and had come to nineteen 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.

Resolutions.

The resolutions reported from the committee were then read, and are as follow :

£3000 special road grants.

1°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three thousand pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied, in accordance with the report of the committee, upon special grants to roads and bridges, viz. :

For opening a new line of road from Ponhook Lake to Mills Village—to be drawn when it shall be shewn to the financial secretary that £400 have been raised by subscription, and that sum, together with £100 from county road grant, expended on the road,	£400	0	0
To be expended on the road from Philips' harbor to Fox Island, in the county of Guysborough,	200	0	0
To be expended on the road from St. Ann's to Bay St. Lawrence, in the county of Victoria,	300	0	0
To assist in building a bridge over Kennetcook River, county of Hants,	300	0	0
To erect a bridge over Sydney River, in the county of Cape Breton,	150	0	0
For two bridges over the north east branch of Margaree River, in the county of Inverness, £100 each,	200	0	0
To erect a bridge at French River, in the county of Colchester,	200	0	0
To be expended on the road from Kentville through Sherbrooke to Lunenburg,	50	0	0
To assist in draining a lake, in order to make a road at Barrington, in addition to £50, to be appropriated out of the county road grant,	50	0	0
To be expended on the road from Annapolis by Maitland to Queen's county line,	100	0	0
To be expended on the road from Albany to the Queens county line,	50	0	0
To be expended on the road from Liverpool cross to Kings county line,	50	0	0
To be expended on the road from Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbour,	200	0	0
			To

To be laid out towards paying the balance due on bridge at River Philip, in the county of Cumberland,	£200	0	0
To be expended on the road from New Glasgow to Antigonishe, by Marshy Hope,	450	0	0
For the alterations and improvements on the Black Rock Mountains, on the great post road to Canada Creek harbor, Bay Shore,	50	0	0
Towards building a bridge over Gilbert's Creek, in the county of Digby,	50	0	0
	£3000	0	0

2°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in building a public wharf and landing at Tuell's Island, in the county of Colchester, upon the usual terms. £50 breakwater, Tuell's Island.

3°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in building a public wharf and landing at Tatamagouche, in the county of Colchester, at the site reserved for that purpose, upon the usual terms. £20 breakwater, Tatamagouche.

4°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in building a breakwater at Short Beach, in the county of Yarmouth, on the usual terms. £50 breakwater, Short Beach.

5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in building a breakwater at Pomket Island, county of Sydney, upon the usual terms. £100 breakwater at Pomket Island.

6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the further improvement of Tracadie harbor, in the county of Sydney, when it shall appear to the governor in council that two hundred pounds have been raised and expended in the work, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to three hundred pounds. £100 Tracadie harbor.

7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in building a breakwater at the Island of Tancook, county of Lunenburg—to be drawn and applied when it shall appear to the governor in council that two hundred pounds have been raised and expended in the work, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to three hundred pounds, and that the site has been conveyed to the use of the public. £100 breakwater, Tancook Island.

8°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to further extend and improve the public slip or landing at Digby. £35 Digby landing.

9°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in the erection of an additional block and extension of Arisaig pier, in the county of Sydney, when it shall appear to the governor in council that the sum of two hundred pounds has been raised and expended in the work, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to four hundred pounds. £200 Arisaig pier.

10°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in clearing out obstructions and improving Clyde River, in the county of Shelburne, when it shall appear to the governor in council that the sum of fifty pounds has been raised and expended in the work, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to seventy-five pounds. £25 Clyde River.

11°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in building a breakwater at Freeman's landing, in the county of Cumberland, on the usual terms. £20 breakwater at Freeman's landing.

- £30 Jordan River. 12°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied towards clearing out obstructions and improving Jordan River, in the county of Shelburne, when it shall appear to the governor in council that the sum of sixty pounds has been raised and expended in the work, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to ninety pounds.
- £5 John Young. 13°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and paid to John Young, of Lingan, in the county of Cape Breton, to enable him to keep a ferry across the strait or passage between Lingan and Bridgeport.
- £5 ferry, St. Ann's. 14°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied in keeping up a ferry across the entrance of Saint Ann's harbor, in the county of Victoria.
- £7 10 ferry, Margaree. 15°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven pounds and ten shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, five pounds to be expended for a ferry across the mouth of Margaree River, in the county of Inverness, and two pounds ten shillings to aid in procuring a boat for that purpose.
- £5 ferry, Grand Narrows. 16°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied in maintaining a ferry at the Grand Narrows, in the county of Cape Breton.
- £10 ferry, North Bar. 17°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the ferry between the North Bar and the town of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton; five pounds of such sum to be applied in the purchase of a more efficient boat, and the remaining sum of five pounds for keeping the ferry.
- £7 10 ferry, Bras d'Or. 18°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven pounds and ten shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to establish a ferry across the entrance of the Great Bras d'Or, in the county of Victoria.
- £5 ferry boat, Baddeck. 19°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, in addition to the sum of twenty pounds granted last year, to be expended in procuring a more efficient and comfortable boat to run as a packet or ferry boat twice a week between Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, and Messrs. Gammel's, in the county of Cape Breton.
- Resolutions agreed to. The resolutions having been again read, were then, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.
- Report from committee on river fisheries bill. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolutions to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Bill committed. Mr. Archibald, from the committee to whom was referred the bill relating to the river fisheries, reported that the committee had examined such 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 such amendments were read.
- Report on river fisheries. *Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Order of day postponed. Mr. Archibald also reported from the same committee on the subject of the river fisheries of the province generally—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 64.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

The order of the day being read,  
*Ordered*, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

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

TUESDAY, 28th MARCH, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

The hon. the attorney general moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the report of captain P. J. S. Barry, royal engineers, dated 31st August last, on the subject of the Saint Peters canal, be adopted, and referred to the committee of supply, with a view to a further grant beyond the sum of £12,000, provided by chapter 35 of 16 Victoria ; and that his excellency the lieutenant governor be respectfully requested to appoint commissioners, with full powers to construct such canal on the site selected and according to the specifications furnished, for carrying out the provisions of the act and accomplishing that important public work.

Resolution as to Capt. Barry's report agreed to.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-six ; against it, twelve.

*For the motion :*

Mr. S. Campbell,	Mr. Doyle,
" P. Smyth,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
" Fulton,	" Att'y. Gen.,
" Martell,	" Prov. Sec.,
" Wade,	" Mr. Henry,
" Holmes,	" " McLeod,
" Cowie,	Mr. McKinnon,
" H. Munro,	" Archibald,
" Wier,	" L. M. Wilkins,
" Thos. Coffin,	" M. I. Wilkins,
" Annand,	" Bourneuf,
" Marshall,	" J. Munro,
" McQueen,	" McLelan.

*Against the motion :*

Mr. Creighton,	Mr. John Campbell,
" Thorne,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Murray,	" Mosher,
" Killam,	" Comeau,
" Shaw,	" Ryder,
" Young,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

*Ordered*, That such report be adopted, and referred to the committee of supply.

Report adopted and referred to supply.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into the committee of supply.

Committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress, and had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report to the house—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table.

Report resolution.

The chairman also acquainted the house that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the house agreed.

The resolution reported from the committee was then read, and is as follows :

Resolution.

*Resolved*, That the sum of five thousand pounds, in addition to the sum of twelve thousand pounds already appropriated, be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in constructing the Saint Peters canal, on the terms prescribed in the act 16 Victoria, cap. 35.

£5000 St. Peters canal.

The resolution having been read a second time, was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council and desire their concurrence.

Sent to council.

The hon. Mr. McLeod reported from the committee on the petitions of John Ross, Mrs. Stevens,

Report on petition of John Ross and others.

Stevens, and William Logan—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 65.)

Adopted.

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

Report of committee on river fisheries, adopted, and referred in part to supply.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

*Resolved*, That the report of the committee on the river fisheries be adopted by the house, and that such part thereof as recommends a grant of money be referred to the committee of supply.

Report of committee on road damages, adopted, and referred in part to supply.

On motion of Mr. Annand,

*Resolved*, That the report of the committee on road damages be adopted by the house.

*Resolved*, That such parts of the report as require to be passed upon in committee of supply, be referred to such committee for that purpose.

Agreements, &c. confirmed.

*Resolved*, That such agreements and appraisements, or portions thereof, recommended for adoption in such report, as have been made agreeably to law, be confirmed.

Revenue bills read 2nd time.

The following bills were severally read a second time, viz. :

A bill to continue and amend the laws imposing customs duties.

A bill to continue the law imposing light house duties.

A bill to continue the license law.

A bill to continue the act for regulating distilleries.

A bill to amend chapter 18 of the revised statutes, "of the exportation of goods and of drawbacks.

A bill to amend chapter 14 of the revised statutes, "of officers of the customs."

Committed.

*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report revenue bills.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to continue and amend the laws imposing customs duties ; the bill to continue the law imposing light house duties ; the bill to continue the license law ; the bill to continue the act for regulating distilleries ; the bill to amend chapter 18 of the revised statutes, "of the exportation of goods and of drawbacks," and the bill to amend chapter 14 of the revised statutes, "of officers of the customs," and had directed him to report those bills to the house, severally without amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

*Ordered*, That the bills be engrossed.

Revenue bills read 3rd time, and passed.

An engrossed bill to continue and amend the laws imposing customs duties, was read a third time.

Customs.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue and amend the laws imposing 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.

Licenses.

An engrossed bill to continue the license law, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the license law.

Distilleries.

An engrossed bill to continue the act for regulating distilleries, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the act for regulating distilleries.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 18 of the revised statutes, "of the exportation of goods and of drawbacks," was read a third time. Exportation of goods—  
amendment.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 18 of the revised statutes, "of the exportation of goods and of drawbacks."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 14 of the revised statutes, "of officers of the customs," was read a third time. Officers of customs—

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 14 of the revised statutes, "of officers of the customs."

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence. Sent to council

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to establish a normal school, and a bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 49 of the revised statutes, "of fences, fence viewers and impounding of cattle," severally as now amended. Agree to bills—  
Normal school and  
fences amendment.

They have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act concerning the county of Shelburne, with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house. County of Shelburne—  
with amendments.

They have also agreed to four resolutions of this honorable house for changing appropriation of road monies, viz. : Changes of appropriation.

£18	17	6	County of Lunenburg.
20	17	9	County of Cape Breton.
69	14	9	County of Halifax.
81	1	7	County of Halifax.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act concerning the county of Shelburne, were read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house. Act to Shelburne—  
bill agreed to.

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 the house have agreed to such amendments. Sent back to council.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee on bills. Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Pictou water company ; the bill further to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax ; the bill to authorize the granting of letters patent to Edwin Pettit for the manufacture of guano ; the bill to incorporate the Atlantic mutual marine insurance company, and the bill to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes, "of pilotage, harbors and harbor masters," and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment ; that they had also gone through the bill to exclude certain counties therein named from the operation of the law relating to river fisheries, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house, with the bill ; and that they had also considered the bill to authorize the granting letters patent to John Weston for the novomotive system of railway propulsion ; the bill to authorize the granting letters patent to Alexander Doull for improvements in the construction of railways, and the bill to alter the law relating to light house duties, and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration of such several bills until this day three months. Report bills, viz. :  
Council's Pictou water  
company incorp. ;  
City of Halifax amend. ;  
Edwin Pettit's patent ;  
Atlantic marine ins.  
company incorp. ;  
Pilotage amendment ;  
Without amendments :  
River fisheries, with  
amendment ;  
Jno. Weston's patent ;  
Alex. Doull's patent ;  
Light house duties.  
Recommended to be  
deferred.

*Ordered*, That the bill reported with amendments be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.

**Resolved,**

Pictou water company bill finally passed and sent to council.

*Resolved*, That the engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Pictou water company, do finally pass.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto.

Weston's patent, Doull's patent, Light house duties, Deferred.

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the bill to authorize the granting letters patent to John Weston, for the novomotive system of railway propulsion—the bill to authorize the granting of letters patent to Alexander Doull for improvements in the construction of railways, and the bill to alter the law relating to light house duties, be deferred until the next session.

Change of appropriation of school money.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds, granted to the managers of the infant school at Halifax, for the support of that institution for the years 1852 and 1853, and remaining undrawn from the treasury, shall be applied to the support of schools in the city of Halifax, to be drawn by the school commissioners, and appropriated by them for that purpose.

Sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council and desire their concurrence.

Barney's bridge bill read 2nd time. Committed.

The bill relating to the erection of a bridge at Barney's Brook, was read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Committee to search council's journals as municipal incorporation bill.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to search the journals of the council, to ascertain what proceedings have been had in the council upon the bill sent up this session for the municipal government of counties.

*Ordered*, That the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Archibald, be a committee for that purpose.

Order of day for road scales postponed.

The order of the day being read,

*Ordered*, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

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

### WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1854.

#### PRAYERS.

Motion to rescind vote to St Peters canal negatived on division.

Mr. Brown moved that the resolution of yesterday, for granting five thousand pounds additional to Saint Peters canal, be rescinded: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twelve; against it, twenty-six.

*For the motion:*

Mr. Young,	Mr. Ryder,
" Brown,	" Comeau,
" Mosher,	" John Campbell,
" Shaw,	" B. Smith,
" Moore,	" Killam,
" Creighton,	" Beckwith.

*Against the motion:*

Mr. Zwicker,	Mr. McLelan,
" S. Campbell,	" McKinnon,
" Holmes,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
" J. Munro,	" " Henry,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Att'y. Gen.
" H. Munro,	" Fin. Sec.,
" Wier,	" Prov. Sec.,
" L. M. Wilkins,	Mr. Cowie,
" Locke,	" Bourneuf,
" Thos. Coffin,	" Fulton,
" Dimock,	" Jas. Campbell,
" McQueen,	" Annand,
" Doyle,	" Chipman.

So it passed in the negative.

An

An engrossed bill further to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax, was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time, and passed:

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act further to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax. City of Halifax amdt.

An engrossed bill to authorize the granting letters patent to Edwin Pettit, for the manufacture of guano, was read a third time. Edwin Pettit's patent.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the granting letters patent to Edwin Pettit, for the manufacture of guano.

An engrossed bill to exclude certain counties therein named from the operation of the law relating to river fisheries, was read a third time. River fisheries.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the river fisheries. Title altered.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes, "of pilotage, harbors, and harbor masters," was read a third time. Pilotage amdt.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes, "of pilotage, harbors, and harbor masters."

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence. Sent to council.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

*Resolved*, That such part of the report of the committee on public accounts as recommends a grant of money, be referred to the committee of supply. Report of committee on public accounts referred in part to supply.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that the committee had considered the bill relating to the court house at Antigonishe; the bill to divide the county of Annapolis into two school districts, and the bill to incorporate trustees of the presbyterian congregation at Barney's River, and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration of those bills respectively until the next session;—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table. Report from committee on private bills. Antigonishe court house. Annapolis school districts. Presbyterian congregation, Barney's River.

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the above three bills be deferred until the next session. Bills deferred.

Mr. McQueen 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 from committee on Indian affairs.

(See appendix No. 66.)

*Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to continue and alter the act to incorporate the bank of Nova Scotia and the acts in amendment thereof, and also, a bill, entitled, an act to alter and amend chapter 73 of the revised statutes, "of commissioners of sewers and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands," to which several bills they desire the concurrence of this honorable house. Have passed bills— Bank of Nova Scotia amendment; Sewers amendment.

They have agreed to a bill, entitled, an act to continue and amend chapter 29 of the revised statutes, "of the militia;" the bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax; the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou; the bill, entitled, an act to authorize a provincial loan; the bill, entitled, an act to alter and amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessments;" the bill, entitled, an act to continue and further amend the laws imposing customs duties; the bill, entitled, an act to continue the law imposing light house duties; the bill, entitled, an act to continue the license law; the bill, entitled, an act to continue the act for regulating distilleries; the bill, entitled, an Agree to bills— Militia amendment; Halifax court house amendment; West River bridge; Provincial loan; County assessment amendment; And to the Revenue bills; Without amendment.

act to amend chapter 18 of the revised statutes, "of the exportation of goods and of drawbacks," and the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 14 of the revised statutes, "of officers of the customs," severally without any amendment.

Agree to amds. to three clauses of new practice act; and to crown land department bill, with amds.

The council have agreed to the amendments proposed by this honorable house to the 1st, 2nd and 5th clauses of a bill, entitled, an act to amend the new practice act, and have not agreed to the amendments proposed to the 8th clause of such bill; they have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act in addition to the act relative to the crown land department, with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Agree to resolution for pay of legislative council.

The council have agreed to the resolution of this honorable house for granting one pound per day for forty days and travelling expenses to members of the legislative council.

Request conference.

The council desire a conference by committee with a committee of this honorable house on the general state of the province.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Council's bills relative to Bank of Nova Scotia and sewers amdt. read 1st time.

The engrossed bills from the council, entitled respectively, an act to continue and alter the act to incorporate the bank of Nova Scotia and the acts in amendment thereof, and an act to alter and amend chapter 73 of the revised statutes, "of commissioners of sewers and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands," were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Amdt. to crown land amendment bill considered and agreed to.

The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act in addition to the act relative to the crown land department, 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.

Bill, &c. sent back to council.

*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.

Conference agreed to.

On motion, *resolved*, that the conference desired by the council be agreed to, and that the clerk do acquaint the council therewith.

Committee of conference.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wade, Mr. Creighton, and the hon. Mr. Henry, be a committee to manage such conference.

Held.

So they went to the conference.

And being returned,

Report.

Mr. Wade reported that the managers had been at the conference, and that the committee of conference on the part of the council had handed to them a paper suggesting a money grant, which they do not feel themselves at liberty to report to the house, as being inconsistent with its privileges.

Report on claim of J. H. Crosskill.

Mr. Marshall reported from the committee on the claim of John H. Crosskill—and he report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 67.)

Referred to supply.

*Ordered*, That the report be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Resolution for deferring consideration of union of colonies agreed to.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the house do come to the following resolution, viz. :  
*Whereas* the pressure of public business has precluded this house from fully discussing and deciding upon the resolutions moved during this session in favor of the union or confederation of the British North American colonies, and it is impossible now to devote the time requisite for the renewed debate on those resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this important subject be deferred during the present session, and be taken up at the next session of this house.

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

Resolution for printing municipal incorporation bill.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,

*Resolved*, That an abstract of the county municipal incorporation bill, as it passed this house, with an appendix containing an abstract of a bill prepared by the hon. Mr. Johnston, for the incorporation of townships in connection with county municipal incorporation, be

be printed and published during the recess, under the direction of the clerk of this house, in such manner as shall be thought most advisable.

On motion of Mr. McLelan,  
*Resolved*, That the bill to regulate the running of circular saws, be printed.

Resolution for printing circular saw bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That should the lieutenant governor deem it for the interest of the public service to confer upon the commissioner of crown lands a retiring allowance, not to exceed three hundred pounds currency per annum, he is hereby empowered to do so ; and this house will, at the next session, make provision for the same :

Resolution for pension to commissioner of crown lands

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-five ; against it, twenty-two.

*For the motion :*

*Against the motion :*

Division.

Mr. Doyle,	Mr. McKinnon,	Mr. Creighton,	Mr. John Campbell,
" Chipman,	" Wade,	" M. I. Wilkins,	" Zwicker,
" P. Smyth,	" L. M. Wilkins,	" J. Munro,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Archibald,	Hon. Att'y. Gen.,	" Beckwith,	" Thorne,
" Jas. Campbell.	" Prov. Sec.,	" Ryder,	" Comeau,
" McLelan,	" Fin. Sec.,	" Moore,	" Holmes,
" Martell,	" Mr. McLeod,	" Jost,	" Killam,
" Dimock,	" " Henry,	" Cowie,	" Mosher,
" Wier,	Mr. Thos. Coffin,	" Murray,	" Marshall,
" H. Munro,	" Fulton,	" B. Smith,	" Brown,
" Bourneuf,	" Locke,	" Young,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.
" Annand,	" McQueen.		
" S. Campbell,			

So it passed in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Atlantic mutual marine insurance company, was read a third time.

Atlantic mutual marine ins. comp'y. bill read 3rd time, passed, and sent to council.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Atlantic mutual marine insurance company.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill to the council and desire their concurrence.

The order of the day being read,

The undermentioned members from the several counties, presented to the house, scales of subdivision of the sums of £30,000 for the ordinary road and bridge service, and £10,000 for the great road service, and of £3000, special road grant, granted in the present session, viz. :

Road scales presented.

Mr. Annand,	-	-	-	For the county of Halifax.
" B. Smith,	-	-	-	" " Hants.
" Chipman,	-	-	-	" " Kings.
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	-	-	-	" " Annapolis.
Mr. Bourneuf,	-	-	-	" " Digby.
" Ryder,	-	-	-	" " Yarmouth.
" Thomas Coffin,	-	-	-	" " Shelburne.
" John Campbell,	-	-	-	" " Queens.
" Creighton,	-	-	-	" " Lunenburg.
" Archibald	-	-	-	" " Colchester.
" Fulton,	-	-	-	" " Cumberland.
" Holmes,	-	-	-	" " Pictou.
" McKinnon,	-	-	-	" " Sydney.
" S. Campbell,	-	-	-	" " Guysborough.

Hon.

Hon. Mr. McLeod,	-	-	-	For the county of Cape Breton.
Mr. P. Smyth,	-	-	-	“ “ Inverness.
Hon. Attorney General,	-	-	-	“ “ Richmond.
Mr. H. Munro,	-	-	-	“ “ Victoria,

And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 68.)

Referred to select committee.

*Ordered*, That such scales be referred to the hon. financial secretary, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Annand, to examine and report upon.

Committee on bills.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—

N. S. marine insurance company dissolution; Barney's river bridge;

N. S. mutual marine ins. company; and

Union mutual marine insurance company.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the council's engrossed bill to authorize the dissolution of the Nova Scotia marine insurance company, and the bill relating to the erection of a bridge at Barney's River, and had directed him to report those bills to the house, severally without amendment; and that they had also gone through the council's engrossed bills, entitled respectively, an act to incorporate the Nova Scotia mutual marine insurance company, and an act to incorporate the union mutual marine insurance company, and had made amendments to those 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 amendments to such two bills be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the Barney's River bridge bill be engrossed.

N. S. marine ins. company dissolution bill passed.

*Ordered*, That the engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to authorize the dissolution of the Nova Scotia marine insurance company, do finally pass.

Sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry such bill to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto.

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

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THURSDAY, 30th MARCH, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

Motion to rescind vote relative to commissioner of crown lands negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the vote of yesterday, authorizing a retiring allowance to the commissioner of crown lands, not exceeding three hundred pounds per annum, be rescinded: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, nineteen; against it, twenty-five.

*For the motion :*

Mr. Holmes,  
 " Brown,  
 " M. I. Wilkins,  
 " Mosher,  
 " Ryder,  
 " Killam,  
 " Beckwith,  
 " Moore,  
 " J. Munro,  
 " John Campbell,

Mr. Young,  
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,  
 Mr. B. Smith,  
 " Cowie,  
 " Zwicker,  
 " Jost,  
 " Thorne,  
 " Murray,  
 " Marshall.

*Against the motion :*

Mr. McLelan,  
 " Locke,  
 " Wier,  
 " Bourneuf,  
 " Shaw,  
 " Thos. Coffin,  
 " Dimock,  
 " H. Munro,  
 " Jas. Campbell,  
 " Fulton,  
 " Chipman,  
 " Doyle,  
 " Archibald,

Mr. McQueen,  
 " Martell,  
 " McKinnon,  
 " L. M. Wilkins,  
 Hon. Mr. Henry,  
 " Prov. Sec.,  
 " Mr. McLeod,  
 " Att'y. Gen.  
 " Fin. Sec.,  
 Mr. S. Campbell,  
 " P. Smyth,  
 " Annand.

So it passed in the negative.

An engrossed bill relating to the erection of a bridge at Barney's River, was read a third time. Barney's River bridge bill read 3rd time and passed.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the erection of a bridge at Barney's River.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill to the council and desire their concurrence. Sent to council.

The engrossed bills from the council, entitled respectively, Council's marine ins. companies' bills read 3rd time.  
 An act to incorporate the Nova Scotia mutual marine insurance company; and,  
 An act to incorporate the union mutual marine insurance company,

Were severally read a third time, with the amendments made thereto. Passed, with amendments.  
*Resolved*, That such bills do pass, with the amendments thereto respectively. Sent back to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bills and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed to the bills respectively, with such amendments.

The amendments proposed by the house to the 8th clause of the council's new practice act amendment bill, not agreed to by the council, were read and reconsidered by the house. Amdts. to 8th clause of council's new practice act amdt. bill not adhered to.

And thereupon, on motion, *resolved*, that such amendments be not adhered to.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolution.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax, were read a second time and considered by the house. Amdts. to city of Halifax bill considered.

And thereupon, on motion of Mr. Wier,

*Resolved*, That the first of such amendments be agreed to. 1st. amdt. agreed to.

*Resolved*, That the second of such amendments be not agreed to. 2nd not agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill, with the amendments, back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions. Bill, &c. sent back to council.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to continue and alter the act to incorporate the bank of Nova Scotia and the acts in amendment thereof, was read a second time. Council's bank of N.S. amendment bill read 2nd time and committed.

*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to alter and amend chapter 73 of the revised statutes, "of commissioners of sewers and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands," was read a second time. Council's sewers amdt bill read 2nd time.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that such bill be agreed to. Agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed to such bill. Sent to council.

Report from committee on expenditure on public buildings.

Mr. Jost reported from the committee to whom were referred the accounts of expenditure on public buildings—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 69.)

Adopted.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

Report from committee on contingencies.

Mr. B. Smith reported from the committee on the subject of the incidental expenses of the house—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Adopted and referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply.

Report on petitions of Burchell, Jost, Archbold and Ferguson.

Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on the petitions of George E. Burchell, James Jost, E. P. Archbold, and John Ferguson—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 70.)

Adopted.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

Report from committee on post office affairs.

The hon. Mr. Henry reported from the committee on post office affairs—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 71.)

Adopted, and referred in part to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and that such parts thereof as recommend grants of money, be referred to the committee of supply.

Resolution as to eastern mail service negotiated on division.

Mr. Hugh Munro moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant governor be respectfully requested to select a competent person to proceed as far as Sydney, C. B., and report on the efficiency of the eastern mail service, as regards the accommodation and force on that line.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eleven ; against it, twenty-nine.

For the motion:

Against the motion:

Hon. Att'y Gen.,	Mr. Zwicker,	Mr. Beckwith,	Mr. John Campbell,
Mr. Dimock,	" Jost,	" J. Munro,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Chipman,	" Ryder,	" Marshall,	" Thos. Coffin,
" Locke,	" Moore,	" Fulton,	" Thorne,
" P. Smyth,	" Cowie,	" L. M. Wilkins,	" M. I. Wilkins.
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	" Mosher,	" Bourneuf,	" Holmes,
Mr. Annand,	" Murray,	" Comeau,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
" McLelan,	" McKinnon,	" S. Campbell,	" Mr. Henry,
" H. Munro,	" B. Smith,	" Shaw,	" " Johnston.
" Wier,	" Archibald,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,	
" Martell.			

So it passed in the negative.

Petition of inhabitants of Annapolis county.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, was, pursuant to special leave, presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying the house not to pass a bill authorizing sittings of the supreme court and sessions at Annapolis and Bridgetown alternately.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Report from committee on road scales.

The hon. the financial secretary, from the committee on the road scales, reported that they had examined the same, and recommend to the house the adoption thereof.

Adopted.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

Ordered,

*Ordered*, That the several scales of subdivision of road monies be agreed to, and do pass as separate resolutions for each of the counties respectively. Road scales agreed to

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry to the council the resolutions passed on the 7th and 13th March, instant, for the general division of the sums of £30,000 and £10,000 respectively, granted for the road and bridge service, together with foregoing resolutions for the subdivision and appropriation thereof, and desire their concurrence thereto respectively. Road monies resolution sent to council.

On motion of Mr. Thorne,

*Resolved*, That out of the grammar school monies belonging to the county of Annapolis, there be paid on the 1st May next, to William Shipley, £25; William Calneck, £25; Thomas Hardy, £12 10s.; George Munro, £12 10s. Annapolis road monies appropriated.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

*Resolved*, That the sum of seven pounds and ten shillings, granted in the session of 1852 to repair the road from Marsden Curry's, on the new road, to Randal Spin's, be appropriated and expended on the road from Marsden Curry's to the old post road. Change of appropriation, Kings county.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the above two resolutions to the council and desire their concurrence. Sent to council.

The hon. Mr. Henry reported from the committee on the subject of compensation to clerks of the crown—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 compensation to clerks of crown

(See appendix No. 72.)

And thereupon,

The hon. Mr. Henry moved that the report be received and adopted: which being seconded, Motion to adopt.

Mr. McLelan moved, by way of amendment, that the report be received and do lie on the table: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house. Amendment that report do lie on table, agreed to.

And accordingly,

*Ordered*, That the report be received and do lie on the table.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act in addition to the act relative to the crown land department, and the bill, entitled, an act concerning the county of Shelburne, severally as now amended. Message from council.

They have agreed to the amendments proposed by this honorable house to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Nova Scotia mutual marine insurance company, and to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the union mutual marine insurance company, severally without amendment. Agree to amendments to N. S. and union mutual marine insurance company incorporation bills.

They do not adhere to the second amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax.

They have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 22 of the revised statutes, with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house. Agree to license bill, with amendments.

The council have also agreed to twenty-one resolutions of this honorable house, for granting various sums of money for the public service, viz.:

£3000	0	0	Special grants to roads and bridges.
5000	0	0	Saint Peters canal.
100	0	0	Appropriation of infant school money.
50	0	0	Breakwater, Tuell's Island.
10	0	0	Breakwater, Tatamagouche.
50	0	0	Breakwater, Short Beach.

£100	0	0	Breakwater, Pomket.
100	0	0	Tracadie harbor.
100	0	0	Breakwater, Tancook Island.
35	0	0	Digby landing.
200	0	0	Arisaig pier.
25	0	0	Clearing out Clyde River.
20	0	0	Breakwater, Freeman's landing.
30	0	0	Clearing out Jordan River.
5	0	0	Ferry, Cape Breton.
5	0	0	Ferry, Victoria.
7	10	0	Ferry, Inverness.
5	0	0	Ferry, Grand Narrows.
10	0	0	Ferry, Cape Breton.
5	0	0	Ferry boat, Cape Breton.
7	10	0	Ferry, Great Bras d'Or.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Bills agreed to :  
Halifax city ;  
N. S. and union mutual marine insurance company incorporation, as amended.

*Resolved*, That the bill, entitled, an act concerning the city of Halifax, and the engrossed bills from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Nova Scotia mutual marine insurance company, and an act to incorporate the union mutual marine insurance company, do finally pass, as now amended.

Bills sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several bills back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed to such bills.

Amnts. to license bill read 1st time.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 22 of the revised statutes, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report from committee to search council journals as to municipal incorporation bill.

The hon. Mr. Johnston reported from the committee appointed to search the council's journals, to ascertain what proceedings had been taken in the council in reference to the bill for the municipal government of counties, that the committee had performed that duty, and had made a minute of the proceedings in relation to such bill—and he read the minute in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

“ 20th March, 1854.

Minute from council.

“ A bill, entitled, an act for the municipal government of counties, received from the house of assembly ; read a first time and ordered to be read a second time at a future day.

“ 21st March.—Bill read second time and referred to committee of whole house.

“ 24th March.—On motion, *resolved*, it be the order of the day for Monday next, for a bill, entitled, an act for the municipal government of counties, to be considered in committee of the whole house.

“ 27th March.—The order of the day being read, for the house to be put into committee for the consideration of a bill, entitled, an act for the municipal government of counties, it was *resolved*, that such bill be referred to a select committee, to examine and report whether the said bill be a local bill within the meaning of the standing orders of this house. *Ordered*, That Mr. Almon, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Brown, be a committee for that purpose.

“ 28th March, 1854.—Mr. Almon, the chairman of the committee to whom the bill for the municipal government of counties was referred, made the following report :

“ A majority of the committee to whom was referred the bill for the municipal government of counties, report that the bill is essentially a general bill applicable to the whole province ; but as it has been made a question that it is local in its reference to the county of Annapolis, the committee recommend that the bill be amended, so far as to strike out that portion of the clause which has such reference.

(Signed)

M. B. ALMON, chairman.

“ Whereupon, Mr. Fairbanks moved that the said report be received : which being seconded,

seconded, and the question being put by the president, there appeared for the motion, nine ; against the motion, nine.

*For the motion :*

Mr. Cutler,  
 " Morton,  
 " Harris,  
 " Brown,  
 " Pineo,  
 " Almon,  
 " Fairbanks,  
 " Keith,  
 " Crichton.

*Against the motion :*

Mr. Kenny,  
 " McHeffey,  
 " Grigor,  
 " McCully,  
 " McDougall,  
 " Campbell,  
 " Bell,  
 " McNab,  
 The President.

" And the votes being equal, then, according to the ancient rule in such cases, *semper presumitur pro negante.*

" *Ordered*, That the said bill be printed, and circulated through the country."

*Ordered*, That the minute do lie on the table.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into the committee of supply.

Committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress, and had come to twenty-four resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table.

Report resolutions.

The chairman also 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 from the committee were then read, and are as follow :

Resolutions.

1°. *Resolved*, That the allowances now made to the collegiate and academic institutions, including King's college, Windsor, be continued under the existing regulations for one year only, the grant to the Pictou academy to be on condition that no sale or mortgage of the lands or property vested in the trustees thereof, shall be made after the passing of this grant.

Academic institutions

2°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds be granted and paid by quarterly payments, to the managers of the free church academy at Halifax for the present year, upon the same terms as those imposed upon grants to similar institutions in the year 1845.

£250 free church academy.

3°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in providing for the reporting and publication of the decisions of the supreme court.

£100 reporting supreme court decisions.

4°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to enable him to pay the adjutant general of militia thirty pounds, and the quarter master general of militia twenty pounds, for their services for the past year.

£50 adjutant general, &c. of militia.

5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted and paid to Rebecca Langley, to assist her in keeping a house of entertainment for travellers on the road between Musquodoboit and Saint Mary's.

£15 Rebecca Langley.

6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of sixteen pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of governor, to be paid to Robert A. Kaulback, in full for his claim for damage done by opening a road through his land, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject.

£16 land damages.

7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal

£25 Mercy Gorham.

of the governor, to be applied towards defraying the expense of educating a deaf and dumb girl, the daughter of Meroy Gorham, of Ragged Islands, in an asylum in the United States, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject.

£75 Shelburne road survey.

8°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed seventy-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in surveying a new line of road from Shelburne to Annapolis county.

£2000 Light houses.

9°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed two thousand pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the purpose of having erected during the present year, or so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for so doing, light houses at the following places :

A light house at Margaree Island, on the north coast of the Island of Cape Breton.

A light house on Ironbound Island, at the mouth of LeHave River, in the county of Lunenburg.

A light house on Bear's Head, at the north east extremity of Long Island, in the county of Digby.

A light house on Isle Haut, in the Bay of Fundy.

A light house on the western end of Scatterie Island.

£7 10 A. Malone

10°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven pounds and ten shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to pay Andrew Malone for furnishing boats and keeping up a ferry across Sydney River, in the county of Cape Breton, on the post road from Halifax.

£15 Isiah Smith.

11°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to enable Isiah Smith to provide a sufficient ferry boat to run across the mouth of the Shubenacadie River between Douglas and Truro, and Douglas and Londonderry.

£20 breakwater, Porter's Point.

12°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed twenty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in extending a public wharf and landing at Porter's Point, Cornwallis, when it shall appear to the governor in council that sixty pounds have been raised and expended in the work, or in that relative proportion.

£50 St. Mary's River.

13°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied in removing obstructions from St. Mary's River, when it shall appear to the governor in council that seventy-five pounds have been raised and expended for that purpose, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

£5 ferry, St. Mary's River.

14°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied towards maintaining a ferry across St. Mary's River, near Jacob Knauff's.

£50 Groscoque breakwater.

15°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied in extending the breakwater at Groscoque, in the county of Digby, on the usual terms.

£50 Cape Cove breakwater.

16°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied in aid of the extension of the breakwater at Cape Cove, in the township of Clare, upon the usual terms.

£100 breakwater, Bellevous Cove.

17°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied towards extending the breakwater at Bellevous Cove, in Clare, upon the usual terms.

£25 Bear River.

18°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied in clearing out and opening the navigation in Bear River, county of Digby, when it shall appear to the governor in council that fifty pounds have been

been raised and expended in the work, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to seventy-five pounds.

19°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in erecting a breakwater at the sea wall, Digby Neck, upon the usual terms. £50 Digby Neck breakwater.

20°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in opening up the harbor and erecting a breakwater at Clementsport, in the county of Annapolis, upon the usual terms of grants to breakwaters. £100 Clementsport breakwater.

21°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in opening the channel and deepening the harbor of Antigonishe, in the county of Sydney, when it shall appear to the governor in council that the sum of six hundred pounds has been subscribed and expended in the work, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to nine hundred pounds. £300 Antigonish harbor.

22°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in improving the harbor of Mabou, in the Island of Cape Breton—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that the sum of nine hundred pounds has been subscribed and expended thereon. £300 Mabou harbor.

23°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one pound per day be granted and paid to every member of the house of assembly for his attendance in general assembly for the present session—to be paid on the certificate of the speaker; also the travelling charges as heretofore,—but no member shall receive pay for more than forty days attendance. Members' pay.

24°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for a private secretary for the present year. £250 governor's private secretary.

The resolutions from the first to the twenty-third, both inclusive, being read a second time, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

The twenty-fourth resolution for granting two hundred and fifty pounds for the governor's private secretary, having been again read, Mr. Young moved that the resolution be not received by the house: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, seven; against it, twenty-eight. Motion not to receive 24th resolution negatived.

*For the motion:*

Mr. Young,  
 " Locke,  
 " Comeau,  
 " Brown,  
 " J. Munro,  
 " Thorne,  
 " Beckwith.

*Against the motion:*

Mr. Jas. Campbell,	Mr. John Campbell,
" Killam,	" Murray,
" B. Smith,	" Thos. Coffin,
" Moore,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" P. Smyth,	" Prov. Sec.,
" McKinnon,	" Att'y. Gen.
" Fulton,	" Mr. Henry,
" Dimock,	" Fin. Sec.,
" H. Munro,	" Mr. McLeod,
" S. Campbell,	Mr. Archibald,
" Martell,	" McQueen,
" Holmes,	" Bourneuf,
" Jost,	" Mosher,
" Doyle,	" Annand.

So it passed in the negative.

The resolution, upon the question put thereon, was then agreed to by the house. Resolution passed.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolutions to the council and desire their concurrence.

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

Friday,

FRIDAY, 31st MARCH, 1854.

## PRAYERS.

- Message from council.** A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :  
Mr. Speaker,
- Agree to new practice act amd. bill as amended.** The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend the new practice act, as now amended.  
And then the messenger withdrew.  
*Resolved*, That the bill, as amended, do now finally pass.
- Bill passed, and sent to council.** *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto.
- Report from committee on education.** The hon. the provincial secretary reported from the committee on the subject of education—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.  
*(See appendix No. 73.)*
- Adopted, and in part referred to supply.** *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted, and that such parts thereof as recommend grants of money, be referred to the committee of supply.
- Message from lieutenant governor.** A message from his excellency the lieutenant governor, by the gentleman usher of the black rod.  
Mr. Speaker,
- Commands attendance of house.** His excellency the lieutenant governor commands this honorable house to attend his excellency immediately in the council chamber.
- House attend.** Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the house, attended his excellency in the council chamber.  
And being returned,
- Assent to bills.** Mr. Speaker reported that the house had attended his excellency in the council chamber, when his excellency was pleased to give his assent to seventy-one bills, entitled as follows, viz. :
- An act to continue and amend chapter 29 of the revised statutes, "of the militia."
  - An act to alter and amend chapter 73 of the revised statutes, "of commissioners of sewers and the regulation of dyked and marsh lands."
  - An act to authorize the sale of the old presbyterian meeting house at Tatamagouche.
  - An act to incorporate the Truro temperance hall company.
  - An act in addition to the act relative to the crown land department.
  - An act concerning the county of Shelburne.
  - An act to amend chapter 14 of the revised statutes, "of officers of the customs."
  - An act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou.
  - An act to authorize special sittings of the supreme court for the trial of criminals.
  - An act to amend the new practice act.
  - An act to incorporate the Pictou water company.
  - An act to authorize the dissolution of the Nova Scotia marine insurance company.
  - An act to continue the law imposing light house duties.
  - An act to continue the act for regulating distilleries.
  - An act to amend the act relating to the Onslow burial ground.
  - An act to amend chapter 18 of the revised statutes, "of the exportation of goods and of drawbacks."
  - An act to continue the license law.
  - An act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.
  - An act to authorize a provincial loan.

- An act to alter and amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessment."
- An act to continue and further amend the laws imposing customs duties.
- An act to amend chapter 49 of the revised statutes, "of fences, fence viewers and impounding of cattle."
- An act to establish a normal school.
- An act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia horticultural society.
- An act to amend chapter 46 of the revised statutes, "of county assessment."
- An act relating to the court house at Liverpool.
- An act relating to certain public lands in the town of Lunenburg.
- An act to amend chapter 76 of the revised statutes, "of shipping and seamen."
- An act to authorize the board of works to lease or sell certain public property.
- An act to divide the township of Saint Andrew's, in the county of Cape Breton.
- An act to amend chapter 63 of the revised statutes, "of surveyors of highways and highway labor, except in Halifax."
- An act to incorporate the Liverpool steam boat company.
- An act to incorporate the Clementsport wharf company.
- An act to enable the city of Halifax to erect a city prison.
- An act to increase the number of polling places in the county of Lunenburg.
- An act concerning the elective franchise.
- An act relating to proceedings before justices of the peace.
- An act to provide for constructing bridges at Kennetcook and Saint Croix, in the county of Hants.
- An act to incorporate the New Glasgow steam boat company.
- An act to incorporate the Roman catholic bishop in Arichat.
- An act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Shelburne.
- An act relating to the Chesley aboiteau.
- An act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.
- An act to amend chapter 91 of the revised statutes, "of the maintenance of bastard children."
- An act respecting the presbyterian meeting house at Upper Stewiacke.
- An act for settling titles to lands in the island of Cape Breton.
- An act to provide for improving the road from Antigonishe towards Sherbrooke.
- An act to amend chapter 140 of the revised statutes, "of forcible entry and detainer."
- An act to legalize certain proceedings of the sessions of the county of Shelburne.
- An act to amend chapter 27 of the revised statutes, "of the coal mines."
- An act to amend chapter 154 of the revised statutes, "of costs and fees."
- An act to authorize the construction of railways in this province.
- An act to authorize a loan for the construction of railways within this province.
- An act to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes.
- An act to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, and the act in amendment thereof.
- An act to amend and alter chapter 136 of the revised statutes, "of mines."
- An act to amend chapter 113 of the revised statutes, "of the registry of deeds and incumbrances affecting lands."
- An act to extend the provision of chapter 103 of the revised statutes, "of the conveying of timber and lumber on rivers, and the removal of obstructions."
- An act to incorporate the Halifax marine railway company.
- An act to incorporate a company to establish a steam boat ferry across the harbor of Pictou.
- An act to amend the act to authorize an assessment on the township of Sydney.
- An act to amend chapter 147 of the revised statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults."
- An act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Hantsport.
- An act to provide for building a bridge at Barney's River, in the county of Pictou.
- An act relating to disorderly persons.
- An act to naturalize the reverend John Goudot, and others therein named.
- An act to amend chapter 105 of the revised statutes, "of public exhibitions."

An act to amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes.

An act to amend chapter 61 of the revised statutes, "of laying out certain great roads."

An act to provide for the completion of the road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater.

An act to remove all disability to take and hold real estate by reason of alienage.

Speaker's address to house requesting acceptance of the resignation of his office

After which, Mr. Speaker rose, and from the chair addressed the house as followeth :

" *Gentlemen,*—

In pursuance of the notice I gave last night, and his excellency the lieutenant governor having offered me a high position in the government of the country, which I have agreed to accept, I have now respectfully to solicit your permission to resign the office I have held for so many years, and to which I have been elected by four consecutive assemblies. Whether in exchanging this office—the highest in the gift of the people—for another, of equal dignity it may be, but of larger responsibilities, I will promote my own tranquility and happiness, remains to be proved. It is some consolation, however, that a tie of a different kind, but equally close, will still connect me with yourselves ; for I assure you it is no empty compliment, but the genuine expression of my feelings, when, in descending from the chair to mingle among you once more on an equal footing, I offer to you, without distinction of party, my grateful acknowledgements for the uniform courtesy I have experienced at your hands, and by which my official duties have been lightened and rendered agreeable, while I discharged the functions and enjoyed the honors I have valued so highly as the speaker of this house."

Resolution accepting the resignation of hon. W. Young.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Henry,

*Resolved*, That this house do accept the resignation of the hon. William Young of his office as speaker, and that the said office is hereby declared vacant ; and that the hon. the attorney general, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. B. Smith, be a committee to wait upon his excellency the lieutenant governor, respectfully to communicate to him this resolution, and to acquaint him that this house is without a speaker.

Mr. Young leaves the chair.

And thereupon the hon. William Young left the chair.

Message from lieutenant governor commanding attendance of house.

A message from his excellency the lieutenant governor, by the gentleman usher of the black rod :

*Gentlemen,*—

His excellency the lieutenant governor commands the immediate attendance of this honorable house in the council chamber.

House attend. when President of council directs speaker to be chosen.

Accordingly, the house went up to attend his excellency in the council chamber, when the president of the legislative council said :

" The house of assembly having communicated to his excellency the lieutenant governor, that the hon. William Young has resigned the office of speaker, and that his resignation has been accepted by the house, and that the house is without a speaker ; it is his excellency's will and pleasure that the gentlemen of the house of assembly do repair to the place in which they usually sit, and there elect a speaker, and present him here for his excellency's approbation."

Choice of speaker.

And the house being returned,

Mr. S. Campbell proposed.

The hon. the attorney general (addressing himself to the clerk, who, standing up, pointed to him and then sat down) 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 Samuel Chipman, esquire.

Carried in division.

And thereupon, after a debate in relation thereto—

The question was put by the clerk, " that Stewart Campbell, esquire, do take the chair of this house as speaker."

The house divided :

The yeas on the right, 24.

The noes on the left, 20.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Whereupon,

Whereupon, Mr. S. Campbell was conducted to the chair by the hon. the attorney general and Mr. Chipman; and standing on the upper step, addressed the house as followeth: Mr. S. Campbell chosen speaker.

“Gentlemen,—

The honor you have done me in elevating me to the high position of speaker of the assembly, demands the expression of my most grateful acknowledgements. Returns thanks.

As the immediate successor of the honorable and learned gentleman who has so long occupied the chair with distinguished honor to himself and unquestioned advantage to this house and country, I feel that in the discharge of my new and arduous duties I shall need the most general forbearance and consideration on your part. Comparatively short as has been my legislative connection with you, I have however been long enough here to have personally recognized the general courtesy and urbanity of those who constitute the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia.

The reminiscences of the past will assure me in the future; while the kindness of the present hour will operate as a constant stimulus to the faithful and creditable performance of those honorable functions, which, by the transactions of this day, you have been pleased to require me to discharge.”

Mr. Speaker elect, with the house, then went to attend his excellency in the council chamber, where Mr. Speaker elect was presented to his excellency by the hon. the attorney general, who addressed his excellency as followeth: Mr. Speaker elect presented to his excellency.

*May it please your excellency,—*

The house of assembly, agreeably to your excellency's command, have proceeded to the choice of a speaker, and have elected 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.

After which his excellency was pleased to say—

“I approve of the speaker whom the house have chosen.” Approved of.

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 his address to his excellency.

“*May it please your excellency,—*

Your excellency's gracious confirmation of the choice with which I have been honored by the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia, having constituted me, in due form of law, the speaker of the house of assembly; and as all their accustomed rights and privileges have, on a previous occasion, been accorded to them, it only remains for me, on their behalf, respectfully to demand that I, as their speaker, may have free access to your excellency's person; and to solicit, on my own, your excellency's favorable construction of my public conduct while I have the honor to hold that office.”

Whereupon his excellency was pleased to say—

“All that the speaker has asked I cheerfully grant.”

On motion of Mr. McLelan,

*Resolved*, That this house feel it a duty to express towards the hon. William Young their sense of the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of speaker of this assembly for the last eleven years. Resolution acknowledging faithful discharge of duties of speaker, &c.

Mr. L. M. Wilkins, pursuant to special leave, presented a bill to revive and continue the act to incorporate the Avon marine insurance company—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Avon marine insurance company continuing bill.

The

Amndt. to license bill read 2nd time.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 22 of the revised statutes, were read a second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon, on motion of Mr. Archibald,

1st, 2nd, 5th amndts. agreed to.  
3rd and 7th not agreed to.  
6th amended.

*Resolved*, That the 1st, 2nd and 5th of such amendments be agreed to.

*Resolved*, That the 3rd and 7th of such amendments be not agreed to.

*Resolved*, That the 6th amendment be amended by striking out the word "two" and substituting therefor the word "three."

Bill, &c. sent back to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.

Motion to go into committee of supply to vote £100 to James Grant, negatived on division.

Mr. Holmes moved that the house do now resolve itself into the committee of supply, for the purpose of moving a grant of one hundred pounds to James Grant, of the East River of Pictou, as recommended in the report of the committee on trade.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, seventeen ; against it, twenty.

*For the motion :*

Mr. Murray,	Mr. J. Munro,
" John Campbell,	" Thorne,
" Jost,	" Zwicker,
" Beckwith,	" Cowie,
" McLelan,	" Holmes,
Hon. Mr. Johnston.	" H. Munro,
" Prov. Sec.,	" M. I. Wilkins,
" Att'y. Gen.,	" L. M. Wilkins.
Mr. Doyle,	

*Against the motion :*

Mr. Jas. Campbell,	Mr. Martell,
" E. Young,	" McKinnon,
" Locke,	" Bourneuf,
" Fulton,	" Killam,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" Comeau,
" Fin. Sec.,	" W. Young,
Mr. Archibald,	" B. Smith,
" Shaw,	" Dimock,
" Thos. Coffin,	" Brown,
" Chipman,	" Annand.

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to go into supply to vote £100 to Angus McDonald, negatived on division.

Mr. H. Munro moved that the house do now resolve itself into the committee of supply, for the purpose of moving a grant of one hundred pounds to Angus McDonald, of Middle River, county of Victoria, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, sixteen ; against it, twenty.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolution as to post office fines.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Henry,

*Resolved*, That the postmaster general be requested and authorized to investigate the matter of the fines imposed on Archibald and Stephenson, King and Brothers, and H. Hyde, mail carriers, for the year 1852, and up to the 5th April, 1853 ; and remit and repay to such parties respectively, such portions of those fines as he may think just, under the increased power given to him by the report of the committee on the post office this session, and adopted by this house.

Resolution relative to the report on mines and minerals.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

*Resolved*, That the committee on mines and minerals be excused from reporting on the general subject referred to them, in consequence of the committee having been unable until this morning to complete the evidence taken by them ; and that such committee do report such evidence for publication in the journals of this house.

*For evidence—*

(See appendix No. 74.)

Jury law further amndt bill.

The hon. Mr. McLeod, pursuant to special leave, presented a bill further to amend the jury law—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

On

On motion, the house resolved itself into the committee of supply.

Committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the business referred to them, and had come to twenty-eight resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table, where the resolutions were read, and are as follow :

Report finally.

1°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen thousand pounds, appropriated to the erection of a lunatic asylum by the act passed in the fifteenth year of her majesty's reign, entitled, an act for founding a lunatic asylum, instead of being borrowed by the commissioners in manner prescribed by the fifth and sixth sections of such act, may be paid to the commissioners from time to time by warrants on the treasury, in such amounts as the governor in council may direct.

£15,000 lunatic asylum.

2°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor as will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the post office department for the present year.

Post office grant.

3°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and paid to the courier between Canso and Guysborough, for extra trips last year, pursuant to the report of the post office committee.

£25 courier, Canso.

4°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to pay C. A. Martin, postmaster at Sydney, a sum abstracted from a money letter in his office—to be paid upon the certificate of the postmaster general that the loss did not result from negligence or improper conduct.

£10 C. A. Martin.

5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eight hundred and eighty-four pounds thirteen shillings and eight pence be granted to defray the expenses of the legislative council for the present year.

£884 13 8 council's contingencies.

6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and sixty-two pounds eight shillings and eleven pence be granted and paid to the clerk of the house of assembly, to defray the expense of extra messengers and other services, and to pay for fuel and other articles for the house during the present session, pursuant to the report of the committee on contingencies.

£262 8 11 contingencies of house.

7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eighty-nine pounds and four pence be granted and paid to John H. Crosskill, as a final settlement of his claim for public printing, pursuant to the report of the committee on the subject.

£89 0 4 John H. Crosskill.

8°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and paid to doctors Anderson and Johnston, health officers of the port of Pictou, for services rendered to sick immigrants, pursuant to the report of a special committee.

£10 health officers, Pictou.

9°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in procuring a report upon the condition and requirements of the fisheries in the principal rivers of this province, to be laid before the house of assembly at its next session, pursuant to the report of the committee on the river fisheries.

£100 river fisheries.

10°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and thirty-one pounds seventeen shillings and eleven pence be granted and paid to A. & W. MacKinlay, in full of their account for stationery and binding for the house of assembly, during the last year.

£231 17 11 MacKinlay

11°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, as will be sufficient to defray the amount advanced from the treasury to defray the expense of postage of the public departments during the last year.

Postage paid: department.

Casualty vote.

12°. *Resolved*, That if any of the bridges on the main post roads of this province shall be unexpectedly carried away or obstructed by any unforeseen accident or obstacle, the governor may order a commissioner to rebuild or repair such bridge, or to remove such obstructions; and the governor may draw warrants on account and in favor of such commissioner, provided the sums so to be drawn shall not exceed for the year one thousand pounds; and the respective sums so drawn shall be charged at the next session of the assembly against the several counties in which the same shall be respectively expended.

£3832 1 1 board of works.

13°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three thousand eight hundred and thirty-three pounds one shilling and one penny be granted and paid to the board of works, to defray the balance of expenditure incurred by them during the last year.

£3489 7 4 govt. adv. works.

14°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three thousand four hundred and eighty-nine pounds seven shillings and four pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to repay the following advances made from the provincial treasury, viz. :

Sykes & Co., for survey of railway line from Windsor to Victoria Beach,	£500	0	0
Board of health, Pictou, on account of expenses incurred in cases of small pox,		66	17 2
The attorney general, amount required to perfect the title to Shubenacadie canal property,		212	15 0
Nathan Peechel, expense of bringing horse Norfolk from Antigonishe to Halifax,		8	10 0
This sum placed at the disposal of the governor to aid in importing improved stock,		100	0 0
The attorney general, amount required to perfect the title to the site of the new court house, Halifax,		149	6 10
M. H. Perley, for 500 copies of report on fisheries of N. B.,		26	12 11
J. B. McDonald, to repay charitable Irish society expenses of passengers in American ship "Winchester,"		67	8 3
Board of works, for purchase of site for lunatic asylum,	1750	0	0
Wallace and Allan, arbitrators fees and expenses in the matter of H. A. Gladwin,		9	2 1
American consul, for services of American ship "Wave," for conveying the crew of the British ship "Friendship," foundered at sea, from Cape Sable Bank to Halifax,		50	0 0
William Anderson, for survey, plan and report on road through Stevens' and Gladwin's property, Musquodoboit,		4	0 0
J. R. Forman, on account of salary, as government consulting engineer,	362	2	7
E. Rushworth, salary as private secretary to the governor, from 5th August to 30th September,		47	10 0
J. B. McDonald, for relief of Indians at Tatamagouche,		4	10 0
Provincial secretary, to repay amount advanced to relieve two Nova Scotians picked up at sea,		30	12 6
B. Wier & Co., for the supplies furnished to inhabitants of Ingonishe, county of Victoria,		100	0 0
	£3489	7	4

£30 Cunnabell's book.

15°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied in circulating among the commissioners of schools a work published by William Cunnabell, called the Youth's Preceptor, pursuant to the report of the committee on education.

£12 10 A. Russell.

16°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twelve pounds and ten shillings, of the grammar school money of the county of Halifax, remaining undrawn, be granted and paid to Alexander Russell, a licensed teacher, pursuant to the report of the committee on education.

- 17°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to David McCulloch, clerk in the financial secretary's office, in addition to his salary for the present year. £50 D. McCulloch.
- 18°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed two hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in running a steam boat between Pictou and Prince Edward's Island, and to carry the mails—to be drawn and applied when it shall appear to the governor in council that an equal sum for the same purpose has been granted by the legislature of Prince Edward's Island. £200 steamboat Pictou and P. E. Island.
- 19°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted in aid of the ferry across Pugwash harbor. £5 ferry, Pugwash.
- 20°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in erecting a bridge over Tusket River, in the county of Yarmouth, on the post road. £200 bridge over Tusket River.
- 21°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in maintaining a packet or ferry boat between Westport and Montegan, in the county of Digby. £25 ferry boat, Montegan.
- 22°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one pound and four shillings be granted and paid to George Gerroir, to reimburse him for money paid as light duties last spring, he having lost his vessel on her first voyage. £1 4 G Gerroir.
- 23°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and paid to Richard Meagher, for a chair furnished by him to the house of assembly. £5 B. Meagher.
- 24°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to defray the expenses of the commissioners appointed to prepare a bankruptcy act, and to remunerate the commissioners. £100 bankruptcy commissioners.
- 25°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to the cashier of the Halifax savings' bank, in addition to his present salary. £50 E. Duckett.
- 26°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to enable him to continue a suitable revenue boat at Cape Breton. £40 revenue boat, Cape Breton.
- 27°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted and paid to the two chairmen of committees of bills and supply of the house of assembly, in addition to the sum ordinarily voted for that service. £10 each, extra, chairmen of com.
- 28°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and paid to Paul Crowell, being the amount of a fine imposed on him by the board of revenue, for an alleged breach by him of the revenue laws. £5 Paul Crowell.

The resolutions from the first to the twenty-third, both inclusive, being read a second time, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

The twenty-fourth resolution for granting one hundred pounds to defray the expenses of the bankruptcy act commission, having been read a second time, Vote of £100 for the expenses of bankruptcy commissioners reduced to £25.

Mr. B. Smith moved that the grant be reduced to twenty-five pounds: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

The resolution as amended was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

The twenty-fifth resolution for granting fifty pounds additional to the cashier of the Halifax savings' bank, having been read a second time, Motion not to receive twenty-fifth resolution.

The hon. the financial secretary moved that such resolution be not received: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, fourteen; against it, fourteen.

Whereupon,

- Whereupon,  
 Carried by speaker's casting vote. Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote in favor of the motion.  
 So it passed in the affirmative.  
 And accordingly,  
 Resolution not received. *Ordered*, That such resolution be not received by the house.
- Motion not to receive twenty-sixth resolution. The twenty-sixth resolution for granting forty pounds for the revenue boat at Cape Breton, having been read a second time,  
 Mr. H. Munro moved that such resolution be not received : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eleven ; against it, eighteen.  
 Lost on division. So it passed in the negative.  
 Resolution passed. The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.
- Motion not to receive twenty-seventh resolution. The twenty-seventh resolution for granting twenty pounds extra to the chairmen of committees, having been read a second time,  
 The hon. the financial secretary moved that such resolution be not received : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twelve ; against it fourteen.  
 Lost on division. So it passed in the negative.  
 Resolution agreed to. The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.
- Motion not to receive twenty-eighth resolution. The twenty-eighth resolution, for granting five pounds to Paul Crowell, having been read a second time,  
 The hon. the financial secretary moved that such resolution be not received : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, nine ; against it, eighteen.  
 Lost on division. So it passed in the negative.  
 Resolution agreed to. The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.
- Sent to council. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the several resolutions to the council and desire their concurrence.

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

SATURDAY, 1st APRIL, 1854.

PRAYERS.

- Jury law amdt. and the Avon ins. company continuing bills read 2nd time and committed. The bill further to amend the jury law ; and,  
 The bill to revive and continue the act to incorporate the Avon mutual marine insurance company,  
 Were severally read a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Committee on bills. On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.  
 Mr. Speaker left the chair.  
 Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.  
 Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report bills—  
 Avon marine insurance company continuance and jury law amendment. The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to revive and continue the act to incorporate the Avon marine insurance company, and the bill further to amend the jury law, and had directed him to report those bills to the house, severally without amendment ; and that they had gone through the bill to continue and amend the laws relating to education, and had made amendments to that bill, which they had
- Education bill.

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.

And thereupon,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the bill further to amend the jury law be recom-

Motion to recommit jury bill, negatived on division.

mitted, for the purpose of adding thereto the following clause, viz. :  
 " In the county of Cumberland, where objections have been taken to the lists of jurors, and revised lists have been made out and returned since the last sitting of the supreme court at Amherst, there shall be drawn from such corrected lists, within            days after the passing of this act, by the prothonotary in the presence of the custos, the requisite panels for grand and petit juries to serve at the next June term of the supreme court in that county."

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eleven ; against it, seventeen.

So it passed in the negative.

*Ordered,* That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

*Ordered,* That the bill reported with amendment be engrossed.

An engrossed bill to continue and amend the laws relating to education, was read a third time.

Bills read 3rd time, and passed :

*Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue and amend the laws relating to education.

Education continuance ;

An engrossed bill further to amend the jury law, was read a third time.

*Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act further to amend the jury law.

Jury law amendment ;

An engrossed bill to revive and continue the act to incorporate the Avon marine insurance company, was read a third time.

Avon marine insurance company continuance.

*Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to revive and continue the act to incorporate the Avon marine insurance company.

*Ordered,* That the clerk do carry the several bills to the council and desire their concurrence.

Sent to council.

The hon. Mr. Henry reported from the committee on the petition of Charles E. Leonard—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 C. E. Leonard.

(See appendix No. 7b.)

*Ordered,* That the report be received and adopted by the house.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Henry,

*Resolved,* That the report of the committee on the subject of compensation to clerks of the crown, made on the 30th March last, be adopted by the house.

Report on compensation to clerks of crown, adopted.

*Ordered,* accordingly.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to facilitate proceedings under the new practice act, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Have passed bill to facilitate the proceedings under new practice act.

They have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act relating to the erection of a bridge at Barney's River ; the bill, entitled, an act relating to the river fisheries, and the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Atlantic mutual marine insurance company, severally without any amendment ; they have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act concerning the city of Halifax, as now amended.

Agree to bills—Barney's River bridge ; River Fisheries ; Atlantic marine ins. comp. incorporation.

The council adhere to the third and seventh amendments proposed by them to the bill, entitled,

Adhere to 3rd and 7th amts. to licent. bill.

and agree to amdt. to 6th amdt. to such bill.

entitled, an act to amend chapter 22 of the revised statutes ; and agree to the amendment proposed by this honorable house to the sixth amendment proposed by the council to such bill.

Agree to changes of appropriation,

The council agree to the following changes of appropriation, viz. :

£75 0 0 School monies of county of Annapolis.

and

7 10 0 Road monies, Kings county.

to money grants.

They have also agreed to twenty-four resolutions of this honorable house, for granting the following sums of money, viz. :

£		Collegiate institutions.
250	0 0	Free church academy, Halifax.
100	0 0	Reporter, supreme court.
50	0 0	Adjutant general and quarter master general militia.
15	0 0	Rebecca Langley.
16	0 0	Land damages.
25	0 0	Educating deaf and dumb girl.
75	0 0	Survey of road, Shelburne.
2000	0 0	Light houses.
100	0 0	Clementsport wharf.
50	0 0	Breakwater, Digby Neck.
20	0 0	Cornwallis wharf.
50	0 0	Groscoque breakwater.
50	0 0	Breakwater, Clare.
100	0 0	Breakwater, Billevous Cove, Clare.
300	0 0	Mabou harbor.
25	0 0	Navigation, Bear River.
50	0 0	Navigation, St. Mary's River.
300	0 0	Antigonishe harbor.
7	10 0	Ferry, Sydney river.
5	0 0	Ferry, St. Mary's.
15	0 0	Ferry, Shubenacadie.
		Pay to members of assembly.
250	0 0	Governor's private secretary.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Council's new practice act facility bill agreed to.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to facilitate proceedings under the new practice act, was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

And thereupon,

On motion of the hon. Mr. Henry,

*Resolved*, That such bill be agreed to.

Sent to council.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to bills, viz. :

Jury amendment ;  
Avon insurance company.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act further to amend the jury law ; and the bill, entitled, an act to revive and continue the act to incorporate the Avon marine insurance company, without any amendment.

Agree to education amendment bill, with amendment.

They have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to continue and amend the laws relating to education, with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Agree to road scales.

The council have agreed to twenty resolutions of this honorable house for dividing, subdividing and appropriating the road monies.

Disagree to two money votes.

They have not agreed to two resolutions of this honorable house for granting twenty-five pounds to the bankruptcy commissioners and five pounds to Paul Crowell.

Agree to 25 money grants.

They have agreed to twenty-five resolutions of this honorable house for granting the following sums of money, viz. :

£15000

£15000	0	0	Lunatic asylum.
10	0	0	Postmaster, Sydney.
			Expenses of post office, general grant.
24	0	0	Extra grant, courier.
262	8	11	Contingencies, assembly.
884	13	8	Contingent expenses, council.
89	0	4	J. H. Crosskill.
10	0	0	Health officers, Pictou.
100	0	0	Report, river fisheries.
231	17	11	A. & W. McKinlay.
3489	7	4	Government advances.
3833	1	1	Board of works.
			Casualty vote.
			Postage public offices.
30	0	0	W. Cunnabell.
12	10	0	Appropriation school monies.
50	0	0	D. McCulloch.
40	0	0	Revenue boat, Cape Breton.
200	0	0	Steam boat, Pictou.
20	0	0	Chairmen of assembly.
5	0	0	Ferry, Pugwash.
200	0	0	Bridge over Tusket River.
25	0	0	Ferry, Montegan.
1	4	0	George Gerroir.
5	0	0	Richard Meagher.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to continue and amend the laws relating to education, was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house. Amendment to education bill read 1st and 2nd time.

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. Agreed to.  
Bill, &c. sent to council.

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house, various papers touching the subject of trade and colonial revenue, Revenue and trade returns.  
viz. :

General statement of imports, shewing the value of merchandize entered at each port in Nova Scotia, during the year 1853, and indicating from what country imported.

General statement of exports, for the same period, and with the like particulars.

Comparative statement of value of merchandize imported at the different ports of the province, during the years 1852 and 1853.

Comparative statement of value of exports, for the same periods.

General statement of imports, being a detailed account of the principal articles of British and foreign merchandize imported during the year ended 5th January, 1854, shewing the quantity and value of each article entered at each port, and indicating from what countries imported.

Abstract of the principal articles of British and foreign merchandize imported into Nova Scotia, for the same period, and with the like particulars.

General statement of exports from Nova Scotia, for the same period, and with the like particulars.

Abstract of principal articles exported, for the same period, and with the like particulars.

Statement of imports into the port of Halifax, for the same period, and with the like particulars.

Statement of exports from the port of Halifax, for the same period, and with the like particulars.

Statement of goods in bonded warehouse at Halifax, 31st December, 1853.

(See appendix No. 76.)

Also—by like command,

Return of the number, tonnage, and value of vessels built at various ports in Nova Scotia in 1853, and if sold, whither sent for sale.

(See appendix No. 77.)

*Ordered*, That the various abstracts, statements and returns, do lie on the table.

- Message from council.** A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :  
Mr. Speaker,
- Agree to education bill, as amended.** The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to continue and amend the law relating to education, as now amended.
- Ask conference.** The council desire a conference by committee with a committee of this honorable house, on the general state of the province.  
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Conference agreed to.** On motion, *resolved*, that such conference be agreed to, and that the clerk do acquaint the council therewith.  
*Ordered*, That Mr. Wier, the hon. Mr. Henry, and Mr. Annand, be a committee to manage such conference.
- Held.** So they went to the conference.  
And being returned,
- Report.** Mr. Wier reported that the managers had been at the conference, and that the committee of the council had threat handed to the committee of this house the following written paper, viz. :

*Legislative council chamber, 31st March, 1854.*

- Copy of council's resolution.** *Resolved*, That a conference be desired with the house of assembly, by committee, on the general state of the province, and that the committee of this house be instructed to state to the committee of the house of assembly that in the opinion of this house it would be consistent with the dictates of a wise policy and largely conducive to the general interests, if a commission should be issued by the government of this province, under which one or more competent persons should be appointed to examine and report on all matters connected with the deep sea and coast fisheries, from the frontier of New Brunswick, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, around our entire sea coasts to the head of the Bay of Fundy, including also those of the island of Cape Breton ; and in order to obtain the same, this house is prepared to concur with the house of assembly in such measures as they may deem most advisable to adopt in reference thereto.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, C. L. C.

*Ordered*, That the copy of the resolution do lie on the table.

- Report on petition of James Synnott.** The hon. the provincial secretary reported from the committee on the petition of James Synnott—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.  
(See appendix No. 78.)

- Motion to adopt report.** And thereupon, the hon. the provincial secretary moved that such report be received and adopted by the house.  
Which being seconded,
- Amended by resolution.** Mr. Wier moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That whenever the government dispose of the Shubenacadie canal property, a condition of the sale shall be that the sum of one thousand pounds be paid by the purchasers

chasers to James Synnot, the representative of the late firm of Synnot & Moore, in full for all claims those parties may have against the property or shareholders.

Which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

Resolution negatived.

The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Original resolution carried.

*Ordered*, accordingly.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed on the subject of the reporting and publishing the debates and proceedings of this house for the present session.

Committee on reporting, &c.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Annand, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and Mr. W. Young, be a committee for that purpose; and that the correspondence handed in by the hon. Mr. Henry, be referred to that committee.

Then the house adjourned until Monday next, at one of the clock.

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MONDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1854.

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PRAYERS.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do prepare and present to the house, an engrossed bill for appropriating such part of the supplies, granted in the present session, as are not already appropriated by acts of the general assembly.

Order for appropriation bill.

And accordingly,

The clerk presented an engrossed bill for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for other purposes—and the same was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

Bill presented.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for other purposes.

Passed,

and

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill to the council and desire their concurrence.

Sent to council.

Mr. Speaker informed the house that he had received an official communication announcing that the prorogation of the house would take place this day at three of the clock.

Prorogation announced.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

*Resolved*, That no bill of a private or local nature, or petition therefor, or for money or relief, be received by the house after the fourteenth day from the opening of each session; and that the clerk do, one month previous to the meeting of the legislature, cause this resolution to be inserted in five of the public newspapers.

Resolution as to time of reception of bills and petitions.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

*Resolved*, That his excellency the lieutenant governor be authorized and respectfully requested to direct advances from the treasury of such sums as may be required towards defraying the expenses of public printing,—provided that no greater sum be advanced in the whole than six hundred pounds; and this house will provide for the same at the next session.

Note of credit for public printing.

*Resolved*, That his excellency the lieutenant governor be respectfully requested to carry out the recommendation of the committee on education, as respects the inspection of schools; and that this house will at its next session make provision for any expense which it may be necessary to incur.

Note of credit for school inspection.

*Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the above two resolutions to the council and desire their concurrence.

Resolutions sent to council.

Resolution as to functions of com. on reporting.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,

*Resolved*, That the committee on reporting, appointed to act during the recess, be empowered to decide on the expediency of publishing 500 copies of the debate on the union of the colonies, in pamphlet form ;—to make all necessary arrangements for reporting and publishing the debates of next session ; and to decide on the appropriation of twenty pounds undrawn of the reporting grant of 1853.

Message from council Agree to appropriation bill,

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act for applying certain monies therein named for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for other purposes.

And to resolutions.

They have also agreed to two resolutions of this honorable house, as follows, viz. :

Public printing.

Vote of credit for public printing.

School inspection.

Vote of credit for school inspection.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Resolution as to postal reduction.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Henry,

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this house the reduction to sixpence of the postage on letters by packet to England, would be desirable ; and that it would be to the advantage of Nova Scotia to be included in the general arrangements on that subject, now about being made in England.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Ask conference.

The council desire a conference, by committee, with a committee of this honorable house, on the general state of the province.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Conference agreed to.

On motion, *resolved*, that such conference be agreed to, and that the clerk do acquaint the council therewith.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wier, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Annand, be a committee to manage such conference.

Held.

So they went to the conference.

And being returned,

Report.

Mr. Wier reported that the managers had been at the conference, and that the committee of the council had thereat handed to the committee of this house the following written paper, viz. :

*Legislative council chamber, 3rd April, 1854.*

Council's resolution.

On motion, *resolved*, that the governor in council, during the recess, be authorized to confer with the British government and with the general mining association, relative to the claims of such association to the mines and minerals of this province, with a view to an adjustment thereof, subject to the approbation of both branches of the legislature at the next session of the general assembly.

*Resolved*, That a conference be desired with the house of assembly, by committee, on the general state of the province ; and that the committee of this house do communicate to the committee of the house of assembly the foregoing resolution.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, C. L. C.

*Ordered*, That the copy of the resolutions do lie on the table.

Resolution as to mines and minerals.

On motion of Mr. Wier,

*Resolved*, That the governor in council be authorized to confer, during the recess, with the British government and with the general mining association, relative to the claims of such

such association to the mines and minerals of this province, with a view to an adjustment thereof, subject to the approbation of both branches of the legislature at the next session.

A message from his excellency the lieutenant governor by the gentleman usher of the black rod :

Message from governor.

Mr. Speaker,

His excellency the lieutenant governor commands this honorable house to attend his excellency immediately in the council chamber.

Commands attendance of house.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the house, attended his excellency in the council chamber, when his excellency was pleased to give his assent to ten bills, severally entitled as follows :

House attends.

Assents to bills.

An act to facilitate proceedings under the new practice act.

An act relating to the erection of a bridge at Barney's River.

An act relating to the river fisheries.

An act to amend the act concerning the city of Halifax.

An act further to amend the jury law.

An act to incorporate the Nova Scotia mutual marine insurance company.

An act to incorporate the Atlantic mutual marine insurance company.

An act to incorporate the union mutual marine insurance company.

An act to revive and continue the act to incorporate the Avon marine insurance company.

An act to continue and amend the law relating to education.

After which Mr. Speaker spake as follows :

Speaker presents appropriation bill.

*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.

His excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the following bill, viz. :

Governor assents to appropriation bill.

An act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for other purposes.

His excellency was then pleased to make the following

SPEECH :

Speech.

*Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the legislative council ;*

*Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly ;*

The great number of valuable laws, matured by your joint labors, and to which I have given the queen's assent, honorably distinguish the session that it is my duty now to close.

For the unexampled liberality with which you have provided for every branch of the public service, I thank you in her majesty's name.

The great public works which you have authorized the government to construct, shall be commenced without delay, and carried forward in a spirit which I trust will enable us all to forget, in view of their vast utility, conflicts of opinion, which, in a free country, always precede sound and beneficial legislation.

The elevated views of national obligation,—the just appreciation of the nature of the struggle in which the mother country is engaged,—the devoted loyalty to our sovereign, and the chivalrous disregard of consequences in the performance of duty ;—evinced by the addresses

addresses which you have desired me to convey to the foot of the throne, will challenge the admiration and respect of your fellow subjects in every part of the empire.

Though I trust in God that this continent may be preserved from the scourge of war, yet it behoves us to be prepared for any emergency ; and of this you may be assured, that, while it is my determination so to organize the militia of this province as to make defence easy, I shall not hesitate, if occasion should arise, to place myself at their head, with the same entire reliance upon their gallantry and self-devotion that I have upon your wisdom, liberality and public spirit.

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 Thursday, the eleventh day of May next—and this general assembly is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the eleventh day of May next, to be then here held.

HENRY C. D. TWINING,            }  
Clerk of the house of assembly. }

# APPENDIX

TO THE

# JOURNAL

OF THE

# HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

---

FOR THE SESSION

COMMENCING THE TWENTY-SIXTH JANUARY, AND ENDING THE THIRD APRIL,

1854.



# APPENDIX.

No. 1.

(See page 399.)

[COPY.]

Government house, Halifax, October 28, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE—

During the year and a half that I have administered the government of this province, I have endeavored to make myself acquainted with its industrial resources, and maritime and agricultural capabilities.

With the blue book sent home in 1852, I transmitted the statistical returns for 1851, collected under an act of the legislature. Without recapitulating what these include, I shall do myself the honor to call your lordship's attention to a few interesting facts, and comparative statements, which will serve to illustrate the actual condition of this colony.

I am happy to be enabled to report that it has entirely recovered from the depression occasioned by the potato rot, and by the derangements which recent changes in the commercial system of the empire, at first occasioned. All the great interests of the province exhibit revived activity. Its staples,—agricultural produce, fish, coal, gypsum, cordwood, lumber, and new vessels—command high prices.—The population are fully employed—and the revenue, collected under a tariff, the lowest on this continent, steadily increases—yielding, not only all that is required to defray the expenses of the government, but a large surplus, for the protection of the fisheries, the encouragement of agriculture, the maintenance of schools, and for internal improvements of various kinds.

In Canada the advalorem duty on imports is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ; in New Brunswick it ranges from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 30 per cent. ; but in Nova Scotia it is only  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the same description of articles.

In 1849 the revenue was £54,179 11s. 4d. stg. In 1852, in stg., £93,039 7s. 2d.\* And the three quarters of 1853, the accounts for which have been closed, shew that this increase will be maintained.

There are 43 free ports in Nova Scotia, at which officers are appointed, and which enjoy equal privileges for conducting domestic and foreign commerce. By reference to the following tables, your grace will perceive the extent and value of the trade of each with Great Britain, the British colonies, the United States, and other countries :—

---

* Public debt of Nova Scotia, 31st Dec., 1852, (on interest at 4 per cent.) stg.,	£39,200	0	0
Province paper afloat, not paying interest,	47,889	10	0
	£87,089	10	0

*A general statement of imports at the different ports in Nova Scotia, in the year 1852—showing the value of merchandise entered at each port, and indicating from what country imported.*

Ports.	Total value.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
			West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,	£12475 16 0		£58 15 0	£6609 12 0	£5866 4 0	£22 12 0
Annapolis,	14488 13 0			8816 4 0	5391 2 0	
Antigonishe,	435 0 0			359 0 0	76 0 0	
Arichat,	12767 11 0	£1466 4 0		4656 0 0	2882 14 0	3762 13 0
Barrington,	3696 19 0			979 9 0	2485 5 0	232 5 0
Beaver River,	1219 0 0			1139 0 0	1219 0 0	
Canada Creek,	2909 10 0			6082 0 0	1770 10 0	
Canso, (Cape)	7350 0 0	350 0 0		735 0 0	918 0 0	
Church Point,	2876 12 0		30 0 0	336 5 0	2111 12 0	
Clements Port,	1633 5 0			5277 10 0	1297 0 0	
Cornwallis,	7664 15 0		143 16 0	8322 15 0	2387 5 0	
Digby,	14955 16 0			898 10 0	6424 17 0	64 8 0
Guysborough,	1196 5 0			162954 9 0	297 15 0	147319 5 0
Halifax,	939864 3 0	399277 2 0	11496 2 0		218817 5 0	
Hants Port,	823 16 0				823 16 0	
Horton,	3992 15 0			74 0 0	3918 15 0	
Joggins,	1725 15 0			504 15 0	1221 0 0	
LeHave,	865 0 0				806 0 0	59 0 0
Liverpool,	13132 18 0		3076 7 0	3299 11 0	6515 0 0	442 0 0
Londonderry,	4241 15 0	22 10 0		363 0 0	3856 15 0	
Lunenburg,	1265 1 0		121 5 0	138 1 0	962 15 0	43 0 0
Maitland,	2478 10 0			438 15 0	2039 15 0	
Parrsborough,	3301 15 0	100 0 0	328 10 0	1905 15 0	967 10 0	
Pictou,	43597 17 0	17610 5 0		6359 10 0	19602 2 0	25 0 0
Port Hood,	849 0 0			847 0 0	2 0 0	

Port

Port Medway,	257 10 0				247 0 0	10 10 0
Pubnico,	1357 0 0				1327 0 0	
Pugwash,	1111 0 0	1111 0 0		30 0 0		
Ragged Islands,	3872 7 0		1280 17 0		2530 0 0	61 10 0
Shelburne,	747 0 0		403 10 0	73 10 0	270 0 0	
Sherbrooke,	210 10 0	210 10 0				
Sheet Harbor,	118 10 0				118 10 0	
Ship Harbor,	5852 10 0			992 5 0	4860 5 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	7043 16 0	2124 19 0		1939 0 0	2367 5 0	612 12 0
Tatamagouche,	1648 10 0	1071 0 0		301 0 0	276 10 0	
Tusket,	2761 10 0		823 15 0		1877 15 0	60 0 0
Wallace,	2956 15 0	2467 10 0		152 5 0	337 0 0	
Walton,	1680 15 0			45 0 0	1635 15 0	
Westport,	6114 10 0		567 10 0	2649 0 0	2268 0 0	
Weymouth,	8664 10 0		846 10 0	2499 0 0	5319 0 0	
Wilmot,	6617 11 0			3594 10 0	3023 0 0	
Windsor,	9706 6 0	1200 11 0		2830 9 0	5675 6 0	
Yarmouth,	33647 13 0	519 17 0	2761 11 0	6839 0 0	23052 6 0	474 19 0
<b>TOTAL—</b>	<b>£1194175 10 0</b>	<b>427532 8 0</b>	<b>21938 8 0</b>	<b>243041 1 0</b>	<b>347843 19 0</b>	<b>153819 14 0</b>

Ports.	Total value.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
			West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,	£4372 2 0	£1984 0 0	£263 17 0	£1497 4 0	£980 18 0	
Annapolis,	20366 9 4			15341 14 0	4761 0 0	
Antigonishe,	7520 17 0			7520 17 0		
Arichat,	19911 13 0	713 0 0		4170 12 0	3758 3 0	£11269 18 0
Barrington,	9977 16 0		413 10 0	3472 4 0	6092 2 0	
Beaver River,	1673 8 0		182 8 0	22 10 0	1468 10 0	
Canada Creek,	3977 13 0			1659 13 0	2318 0 0	
Canso (Cape)	7046 8 0		75 0 0	5880 6 0	1091 2 0	
Church Point,	2444 12 0		293 18 0	29 4 0	2121 10 0	
Clements Port,	1875 1 0			503 19 0	1371 2 0	
Cornwallis,	15057 5 0			3078 5 0	11979 0 0	
Digby,	13438 0 0	300 4 0	418 17 0	6944 15 0	5774 4 0	
Guysborough,	2174 7 0			2034 7 0		140 0 0
Halifax,	588206 10 0	20167 0 0	144480 0 0	234842 0 0	119385 0 0	69332 10 0
Hants Port,	2924 8 0	874 18 0			2049 10 0	
Horton,	4030 0 0		396 15 0	66 5 0	3567 0 0	
Joggins,	3317 11 0			1639 7 0	1678 4 0	
LeHave,	3370 6 0	495 6 0	588 9 0	282 10 0	2004 1 0	
Liverpool,	36061 4 0		30505 9 0	1258 17 0	3352 8 0	944 10 0
Londonderry,	2739 16 0	517 6 0		1712 10 0	510 0 0	
Lunenburg,	742 15 0			92 12 0	650 3 0	
Maitland,	3815 17 0	194 4 0		596 13 0	3022 0 0	
Parrsborough,	8000 4 0	2987 6 0	2 0 0	3459 13 0	1551 2 0	
Pictou,	57618 16 0	13056 15 0	112 0 0	10199 18 0	33761 3 0	489 0 0
Port Hood,	5967 15 0			5934 10 0	33 5 0	

Port

Port Medway,	3356 11 0		1096 19 0		2259 12 0	
Pubnico,	1879 16 0				1879 16 0	
Pugwash,	10582 16 0	9828 13 0		754 3 0		
Ragged Islands,	8104 17 0		7519 8 0	455 9 0	55 0 0	75 0 0
Shelburne,	2332 6 0	13 10 0	1379 10 0	567 16 0		371 10 0
Sherbrooke,	1972 0 0	1936 0 0		36 0 0		
Sheet Harbor,	76 0 0		66 0 0		10 0 0	
Ship Harbor,	5605 1 0			2593 1 0	3012 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	31997 8 0	581 10 0	310 0 0	21893 13 0	7363 15 0	1848 10 0
Tatamagouche,	3843 13 0	3224 15 0		618 18 0		
Tusket,	3737 16 0	3441 14 0	2471 11 0	607 5 0	659 0 0	
Wallace,	4174 14 0		100 0 0	633 0 0		
Walton,	2625 5 0			198 5 0	2427 0 0	
Westport,	7215 17 0		1306 1 0	2274 16 0	3635 0 0	
Weymouth,	20850 1 0	1292 0 0	11191 1 0	2347 10 0	6019 10 0	
Wilmot,	5477 14 0			2892 9 0	2585 5 0	
Windsor,	9542 13 0	1062 12 0	335 10 0	450 0 0	7694 11 0	
Yarmouth,	20775 13 0	92 6 0	9526 3 0	3622 16 0	6969 18 0	564 10 0
<b>TOTAL—</b>	<b>£970780 14 4</b>	<b>62675 19 0</b>	<b>213034 6 0</b>	<b>352185 4 4</b>	<b>257840 17 0</b>	<b>85035 8 0</b>

By a comparison of the totals it would appear that there is a balance of £223,394 15s. 8d. against the province; but when it is considered that the exports are estimated at the comparatively low prices which they bring here, it will be apparent that if the higher prices which they command abroad, including the freights outward in our own vessels, were given, they would prove that Nova Scotia is fulfilling all the conditions of a healthy and profitable exchange.

The value of new vessels, built for sale and exportation, ought also to be added to the exports. I regret that it is not in my power to furnish an accurate return of these. The financial secretary has been instructed to prepare one for the current year.

By reference to the following returns, the character of the imports and exports to and from all countries, will be understood :

Abstract

Abstract of the principal articles of British and foreign merchandise imported into the province of Nova-Scotia, during the year ended 31st December, 1852, shewing the value of each article, and from what country imported.

Articles.	Total of imports.		From what country imported.				
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Apples,		£542 7 2		£269 6 0	£273 1 2		
Ammunition,		2682 18 5	£2632 10 0	43 4 11			£7 3 6
Ale,		1047 15 0	1044 4 0	0 14 0	2 17 0		
Beef,	Cwt. 2098 1 20	1526 10 0	4111 10 0	166 10 0	1360 0 0		5220 0 0
Brandy,		9831 1 0	2 3 0	439 11 0	60 0 0		181 8 6
Bread,		5295 19 7		466 10 3	4645 17 10		
Burning fluid,		1471 14 9			1471 14 9		
Bricks,	437100	517 18 0	27 15 0	194 2 6	239 0 6		57 0 0
Butter,		1307 3 0		1246 11 0	60 12 0		
Candles,		1037 4 3	301 0 0	12 0 0	606 11 10		3 0 0
Cabinet ware,		2259 12 7	59 3 0		2168 15 1		
Coffee,		5503 18 4	2 14 2	755 17 0	2750 3 0		1981 8 0
Cordage,		20866 3 7	14292 2 9		4969 13 9		1136 1 4
Cheese,		454 10 7	36 0 0		410 8 7		
Clocks,		403 13 0		52 16 0	350 17 0		
Corn and wheat,	Bush. 91512	13348 14 9	27 13 0	1615 7 0	11705 14 9		
Cornmeal and oatmeal,	Bbbs. 25061	18927 14 8		1812 12 0	17115 2 8		
Cotton manufactures,		207935 9 5	173156 5 6	9922 2 6	24608 11 5		248 10 0
China & earthenware,		8086 7 8	5634 6 2	1870 12 1	568 2 3		13 7 2
Codfish,		45400 13 0		45399 4 0	1 9 0		
Drugs and apothecaries' wares,		6108 13 0	2645 15 0	184 17 7	3278 0 5		
Fishing tackle,		20826 5 3	17466 18 0	2386 16 6	502 1 3		470 9 6
Fruit,		5860 8 5	210 7 0	109 15 8	769 0 9		4768 5 0
Flour (rye),	Bbbs. 8757	6840 13 6		164 15 0	6675 18 6		
Do. (wheat),	211167	204951 10 1		70633 13 4	134275 16 9		42 0 0
Glassware,		3724 9 0	2119 4 0	80 0 0	1247 2 6		3 0 0

Geneva,

Geneva and whiskey,		2215 19 0	1817 15 0		334 14 0	53 10 0	10 0 0
Hardware,		29356 18 6	21100 15 0		1792 0 11	6255 17 7	208 5 0
Haberdashery,		6696 9 0	4156 0 0		1221 5 0	1319 4 0	
Herrings,		19655 18 0	1 15 0		19349 3 0	280 0 0	25 0 0
Hides and skins,		4002 7 0	13 11 0	107 5 0	621 17 0	1862 14 0	1397 0 0
Iron and ironmongery,		25414 13 7	15959 1 0		4101 15 9	5283 12 10	70 4 0
Linen and woollen manufactures,		9329 5 0	3755 13 0		3672 11 0	1490 1 0	411 0 0
Leather and leather do.		19607 4 0	12402 14 0		172 1 0	6636 14 0	395 15 0
Leather,		4332 0 0	268 0 0		72 11 0	3991 9 0	
Lime,		467 14 0			366 5 0	91 9 0	10 0 0
Lumber,		5577 2 0			5426 18 0	150 4 0	
Lard,		1054 9 0			423 0 0	631 9 0	
Molasses,		58397 15 0	244 0 0	8102 11 0	3467 13 0	1416 15 0	45166 16 0
Mackerel,	Bbbs. 3102	3930 10 0			3930 10 0		
Oakum,		1426 3 0	561 5 0		314 3 0	550 15 0	
Oils,		11441 9 3	3972 1 0		6662 2 9	766 3 6	41 2 0
Oats and barley,	Bush. 129493	6824 11 6			6824 11 6		
Paper manufactures, books and stationery,		12282 11 0	6573 12 0		31 4 0	5677 1 6	
Paint,		4714 0 0	4176 7 0		361 5 0	176 8 0	
Pork and hams,		9193 0 0	5 13 0		5529 4 0	3658 3 0	
Potatoes,	Cwt. 73989	5346 9 0	259 9 0	0 16 0	5291 16 0	56 17 0	
Rice,	2445 3	2488 10 0	21 5 0	5351 6 0	16 13 0	2212 8 0	950 1 0
Rum,		8425 13 0	3335 1 0	3879 4 0	147 11 0	1755 10 0	3570 7 0
Salt,	Tons. 17327	14455 13 0			3199 10 0	471 11 0	2 0 0
Scale and other fish,		10406 4 0			10327 6 0	76 18 0	
Soap,		1920 16 0	1470 6 0		133 14 0	306 4 0	10 12 0
Sugar,		60688 5 0	1543 1 0	1366 3 0	408 6 0	2509 6 0	53861 9 0
Tea,	Lbs. 1857987	68144 9 0	14645 1 0	17 5 0	1949 11 0	26466 14 0	26065 18 0
Tobacco,		13847 12 0		3 0 0	350 15 0	13493 17 0	
Wine,	Galls. 40656	7123 10 0	1085 10 0	20 0 0	920 8 0	279 18 0	4817 14 0
Wood wares and agricultural implements,		4138 17 0	77 12 0		65 5 0	3996 0 0	
Miscellaneous,		164507 8 0	106317 12 0	2040 1 0	17664 17 0	35810 13 0	2674 5 0
<b>TOTAL—</b>		<b>1194175 12 10</b>	<b>427532 9 7</b>	<b>21938 8 0</b>	<b>243041 1</b>	<b>7347843 19 2</b>	<b>153819 14 6</b>

Abstract

Abstract of the principal articles exported from the province of Nova Scotia, during the year ended 31st December, 1852, shewing the value of each article, and to what country exported.

Articles.	Total of exports.		EXPORTED TO				
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Apples and plums,	Bbbs.	£4020 12 0	£78 0 0	£234 14 0	£3695 18 0	£2 0 0	£10 0 0
Ale, porter, and cider,		3180 11 0		1303 0 0	1827 3 0	6 8 0	44 0 0
Alewives,		2996 7 0		1051 12 0		1554 15 0	390 0 0
Beef,		2398 6 0	91 16 0	222 2 0	1633 12 0	85 16 0	365 0 0
Bread,		1991 0 0		16 0 0	1891 0 0		84 0 0
Butter,		30062 1 4	145 0 0	7927 0 0	17235 19 4	3899 2 0	855 0 0
Cheese,	Tons	997 17 0		143 9 0	715 8 0	10 0 0	129 0 0
Coals,	Qtls.	56907 2 0		431 10 0	16925 10 0	38781 7 0	768 15 0
Codfish,		163008 6 0	2 0 0	84718 15 0	10178 4 0	17313 8 0	50795 19 0
Cotton and woollen ma- nufactures,		31645 10 0		235 0 0	31292 10 0	118 0 0	
Eggs,	Doz.	597 3 0			470 16 0	126 7 0	
Flour,	Bbbs.	14362 0 0		390 0 0	13218 0 0		754 0 0
Fruit (foreign),		2830 0 0	3 0 0	231 0 0	2551 0 0		45 0 0
Furs,		12232 0 0	11824 0 0		8 0 0	400 0 0	
Gypsum,	Tons	11391 13 0			301 2 0	11090 11 0	
Hardware,		16195 18 0		440 8 0	14543 10 0	1170 0 0	42 0 0
Herrings,	Bbbs.	59430 6 0		16586 12 0	13909 11 0	25188 13 0	3764 0 0
Do. smoked,		6078 16 0	179 15 0	4325 10 0	1438 15 0	28 16 0	106 0 0
Horned cattle,	No.	26915 0 0		3882 0 0	22096 0 0	55 0 0	882 0 0
Horses,		3659 0 0			3561 0 0	98 0 0	
Leather and leather manufactures,		3348 10 0		38 10 0	3297 0 0	13 0 0	
Lumber,		96871 1 0	30512 16 0	44080 10 0	8074 16 0	6781 12 0	7421 7 0
Mackerel,	Bbbs.	101883 2 0	59 0 0	24738 5 0	2620 5 0	65459 2 0	9006 10 0
Molasses,							

Molasses.

Molasses,	Bush.	27213 10 0	3078 0 0		24135 10 0		1603 18 0	130 0 0
Oats and barley,		4523 0 0		351 19 0	2437 3 0		11798 12 0	3020 12 0
Oils,		31230 11 0	54 0 0	7935 3 0	8422 4 0		7 10 0	347 0 0
Pork and bacon,		5817 19 0	12 0 0	208 6 0	5243 3 0		21254 1 0	124 10 0
Potatoes and turnips,		28181 4 0		1720 19 0	5081 14 0			
Run,		5044 0 0			5044 0 0			
Scale fish,		9322 1 0		1260 1 0	1541 16 0		4281 14 0	2238 10 0
Shad and salmon,		10722 17 0	1 0 0	2829 3 0	206 9 0		7512 10 0	173 15 0
Sheep,	No.	5214 0 0		492 15 0	4610 5 0			111 0 0
Soap,		1635 0 0		237 0 0	1088 0 0			310 0 0
Sugar,		55161 0 0		46 0 0	55113 0 0			2 0 0
Staves, spars & timber,		15860 1 0	10941 2 0	1306 7 0	1005 10 0		2334 2 0	273 0 0
Swine,		57 10 0			57 10 0			
Tea,		16887 0 0		841 0 0	16042 0 0			4 0 0
Tobacco,		6011 14 0		147 0 0	5576 14 0		285 0 0	3 0 0
Wine,		5418 0 0	281 0 0	2582 0 0	2320 0 0		150 0 0	85 0 0
Wood,	Cords	24465 0 0			606 10 0		23807 10 0	51 0 0
Miscellaneous,		65014 6 0	5413 10 0	2098 16 0	42168 17 0		12633 13 0	2699 10 0
TOTAL—		£970780 14 4	62675 19 0	213034 6 0	352185 4 0	4 257849 17 0	85035 8 0	

Before

Before passing over the commercial aspects of Nova Scotia, your lordship will perhaps pardon me for calling your attention to the very extraordinary growth of her mercantile marine. This province, being nearly surrounded by the sea, with the Bay of Fundy and Basin of Minas extending into the very midst of her western and midland, and the Bras d'Or lake into the bosom of her eastern counties, presents to the ocean, in proportion to territory, a greater extent of sea coast than any country with which I am familiar. While the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the northern ports of New Brunswick, are frozen up during four or five months of winter, the whole frontage of Nova Scotia upon the Atlantic, indented by the finest harbours in the world, is open to a profitable commerce throughout the year.

Availing themselves of these obvious advantages, the people of this province not only conduct a profitable fishery, and an active coasting and foreign trade, but enter largely into the carrying trade of other countries, competing successfully, on this extended field of rivalry, not only with the British ship-owners, but with the mercantile marine of the neighbouring republic.

In 1846, Nova Scotia owned 2583 vessels; Canada but 604; New Brunswick but 730; Newfoundland but 937; Prince Edward's Island, 265. The tonnage of all those colonies, collectively, was, in that year, 252,832 tons, while that of Nova Scotia alone reached as high as 141,093 tons.

During the six years which have elapsed since 1846, the growth of this branch of industry has been most gratifying. At the close of the last year, 1852, the number of vessels registered in this province, and actually employed in conducting its fishery, commerce, and carrying trade, had increased to 2943, with a tonnage of 189,083, showing an increase in six years of 360 vessels, and 47,990 tons.

That Nova Scotia is destined, at no distant day, to be one of the largest ship owning countries in the world, is apparent from the status already achieved. She owns now nearly one third as much tonnage as France. She beats the Austrian empire by 2,400 vessels, and by 69,000 tons; and owns 116,000 tons of shipping more than Belgium. She beats the Two Sicilies by 38,449 tons; Prussia by 90,783. Holland, which once contested the supremacy of the seas with England, now owns but 72,640 tons of shipping more than this, one of her smallest colonies; and Sweden, with a population of three millions, only beats Nova Scotia in shipping by 36,927 tons.

But the comparison which Nova Scotia bears to the United States, taken separately or collectively, is quite as striking. By reference to the following table, it will appear, that of all the republican states and territories, included in the confederation, the tonnage of but six exceeds that of Nova Scotia:

Maine,	592,806 tons.
Massachusetts,	767,766 "
New York,	1,134,831 "
Pennsylvania,	301,723 "
Maryland,	206,247 "
Louisiana,	261,171 "

Upon the three last, judging by the activity displayed in our shipyards, we shall press closely by the end of 1853, while nothing is more certain than that we shall outstrip them in a few years. Maine and Massachusetts, the great centres of New England commerce, and of the fishery, still are far in advance of Nova Scotia, and with the empire state of New York, of course she pretends to no comparison; but it should be borne in mind that the loyalists who retired to this province at the revolution, left all their property behind them: and that Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, had a flourishing commerce, and owned a large amount of tonnage, before the British founders of this colony had a single sail upon the ocean.

The following table will show to your lordship how largely each of the other states and territories are beaten by Nova Scotia. It is true that some of them are inland countries, but as most of those lie along the shores of the great lakes or of navigable rivers, perhaps the

the comparison which I am bound to institute may abate a little of the arrogance with which the citizens of the republic are apt to challenge rivalry with all the world :

Nova Scotia,		189,083 tons.	
New Hampshire,	24,806 tons.	Alabama,	28,533 tons.
Vermont,	5,657 "	Mississippi,	1,452 "
Rhode Island,	41,049 "	Texas,	7,120 "
Connecticut,	125,088 "	Tennessee,	4,634 "
New Jersey,	96,134 "	Kentucky,	11,819 "
Delaware,	9,598 "	Missouri,	37,862 "
District of Columbia,	26,197 "	Illinois,	25,209 "
Virginia,	72,538 "	Ohio,	60,338 "
North Carolina,	50,621 "	Michigan,	46,318 "
South Carolina,	46,735 "	Wisconsin,	6,931 "
Georgia,	25,785 "	Oregon,	1,063 "
Florida,	9,669 "	California,	101,627 "

If we take the United States collectively, the comparison is still more curious. Assuming, from their latest statistical returns, that their population is 25,000,000, and their tonnage 4,138,439, this would give something over one ton of shipping to every six of the population. Now, taking the population of Nova Scotia at 300,000, and its tonnage at 189,083, this gives but a trifle less than two tons of shipping for every three of the population.

Who can set bounds to the maritime expansion of a people who have done all this in a hundred years ?

The agricultural capabilities of this province are also very great, and I have endeavored to turn attention to them by taking a personal interest in the pursuits of husbandry—by encouraging cattle shows, and by the importation of the best breeds from England.

It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the nature of the soils, or the aspects of the scenery of this province. These will be found described with sufficient accuracy in Sir John Harvey's report for 1849. But, as it has become so much the custom, on both sides of the Atlantic, to wonder at the extraordinary capabilities and advancement of the United States, and to institute comparisons with them unfavourable to the British North American provinces, I may be pardoned for calling your lordship's attention to a few facts, which prove that while the Nova Scotians, taken man for man, are outstripping their republican neighbours on the ocean, their country is far in advance of many of the states, in the production of the necessaries of life by the successful cultivation of the soil.

With the wheat growing countries which surround the great lakes, whether on the British or the American side of the line, Nova Scotia is not to be compared. She does not raise her own bread, but, while one barrel of her mackarel will purchase two barrels of flour, she can always afford to buy what she requires. It is curious, however, to discover, that, even as a wheat growing country, she beats five of the New England states, and twelve of the more recently settled states and territories.

#### WHEAT CROP.

Wheat raised in Nova Scotia in 1851,—297,157 bushels.

State of Maine,	296,259	Louisiana,	417
New Hampshire,	185,658	Texas,	41,198
Massachusetts,	31,211	Arkansas,	199,639
Rhode Island,	49	California,	17,328
Connecticut,	41,726	Minesota Territory,	1,401
District of Columbia,	17,370	Oregon,	211,943
Florida,	1,027	Utah,	107,702
Alabama,	294,040	New Mexico,	196,517
Mississippi,	137,990		

By

By reference to the following return, it will be seen that in the growth of rye Nova Scotia goes far ahead of sixteen of the neighboring states and territories. In the production of Indian corn (though the quality raised in this province is excellent) most of the United States surpass Nova Scotia; but yet, in the growth of oats she beats thirteen, in buckwheat twenty-three, and in barley every state and territory in the union except Ohio and New York.

### RYE CROP.

Rye raised in Nova Scotia, in 1851,—67,438 bushels.

Rhode Island,	26,409 bushels.	Louisiana,	475 bushels.
Delaware,	8,066 "	Texas,	3,108 "
District of Columbia,	5,509 "	Arkansas,	8,047 "
South Carolina,	43,790 "	Missouri,	44,268 "
Georgia,	53,750 "	Iowa,	19,916 "
Florida,	1,152 "	Minnesota,	125 "
Alabama,	17,261 "	Oregon,	106 "
Mississippi,	9,606 "	Utah,	210 "

### OATS.

Oats raised in Nova Scotia, in 1851,—1,384,437 bushels.

New Hampshire,	973,381 bushels.	Texas,	178,883 bushels.
Rhode Island,	215,232 "	Arkansas,	656,183. "
Connecticut,	1,258,738 "	Minnesota Territory,	30,582 "
Delaware,	60,451 "	Oregon do.	65,146 "
Columbia District,	8,134 "	Utah do.	10,900 "
Florida,	66,586 "	New Mexico do.	5 "
Louisiana,	26,878 "	California, do.	

### BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat raised in Nova Scotia, in 1851,—170,301 bushels.

Maine	104,523 bushels.	Louisiana	3 bushels.
New Hampshire	65,265 "	Texas,	59 "
Massachusetts	105,895 "	Arkansas	175 "
Rhode Island,	1,245 "	Tennessee	19,427 "
Delaware	8,615 "	Kentucky	16,097 "
Maryland	103,671 "	Missouri	23,641 "
District of Columbia	378 "	Iowa	52,516 "
North Carolina	16,704 "	Wisconsin	79,878 "
South Carolina	283 "	Minnesota Territory	515 "
Florida	55 "	Utah do.	332 "
Alabama	348 "	New Mexico do.	100 "
Mississippi	1,121 "		

### BARLEY.

Barley raised in Nova Scotia, in 1851,—196,097 bushels.

Maine	151,731 bushels.	Pennsylvania	165,584 bushels.
New Hampshire	70,256 "	Delaware	56 "
Vermont	42,150 "	Maryland	745 "
Massachusetts	112,385 "	District of Columbia	75 "
Rhode Island	18,875 "	Virginia	25,437 "
Connecticut	19,099 "	North Carolina	2,735 "
New Jersey	6,492 "	South Carolina	4,583 "
		Georgia,	

Georgia,	11,501 bushels.	Illinois,	110,795 bushels.
Alabama,	3,958 "	Florida,	
Mississippi,	229 "	Missouri,	9,631 "
Louisiana,		Iowa,	25,093 "
Texas,	4,776 "	California,	9,712 "
Arkansas,	177 "	Minnesota Territory,	1,216 "
Tennessee,	2,737 "	Oregon "	
Kentucky,	95,343 "	Utah, "	1,799 "
Michigan,	75,249 "	New Mexico "	5 "
Indiana,	45,483 "		

In the growth of hay, and in the produce of the dairy, your grace will be pleased to observe, from the following returns, that only the older, larger, and more populous of the United States, are in advance of this province; while in the yield of potatoes, of which there is a large quantity exported from Nova Scotia to the republic, she leaves 23 of the States far behind her.

### HAY CROP.

Hay raised in Nova Scotia in 1851,—287,837 tons.

Rhode Island,	73,353 tons.	Texas,	8,397 tons.
Delaware,	30,159 "	Arkansas,	3,924 "
Maryland,	145,070 "	Tennessee,	72,942 "
District of Columbia,	1,974 "	Kentucky,	115,296 "
North Carolina,	145,180 "	Missouri,	116,284 "
South Carolina,	25,427 "	Iowa,	84,598 "
Georgia,	23,497 "	California,	2,638 "
Florida,	2,690 "	Minnesota,	2,069 "
Alabama,	31,801 "	Oregon,	373 "
Mississippi,	12,517 "	Utah,	4,288 "
Louisiana,	20,672 "		

### BUTTER.

Butter made in Nova Scotia, in 1851,—3,613,890 lbs.

Rhode Island,	1,066,625 lbs.	Iowa,	1,933,128 lbs.
Delaware,	1,634,867 "	Wisconsin,	888,816 "
District of Columbia,	14,869 "	California,	705 "
South Carolina,	2,979,975 "	Minnesota,	1,100 "
Florida,	375,853 "	Oregon,	211,734 "
Louisiana,	658,136 "	Utah,	74,064 "
Texas,	2,319,574 "	New Mexico,	101 "
Arkansas,	1,854,104 "		

### CHEESE.

Cheese made in Nova Scotia, in 1851,—652,069 lbs.

Rhode Island,	296,748 lbs.	Georgia,	46,391 lbs.
New Jersey,	500,819 "	Florida,	18,324 "
Delaware,	3,187 "	Alabama,	30,423 "
Maryland,	3,925 "	Mississippi,	20,314 "
Virginia,	434,850 "	Louisiana,	1,148 "
North Carolina,	95,043 "	Texas,	92,018 "
South Carolina,	4,810 "		

## POTATOES.

Potatoes raised in Nova Scotia, in 1851,—1,986,789 bushels.

Rhode Island,	651,029	bushels.	Arkansas,	193,832	bushels.
Delaware,	240,542	"	Tennessee,	1,067,644	"
Maryland,	764,939	"	Kentucky,	1,492,487	"
Columbia District,	28,292	"	Missouri,	939,006	"
North Carolina,	620,318	"	Iowa,	276,120	"
South Carolina,	136,494	"	Wisconsin,	1,402,077	"
Georgia,	227,379	"	California,	9,292	"
Florida,	7,828	"	Minnesota Territory,	21,145	"
Alabama,	246,001	"	Oregon	91,326	"
Mississippi,	261,482	"	Utah	43,968	"
Louisiana,	95,632	"	New Mexico	3	"
Texas,	93,548	"			

From what has been stated, in a previous part of this report, your grace will readily comprehend the peculiar importance which the people of Nova Scotia attach to the protection of the rights of fishery, secured to British subjects by the convention of 1818. They know that a successful fishery has ever formed a secure basis for maritime superiority. They know that France could not man her navy now, but for the nursery for seamen which she maintains, by bounties, on the banks and coasts of Newfoundland. They know also that in the only two of the New England States which exceed them in tonnage, the fishery, (directly fostered by bounties, paid out of the general treasury of the union,) has been the nursing mother of the mercantile marine.

The fishermen of Nova Scotia ask no bounties from the imperial legislature. They have ceased to ask them even from their own. But what they do require, is protection from both in the enjoyment of those rights, secured to them by treaties, and out of the lawful exercise of which they see slowly evolving maritime capabilities and resources which no wise government, in their opinion, should disregard.

To enable your grace to see the magnitude of this question from the colonial point of view, I may be pardoned for dwelling upon it for a few moments.

From the mouth of the river St. Croix, which is the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, to Cape Sable, on the opposite shore of Nova Scotia, following the coast line of the Bay of Fundy and Basin of Minas, there are 400 miles of sea coast. Tracing the coast lines of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, there are 800 miles more. The northern shores of New Brunswick and those of Prince Edward Island, may be estimated at 500. The coasts of Canada, from below where the St. Lawrence is six miles wide, to the New Brunswick boundary, stretch over 800 miles. Following the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of Hudson's Bay, including the coast of Labrador, there are, perhaps, 1,500 miles more. A crow, flying round the island of Newfoundland, must travel 1000 miles. British North America has thus (including that portion between Cape St. John and Cape Ray, on which the French have secured the right to fish,) 5000 miles of sea coast. The whole Atlantic shore of the United States includes but 1,800. The shore line of the Gulf of Mexico gives them but 1,100 more, or 2,900 in all: of which by far the largest proportion bounds the Slave States, whose laboring population cannot be trusted by their masters on the sea. If to those 5000 miles of sea coast, we add the indentations of bays and harbors, and all North America abounds with them, we shall have at least 5000 additional miles. Along this whole line of coast, and in these numerous bays and harbors, to say nothing of the Great Banks of Newfoundland, there is the finest fishery in the world. Cod, haddock, halibut, mackerel, herring, alewives and salmon, abound, with numerous other fish which have yet no marketable value.

These fisheries naturally (to say nothing of treaties) belong to her majesty's subjects in North America, who own the adjacent coasts and islands, which flank, enlap, and encompass them on every side. They have the same rights over these exhaustless treasures which

which the citizens of the United States have long exercised over the comparatively valueless fishery along the southern seaboard, on which the men of the north (even if the doctrines laid down by American publicists were less explicit) would not find it profitable to encroach.

Your grace is aware that Nova Scotia, so far back as 1819, perceived the importance of maintaining these rights of fishery. In almost every year since that period a small force has been fitted out, and the obvious stipulations of the convention of 1818 have been asserted by the cruisers of this province, even when they could not be very efficiently enforced. In 1851 efforts were made to interest the other provinces in this service, and since that year her majesty's government has bestowed upon it a degree of solicitude commensurate with its vast importance.

With a view to combine the provincial and imperial operations as much as possible, I placed the vessels, fitted out by this government in 1852, under instructions approved by vice admiral Sir George F. Seymour, and throughout the season they acted as auxiliaries to her majesty's ships employed in the same service. During the past summer the vessels hired by the provincial government have been placed at the vice admiral's entire disposal, and have been manned by drafts from the flag ship, and commanded by naval officers.

The zeal, energy and discretion, evinced by his excellency Sir George F. Seymour, in the protection of this great fishery, while they have commanded the entire confidence of the provincial government, and drawn forth unanimous expressions of approbation and respect from each branch of the legislature, have left the commanders of United States men-of-war, who have in both seasons been sent into the northern waters, nothing of which they could, with any shadow of justice, complain. The effects of increased vigilance are clearly discernable in the reduced catch of our neighbours, and in the enhanced value of our own. For all kinds of fish there is a brisk demand, and mackerel have sold on our wharves, during this summer, as high as \$13 per barrel.

The political condition of Nova Scotia, as your lordship is well aware, is quite as much advanced as its industrial. The province enjoys, in common with Canada and New Brunswick, the full development of representative institutions. Each branch of the legislature is guided by British precedents. In the courts, the law and practice of England universally prevail. The press is free, and even its licentiousness is unrestrained by any check unfamiliar to the inhabitants of the mother country. The public servants hold their offices by tenures sanctioned by imperial practice, and the modes of administration, while they secure to the queen's representative the aid of a parliamentary majority, and of able men to preside over the public departments, leave him free to discharge the duties which he owes to her majesty, by the constitutional exercise and preservation of all the prerogatives of the crown.

I have the honor to be,

My lord duke,

Your grace's

Most obed't. humble servant,

(Signed)

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The right hon. his grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

(See page 399.)

[COPY.]

No. 27.

*Government house, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 31st March, 1853.*

MY LORD DUKE—

I have the honor to transmit to your grace the accompanying address from the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, now in session convened, thanking her majesty for the protection

tion afforded to the fisheries of British America during the last season, and praying for a further continuance of the same, as they are firmly convinced that the admission of foreigners to a participation in these fisheries would have the most disastrous effects on the most vital interests of her majesty's subjects in these provinces, and I hope that your grace will give your own support and that of her majesty's government to the prayer of the petitioners on this occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

His grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 17.

*Downing street, 16th April, 1853.*

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 27, of the 31st March, transmitting an address to the queen from the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, praying that the measures adopted by her majesty's government last season for the protection of the fisheries on the coasts of British North America, may be repeated.

Having laid this address before the queen, I have to instruct you to inform the house of assembly that her majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c., Nova Scotia.

[COPY.]

*Cumberland, at Halifax, November 22nd, 1853.*

SIR—

At the conclusion of the fishing season, I beg to transmit herewith copies of reports from commanders Egerton and DeHorsey, of the Basilisk and Devastation; and from lieutenant Jenkins, commanding the Dart, tender, who have been employed this summer in the protection of the fisheries of Nova Scotia; and also of other reports from lieutenants Pechell, Lindsay, and Bridges, who have commanded the colonial tenders, which have been manned from the Cumberland, by request of your excellency and council, on the circumstances which have occurred within their observation.

I feel much satisfaction that this service has been performed in the spirit enjoined by my instructions from her majesty's government, and I trust in a manner which will conduce to the further improvement and prosperity of the colonial interests connected with the valuable fisheries which surround this province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your excellency's most obdt. servant,

G. F. SEYMOUR,

Vice admiral and commander-in-chief.

His excellency Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, lieut. governor, &c. &c.

[Copy.]

[COPY.]

*H. M. S. Basilisk, Halifax, 11th November, 1853.*

SIR—

I have the honor to acquaint you with the result of my proceedings while employed in the protection of the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, since the 1st June, 1853, on which day I left Halifax, arriving in the Gulf on the 2nd.

From that date to the beginning of September, I was principally employed on the New Brunswick and Gaspé shores, with the exception of a short cruise along the Labrador coast, (from the River St. John to Natasliquan Point,) to the Magdalen Islands, and an occasional visit to Pictou for fuel. I took the opportunity of the latter visits, on each occasion, going and returning, of examining the Prince Edward Island shore.

The American fishermen, some of whom I found at Magdalen Islands, first made their appearance on the Prince Edward Island shore, about the 23rd June, and off the mouth of Chaleur Bay about the 30th, mackerel being also seen there for the first time this season, on that day.

The Gaspé shore and the coast about the entrance of Chaleur Bay, were at this time studded with boats, cod fishing. There were also a number of boats similarly employed off the coast of Prince Edward Island.

In the early part of the season I visited Shippegan harbour, to ascertain the expediency of leaving a boat there, but neither that place nor Miscou were considered to be suitable for that purpose. The latter harbour is much frequented by the Americans, the former hardly ever visited by them. During the months of July, August, and part of September, the New Brunswick and Gaspé shores were never entirely clear of American fishermen, eighty or ninety sail of them being frequently seen together. They were also in the habit of congregating about the north point of Prince Edward Island. I have reason to believe that no case of encroachment by them took place in Chaleur Bay.

I am not at all inclined to believe that the American fishermen are in any way scrupulous as to the proper limits of their fishing operations out of sight of British cruisers, but the only positive case of encroachment that came to my knowledge, was that of four schooners which I detained on the 17th August, off Miscou, having found them fishing within three miles of that shore. They were, however, released after about an hour's detention, as there was reason to believe that the encroachment was caused by inadvertency. The fact of their having been found encroaching was noted on the papers of the schooners, the names of which were the "Forest Queen," of Gloucester, "Mary S. Wonson," of Boothbay, "Effort," of Newburyport, and "Prince Lee Boo," of Provincetown.

On two other occasions of American schooners boarded within the three miles line, there was not sufficient proof of encroachment to warrant detention.

Comparatively few English fishing vessels were seen during this part of my cruise, some of them, however, superior to the average of those seen last year.

In the middle of September I again visited the Magdalen Islands. The weather during the greater part of this month was so stormy, that but little fishing was carried on, either there or on the other fishing grounds, and few vessels only hung about the islands.

By the 24th September, I found that the American fishermen had all left the New Brunswick and Gaspé shores, and withdrawn to those of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

About the first week in October they quitted the Prince Edward Island shore, and the fishing for the remainder of the season was almost entirely concentrated on that of Cape Breton Island and the space between it and the east point of Prince Edward Island, about which a few vessels were occasionally to be found. From the 12th October, when I arrived at Port Hood, to the 6th November, my cruising ground was confined to the shore just mentioned. I found in Port Hood the largest fleet of fishing vessels I had ever seen together, numbering not less than two hundred and forty sail; many of these were, however, only waiting for a fair wind to take their departure for their respective homes.

During the remainder of the season the fishing was, except on one or two days, unusually unproductive. Almost each day witnessed the departure of a number of vessels, both English and American, until on the 6th November, when I left for the Gut of Canso, there were but thirty-eight schooners remaining (of which about fifteen were Americans) in and about Port Hood, and of these many passed through the Gut on their way home on the 7th.

The season may be considered to have finally terminated by the 8th of November, on which day I left for Halifax.

Before concluding this report, I venture to add a few remarks relative to the present condition of the fisheries in those parts of the Gulf that I visited.

With regard to the Magdalen Islands, the state of affairs does not appear to have improved since last year. The magistrates complained much of want of power to enforce their authority, and of the utter indifference shewn by both natives and foreigners as to the future prospects of the fisheries.

For the sake of taking a quantity of fish in inferior condition for their own present benefit, the prospect of a permanent fishery of a superior article is disregarded. The eventual result will probably be equally injurious to the native and to the foreign fishermen, namely, the destruction of the fishery itself.

To alter this state of things, it seems to be necessary that some regular system of preserving should be established. The placing of nets at improper times of year, the cleaning of fish in the bay and neighbourhood of the spawning grounds, and the keeping nets down on Sundays, should be prohibited. The authority of the magistrates should be properly supported on shore, and an armed colonial cruizer or two, should be stationed on the coast to keep order and enforce obedience to the laws, due regard being paid to the rights appertaining by treaty to the foreign fishermen, which should be defined. It would be of great advantage to the Islands were the communication with the seat of government more frequent and more regular. At the time of my visit to them, there was no regular post, and I was informed of an instance of a letter being eight months on its way from Quebec to the principal town of Amherst.

The American fishermen were reported to have been most successful this season in the neighbourhood of the Magdalen River, on the Gaspe' shore. It is a coast which, in my opinion, particularly requires the protection of a steamer, from the beginning of July to the middle of September.

After their departure from the New Brunswick and Gaspe' shores, the Americans had, as I have been informed, but little success. This was owing to the stormy nature of the weather during the fall, and to the cruizers having a so much smaller extent of coast to watch.

I have heard the number of American schooners employed in these fisheries variously stated; some accounts placing it as high as two thousand, others reducing it to six hundred. The former number is, I imagine, an approximation to the number of voyages made each season; and as each vessel usually makes two trips, some three, the latter number is perhaps nearly correct. I was informed, shortly before leaving the Gulf, that, partly on account of the weather, partly of the protection, no American fishing vessel had made a third voyage this year.

The American fishermen deserve great credit for the manner in which their vessels are built and equipped; and the conduct of their crews on shore was generally well spoken of in those places where I had opportunities of enquiring. Their popularity with the country people may perhaps in part arise from the introduction by them of contraband goods, or more legitimately of hard cash, of which there is great scarcity on these shores. The masters and crews were usually civil and respectful; and I heard of but one case in which there was any appearance of armament, that of the *Garland*, of Newburyport.

It was at Port Hood that I first saw any number of English fishing vessels. Though, as a rule, their vessels were not nearly so well equipped, or so fine craft, as those of the Americans, there were among them some very creditable exceptions, particularly among the vessels sailing from Lunenburg. I was glad to find that the English fishermen had  
this

this year been tolerably successful, that is, as much so as a not over favorable season would entitle one to expect. I do not imagine that the general results as to the quantity taken by the English fishermen are very favorable, but I believe that they might have been much less so had it not been for the protection afforded them. The great disadvantages under which they labour in competition with American capital, American bounties, and energy stimulated by those bounties, should be taken into consideration. The aggregate catch of the fishermen of both nations will, I believe, fall short of the average, on account of the stormy nature of the weather during the fall, usually the best part of the season, but I have reason to hope that the proportion, as compared with former seasons, will be in favour of the English.

With regard to the protection of the fisheries, it appears to me to be merely a question of policy, and of expense. Of the possibility of preventing encroachments I have no doubt, but not without incurring considerable expense.

Small steamers adapted to the shallow harbors of Prince Edward Island, and the Miscou shore, would probably be found to be the most useful class of vessels for this service. The schooner tenders were also useful in accompanying the fishing fleets to sea, and in looking after them in the harbors, in some of which, it appears to me, that boats might be advantageously stationed to enforce obedience to the custom house and port regulations, as well as to the stipulations of the treaty. I am not inclined to advocate the stationing of open boats at more exposed parts of the coast, except perhaps in the summer season, at Point Peter. Nothing prevents the foreigner from encroaching, so much as the fear of the appearance of a steamer. The expense of keeping a vessel of the class of this sloop cruising, may be inferred from the fact that the quantity of coal consumed on board of her this season, amounted to upwards of 1,300 tons.

It would be of great advantage to both fishermen and cruisers, if the harbors on the Prince Edward and Cape Breton Island shores were better buoyed. I beg to enclose two letters I have received from the master of this sloop, on that subject.

The harbors on the Gaspé shore that are accessible to vessels of this sloop's draught, are easy of access, and the directions plain. The best watering places are at Gaspé, close to Sandy Beach Point, and in Mall Bay; the latter only available in moderate weather, or with the wind off shore. The mackerel fishery being the great cause of encroachment by the Americans, my attention has been almost exclusively directed to it, but it is impossible to be for any length of time in the Gulf of St. Lawrence without noticing how many other sources of wealth, as regards fisheries, it possesses. Among others I may mention that for some days, while cruising on the Gaspé shore, this sloop was almost constantly surrounded by whales, many of them of large size. Two or three small schooners are employed in the pursuit of these fish, and have, I believe, made a good return to their owners.

In conclusion, I venture to hope that my proceedings this year may meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. EGERTON, commander.

Vice admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR, K. C. B., G. C. H., Commander in chief.

[COPY.]

*H. M. steam sloop Devastation,  
Halifax, 28th October, 1853.*

SIR—

In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor herewith to forward such observations on the subject of the fisheries in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, as my limited experience while in command of this sloop, and of the "Rose," tender, will admit of.

I was stationed on the North coast of Prince Edward Island during the months of July and August, but the fishing vessels did not appear in any number till the end of July, and then only occasionally, stopping perhaps a day off North Point and Cape Kildare, and then running over to Escuminac Point, on the Bay of Chaleur, where the mackerel appeared to be more plentiful.

The main part of the fleet of American fishermen remained about Miscou and Bonaventure Island until the middle of September, when they nearly all left that coast for the neighbourhood of East Point, Prince Edward Island, and Port Hood.

After the end of September the fishing appeared to be concentrated between Port Hood and Sea Wolf Island, on the Cape Breton shore, averaging during the month of October, about 180 vessels, half English and half American.

At that time a great number American vessels had left the station, probably in consequence of the badness of the season, and the unwelcome presence of so many English cruizers.

The increased proportion of English to American vessels at the end of the season, is also, probably, in consequence of the contraction of the best fishing grounds, rendering it a matter of greater difficulty for the Americans to continue their encroachments within the limits.

I should think the maximum number of vessels employed fishing, during the past season, at any one time, on these coasts, did not exceed 150 Americans, and 100 English; this, however, can be merely a rough estimate.

Every vessel I have met, however, has spoken of the season as having been the worst for mackerel in their recollection, except latterly, on the Cape Breton shore, where they appear to have caught No. 1 mackerel in considerable quantities. It was then (as I had the honor to report to you at the time) most satisfactory to see about 80 or 90 English vessels enjoying their lawful right of fishing in-shore, with success, and free from molestation, while the Americans were forced to remain without the limits.

The protection of the fisheries, during the past season, 1853, must have entailed a considerable expense to government, from the number and size of vessels employed; but that they have been generally successful in guarding our coasts, I think no one will deny.

What encroachment did take place appears to have been principally on the Canadian coasts, between Cape Gaspé and Magdalen River, for a few days, in the early part of the season; but when I passed up there, and across to the Bay of Seven Islands, in the end of August, every vessel had gone southward, and, I am told, did not return.

With regard to the American vessels congregating in our harbors, for shelter or other purpose, it does not appear to me that it is a privilege they are likely to abuse, in respect to remaining longer than is necessary, it being naturally their interest to proceed to sea as soon as the weather or their supplies of wood and water will admit.

As they number, however, occasionally, as high as 100 vessels, averaging 12 men each, it can hardly be expected that 1200 men thus suddenly thrown together, will be orderly, particularly where there is little or no civil power to keep them in check. As long, therefore, as they continue in such numbers, it would be advisable that assistance to the civil power be at hand; for which purpose an armed tender appears sufficient.

The American fishermen complain (and there does seem some reason in it) that they are forced to pay harbor dues on entering the ports on the north side of Prince Edward Island, notwithstanding that they are insufficiently buoyed and lighted. In a few instances, in consequence of applications made to me by the authorities, whose business it is to collect the dues, I was forced to detain them until they had complied with the colonial law on that subject.

It is true, and at Casumpeque particularly, that sufficient attention is not paid to the buoys and beacons, which require occasionally to have their position changed in consequence of the bar shifting; but if the American vessels are allowed the privilege of entering those harbors, they should be the last to demur at the established expenses of maintaining them.

I have heard of the American vessels taking mackerel inside the harbors on the north coast

coast of Prince Edward Island, particularly in Richmond Bay, but an instance never came to my knowledge. The mackerel certainly do enter the harbors occasionally, but I should think the harbor masters, or other authorities, might prevent such a practice if it took place.

Of the harbors on the north coast of Prince Edward Island, the only one fit for a vessel of any size is Malpeque, which harbor I have twice entered without obtaining less than seventeen feet water on the bar. There is a light to steer in by at night, but I should not recommend any vessel to trust to it, as a slight error in their compass, or want of exactness in taking the bearing of the light, would lead into danger.

At Cascumpeque there are two beacons, and a light in course of erection, but the same remark applies to the latter as to the one at Malpeque. I would suggest that it would be but little additional expense, and make the entrance safe by night as well as by day, to have a light on each beacon at different heights. There is such a turn in the channel that no two beacons will lead right into the harbor, but if they were placed so as to conduct a vessel safely over both bars, the channel beyond is of comparatively slight importance.

The entrance to Tracadie is narrow, with only seven or eight feet at low water over a shifting bar. If a small steamer should be employed on this coast, in future, I think it would be better for her to take all her coal from Cascumpeque, than to risk entering this harbor in bad weather.

The other harbors on this coast are not worth mentioning, being only fit for small vessels.

Towards the fall of the year, too much precaution cannot be taken to avoid being caught on the north coast of Prince Edward Island in one of the N. E. gales, which set into the bay, formed by North and East Point, with a severity that no sailing vessel or small steamer can make head against.

My experience only extends to one of these gales, which occurred on September 29th, 1853, when, had I been in a vessel small enough to attempt to cross the bar of any of the harbors, the weather, unlike an ordinary N. E. wind, was so thick as to render it improbable that a sufficiently good land-fall would have been made.

It should also be remembered, that a barometer gives very little warning on a north-east coast, because it will stand comparatively high with the wind in that quarter.

The feeling against encroachment on the part of the American vessels, is not so strong as it should be, particularly amongst the Prince Edward Islanders; indeed they hail their presence on that coast as a means of profit. This is an evil that will probably remedy itself, for as the American vessels quit the coast in consequence of being unable to take a sufficient quantity of fish to repay them, their places will be supplied by our own vessels, manned, in all probability, by many of those who now form the crews of vessels under American colors; for it must be remembered, that three-fourths, or at least one-half of the crews of vessels under American colors are our own countrymen. Their inducement to embark in American vessels will diminish, as the latter find they compete unsuccessfully with those of the British provinces which can approach the shores, and it is desirable it should be so, for, as captain Campbell points out in his report of last year, "that Englishmen employed in American vessels where republicanism is constantly applauded, can hardly be expected to preserve their loyalty untainted."

There is no doubt, that since the decisive measures of the last two years have been adopted, the number of English vessels employed in the mackerel fishing has increased, and that they are generally of a better description. Some of the vessels lately built, and particularly those belonging to Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, are as fine, if not finer, than any of the United States' vessels.

I would further beg to suggest that the custom-house authorities should be required to act up to the letter of the law in all that relates to the registering of English vessels; for although the various provisions of the act, such as "the tonnage being cut on the main beam," "name painted legibly on the stern," etc., etc., appear trifling in themselves, when it is considered that they put difficulties in the way of fraud, they assume a much greater importance; and I have no doubt that if these small matters were strictly attended to, it would deter those who are sufficiently unprincipled from attempting to sail under duplicate colors.

I must say, that I did not come across any vessel, to my knowledge, under false colors, which I think probably owing to captain Campbell's prompt seizure of the "Speed" having frightened those so inclined, into honesty.

While on the subject of English fishing vessels, it may be well to remark, that it would simplify the duty of protecting the fisheries, and greatly assist the officers so engaged, if they would show their colors more readily. One would suppose their own interests would lead them not to give trouble, in that respect, to the men-of-war employed especially for their benefit; but I think the other officers engaged in the protection of the fisheries will bear me out in saying, that half the distance travelled over has been after English vessels who will not adopt that simple mode of shewing their right to the fishing ground.

It has been said that scarcity of mackerel this past season has been partly owing to the presence of steamers. Whether they may be the cause of driving the fish off the coast, I cannot say, but should think not, from the fact of having had occasion, frequently, both in the Devastation and Rose, to lay close alongside, and to steam round vessels, while they were taking fish as plentifully as before our approach.

With regard to the American vessels being armed, I can only say, I have never come across one, (except the "Garland," of Newburyport, on board which vessel was a swivel, carrying about an 8 oz. ball,) or heard of any resistance being offered to the tenders or boats, in the execution of their duty.

From what knowledge I have been able to obtain, of the weather and harbors on the north coast of Prince Edward Island, I would respectfully recommend that the vessel employed there should be a small but powerful screw steamer, with serviceable fore and aft sails, and not drawing above seven feet water.

In the Bay of Chaleur, a schooner seems to answer the purpose, but she should be large, and fast sailing. A boat stationed at Miscou, during the whole time of the fishing on that coast, would be of great use.

The boat at Point Peter, however, appears to have been perfectly successful in preventing any encroachment in Gaspé and Mal Bays; and I beg to take this opportunity of saying, that the officer lately in charge of her, Mr. W. H. H. Grubbe, midshipman of this sloop, was most zealous in the performance of that duty.

In conclusion, I would say, that I firmly believe, that if the present measures of protection are persevered in for a year or two longer, the fisheries, left in the possession of their rightful owners, will no longer require the large force that has necessarily been lately engaged in their protection.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. humble servant,

(Signed)

A. F. DeHORSEY, commander.

Vice admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR, K. C. B., G. C. H., and commander in chief.

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[COPY.]

*Her majesty's ship "Cumberland,"*  
*Halifax, November 8th, 1853.*

SIR—

I have the honor to report, for your information, that having arrived, in pursuance of your orders, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in H. M. hired tender "Dart," for the protection of the fisheries—on the 20th day of June I cruized in the Bays of Chaleur and Gaspé,—and in the vicinity of Fox River, from the 24th, until the 6th of August, and beg to forward a report of my observations while on that service.

The

The American fishermen made their appearance in the Bays of Chaleur and Gaspé, about the beginning of July; and finding a cruiser in each of those Bays there was no encroachment there during that period.

Having received information from the Jersey merchants at Point Peter and Gaspé, about the latter end of July, that the American vessels were encroaching in large numbers off Fox River and the adjoining coast, only standing off the land on the approach of a cruiser, returning again immediately she was out of sight, I cruized in that neighborhood until the 6th of August, and found, in consequence of Gaspé and Chaleur Bays being so well protected, that this was the only resort of the American fishermen on the north side of Cape Gaspé; while on the other hand, I have been given to understand, there were several American vessels fishing off Pokemouche Gulley and Kamichi Bay, where they also encroached when opportunities offered.

The American vessels off Fox River endeavored, by every possible manner, to elude the vigilance of the British cruisers, by dividing themselves all along the Canadian coast, from Fox River to Seven Islands Bay, as well as at the entrance of the River St. Lawrence, into a series of squadrons; and when the "Dart" made her appearance round Cape Gaspé, the vessels nearest would stand off, which appeared to me to be a general signal for all the others to follow their example, which they invariably did; but by being constantly under weigh, I succeeded, in a great measure, in keeping the coast clear up to the time I was relieved by captain C. Y. Campbell, in the "Devastation."

The mackerel here, in July and beginning of August, were not so plentiful as might have been anticipated, and were only to be procured in any quantity close in shore, where they were schooling, but not in such large numbers as they have in former years; and unless the wind was off the land, the schooners could not approach sufficiently near to obtain them, except with their boats, which the Americans, I am told, made every attempt to do, but am glad to say, without success.

I only saw 6 or 8 English vessels here the whole time I was off the place, and they appeared to be doing very well.

I was relieved on this station on the 6th August, by the "Devastation," and returned, by captain Campbell's direction, to Port Daniel, where I left the "Dart" on the 10th, and proceeded to Prince Edward's Island to take command of the "Rose," steam tender, in pursuance of your orders, and which vessel I joined on the 12th of August, 1853.

From that date to the 28th of September I cruized between Minemegash Reef and Tracadie, on the north side of Prince Edward's Island, where there was not a single case of encroachment, which I attribute only to the continual presence of a cruiser on that spot.

The American vessels did not arrive in such large numbers this season on the north coast of Prince Edward's Island as they have done in former years.

The protection afforded to the fisheries last year has evidently encouraged the British fishermen to build and fit out much finer vessels, a great number of which equal the American vessels in every respect.

Having been employed last year on the same service, in the boats of H. M. steam sloop "Devastation," and a short time in command of the hired tender "Arrow," I have had the opportunity of remarking that the number of American fishing vessels was very much reduced this year.

It has been stated that the paddles of steam vessels in the Gulf have driven off the fish, but from having steamed through schules of mackerel, without apparently frightening them, I am inclined to think the report is erroneous.

Up to the end of September there was nothing but "tinker mackerel" on the coast of Prince Edward's Island, the larger fish apparently having remained in deep water, which I am of opinion is in consequence of the quantity of bait a large fleet of American fishermen scattered without the limits, and kept the fish from their usual haunts near the shores.

I was given to understand, by many of the American fishermen, that the greatest catches of mackerel had been made off the Magdalen Islands, but I expect most of them were taken by nets.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the very great inconvenience caused to the  
cruizers

cruizers by the English fishing vessels constantly neglecting to display their national ensign.

A protecting force having been stationed for their especial benefit, one would naturally suppose they would afford every assistance in their power toward the intended object, but which is not the case, and unless they can be approached near enough to be hailed, they will not hoist their colors.

The want of an established regulation on this subject greatly increases the difficulties of this very delicate service, and takes her majesty's ships from their cruising ground, in pursuit of suspicious vessels within the limits, which frequently prove to be those of our own country.

The papers of the English vessels are much more according to law this year than last, which I attribute to the detention of the vessels at Port Hood, last fall, by captain C. Y. Campbell, of H. M. steam sloop "Devastation."

Hoping that my having lost my remark books in the wreck of the "Rose," will be a sufficient excuse for the shortness of this report, which I have been obliged to make principally from memory,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most ob't. humble servant,

J. JENKINS, lieutenant,

Late commanding the hired steam tender "Rose."

Vice admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR, K. C. B., G. C. H., commander in chief.

[COPY.]

*H. M. armed tender "Alice Rogers,"*  
*Halifax, 23rd October, 1853.*

SIR—

I have the honor to submit for your information, the following remarks on the fisheries of the coast of Nova Scotia, Gut of Canso, and round the Island of Cape Breton, made during the time I have commanded the tender "Alice Rogers," since the 27th of June last, when the vessel was hired for the service of the colonial government.

I sailed from Halifax on the 28th June, and arrived in the Gut of Canso on the 1st July. During the months of July, August, and September, my cruising grounds were principally confined to Chedabucto Bay, Gut of Canso, St. George's Bay, and round the Island of Cape Breton, looking into all the bays and harbors along the coast.

In the above months I neither heard of nor saw any cases of encroachment on the part of foreign vessels, though numbers of American vessels were constantly arriving to carry on the fishery off the other coasts of the British provinces.

From the middle of July to the end of September, there was an immense quantity of the small or tinker mackerel on the coast of Cape Breton, in Chedabucto Bay, and all along the shores of the Gut, but they are of little or no value, and do not appear to be sought after except by the inhabitants, for present use. They have been very much more numerous this season than usual, which I am informed is in consequence of there not having been so much seining in the bays, which destroys the spawn and small fish. About the end of September the larger fish struck in about Mabou, Margaree Island, and as far north as Cheticamp, and both English and American fishermen came over from Prince Edward Island in great numbers. The weather at that time was very much against fishing, but nevertheless some few vessels, principally Americans, succeeding in catching a small quantity.

This

This year, unlike the previous ones, the shoals of mackerel have not confined themselves entirely to the bays and harbors, but have been caught in deep water as far as nine miles from the shore. The captain of the "Rose," of Lunenburg, informed me that on one occasion he stood out in company with five Americans, and half way between Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island they caught from fifty to sixty barrels of mackerel each, in the course of the afternoon, while the vessels in shore caught nothing. This peculiarity none of the fishermen can account for.

From the 10th of October the mackerel have been and are now tolerably plentiful from Port Hood to Cheticamp, and the English vessels appear to be doing well. The American fishermen have also made good catches on the whole, although some of them had caught none at all, and others only a few barrels.

The mackerel are from all accounts much later on the coast of Cape Breton Island than usual, but all the fish they have been catching lately are number ones, and notwithstanding several of the American fishermen avowed their intention of going home, as the cruisers prevented their having any chance, still the superiority of the fish is so great a temptation, that great numbers hover about and take every opportunity to poach, when they can do so with impunity.

Several of the American fishermen anchor at night under the lee of Margaree Island, (although it is not a safe anchorage,) in order to commence their fishing early in the morning, and by putting their heads off shore when they see a cruiser coming from Port Hood, they are well out of the limits by the time she comes up with them, and immediately on her leaving stand in shore again.

Port Hood being the only safe anchorage along the west coast of Cape Breton Island, I would respectfully suggest that one or two serviceable whale boats should be left at Margaree Island, to prevent the Americans encroaching on this, the most valuable part of the fishing ground.

The whole of the American fishing vessels are very well found, and sail well; their crews are large, and part of them are natives of the provinces, who are generally discharged before the vessels return to the United States. The Americans prefer these men from their knowledge of the coast, and being better fishermen.

The protection afforded last year to the British fishermen, has evidently encouraged them to build and fit out much finer vessels than heretofore, several of them now being equal in all respects to the Americans, more particularly those from the port of Lunenburg.

The English and American fishermen appear to be on very good terms, and no disagreements of any kind came to my knowledge.

Until the middle of September, the English fishing vessels appear to have been employed on the coast of Prince Edward's Island and to the northward, as I saw but few before that time.

After leaving the Gut of Canso I stood into Chedabucto Bay, and found that the mackerel were more plentiful and finer than usual. The fishing here is carried on almost entirely in open boats, with nets; and on my passage through on the 21st instant, there was only one small English schooner fishing in the Bay.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. R. PECHELL,

Lieutenant, commanding.

Vice admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR, K. C. B., G. C. H., commander in chief.

[COPY.]

*Armed tender "Bonito," at Halifax, August 16th, 1853.*

SIR—

I have the honor to submit, for your information, a few observations made while in command of the armed tender "Bonito," employed for the protection of the fisheries on the S. W. coast of Nova Scotia.

The amount of information gained during six weeks experience on the fishing grounds must necessarily be very limited. I shall therefore confine my remarks more especially to the fisheries of St. Mary's Bay, and along the coast between Annapolis Basin and Brier Island.

The mackerel fishery opens towards the end of June or beginning of July, continuing until late in October; the small, or "tinker mackerel," so called by the fishermen, at the commencement of the season, striking into the bays, harbors, and towards the shores, in countless numbers. So plentiful are they, indeed, that along the beach they are taken most successfully by the common landing net. The weirs at the head of Saint Mary's Bay, and seines along the shore, are, however, the chief means employed for taking mackerel; as many as a hundred barrels have been taken at one haul; and instances have been known, where from the myriads taken, the larger and finer fish have been removed by the fishermen, leaving the smaller ones in weirs and on the beach, to decompose, or be carted off as manure to the nearest farm.

This system is much to be deplored, and cannot be too soon discouraged, as if carried on to a great extent, it must, in the course of time, tend greatly towards ruining the fishery.

From the people along the shores of St. Mary's Bay not giving their whole attention to the fishery, but dividing it between that and farming, neglecting the one occupation for the other, a considerable drawback is caused to the prosperity of the fisheries, which, together with the system of neglect in not clearing out their weirs, must shortly lead to most injurious consequences.

Most of the fishing craft employed in taking mackerel in St. Mary's Bay are badly equipped, and very short handed, in consequence of which, and their inexperience in the use of the gig-line, their catch is inconsiderable. Having previously discharged their deep sea cargo, they crowd into the bay from all quarters, to the number of one hundred sail.

The fishery on the ledges between Annapolis Basin and Brier Island, had, I have been given to understand, been very successful, cod, pollock, haddock, etc., having been taken in great quantities at the commencement of the season. Most of these fishing vessels known had made full cargoes, and were employed in the mackerel fishery in St. Mary's Bay, where I fell in with most of them, and from enquiries, learnt that they had been most fortunate.

The beautiful Basin of Annapolis is not wanting in its supply of fish of all kinds: mackerel is taken almost at the very doors; herring, however, is the chief commodity taken in the weirs, of which there are some fifty round the Basin. The herring fishery is also carried on by small boats. The season commences in April.

During my cruize I fell in with but two American fishing vessels, and at no time, or upon any occasion, had I reason to believe that encroachments of any kind had taken place on the part of foreign vessels, and in answer to all my enquiries on the subject, the general opinion seemed to be, that the protection given to the fisheries during the last and present season, had been the means of freeing our coast, bays, and harbors, from the poachers of former years.

Trusting that the limited period of my cruize will be a sufficient reason for not entering more fully into a subject of such importance as the fisheries,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. LINDSAY,

Lieutenant, commanding.

Vice admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR, K. C. B., G. C. H., commander in chief.

H.

*H. M. armed tender "Bonito," at Halifax,  
October 20th, 1853.*

SIR—

I have the honor to offer the following observations on the British fisheries on the coast of Nova Scotia, during the period I commanded the colonial hired tender "Bonito," in pursuance of your orders.

From the 21st of August, on which day I arrived within the boundaries of my station, to the date hereof, there was no encroachment by the Americans on British fishing grounds, as the steps taken by her majesty's government, for the protection of the fishery reserved for the special enjoyment of the colonists, appear to have had the desired effect of keeping them from prosecuting their unlawful pursuits, since I was unable to detect, or receive any information of encroachments of any nature; and it has been the means of securing a better market for their fish than of late years. No complaints whatever, on the part of British fishermen, or of the Americans, have reached my knowledge.

The fishing in Annapolis Basin, which consists chiefly of herring, has almost entirely failed this season, and I am not aware that it can be attributed to any other cause than that the fish have taken a different course, perhaps owing to the spawning ground at the Grand Manan being protected from netting, and their remaining there on their entrance into the bay.

From the statements of many of the inhabitants, (around Annapolis Basin, particularly,) the general neglect of the wear owners and managers, in not keeping them cleaned out and in good order, combined with the frail manner in which they are constructed, is, in a great degree, the cause of the small quantity of fish taken from them at present. By some the above statement is contradicted; but in the yearly decrease of fish caught in them, it appears a very fit subject for further enquiry.

The care taken in curing the herring round Annapolis Basin, reflects great credit on the fishermen, as the cleaning and smoking, from being more carefully attended to than by fishermen of other parts, enables them to realize a much higher price.

The population of Brier Island consists chiefly of fishermen, who appear to carry on their trade with more zeal than is usually shown. The fishing district consists of Brier Island, Long Island, and part of the adjacent coast; there are about sixty small vessels, and above a hundred boats belonging to the district. The fishing consists chiefly of cod and pollock: these, caught in deep water off Brier Island, are considered the finest fish in the Bay of Fundy, and obtain a high price in the American market; Brier Island was a place greatly resorted to by the Americans formerly, who committed all sorts of infringements, upon mere superiority of numbers.

During the short period I was employed on the fisheries in Bay of Fundy, the mackerel fishing in St Mary's Bay was very unsuccessful, owing to the lateness of the season, combined with the unfavourable state of the weather. Only a few small vessels remained after the middle of August. During the earlier part of the season, I understand, the fishing was very favorable, which circumstance, I conclude, has been already reported.

The banks around the Seal Islands are favourite resorts for cod, and, during the present season, an abundant supply have been taken.

In the harbor of Pubnico, and on the adjoining coast, the cod and haddock were very plentiful during the summer months, and an abundant catch was obtained.

The inhabitants of Pubnico chiefly consist of fishermen, many of whom embark in American fishing vessels, and, no doubt, act as pilots, in many instances, for the fishing grounds around their neighbouring coasts; and were it not for their better acquaintance with the pilotage, the Americans would be unable, effectually, to carry on their employment, being a very intricate coast for navigation. The advantages offered the Nova Scotians to embark in American vessels, in the way of bounty, and of getting their shares of the fish into the American market, clear of the heavy duty, are very great; and numbers are constantly mixed up with their interests, and receive their principal support from them.

At

At Barrington, a large number of American vessels call on their way round to the eastward for the greater part of their crews. The pollock and mackerel are very plentiful about the harbor, and the fishing is chiefly carried on in small open boats.

From Barrington along the coast to Halifax, the fishing consists chiefly of cod, pollock, and haddock, and not of such great importance as at the places on which I have ventured to make the few remarks that the short period of my service brought before my notice.

The fishing grounds at and around the Grand Manan Island, I deem it unnecessary to make any comment upon, since lieutenant Newport, from his experience in that quarter, can offer a much more efficient report than myself.

Trusting the cruising of the "Bonito," while under my command, may meet your approbation,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most humble, obd't. servant,

W. W. BRIDGES,

Lieutenant, commanding.

Vice admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR, K. C. B., G. C. H., commander in chief.

*Government house, Halifax, November 23rd, 1853.*

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing copies of reports from commander Egerton and other officers under your command, employed in the protection of the fisheries; and I beg to express the great satisfaction with which those documents have been perused by me, and by the members of the colonial government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

His excellency, vice admiral Sir GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, &c. &c. &c.

*Cumberland, at Halifax, November 22nd, 1853.*

SIR—

I beg to enclose the copy of a letter which has been addressed to commander the hon. Francis Egerton, by Mr. Jeffreys, master of her majesty's steam sloop Basilisk, on the advantage which would be derived from buoys being placed in the positions he describes at the entrance of Port Hood, in Cape Breton.

As that place has become one of great resort in the autumn months, and as Mr. Jeffreys is reported to me to be an officer of skill and experience, I beg to recommend his suggestions to your excellency's consideration, and to request that you will further their adoption, by such means as you may think fit.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. F. SEYMOUR,

Vice admiral and commander in chief.

His excellency Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,  
Lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.

H.

*H. M. steam vessel "Basilisk,"*  
*Halifax, N. S., 16th Nov., 1853.*

SIR—

In the event of any of her majesty's ships being again employed protecting the fisheries on the west coast of Cape Breton, I beg to submit the following suggestions with reference to their safety during the tempestuous weather which often occurs during the autumn—that being the season when that part of the coast requires protecting.

Port Hood being the only harbor for ships of any draught, it would tend much to the safety of any vessel if buoys of a larger size were placed in the following positions :

On the Spithead, in 5 fathoms—one black.

On the edge of the Dean Shoals, in 4½ or 5 fathoms—one red.

On the end of the Shoal, off Smith's Point, in three fathoms—one chequered.

As it may often be of consequence that a vessel should be placed in safety when the weather is so thick as to prevent the leading marks being seen, these buoys, in addition to the new light house now building, would enable any one, by common attention, to take this harbor with perfect safety.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. JEFFREYS,  
 Master H. M. S. Basilisk.

The hon. F. EGERTON, commander H. M. S. Basilisk.

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*Government house, Halifax, November 23, 1853.*

SIR—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing copy of a communication from Mr. Jeffreys, master of H. M. steam sloop "Basilisk," to commander the honorable Francis Egerton, on the advantage which would be derived from buoys being placed in certain positions at the entrance of Port Hood, in Cape Breton Island,—and I assure your excellency that the suggestions which have received your recommendation, will obtain from me, and from the members of the colonial government, the most favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

His excellency, vice admiral Sir GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, &c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

(See page 399.)

[COPY.]

No. 22.

*Government house, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 17th March, 1853.*

MY LORD DUKE—

Having had placed in my hands the accompanying petitions, addressed to both houses of the imperial parliament, and signed by a very numerous and the most influential body of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, among whom may be found the names of the chief officers of the courts of judicature, of the members of the executive and legislative councils, as also those of the members of the house of assembly, together with a long list of persons belonging to the mercantile and other classes of the province, relative to the reduction of colonial postage, I beg leave to transmit the same to your grace for the purpose of presentation to both houses.

And I trust that your grace will be pleased to induce her majesty's government to lend their powerful aid in the support of the prayer of the petitioners, and recommend the same to the favorable notice and consideration of the imperial parliament.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

His grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

*The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the province of Nova Scotia.*

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That your petitioners earnestly desire the fostering in every way of the ties between Great Britain and her colonies.

That the post office presents a powerful auxiliary for this purpose, and should, as a means of intercourse, be made available to every colonist.

That hitherto the postal arrangements have not kept pace with the wants of the age.

That cheap communication of the colonies with the mother country, would greatly tend to bind together her colonial empire.

That the extension of commerce, the rapid increase in the amount of travelling, the removal of population from one part of the British dominions to another, and the large and continual immigration to the various colonies, render this time peculiarly appropriate for considering the subject.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your right honorable house to provide the means of improving the postal arrangements between Great Britain and her colonies, and especially to consider whether it would not be advantageous in a national point of view, at once to extend the system of uniform pre-paid penny postage to the whole of the colonies and other dependencies of Great Britain.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

[A similar petition to the honorable the commons in parliament assembled.]

No. 16.

*Downing street, 8th April, 1853.*

SIR--

I have received your despatch, No. 22, of the 17th March, forwarding petitions to both houses of the imperial parliament from a large and influential body of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, praying that provision may be made for improving the postal arrangements between Great Britain and her colonies, and suggesting the extension of the system of pre-paid penny postage to the whole of the colonial dependencies of the crown.

You will acquaint the memorialists that their petitions will be duly presented to both houses of parliament. Meanwhile the accompanying circular despatch, which I have addressed to the governors of the several British colonies, will place you in possession of the views of her majesty's government on this subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. governor Sir G. LE MERCHANT, &c. &c. &c., Nova Scotia.

(Circular.)

*Downing street, 5th April, 1853.*

SIR—

With reference to Earl Grey's circular despatch of the 27th December, 1850, recommending the establishment of a book postal communication between this country and the British colonies, I have to acquaint you, that it is the desire of her majesty's government to carry out a suggestion made by my predecessor Sir J. Pakington, for extending the benefit of a cheap and uniform postage to colonial correspondence.

Her majesty's government will be prepared to adopt an uniform sixpenny rate for all colonial letters within a specified weight, so soon as the circumstances which the lords commissioners of the treasury may think it their duty to take into consideration will permit, upon its being ascertained that those colonies whose postal arrangements are independent of this country, are willing to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement.

I transmit, for your information and guidance, a copy of the correspondence which has passed on this subject, between this office and the general post office; and I shall be happy to receive your report in favor of including the colony under your government in the proposed scheme. But you must bear in mind, that it is essential to the effectual working of the scheme that it be adopted in its integrity by the colonies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. governor Sir J. G. LE MERCHANT, &c. &c. &c.

No.

## No. 1.

*Copy of a letter from H. Merivale, esquire, to lieutenant colonel Maberly.*

*Downing street, September 21st, 1852.*

SIR—

I am directed by secretary Sir John Pakington, to acquaint you, for the information of the postmaster general, that he has received numerous applications, both from the colonies and from this country, praying that the benefits of a cheap and uniform postage may be extended to colonial communication.

I am desired to inform you, that Sir John Pakington concurs with the petitioners as to the advantages which would result from the concession, and that he is favourably disposed to it, if the arrangement can be effected without serious difficulty ; and I am to request that you will move the Earl of Hardwicke to favour Sir John Pakington with his opinion on the subject.

I am also directed to acquaint you, that owing to the large and increasing amount of emigration to the British colonies, and to the desire of persons who prosper there to send home money in order to assist their relations to follow them from this country, the want has grown up of an opportunity for numerous small remittances from the colonies. From North America they are made to a very large amount indeed, which was estimated at more than £1,000,000 sterling, in the past year, through the intervention of private firms ; but those firms complain much of the trouble and responsibility which they involve, and in some cases where houses of inferior respectability may be employed, the poor are liable to be defrauded of the benefit intended for them. There can be no doubt that the practice on the part of persons who have improved their condition by emigration, of sending home money to enable their friends to follow them, is highly laudable, and that it is deserving of encouragement, both in a moral and social point of view. In Australia, however, the habit has not become nearly so general as in North America, and it is not improbable that, to some considerable extent, it is checked by the want of convenient and readily intelligible means of sending home the requisite funds.

Under these circumstances, the question has been proposed, whether it might not be possible to extend to colonial correspondence, the system of making payments by post office orders, which has been so successful in this country ; and I am to request that you will bring the subject, with the foregoing statement, under the notice of the Earl of Hardwicke, and will inform me whether the suggestion appears to his lordship, one which could be entertained, and rendered fit for practical adoption. If this result could be secured, Sir John Pakington believes it would be a great boon to the colonies, and to the humbler classes in this country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. MERIVALE.

## No. 2.

*Copy of a letter from J. Tilley, esquire, to H. Merivale, esquire.*

*General post office, October 8, 1852.*

SIR—

The postmaster general has had under consideration your letter of the 21st ultimo, and with reference to that portion of it which relates to the proposed extension of a cheap and uniform postage to letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and the several British

British colonies, I am directed by his lordship to transmit to you, for the information of Sir John Pakington, the enclosed copy of a letter which he addressed to the lords of her majesty's treasury on this subject, in April last, with a copy of the reply of their lordships ; and I have to state, that the postmaster general will be glad to know whether the measure proposed in this correspondence is such as Sir John Pakington has in view. If so, the postmaster general will be prepared to renew his application to the treasury on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. TILLEY,  
Assistant secretary.

H. MERIVALE, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

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*Enclosure in No. 2.*

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MY LORDS—

My predecessor, in a letter, dated the 9th September, 1850, brought under the consideration of your lordship's board, the importance of establishing uniform rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, books, and parliamentary proceedings, transmitted either by packet or private ship, between the United Kingdom and all British colonies, and of combining in such uniform rates the total charge, imperial and colonial, to destination, by which means it was proposed to afford to the public the option of paying the whole of the postage (as regards letters) in advance, either in this country or in the colony, or of forwarding the letters unpaid.

As a preliminary measure, letters were addressed by the treasury to the secretary of state for the colonies, and to the secretary of the India board, acquainting them with the proposition which had been made by the postmaster general, and requesting that the necessary information, relative to the rates charged in the several colonies, and in the East Indies, on letters, &c., might be furnished.

The required information has, up to the present time, been received from Heligoland, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Labuan, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, St. Helena, and Sierra Leone, and although there remain several colonies from which no reports have yet been received, there nevertheless appears sufficient information to serve as the basis of a general measure for the crown colonies, leaving the East Indies to be dealt with when the requisite particulars are supplied.

The information gathered from the reports made by the several colonies, confirms the impression of my predecessor, that, in no other instance than that of Heligoland, (which was proposed to be exempted from the arrangement, in respect to the amount of its rate), the establishment of a shilling rate would raise the present total charge, while there are comparatively but few cases in which such arrangement would materially lower the charge.

The most striking of these cases is that of Ceylon, where it appears that, even upon the letters conveyed direct from this country by British contract packets, and consequently without any expense to the colonial government, a sea rate of 1s. is nevertheless added at the colonial post office, which just doubles the cost to the public, thus raising a great obstacle to correspondence, and injuring the home revenue. A state of things showing the necessity for some such arrangement as that proposed by my predecessor.

There appears every reason, therefore, for carrying out the measure recommended by the Marquis of Clanricarde's letter of the 9th September, 1850, at least so far as relates to the crown colonies—immediate effect being given to the measure in all colonies whose postal arrangements are under my control, and negotiations being forthwith commenced as regards the others.

The original proposition consisted in fixing the uniform rate of postage at the amount already charged in most cases, viz. : 1s. the half-ounce, with the present scale of advance, the same to free the letter to its place of destination, and to be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender. Of this shilling, it was proposed, that, as in case of Canada, 2d. should be assigned to the colonial post office as its inland rate, the remaining 10d. being assigned to the British office as its inland rate and sea postage combined.

Of course to this uniform rate, addition would have to be made, as at present, when the letter should be subjected to a foreign transit postage, as in the case of letters to the East India via Marseilles, and to Canada via the United States.

It would remain to deal with the division of the rate on letters conveyed by ship, as also with newspapers and parliamentary proceedings.

Where letters are conveyed by ship, the colony is of course entitled to a larger share of the postage, and I should recommend that the 1s. rate be equally divided between the home government and the colony, an arrangement somewhat more favourable to the colonies than that which now exists.

Newspapers are conveyed at rates which vary considerably. In many cases they pass entirely free of charge ; in others, a charge (generally of 1d. each) is made either in this country or in the colony ; but I am not aware of any case in which a newspaper is charged in both. In this country the rule is to charge nothing if the newspaper be carried by packet, and 1d. if by private ship. In the colonies the practice is exceedingly variable.

The adoption of a uniform rule, therefore, implies either the imposing of a rate in those cases where newspapers go free, or the extension of free conveyance to those newspapers which are now charged, an alternative which would not only cause some loss to the revenue, but would augment an inconvenience already seriously felt by this department.

Parliamentary proceedings it is very desirable, for the sake of simplicity, to place on the same footing as other books ; as, however, this would, in many cases, involve an increase in the present rates (generally from 1d., though in a few cases from 2d. per quarter pound, to 6d. per half pound,) this change, as well as the establishment of a rate on all newspapers, would tend to produce dissatisfaction, which I fear would scarcely be allayed by the very moderate and exceptional reduction implied in the establishment of a uniform letter rate of 1s.

If, however, the interests of the revenue should be found to admit of a decided reduction in the general rate, all minor dissatisfaction would probably disappear amidst the gratification arising from so popular a measure.

Considering the vast importance of strengthening the ties between the colonies and the mother country, I am of opinion that some revenue may wisely be sacrificed, or at least risked, for the purpose of multiplying correspondence and giving to the colonies a valuable and acceptable privilege.

Impressed with the importance of these views, I submit, for the consideration of your lordships, without at present suggesting any change in the inter-colonial postage, the propriety of lowering the present postal charges between the mother country and the crown colonies to a uniform rate of 6d., to be divided, as regards colonies, the ports of which are not under my control, in the same proportions as originally proposed in regard to the 1s. rate ; thus giving 5d. or 3d. to the mother country and 1d. or 3d. to the colony, according as the letter is conveyed by packet or private ship, and the course of proceeding being in all other respects the same as recommended above.

With so large a reduction on letters, I should have no hesitation in recommending that parliamentary proceedings should be placed on the same footing as other books, and that a uniform rate of 1d. (also to be paid in advance) should be established on newspapers, the same freeing them to their destination either way, and the postage being retained by whichever party collects it.

Under this combined arrangement, Heligoland would of course be no longer (as formerly proposed) an exception to the general rule ; and, what is more important, the scale for letters would be the same (substituting ounces for pounds) as that recently adopted for books.

Supposing the rates to be thus reduced, I think a corresponding reduction should take place in the gratuities payable to the masters of private ships; and I propose that the present payment of 2d. per letter and 1d. per newspaper be reduced by one-half. I would suggest also a proportionate reduction in the allowance to the custom house officers for letters landed at Gravesend, viz. : from 1½d. to ¾d. per letter, as also in the allowance to boatmen for bringing ship letters ashore in the channel, and in any other allowances now made in respect of ship letters.

There are no exact data for ascertaining the amount of revenue which would be risked by either of the uniform rates proposed; but so far as can be judged from a rough estimate founded on the state of things in 1848, it would be about £10,000 per annum in case of the 1s. rate being fixed, and about £50,000 per annum in the case of the 6d. rate being determined on, omitting the government postage in both cases. Judging, however, by past experience, there can be little doubt that the greater part of any deficit that might arise, would, in a few years, be made up by increase in the number of letters. Considering this, and bearing in mind that the obligation to consult certain of the colonial legislatures, necessitates a gradual introduction of the measure, I think it probable that the loss of revenue, in any one year, will not exceed £20,000.

Having thus fully stated to your lordships my views on this subject, I beg to leave it to your favorable consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HARDWICKE.

General post office, April 27, 1852.

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*Treasury chambers, May 29, 1852.*

MY LORD—

I have laid before the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury, your lordship's letter of the 27th ultimo, recommending a reduced uniform rate of postage to the British colonies, and am directed by their lordships to acquaint you, that my lords do not feel warranted, at present, in sanctioning an arrangement for a uniform reduced rate of postage to the British colonies, which, however desirable, would involve a considerable loss of revenue.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. A. HAMILTON.

The postmaster general, &c. &c. &c.

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No. 3.

*Copy of a letter from H. Merivale, esquire, to J. Tilley, esquire.*

*Downing street, November 8, 1852.*

SIR—

I am directed by secretary Sir John Pakington, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, in which, with reference to Mr. Merivale's letter, of the 21st of September, you transmit the copies of a correspondence which has already passed with the lords commissioners of the treasury, on the subject to which the postmaster general's attention has since been drawn by Sir John Pakington, of a cheap and uniform postage to the colonies.

I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the postmaster general, that Sir John Pakington is satisfied that the scheme proposed in the Earl of Hardwicke's letter to the treasury, dated the 27th of April last, by which a general sixpenny rate would be established for all letters under half an ounce, sent to the British colonies, with the requisite dependent arrangements as to the transmission of parliamentary proceedings and newspapers, would be a most valuable boon to her majesty's colonial subjects, and to all in this country, who have private or commercial relations with the colonies, and that Sir John Pakington would be very glad if the postmaster general should be able again to bring the proposal before the lords commissioners of the treasury, in such a manner as may lead to its favourable reconsideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. MERIVALE.

*General post office, 19th March, 1853.*

SIR—

On the 21st September last, you informed the postmaster general that her majesty's secretary of state for the colonies had received numerous applications both from the colonies and from this country, praying that the benefit of a cheap and uniform postage might be extended to colonial correspondence, and you stated that Sir J. Pakington, concurring with the petitioners as to the advantages which would result from the concession, was favorably disposed to it; provided the arrangement could be effected without serious difficulty. You accordingly requested to be favoured with the opinion of the postmaster general on this subject.

In reply I forwarded to you on the 8th October, the copy of a letter which the Earl of Hardwicke had addressed to the lords of the treasury, on the 27th April previous, advocating the substitution of a combined uniform charge of sixpence the single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, in place of the present varying rates on colonial correspondence, together with certain changes in the arrangements for the transmission of parliamentary proceedings and newspapers between the United Kingdom and the colonies; and the postmaster general had the satisfaction of learning, by your letter of the 8th November, that, in the opinion of Sir John Pakington, the establishment of a uniform sixpenny rate for all colonial letters, within the weight specified, although accompanied by an increase of the rate at present levied on the transmission of parliamentary proceedings and newspapers (as had been suggested in Lord Hardwick's letter) would be a most valuable boon to her majesty's colonial subjects, as well as to all those persons in this country having private or commercial relations with the colonies.

No further steps were at that time taken for again bringing the question under the consideration of the treasury; but Lord Canning, on accession to office, took an early opportunity of addressing the treasury on the subject, expressing not only his own concurrence in the proposal of his predecessor, subject to some slight modification, but also the view entertained of it by Sir John Pakington, and requesting therefore for the measure the favourable consideration of her majesty's government.

The details of the arrangement are, that the present postal charges on letters between the United Kingdom and all the British colonial possessions, shall be reduced to an uniform rate of *sixpence* the half ounce, according to the following scale, which is that in operation in the United Kingdom, viz. :—

Not exceeding half an ounce—one rate.

Exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce—two rates.

Exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces—four rates.

And so on, increasing two rates for each ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

This

This postage to free the letter to its place of destination, and to be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender. That this postage shall be divided, as regards those colonies, the posts of which are not under the control of her majesty's postmaster general, in the following proportions, viz. :—

When the letter is conveyed by packet, 5d. to the mother country (viz. : 1d. for inland rate, and 4d. for sea rate) and 1d. to the colony.

When conveyed by private ship, the postage to be equally divided, 3d. being the share of the mother country, and 3d. the share of the colony.

Of course to this uniform rate of sixpence, addition must be made, as at present, when the letter is subjected to a foreign transit postage, as in the case of letters to Canada, via the United States.

That parliamentary proceedings shall be placed on the same footing as other books ; and that an uniform rate of one penny (to be paid in advance) shall be established on newspapers, the same freeing them to their destination either way, and the postage to be retained whichever party collects it.

The rates of postage and the regulations for the transmission of books it is unnecessary to recapitulate here, as they are fully detailed in my letter to you of the 14th December, 1850 ; but I may observe that, under the combined arrangement proposed, the scale for letters will be the same (substituting ounces for pounds) as that adopted for books.

Lord Canning is glad to announce to the Duke of Newcastle that the lords of her majesty's treasury have informed him, that they are deeply impressed with, and entirely concur in, the reasons given by his lordship and his predecessor for the proposed change, and that they will be prepared to adopt it so soon as the circumstances which they may think it their duty to take into consideration will permit, if, upon communication with the different colonies, whose postal arrangements are independent of this country, it shall be found that they are willing to acquiesce in the arrangement proposed.

But as it is obviously necessary that the concurrence of such colonies shall be first ascertained, the postmaster general, under the directions of the treasury, has to request that the Duke of Newcastle will be good enough to communicate with those colonies, the posts of which are independent of the control of this department, and to ascertain whether, in the event of her majesty's government adopting the general system recommended, they will concur therein, so far as the proposition affects their postal charges and arrangements ; at the same time adding, that her majesty's government will be prepared to reverse the proportion of the charges in all cases where the packet service shall be furnished by the colonies.

It is desirable that it should be explained to the colonial government, that the measure must either be accepted in its integrity, or declined, as one of the principal objects of her majesty's government is to establish an uniform measure ; and this it would be impossible to accomplish if the various colonies were to suggest modifications suited perhaps to their own peculiar state or requirements, but inconsistent with a general arrangement such as that proposed.

The following is a list of the colonies in which the posts are under the control of her majesty's postmaster general, viz. :

British West Indies, (with the exception of Barbadoes and Trinidad.)

British Guiana.

Honduras.

Malta.

Gibraltar.

Hong Kong.

Heligoland.

In all other British colonies and possessions, the posts are under local management.

In order to avoid any misconception, I beg to repeat that the object of the postmaster-general, in the first instance, is to enquire whether the government of the several colonies will consent to the measure contemplated. Should their consent be obtained, it will then

remain to fix a period for bringing the arrangements into effect, simultaneously in the United Kingdom and in the colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. L. MABERLY.

HERMAN MERIVALE, esquire, &c. &c. &c., colonial office.

*General post office, Halifax, 27th January, 1854.*

SIR—

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant governor, reports, in detail, connected with the post office department of this province, numbered from 1 to 9.

These returns, it will be perceived, are made for the year ended the 5th October, 1853, and not to January, 1854, as suggested by the post office committee of last session; the large number of postmasters' and way office keepers' accounts and vouchers, which have to be carefully checked at this office before the general accounts can be prepared, rendering it next to impossible to complete the accounts in time to be laid before the assembly early in the session, particularly when the legislature meets in January.

On reference to accompanying report No. 8, it will be seen that during the past year, 8 way offices have been converted into *post offices*, and 41 new *way offices* established; making in all,—

Post offices, - - - - -	51
Way offices, - - - - -	174
	225
Total post and way offices, - - -	225

Besides the establishment of a *daily* mail between Pictou, and intermediate towns, and the capital, 13 *new mail services* have been set up, and others altered and extended, which, I have every reason to believe, have much benefitted the parties immediately interested, and have, I trust, given satisfaction to the public.

In accordance with the recommendation of the post office committee of last session, sanctioned by the assembly, that the *eastern mails* should be *made up and despatched at 6 o'clock in the morning*, instead of being finally closed at 10 o'clock the previous night, and despatched the following morning, I beg to state that immediate steps were taken by this department to carry out these views,—the necessary instructions were at once issued to the clerks in the “inland office,” and the public notified accordingly.

The post office at Halifax, since the 6th of May last, has been open to the public, for the receipt or delivery of letters, &c., every day (Sunday excepted,) *from half-past four o'clock in the morning, to eight at night*, except on every alternate Thursday, when the mail for England is made up, on which occasion the post office is closed to the public at 9 P. M.

For the extra early morning duty thus entailed upon the four clerks of the inland office, and the messenger of the department, I have granted an allowance of £10 per annum each, agreeably to the recommendation of the committee on post office affairs.

With respect to the carriage of the mails, it affords me pleasure to be enabled to state that those from the *eastward* have arrived at this office much more regularly during the past nine months than the previous year; this circumstance may, in a great measure, be attributable to the establishment of the *daily mail* between Pictou and the capital. Formerly, when there were but four mails a week to the eastward, the Cape Breton mails were frequently detained *eight and forty hours* at *West River*, now, however, should the Sydney courier fail to reach West River in time to bring on the mails from Pictou, their detention rarely exceeds twenty-four hours. Delays, loss of time, and other irregularities, have,

have, however, occasionally occurred on this line, for each of which fines have been imposed upon the contractor, as will appear on a reference to report No. 7, which accompanies this communication.

As regards the mails from New Brunswick, it frequently happens that the contractors of that province fail to arrive at Amherst in time for the despatch of the Nova Scotia courier, and on those occasions the Nova Scotia mails are forwarded to Halifax without them, and the New Brunswick, Canadian, and United States correspondence are necessarily detained at Amherst till the following mail day, in accordance with the recommendation of the post office committee of last session.

With some few exceptions, no material delay has occurred in the conveyance of the mails to the *westward*. Upon this line there is no night travelling, and therefore it is only in extreme cases, such as the carrying away of a bridge by a freshet, the breaking down of a waggon, deep snow drifts, &c., &c., that excuses are taken. On two or three occasions the mails, on this route, having sustained injury by exposure to the weather, from the want of tarpauling coverings, fines have been exacted,—see report No. 7.

In connection with this service, I would here remark that I have this day been informed by the postmaster general of New Brunswick of the intention of the contractor to discontinue the carrying of the mails across the Bay of Fundy, by steam, from the 6th May next.

As the continuance of this communication is of the utmost importance to the people of the western counties of the province, who have extensive mercantile transactions with the citizens of the United States, and with whom their correspondence is necessarily large, I trust his excellency's government will take an early opportunity of bringing to the notice of the assembly, the necessity of making such provision for this service as will induce parties to place upon the line a steamer or steamers, whose efficiency, and the regularity of whose trips, as a mail and passenger conveyance, the public can have every confidence.

The opening of the railroad between Montreal and Portland, and the connection of the latter city with St. John, New Brunswick, by steam, affording an opportunity to forward letters, &c., to Montreal, arrangements were accordingly made with the postmaster general of New Brunswick, that all correspondence for Canada, specially addressed "*via St. John and Portland*," should be forwarded by this route; thus affording *three* modes by which the public could transmit their correspondence to Canada, viz: by British packet to Boston, by land route, and via St. John and Portland, by railway.

"*Penny postage stamps*" having recently been procured from London, and put in circulation, are now to be had in nearly every post town in Nova Scotia. There at present four descriptions of postage stamps in circulation in this province, viz.: one shilling, six penny, three penny, and one penny; and the public have thus every facility afforded them to pre-pay their letters to any place to which "*stamps*" can free them. His excellency's government having, at a large outlay, introduced into this country, the system of pre-payment by stamp, it is a subject of gratulation to me, that the public at large are beginning to feel and appreciate their convenience and advantage, a much larger amount having been issued from my office during the past than the previous year, being an increase of over twenty-five per cent., as will be seen on reference to report No. 1.

I would here beg to bring to your notice, for his excellency's information, the following subjects, with a view and in the hope that early in the session some legislative action may be taken upon them; they are—

1st.—The postage rate on printed papers, circulars, handbills, prices current, pamphlets or magazines, periodicals, books, &c.

2nd.—Local postage; and,

3rd and last.—"*Re-directed letters.*"

With respect to the 1st, the existing regulation is as follows, viz.:

Pamphlets, books, and periodical publications, when forwarded to any part of British North America, are liable to a charge of two pence per ounce, up to six ounces, and three pence for every additional ounce, up to sixteen ounces, beyond which weight no book, &c., can be forwarded by post.

The postage on printed papers, circulars, &c., is *not specified at all in the provincial act*, and consequently such mail matter is liable to, and is charged with, *full rates of letter postage*. These high rates bear hard on parties who receive and send correspondence of this nature through the post, and in many cases acts as a prohibition. The regulation in force in Canada is, that printed circulars, handbills, prices current, &c., and printed matter of a like description, pass through the post at a rate of *one penny only*, per ounce, prepayment optional, except when such printed matter is addressed to *the United States*, and upon each pamphlet, periodical, magazine or book, bound or unbound, a rate of only *one half penny* is charged. The circulars, printed papers, &c., must, of course, be put up in covers, open at the ends, and unaccompanied with any written communication. In Canada no book, periodical, &c., exceeding forty-eight ounces, can be forwarded by post.

The adoption by the legislature of this liberal scale of rates, would establish a uniformity of system between Nova Scotia and Canada; and New Brunswick would, (if she has not already done so) in all probability, soon pursue a similar course.

#### LOCAL POSTAGE.

Letters posted in a town for actual *delivery therein*, are, under the statute, liable to a charge of 3d. the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. I would beg to recommend that the postage on all such letters be reduced to *one penny each the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.*, as in Halifax.

#### “ REDIRECTED LETTERS.”

On reference to the post office act, it will be perceived that section 22 has reference solely to “*redirected newspapers*,” no mention whatever being made therein of “*redirected letters*.” The system pursued by this department in reference to the treatment of redirected letters, is, that all such letters are re-charged when redirected. For example: a letter posted at Halifax, addressed to Sydney, C. B., and charged threepence, is liable to an *additional charge of threepence* for “*redirection*,” should the party to whom it is addressed have removed to Halifax, Windsor, or elsewhere. No such charge for redirection is made in Canada, threepence, or the stamp, freeing a letter, if under  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce, to its destination. I would beg respectfully to suggest that a similar practice be pursued in Nova Scotia.

Having prepared, with much care and labor, a new code of “*Instructions to postmasters in Nova Scotia*,” I am merely awaiting the decision of the assembly upon the “*book*” and “*local postage*,” above referred to, to enable me to complete it, and place it into the hands of the printer for publication.

The suggestions of the post office committee of last session, that “*ship letters*,” when forwarded from a post office in this province should be liable to a charge of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the single rate only, instead of 6d. the former rate, have been carried into effect—instructions having been immediately issued to the postmasters to that effect.

In my report of last year, on the subject of the post office, I took the opportunity to refer to the case of those postmasters who have *night labor* to perform, but who do not receive an allowance therefor; and at the risk of being considered importunate, I must crave your indulgence while I again revert to the subject, as I feel that I should be wanting in my duty were I not again strongly to recommend their case to the favorable consideration of the lieutenant governor, in the hope that some additional allowance will be granted by the assembly to those postmasters who attend to the receipt and despatch of mails at unseasonable hours of the night.

Whilst the department was under imperial control, this extra emolument was enjoyed by several postmasters; but on the transfer of the office to local control, the allowance ceased. In Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and, I believe, in New Brunswick also, postmasters receive a remuneration in *addition* to their salaries, for such services, and I sincerely

cerely hope, that, through his excellency's instrumentality, I may have the pleasing duty to communicate to such of my deputies as have *night* labor, the gratifying intelligence that my appeal in their behalf has not been made in vain.

I now close my report by a reference to the revenue and expenditure of the department during the past year, for the details of which I beg to refer you to *report No. 1 and its accompanying vouchers*.

Notwithstanding the large expenditure,—caused, principally, by the setting up of numerous post and way offices, and the establishment of many new lines of mail communication, and the extension of others to almost every part of the province,—the deficiency on the year, it will be perceived, is very little over that of the previous one, though the accommodation thus afforded has been obtained by an increased charge upon the revenue of *over one thousand pounds*; and it affords me infinite pleasure to be enabled to report to the lieutenant governor, that the revenue of the department under my control has gone on *steadily increasing from every source*, shewing an excess of revenue over the previous year of nearly *nine hundred pounds*.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c. &c.

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#### SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this report are the following documents therein referred to :—

- No. 1.—Statement of the “revenue and expenditure” of the post office department of Nova Scotia,—year ended 5th October, 1853.
- No. 2.—Report in detail of all charges for salaries, for the said year.
- No. 3.—Report in detail of all payments made, and charges incurred, for *mail carriage in* Nova Scotia, during the said year.
- No. 4.—Detailed account of expenditure for ship letters, printing and advertising, &c., and all incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement, for year ended as above.
- No. 5.—Report of all contracts made for the carriage of the mails in Nova Scotia during the past year.
- No. 6.—Report of all allowances to contractors, beyond the sum originally stipulated *in* their respective contracts, and of all curtailments in contract rates of payment to the same, for the above year.
- No. 7.—Report of all fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of mail contractors in Nova Scotia, for said year.
- No. 8.—Report of new offices and post routes established, and of offices and post routes discontinued and closed, within the said year.
- No. 9.—Report of all cases occurring of the abstraction or loss of letters containing money, sent through the post office, within the said year.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

## REPORT No. 1.

*Statement of the revenue and expenditure of the post office department of Nova Scotia, for the year ended the 5th day of October, 1853.*

## REVENUE.

Postage of towns in Nova Scotia, including Halifax,	£5626	18	9
Unpaid postage on British letters collected at Halifax,	956	3	4
Paid postage on letters for Great Britain, collected at Halifax,	705	3	1
Postage on colonial and foreign letters,	521	12	8
Way letter postage,	134	6	0
Ship letter postage,	75	18	4½
Dead letters returned from offices in the country, and delivered in Halifax,	6	11	10
Fees collected on letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered in Halifax,	10	15	0
Fees collected from merchants' private boxes,	61	7	6
Postage on letters posted in Halifax, and other towns, for delivery in same town,	30	14	3
Paid postage on letters sent to Boston per steamer "Sir John Harvey,"	5	4	9
Postage stamps sold in the year,	473	4	8
	£8608	0	2½
"Returned," "refused," "missent," and "redirected," letters,	383	1	8½
Net revenue after deducting dead letters,	£8224	18	6
Deduct "packet postage" due to Great Britain,	1843	17	6½
	£6381	0	11½
Deficiency on the year ended 5th October, 1853,	2902	13	5
	£9283	14	4½

## EXPENDITURE.

## VOUCHER.

A. Salaries,	£3294	10	10
B. Conveyance of mails,	5104	3	10½
C. Ship letter gratuities,	£76	4	4½
D. Tradesmen's bills,	39	5	8½
E. Rent,	200	0	0
F. Coal, wood, gas, &c.,	71	6	10
G. Printing and advertising,	182	11	1½
H. Miscellanies,	71	13	2½
I. Discount on "postage stamps,"	22	8	0½
J. Commission to way office keepers,	24	5	9
K. "Penny postage stamps,"	191	3	2
	878	18	2½
Premium on bills on New Brunswick,	6	1	5½
Total expenditure during the year,	£9283	14	4½

E. E.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, clerk account branch.

Report



## REPORT No. 5.

*A report of all contracts made for the carriage of the mails in the province of Nova Scotia, the name of the contractor, the route embraced in the contract, with the length of the post office*

Route.		Name of contractor.	Distance in miles.	Times per week.	Mode of conveyance.
From	To				
Kentville,	{ Cornwallis, Aylesford } { and Willis Foster's, }	James Bragg,	37	Twice	Waggon or horse,
Port Hood,	{ Whycocomah, via } { Mabou bridge, }	John McLellan,	35	Once	do.
Whycocomah,	River Dennis,	R. McDougall,	15	Once	do.
Port Hood,	Mouth of Mabou,	Peter McNeil,	7½	Twice	On foot,
Plaister Cove,	Port Hood,	Angus Smith,	27	"	Wag.—2 horses,
Port Hood,	Margaree,	Angus Smith,	22½	Once	Horse & waggon,
Amherst,	{ Minudie and Bar- } { rowsfield, }	B. Wilson,	25	"	Horse or waggon,
Lunenburg,	Bridgewater,	N. Kaulbeck,	13	"	do.
Parrsborough,	Five Islands,	N. McLaughlin,	14	"	do.
Windsor,	Chester,	James McLean,	35	"	do.
Newport,	Newport corner,	S. S. Dimock,	4	"	do.
Halifax,	Pictou,	H. Hyde,	100	Six	Coach—4 horses,
Annapolis,	Digby and St. John, N.B.	Thos. Smith,	57		Per steamer,
Falmouth,	Hantsport,	D. Smith, jr.,	6	Once	Horseback,
Barrington,	Knowles, West Passage,	S. Banks,	5	Twice	On foot,
Melford,	Guysborough,	John L. Hart,	32	Once	Horse or waggon,
Guysborough,	Canso,	T. Eaton,	30	Twice	do.
Wallace,	Malagash,	S. F. Huestis,	12	Once	Horseback,
Sherbrooke,	Marie Joseph,	John Jack,	18	"	do.
St. Anns,	{ Baddeck and English } { Town, }	D. Murison,	14	"	do.
Newport,	South Rawdon,	Wm. Harvey,	10	"	do.
Louisbourg,	Gaberouse,	Joseph Ellies,	13	"	Horse or waggon,
New Glasgow,	Little Harbour,	D. McDonald,	8	"	do.
St. Andrew's,	Lockaber (via Goshne),	R. A. Sinclair,	16½	"	do.
Sydney,	Baddeck,	T. Battersby,	60	Twice	do.
Cape North,	Bay St. Lawrence,	A. McPherson,		Once a fort-	Foot messenger,
Onslow,	Acadia Mines,	Alex. Stafles,	21	night.	Horse or waggon,
Country Harbor	Isaac's Harbour,	David Lynch,	12	"	do.
Liverpool,	Annapolis,	W. Waterman,	68	"	do.
Sydney,	Grand Miré,	John Willows,	44	"	do.

within the year ended the 5th of October, 1853, stating in each case of contract its date, each, the mode of carriage contracted for, and the price stipulated to be paid by department.

Stipulated price to be paid.	Commencement of contract.	Termination of contract.	Remarks.
£58 19 6	6th Oct., 1852,	{ By notice on either } { side of 3 months. }	
21 0 0	do.	do.	
12 0 0	do.	do.	
8 0 0	do.	do.	
65 0 0	6th Jan., 1853,	do.	
24 0 0	do.	do.	
18 0 0	do.	do.	
11 17 6	6th Feb., 1853,	do.	
12 19 6	6th April, 1853	do.	
35 0 0	do.	do.	
6 10 0	do.	do.	
570 0 0	6th May, 1853,	do.	Daily, instead of 4 times a week.
250 0 0	6th June, 1853,	do.	{ Three times a week during five months, twice do. during three months, and once the remaining four.
(N.B. cy.)			
7 10 0	6th July, 1853,	do.	
8 0 0	do.	do.	
35 0 0	do.	do.	
30 0 0	do.	do.	{ Semi-weekly from last of May to 1st December, weekly remaining four months.
10 0 0	do.	do.	
11 10 0	do.	do.	
23 0 0	do.	do.	Service extended to English town.
7 8 9	do.	do.	
12 17 6	do.	do.	{ This mail service is now performed once a week instead of once a fortnight.
5 19 0	do.	do.	
7 19 8	do.	do.	
80 0 0	do.	do.	{ This service is now performed twice instead of once a week.
7 0 0	do.	do.	
15 0 0	do.	do.	
8 0 0	do.	do.	
80 0 0	do.	do.	
17 18 0	do.	do.	

Route.		Name of contractor.	Distance in miles.	Times per week.	Mode of conveyance.
From	To				
Halifax,	Musquodoboit Harbor,	Wm. Anderson,	28	Once	Horse & waggon,
Lower Ward,	Peggy's Cove,	John Fraser,	7½	do.	Horse or waggon,
Kentville,	West Cornwallis,	G. J. Robinson,	20	Twice	Horse & waggon,
Kentville,	East Cornwallis,	J. S. Belcher,	17½	do.	do.
Aylesford,	Willis Foster's,	C. H. Phinney,	16	Once	do.
Bill Town,	Hall's Harbor,	James Bragg,	5	Twice	do.
Sheet Harbor,	Upper Musquodoboit,	John Farrell,	28	Once	Horse or waggon,
Chester,	Kentville via Sherbrooke,	E. Heckman,	45	do.	do.
Guysborough,	Canso,	T. Eaton,	30	do.	do.
Sydney,	Cow Bay, Glaze Bay, &c.	John Woodil,	22½	do.	do.
West River,	New Glasgow,	H. Hyde,	12	Once a fort-night.	Horse & waggon,

F. M. PASSOW,  
Clerk account branch.

Stipulated price to be paid.	Commencement of contract.	Termination of contract.	Remarks.	
£35 0 0	6th July, 1853,	} By notice on either side of 3 months. }	} These mail services, originally in the hands of one contractor, are now performed by three, as it was considered a better arrangement to divide them.	
7 10 0	do.			do.
39 0 0	do.			do.
24 10 0	do.			do.
14 12 6	do.			do.
7 10 0	do.			do.
25 0 0	do.			do.
58 0 0	do.			do.
26 0 0	6th Aug., 1853	do.	} Every endeavour has been made to have this service performed for the amount voted by the legislature, viz. : £30 ; this, however, could not be accomplished, except for one month, the contractor not being able to find security. This mail has therefore been carried but once a week.	
19 18 9	do.	do.		
10 0 0	17th Aug. 1853	do.	} This additional mail service was authorised by the lieutenant governor, to enable the public at N. Glasgow to receive their English correspondence in time to answer by steamer.	

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

Statement, shewing the amount of revenue collected and "postage stamps" sold at the several post offices in Nova Scotia, during the year ended the 5th day of October, 1853; also when mails arrive and are despatched—the number of corresponding post and way offices—present salaries of postmasters, and increased amount recommended for "night duty," &c., by P. M. general.

Name of office.	Amt. of revenue collected during the year. £ s. d. £ s. d.	Amount of stamps sold by postmasters £ s. d. £ s. d.	When mails arrive and are despatched.	Number of corresp'dg. offices.		Present salary of post-masters. £ s. d. £ s. d.	Increase of salary recom-mended. £ s. d. £ s. d.	Total salary recom-mended. £ s. d. £ s. d.	Amt. re-com-mended for night duty £ s. d.	Remarks.
				Post	Way					
Albion Mines,	71 0 10	2 0 0	Princi- pally { at night	5	1	25 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	The night labor at this office is very great. The post-master is frequently com-pelled to remain in his office nearly all night, as the mails from Halifax are due at 10 at night, and the Cape Breton mails at 2 in the morning.
Amherst,	155 8 11	30 5 0		10	11	85 0 0	5 0 0	90 0 0	10 0 0	

Antigonishe,	133 16 2½			10	21	40 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	a great amount of corres-pondence necessarily pas-ses through the postmast-er's hands which does not appear in his letter bills, causing the labor to be ac-tually more, tho' the amt. of revenue collected is less than that of one or two other first class offices.
Arichat,	106 1 2			6	3	30 0 0				
Annapolis,	94 16 3½	43 6 8		14	4	35 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	The amount of duty at the Annapolis office is con-siderable; for particulars see petition of postmas-ter, and minute thereon.
Aylesford,*	4 18 5½			5	1	8 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	Two mails per week are con-templated, which will in-crease the duty of this office.
Bridgewater,	27 9 7½	3 0 0		2	None	10 0 0	5 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	In the event of three mails per week being establish-ed, I would recommend that this officer's salary be increased £5
Bridgetown,	107 16 2	3 10 0		7	4	30 0 0				
Barrington,	76 6 0	4 0 0		4	4	20 0 0				(See re-marks.)

\* For one quarter only, being newly established offices.

## STATEMENT—continued.

Name of office.	Amt. of revenue collected during the year.		Amount of stamps sold by postmasters		When mails arrive and are despatched.	Number of corresp'dg. offices.		Present salary of postmasters.		Increase of salary recommended.		Total salary recommended.		Amt. recommended for night duty		Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Post	Way	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Baddeck,	51	2	2½		Day.	6	10	25	0	0						Duties at this office arduous. See postmaster's petition, and minute thereon.  The stated salary of this officer, I would recommend, should be placed at £80 per annum, in the event of new appointment. The present incumbent being an old and efficient officer entitles him, in my opinion, to this additional sum, viz., £10.  The post office at Liverpool is one of the best conducted offices in the province, and yields a revenue near-
Chester,	47	10	4½	5	Day.	6	3	15	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	
Clementsport,*	3	10	0	4	Day.	3	None	8	0	0						
Canso,*	8	8	11		Day.	3	None	12	10	0	2	10	0	15	0	
Durham,	45	15	10		Day.	3	2	10	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	
Digby,	101	5	6½	22	Night.	8	4	40	0	0	0	10	0	50	0	
Guysboro',	99	19	0½	8	Day.	4	9	30	0	0	5	0	0	35	0	
Hantsport,*	5	2	9		By day.	2	None	8	0	0						
Kentville,	146	3	4½	7	At night.	9	15	80	0	0	0	10	0	90	0	
Londonderry, Lawrencetown,	87	16	10½		Day.	7	9	30	0	0						
	35	15	3½		Day.	7	None	20	0	9						

Liverpool,	242	1	8	6	Day.	8	9	40	0	0	0	20	0	60	0	ly as large as the best of the 1st class offices. The deputy is a most attentive and efficient officer; and as his salary is small compared with that of several other postmasters, I beg leave to recommend to the consideration of the committee, though he has not petitioned.  The duties at this office are well performed, and the postmaster being an old public servant, is, in my opinion, fairly entitled to this increased remuneration.  A large amount of post office duty is performed at this office, and principally at night. The revenue collected, and the extent of correspondence passing through the New Glasgow office, render it one of much importance, &c.
Lunenburg,	76	11	8		Night.	5	2	25	0	0	5	0	0	30	0	
Lower Horton,	42	19	6	1	Day.	6	None	15	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	
Lower Stewiacke,	28	5	1		Day.	5	3	10	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	
M. Musquodoboit,	21	1	10½		Day.	4	None	10	0	0						
Maitland,	19	4	1	8	Day.	4	4	10	0	0						
Mills Village,*	New office.			1	Day.	3	None	8	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	
Newport,	63	15	3	6	Day.	3	10	20	0	0	5	0	0	25	0	
	148	2	9		At night.	5	15	35	0	0	0	15	0	50	0	

\* One quarter only, being new offices.

STATEMENT—continued.

Name of office.	Amt. of reve- nue collected during the year.		Amount of stamps sold by postmasters		When mails arrive and are despatched.	Number of corresp'dg. offices.		Present salary of post-masters.	Increase of salary recom- mended.		Total salary recom- mended.	Amt. re- commen- ded for night duty		Remarks.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		Post	Way		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
North Sydney, Pugwash,	50	19 11½			By day. Day.	5	None	£ 20	0	0	0	0	0	Plaster Cove is the "for- warding" office of all the mails to and from Capo Breton; in the event of the duty being curtailed, the salary to be reduced in proportion.		
	67	1 6½	10	0		6	1	£ 20	0	0	5	0	0		0	0
Plaster Cove,	55	18 5	16	0	By day in summer — irregular in winter.	7	12	£ 30	0	0	5	0	0	0	The post office at Sydney is the most important in the island of Cape Breton, and its being a military station a considerable amount of correspondence is forward- ed through it beyond what	
Parsbovo', Port Hood,	47	3 6	4	0	By day. By day.	5	8	£ 20	0	0	0	0	0			
	75	6 4½				6	11	£ 25	0	0	10	0	0		0	0
River John,*	6	1 7½			Day.	4	None	£ 5	0	0	5	0	0			
River Philip,*	3	16 1			Night.	15	3	£ 100	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Pictou,	365	16 1½	9	0	Night.	2	2	£ 10	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
St. Mar'gts. Bay,	14	13 3½			Day.	5	3	£ 30	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0
Shelburne,	62	9 9½			Night.	3	None	£ 10	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0
Sherbrooke,	19	0 8	4	0	Day.	6	None	£ 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Peters,	24	1 10½	3	0	Night and day.	4	None	£ 10	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0
Sydney Mines,	29	0 1	2	0	Day.											

Sydney, C. B.	195	4 10½	2	5	0	11	17	£ 75	0	0	0	0	0	is shewn by the actual ro- venue collected; the fact also of its being the port of arrival and despatch of the packet to St. Pierre and Miquelon tends ma- terially to increase the labor and responsibility, the correspondence from this source alone being large, and requiring great care and attention on the part of the postmaster, and which I am happy to state, has always been shewn by Mr. Martin.
Shubenacadie, Tatamagouche,	18	4 6	3	15	0	5	4	£ 10	0	0	0	0	0	The duties at Truro, owing to its being a "forward" office, where the mails are divided and forwarded to New Brunswick, Cape Breton, &c., and where all the "eastern mails" concentrate, are of a most important and responsible character, and entitles the claims of this office to the favorable consideration of the committee.
	41	0 6	9	0	0	7	1	£ 10	0	0	5	0	0	
Truro,	165	8 5½			Day.	12	7	£ 40	0	0	0	0	0	
U. Musquodoboit* Wallace, Weymouth,	2	15 11½			Day.	3	None	£ 7	10	0	0	0	0	* New office.
	69	0 9	12	5	0	7	4	£ 25	0	0	0	0	0	
	61	11 4½	2	0	0	4	None	£ 20	0	0	0	0	0	

STATEMENT—continued.

Name of office.	Amt. of revenue collected during the year.		Amount of stamps sold by postmasters		When mails arrive and are despatched.	Number of corresp'dg. offices.		Present salary of postmasters.	Increase of salary recommended.	Total salary recommended.	Amt. recommended for night duty	Remarks.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		Post	Way					
Windsor,	227	4 10½	20	0 0	Day.	10	3	60 0 0	0 15 0	0 75 0	0	<p>A <i>daily mail</i> between the capital and Windsor necessarily causes a great deal of labor at this office, and the arrival of steamers across the Bay of Fundy during the summer season, materially augments the duty of Mr. Geldert.</p> <p>Yarmouth, in a commercial point of view, is one of, if not the most important towns in the Province, and the postal revenue collected exceeds considerably, (with but one exception,) that of any other office, and the amount of time and attention necessarily required to perform the duties to the satisfaction of the department and the public, gives this officer a just claim to a remuneration commensurate with the important trust</p>
Wolfville,	77	7 7	5	0 0	Day.	6	1	15 0 0	0 10 0	0 25 0	0	
Yarmouth,	236	13 2	104	0 0	Day.	7	6	75 0 0	0 25 0	0 100 0	0	

The allowance recommended for "*night duty*" in the foregoing return should be considered as altogether separate and distinct from salary, and should be allowed only so long as such duties are performed, and should be transferable from one office to another, according as changes in the mail service may alter the respective duties of postmasters.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

General post office, Halifax, 6th March, 1854.

No. 4.

(See page 399.)

## LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

No. 35.

*Downing street, October 27, 1853.*

SIR—

I have received and had under consideration three acts passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, in the month of March last, and transmitted to me in your despatch No. 36, of 25th April, 1853.

These acts having been referred by the queen in council to the lords of the committee of privy council for trade and foreign plantations, that committee have reported to her majesty in council their opinion, that the said acts should be specially confirmed; and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an order of her majesty in council, dated the 24th instant, approving that report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant governor Sir. J. G. LE MARCHANT, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c., Nova Scotia.

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*At the court at Windsor, the 24th day of October, 1853.*

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 last, pass three acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz. :

No. 3126.—An act to incorporate the Nova Scotia railway company.

No. 3127.—An act to authorize the construction of certain railways in this province.

No. 3128.—An act to authorize a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province.

And whereas the said acts have been referred to the committee of the lords of her majesty's most honorable privy council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, and the said committee have reported as their opinion to her majesty, that the said acts should receive her majesty's special confirmation: her majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to declare her special confirmation of the said acts, and the same are hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly—whereof the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief for the time being of her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No.

No. 36.

*Downing street, 27th October, 1853.*

SIR—

I have received and had under my consideration, sixty-nine acts, passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia in the months of March and April last, and transmitted to me in your despatch noted in the margin.

These acts having been referred by the queen in council to the lords of the committee of privy council for trade and foreign plantations, that committee have reported to her majesty in council their opinion that the said acts should be left to their operation; and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an order of her majesty in council, dated the 24th instant, approving that report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. governor Sir J. G. LE MERCHANT, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c., Nova Scotia.

*At the court at Windsor, the 24th day of October, 1853.*

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,  
&c. &c. &c.

Whereas the lieutenant governor of her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, with the council and assembly of the said province, did, in the months of March and April last, pass sixty-nine acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz. :

No. 3129. An act to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court.

No. 3130. An act to facilitate legal proceedings against companies doing business by agents in this province.

No. 3131. An act to amend chapter 115 of the revised statutes, "of the descent of real and personal estate."

No. 3132. An act to authorize equitable defences to actions of ejectment.

No. 3133. An act to extend the operation of the law relating to petty trespasses and assaults.

No. 3134. An act relative to the appointment of constables to attend the supreme court and sessions in Halifax.

No. 3135. An act respecting special constables.

No. 3136. An act to amend chapter 64 of the revised statutes, entitled, "of commissioners of streets."

No. 3137. An act to amend chapter 130 of the revised statutes, "of the probate court."

No. 3138. An act concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown.

No. 3139. An act relating to the deep sea fishery.

No. 3140. An act to regulate the mines of this province.

No. 3141. An act to authorize clerks of the peace to appoint deputies.

No. 3142. An act to amend chapter 95 of the revised statutes, "of river fisheries."

No. 3143. An act to authorize a provincial loan.

No. 3144. An act for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings.

- No. 3145. An act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.
- No. 3146. An act to extend the provisions of the patent laws.
- No. 3147. An act relative to certain payments made from the provincial treasury.
- No. 3148. An act to revive and continue the act for regulating distilleries.
- No. 3149. An act to amend an act for founding a lunatic asylum.
- No. 3150. An act to revive and continue the license law.
- No. 3151. An act to amend the law for the prevention of smuggling.
- No. 3152. An act to continue the laws relating to education.
- No. 3153. An act to continue the laws imposing customs duties.
- No. 3154. An act relating to the placing of draws in bridges.
- No. 3155. An act to continue the militia law.
- No. 3156. An act to continue the law imposing light house duties.
- No. 3157. An act for the management of certain great roads in this province.
- No. 3158. An act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes.
- No. 3159. An act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds for building a market house.
- No. 3160. An act to provide for the construction of the Saint Peters canal.
- No. 3161. An act respecting streets and highways in the city of Halifax.
- No. 3162. An act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow two thousand pounds.
- No. 3163. An act to establish a steam ferry across the Gut of Canso.
- No. 3164. An act to amend the acts for the government of Acadia college.
- No. 3165. An act to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners of streets for Truro.
- No. 3166. An act to incorporate a company to construct a branch railway to Whitehaven.
- No. 3167. An act to authorize the erection of a bridge over Milford Haven river, and to provide for the same.
- No. 3168. An act for establishing a public market place in Digby.
- No. 3169. An act to extend the provisions of an act to provide for the removal of obstructions from the Liverpool river.
- No. 3170. An act to define the limits of the town of Baddeck.
- No. 3171. An act relating to the Onslow burial ground.
- No. 3172. An act to authorize the appointment of trustees for the public burial ground at Tuskent.
- No. 3173. An act relative to the representation of the township of Sydney.
- No. 3174. An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou.
- No. 3175. An act relating to the parish of St. George's, in the township of Halifax.
- No. 3176. An act relating to the holding of the sessions for the county of Victoria.
- No. 3177. An act to revive and continue an act relative to certain streets in the town of Guysborough.
- No. 3178. An act to authorize a loan for the erection of a new jail in the county of Richmond.
- No. 3179. An act relating to certain bridges in the county of Cape Breton.
- No. 3180. An act to incorporate the inland navigation company.
- No. 3181. An act to incorporate the Acadia free stone quarrying and manufacturing company.
- No. 3182. An act to incorporate the shareholders of the town hall, Guysborough.
- No. 3183. An act to incorporate the trustees of St. Andrew's church, in Halifax.
- No. 3184. An act to incorporate the Canning public hall company.
- No. 3185. An act to incorporate the Cornwallis union hall company.
- No. 3186. An act to incorporate the Lakeville temperance hall company.
- No. 3187. An act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist church at Westport.
- No. 3188. An act to incorporate the trustees of the North Sydney free church, in the county of Cape Breton.

- No. 3189. An act to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregation at Sydney.  
 No. 3190. An act to incorporate the Grandique team boat company.  
 No. 3192. An act to incorporate the Antigonishe steam boat company.  
 No. 3193. An act to incorporate the Halifax fishing company.  
 No. 3194. An act to incorporate the Ogilvie Brook pier company of Cornwallis.  
 No. 3195. An act to amend the acts for incorporating the trustees of the free church congregations of Sydney, Catalogne, Mire', Cow Bay, and Forks, in the county of Cape Breton.  
 No. 3196. An act to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company.  
 No. 3197. An act for further increasing the capital stock of the Halifax water company.  
 No. 3198. An act to enable Asa Willard to obtain letters patent for the invention of a butter machine.

And whereas the said acts have been referred to the committee of the lords of her majesty's most honorable privy council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, and the said committee have reported as their opinion to her majesty, that the said acts should be left to their operation: her majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to approve the said report—whereof the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief for the time being, of her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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KINGS COLLEGE ACT.

No. 45.

*Downing street, 10th December, 1853.*

SIR—

I have had under my consideration the act passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, No. 3191, "To incorporate the governors of Kings college, and to repeal the act for founding, establishing and maintaining a college in that province.

I have also received your despatch, No. 66, of 27th of October last, reporting upon the representations of the Rev. Dr. McCawley, the president of the college.

I have advised her majesty to confirm this act, and I now transmit the usual order in council, giving effect to it.

But in communicating to you this decision, I feel it due to Dr. McCawley to express my sense of the strong claims which he possesses on the provincial government.

I cannot but concur with my predecessors in regarding the course adopted by the legislature as an interference with vested rights. I had understood that this objection had been waived, by the parties affected by the enactment having consented to its provisions; but it appears that Dr. McCawley, the principal officer of the institution, and the one most seriously affected by any change in its constitution, had never given that assent, and I therefore trust that they will not hesitate to make due provision for a gentleman of acknowledged merit and integrity, who is subjected to severe loss by the abolition of an endowment which, as the security for the payment of his salary, he had every right to regard as permanent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c., Nova Scotia.

At

*At the court at Windsor, the 25th day of November, 1853.*

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 April, 1853, pass an act, which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz. :

No. 3191. An act to incorporate the governors of Kings college, Windsor, and to repeal the act for founding, establishing and maintaining a college in this province.

And whereas the said act has been referred to the committee of the lords of her majesty's most honorable privy council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, and the said committee have reported as their opinion to her majesty, that the said act should receive her majesty's special confirmation : her majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to declare her special confirmation of the said act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly—whereof the governor, lieutenant governor or commander in chief for the time being of her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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RAILWAY BILLS.

[copy.]

No. 33.

*Downing street, 30th September 1853.*

SIR—

I have to acknowledge your despatch, No. 58, of the 27th ultimo, drawing my attention to the bills for the construction of railways in Nova Scotia, now under the consideration of her majesty's government.

2. The delay which has taken place, as to the confirmation of these acts, has not been occasioned by any hesitation on the part of her majesty's government, as to the propriety of advising her majesty to confirm them, but has arisen from the communications which have passed during the last spring and summer between this department and various gentlemen engaged, or otherwise concerned, in the scheme of railways to connect the North American possessions of the crown, of which the Nova Scotia lines form a part.

3. But it appears to me, on full consideration of the present state of the question, and of your present despatch, that no sufficient cause exists for prolonging that delay. The acts will, consequently, be submitted to her majesty for the assent required to bring them into operation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.

Railway

## RAILWAY ACTS.

No. 38.

*Downing street, November 3rd, 1853.*

SIR—

With reference to the railway acts, numbered 3126, 3127, and 3128, passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, in their last session, and which the queen was pleased to confirm by her royal order in council, of the 24th ultimo, (forwarded to you in my despatch No. 35, of the 27th ultimo,) I transmit to you herewith, copy of a report made to this department, by direction of the lords of the committee of privy council for trade.

I have to instruct you to lay this report before the provincial legislature, with a view to their considering whether further legislation may not be necessary or advisable in respect to these acts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

[COPY.]

*Office of committee of privy council for trade,  
Whitehall, 11th May, 1853.*

SIR—

I am directed by the lords of the committee of privy council for trade, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in which you transmitted copies of three acts, passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, entitled respectively :

No. 3126. An act to incorporate the Nova Scotia railway company ;

No. 3127. An act to authorize the construction of certain railways in this province ;  
and

No. 3128. An act to authorize a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province.

And I am to inform you, that agreeably to the request of the Duke of Newcastle, conveyed in your letter, their lordships have proceeded to consider these acts, and have made the following observations with reference to them :

By the act, No. 3126, a company is incorporated for making a railway from the harbor of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick, with branches eastward to Pictou harbor, and westward to Windsor, and thence to Victoria Beach, or some other place in the county of Annapolis having navigable communication with the Bay of Fundy.

By section 77, it is proposed to afford the company the aid of the public credit of the colony in raising part of the money required for making the railway, by providing that, if the company desire it, the guarantee of the province may be given to them to the extent of £20,000, when a sum of £40,000 shall have been expended by the company upon the construction of the railway, and so on, *toties quoties*, in respect of each further sum of £40,000 expended by the company ; the whole amount of the guarantee being limited not to exceed £3,000 per mile with regard to the main line, and £2,000 per mile in the case of the branch lines. As a condition of the guarantee, it is required that the selection of the route and the mode of construction of the railway shall be subject to the approval of an engineer appointed by the provincial government. The company may, however, by the vote of a general meeting of the shareholders, renounce the benefit of the guarantee, and

thus withdraw themselves from the conditions attached to it. And it appears to my lords to be deserving of remark, that if this course should be adopted by the company, no control with regard to the direction of the line, or the manner of constructing the works, would in that case be reserved to the government, but the determination of these matters (subject to the provisions of the act) would rest entirely in the discretion of the company.

With respect to the provisions contained in the 20th section of this act, for enabling the provincial government to purchase the railway, their lordships have to observe that the exercise of the power of purchase being made dependent upon the event of the company's profits exceeding a certain rate per cent. on their capital, these provisions appear to be liable to the same objections, that in previous communications from the railway commissioners to the colonial office have been stated, with reference to similar provisions in other colonial railway acts.

The 64th section adopts the provisions of the 13th section of the imperial act, 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 85, in reserving to the government the power of authorizing the establishment of a line of electrical telegraph on the railway, but does not contain any clause similar to the 14th section of that act, for providing that the telegraph when laid down by private parties, shall, subject to the prior right of use by the government, and for the purposes of the railway company, be open to all persons without favour or preference, and at equal charges.

The other provisions of this act do not appear to call for any observation, further than to remark that it may be questionable whether the power of voting *by proxy*, given to the directors by section 15, or the power of delegating the exercise of their powers to *agents*, provided by section 17, is altogether compatible with the proper performance of the duties entrusted to the directors.

With a view to the necessity that may hereafter arise for further legislation on the subject of railways in this colony, their lordships think it material to observe on the absence of the clause recommended in Mr. secretary Gladstone's circular despatch of the 15th January, 1846, for providing that the act shall not be deemed or construed to exempt the railway from the operation of any future general act relating to railways.

The act, No. 3127, provides for the construction, by parties contracting immediately with the provincial government, of a line of railway between the same termini as those described in the act for the incorporation of the Nova Scotia railway company. But the act, No. 3127, is to come into actual operation only in the event of the Nova Scotia railway act failing to take effect. And it is provided by the last mentioned act, that that act shall cease and determine on the proclamation of the governor in council, if, at the expiration of six months from the commencement of the act, six thousand shares shall not have been subscribed, and a deposit of one pound per share paid thereon.

Two-thirds of the capital required for the construction of the railway, are to be provided out of the colonial revenue, and the other third is to be advanced by the contractors, who are to have an interest in the railway to the extent of their advance, and to nominate three out of the eight commissioners, who are to superintend the making of the railway. Provision is made for the protection of the public interests, by requiring that the course of the line shall be determined upon by the executive government of the colony; and the works executed to the satisfaction of an engineer appointed by the government. Their lordships would, however, observe that it may be a subject for consideration, whether the admission of private interests into the undertaking, to the extent proposed, may not hereafter lead to inconvenience, and whether it might not be expedient that power should be reserved to the government to buy up these interests at any future time, if circumstances should render it advisable.

The object of the remaining act, No. 3128, is to provide for raising on the public credit of the province, the funds required for the construction of the railway on the plan proposed in act, No. 3127. The provisions of this act do not appear to call for any remark.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES BOOTH.

H. MERIVALE, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

No. 39.

*Downing street, November 3rd, 1853.*

SIR—

With reference to the railway act, No. 3166, passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, in their last session, and which the queen was pleased to confirm by her royal order in council of the 24th ultimo, (forwarded to you in my despatch, No. 36, of the 27th instant,) I transmit to you herewith, copy of a report made to this department by direction of the lords of the committee of privy council for trade.

I have to instruct you to lay this report before the provincial legislature, with a view to their considering whether further legislation may not be necessary or advisable, in respect to this act.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. governor Sir J. G. LE MERCHANT, &c. &c. &c., Nova Scotia.

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[COPY.]

*Office of committee of privy council for trade,  
Whitehall, 22d September, 1853.*

SIR—

I am directed by the lords of the committee of privy council for trade, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 20th ultimo, enclosing a copy of an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia, No. 3166, entitled, "an act to incorporate a company to construct a branch railway to Whitehaven;" and in reply, I am to inform you that agreeably to the request of the Duke of Newcastle, conveyed in your letter, their lordships have proceeded to consider this act, and have made the following observations on its provisions:

The object of the act is the establishment of a company for the construction of a branch railway to the port of Whitehaven, from any trunk line that may be constructed through the province, from Halifax to the boundary of New Brunswick. By section 4, it is provided that a plan, shewing the course of the line, shall be prepared by the company, and deposited at the offices mentioned in the act. But no power is given, either to the government, or to the owners of property adjoining the line, of objecting to the plan proposed by the company. It may deserve consideration whether some control should not be reserved to the provincial government, with respect to the determination of the course of the railway, which may be a matter of public concern, not only in as far as the interests of the district to be traversed by this branch line may be affected by the direction it shall take, but also as some of the advantages to be derived from the construction of the trunk line itself may be dependent upon the position of the point where the branch line shall enter it, which, by the present act, is left to be determined entirely at the discretion of the company.

It appears to be the intention of the act, that this branch shall not be made until the trunk line shall have been constructed, or at least commenced. But no period is specified within which the company are to proceed with the construction of the branch, or shall be bound to complete it. It may be questioned whether it is advisable that the company, who, under this act shall be authorised to construct this railway should be allowed to occupy the ground, to the exclusion of other parties, for an indefinite period; and if it should be found necessary to pass an act for the amendment of the present act, it may become

become a matter for consideration, whether it would not be proper to introduce some provision, limiting the exercise of the company's powers to a certain time after the act comes into operation.

The act does not contain any provisions with respect to the construction of bridges, and other works for carrying the railway over and under roads that may be crossed by the line, or the alteration of the roads for that purpose.

In this country these matters are regulated by general enactment, but the 70th chapter of the revised statutes, of Nova Scotia, which is incorporated with this act, relates only to the crossing of roads *on the level*, and to the punishment of the offences of obstructing and trespassing upon railways.

The act appears also to be defective, in not defining the *gauge* of the railway.

Their lordships have also to observe, that this act does not contain any provisions, such as have usually been adopted in colonial railway acts, making it obligatory on the company to provide for the conveyance, on stated conditions, of the public mails, and the military and police forces.

And with a view to the necessity that may hereafter arise for further legislation, on the subject of railways in this colony, their lordships think it material to remark on the omission in this act of the clause suggested by Mr. secretary Gladstone, in his circular despatch, of the 15th January, 1846, providing that nothing in this act shall be deemed to exempt the railway from any future general act relating to railways.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. L. A. SIMMONS,  
Captain, royal engineers.

H. MERIVALE, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

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*Minute to the board of trade—Nova Scotia act, No. 3166.*

In am of opinion that the above act, "to incorporate a company to construct a branch railway to Whitehaven," ought to be sanctioned.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Downing street, October 8th, 1853.

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*(From page 204, of appendix to report of commissioners of railways, presented to parliament in 1848.)*

A.

Extract of a report from the commissioners of railways, to B. Hawes, esquire, dated January 23rd, 1847.

"Sections 394, 395, 396, 397, and 398, embody the provisions for the revision of tolls and fares, and for the purchase of the railway, contained in the act of 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 85."

"These are inserted according to the instructions contained in Mr. secretary Gladstone's circular, and with the alterations therein suggested. The commissioners presume that it has been thought desirable to introduce these clauses for the purpose of thus intimating the possibility of future revision or purchases, although, in their opinion it may be questionable, whether they can have any other practical effect."

(From

(From page 213, of appendix to report of commissioners of railways, presented to parliament, in 1848.)

## B.

Extract of a report from the commissioners of railways, to B. Hawes, esquire, dated November 6th, 1847.

“The provisions of these acts that appear to be most worthy of observation, on account both of their novelty and importance, are those by which a right is reserved to the government of purchasing the railway at a future time. In some other colonial railway acts, which have engaged the attention of the commissioners, the option of purchase by the government is given only upon the event of the company’s profits exceeding a certain specified rate per cent. on the amount of their capital, and is thus made dependent upon a condition, which, from its liability to be evaded by the financial operations of the company, may prevent, or indefinitely defer any practical assertion of the right. But in the greater number of the present acts (Nos. 442, 443, 444, 445, and 447,) the government is enabled to purchase the railway at any time, either before or after its completion, on giving three months’ notice of their intention to do so, and repaying to the company the amount of their expenditure, with interest up to the time of opening the railway. As one of the principal advantages to be derived from these provisions, appears to consist in the power they confer upon the government of acquiring, upon an emergency, the exclusive possession of the means of communication, it is important, for the attainment of this object, that the exercise of the right of purchase should not be clogged with conditions of doubtful effect, or such as may occasion difficulty in the adjustment of the terms.”

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 RAILWAYS.

*Montreal, 30th September, 1853.*

*To SIR GASPARD LE MARCHANT, lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

It was my intention to have paid my respects to your excellency in person, on my way to Europe, but the position of matters there (politically) compel me to return per next steamer, to look after the interests we have embarked in on various parts of the continent.

The non-arrival of her majesty’s consent to the bills passed last session, as well as the unfinished state of the surveys, would have precluded us from entering closely into any arrangement for the Nova Scotia railway; for, until we can go closely into details, as regards cost, as prudent men we should not enter into positive engagements.

We are sorry to hear from Mr. Beatty that the works will be heavy and expensive; sufficiently so to deter any company, or body of men, from undertaking the works; for, unconnected with a through route, there is not traffic to support even a very cheap line: and neither we, nor the government of Nova Scotia, would venture to expend a large sum, unless we and they saw an equivalent return for the outlay. I am afraid the cost will deter both us and your government from undertaking them; but this we cannot decide on until the surveys are complete.

While in New Brunswick, I had a confidential communication with Sir Edmund Head, and conveyed to him the result of several communications I had had with the ministers of Canada.

Since my return I have addressed a letter to the honorable Francis Hincks; a copy of which I beg to enclose for your excellency’s consideration.

A despatch enclosing my letter has gone to Lord Elgin ; and I am sure his excellency will at once join in the matter ; and I trust when I reach London, to arrange for a direct application to be made to the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from the colonial office, to ascertain their sentiments.

I have taken this course advisedly, and hope to work out a great result. Unless the grand trunk of Canada take up the whole system, Nova Scotia will for years be debarred from making Halifax the great mart of the east ; for Maine is unable to make her lines ; she can give no state aid, and her cities and citizens are too poor ; and British capital cannot be got to aid her.

I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's most obt'd. servant,

W. JACKSON.

Quebec, 23d September, 1853.

To the honorable FRANCIS HINCKS.

MY DEAR SIR,—

The success which has thus far attended our united efforts in promoting the construction of a great line of railway from Lake Huron to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, induces me not to abandon the hope that we may yet succeed in uniting the lower provinces with Canada, by the continuation of the main trunk road from Riviere du Loup, through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to the Atlantic.

Our acquaintance, as you know, began with the Quebec and Halifax project, and my partners feel with me a degree of national pride in endeavouring to carry out that important work, so as to give to Canada and the other colonies an Atlantic port of their own. I feel assured, that with your able assistance, it may yet be accomplished.

Largely as we are interested in Canadian railways, you know that, for any mere purpose of our own, Portland has a splendid seaport, open at all seasons ; but we have a strong desire to see the North American colonies connected together by a railway through their own territories, terminating at Halifax.

Having just returned from New Brunswick, where I had an opportunity of ascertaining the feeling in that province, and having there met several of the leading men from Nova Scotia, I have now to suggest a course by which I hope to see the proposed railway constructed.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may, I think, be looked to for a subsidy of £20,000 sterling, per annum, say £40,000 from both together, for as long a period as would purchase  $3\frac{1}{4}$  terminable annuities.

If Canada will vote £30,000 sterling per annum, the imperial government would, I have no doubt, contribute a like amount annually, and at the same time guarantee the annuities to be created on the strength of the annual amounts so voted.

The grand trunk ought to assume whatever surplus might be required to complete the line ; if necessary, make any such surplus a preference stock.

In the event of my suggestions meeting the approval of yourself and colleagues, immediate steps should be taken to communicate with his excellency the governor general, and enlist his lordship's co-operation, which I am sure he will gladly afford, in bringing the matter again under the consideration of the imperial authorities.

Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours, faithfully,

(Signed)

WILLIAM JACKSON.

No. 5.

(See page 402.)

[COPY.]

No. 42.

EXECUTIVE.

*Government house, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 28th April, 1853.*

MY LORD DUKE—

I have the honor to transmit to your grace the accompanying copy of a resolution passed by the house of assembly, requesting information with regard to any lease that may have been granted of the mines of Cape Breton, or of the reserved mines of Sydney or Pictou ; and applying for copies of any sub-lease or assignment of the grant of mines and minerals made in 1826 to the Duke of York, as may be in the possession of the imperial government ; and I have to request, that if her majesty's government can give the information required, that the same may be transmitted in time to be laid before the local legislature at their next meeting.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

His grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

[COPY.]

No. 59.

EXECUTIVE.

*Government house, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 13th September, 1853.*

MY LORD DUKE—

The house of assembly of Nova Scotia passed a resolution, of which the enclosure is a copy, requesting me to obtain for that house particular information relating to the tenure by which the mines and minerals of the province, or any interest therein, is held.

I have therefore the honor to request that your grace will acquaint me what reply it may be proper to make to the enquiry of the house of assembly.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

His grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

[COPY.]

No. 43.

SIR—

*Downing street, 5th December, 1853.*

With reference to your despatches, Nos. 42 and 59, of the 28th of April and 13th September last, I transmit the copies required by the house of assembly of Nova Scotia of the

the lease of the mines and minerals granted by his late royal highness the Duke of York to Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, and of the agreement entered into by those gentlemen with the general mining association.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c., Nova Scotia.

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PART 2.—(See page 420.)

No. 49.

*Downing street, 9th January, 1854.*

SIR—

I have received from the general mining association, a letter dated 8th December, (of which I enclose a copy,) representing that the act passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia in its last session, for regulating the mines of the province, and lately sanctioned by the queen in council, will have a very serious and prejudicial effect on the interests of the company, unless they in some measure receive relief from the government. They have therefore submitted the following proposal to me, which, considering the large amount of capital the company has invested in the province, I regard as very proper and reasonable. It is, that on any application being preferred to you for permission to open and work mines in Nova Scotia or Cape Breton, in addition to the stipulated notice, the person or persons making such application shall be called upon to give good and sufficient security that operations will be commenced and effectually carried out within a specified time from the date of such permission being conceded. If there is no provision in the act which militates against the exercise of such authority on your part, I am of opinion that you may fairly impose the above condition as a test of the bona fide intention of parties to work the mines for the lease of which they are applicants.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.

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[COPY.]

*General mining association,  
52, old broad street, December 8, 1853.*

SIR—

I have received and laid before the board of directors your letter of the 9th ultimo, informing me that the representation of the general mining association, contained in their memorial to his grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 17th May last, against the act passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia in its last session, for regulating the mines of the province, had been taken into consideration, but that there have not appeared to his grace to be any sufficient grounds for advising her majesty to disallow an act which there is reason to believe will promote the public interests of the province; and that the order of the queen in

in council, for the confirmation of the act, was transmitted to the lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, by the mail of the 28th of October last.

The directors very much regret to find that no intimation is given in your letter of any special or qualifying instructions having been transmitted to the lieutenant governor, with the sanction to an act so seriously invading the privileges of the original grant made by the crown, on the faith of which an enormous capital has been expended by this association in developing the mineral resources of the province, of a nature calculated to relieve the association from the harassing and ruinous competition of those who, under the authority of the said act, may obtain permission to open mines in any part of the province, without giving any security as to their means and ability to carry out their speculative projects, which may be commenced on the very threshold of the mines belonging to the association, and now in course of working.

Throughout the several clauses of the act in question, security for the due performance of those mining operations, for which licenses may be granted within a given period, is neither directly nor indirectly alluded to.

I am now therefore respectfully to express the earnest hope of the directors, that on a further consideration of the subject, and the great interest which the association has at stake, his grace will not consider that fair and equitable protection to a company, which has conferred such solid and lasting benefits on the colony of Nova Scotia, as in any degree incompatible with his desire to promote the public interests of the colony; and with that view, that his grace will be pleased to cause instructions to be forwarded to the lieutenant governor, to the effect, that on any application being made to open and work mines in Nova Scotia or Cape Breton, in addition to the stipulated notice, such person or persons shall be called upon to give good and sufficient security that operations will be commenced, and effectually carried out, within twelve months from the date of such permission being conceded.

Without this reasonable security, the further operations of this company will be completely paralyzed, since it would be utterly impossible for them to compete with parties who, in addition to their freedom from any payment of royalty to the Duke of York's representatives, may at any time be exempted by the local government from the whole or a portion of the royalty which the general mining association now pays the crown.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT MOSAR, chairman.

HERMAN MERIVALE, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Cunard has arrived in England, and I beg to forward, for the perusal of his grace, the copy of a letter addressed by him to his excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, dated 14th November, on the business to which this communication refers.

[COPY.]

*Halifax, 14th November, 1853.*

SIR—

I have been very anxious to obtain a description of coal suited for gas, and have for some time past had persons employed in exploring the coal seam in different parts of the province. I think we have found a vein at Bridgeport which is likely to answer. I have sent a small cargo to New York for trial, but have not yet ascertained its qualities. In the mean time, I am making out an estimate of the probable expense of the undertaking, to lay before the board of directors in London.

Before incurring any additional expense, I am desirous of bringing under the notice of

your excellency, the position in which the general mining association may be placed, if the present system of giving notice is continued.

After we have expended large sums of money in exploring the country, and in opening a mine at Bridgeport, we may be served with notice that some adventurer proposes to open a mine in the same district; for instance, we have had scientific persons employed for several years in exploring the coal district in Cumberland, and have opened works there, at a cost of £14,000, yet we have been served with notice that doctor Gesner and others proposes to open a mine in the same district, taking advantage of the information obtained by our explorations. This never could have been the intention of her majesty's government when the notice clause was inserted in the lease.

Adventurers of this kind should not be placed in a more favorable position than the association, who were called upon by her majesty's government to pay £3000 stg. per annum, for a term of sixty years, and to give ample security for the payment thereof, before they were allowed to commence operations; and if their mining speculation had been a total failure, the association were bound, and are still bound, to pay the rent of £3000 a year, to the end of the term. The association paid this rent before they commenced any operations, and have continued to pay it for twenty-seven years; the most ample security was taken for the payment of this rent, which is distinct from the royalty.

Under the present system, we are called upon to open new mines, (or allow Dr. Gesner to do so,) although we cannot dispose of one half the quantity of coal that we can furnish from the mines already opened in that district.

I understand that Dr. Gesner said he could deposit in the treasury a large sum of money, which should be forfeited if he did not work the mines. I think this deposit should have been made before the mining association were served with notice; and I now respectfully request that the deposit may be made, to test the sincerity and ability of Dr. Gesner, before the mining association are put to any additional expense.

Two of the gentlemen, whose names were appended to Dr. Gesner's petition, have written to your excellency, requesting their names may be withdrawn. It is well known that Dr. Gesner is a person of no means. Several years ago Dr. Gesner applied to open the same mines; he was then informed that he must give security, which he failed to do.

I have also to beg that your excellency will be pleased to direct that all persons applying for permission to work mines, may be called on to deposit in the treasury a reasonable sum, as a guarantee for their ability to carry out the operations they propose. This course is based upon principles of justice, and would place the applicants upon something like the footing of the general mining association, who were called upon to give security for the payment of £3000 sterling a year for sixty years, and who have carried out *all* their engagements in good faith. They imported into the country the first machinery,—constructed the first railroads,—and have disbursed in the province upwards of a million and a half of money. I have further to beg that your excellency will not entertain any application to open mines in the same district in which the association have works in operation.

I feel confident that your excellency and her majesty's council will not sanction any measures calculated to injure and annoy the association, without advantage to the province.

I am very desirous that a minute of council should be passed, laying down some regulations respecting applications, and that no application should be entertained to open a mine in the district where the association have works in operation, and also that persons applying should be called upon to shew that they have the means of carrying out the measures they propose.

Under the present system we are completely in the power of any adventurer who may attempt to extort money from us, under the threat of putting us to expense, by applying to open a mine alongside of us.

As I am going to England to consult with the directors on the mining affairs in the province, I shall feel much obliged by your excellency granting me an opportunity of waiting on you and her majesty's council, to make any personal explanations that may be required.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. CUNARD.

To his excellency Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

## No. 6.

(See page 402.)

*Halifax, N. S., 31st August, 1853.*

SIR—

Agreeably to instructions received, I proceeded to St. Peter's, C. B., to examine the ground in the neighbourhood for the purpose of forming a canal, and have the honor to report, that one may be made on either side of the hill on which the haul-over road is situated,—that to the westward, however, has the following disadvantage, viz.: being exposed to the heavy sea setting into the Bay of St. Peter's with a south or south-west wind, and would require a breakwater to protect its entrance. The water being very deep, this would be attended with much extra expense;—in addition to which, the route being covered with trees, the time and labor employed in cutting and grubbing the roots would add considerably to the amount of estimate.

That to the eastward, opposite Mr. Handley's, is well protected from all winds by Jerome Point; it is a clay bottom on the bay side, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the subsoil is of the same material mixed with stones.

I bored in several places, as shewn in section, but was unable to go as deep as I wished; the tools, not being sufficiently strong for the work, were constantly breaking, and were repaired with difficulty. Should there be any stone in the bottom of the cutting, it will not increase the expense, as the slopes would be altered to meet the contingency. Vide sketch.

The level of the water in the Bras d'Or may be assumed at a constant height; it, however, is influenced by the wind and fluctuates irregularly. During my stay there six inches was the greatest rise and fall, but it sometimes rises about two feet.

At St. Peter's Bay the H. W. spring tide is two feet higher than the mean level of the lake, and L. W. springs four feet lower, the ordinary springs rising six feet and neaps four feet; therefore the waters in the bay alternate from two feet to three feet above or below those in the lake. The difference of level may be as much as six feet, and therefore, in the short distance of the length of the canal, viz., two thousand three hundred feet, the current would acquire such velocity as to carry away the slopes and fill up the channels in the bay, or form a bar at the entrance. It will therefore be necessary to have a lock at St. Peter's, and guard gate at Bras d'Or end. The greatest depth of cutting to bottom of canal is fifty-seven feet, and will generally have thirteen feet water in it, and be navigable (except at extraordinary H. W. springs, when the St. Peter's guard gate is closed) for the passage of vessels drawing from nine feet to eleven feet six inches water.

As I am informed that the worms in the lake are very destructive to timber, I propose building the locks, &c., of brickwork, with stone quoins. This can be done at a nominal price, as the clay on the spot is of such good quality that bricks can be made at about one-third of the usual selling prices; and when wheeling to spoil, the best clay may be reserved for making future bricks, draining tiles, chimney pots, &c., by the sale of which, part of the expenses of the canal may be covered.

A small steam engine will be required for pumping, &c., in the lower part of the work, which can be made available for working the crushing and pug mills.

With a view to economy, I make the lock level, allowing nine feet of water over the mitre sill at L. W. springs, and any vessel of greater draught could wait an hour or two for the tides' rising.

The dimensions proposed are as follow:

- Width of canal at 10 feet deep, 20 feet.
- Slopes about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1—depth of water, 13 feet.
- Width of canal at water line, 50 feet.
- Lock—length, 120 feet.
- “ opening of gate, 22 feet.

These dimensions I consider ample for the accommodation of any vessels employed in the fisheries and coasting trade of the province.

The

The Welland canal, through which a large proportion of the produce of North America (west of Niagara) finds its way to the sea, is capable of the transportment of vessels of large tonnage but light draught. Its original dimensions were—width of bottom, 26 feet; slopes, 2 to 1; depth of water, 8 feet; width of water line, 58 feet; locks—length, 110 feet; width, 22 feet, but some do not exceed 20 feet 6 inches. The proposed dimensions for St. Peter's canal should therefore be sufficient.

A bridge four feet wide will be required at St. Peter's end for the convenience of foot passengers, and will be on the lock gates. Also a swing bridge ten feet wide at the lake end when the main road crosses the canal.

In order to save time and expense in opening lock gates for the passage of fishing boats, small slips will be required, on which to haul boats out of the canal and transport them overland to the sea, a distance of about two hundred feet, with five feet rise.

Provision is made for repairing the gates of lock, &c.

*Estimate of probable expense:*

305,000 cubic yards excavation, at 9d.,	£11,437	10	0
Swing bridge, brick piers,	500	0	0
Lock in brickwork,	2,500	0	0
Guard gates,	500	0	0
Piling for coffer-dams, &c.,	1,200	0	0
			£16,137 10 0
Contingencies, 1-10,			1,613 14 0
			£17,751 4 0

I forward some samples of the clay.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. S. BARRY,

Captain, R. E.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

(See page 402.)

Halifax, October 21st, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR—

I beg to enclose report on the Cape Breton harbors, with relative sections, &c., as instructed in your letter of the 28th July last.

I am, my dear sir,

Yours, faithfully,

J. R. FORMAN.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, October 8th, 1853.

SIR—

Having visited the several harbors referred to in your letter of the 28th July, I have now the honor to report that, so far as I can judge, none of them are impairing, except

cept Port Hood, and therefore the assertion that they will ultimately afford less shelter than hitherto to shipping, does not appear to be in accordance with facts.

The harbors visited were :—1. Ingonish ; 2. Aspy Bay ; 3. Cheticamp ; 4. Mabou ; 5. Port Hood.

*Ingonish harbor* lies between Smoky Head and Dundas Island, and comprises two bays, known as the north and south bays. The fishing stations are situated on the former, but as no proper harbor exists there, and as my instructions have reference to rendering existing ones available, and as the place does not warrant any large outlay in the construction of new works, it would be out of place here to submit any plan for its improvement.

There is connected with the South Bay a lake of considerable extent, with a depth of water exceeding in many places seventy feet, and generally bold. It has communication with the sea by means of a small cut near its northern boundary, but from its exposed position this inlet is nearly closed up, and would not allow the passage of an ordinary sized row-boat. On exploring the bay I found at its southernmost point bolder water than at any other place, and a more sheltered coast caused by the protection afforded by the highlands terminating in Smoky Head.

For these reasons, I am of opinion that the communication has not been made at the right place.—If the present inlet were closed and a new channel cut close to the high ground, and properly protected outside, this lake might be made available.

In this belief, I have prepared sections for a new entrance, of sufficient size to admit vessels drawing ten or twelve feet at low water, as shewn on sheet No. 1 of annexed drawings. The cost of building, &c., I estimate at six thousand nine hundred and forty-three pounds sterling.

To make it available for vessels drawing more than twelve feet of water would add considerably to the cost ; and if, for no other reason, its proximity to St. Ann's might render a larger outlay inadvisable.

I have been informed that the total neglect of the seal fishing is to be attributed to the absence of proper harbor accommodation on the north of the island. This want would be, to a considerable extent, removed, if the works now proposed were constructed, but how far the seal fishing is dependant upon new harbors I am not prepared to say from my own observation.

The coast between St. Ann's and Ingonish, and between Ingonish and Aspy Bay, is precipitous, and exposed to the full force of the sea, which in heavy weather runs high, and breaks with fearful force on the shore. The same remark is applicable to the portion extending from Aspy Bay to Cheticamp, and on to Margaree.

There is a strong current running up both sides of the island from Bay St. Lawrence, owing to the great flow of water from the Gulf, which, when the winds are adverse, renders the doubling of Cape North extremely difficult, if not impossible ; and dangerous, from the ruggedness of the coast when the wind blows strongly on shore. It would be difficult to imagine a more exposed situation for a vessel to be in under disadvantageous circumstances.

*Aspy Bay* extends from White Point to Cape North. The coast is exposed to the gales which occasionally blow from S. E., E., and N. E. A vessel may, on one or other side of the bay, as the wind blows, in most instances, find shelter here, but it is precarious, as the veering of the wind may render her position unsafe, and preclude the possibility of her making what then would be the place of safety.

The coast from White Point to near South Harbor, and from Cape North to within a mile or two of North Harbor, is mostly iron-round.

Between North Harbor and Mid Harbor, and extending beyond them, on either side, the beach is low and composed of sand. The water at this part of the bay is shallow, and opposite the harbors it breaks solid for a long distance out, in very heavy gales.

There are three bar harbors, known as the North, Middle, and South Harbors ; they are situated on the west coast ; except in particular seasons, they are only available for small fishing craft. The depth of water in Middle and South Harbors did not exceed at time of inspection eight feet, in many places for the whole breadth, and they abound in numerous and extensive sand-flats. The water in North Harbor is bolder, exceeding, in some places, forty feet ; on the bar, however, I found only three feet.

The sea washing the sand into the channels is the cause of the bad condition of these harbors, and it is owing to the scouring effect of the floods that they are not permanently closed up; and in proportion to the violence of the gales, so are the channels in a better or worse condition for the season; consequently, between the floods and the action of the sea, the sand is kept in continual motion.

It is evident that the proper method of improving such harbors is to protect the entrance from the violence of the sea on the one hand, and, on the other, increase the scouring effect of the floods, without augmenting the sand and other materials brought down by them from the interior.

In the present instance there are serious obstacles in the way of accomplishing either of these objects. The shifting state of the bottom, and its exposure to the whole violence of the Atlantic, renders it difficult to erect any structure to protect the opening; and the channel of the North Harbor, the only one possessing passable accommodation, is already so narrow that very little increase in the scouring effects of its floods can be obtained, and there is little aid to be got from their tidal waters, the difference between high and low water not exceeding five feet at any time. For these reasons I do not think it prudent to recommend that any thing further be done than closing up the present inlet to North Harbor, and opening another at some distance to the north thereof, by which means the large sand-flat will be avoided that lies inside of the present inlet. I am not, however, sanguine that any very great benefit will be derived from this operation.

The cost of making these alterations, with the protection I propose giving to the inlet, I estimate at one thousand pounds sterling.

The force of the current in North Harbor might be increased, by closing up the entrance to Mid Harbor, and making a communication between these harbors—thus bringing to bear upon the channel of North Harbor the floods of both. The expense of performing this work would be great, and it is doubtful if the new body of water would not deposit as much silt as it carried away.

The fishing stations are at White Point. At this place a breakwater could be erected more cheaply than at any other, from the abundance of stone in the neighbourhood, and the partial protection of the coast.

To make a harbor here, however, would require a large outlay, the amount depending upon the extent of the works required.

*Chelicamp harbor* is about two miles in length, and one half mile in breadth. It is situated on the north-west of the island, and opens to the north. Its southernmost point is separated from the sea by a narrow isthmus, connecting the main land with the peninsula, which forms the western boundary.

The beach of this isthmus on the sea side is composed of sand, which extends a long distance from the shore, and is exposed to the whole force of the south-west winds. The depth of water in the bay for some distance out is inconsiderable. For these reasons it will be difficult to make a channel in this direction, with any prospect of its remaining open. The obstruction to the present outlet is a large sand-flat near its mouth, extending from shore to shore, and about half a mile in breadth. Any improvements would therefore of necessity be on a large scale and most expensive, and involve a considerable annual outlay for upholding.

The effect of the floods for scouring, owing to the great area of the harbor as compared with the extent of surface drained, is almost imperceptible, and there is a great want of natural facilities available for its improvement.

This being the case, and as it is not impairing, so far as I could ascertain from enquiry and inspection, it does not appear necessary, or within the scope of my instructions, to submit any plan of alterations for this harbor.

*Mabou harbor*.—The drawings delineated on sheet No. 2, explains its position and the works proposed. Across the present entrance there is a bar with only four feet of water at low tide. The interior is spacious and could easily, in the channel for some distance up, be made to command at all times a depth of ten feet. Its central position gives it the command of the fishing grounds from the Gut of Canso on the south to Margaree on the north,

north, and the fine soil on the coast indicates eligible sites for settlements, and a good position for general commercial purposes. There are two ways in which it could be improved, either by collecting the sand in the offing near the present inlet in such a way as to continue the channel further out to sea, or by closing the present inlet and opening a new one further to the north. The latter plan is the one I approve of, and I prepared the plans for as the best. It will be observed that the proposed channel is partially protected by the shore, the water is also bolder in the bay—sufficient reasons for giving it the preference. The cost of cutting the channel, building the dam, forming the embankments, and executing the other works according to the drawings now submitted, I estimate at seven thousand two hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling. I expect these improvements will ensure a depth of ten feet in the channel, thereby making the harbor available to its full extent.

*Port Hood harbor*, through want of ordinary precautions, has become so impaired as to be unfit, except to a limited extent, for vessels of large size. I have been informed that at a recent period it provided accommodation for almost any number or description of vessels. Its impairment has been caused by the destruction of a large embankment connecting the main land with Smith's Island. It is much to be regretted that measures were not taken to secure this embankment when the first indications of decay appeared. Had this been done, the harbor might have been to this day in a good state of preservation, and could have been kept so at a trifling cost.

The destruction of this natural embankment has been so complete, that hardly a vestige of it is now to be found. It prevented the sludging of the harbor, afforded shelter to the shipping, and its removal has been followed by the formation of large sand flats, greatly limiting the accommodation, besides rendering other parts of this harbor unsafe.

The proper plan for restoration is to erect a breakwater on or near the site of the original embankment. The south winds, then not counteracted by those from the north, would likely assist in clearing out the sand, and thereby restoring the harbor.

The necessary works would extend over twelve hundred and eighty-three yards, or thereabouts, in length, and from their exposed position would require to be well secured.

Drawings, sheet No. 3, show the works proposed, the cost of which it is difficult to state, as so much depends upon the quality of the available material on the spot, which, from the absence of any large works in the neighborhood, has not been sufficiently tested to warrant a very confident opinion. I am inclined, however, from the information at hand, to estimate them at forty-five thousand pounds, sterling.

Whether it is expedient at present to incur so large an outlay, I am not prepared to say. This harbor is, however, well situated as the nearest port to Pictou, and, from its position, in reference to the Bras d'Or Lake, might, after the railway is made, become the way for communicating with Sydney, and other parts of the Island.

The completion of a limited extent of the breakwater would improve the accommodation and safety of the harbor, in proportion to the extent erected. Perhaps this would be the best course to adopt at present, leaving to a future period, when the necessities of the community might require it, the completion of the whole.

Moreover, I am informed that the fishing grounds outside of Smith's Island are not surpassed, if equalled, by any on the coast, and that they are, through the impaired state of the harbor, to some extent unavailable.

The sea has washed away a considerable portion of Smith's Island, especially on its northern shore, and I would recommend that an examination of this coast be made at some future time, in case of damage arising therefrom; but at present I do not apprehend any danger from that quarter.

The want of good harbors along the north of the Island is severely felt, and it is a subject worthy of serious consideration, whether it should not be met by the erection of a breakwater on some eligible site, to answer as a harbor of refuge. I am satisfied this matter deserves the attention of the legislature, involving, as it does, the safety of the many brave and hardy men employed in the fisheries, and the security of a considerable amount of property engaged in the Gulf trade.

Any

Any person of observation visiting the Island of Cape Breton, cannot but be struck with surprise at the vast natural resources everywhere exhibited. The mineral deposits seem to be without limit. The inland navigation, with reference to the extent of country, without parallel. The soil is in many places of the most fertile description ; and its fisheries are unsurpassed by any in the world.

Unfortunately, however, capital and skill, the great desiderata, necessary to bring into full operation these bountiful gifts of nature, are not there ; the day must, however, come, when this Island will hold a position of no secondary importance, and become capable, not only of supporting a much larger than the present population, but also by its exports of supplying the wants and conducing to the comforts of the inhabitants of other countries, and the improvement of its harbors will be no unimportant step to bring about this result.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. R. FORMAN.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

(See page 408.)

*Estimate of the expenses of the civil government of the province, for the year 1854.*

Salary of his excellency the lieutenant governor,	£3750	0	0
“ Private secretary to do.	312	10	0
			£4062 10 0

*Administration of justice.*

Salary of the chief justice,	1250	0	0
“ Judge Bliss,	812	10	0
“ Other assistant judges,	2100	0	0
“ Master of the rolls,	700	0	0
“ Attorney general,	500	0	0
“ Solicitor general,	125	0	0
“ Clerk of the crown,	100	0	0
Judges’ travelling fees,	320	0	0
Costs of criminal prosecutions,	270	0	0
Coroners’ inquests,	250	0	0
Contingencies of chancery, vice admiralty, and probate courts,	37	10	0
			6465 0 0

*Provincial secretary’s office.*

Salary of provincial secretary,	700	0	0
Salaries of clerks to do.	575	0	0
Contingencies of office,	125	0	0
			1400 0 0

*Receiver general’s office.*

Salary of the receiver general,	600	0	0
“ Clerk to do.	250	0	0
Contingencies of office,	15	0	0
			865 0 0

**Financial**

*Financial secretary's office.*

Salary of the financial secretary,	£600	0	0	
“ clerk to do.	200	0	0	
Contingencies of office,	15	0	0	
	<hr/>			815 0 0

*Pensions.*

Sir R. D. George,	700	0	0	
Miss Cox,	125	0	0	
Judges of common pleas,	600	0	0	
H. W. Crawley, commissioner of crown lands, Cape Breton,	300	0	0	
	<hr/>			1725 0 0

*Legislative.*

Salary of the speaker of house of assembly,	200	0	0	
“ Clerk of do.	200	0	0	
Pay and travelling expenses of members of assembly,	2800	0	0	
Clerk of legislative council,	200	0	0	
Law clerk,	150	0	0	
Postage of legislative council and house of assembly,	291	16	0	
Chaplain to legislative council,	25	0	0	
“ House of assembly,	25	0	0	
Clerk assistant to do.	100	0	0	
Gentleman usher of the black rod,	75	0	0	
Serjeant at arms to house of assembly,	50	0	0	
Assistant do. do.	30	0	0	
Contingencies of legislative council and assembly,	800	0	0	
Printing,	600	0	0	
Reporting and publishing debates of assembly,	300	0	0	
	<hr/>			5846 16 0

*Revenue.*

Salaries of officers of excise department, Halifax,	1200	0	0	
Guager, weigher, and proof officer,	300	0	0	
Clerk to board of revenue,	80	0	0	
Lockers and extra lockers of warehouse department, }	3000	0	0	
Extra and temporary waiters, }				
Drawbacks,				
Revenue boats,				
	<hr/>			

*Militia.*

Adjutant general and quarter master general,	140	0	0	
Cleaning and storing militia arms,	150	0	0	
Billeting troops,				
	<hr/>			

*Education.*

For support of colleges and academies,				
“ Grammar and common schools,				
	<hr/>			

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
For support of light houses,	£6000	0 0
"    Sable Island,	400	0 0
In aid of post communication, Steamboats, packets, and ferries,		
Poor asylum, Halifax,	1600	0 0
Provincial penitentiary,	1000	0 0
Interest on deposits in savings' bank,	2000	0 0
Service of roads and bridges, Casualties to do.		
Commissioners for Indians,	300	0 0
Public buildings, Fisheries, Halifax dispensary,	50	0 0

SAML. CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

Financial secretary's office, February, 1854.

No. 9.

(See page 408.)

*Westchester, county of Cumberland, December 28th, 1853.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

I have expended the money entrusted to me to the best of my judgment and ability, and the road which has been committed to my charge is now in a pretty fair state of repair.

I have also furnished a general account of the whole money expended by me under my supervision, together with copies of all contracts which have been entered into by me, for your excellency's and council's consideration.

In my judgment the probable sum to be provided for the ensuing year, for the county of Cumberland, will be £250 ; this sum will be required in consequence of a large portion of the old road having been neglected whilst the new alterations were being completed. The road is very much worn down, and will require to be raised previous to being gravelled or macadamized. Also, the Amherst marsh road is in a bad state, insomuch that it will require £50 of this sum to repair it the ensuing year. I did not enter into much expensive work this year, as the sum was inadequate, and it was late when I got my commission and instructions.

*County of Colchester.*

My estimate for this county is £200. The marsh road from Joseph Dickson's, esquire, to John King's, esquire, requires to be elevated and then gravelled ; this material will require to be carted two miles or thereabouts. In addition, portions of the new road from Mass Town meeting house will require to be repaired and gravelled.

The new alteration by R. Corbett's will require to be completed the ensuing year. Also, from Vance's hill to Cumberland county line will want repairs.

In the meantime I beg leave most respectfully to tender you my resignation as supervisor of the second section of the road from Truro to the frontier of New Brunswick. I have

have arrived at this conclusion in consequence of my considering the importance of the work too much for me to attend to, and the responsibility far exceeds the remuneration which I receive for my labor. Should your excellency and your constitutional advisers consider it consistent and advisable to divide the two counties, I would cheerfully undertake the supervision of the road in Cumberland county.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With much respect,

Your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

HENRY PURDY.

His excellency colonel Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, Knt., lieut. governor, &c. &c.

*Halifax, N. S., 31st January, 1854.*

For the information of your excellency, and in accordance with my instructions, I beg to make the following report on the present state of the road leading from Halifax to Lunenburg county line.

The general line of road commencing at the North West Arm to Indian River, with few exceptions, is in a tolerable state of repair. In some places the material for making roads is bad, and the small sums granted for repairing is not sufficient to bring good material from a distance ;—hence the road in these places in spring and fall are very soft. From Indian River to county line the road is not in such a good state of repair. When I commenced to make general repairs on this part of the line, the overseers of statute labour engaged to keep the parts in their several districts in repair. They failed in performing their engagements, and the arrangements I made had taken all the money at my disposal. There is several parts of the road which pass across the sea beach, and in consequence the roads are generally washed away in south and south-east storms. To obviate this difficulty, I would beg to suggest that such parts of this road should be raised from one to four feet, which would have the effect of preserving the road during the storms referred to.

The beach at Adams' should be raised from three to four feet, with a bulwark of stones in front, for a distance of about sixteen rods. This will cost about ten pounds. The beach at Manual's should be raised from one and a half to two feet—distance about eight rods. This will cost about three pounds ten shillings. The beach at Black Point should be raised from one and a half to three feet—distance about sixty rods, and ought to be widened in several places about four feet. This will cost about twenty pounds.

The beach at Weinaught's cannot be made a good road except at an expense of £150. To obviate this expense, and to procure a good piece of road, I would recommend that the following alterations be made : There is a good line for a road passing the north side of a small lake opposite the beach. The distance of this alteration would be about one-third of a mile,—will cost about thirty pounds ; and I would strongly urge that this alteration be made, as this part of the road at present crosses a beach which lies between the open sea and the lake referred to, and, as a material consequence, is more or less injured by every gale. The beach at Dory's should be raised from one and a half to two and a half feet—distance about sixteen rods ; will cost about six pounds.

The bridge at Hubbert's Cove is much decayed, and will in a very short time be unsafe. This should be rebuilt early next summer. The bridge and embankment should be raised from its present level—say bridge about two feet, embankment about three feet. As at present built, the embankment is partially carried away by every freshet. This will probably cost about thirty pounds.

The

The length of road from North West Arm to county line is thirty-one miles ; general width of road from twelve to fourteen feet, excepting about three quarters of a mile west side of Ingraham River, which is only ten feet. To widen this part of the road will cost a great deal of money ; and unless it was decided to make the general line sixteen feet, would not recommend any alterations.

The road way in many places is much blocked up with fences, and it will cause a great deal of trouble to have these removed, as the proprietors in general say the line of road purchased from them was only sixteen and a half feet wide. The width of road should have been at least sixty feet wide.

There is several curves of the road with a very short radius, and ought to be widened, so as to make it safe in passing.

To put the road in a general state of repair, (exclusive of any of the foregoing alterations,) will cost three pounds fifteen shillings per mile. I would strongly urge upon your excellency the necessity of having the foregoing alterations and improvements made upon this line, in which case it will take but a small amount to keep the road in repair, compared with the present cost. The great cause of this road being so expensive to keep up, is on account of its being so narrow, every conveyance having to pass in the same ruts, and consequently must be an expensive road to keep in repair till it is widened.

The amount required to carry out the foregoing improvements, (except widening,) and to put the road in thorough repair, will be about two hundred and twenty pounds. Should your excellency deem it advisable to have a new bridge erected at Hubbert's Cove, I would recommend that the commissioners be authorized to make contracts for the timber required during the present winter, as it can be procured at much less expense this season of the year than in the summer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FORBES BLACK.

To his excellency Sir GASPARD LE MERCHANT, &c. &c. &c.

*Windsor road, January 20th, 1854.*

SIR—

The lieutenant governor having been pleased to appoint me to be supervisor of the main post road from Halifax to Avon bridge, Windsor, I have now the honor to report for his excellency's information, that immediately on receipt of my commission, I, in accordance with my instructions, examined the whole line of road under my charge, and found it to be in a very poor state of repair, especially the bridges, which I immediately proceeded to fill up and repair, to make passable, and removed all the loose stones. I then measured the side drains and laid them out in lots, and likewise numbered the bridges and sluices, and estimated the quantities of timber and plank required to each bridge. I then advertised the same to be sold at public auction, commencing in certain parts of the road on different days, and sold the drains, describing them as I went over the road, the manner in which the lots as they were numbered should be cleared ; likewise the length of each, and all such lots as I considered sold for what the work could be performed by day labor or less, I agreed for those not taken at that rate I bid in. The timber and plank for sluices and bridges I also let at the same time, and afterwards made such contracts privately as I considered to be advantageous to the public, in agreeing with persons to prepare broken stone, and in some places for preparing and delivering the same in such places and quantities as directed. I then divided the road into sections.

1st section—from three mile bridge, Halifax, to Sackville.

This portion of the road I did all by day labor, clearing side drains and repairing almost every sluice and bridge ; but there is one piece of side drain that I overlooked, nearly opposite Allen's grocery store, which I perceive must be blasted to make a water course.

2nd section—from Sackville bridge to the county line.

On

On this section of the road I laid the bridges and sluices all down by day labor, having provided by contract for lumber and timber, all necessary side drains cleared by contract. Then removed part of the large rocks and gravelled small portions of the same, turning the water from following the centre of the road.

3rd section—from county line to Uniacke gate.

This section of the road I caused the money all to be laid out by contract, except a few days of a man in spreading and directing the contractor where to deliver the broken stone; likewise to see the loads were according to contract, and take account of the same.

4th section—from Uniacke gate to Newport road.

I laid out the money partly by contract, but mostly by day labor; the chief part of this amount was expended on the Mount Uniacke road, which I endeavoured to put in as good repair as I had means to spare from other sections of the road, my attention having been called to that part of the road by his excellency.

5th section—from Newport road to Sugat's Springs.

This section includes a new piece of road near Sharp's, opened for a winter road in the year 1852. Side drains and timber on this section was provided for by contract, but the work performed on the new piece was by day labour.

6th section—from Sugat's Springs to Avon bridge.

This section I found it almost impossible to keep anything like passable, owing to the heavy traffic of plaster, wood and ship timber drawn into Windsor daily. The side drains and bridges were provided for by contract, but gravelling, filling ruts, and making such repairs as my means would admit, was performed by day labour; and I would here suggest that it will be impossible, with the material that is near Windsor, ever to make a road to stand, so long as the heavy traffic that is on the road continues, and teams are allowed to drive single with narrow tires on their wheels. Owing to smallness of the amount allowed me to expend, I found it utterly impossible to put the road in anything like thorough repair; but I took the very worst places, say near Hiltz's half-way house, Mount Uniacke, and near Windsor. With a portion of the hundred pounds his excellency allowed me to over expend, I gravelled fifty-five rods of the flat near twelve mile house, as ordered by the lieutenant governor, from the bed of the Sackville River; but owing to the freshet I could not finish the whole distance. I then laid out some of the money near Hiltz's, and near Windsor, where the heavy plaster teams had rutted up the road, broken up the bridges, and had made it in many places near the town almost impossible, and I have endeavoured to keep a watchful eye to repair all obstructions; and I have appointed two trustworthy men over sections 1st and 2nd, to repair anything that may break way, and living in the centre of the other four sections see to immediate repairs myself.

I would respectfully recommend there be allowed for the service of the road this year, viz.:

1st section—from three mile bridge, Halifax, to Sackville bridge; distance—7 miles at least, £35 per mile,	£245	0	0
Also, an extra sum of £15 for the purpose of cutting down Birch Cove Hill, so called,	15	0	0
2nd section—from Sackville to county line; distance—13 miles, would require £30 per mile,	390	0	0
Bridges near Hamilton's, strong pieces railings, &c.,	10	0	0
Cutting down $\frac{1}{4}$ mile pinch, so called, near Hiltz's half-way house,	10	0	0
3rd section—from county line to Uniacke's gate; distance— $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, £10 per mile,	45	0	0
4th section—from Uniacke's gate to Newport road; distance—7 miles, £25 per mile,	175	0	0
5th section—from Newport road to Sugat's Springs; distance, 8 miles, including new road at Sharp's; length of new road, 536 rods, of which there is 101 rods finished, which cost 15s. per rod, at which rate it would cost to finish the remainder,	326	5	0

The old road included in this section is 6 miles and a few rods, and would require at least £10 per mile,	£60 0 0
Railing and new planking St. Croix bridge,	20 0 0
For cutting down Thumb Hill, so called,	40 0 0
6th section—from Sugat's Springs to Avon bridge ; distance, 2½ miles, where the plaster and other teams drive as before stated, £50 per mile,	125 0 0
To meet contingencies,	38 15 0
In all,	£1500 0 0

A less sum than the above would not put the road in a thorough state of repair.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN L. SWEET, supervisor.

To the honorable PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

*Port Hood, 13th August, 1853.*

SIR—

I beg leave to intimate to you that in obedience to his excellency's instructions, I have examined the whole line of main post road within the county of Inverness, and have found said road wretchedly bad. I have laid out the sum of £475 in repairing the worst parts, building bridges, &c., which in many instances were utterly impassable. I found two short sections of the line, near Plaister Cove, laid out many years ago, and the damages paid, still unopened, which, by the advice of our resident member, I have taken the liberty of opening ; another section at Broad Cove, laid out by a committee, and the wood cleared mostly off last fall. I have sold the making of this section, with the exception of two small pieces where the road crosses brooks, and where the banks are so steep that it would, if left as at present opened, in my opinion, be worse than the old line ; but may, I think, by a little deviation, be considerably improved. Another section at Margaree has been left unopened, and nothing having for many years been done on the old road, it would now require about as much money to put it into good repair as to open the new. One reason for this part not being opened may be perhaps found in the fact that the late Henry Taylor, esquire, had been commissioner on this part of the road for a number of years, and the new road when made will run through the corner of a field belonging to him, but the whole of this section, with that exception, is through reserved lands ; the part through the reservation I purpose, if possible, to open this fall, and as it will join the old road by the side of Mr. Taylor's field, that part of it may be left till a future time.

The line of road from the north-east of Margaree to the county of Victoria line is miserably bad. Mr. Falconer some years ago surveyed a new line here, but kept so low down on the intervals that settlers say the road would be inundated spring and fall. A petition was sent to the general sessions of Inverness some eighteen months ago, asking the appointment of a committee on this line ; the committee was appointed, but on its being ascertained that this was the main road, they refused to confirm the report. Finding matters in this state, I did not think it prudent to lay out any money, except where there was no danger of the present road being altered. As this is the only road by which the judges of the supreme court and barristers can get from the county of Victoria to Port Hood, (unless by water to Whycocomagh,) I beg to be permitted to open up the new line here, in such situation as may be most advantageous, and would suggest the propriety of selling it to be grubbed

grubbed and cleared out this fall, when people are at leisure and would be likely to work cheap.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Most respectfully,  
Your very obedient servant,

GEO. C. LAWRENCE,  
Supervisor of roads in Inverness.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c. &c.

William Dowling, supervisor of the great eastern road from Dartmouth to Pictou county line, begs leave to report—that he has expended £24 8s. 8d. on the road from Preston road to ten mile house. That part of the road had been in a very bad state before he commenced repairs, but has been very much improved, and although still remaining in a rather rough state, he will immediately attend to it and make whatever further improvements or repairs may be deemed necessary.

On that section of the road from ten mile house to Shultz's, the sum of £60 15s. 5½d. has been expended. This part of road had been in a bad condition, but has been greatly improved, and would still require considerable repairs.

From Shultz's to Key's bridge, £113 0s. 10½d. has been expended. This part of the road being greatly out of repair in many places, has been improved, and some hundreds of tons of stone laid on the road, being in many places so soft that without laying on stones in considerable quantity the road could not be made passable.

From Key's bridge to Parker's, £83 5s. 7d. has been expended. This section had been considerably out of repair, and has by the work already performed been very much improved; there is now in course of construction a bridge over Barney's Brook, near Stephen Woodworth's, which will be completed by the 1st October, which, when done, and Key's bridge repaired, that section of road may be considered in tolerable travelling order.

From Parker's bridge to Truro, £174 7s. 0d. has been expended. That section had been in great want of repair; between five and six hundred tons of stone have been put on, but not all yet laid in proper order. In many places the ditches have been cleaned out, spouts repaired, and gravel laid on the road where most required; but this section will still require considerable more repairs and improvement to put it in good travelling order.

From Truro to Pictou county line, £71 12s. 11d. has been expended. This section of road was very much out of order, but has been greatly improved and may now be considered in good passable order. Upon the whole line £538 18s. 6d. has already been expended, and a balance of £123 19s. 3d. still remaining for further expenditure. The supervisor intends to direct his attention to such parts of the whole line under his charge as may most require repairs or improvement.

The whole of which is submitted for his excellency the lieutenant governor's information, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM DOWLING, supervisor.

[COPY.]

SIR—

Pursuant to instructions, I now beg to report, for the information of the executive, my doings as supervisor on the main post line of road in the counties of Cape Breton and Richmond, during the past season. With

With but few exceptions, I found all the bridges in the line, of which there is a great number, in a decayed state, many of them so much so as greatly to endanger the safety of travellers, and the drains filled in, and road crowded with stones, throughout the entire route. These bridges were either repaired or replaced by new ones, and the stones removed, and the worst parts of the road repaired with the greatest possible speed.

In the county of Cape Breton the road was drawn over the Middle Cape in such a way as caused it to be dangerously steep, particularly at both ends, close by large bridges. This section was two miles in length. I explored and marked off another line of the same length, which is much more level and avoids the largest of the bridges, which spanned a chasm of seventy feet in depth and fifty in width; and this bridge being in a decayed and unsafe state, I found it necessary to open the southern half of this new line in order to avoid it, and was enabled to do so for the sum of one hundred pounds, a less amount than would have been required to erect a new bridge on the old site and complete the old road at this end, it being but a half-finished road. The remainder of the amount placed at my disposal for this county post road, was expended in repairing the road, and in making and repairing bridges and sluices between Richmond county line and South Sydney.

The bridges near the northern end of the said Middle Cape would require to be replaced by a new one first season, and I would recommend that the new line at this end be opened at the same time, as the present bridging place will not exactly suit for the new line. The whole could be done for the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds. Again, the bridge at McDonald's, between the Cape and Richmond county line, would require to be replaced early in the spring, it being in a very decayed state, the cost whereof would be about forty pounds. Also, a new bridge is needed at North Cape, and five or six in other places, at a cost of about one hundred pounds.

Between East Bay and the Forks there is a section of the road, about three miles in length, in its original hilly state and in very bad repair, little or no work having been done on it for the last number of years, the intention being to abandon it for a more level line. It will be absolutely necessary to have this new line opened first season, the expense of which will be at least two hundred pounds; forty pounds more would be required for general repairs, making in all five hundred and ten pounds, which sum, it will be perceived, is indispensably necessary for the post line of this county first season, (in order to ensure the safe and punctual conveyance of H. M. mails,) independently of the over expenditure caused by the freshet in October last. The greater part of the remainder of the road would still be deficient of proper drains, which would cause it to be deep in spring and autumn, and subject to receive the greater injury by freshets.

The road was in a tolerable good state until the freshet occurred in October, which carried off several bridges and did much damage otherwise to the road. An over expenditure of forty-three pounds fifteen shillings and eight pence was immediately made between Richmond county line and South Sydney, in repairing the road and bridges; but I regret to state that this amount has not placed the road in such good repair as it was before the freshet. An over expenditure also of £48 10s. 0½d. was made on the main post line between South Sydney and Victoria county line, in the island of Boulardrie, but as it does not appear that this section is intrusted to me as supervisor, I shall make no further observations upon it in the mean time.

In the county of Richmond, sluices and bridges to the number of eighty-five were either repaired or replaced by new ones. After several repairs requiring to be hurriedly done were made by day labour, a sale was made on the 20th of June, to the amount of thirty pounds, for the making and repairing of bridges at the Red Islands. On the 24th a sale of road was made between McNab's and Soldier's Cove; on the 28th a sale was made at Grandique, but many of the settlers here being engaged at the fishery, and those present being indisposed to purchase, excepting at too high a rate, the sale was consequently discontinued after selling to the amount of thirteen pounds. Immediately after thirty-two pounds were expended by day labor between this place and Lenox Passage, making the total amount of expenditure on this section forty pounds, a part having been done by tender and contract. Twenty pounds were likewise expended by day labor early in the season

between

between Ship Harbor and River Inhabitants. When these amounts and other smaller ones in different places were expended, another sale was made at Grandique to the amount of thirty pounds, on the 19th of August, and the work was done by the expiration of three weeks after. On the 24th of the same month a sale was made between Ship Harbor and River Inhabitants to the amount of thirty-two pounds. The reason of the lateness of the first of these two last mentioned sales will be obvious from the statements made, and the lateness of the last was owing to the following circumstance: I intended applying the amount of it towards erecting a bridge at Red Islands, but finding that the supervisor for Inverness county gave but a very small amount for this section, I was obliged to place the old bridge in such repair as would ensure its safety until next season, and to make this additional amount of repairs, small bridges having been destroyed and several parts of the road in this section being still in worse repair than the remainder of the line. And I beg here to observe that I should not feel justified in expending any more money on this section until an expenditure, equal in amount to what I have already done, is made by the Inverness supervisor.

The road in this county likewise was in a good state for the travelling, until the occurrence of the freshet in October, which did much damage to the road and destroyed several bridges. The road was slightly repaired and the bridges rebuilt, but from having funds in reserve at the time, the amount of over expenditure made for this purpose was only sixteen pounds sixteen shillings.

The bridges requiring to be made in this county first season, are, one at Irish Cove at a cost of about forty pounds; one between said place and Cash's, at a cost of about thirty pounds—the new plank placed on the present one are made to suit for the new bridge; one at McLeod's mill, Red Islands, at a cost of about thirty pounds—the largest of the lumber for this bridge is to be procured during the winter; three or four small ones between St. Peter's and Soldiers Cove, at a cost of about forty pounds, and one on Tom's Brook, near McNab's—the new plank placed on the present one is intended for the new bridge, the additional cost notwithstanding will be about one hundred pounds. An alteration of one mile of the road could be made here, which would ensure a more level line than the present, and crossing the brook where a sufficient bridge could be erected for fifteen pounds. The sum of one hundred and twenty pounds would make this entire alteration, making in all for bridges in this county two hundred and sixty pounds. Some parts of the road from St. Peter's to the Red Islands were never yet properly formed, and the greater part of the remainder is deficient of proper drains. A sum of from four to five hundred pounds, at least, would be required for this county post line first season. The repairs done in the fore part of the season and after the freshet, along the whole line, requiring to be done with the least possible delay, were chiefly made by day labor, as also other repairs; and repairs on rocky surfaces, such as at Cash's, McNab's, and Ship Harbor, in Richmond county, and Irish Cove, Big Pond, and North Cape, in Cape Breton county.

None of the sluices nor bridges made by me were carried off by the freshets.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JAMES MCKENZIE,  
Supervisor of great roads.

Barney's River, 10th January, 1854.

Honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

*Halifax, January 31, 1854.*

SIR—

I now have the honor to report on the state of the Eastern Shore road, (from where it connects with the Truro road,) to Ship Harbour.

Nearly the whole of this road has been made new within the last five years. It was therefore liable, as all new roads are, to be much cut up, and was in a bad state of repair, when, by his excellency's command, I assumed the duties of supervisor.

The grant placed at my disposal was only one hundred pounds, (£100,) which, to have scattered over the whole distance, would, in my opinion, have been a waste of money. I therefore confined my improvements to that portion of the road nearest the capital, viz., from Jedore to the intersection of the Truro road, near Dartmouth, and which I could only partially repair.

There is on the whole of this line the very best material for road making. A liberal grant once made to put this road in a thorough state of repair, it can then be kept so at a small annual outlay. I now recommend that the sum of £255 be granted for the current year. It will be required as follows :—

From Truro road to Partridge River—8 miles,	£20	0	0
Partridge River to Lake Porter—8 miles,	30	0	0
Lake Porter to Musquodoboit harbor—10 miles,	35	0	0
Musquodoboit harbor to east side of Jedore, including repairs and expenditure for Le Marchant, Navy Pool, and Oyster Pond } bridges—7 miles,	105	0	0
Jedore to Ship Harbor—9 miles,	65	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£255	0	0

Before closing, I would beg leave to remark that there may be much inconvenience experienced, unless the supervisor of roads has the power to direct the overseers of statute labour to expend that labour in such portions of the road as he may deem best for the public interest.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) WM. ANDERSON,  
Supervisor of the Eastern Shore road

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

*Barney's River, county of Pictou, 13th January, 1854.*

Sir—

As supervisor of the main post road from the county line of Colchester to the Gut of Canso, under the act of 1853, I beg to subjoin my annual report of the state, condition and requirements of that section, in pursuance of section sixth of that act, as follows :

Section No. 1—from Colchester county line to ten mile house, West River, Pictou, a distance of about ten miles. This section, although well made at first, the drains were filled up, and the centre of the road cut or worn away by travelling and the action of the weather, so that it was lower than the sides. The twenty-five pounds appropriated for this section was expended by days' labor, in cleaning out the drains, filling up the centre of the road with good material, and making and repairing sluices, &c. A sum of about seventy pounds would be required next season to put this section in thorough repair.

Section No. 2—from West River of Pictou to New Glasgow, a distance of about ten miles, for which the sum of two hundred pounds was appropriated. The part of this section between Middle River and Albion Mines was made a winter road by Peter Crerar, esquire, in 1852, and completed by me, by tender and contract, to within a mile of the mines,

mines, with the two hundred pounds, including slight repairs made between the West and Middle Rivers; and as the part thus made could not otherwise be so serviceable to the public and for the conveyance of the mails, John Holmes, esquire, one of the representatives for the county, authorized me to complete the said one mile also, and that he would provide for it. This I did, at a cost of ninety-three pounds five shillings and six pence. From a point about one and a fourth mile west of the mines, a good line of road can be obtained direct to New Glasgow, making a saving of distance of about one mile in about three and a fourth, in comparison with the present route by the mines.

I would therefore recommend the opening of this line first season for the mail route, the cost of which, including the making of repairs on the remainder of this section would be about two hundred pounds. The branch to the mines would still be particularly useful for the trade of that place from the westward, and the travelling to and from there.

Section No. 3—from New Glasgow to Sutherland River, a distance of about seven miles. The part of this section from New Glasgow to the Pine Tree Gut, (probably for the want of means,) was made at first only about thirteen feet wide, and many of the roots and top surfaces were not properly removed from off the road. The fifty pounds appropriated for this section was expended by days labor in removing the roots, widening the road, and forming proper drains. About two miles at New Glasgow end has not received any repairs, for want of means, and is in a very bad state. To place these two miles in good repair, and make some additional improvements on the other parts of this section, would require about one hundred pounds.

Section No. 4—from Sutherland's River to Sydney county line, a distance of about eighteen miles. For this section, and to pay over expenditure, the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds was granted under a separate commission; the over expenditure was paid and the balance expended in widening and repairing parts already formed. A distance of about two and a half miles, adjoining Sutherland's River, on this section, has never been opened on the true line, consequently the travelling and the carrying of the mails have to pass over the old road, which is very hilly, narrow, and in bad repair. The opening of these two and a half miles would cost about two hundred pounds.

A new bridge is required over the West Branch of the French River, the present one being in a very decayed state, having been erected several years ago. The cost of this bridge and the necessary embankments would be about one hundred pounds.

At Barney's River there is a distance of about two miles (also in this section) not yet opened on the true line, the amount sufficient to do so, including a bridge over said river, would be about two hundred pounds; fifty pounds more would be required for making general repairs to the county line, making in all the amount of nine hundred and twenty pounds, required for the county of Pictou, as follows:

Section No. 1,	£70	0	0
“ 2,	200	0	0
“ 3,	100	0	0
“ 4,	550	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£920	0	0

Section No. 5—from Pictou county line to the Gut of Canso, a distance of about forty miles, for which the sum of two hundred pounds was appropriated. From Pictou county line to Big Tracadie repairs were made in deepening the drains, removing stone, repairing and replacing sluices by day labor, and the balance expended, by tender and contract, in opening the new line formerly established between Big Tracadie and Little Tracadie. This balance, however, not being sufficient for this purpose, I found it necessary, at the request of the representatives for the county, to make an over expenditure thereon, to complete it and some other repairs, amounting in all to one hundred and six pounds and seven shillings.

From the west end of this section at Pictou county line to Antigonish, a distance of about eleven miles, six of which are opened on the true line and in good repair, but the remaining

remaining five miles adjoining the town of Antigonishe have not yet been opened, and the travelling is consequen'ly on the old road, which is very hilly and in bad repair. The opening of this part would cost about one hundred pounds per mile.

From Antigonishe to Tracadie, a distance of about twenty-three miles, the road throughout is on the true line, and the largest and greatest number of bridges were replaced by new ones in 1852. The drains, however, on this part are partly filled in, and the road worn away in the centre. About seventy pounds would be required for repairing this part from Little Tracadie to Harbor au Bouche', a distance of about four miles, is not yet opened on the new line, and the old road is hilly, rocky, and in bad repair. The opening of these four miles would also cost about one hundred pounds per mile, making in all, for the county of Sydney, for the opening of the several new portions and repairs, about nine hundred and seventy pounds, as follows :

West end of town of Antigonishe,	£500	0	0
From Antigonishe to Big Tracadie,	70	0	0
From Little Tracadie to Harbor au Bouche',	400	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£970	0	0

After the funds at my disposal in the county of Sydney were appropriated, a bridge at the east end of the town of Antigonishe became impassable, and at the recommendation of the members for the county, the government authorized me to repair the same, which was done at a cost of thirty pounds, and the amount paid by the receiver general. The new plank furnished for this bridge is of such dimensions as will suit for a new bridge when required.

After the funds at my disposal for the county of Pictou were appropriated, the freshet carried away an embankment at the end of a bridge near the West River, and done other damages to the road, which I was under the necessity of repairing at once, without applying for authority, as the mail had to go round about four miles. The repair was made before next mail day. The amount of this over expenditure was seventeen pounds and five shillings.

I have appointed fit and trusty persons in every section, (except the one in which I reside,) to keep an oversight of the road, so that if a sluice give way or any damage occur requiring temporary repair, the same will be made without delay.

It will be seen from the foregoing report that there are several portions of the post road from the West River of Pictou to the Gut of Canso, of the new line, yet to be opened, and until that be done little or nothing can be made towards gravelling the portion already formed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADAM MCKENZIE,  
Supervisor of great roads.

To the hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

*Musquodoboit, July 27th, 1853.*

SIR—

As supervisor of the great road from Pollock's to the Guysborough county line, I have to report, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant governor, that I have completed the repairs on this road as far as the amount placed at my disposal would permit, which amount has been very inadequate to the length and state of the road, and the amount of repairs required. I have laid out a considerable portion of the amount chiefly in filling up holes and making better drains, to make the road (which had got greatly out of repair) passable for the time. I have been obliged, for the sake of economising the money,

money, to pass over large portions of the road, making very slight repairs, doing no more than was absolutely necessary for the ease and safety of present travel. Though my accounts will shew that all the money has been laid out in repairing, yet there are some considerable portions of the road that have undergone a pretty thorough repair, and is now a good road. If a few hands are employed on it in the fall, and placed in different localities to keep the ruts filled up and make such other repairs as may be required, it will be a good road for a length of time, and a great amount of money will be saved. I find, in making up my account of the general repairs, that there remains only £3 8s. 1d. unexpended of the whole amount granted, which is the utmost I could save after doing what was absolutely necessary for the road. As this sum is far too small to keep up the fall repairs, I would suggest that a small sum be put at my disposal for that purpose, say 12 or £15. I am certain that that sum, properly applied this fall, will save more than double the amount next year.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN PARKER.

To the hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c. &c.,  
Halifax, N. S.

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*Musquodoboit, November 12th, 1853.*

SIR—

I have the honor to transmit through you, to his excellency, my first annual report of the state of the road under my supervision, between Pollock's and the Guysborough county line.

Immediately after my appointment, and agreeably to your instructions, I proceeded to examine the whole line of road, which I found in a very bad state. The amount placed at my disposal being small, compared with the length and state of the road, I considered that it would be most advantageously laid out in such portions as had become almost impassable, and which occurred chiefly between Pollock's and Brown's bridge. I accordingly laid off such parts of the road as was most needing repairs, and measured it into lots, as you will see by a copy of the specifications accompanying this report; and having advertised it, I sold it at public auction. A copy of these contracts is lodged in the financial secretary's office. The contracts were all completed before the last of July, and this portion of the road put in tolerable repair. Between Musquodoboit and the county line, I have not been able to do more than keep up the bridges, and make some slight repairs. This portion of the road has had very little repairs since it was first made, consequently it is in a very rough state, and would require a large sum to put it in good repair.

After doing what was absolutely indispensable for the safety of travellers, I had only £3 8s. 1d. left of the sum placed at my disposal. This sum has not been sufficient to meet the necessary fall repairs; therefore I have been obliged to make an over-expenditure of £10 13s. 10d. for that purpose, which will be found to be of the greatest importance to the road, not only this fall but also in the ensuing year.

The materials on the line from Pollock's to Musquodoboit are very bad, consequently the road is not durable, and cuts up very much in wet weather, and is consequently needing repairs. As there is no gravel in the vicinity of the road, it is impossible to make anything like a permanent job without having recourse to broken stone, which is far above our present means. The road at present is passable, but a considerable part of it is not good; and the least amount that would be required for the next year would be £300, viz.: £200 between Pollock's and Brown's bridge, and £100 between Musquodoboit and the county line.

The Wallace bridge, at St. Mary's, which unfortunately fell, has been rebuilt, and is in a good state for travellers, the lumber and materials for covering in the same, and ceiling, are all provided; but as they are unseasoned, they cannot be put up this fall, consequently that part of the work will have to remain until the spring to be finished.

In closing this report, I would respectfully suggest to your excellency that the provision made for the remuneration of supervisors under the present law is entirely inadequate. I consider the amount of commissions, when the sum to be expended does not exceed £150, very little more than remuneration for the trouble and responsibility attached to the office, without taking into account the necessary time spent in superintending the contracts while the road is in course of being made. This part of the work is of the greatest importance to the road. If the making of road is sold and left to the mercy of contractors, it is impossible to tell what kind of materials are put into the road, or whether the quantity of hard materials forming the bed of the road (either brush or broken stone) has been put in. It would defy any commissioner to tell whether the contracts were fulfilled or not; consequently it is necessary that the supervisor, or some person employed by him for that purpose, should be on the ground a considerable portion of the time while the contracts are in progress. In my case, the amount of commissions does not cover the actual cost I have been at. I have kept an exact account of the time I have spent, which was the least that could be well dispensed with, and I find that, at common laborers' wages, viz., 4s. per day, together with expenses for myself and horse while on the road, it amounts to £11, while all I have received is £7 10s. commissions, and 16s. for surveying—making in all £8 6s. Thus you will perceive that some further provision is necessary; and in the mean time I humbly trust that I shall be remunerated for my time and expenses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN PARKER, supervisor.

To the hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c. &c.  
Halifax, N. S.

Port Hood, 27th January, 1854.

SIR—

In pursuance of his excellency the lieutenant governor's instructions, I beg to transmit to you, for his excellency's information, the following estimate of the probable sums required during the ensuing year for the main post roads in the county of Inverness, viz. :

From the Victoria county line to the Forks of Margaree, a distance of about fifteen miles, between four and five of which requires to be altered and made new, and a part of the remaining portion is unfit for wheels, say	£200	0	0
From the Forks to the harbor of Margaree, a distance of eight miles, part of which rests in black mud and in a very bad state, and to build a new bridge over the brook at widow McDonald's, say,	50	0	0
From Margaree harbor to Broad Cove Intervale, a distance of twenty-two miles, part of which, viz., from Neil McLellan's to Gillies' forge, and from John McKinnon's to Chimney Corner, will require nearly as much as to make a new road; some parts of the section opened last season must be gravelled, to open a short piece at Margaree, and repair the remaining portions of the line, say	75	0	0
From Broad Cove Intervale to the south east bridge of Mabou—distance, ten miles,	25	0	0
From south east bridge to Port Hood, a distance of eight miles, and to build a large bridge over the south west river,	325	0	0
			From

From Port Hood to Smyth's store, at Judique, a distance of eleven miles,	£30	0	0
From Smyth's store to Low Point chapel, a distance of about eleven miles, opening the new road from Judique to Long Point, and building bridge at Long Point,	150	0	0
From Low Point chapel to Ship Harbor—eleven miles, finishing the new road at John Ban McDonald's, new bridge at Clough's mill, and another at Plaister Cove,	100	0	0
From Ship Harbor to River Inhabitants bridge—eight miles, and opening new piece at Ship Harbor, to avoid Brouard's hill,	75	0	0
	£1030 0 0		

The above sum may probably be more than the legislature may be willing to allow for the main post roads in the county of Inverness, and yet it would not be sufficient to do all the work required, as owing to the very great increase of wheel travelling on our roads within these few years, it has become absolutely necessary to cart gravel to them, and that in many instances must be hauled a considerable distance.

The above is respectfully submitted by,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

GEO. C. LAWRENCE,

Supervisor of main roads, county of Inverness.

To the hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c. &c.

*Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1st February, 1854.*

The subscriber, William Dowling, supervisor of the eastern post road from Dartmouth to Pictou county line, begs to submit the following report :

I have expended from Dartmouth to Keys' bridge, £250. This part of the road is in a very bad state of repair, owing to heavy and extensive travel on the same, and the material for improving this road being at an inconvenient distance, will cost at least £140 to Taylor's, (twelve miles from Dartmouth,) and £360 to Keys'.

From Keys' to Parker's bridge I have expended £147 6s. 9d. This section has been repaired considerably, together with a new bridge over Barney's Brook, and have opened several side drains and laid several hundred tons of stone. Next season will cost about £160 to keep up repairs.

From Parker's bridge to Truro I have expended £210. This section of road is in a very delapidated state, worn out, and the drains all filled up higher than the centre of the road. Several streams of water runs down the middle of this road, and a number of bushes growing in middle of same. Last season I opened out some of the drains, but the amount of money granted was so small that I could not make many permanent repairs. I laid down on this section a number of tons of stone. There are parts on this road that the material for repairing will have to be drawn three and four miles. To throw mud on would be useless, without good gravel or fine stone, the coaches and heavy teams cut it up so much ; will require £650.

From Truro to Pictou county line. On this section I have expended £82 10s. Have opened out quantity side drains, and gravelled the worst of this road, and made it very passable ; but this section will require, to put it in thorough repair, about £140. After that is done, will not want so much to keep it up. If the main road is put in excellent condition, with a large outlay at first, afterward will require but little to keep it up, with a small amount of money and economy of the supervisor. A large number of bye roads in the province are in a better condition than the post roads, owing to the limited travel and the yearly

yearly grant allowed them ; but a post road, so much travelled after being repaired, in one fortnight they will be as bad as ever. Now if our post roads were put in complete repair with stone and gravel, and the money taken from the bye road for one or two years, then the post roads will be good ; and small sums after that will keep them good. There are sections on this road that stone and other material have to be hauled three to five miles. If the supervisor had full power in the fall and winter to spend £200, or thereabouts, by contracts, he would get stone and gravel drawn for one-third less than he can in summer. When the supervisor wants to repair roads in the spring, he must wait for the farmer to get his crop in before he can get his team to draw anything in shape of stone and gravel.

In reference to foreman and common laborer, there is no difference in price of wages. Were the foreman to have one dollar per day instead of four shillings, (the amount the common laborer gets) the supervisor then could pick good men, who understand road making, as foremen, and they would have some responsibility and constantly look after others.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM DOWLING, supervisor.

To his excellency Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, lieut. governor, &c. &c.

No. 10.

(See page 408.)

*Downing street, July 19, 1853.*

SIR—

I transmit to you, herewith, an order made by her majesty in council, on the 13th ultimo, establishing certain rules and regulations in appeals to the queen in council, from the colonies, and from the territories of the East India company, with a view to greater economy, despatch and efficiency in the appellate jurisdiction of her majesty.

You will take the necessary steps for giving the most extensive publicity to these rules and regulations, which have been recommended by the judicial committee of the privy council, for the purpose of effecting a material improvement in the administration of justice, and a considerable reduction in the cost of prosecuting appeals to the highest tribunal in the country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c., Nova Scotia.

*At the court of Buckingham palace, the 13th day of June, 1853.*

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,  
&c. &c. &c.

Whereas there was this day read at the board, a report from the right honorable the lords of the judicial committee of the privy council, dated the 30th May last past, humbly setting forth that the lords of the judicial committee have taken into consideration the practice

practice of the committee, with a view to greater economy, despatch and efficiency in the appellate jurisdiction of her majesty in council, and that their lordships have agreed humbly to report to her majesty that it is expedient that certain changes should be made in the existing practice in appeals, and recommending that certain rules and regulations therein set forth should henceforth be observed, obeyed, and carried into execution, provided her majesty is pleased to approve the same :

Her majesty, having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to approve thereof, and of the rules and regulation set forth therein, in the words following, viz. :—

I. That, any former usage or practice of her majesty's privy council notwithstanding, an appellant who shall succeed in obtaining a reversal or material alteration of any judgment, decree, or order appealed from, shall be entitled to recover the costs of the appeal from the respondent, except in cases in which the lords of the judicial committee may think fit otherwise to direct.

II. That the registrar or other proper officer having the custody of records in any court of special jurisdiction from which an appeal is brought to her majesty in council be directed to send by post, with all possible despatch, one certified copy of the transcript record in each cause to the registrar of her majesty's privy council, Whitehall ; and that all such transcripts be registered in the privy council office, with the date of their arrival, the names of the parties, and the date of the sentence appealed from ; and that such transcript be accompanied by a correct and complete index of all the papers, documents, and exhibits in the cause ; and that the registrar of the court appealed from, or other proper officer of such court, be directed to omit from such transcript all merely formal documents, provided such omission be stated and certified in the said index of papers ; and that especial care be taken not to allow any document to be set forth more than once in such transcript ; and that no other certified copies of the record be transmitted to agents in England by or on behalf of the parties in the suit ; and that the fees and expenses incurred and paid for the preparation of such transcript be stated and certified upon it by the registrar or other officer preparing the same.

III. That when the record of proceedings or evidence in the cause appealed has been printed or partly printed abroad, the registrar or other proper officer of the court from which the appeal is brought shall be bound to send home the same in a printed form, either wholly or so far as the same may have been printed, and that he do certify the same to be correct, on two copies, by signing his name on every printed sheet, and by affixing the seal, if any, of the court appealed from to these copies, with the sanction of the court.

And that in all cases in which the parties in appeals shall think fit to have the proceedings printed abroad, they shall be at liberty to do so, provided they cause fifty copies of the same to be printed in folio, and transmitted, at their expense, to the registrar of the privy council, two of which printed copies shall be certified as above by the officers of the court appealed from ; and in this case, no further expense for copying or printing the record will be incurred or allowed in England.

IV. That on the arrival of a written transcript of appeal at the privy council office, Whitehall, the appellant, or the agent of the appellant prosecuting the same, shall be at liberty to call on the registrar of the privy council to cause it, or such part thereof as may be necessary for the hearing of the case, and likewise all such parts thereof as the respondent or his agent may require, to be printed by her majesty's printer, or by any other printer on the same terms, the appellant or his agent engaging to pay the cost of preparing a copy for the printer at a rate not exceeding one shilling per brief sheet, and likewise the cost of printing such record or appendix, and that one hundred copies of the same be struck off, whereof thirty copies are to be delivered to the agents on each side, and forty kept for the use of the judicial committee ; and that no other fees for solicitors' copies of the transcript, or for drawing the joint appendix, be henceforth allowed, the solicitors on both sides being allowed to have access to the original papers at the council office, and to extract, or cause to be extracted and copied, such parts thereof as are necessary for the preparation of the petition of appeal, at the stationer's charge, not exceeding one shilling per brief sheet.

V. That a certain time be fixed within which it shall be the duty of the appellant or his agent to make such application for the printing of the transcript, and that such time be within the space of six calendar months from the arrival of the transcript and the registration thereof, in all matters brought by appeal from her majesty's colonies and plantations east of the Cape of Good Hope, or from the territories of the East India company, and within the space of three months, in all matters brought by appeal from any other part of her majesty's dominions abroad; and that in default of the appellant or his agent taking effectual steps for the prosecution of the appeal within such time or times respectively, the appeal shall stand dismissed without further order, and that a report of the same be made to the judicial committee by the registrar of the privy council at their lordships' next sitting.

VI. That whenever it shall be found that the decision of a matter on appeal is likely to turn exclusively on a question of law, the agent of the parties, with the sanction of the registrar of the privy council, may submit such question of law to the lords of the judicial committee in the form of a special case, and print such parts only of the transcript as may be necessary for the discussion of the same: provided that nothing herein contained shall in any way bar or prevent the lords of the judicial committee from ordering the full discussion of the whole case, if they shall so think fit; and that in order to promote such arrangements and simplification of the matter in dispute, the registrar of the privy council may call the agents of the parties before him, and having heard them, and examined the transcript, may report to the committee as to the nature of the proceedings.

And her majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the foregoing rules and regulations be punctually observed, obeyed, and carried into execution in all appeals or petitions and complaints in the nature of appeals brought to her majesty, or to her heirs and successors, in council, from her majesty's colonies and plantations abroad, and from the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, and from the territories of the East India company, whether the same be from courts of justice or from special jurisdictions, other than appeals from her majesty's courts of vice admiralty, to which the said rules are not to be applied.

Whereof the judges and officers of her majesty's courts of justice abroad, and the judges and officers of the superior courts of the East India company, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 11.

(See page 408.)

[COPY.]

*Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, November 7, 1853.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

On Saturday last Mr. Jeffery, registrar of deeds for the county of Halifax, reported that he had discovered, in an upper room of the province building, which he occupied as an office, two boxes containing a large amount of unsigned treasury notes.

On inspecting these there appeared to be fifteen packages, containing £1000 each, or £15,000 in all, of the description known as the blue note. The lids of the boxes had been removed, and the notes might have been, without much skill, put by any evil disposed person into circulation.

On questioning the messenger who cleans the offices, and the keeper of the building, I discovered that a large quantity of notes, from older plates, were lying in the cellars in various

various states of exposure and dilapidation. These, having been collected by those officers, were placed by them, together with those discovered by Mr. Jeffery, into an iron chest in my presence, of which there are duplicate keys, and I have handed one set to the receiver general and the other to Lawrence Hartshorne, esquire, one of the commissioners for signing treasury notes.

Several old plates, and a lithographic stone, from which notes had been struck, have also been deposited in the same chests under the same custody.

I would respectfully suggest that the facts connected with the discovery of these notes and plates, be reported to the legislature, and that your excellency recommend the destruction of the whole by the committee of public accounts.

I have the honor to be,  
Your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

His excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

No. 12.

(See page 409.)

The committee on sick immigrants report in reference to the memorial of the board of health of the city of Halifax, as follows :—

The committee recommend that steps be immediately taken by the city authorities to purify those parts of the city which are stated in the memorial to be in so filthy a condition as to invite the ravages of contagious diseases. In reference to the erection of an hospital, your committee refer the house to the report of a committee, and a resolution consequent thereon, passed in the session 1848, whereby authority was given to the lieutenant governor to take measures for the erection of hospitals in Halifax and Pictou, for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants and seamen, and provision made for the expense of constructing such buildings. Your committee recommend that an hospital should be erected in accordance with the resolution referred to, and that the same be also used for the purposes of a general hospital for the reception of the class of patients referred to in the memorial. Any expense to which the city, or overseers of poor of the city, have been put in respect of the transient pauper referred to in the memorial, will, your committee presume, be reimbursed in the usual and ordinary manner.

MARTIN I. WILKINS, chairman.  
SAML. CREELMAN,  
M. BECKWITH,  
FRANCIS BOURNEUF,  
D. N. MACQUEEN.

Committee room, 4th February, 1854.

No. 13.

(See page 412.)

*Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, for 1853.*

DR.

1853.

To amount paid bank of Nova Scotia—principal of money borrowed,	£5999	15	9	
“ H. Hyde, on acc., for building lines,	1986	11	9	
“ New Brunswick telegraph company,	1087	4	10	
“ Expenses of various offices for chemicals, instruments, stationery, &c.,	2111	17	8	
“ Repairs of lines,	650	0	0	
“ Extraordinary expenses, for putting submarine cable across Strait of Canso—replacing old government line, and putting up new wire from Halifax to Truro,	1485	9	2	
“ Interest on monies borrowed,	524	18	11	
“ Various stockholders' interest on stock,	473	1	2	
“ Contingencies,	464	3	0	
				14783 2 3
Balance,				30 10 6
				<u>£14813 12 9</u>

CR.

1853.

By cash received for stock,	£10330	0	0	
Gross receipts of company's various offices throughout the province,	4483	12	9	
				14813 12 9
				<u>£14813 12 9</u>
By balance,				£30 10 6

[Errors and omissions excepted.]

Halifax, December 31st, 1853.

The above account, taken from the books and vouchers of the company, to the best of my knowledge, is correct.

P. S. HAMILTON,  
Secretary N. S. El. Tel. company.

Sworn to at Halifax, this 3rd day  
of February, A. D., 1854,  
before me,

L. HARTSHORNE, J. P.

Statement

*Statement shewing gross and nett receipts, income and profits, Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, for 1853.*

Dr.

1853.				
To amount of expenses of various offices for year,		£2111	17	8
“ Paid New Brunswick telegraph company,		1087	4	10
“ “ Repairs of lines during year,		650	0	0
“ “ Interest on monies borrowed,		524	18	11
“ “ Contingencies,		464	3	0
			4838	4 5
			£4838	4 5
To balance,			£354	11 8

Cr.

1853.				
By gross receipts of offices for year,		£4483	12	9
Balance,			354	11 8
			£4838	4 5

[Errors and omissions excepted.]

Halifax, December 31st, 1853.

The above account, taken from the books and vouchers of the company, to the best of my knowledge, is correct.

P. S. HAMILTON,  
Secretary N. S. El. Tel. company.

Sworn to at Halifax, this 3rd day }  
of February, A. D. 1854, }  
before me,

L. HARTSHORNE, J. P.

No. 14.

(See page 413.)

EXTRACTS OF TREATIES RELATING TO THE FISHERIES.  
FRANCE.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

*Signed at Utrecht, the 31st March and 11th April, 1713.*EXTRACT. (*Translation.*)

XIII.\* The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall, from this time forward, belong of right wholly to Great Britain; and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in the possession of the

\* Renewed by article V. of the treaty of Paris, 1763.

the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the most christian king, to those who have a commission from the queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the most christian king, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish ; or to resort to the said island, beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France, to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said island, and from thence running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche. But the island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the River St. Lawrence and in the Gulf of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French ; and the most christian king shall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there.

Done at Utrecht, the 31st March and 11th April, 1713.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOL, C.P.S. (L.S.)  
STRAFFORD, (L.S.)  
HUXELLES, (L.S.)  
MESNAGER, (L.S.)

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DEFINITIVE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE (AND SPAIN.)

*Signed in Paris, the 10th February, 1763.*

EXTRACT. (*Translation.*)

V.\* The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of Newfoundland, such as is specified in article XIII. of the treaty of Utrecht ; which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty (except what relates to the island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.) And his Britannic majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the most christian king, the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent as those of the islands situated in the said Gulf of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the island of Cape Breton out of the said Gulf, the subjects of the most christian king shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton ; and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and every where else out of the said Gulf, shall remain on the footing of former treaties.

VI. The king of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to his most christian majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen ; and his said most christian majesty engages not to fortify the said islands, to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery, and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

Done at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.

(Signed) BEDFORD, C.P.S. (L.S.)  
CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN, (L.S.)  
EL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI, (L.S.)

Definitive

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\* Renewed by article XIII. of the definitive treaty of peace, 1814.

## DEFINITIVE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

*Signed at Versailles, 3rd of September, 1783.\**EXTRACT. (*Translation as laid before parliament.*)

IV. His majesty the king of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, excepting the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present treaty to his most christian majesty.

V. His majesty the most christian king, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude; and his majesty the king of Great Britain consents, on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of his most christian majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees fifty minutes latitude.—The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the treaty of Utrecht.

VI. With regard to the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth article of the treaty of Paris.

Done at Versailles, the 3rd of Sept., 1783.

(Signed)

MANCHESTER, (L.S.)

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L.S.)

\* Renewed by article XIII. of the definitive treaty of peace, 1814.

*British declaration, signed at Versailles, 3rd of September, 1783.*

## EXTRACT.

The king having entirely agreed with his most christian majesty upon the articles of the definitive treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the exclusion thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

The thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannic majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The

The king of Great Britain, in ceding the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations ; and that the fishery between the said Islands and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed) MANCHESTER, (L. S.)

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*French counter-declaration, signed at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.*

EXTRACT.

The principles which have guided the king in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the king of Great Britain that his majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing, as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The king of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of his majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the fifth article of the treaty of peace signed this day, and by the declaration likewise delivered to-day, by his Britannic majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and his majesty declares that he is fully satisfied on this head.

In regard to the fishery between the Island of Newfoundland and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on, by either party, but to the middle of the channel ; and his majesty will give the most positive orders, that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His majesty is firmly persuaded that the king of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

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UNITED STATES.

EXTRACT FROM CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

*Signed at London, October 20, 1818.*

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, desirous to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose, named their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say : his majesty, on his part, has appointed the right honorable Frederick John Robinson, treasurer of his majesty's navy, and president of the committee of privy council for trade and plantations ; and Henry Goulburn, esquire, one of his majesty's under secretaries of state ;—and the president of the United States has appointed Albert Gallatin, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France ; and Richard Rush, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of his Britannic majesty—who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles :

I. Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of his Britannic majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the streights of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, for ever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, here above described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits: provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever; but they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

## No. 15.

(See page 421.)

*Aggregate list of articles purchased for the use of the Halifax asylum for the poor, during the year 1853.*

Amount due the bank of Nova Scotia 31st December, 1852,		£262 17 9
Barley, 42 cwt. 3 qrs.,	£41 14 3	
Beer, 6215 galls.,	45 0 9	
Beef and mutton, 26967 lbs.,	344 19 3	
Butter, 1107 lbs.,	44 7 0	
Bread, 45 cwt.,	49 16 3	
		525 17 6
Bakery—baker's salary,	£36 0 0	
Wood,	4 14 10	
	40 14 10	
Coals, 36 chals.,	56 11 3	
Contingencies—expended by the matron, whose account is audited monthly by the acting com.,	181 0 0	
Clothing—blankets, sheets, bedding, &c.	233 18 2	
Chocolate, 1400 lbs.,	24 15 10	
Coffee, 161 lbs.,	5 7 4	
Cows and horse—hay, bran, shoeing horse, &c.,	34 10 3	
		576 17 8
		Cottage,

Cottage, field and hospital—					
Rent,	£45	0	0		
Ploughing, &c.	3	18	0		
Seed, &c.	3	9	6		
				52	7 6
Fish—65 qtls. dry fish, 2 bbls. herring,				42	15 8
Flour, 371 bbls.				586	19 2
Gas company, for gas light,				33	8 3
Ironmongery, nails, &c.,				6	3 1
Interest paid the bank for money advanced,				30	2 9
					751 16 5
Insurance—Halifax fire insurance company, for insurance on buildings,				10	12 6
Lumber—for coffins and repairs to buildings,				7	12 4
Leather—for shoes and repairing,				22	13 9
Miscellaneous expenses—articles required for the establishment, not of ordinary consumption, purchased by the commissioners, which do not come under other heads,				72	15 6
Molasses, 1072 galls.,				73	3 2
Oatmeal, 73 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs.,				55	11 11
Pork, 4725 lbs.,				79	19 7
					322 8 9
Potatoes, 1121 bushels,				118	15 3
Peas and beans, 113 bushels,				27	4 6
					145 19 9
Removal of paupers,				5	5 0
Repairs to buildings,				77	8 11
Rice, 7 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs.,				7	13 1
Straw, 153 cwt.,				20	1 1
					110 8 1
Salaries—including medicines and medical attendance—					
Dr. Almon,	120	0	0		
Matron,	50	0	0		
Keeper,	50	0	0		
Clerk,	55	0	0		
School mistress,	30	0	0		
				305	0 0
Salt, 11½ hhds.,				6	11 3
Soap, 462 lbs., hard and soft, 251 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs.,				68	18 6
Stationery and printing,				7	4 2
Sugar, 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 16 lbs.,				27	14 2
Turnips, 71 bushels,				4	3 1
Tinware and repairing,				20	9 6
Tea, 1180 lbs.				90	6 11
Truckage,				2	3 0
Vinegar, 67 galls.,				1	17 10
					534 8 5
Waterloo farm and hospital—					
Rent,	25	0	0		
Fence poles,	2	7	6		
Ploughing, &c.,	6	10	0		
				33	17 6
Wool, 336½ lbs.,				26	7 7

Water company, for water,	£20	0	0	
Wine for the sick, 109 galls.,	31	7	6	
Wood, 83 cords,	47	16	8	
Corn meal, 7 bbls.,	7	3	3	
Oil, 102 galls.,	15	9	9	
Hat manufactory, for palm leaf,	44	8	3	
				226 10 6
				<u>£3457 4 10</u>

Balance due the bank of Nova Scotia, 31st Dec., 1853, £396 18 5

THOMAS S. TOBIN, }  
 CHARLES TWINING, } Auditors.

Account

*Account of funds received for the use of the Halifax asylum for the poor, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and from whence received.*

1853.	Commissioners.	Treasury transient poor.	City and county treasurer.	Board of paupers, sales of onkum, hats, mats, &c.—casual.	Total.
January,	William Lawson, esquire,			£31 18 2	£31 18 2
February,	Charles Twining, esquire,			54 3 7	54 3 7
March,	James W. Nutting, esquire,			7 4 0	7 4 0
April,	Hon. Edward Kenny,	£500 0 0	£100 0 0	20 1 2	620 1 2
May,	“ M. B. Almon,	300 0 0		11 14 0	11 14 0
June,	“ Hugh Bell,			26 14 5	326 14 5
July,	Andrew M. Uniacke, esquire,			60 7 8	60 7 8
August,	John Esson, esquire,		600 0 0	88 0 1	688 0 1
September,	Thomas S. Tobin, esquire,	500 0 0		50 15 0	550 15 0
October,	J. H. Anderson, esquire,		250 0 0	96 12 6	346 12 6
November,	Henry Pryor, esquire,			15 0 0	15 0 0
December,	W. M. Allan, esquire,	300 0 0		22 15 10	322 15 10
	School grant,				25 0 0
	Balance due the bank of N. S. 31st Dec.,				396 18 5
		£1600 0 0	£950 0 0	£485 6 5	£3457 4 10

Errors excepted.

WM. M. ALLAN, chairman.

Halifax, 31st December, 1853.

*Account of paupers remaining in the Halifax asylum for the poor on the 1st January, and received during the year ending 31st December, 1853.*

Men—Halifax,	25	
Transient,	288	
	—	313
Women—Halifax,	44	
Transient,	203	
	—	247
Children—Halifax,	135	
Transient,	65	
	—	200
		—
Total,		760

*Deaths at the asylum for the year 1853.*

Men,	28
Women,	20
Children,	15
	—
Total,	63

*Number of paupers in the asylum on the 31st December, 1853.*

Men,	143	—of which	28	are lunatic,
Women,	117	“	29	“
Children,	83	“	4	“
	—		—	
Total,	343	“	61	“

January 31, 1854.—Number of paupers in the asylum this day, 360.

No. 16.

(See page 453.)

The committee appointed to report on the petition of Jacob Seaman, and other inhabitants of Kings county, praying for the amendment of an act, entitled, “an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge across the Cornwallis river,” beg leave to report :

That the clause of the act regulating the tolls or pass money of the bridge is defective, inasmuch as the fixing of the rate of tolls is thereby virtually vested in the president and directors of the company, while your committee are of opinion that the public interests require that the court of sessions of Kings county should be invested with the power of reducing and otherwise, from time to time, regulating the rate of toll or pass money. Your committee therefore recommend that leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the act of incorporation, according to the prayer of the petition.

MARTIN I. WILKINS, chairman.  
JAMES McLEOD,  
BENJ. SMITH.

Committee room, February 28, 1854.

No. 17.

(See page 429.)

## DR. THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,

*In account current with the receiver general, between 1st January and 31st December, 1853.*

1853.

January 1st to  
December 31st.

To cash paid for sundry advances,	£3534	15	0
The chairman of board of works,	12507	16	10
Commissioners poor, Halifax,	2025	0	0
Criminal prosecutions,	272	7	3
Coroners' inquests,	270	0	0
Drawback of duties,	2923	7	4
General education,	16088	11	2
Indian grant,	268	8	9
Miscellaneous expenses,	2085	17	5
Militia expenses,	191	2	3
✓ Oat mills,	170	0	0
Packets and ferries,	932	10	0
Post communication,	3414	4	1
✓ Agriculture,	<del>10</del>	<del>15</del>	<del>0</del>
Salaries of officers,	14562	10	0
Revenue expenses,	6851	11	3
Troops on route,	140	18	6
Public printing,	1125	18	3
Piers and breakwaters,	1168	5	7
Judiciary,	320	10	0
Transient poor,	196	5	5
Interest,	2686	1	5
Legislative expenses,	5560	3	4
Protection of fisheries,	1500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£79811	3	10

*Road service.*

Road advances,	£1325	17	10
Old roads,	1286	19	2
Road compensation,	809	7	8
Annapolis,	1715	18	0
Cumberland,	1751	3	7
Colchester,	2052	8	10
Digby,	1623	5	0
Cape Breton,	1710	13	0
Guysboro',	1404	3	1
Halifax,	2794	17	7
Hants,	2028	15	10
Inverness,	1936	10	6
Kings,	1659	11	8
Lunenburg,	1962	0	0
Pictou,	2164	2	4
Queens,	1451	12	3
Richmond,	1492	3	6

Shelburne,

Shelburne,	£1582	7	8		
Sydney,	1376	7	8		
Victoria,	1288	0	0		
Yarmouth,	1450	12	7		
				34866	17 9
				114678	1 7
Balance,				17266	2 7
				£131944	4 2

## IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH RECEIVER GENERAL.

Cr.

1852.

December 31st.

By balance at this date,

£4396 2 7

1853.

January 1st to  
December 31st.

By cash received for colonial duties, viz. :

From Annapolis,	£1054	19	1
Amherst,	1632	12	8
Arichat,	1037	19	3
Antigonishe,	20	0	0
Cornwallis,	316	7	7
Digby,	1289	7	3
Horton,	323	17	9
Lunenburg,	100	7	5
Liverpool,	1286	12	2
Londonderry,	628	6	10
Pictou,	3270	18	1
Pugwash,	136	3	3
Port Hood,	23	4	5
Parrsboro',	156	14	4
Sydney, C. B.,	164	15	4
Truro,	265	19	11
Windsor,	1138	8	9
Westport,	211	0	0
Weymouth,	183	8	5
Wilmot,	701	2	7
Yarmouth,	4260	5	1
Tusket, Argyle,	156	5	0
Ragged Islands,	378	2	7
Cape Canso,	46	17	1
Pubnico,	115	7	5
Ship Harbor,	204	2	6
Wallace,	127	17	8
North Sydney,	975	5	3
Beaver River,	35	18	4
Maitland,	428	19	2
Joggins,	98	16	11
Walton,	154	15	0
Port Medway,	55	3	1
La Have,	188	2	3
Canada Creek,	332	1	0
Clements Port,	165	7	2
Hants Port,	157	0	3

Sandy

Sandy Cove,	£43	8	0	
Church Point, Clare,	334	15	5	
Guysboro',	17	6	4	
St. Mary's River,	54	1	7	
Sheet Harbor,	12	2	0	
Barrington,	254	11	9	
Shelburne,	122	4	8	
Advocate Harbor,	12	10	0	
St. Anns,	6	17	11	
Bridgetown,	75	8	0	
Thorne's Cove,	14	0	0	
Harbour au Bouche',	2	0	0	
Tatamagouche,	56	0	0	
	<u>£22827</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	
Halifax,	81800	0	0	
				<u>104627 16 6</u>
By cash received for light duty, viz. :				
From Strait Canso, J. G. McKeen,	736	17	7	
Cape Canso, W. Bigelow,	246	18	5	
Halifax,	1446	14	8	
J. Miller,	1	4	0	
				<u>2431 14 8</u>
By cash received from Canada, for their proportion of expense of St. Paul's and Scattarie light houses, for 1852,				716 10 6
New Brunswick, for their contribution for support of ditto, 1851 and 1852,	500	0	0	
New Brunswick, for their contribution to Seal Island and Brier Island lights, for 1852,	255	18	4	
				<u>755 18 4</u>
Prince Edward Island, for contribution to St. Paul's and Scattarie lights, for 1852,				37 10 0
Distilleries for license granted,				3426 5 0
Casual revenue, viz. : for rent of coal mines, £3000, stg.,	3750	0	0	
Annual rent under lease, from the late Duke of York, 20s., stg.,	1	5	0	
For royalty on 30,409 chaldrons coals, raised and sold to 31st December, 1852, over the quantity paid for under lease at 2s. per chaldron,	3040	18	0	
From crown land department, for land sold,	5954	11	1	
For fees from secretary's office,	598	12	3	
				<u>13345 6 4</u>
From savings' bank,				1000 0 0
From fines and forfeitures, viz. : sheriff of Lunenburg for fines imposed by supreme court,	99	5	0	
From board of revenue,	250	0	0	
				<u>349 5 0</u>
				By

By cash received for copyright,	£22	3	4
From the lords of the treasury towards support of Sable Island, 400 stg.,	500	0	0
For passenger head money,	39	8	6
Returned out of marching money un- expended,	11	17	0
From the lords of the treasury for sum advances in sending the passengers per ship "Euphemia," to Boston,	159	10	9
From Charman & Co., for drawback over paid in 1849,	15	12	6
From R. Nugent, for sales of revised statutes,	109	3	2
	<hr/>		
	296	3	5
	<hr/>		
	131944	4	2
	<hr/>		
December 31. By balance brought down,	£17266	2	7

[Errors excepted.]

Receiver general's office,  
Halifax, 31st December, 1853.

JAMES McNAB, receiver general.

Financial secretary's office.

Examined and found correct.

SAML. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

February, 1854.

### GENERAL STATEMENT

*Of the amounts certified by the financial secretary for payment on account of the different public services of the province, for the year ended 31st December, 1853.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total curr'y.
CIVIL LIST. Act 12 Vic., cap. 1.			
His excellency Sir J. G. Le Marchant—	Twelve months' salary as lieutenant governor, to 30th September, 1853,	£3750	0 0
B. Halliburton—	Ditto as chief justice, ditto,	1250	0 0
W. B. Bliss—	Ditto as assistant judge, ditto,	812	10 0
E. M. Dodd—	Ditto ditto, ditto,	700	0 0
T. C. Haliburton—	Ditto ditto, ditto,	700	0 0
W. F. Desbarres—	Ditto ditto, ditto,	700	0 0
Alex. Stewart—	Ditto as master of the rolls, ditto,	700	0 0
Joseph Howe—	Ditto as provincial sec'y., ditto,	700	0 0
J. B. Uniacke—	Ditto as attorney general, ditto,	500	0 0
A. McDougall—	Ditto as solicitor general, ditto,	125	0 0
Sir R. D. George—	Twelve months' pension as late provincial secretary, to 30th September, 1853,	500	0 0
Miss Cox—	Twelve months' pension to 30th Sept., 1853,	125	0 0
		<hr/>	
		10562	10 0

## CIVIL LIST. Act 11 Vic., cap. 22.

J. McNab—Twelve months' salary as receiver general, to 30th September, 1853,	£600 0 0	
S. Creelman—Ditto as financial secretary, ditto,	600 0 0	
E. Duckett—Ditto as clerk to receiver general, ditto,	250 0 0	
D. McCulloch—Ditto as clerk to financial sec'y., ditto,	200 0 0	
	<hr/>	1650 0 0

## CIVIL LIST. Act 4 Vic., cap. 3.

W. Q. Sawers—Twelve months' pension as late judge of court of common pleas, to 30th September, 1853,	300 0 0	
J. G. Marshall—Ditto ditto ditto,	300 0 0	
Executors of T. Ritchie—Six weeks' pension due him, ditto, to 15th November, 1852,	37 10 0	
	<hr/>	637 10 0

## CIVIL LIST. Acts 11 Vic., cap. 23, and 13 Vic., cap. 18.

H. W. Crawley—Twelve months' pension as late commis- sioner of crown lands, Cape Breton, to 30th September, 1853,	300 0 0	
Sir R. D. George—Ditto as late registrar of deeds, ditto,	200 0 0	
	<hr/>	500 0 0

## CIVIL LIST. Acts 15 Vic., cap. 14, and 16 Vic., cap. 33.

Joseph Howe—Twelve months' salary of clerks to provincial secretary, to 30th September, 1853,	575 0 0	
Do. —Do. grant for contingencies of do. do.	125 0 0	
J. W. Nutting—Do. salary as clerk of the crown, ditto,	100 0 0	
E. Rushworth—Grant for salary as private secretary to the lieutenant governor,	312 10 0	
James Venables—Twelve months' salary as keeper of the province building, to 30th September, 1853,	60 0 0	
Joseph Skallish—Twelve months' salary as messenger of governor and council, to 30th Sept., 1853,	40 0 0	
	<hr/>	1212 10 0

## LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

J. Haliburton—Grant for contingencies of legislative council, session 1853,	881 0 3
Postmaster general—Postage of members of legislative council, session 1853,	117 17 9
William Young—Salary as speaker of house of assembly, session 1853,	200 0 0
The speaker et als.—Allowance for attendance and travelling expenses, session 1853,	2861 0 0
Joseph Whidden—Salary and extra grant as clerk of assem- bly, session 1853,	300 0 0
Do. —Grant for contingencies of house of assem- bly, session 1853,	205 9 6

Henry Twining—Salary and extra grant as assistant clerk of assembly, session 1853,	£200	0	0
Postmaster general—postage of members of assembly, session 1853,	173	19	1
J. T. Twining—Grant for services as chaplain of assembly, session 1853,	25	0	0
George Grassie—Ditto as serjeant at arms, session 1853,	63	0	0
Philip Brown—Ditto as assistant serjeant at arms, ditto,	30	0	0
J. Fitzgerald—Ditto as messenger to assembly, ditto,	30	0	0
A. & W. McKinlay—Grant for amount due for stationery, &c., of assembly, session 1853,	192	16	9
J. H. Crosskill—From grant for reporting and publishing debates of assembly, session 1853,	140	0	0
Otto Weeks— Do. do. do.	100	0	0
William Annand— Do. do. do.	20	0	0
Richard Nugent— Do. do. do.	20	0	0
		5560	3 4

## REVENUE EXPENSES.

W. G. Fife—Twelve months' salary as acting collector of excise, Halifax, to 30th September 1853,	250	0	0
Joseph Austen—Do. as warehouse keeper, do.	150	0	0
H. B. Paulin—Do. as landing waiter, do.	200	0	0
John U. Ross—Do. do. do.	200	0	0
Edward Binney—Do. as first clerk, excise office, do.	125	0	0
J. S. Richardson—Do. as second do. do.	100	0	0
Do. —Allowance for extra services, do.	40	0	0
Peter Donaldson—Twelve months' salary as clerk to warehouse keeper, do.	125	0	0
A. Richardson—Do. as gauger and weigher, do.	300	0	0
B. B. Oxley—Do. as clerk to board of revenue, do.	80	0	0
W. G. Fife—Pay of shipping officers, Halifax, for the year ended 30th September, 1853,	410	12	6
Do. do. warehouse lockers, do.	912	10	0
Do. do. tide surveyor, boatmen, and waiters, do.	1328	12	6
Do. do. messenger and truckmen, do.	32	7	0
Do. —Incidental expenses of excise department, Halifax, for 1852,	82	7	10
Jas B. Davison—Collector, Wallace, commissions on colonial duties, to 30th September, 1853,	11	7	6
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20	0	0
Robert Stone—Collector, Wilmot, do. do.	20	0	0
Do. do. commissions on colonial duties to 31st December, 1852,	65	5	4
A. D. Morrison—Collector, Londonderry, do. do.	37	4	7
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates, collected in 1852,	1	11	6
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20	0	0
Benj. Ruggles—Collector, Westport, do. do.	20	0	0
Thomas Dickson—Collector, Pictou, salary for the year ended 30th September,	200	0	0
Do. do. wages of two boatmen, do.	100	0	0

Thomas Dickson—Do. for repairs of revenue boat, from grant of 1852,	£0 16 2
J. H. Freeman—Collector, Liverpool, commission on excise duties, to 30th September, 1853,	113 13 3
Robt. McCully—Collector, Amherst, commission on colonial duties, to 30th September, 1853,	143 19 2
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20 0 0
Chas. R. Allison—Collector, Hantsport, salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20 0 0
Do. do. Allowance for consuls certificates collected in 1851 and 1852,	4 7 6
J. E. Moberly—Collector, Yarmouth, salaries of officers of department, for the year ended 30th September, 1853,	225 0 0
Do. do. commissions on light duty, do.	8 15 0
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates collected in 1852,	2 3 0
G. F. Ditmars—Collector, Clementsport, do. do.	0 18 0
Do. do. Commissions on colonial duties, to 30th September, 1853,	41 9 2
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20 0 0
George Norris—Collector, Cape Canso, do. do.	20 0 0
H. M. Moyle—Collector, Lunenburg, commission on excise duties, to 30th September, 1853,	6 2 6
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates, collected in 1852,	0 4 6
Wm. Bryden—Salary as surveyor and searcher, Liverpool, for the year ended 30th September, 1853,	75 0 0
N. Corning, jr.—Collector, Beaver River, commissions on colonial duties, to 31st December, 1852,	8 2 4
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20 0 0
Do. do. grant of 1853 for services during the past year,	8 0 0
H. Blanchard—Collector, Port Hood, salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20 0 0
T. S. Bown—Collector, North Sydney, salary for the year ended 30th September, 1853,	50 0 0
Do. do. wages of two boatmen, do.	80 0 0
Do. do. for repairs of revenue boat,	1 14 5
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates, collected in 1852,	0 13 0
R. B. Porter—Collector, Windsor, commissions on colonial duties, to 30th September, 1853,	100 7 0
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates, collected in 1852,	3 2 0
R. Robertson—Collector, Barrington, do. do.	1 11 0
Do. do. commissions on colonial duties to 3rd May, 1853,	9 14 10
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1852, and to 3rd May, 1853,	26 13 4
J. W. Homer—Do. commissions on excise duties from 3rd May to 30th September, 1853,	11 10 0
T. C. Tobias—Collector, Annapolis, commissions on colonial duties, to 30th September, 1853,	102 1 1
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates, collected in 1852,	2 14 6

T. C. Tobias—Ditto salary as controller of customs for 1852,	£20	0	0
Wm. Stalker—Collector, Ragged Islands, do. do.	20	0	0
Do. do. commissions on colonial duties, to 30th September, 1853,	32	17	4
Wm. H. Rogers—Collector, Pugwash, salary as controller of customs for 1852, and commission for Sep- tember quarter, 1853,	29	10	9
Thomas Willett—Collector, Pubnico, do. do.	20	0	0
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates col- lected in 1852,	1	6	6
Do. do. commission on colonial duties, to 31st December, 1852,	8	11	10
James Whidden—Collector, LaHave, do. do.	10	10	4
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates col- lected in 1852,	0	19	0
Do. do. salary as controller of customs, from 1st October, 1851, to 31st December, 1852,	25	0	0
Joseph Crane—Collector, Horton, salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20	0	0
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates col- lected in 1852,	0	13	0
William Hill—Halifax, do. do. do.	3	3	6
Adam Roy—Collector, Maitland, salary as controller of customs for 1851 and 1852,	40	0	0
Allan McDonell—Collector, Antigonishe, salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20	0	0
C. V. Rawding—Collector, Canada Creek, do. do.	20	0	0
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates col- lected in 1852,	1	6	6
Do. do. commissions on colonial duties, to 30th September, 1853,	32	1	4
A. Bourneuf—Collector, Church Point, commissions on colo- nial duties, to 31st December, 1852,	13	1	6
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20	0	0
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates col- lected in 1852,	1	17	0
James Annand—Collector, Digby, do. do.	5	9	6
Do. do. commissions on colonial duties, to 30th September, 1853,	125	5	6
Edward Lockwood—Collector, Cornwallis, salary as con- troller of customs for 1852,	20	0	0
R. B. Boggs—Collector, Joggins Mines, do. do.	20	0	0
Abram Lent—Collector, Tusket, do. do.	14	8	10
Do. do. commissions on colonial duties for 1852,	29	6	6
Do. do. allowance for consuls certificates col- lected in 1852,	0	14	6
H. D. Ruggles—Collector, Weymouth, do. do.	3	0	0
Do. do. commissions on colonial duties for 1852,	26	1	10
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20	0	0
A. N. McDonald—St. Mary's, do. do.	20	0	0
John McDonald—Collector, St. Mary's, commissions on colonial duties, to 30th September, 1853,	2	12	11
William Campbell—Collector, Tatamagouche, salary as con- troller of customs for 1852,	20	0	0
A. V. Forbes—Arichat, allowance for consuls certificates collected in 1852,	2	0	0

R. S. Eakins—Grant for services as controller of customs at Argyle in 1852,	£3	14	3
D. Van Norden—Do. do. do.	3	15	0
N. T. Harris—Collector, Hantsport, salary as controller of customs in 1852,	20	0	0
W. Robertson—Pictou, allowance for consuls certificates collected in 1852,	5	10	0
Thos. McColl—Collector, Guysboro', grant for services in 1852,	12	10	0
T. D. Dickson—Collector, Parrsboro', allowance for consuls certificates collected in 1852,	2	16	6
Calvin Gidney—Collector, Sandy Cove, commissions on colonial duties, to 31st December, 1852,	4	6	4
P. J. Brouard—Collector, Ship Harbor, commissions on colonial duties, to 30th September, 1853,	18	15	3
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20	0	0
Joseph Brown—Collector, Sheet Harbor, do. do.	20	0	0
A. & W. McKinlay—From grant of 1853 for purchase of account books for collectors of excise duties,	90	15	0
Andrew Barclay—Collector, Shelburne, commissions on colonial duties, to 30th June, 1853,	10	11	10
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1852,	20	0	0
John Hearn—Salary as seizing officer at Arichat and D'Es-couse, for five months ended 31st Dec., 1853,	5	4	2
William Quinn—Do. at Little Arichat, do. do.	10	8	4

6851 11 3

## EDUCATION.

The governors—Grant to Kings college for twelve months, ended 30th September, 1853,	444	8	8
The trustees—Grant to Acadia college, ditto,	250	0	0
Do. do. St. Mary's college, ditto,	250	0	0
Do. do. Free church academy, ditto,	250	0	0
Do. do. Halifax grammar school, ditto,	150	0	0
Do. do. Sackville academy, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1853,	150	0	0
Do. Grant to Pictou academy, for twelve months ended 30th September, 1853,	250	0	0
Superintendent of schools—From grant of 1852 for purchase of books, maps, &c.,	65	0	0
J. W. Dawson—From salary of superintendent of schools, undrawn in 1852, pursuant to report of committee on education,	100	0	0
Provincial secretary—Grant for 1853 for purchase of school libraries,	500	0	0
Superintendents of schools—On account of grant of 1853 for purchase of books, maps, &c.,	543	1	10
C. D. Randall—Salary as superintendent of schools, western district, for half year ended 31st Oct., 1853,	125	0	0
H. Munro—On account of salary as superintendent of schools, eastern district, ditto,	100	0	0
Comm'rs. of schools—For city schools, Halifax, for the year ended 31st October, 1853,	700	0	0

Comm'rs.

Comm'rs. of schools—Halifax county, west division, for common schools, ditto,	£389	0	0
Do. Halifax county, east division, for grammar and common schools, ditto,	439	0	0
Superintendent of schools—From undrawn grammar school money, Guysboro' county, pursuant to resolution of assembly,	39	2	9
Comm'rs. of schools—Guysboro' county, Guysboro' district, for grammar and common schools, for the year ended 31st Oct., 1853,	368	13	4
Do. Guysboro' county, St. Mary's district, ditto,	153	6	8
Do. Queens county, ditto,	490	0	0
Do. Kings county, ditto,	700	0	0
Do. Sydney county, ditto,	686	0	0
Do. Yarmouth county, Argyle district, for common schools, for the year ended 1st May, 1853,	215	0	0
Do. Yarmouth county, Yarmouth district, for grammar and common schools, for the year ended 31st Oct., 1853,	340	3	1
The trustees—For Bridgetown and Annapolis grammar schools, pursuant to resolution of assembly,	87	10	0
Comm'rs. of schools—Annapolis county, for grammar and common schools, for the year ended 31st October, 1853,	686	10	0
Do. Colchester county, south district, for common schools, for the year ended 31st October, 1853,	479	0	0
Do. Colchester county, Stirling district, do.	142	0	0
The trustees—Colchester county, grant to Truro academy, for the year ended 31st October, 1853,	100	0	0
Comm'rs. of schools—Cumberland county, east district, for grammar and common schools, for the year ended 31st October, 1853,	507	0	0
“ Cumberland county, west district, for common schools, ditto,	108	0	0
“ Digby county, Clare district, ditto,	171	0	0
“ do. Digby district, for grammar and common schools, ditto,	408	13	4
“ Pictou county, south district, ditto,	627	13	4
“ do. north district, ditto,	594	6	8
“ Shelburne county, Shelburne district, ditto,	245	0	0
“ Shelburne county, Barrington district, ditto,	220	0	0
“ Cape Breton county, ditto,	730	0	0
“ Hants county, east district, ditto,	265	6	8
“ do. west district, ditto,	453	13	4
“ Lunenburg county, ditto,	752	0	0
“ Victoria county, ditto,	500	0	0
“ Richmond county, for common schools, ditto,	433	0	0
“ Inverness county, south district, for grammar and common schools, ditto,	454	0	0

Comm'rs. of schools—Inverness county, north district, ditto,	£292	6	8	
“ —Do. from grammar school money un- drawn 31st December, 1852,		33	6	8
		<hr/>		16088 11 2

## AGRICULTURE.

President and secretary—Grant of 1853 to central board of agriculture,	200	0	0
“ Merigomishe society, Pictou coun- ty, sum assigned them from grant for 1852,	15	0	0
“ Springville society, Pictou county, sum assigned them from grant for 1853,	10	0	0
“ Pictou society, ditto,	15	0	0
“ Hopewell society, ditto,	12	10	0
“ Stewiacke society, Colchester co., sum assigned them from grant for 1852,	16	13	4
“ Truro society, Colchester county, sum assigned them from grant for 1853,	12	10	0
“ Lower Stewiacke society, ditto,	12	0	0
“ Londonderry society, ditto,	12	10	0
“ Central society, Sydney county, ditto,	50	0	0
“ Digby society, Digby county, ditto,	25	0	0
“ Clare society, ditto,	25	0	0
“ Mahone Bay society, Lunenburg county, ditto,	16	13	4
“ Chester society, ditto,	16	13	4
“ Lunenburg society, ditto,	16	13	4
“ Barrington society, Shelburne county, ditto,	25	0	0
“ Sable River society, Shelburne county, ditto,	25	0	0
“ Manchester society, Guysborough county, ditto,	25	0	0
“ St. Mary's society, Guysborough county, ditto,	25	0	0
“ Argyle society, Yarmouth county, ditto,	50	0	0
“ Lower Musquodoboit society, Ha- lifax county, ditto,	10	0	0
“ Musquodoboit society, Halifax county, ditto,	13	6	8
“ Dartmouth society, Halifax coun- ty, ditto,	13	6	8
“ Halifax society, Halifax county, ditto,	13	6	8
“ Sydney society, Cape Breton county,	50	0	0

President

President and secretary—Parrsboro' society, Cumberland county, sum assigned them from grant of 1853,	£12	10	0
“ Amherst society, ditto,	12	10	0
“ Wallace society, ditto,	12	10	0
“ River Philip society, ditto,	12	10	0
“ Caledonia and Kempt society, Queens county,	50	0	0
“ Middle River society, Victoria county, ditto,	25	0	0
“ Baddeck society, ditto,	25	0	0
“ Aylesford society, Kings co.. do.,	12	10	0
“ West Cornwallis society, ditto,	10	0	0
“ Cornwallis society, ditto,	12	10	0
“ Horton society, ditto,	15	0	0
“ Margaree society, Inverness county, ditto,	25	0	0
“ Bridgetown society, Annapolis co., ditto,	16	13	4
“ Annapolis society, ditto,	16	13	4
“ Windsor society, Hants county, ditto,	25	0	0
“ Newport society, ditto,	25	0	0
			1015 0 0

## OAT MILLS.

Nicholas Balfour—For an oatmill and kiln at Middle River, Pictou county, from grant of 1852,	10	0	0
James Crowe—For an oatmill and kiln at Onslow, Colchester county, grant of 1853,	10	0	0
John Ross—For an oatmill and kiln at Brookfield, Colchester county, grant of 1853,	10	0	0
Farquhar Charleson—For an oatmill and kiln at St. Anns Glen, Victoria county, ditto,	10	0	0
Angus McLeod—For an oatmill and kiln at St. Anns Arm, ditto,	15	0	0
Farquhar McCrae—For an oatmill and kiln at Baddeck River, Victoria county, balance of grants of 1852 and 1853,	10	0	0
Aimable Cote—For an oatmill and kiln at Tracadie, Sydney county, from grant of 1853,	15	0	0
Alex. Hurlburt—For an oatmill and kiln at Lochaber Lake, ditto,	10	0	0
Hugh McLeod—For an oatmill and kiln at Brookfield, Mire', Cape Breton county, ditto,	15	0	0
Daniel McNaughton—For an oatmill and kiln at North Sydney, ditto,	15	0	0
John Densmore—For an oatmill and kiln at Noel, Hants county, ditto,	15	0	0
John Smith—For an oatmill and kiln at St. George's Channel, Richmond county, ditto,	15	0	0
John G. McKeen—For an oatmill and kiln at Mabou, Inverness county, ditto,	10	0	0
Kenneth Chisholm—For an oatmill and kiln at River Inhabitants, ditto,	10	0	0
			170 0 0

Miscellaneous

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Master of the rolls—For fuel and contingencies of chancery and vice admiralty courts, for the year ended 30th June, 1853,	£25	0	0
Joseph Skallish—For attendance on offices of receiver general and financial secretary, for the year ended 30th September, 1853,	10	0	0
Do. —For fuel of ditto,	6	14	3
Judge of probate—For fuel and contingencies of probate court for 1853,	12	10	0
Chas. E. Leonard—Grant for returns of paupers in Cape Breton county for 1851,	1	3	4
Henry Stewart—Ditto in Digby county, ditto,	1	10	0
Andrew Barclay—Ditto in Shelburne county, ditto,	2	10	0
Chas. B. Owen—Ditto in Lunenburg county, ditto,	1	15	0
A. & W. McKinlay—For stationery of receiver general's and financial secretary's offices, for 1852,	15	11	6
James Venables—Expense of preparing account books for transmission to outport collectors,	1	5	0
R. B. Porter—Allowance for consul's certificates collected at Windsor in 1851,	2	0	0
T. C. Tobias—Ditto at Annapolis, ditto,	2	0	0
Adam Roy—Ditto at Maitland, ditto,	3	0	0
Edward Lockwood—Ditto at Cornwallis, ditto,	2	0	0
H. D. Ruggles—Ditto at Weymouth, ditto,	1	0	0
Receiver general—To pay advertising notices to holders of provincial stock certificates,	2	7	0
Henry Oldright—Grant for services as interpreter on trial of Gabriel Moriano,	6	0	0
J. Shaw—Sheriff, Yarmouth county, return of fees paid on commission,	2	6	8
J. K. Veits—Sheriff, Digby county, ditto ditto,	2	6	8
W. C. Campbell—Sheriff, Kings county, ditto ditto,	2	6	8
A. Whitman—Grants of 1852 and 1853, for relief of colored population, Annapolis county,	20	0	0
Thomas Killam—Ditto ditto, Yarmouth county,	20	0	0
John Campbell—Grant of 1853, for relief of colored population, Queen's county,	10	0	0
L. M. Wilkins—Ditto ditto, Hants county,	10	0	0
John Esson—Ditto ditto, Halifax county,	50	0	0
S. Campbell—Ditto ditto, Guysboro' county,	10	0	0
Thos. Coffin—Ditto ditto, Shelburne county,	10	0	0
W. A. Henry—Ditto ditto, Sydney county,	10	0	0
E. J. Brown—Ditto ditto, Kings county,	10	0	0
J. C. Wade—Ditto ditto, Digby county, (one half,)	5	0	0
Joseph Howe—Ditto ditto, Cumberland county,	10	0	0
Clerk of assembly—Grant for expense of publication of the revised statutes,	41	6	10
J. Ritchie and J. Whidden—Grant for expenses of law commission,	204	13	2
James Thomson—Grant for publication of reports of decisions in supreme court,	50	0	0*

Alexander

\* This certificate was not presented to the receiver general until after 31st December.

Alexander James—On account of salary for reporting and publishing ditto,	£50	0	0
Scott Tremain—Grant of 1853, in full of his claim for preparing returns required by government,	15	0	0
J. W. Nutting—Ditto ditto ditto,	4	0	0
N. W. White—Ditto ditto ditto,	4	0	0
Provincial secretary—For procuring information in England on the subject of the railroad, for use of government,	250	0	0
The commissioners—Balance due provincial agent at industrial exhibition, London, in 1851,	105	9	4
Andrew Downs—Grant to aid in improving the breed of poultry in the province,	100	0	0
James Thomson—Grant in aid of a fair or cattle show at Halifax,	100	0	0
Grant placed at the disposal of his excellency for the importation of stock and sheep,	400	0	0
M. Beausejour—Return of light duty paid on a vessel lost on her first voyage,	1	14	6
Benjamin Nason—Ditto ditto ditto,	2	13	6
James Skinner—For preparing abstracts of census of county of Pictou, in 1851,	7	10	0
“ For furnishing copies of assessment lists of county of Pictou, previous to general election,	7	10	0
Dr. Johnston—Grant for expenses incurred in law suit with Thomas Mudie, Pictou,	27	14	9
Thomas Mudie—Grant pursuant to report of committee of assembly,	10	0	0
A. N. Whitman—Grant of 1853 for supplies furnished to destitute seamen,	3	2	10
Christian Stone—Ditto ditto to seamen shipwrecked on P. E. Island,	1	5	0
Catherine McPherson—Ditto ditto to shipwrecked seamen,	2	7	6
Edmund Crowell—Ditto in aid of establishment at Seal Island, for relief of shipwrecked persons,	20	0	0
J. W. Johnston—For expense of publishing report of committee of assembly on temperance,	28	0	0
Samuel Breck—Philadelphia—Principal and interest on provincial certificate held by him,	12	6	5
Dr. Grigor—Grant of 1853 in aid of Halifax dispensary,	50	0	0
L. M. Wilkins—For investigating a case of incendiarism at Bridgetown,	15	0	0
W. A. Henry—For investigating a charge against a magistrate in county of Guysboro',	15	0	0
John Esson—Grant for relief of fishermen in counties of Halifax and Lunenburg,	100	0	0
Francis DuPort—Grant to aid him in purchasing a pair of legs,	10	0	0
Richard Meagher—Grant to aid him in prosecuting his trade,	10	0	0
Rebecca Langley—Grant to aid her in keeping a house of entertainment between Musquodoboit and St. Mary's,	15	0	0

Lequille mills company—Grant to aid them in their enterprise,	£150 0 0
J. H. Crosskill—Grant for this sum twice charged him when queen's printer,	18 7 6
S. B. Fitzrandolph—Salary due late J. H. Fitzrandolph, as warden of river fisheries, Digby county,	25 0 0
J. S. Richardson—Grant for preparing trade returns for committee of assembly, on protection,	10 0 0
	2135 17 5

#### JUDICIARY EXPENSES.

R. Gibbons—Expense of conveyance of judge on Cape Breton circuit, in 1852,	16 0 0
Judge Dodd—Travelling fees on western shore circuit, spring 1853,	42 0 0
“ Ditto on eastern circuit, ditto,	33 16 8
“ Ditto on Cape Breton circuit, autumn 1853,	47 16 8
Judge Bliss—Ditto on western circuit, spring 1853,	25 13 4
“ Ditto on eastern circuit, autumn 1853,	26 16 8
Judge DesBarres—Ditto on Cape Breton circuit, spring 1853,	58 6 8
“ Ditto on western circuit, autumn 1853,	33 16 8
Judge T. Haliburton—Ditto on western shore circuit, “	36 3 4
	320 10 0

#### CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

W. A. Henry—Costs of conducting criminal prosecutions in supreme court, Richmond county, October term, 1852,	14 12 6
“ Ditto ditto, June term, 1853,	29 10 0
“ Ditto ditto, Octr. term, “	21 12 0
“ Ditto, Guysboro' co., July term, “	21 7 10
“ Ditto ditto, Nov. term, “	7 10 0
“ Ditto, C. Breton co., June term, “	12 8 0
“ Ditto, Inverness co., Octr. term, “	14 6 6
John Creighton—Ditto, Lunenburg co., April term, “	7 10 0
“ Ditto, Queen's co., “ “	7 8 6
“ Ditto, Shelburne co., May term, “	7 9 2
“ Ditto, Yarmouth co., “ “	21 19 6
William Young—Ditto, Colchester co., June term, “	28 4 2
“ Ditto, Pictou co., “ “	14 5 0
J. W. Johnston—Ditto, Cumberland co., “ “	14 12 6
L. M. Wilkins—Ditto, Hants county, July term, “	21 15 0
“ Ditto, Kings county, June term, “	6 8 6
“ Ditto, Annapolis co., “ “	11 5 10
W. C. Campbell—Sheriff, Kings county—Expense of conveying a prisoner from St. John to Kentville,	10 2 3
	272 7 3

## CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Dr. Grigor—Coroner, Halifax county—Fees on inquisitions held in 1853,		£105	0	0	
George Bingay—Coroner, Yarmouth county,	ditto,	15	0	0	
Matthew Jeffrey,	ditto,	7	10	0	
D. Matheson,	Pictou county, ditto,	2	10	0	
J. Anderson,	ditto,	7	10	0	
Edward Roach,	ditto,	5	0	0	
John McKay,	ditto,	2	10	0	
J. Mitchell,	ditto,	2	10	0	
W. W. Bent,	Cumberland county, ditto,	5	0	0	
Thomas Page,	ditto,	7	10	0	
J. S. Thompson,	Lunenburg county, ditto,	5	0	0	
H. S. Jost,	ditto,	2	10	0	
Aaron Morse,	ditto,	2	10	0	
John Creighton,	ditto,	2	10	0	
G. F. Ditmars,	Annapolis county, ditto,	2	10	0	
Isaac Bonnett,	ditto,	2	10	0	
Asa Foster,	ditto,	5	0	0	
P. Bonnett,	ditto,	5	0	0	
R. Stephen,	Digby county, ditto,	10	0	0	
W. J. Bell,	Shelburne county, ditto,	2	10	0	
A. V. Buskirk,	Kings county, ditto,	2	10	0	
H. McDowall,	Hants county, ditto,	7	10	0	
W. Dennison,	ditto,	5	0	0	
J. A. Jenkins,	ditto,	7	10	0	
John Munro,	Inverness county, ditto,	5	0	0	
J. G. McKeen,	ditto,	2	10	0	
J. W. McKeen,	ditto,	2	10	0	
W. Jones,	Victoria county, ditto,	2	10	0	
C. J. Campbell,	ditto,	2	10	0	
Geo. Brennan,	Sydney county, ditto,	2	10	0	
Jos. Symonds,	ditto,	5	0	0	
William Currie,	ditto,	2	10	0	
F. R. Parker,	Colchester county ditto,	2	10	0	
James Moore,	ditto,	2	10	0	
Dr. Muir,	ditto,	2	10	0	
Freeman Tupper,	Queens county, ditto,	2	10	0	
George E. Jean,	Richmond county, ditto,	7	10	0	
D. N. McQueen,	Cape Breton county, ditto,	5	0	0	
					270 0 0

## POOR ASYLUM.

The commissioners—Balance of grant of 1852, including grant for school,	400	0	0	
—From grant of 1853, in aid of the establishment,	1625	0	0	
				2025 0 0

## TRANSIENT POOR.

E. L. Brown, et als—Grant for expenses of transient paupers, in township of Horton, 1852,	18	10	8
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Overseers of poor—Ditto, 1st section, township of Pictou, 1852,	£35 0 0	
Eliza Walker—Grant for expenses of Sophia Pizarro, Arichat,	6 5 0	
Dr. Madden—Grant for attendance on ditto,	8 0 0	
Overseers of poor—Grant for expenses of transient paupers, township of Guysboro', 1852,	9 10 6	
Chas. Weeks, et als—Ditto, township of Amherst, 1852,	26 2 6	
Overseers of poor—Ditto, township of Dorchester, 1852,	15 7 3	
" —Ditto, township of Cornwallis, 1852,	5 18 3	
" —Ditto, township of Liverpool, 1852,	9 15 0	
" —Ditto, township of Falmouth, 1852,	6 1 3	
" —Ditto, township of Clements, 1852,	39 0 0	
" —Ditto, township of Chester, 1852,	7 12 6	
" —Ditto, township of Yarmouth, 1852,	9 2 6	
	196 5 5	

## POST COMMUNICATION.

Postmaster general—For postage of public departments for the year ended 30th Sept., 1853, viz.:		
His excellency the lieut. governor,	53 0 5	
Provincial secretary,	164 19 2	
Receiver general,	33 18 5	
Financial secretary,	43 8 5	
Board of revenue,	5 18 9	
" —For payment of mail contractors, &c., for quarter ended 5th January, 1853,	500 0 0	
" —Ditto, 5th April, 1853,	500 0 0	
" —Ditto, 5th October, 1853,	500 0 0	
" —To pay postage due the United King- dom, to 5th July, 1852,	854 3 11	
" —Ditto, to 5th January, 1853,	758 15 0	
	3414 4 1	

## BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman of board—Grant for balances due on account of different services for 1852,	2706 19 6	
" —Grant for balances due late commis- sioners of Sable Island,	56 13 7	
" —Grant for balances due late commis- sioners of public buildings,	394 3 9	
" —For service of light houses for current year, and for erection of new light houses,	6650 0 0	
" —For service of penitentiary for current year,	950 0 0	
" —For service of public buildings, ditto,	1000 0 0	
" —For service of Sable Island, ditto,	750 0 0	
	12507 16 10	

## FISHERIES.

Board of works—From grant of 1853 for protection of the fisheries,	1500 0 0	Navigation
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## NAVIGATION SECURITIES.

J. Fainsworth, et al—Balance of grant of 1852 for breakwater at French Cross, Kings county,	£21	17	6
Samuel Buchman—From grant of 1852 for breakwater at Hall's Harbor, Kings county,	16	15	0
C. Eaton and J. Nesbett—From grant of 1851 for breakwater at Canada Creek, Kings county,	21	4	8
Samuel Beckwith—From grants of 1851 and 1852, ditto,	35	8	5
James Corbet—Grant of 1853 for over expenditure on breakwater, at Freeman's Creek, Cumberland county,	33	0	0
Maximin Theriau—Grant of 1853 for breakwater at Billevous Cove, Clare, Digby county,	75	0	0
Luc Deveau—Ditto at Cape Cove, ditto,	40	0	0
Benj. Raymond—Grant of 1851 for breakwater at Pleasant Cove, ditto,	100	0	0
Augustine Melanson—Grant of 1853 for breakwater at Gros Coque, ditto,	50	0	0
James Warrington—Grant of 1853 for erection of a public slip at Digby, Digby county,	25	0	0
Francis Bowie—Grant of 1852 to aid in improving the harbor of Tracadie, Sydney county,	100	0	0
A. Smith, et al.—Grant of 1853 to aid in extending Arisaig pier, Sydney county,	200	0	0
John Grimes—From grants of 1852 and 1853 for Gates' breakwater, Wilmot, Annapolis county,	125	0	0
Felix McNeil—Grant of 1853 to aid in extending Margaretville pier, ditto,	200	0	0
W. Freeman, et als.—Grant of 1853 to aid in improving Liverpool River, Queens county,	100	0	0
Howes Smith—Grant of 1852 for canal between Port La Tour and Cape Negro harbor, Shelburne co.,	25	0	0
		1168	5 7

## STEAMBOATS, PACKETS AND FERRIES.

S. Cunard—Grant of 1852 for steamer between Halifax and St. Johns, Newfoundland,	375	0	0
James Peake—Ditto between Pictou and Charlottetown, P. E. Island,	200	0	0
Michael Reddy—Grant of 1852 for packet between Guysboro' and Arichat,	50	0	0
William Stewart—Ditto between Horton and Parrsboro',	25	0	0
E. Forrestall—Grant of 1850 for ferry between McMillan's Point and Auld's Cove, Canso,	15	6	0
John McDonald—Grant of 1851 for ferry on west side of Port L'Hebert harbor,	10	0	0
John Richardson—Grant of 1852 for ferry on east side of ditto,	10	0	0
D. McPhee—Ditto for ferry between Low Point and Sydney Mines,	10	0	0
Cunningham and Knowles—Ditto for ferry between Cape Sable Island and the Main,	15	0	0

Isaiah Smith—Ditto for ferry between Shubenacadie and Londonderry,	£20	0	0
“ —Ditto for ferry over Shubenacadie River, Hants county side,	10	0	0
John Copeland—Ditto for ferry over Shubenacadie River, Colchester county side,	10	0	0
Thomas Low—Ditto for ferry from Amherst to Minudie,	15	0	0
Chas. Winchester—Ditto for ferry over Bear River, Digby county,	2	10	0
Luke Theriau—Ditto for ferry on east side of Petite Passage, Digby county,	2	10	0
Saml. Outhouse—Ditto for ferry on west side of ditto,	2	10	0
Thomas Morrell—Ditto for ferry over Grand Passage, Digby county,	5	0	0
Joseph Pernette—Ditto for ferry on western side of LaHave River,	10	0	0
John Carter—Ditto for ferry on western side of Strait of Canso,	10	0	0
Cornelius Craig—Ditto for ferry at entrance of Sable River, Shelburne,	10	0	0
John Ross—Ditto for ferry from Big Bras d'Or to Big Harbor, Victoria county,	10	0	0
Peter Fraser—Ditto for ferry on north side of Grandique river, Richmond county,	10	0	0
M. A. Wood—Ditto for ferry on south side ditto,	10	0	0
John Leary—Ditto for ferry at Basin Gut, Sambro,	5	0	0
McMillan & Forrestal—Ditto for ferry between McMillan's Point and Auld's Cove, Canso,	30	0	0
John McPherson—Ditto for ferry from McPherson's landing to John Carter's, Canso,	10	0	0
David Low—Ditto for ferry over Sheet Harbor,	10	0	0
John Purcell—Ditto for ferry over North West Arm, Halifax,	10	0	0
W. Lang and L. Pye—Ditto for ferry on each side of Liscomb Harbor,	10	0	0
Kenneth Matheson—Grant of 1853 for ferry on north side of Big Bras d'Or, Victoria county,	10	0	0
Charles Pernette—Ditto for ferry on east side of LaHave river,	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
		932	10 0

## INDIAN GRANT.

J. B. McDonald—From grant of 1853, for relief of Indians in Lunenburg county,	6	7	8
Bishop McKinnon—Ditto ditto in Sydney county,	30	0	0
John Campbell—Ditto ditto in Queens county,	20	0	0
J. B. McDonald—Ditto ditto in Hants county,	9	18	9
“ —Ditto for relief of Newell Jedore, a crippled Indian,	2	0	0
Alexr. Campbell—Ditto for relief of Indians at Tatamagouche,	15	0	0
Dr. Hamilton—From grant of 1852, pursuant to report of committee of assembly,	4	4	9
Neil Smith—Ditto ditto ditto,	1	10	0

A. Whitman—From grant of 1853 for relief of Indians in Annapolis county,	£20	0	0		
James McLeod—Ditto ditto, in Cape Breton county,	30	0	0		
John Ryder—Ditto ditto, at Argyle,	4	0	0		
Dr. Farish—Ditto for medical services to Indians in Queens county,	3	0	0		
Dr. Forbes—Ditto ditto ditto,	6	0	0		
Rev. J. Corteau—Ditto for relief of Indians in Richmond county,	25	0	0		
Dr. Tupper—Ditto for medical assistance to Indians at Amherst in 1851 and 1852,	6	10	0		
Dr. Elmsley—Ditto ditto at Baddeck, Victoria county,	1	8	9		
John Creighton—Ditto for relief of Indians at Lunenburg,	10	0	0		
Dr. Croker—Ditto for medical aid to Indians at Liverpool,	3	5	0		
J. B. McDonald—Ditto for relief of Indians in Digby county,	8	5	0		
Dr. Johnston—Ditto for medical aid to Indians, Cape Breton county,	3	0	0		
Dr. Jennings—Ditto for medical aid to Indians, Halifax county,	4	5	0		
J. B. McDonald—Ditto for aid to Sally Dennis, Indian, Canso,	3	0	0		
Capt. Chearnley—Ditto for relief of Indians in western counties,	29	12	4		
Overseers of poor—Ditto for relief of a sick Indian in No. 4 district, Digby,	4	0	0		
A. F. Comeau—Ditto for relief of Indians at Clare,	15	0	0		
Nathan Tupper—Ditto expenditure for relief of Indians at Digby in 1852,	3	1	6		
				268	8 9

## MILITIA.

Edward Wallace—Grant for services as adjutant general of militia for 1852,	30	0	0		
George N. Russell—Ditto as quarter master general ditto,	20	0	0		
“ —For storing and cleaning arms of Halifax regiments of militia,	29	8	6		
R. Stoddart—Ditto of 2nd battalion, east Annapolis militia for 1852 and 1853,	15	4	0		
Charles Randall—Ditto of 2nd battalion, Kings county militia,	3	5	0		
H. G. Emslow—Ditto of 1st battalion, Shelburne county militia, for 1852 and 1853,	6	16	0		
Edward O'Brien—Ditto of 1st regiment, Hants county militia,	9	19	6		
J. R. Dewolfe—Ditto of Queens county militia,	7	7	0		
A. Lantz—Ditto of 2nd battalion, Lunenburg county militia,	0	18	0		
S. O. Doane—Ditto of 4th battalion, Shelburne county militia,	4	11	0		
R. McG. Dickey—Ditto of 1st battalion, Cumberland county militia,	6	0	6		
James Norman—Ditto of 1st battalion, east Annapolis militia,	6	1	0		
Quarter master general—Expense of removing, arranging, and putting up militia arms at Halifax,	9	0	6		

John Marshall—For storing and cleaning arms of 2nd battalion, Pictou militia,	£8	6	6	
Jonathan Hall—Ditto of 1st regiment Cape Breton militia,	15	11	9	
Richard Smith—Ditto of 2nd battallion, Hants county militia,	4	5	6	
John Burke—Ditto of 2nd battalion, Lunenburg militia,	1	16	6	
Timothy Barnabe—Ditto of 1st battalion, Kings co. militia,	7	13	0	
William Rudolf—Ditto of 1st battalion, Lunenburg militia,	4	18	0	
				191 2 3

## RATIONS TO TROOPS.

Dep. qr. master gen.—For marching and lodging troops en route from Annapolis to Halifax,	21	15	0	
“ Ditto from Windsor to Halifax,	4	17	6	
“ Ditto from Halifax to Windsor,	9	4	6	
“ Ditto from Halifax to Annapolis,	18	4	6	
“ Ditto from Halifax to Windsor and back to Halifax,	86	17	0	
				140 18 6

## INTEREST.

Bank of Nova Scotia—Interest due to 31st January, 1853,	154	15	5	
Cashier of savings' bank—Interest due to depositors to 31st December, 1852,	932	10	0	
“ Ditto to 30th June, 1853,	998	16	0	
“ Ditto to 31st December, 1853,	600	0	0	
				2686 1 5

## DRAWBACKS.

Edw. Jost—Legislative grant, return of duties paid on flour,	16	15	0	
Alex. Keith, do. do. paid on whiskey,	46	16	3	
A. Stewart, do. do. paid on machinery,	3	3	2	
A. C. Condon, do. do. paid on flour,	16	16	0	
Jonathan Archibald, do. do. paid on machinery,	1	11	0	
T. Barnabe, do. do. paid on do.	15	12	6	
A. Moffat, do. do. paid on molasses,	1	16	5	
Allowed by board of revenue, return of duties paid at Halifax,	2787	0	11	
Do. do. at Pictou,	8	8	3	
Do. do. at Shelburne,	25	7	10	
				2923 7 4

## PUBLIC PRINTING.

Queen's printer—From vote of credit for this service for 1853,	350	0	0	
R. Nugent, do. do.	250	0	0	
W. Cunnabell—Grant of 1852 for amount due for this service for 1851,	0	7	0	
Queen's printer—Grant of 1853 for amount due for this service for 1852,	372	5	1	
William Annand, do. do. do.	25	16	0	
John Ferguson, do. do. do.	1	0	0	
English & Blackadar, do. do. do.	2	10	0	
Richard Nugent, do. do. do.	117	9	8	
James Barnes, do. do. do.	0	18	0	
E. McDonald, do. do. do.	4	17	6	
J. H. Crosskill, do. do. do.	0	15	0	
				1125 18 3
				Advances.

## ADVANCES.

Sykes & Co.—For survey of railway line from Windsor to Victoria Beach,	£500	0	0
Board of health, Pictou—On account of expenses incurred in cases of small pox,	66	17	2
Attorney general—Amount required to perfect the title to Shubenacadie canal property,	212	15	0
Nathan Parker—Expense of bringing horse “Norfolk” from Antigonish to Halifax,	8	10	0
This sum placed at the disposal of his excellency, to aid in importation of improved stock,	100	0	0
Attorney general—Amount required to perfect the title to the site for the new court house, Halifax,	149	6	10
M. H. Perley—For 500 copies of report on the fisheries of New Brunswick,	26	12	11
Captain Chearnley—For aid to Indians in western counties,	20	7	8
J. B. McDonald—To repay charitable Irish society expenses of passengers in American ship “Winchester.”	67	8	3
Board of works—For purchase of site for lunatic asylum,	1750	0	0
Wallace & Allan—Arbitrators’ fees and expenses in the matter of H. A. Gladwin,	9	2	1
American consul—For services of American schr. “Wave,” for conveying the crew of British ship “Friendship,” foundered at sea, from Cape Sable Bank to Halifax,	50	0	0
Wm. Anderson—For survey, plan and report, on road through Stephens’ and Gladwin’s property, Musquodoboit,	4	0	0
J. R. Forman—On account of salary as government consulting engineer,	362	2	7
E. Rushworth—Salary as private secretary to lieut. governor, from 5th August to 30th September,	47	10	0
J. B. McDonald—For relief of Indians at Tatamagouche,	4	10	0
Provincial secretary—To repay British government amount advanced to relieve two Novascotians picked up at sea,	30	12	6
Captain Chearnley—For relief of Indians in western counties,	25	0	0
B. Wier & Co.—For supplies furnished to inhabitants of Ingonish, Victoria county,	100	0	0
			3534 15 0

## ADVANCES FOR ROADS.

A. McMillan, et als—For bridge and road at West Branch, Pomquet River, Sydney county,	293	3	4
Adam McKenzie—For repairs of bridge on main post road at Antigonish, Sydney county,	30	0	0
John McKay,—For bridge between New Glasgow and mines, Pictou county,	23	15	0
Murdoch McLeod—For repairs of road and bridge at Barney’s River, ditto,	16	2	0
Kenneth McLean—For repairs of bridge at River John, do.,	30	0	0

G. F. Ditmars—For repairs of main post road injured by a land slide, Annapolis county,	£15	0	0
Benj Starritt—For repairs of Bowlby bridge, ditto,	30	0	0
Benaiah Morse—Expenditure on Potash bridge, ditto,	7	10	0
William Faulkner—For rebuilding causeway over Allan's Creek, ditto,	200	0	0
J. L. Sweet—Over-expenditure on road from Halifax to Hants county line, Halifax county,	16	11	7
John Parker—Expenditure on Wallace bridge, Halifax co.,	175	0	0
Wm. Faulkner—Over-expenditure on Salmon River bridge, Colchester county,	47	9	8
D. A. Campbell—Ditto on road from Mine Hole, ditto,	3	5	1
James Hamilton—Ditto on Stewiacke bridge, ditto,	18	5	0
David Archibald—For rebuilding bridge on road from Sherbrooke to Antigonish, Guysboro' county,	4	8	6
Jesse Fullerton—For repairs of road from Fullerton's bridge to township line, Cumberland county,	10	0	0
Wm. Faulkner—Over-expenditure on River Philip bridge, ditto,	123	15	6
John Clawsey—For repairs of road from Bentley's to Vickery's, ditto,	7	10	0
Henry Purdy—For repairs of Missiquash bridge, on boundary line, ditto,	105	0	0
M. J. Kavanagh—Over-expenditure on road from St. Peters to Black Rock, Richmond county,	10	0	0
James McKenzie—For repairs of bridges destroyed by freshet, ditto,	16	15	6
Henry Aalders—Over-expenditure on road from Sherbrooke to Kings county line, Lunenburg county,	30	0	0
James McKenzie—For repairs of bridges destroyed by freshet, Cape Breton county,	92	5	8
T. D. Archibald—For repairs of bridge at Barrington's Cove, ditto,	9	4	2
George Devous—Over-expenditure on Salmon River bridge, Digby county,	10	16	10
			1325 17 10

## ROAD COMPENSATION.

James Fraser—Damages awarded him per Faulkner's report on alteration of road at Boulardrie,	3	10	0
John McDonald—Ditto ditto ditto,	20	0	0
M. McDonald— Ditto ditto ditto,	7	0	0
Alex. Matheson—Ditto ditto ditto,	2	0	0
M. McKenzie—Grant in full of claims of R. Fraser and M. McKenzie, senr, on alteration of road at Boulardrie,	20	0	0
David Corbett—Damages awarded him per Faulkner's report on alteration of road at Boulardrie,	8	0	0
James Crowe, et als—For land on new road from Mass Town to Folly, Colchester county,	5	5	0
John McElhenney—Ditto ditto ditto,	0	4	0
J. Cummings—Appraisers' fees on ditto ditto,	0	15	0
William Miller—For land ditto ditto,	2	5	0

A. & H. Morrison—For land on alteration of road near R. Corbet's, Colchester county,	£6	6	0
Silas Corbet— Ditto ditto ditto,	10	10	0
V. R. Faulkner, et als.—Appraisers' fees on ditto,	2	16	3
A. V. Buskirk—For fences on alteration of road at Aylesford, Kings county,	8	0	0
John Strachan—For fences on new road from Harbor Bouche' to Canso, Sydney county,	1	15	0
David Power—Appraisers' fees on ditto ditto,	0	15	0
A. & J. McIntosh—For land on alteration of road from Antigonishe to Canso, Sydney county,	9	15	0
A. Chisholm—For land and fences ditto ditto,	13	10	0
Colin Chisholm—For land on ditto ditto,	1	0	0
A. Kennedy, et als.—For land at the new bridge, South River, Antigonishe, Sydney county,	2	14	0
W. Trusk, et als.—For land on alteration of road at Darling's Lake, Yarmouth county,	18	12	6
J. Churchill, et als.—For land on alteration of road at Chegogin River, Yarmouth county,	11	7	6
G. Van Norden, et als.—For land and fences on alteration of road at Chebogue River, Yarmouth co.,	50	17	6
P. Power, et al.—Damages on alteration of road from River Tear to county line, Richmond county,	5	0	0
W. Sharpe, et als.—For land on alteration of road at Sharpe's Hill, Hants county,	34	18	10
Tricothie estate—For fences on ditto ditto,	23	8	8
Lucy Wilson—For land and fences on ditto,	4	3	7
J. M. Chamberlain—Damages on alteration of eastern shore road, Halifax county,	15	0	0
D. Mitchell—Damages on alteration of Harvey road, Halifax county,	3	10	0
H. Henritz, et als.—For land on ditto ditto,	40	1	2
Paschal Bond—For fences on ditto ditto,	2	0	0
W. J. Lydiard—Appraisers' fees on ditto ditto,	1	10	0
Thos. Stephens, et als.—For land on ditto ditto,	5	12	6
Wm. Day, et als.—For fences on ditto ditto,	12	19	0
E. F. Stoddart—For land on ditto ditto,	1	0	0
H. A. Gladwin—Awarded by arbitrators, pursuant to resolution of assembly, Halifax county,	72	10	0
C. F. Harrington—For land and fences on alteration of road from Canso to St. Peters, Inverness county,	15	0	0
A. & D. Chisholm—For land on alteration of road at Huggan's Gut, Pictou county,	9	0	0
Archibald Stewart— Ditto ditto ditto,	1	0	0
James Huggan— Ditto ditto ditto,	1	10	0
David Smith, et als—Ditto ditto ditto,	5	5	0
A. Chisholm—For fences on ditto ditto,	13	19	0
Elizabeth Huggan—For land and fences on ditto, ditto,	9	2	0
A. & R. Huggan— Ditto ditto ditto,	10	15	0
Jane Huggan—For fences on ditto ditto,	3	0	0
Donald Chisholm— Ditto ditto ditto,	13	19	0
George Smith— Ditto ditto ditto,	6	15	0
H. R. McKenzie—For land on alteration of road at Thomson's Gut, ditto,	3	0	0
Alexr. McDonald, et als—For land and fences ditto, ditto,	15	16	0

George Hattie—For survey and plan of alteration of road at Thomson's Gut, Pictou county,	£2 13 0
Lowden & Ross—Appraisers' fees on ditto, ditto,	1 10 0
William Smith—For fences on ditto, ditto,	3 0 0
Sam'l. Embree, et als—For land on alteration of road at Calvin Bent's hill, Cumberland county,	38 0 0
John Stewart—For land and fences on alteration of road from Fisher's to county line, Guysboro' co.,	5 0 0
Ephraim Taylor—For plan, &c., of ditto ditto,	1 10 0
Lothrop Myers—For land and fences on alteration of road from Broad Cove to Clam Harbor river, ditto,	17 2 0
J. F. Taylor, et als.—Appraisers' fees on ditto, ditto,	5 7 6
Ira Whitman—For land on do. do.	10 5 1
Edw. Whitman, do. do. do.	5 2 6
Ephraim Taylor—For plan, &c. do. do.	2 5 0
J. C. Whitman—For land on do. do.	1 13 9
Wm. Simpson, do. do. do.	17 9 6
Wm. Pyle—Damages on alteration of road from Guysboro' to Gut of Canso, Guysboro' county,	10 0 0
Edw. Dakin, et als.—For land and fences on new road from Bacon's to the Abbot road, Digby county,	16 4 0
Thomas Hannon, do. do. do.	4 14 6
Israel Francis, do. do. do.	7 4 6
S. & R. Marshall, do. do. do.	21 18 0
J. O. Vail, et als., do. do. do.	21 1 6
Nathan Tupper, et als.—Appraisers' fees on do. do.	2 0 0
George Harris—For land and fences on new road from Purdy's to Bear River bridge, Digby co.,	9 16 0
H. Blakeslee—For land on do. do.	7 0 0
J. Roop, et als.—For land at the new bridge over the Grand Joggin, Digby county,	9 5 0
Nathan Tupper, et als.—Appraisers' fees on ditto,	3 0 0
W. P. Crowell—For land on alteration of road round Crow- ell's Hill, Shelburne county,	13 0 0
M. Whelan—Damages on alteration of road at North Sydney, Cape Breton county,	6 6 8
R. Hamilton, do. do. do.	6 6 8
P. Howley, et als.—Damages on alteration of road from Howley's ferry to Little Bras d'Or, ditto,	24 0 0
	809 7 8

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Halifax county—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1853,	2794 17 7
do. do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,	50 0 0
Cumberland county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,	1751 3 7
do. do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,	349 0 0
Colchester county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,	2052 8 10
	Colchester

<del>Colchester</del> county—Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1852,			£82	14	2
<del>Sydney</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1376	7 8
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		46	18	0	
<del>Prison</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				2164	2 4
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		96	13	4	
<del>Garstboro'</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1404	3 1
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		12	10	0	
<del>Werness</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1936	10 6
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		259	10	0	
<del>Richmond</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1492	3 6
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		11	4	9	
<del>Hants</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				2028	15 10
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		152	16	11	
<del>Kings</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1659	11 8
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		48	0	0	
<del>Annapolis</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1715	18 0
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		85	0	0	
<del>Highby</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1623	5 0
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		54	0	0	
<del>Tarmouth</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1450	12 7
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		10	0	0	
<del>Warrens</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1451	12 3
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		13	0	0	
<del>Victoria</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1288	0 0
“ do. of old road votes undrawn 31st Dec., 1852,		15	12	0	
<del>Salburne</del> county, do. of this service from grants of 1853,				1582	7 8
<del>Assensburg</del> county—Paid on account of this service from grant of 1853,				1962	0 0
					Cape

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Cape Breton county--Paid on account of this service from grant	
of 1853,	£1710 13 0
	1286 19 2
	£114728 1 7

Less the amount of certificate for £50, included in miscellaneous services, and not presented to the receiver general for payment until after the 31st December.

Financial secretary's office,  
February, 1854,

SAML. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Comparative

*Comparative statement, exhibiting the increase and decrease of the amount of excise duties collected at the different ports of this province, for the years 1852 and 1853.*

Ports.	Duties, 1852.	Duties, 1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Halifax,	£61045 17 1	£65365 5 2	£4319 8 1	
Advocate Harbor,	1 17 5	17 3 8	15 6 3	
Amherst,	976 5 3	1366 9 1	390 3 10	
Annapolis,	959 5 4	763 5 9		£195 19 7
Antigonish and Harbor Bouche,	6 4 4	10 11 0	4 6 8	
Arichat,	593 17 3	597 9 6	3 12 3	
Barrington,	174 13 3	188 1 3	13 8 0	
Beaver River,	61 2 8	16 5 9		44 16 11
Bridgetown,		134 3 8	134 3 8	
Canada Creek,	126 14 10	270 1 7	143 6 9	
Cape Canso,	86 18 10	41 16 9		45 2 1
Church Point,	103 15 7	305 18 3	202 2 8	
Clementsport,	77 4 8	128 19 0	51 14 4	
Cornwallis,	230 12 9	254 7 1	23 14 4	
Cornwallis, West	24 0 0			24 0 0
Digby,	946 1 0	1101 4 6	161 3 6	
Guysboro',	23 13 10	7 3 3		16 10 7
Hantsport,	52 16 9	85 14 3	32 17 6	
Horton,	145 18 3	280 17 11	134 19 8	
Joggins Mines,	88 12 2	56 18 0		31 14 2
LalHave,	71 18 3	154 16 6	82 18 3	
Liverpool,	852 2 2	907 1 10	54 19 8	
Londonderry,	289 10 7	400 9 1	110 18 6	
Lunenburg,	66 8 9	47 10 10		18 17 11
Maitland,	291 3 2	318 2 0	26 18 10	
Parrsboro',	75 14 7	89 1 1	13 6 6	
Pictou,	1935 16 2	2164 16 1	228 19 11	
Port Hood,	4 2 5	14 10 7	10 8 2	
Port Medway,	15 15 8	84 8 1	68 12 5	
Pubnico,	51 19 9	64 15 6	12 15 9	
Pugwash,	51 0 10	92 13 0	41 12 2	
Ragged Islands,	206 10 0	273 17 6	66 18 6	
Sandy Cove,	32 7 10	34 16 7	2 8 9	
Sheet Harbor,	7 8 0	0 9 0		6 19 0
Shelburne,	107 16 3	55 0 0		52 16 3
Ship Harbor,	273 14 1	145 12 0		128 2 1
St. Ants and Great Bras POr,		4 16 7	4 16 7	
St. Mary's,	15 3 2	17 7 6	2 4 4	
Sydney, C. B.,	111 5 4	148 1 3	36 15 11	
Sydney, North,	303 10 5	423 10 3	119 19 10	
Tatamagouche,	85 18 10	43 3 7		42 15 3
Thorne's Cove,		35 8 4	35 8 4	
Truro,	288 6 1	165 4 9		123 1 4
Tusket,	221 2 4	111 4 6		109 17 10
Wallace,	155 3 3	96 6 10		58 16 5
Walton,	74 5 2	80 4 4	5 19 2	
Westport,	204 15 11	173 17 0		30 18 11
Weymouth,	175 3 0	102 16 2		72 6 10
Wilmot,	512 12 6	659 11 1	146 18 7	
Windsor,	380 12 6	703 5 7	322 13 1	
Yarmouth,	1846 16 9	2624 3 5	777 6 8	
Received from distilleries,	1809 4 6	2741 0 0	931 15 6	
<b>Total, sterling,</b>	<b>£76237 8 6</b>	<b>£83969 16 3</b>	<b>£8735 2 11</b>	<b>£1002 15 2</b>
	Net increase, stg.,		£7732 7 9	

SAML. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Financial secretary's office, February, 1854.

*Comparative statement of the gross amount of light duties collected at the different ports of this province for the years 1852 and 1853.*

PORTS.	1852.	1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Halifax,	£1367 14 9	£1623 11 9	£255 17 0	
Advocate Harbor,	2 12 6	11 0 0	8 7 6	
Amherst,	55 19 0	34 14 0		21 5 0
Annapolis,	79 8 6	70 5 0		9 3 6
Antigonishe and Harbor } Bouche',	14 2 6	17 9 6	3 7 0	
Arichat,	224 10 6	182 15 6		41 15 0
Barrington,	59 12 6	51 18 6		7 14 0
Beaver River,	9 9 0	2 13 0		6 16 0
Bridgetown,				
Canada Creek,	5 10 9	21 2 0	15 11 3	
Cape Canso, (Norris,)	6 12 6	3 17 6		2 15 0
Do. (Bigelow,)	401 14 0	294 1 0		107 13 0
Canso Strait, (McKeen,)	1172 5 6	1304 11 6	132 6 0	
Church Point,	2 1 0	26 3 6	24 2 6	
Clementsport,	2 5 6	24 5 6	22 0 0	
Cornwallis,	26 17 3	21 10 6		5 6 9
Digby,	64 16 0	67 15 6	2 19 6	
Guysboro',	8 3 6	9 15 0	1 11 6	
Hantsport,	31 5 0	82 0 0	50 15 0	
Horton,	16 13 3	26 17 0	10 3 9	
Joggins Mines,	39 3 6	30 5 6		8 18 0
LaHave,	9 1 0	20 10 6	11 9 6	
Liverpool,	172 19 9	188 7 0	15 7 3	
Londonderry,	20 18 3	21 8 6	0 10 0	
Lunenburg,	28 8 3	35 5 9	6 17 6	
Maitland,	52 16 0	60 5 6	7 9 6	
Parrsboro',	56 15 6	45 6 0		11 9 6
Pictou,	454 2 6	375 5 0		78 17 6
Port Hood,	23 5 0	4 13 0		18 12 0
Port Medway,	21 18 0	26 3 6	4 5 6	
Pubnico,	41 17 6	46 15 6	4 18 0	
Pugwash,	79 7 6	71 13 0		7 14 6
Ragged Islands,	28 12 9	54 15 0	26 2 3	
Sandy Cove,	5 6 0	10 14 6	5 8 6	
Sheet Harbor,	11 8 0	9 9 6		1 18 6
Shelburne,	31 13 0	33 18 0	2 5 0	
Ship Harbor,	14 1 6	13 10 0		0 11 6
St. Anns and Great Bras } d'Or,		14 8 2	14 8 2	
St. Mary's,	37 15 6	32 17 0		4 18 6
Sydney, C. B.,	20 12 6	31 17 0	11 4 6	
Sydney, North,	324 4 0	497 4 6	173 0 6	
Tatamagouche,	34 18 6	24 6 6		10 12 0
Thorne's Cove,				
Truro,				
Tusket,	33 8 6	36 13 0	3 4 6	

Ports.

PORTS.	1852.	1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wallace,	£33 3 6	£23 12 0		£9 11 6
Walton,	55 16 0	53 0 0		2 16 0
Wesport,	45 11 6	41 7 0		4 4 6
Weymouth,	83 19 6	64 2 0		19 17 6
Wilmot,	23 17 0	26 18 6	3 1 6	
Windsor,	300 11 9	253 6 0		47 5 9
Yarmouth,	184 3 0	179 14 0		4 9 0
Received from capt. Lay- bold and J. Miller, }	18 6 6	1 4 0		17 2 6
	£5839 15 6	£6205 1 8	£816 13 2	£451 7 0

Net increase, . . . £365 6 2

SAM'L. CREELMAN,  
Financial secretary.

Financial secretary's office,  
February, 1854.

Comparative

Comparative statement of articles imported into this province, and of the amount of excise duties collected thereon, for the years 1852 and 1853.

Articles.	Imports, 1852.	Imports, 1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apples, bbls.	536 $\frac{1}{4}$	199 $\frac{1}{2}$		336 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beef, cwts.	241 2 20	134 0 12		107 1 8
Brandy, glns.	33277 $\frac{3}{4}$	28099		5178 $\frac{3}{4}$
Candles (tallow), lbs.	16803	15065		1738
Do. (other kinds), "	5077	5147	70	
Cheese, cwts.	154 0 12	78 1 8		75 3 4
Chocolate, lbs.	367	681	314	
Clocks (cost under 20s.),	394	353		41
Do. (cost over 20s.),	48	23		25
Coffee (green), lbs.	166959	164108		2851
Do. (roasted), "	1592	2032	440	
Crackers, cwts.	187 0 26	177 3 3		9 1 23
Flour, bbls.	59846 $\frac{1}{2}$	48880 $\frac{3}{4}$		10965
Geneva, glns.	16698 $\frac{1}{2}$	22038 $\frac{1}{2}$	5340	
Hams, cwts.	4 1 25	22 2 8	18 0 11	
Lard, "	184 1 14	115 2 14		68 3 0
Leather (sole), lbs.	115527	100137		15390
Do. (upper), "	2756	4056	1300	
Molasses, glns.	1041085	1125684	84599	
Onions, cwts.	1624 2 18	1559 0 7		65 2 11
Pigs, No.	2	0		.2
Pork, cwts.	685 3 27	942 2 20	256 2 21	
Raisins, (in boxes), lbs.	145835	140757		5078
Do. (other pkgs.) "	39216	18536		20686
Rum (provincial manufacture), } glns.	11156			11156
Rum (imported), "	24387	19681		4706
Shrub, "	64	0		64
Sugar (brown), cwts.	26325 1 26	29667 0 23	3341 2 25	
Do. (crushed), "	1788 3 23	1861 2 2	72 2 7	
Do. (refined), "	398 3 4	343 0 16		55 2 16
Tea (black), lbs.	844597	885117	40520	
Do. (green), "	1801	3687	1886	
Tobacco, "	308211	363683	55472	
Whiskey, (prov. manufacture), } glns.	418 $\frac{3}{4}$	0		418 $\frac{3}{4}$
Whiskey (imported), "	2000	2333	333	
Wine, at 1s. 3d. per gln.	16482 $\frac{1}{2}$	16321 $\frac{1}{10}$	161 $\frac{7}{10}$	
Do. at 2s. 6d. "	5177 $\frac{1}{2}$	5580 $\frac{1}{2}$	402 $\frac{9}{10}$	
Do. at 3s. "	663 $\frac{1}{5}$	783 $\frac{2}{5}$	120 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Value of goods at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	£63447 6 10	102466 8 4	39019 1 6	
Do. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	383321 0 6	455340 13 10	72019 13 4	
Do. 10 "	19876 8 10	20534 19 1	658 10 3	
Do. 20 "	114 7 2	276 18 11	162 11 9	
Rec'd. from Joggins } Mines, West Corn- wallis, and Sheet Harbor, }	.	.	.	.
Rec'd from distilleries,				

Articles.	Duties, 1852.	Duties, 1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apples, bbls.	£107 5 0	£39 18 0		£67 7 0
Beef, cwts.	72 8 8	40 4 8		32 4 0
Brandy, glns.	4437 0 8	3746 10 8		690 10 0
Candles (tallow), lbs.	70 0 3	62 15 5		7 4 10
Do. (other kinds), "	63 9 3	64 6 9	£0 17 6	
Cheese, cwts.	38 10 7	19 11 7		18 19 0
Chocolate, lbs.	1 10 7	2 16 9	1 6 2	
Clocks (cost under 20s.),	98 10 0	88 5 0		10 5 0
Do. (cost over 20s.),	24 0 0	11 10 0		12 10 0
Coffee (green), lbs.	695 13 3	683 15 8		11 17 7
Do. (roasted), "	13 5 4	16 18 8	3 13 4	
Crackers, cwts.	31 4 1	29 12 7		1 11 6
Flour, bbls.	2992 6 6	2444 0 9		548 5 9
Geneva, glns.	2226 9 4	2938 9 4	712 0 0	
Hams, cwts.	2 0 4	10 3 2	8 2 10	
Lard, "	73 15 0	46 5 0		27 10 0
Leather (sole), lbs.	481 7 3	417 4 6		64 2 6
Do. (upper), "	22 19 4	33 16 8	10 16 8	
Molasses, glns.	10844 19 9	11725 17 8	880 17 9	
Onions, cwts.	203 1 8	194 17 8		8 4 0
Pigs, No.	0 4 0			0 4 0
Pork, cwts.	205 16 0	282 16 2	77 0 2	
Raisins (in boxes) lbs.	303 16 6	293 4 11		10 11 7
Do. (other pkgs.) "	40 17 0	19 6 2		21 10 10
Rum (pr. provincial manufacture), glns.	511 6 4			511 6 4
Do. (imported), "	1829 0 6	1476 1 6		352 19 0
Shrub, "	4 5 4			4 5 4
Sugar, brown, cwts.	9213 18 5	10383 10 6	1169 12 1	
Do. crushed, "	894 9 6	930 15 3	36 5 9	
Do. refined, "	279 3 0	240 2 0		39 1 0
Tea, black, lbs.	7038 6 2	7375 19 6	337 13 4	
Do. green, "	30 0 4	61 9 0	31 8 8	
Tobacco, "	1926 6 5	2273 0 5	346 14 0	
Whiskey, provincial manufacture, glns.	19 3 10			19 3 10
Do. imported, "	266 13 4	311 1 4	44 8 0	
Wine, at 1s. 3d. per gln.	1030 3 6	1020 1 6		10 2 0
Do. at 2s. 6d. "	647 3 9	697 11 0	50 7 3	
Do. at 3s. "	99 9 7	117 10 3	18 0 8	
Value of goods at 2½ p.c.	1586 3 8	2561 13 6	975 9 10	
Do. 6½ "	23959 11 8	28459 0 6	4499 8 10	
Do. 10 "	1987 12 11	2053 5 0	65 12 1	
Do. 20 "	22 17 5	55 7 10	32 10 5	
Rec'd. from Joggings Mines, W. Corn- wallis, and Sheet Harbor, }	31 18 0			31 18 0
Rec'd. from distilleries,	1809 4 6	2741 0 0	931 15 6	
Total, sterling,	£76237 8 6	83969 16 3	10234 0 10	2501 13 1

Nett increase, . . . . . Stg., £7732 7 9

SAML. CREELMAN.

Financial secretary's office, February, 1854.





## GENERAL ABSTRACT

Of the returns of impost and excise duties collected at the different ports of this province during the year 1858.

Ports.	Apples.	Brandy.	Beef.	Candles.		Coffee.		Crackers.	Cheese.	Chocolate.
				Id. per lb. 3d. per lb.	Green.	Roasted.				
Halifax,	75	25103½	39 1 4	1081	4741	148283	541	94 2 20	57 0 11	344
Advocate Harbor,										
Amherst,	8½	641		1287	39	100	103	6 1 22		10
Annapolis,				1891		1220	70	9 1 14		
Antigonish and Har- bor au Bouche', }	1			920		200			1 0 0	
Arichat,	3½			121		187			2 0 11	
Barrington,										
Beaver River,				1048	72	56	20	10 2 10		
Bridgetown,				24						
Canada Creek,	14			128		15				
Cape Canso,				80		6		1 1 21		
Church Point,				705		95		4 1 0		
Clementsport,				70						
Cornwallis,	1	416½		2410		1409		6 0 3	1 0 18	80
Digby,	3									
Guysboro',	½		2 0 0	223		152		2 0 16		48
Hantsport,						67				
Horton,						101		1 1 0		
Joggins Mines,	2					588				
LaHave,				170		1034	4		0 1 10	5
Liverpool,	2	287	44 2 16	204		7		1 2 0	0 1 24	
Londonderry,	14½	11		140		752		0 3 26		
Lunenburg,	1			40						
Maitland,	19½			114						

Parrsboro',	1					28		17 0 8		
Pictou,	7½		1 3 0	120	12	1477	60		7 1 23	
Port Hood,	1½		1 3 4	77	112	294				
Port Medway,		1503		236		100	500			
Pubnico,								1 2 8		
Pugwash,	1			30		377		1 0 0	0 2 10	
Ragged Islands,										
Sandy Cove,						196				
Sheet Harbor,						60				
Shelburne,										
Ship Harbor,	9									
St. Ann's and Big } Bras d'Or,										
St. Mary's,		94		40	132				0 3 18	
Sydney,	8									
Sydney, North,										
Tatamagouche,	1			40	6	274	150	0 2 0		
Thorne's Cove,				80		120				
Truro,				40						
Tusket,				65		93	67	0 2 16	1 3 6	
Wallace,				428						
Walton,	2	3		75		12				
Westport,		35		80						
Weymouth,				80						
Wilmot,				3098		6805		4 2 26		12
Windsor,	22	5	44 2 16		33		254	13 2 10	5 1 17	182
Yarmouth,							263			
<b>TOTAL—</b>	<b>199½</b>	<b>28099</b>	<b>134 0 12</b>	<b>15065</b>	<b>5147</b>	<b>164108</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>177 3 3</b>	<b>78 1 8</b>	<b>681</b>

GENERAL ABSTRACT—continued.

Ports.	Clocks.		Flour.	Geneva.	Hams.	Lard.	Leather.		Molasses.
	5s. each.	10s. each.					1d. per lb.	2d. per lb.	
Halifax,	140	15	21318½	21080½	5 2 17	37 3 19	64469	3089	874648
Advocate Harbor,			51						
Amherst,	18		408	330		1 2 24	7480	53	8002
Annapolis,	7		1073				1310		9888
Antigonish and Har- bor au Bouche', }			56				50		128
Arichat,		2	1805	69		19 2 21	1562	184	8182
Barrington,	6		912		0 0 12	0 1 3	398	31	4985
Beaver River,			212				42		167
Bridgetown,	2		220			0 1 5	1230	79	1588
Canada Creek,			368				388		10446
Cape Canso,			1				366		279
Church Point,			884			0 3 0	510		6205
Clementsport,	12		242				356		2714
Cornwallis,	21		781	105		1 2 18	1552		7110
Digby,			1524½				1665		14471
Guysboro',			7				103		
Hantsport,			795				37		460
Horton,			497				810		10441
Joggins Mines,			167				224		1534
LaHave,	11		657½		0 3 16		307		3522
Liverpool,	31	3	1311½	292½		1 3 7	1697	118	26027
Londonderry,	9		1710½				25		4024
Lunenburg,	6		557½			0 0 20	2067	170	40
Maitland,	3		2618				70		3678
Parrsboro',			226				7050	10	1505
Pictou,	1		1354	159	7 0 0	0 2 0			550

Port Hood,			4			1 3 0			1910
Port Medway,			365			0 1 22	25		2258
Pubnico,			446				688	121	
Pugwash,	5	1	78			26 2 8	164		14293
Ragged Islands,			1352						570
Sandy Cove,			155						
Sheet Harbor,			2						2789
Shelburne,			204			0 0 20	637		2740
Ship Harbor,			244						383
St. Ann's and Big }			14						
Bras d'Or,									
St. Mary's,									647
Sydney, North,	3		190		0 3 21		547		6457
Sydney, North,	12		313				166		
Tatamagouche,			25						560
Thorne's Cove,			255						1297
Truro,	9		244			0 0 20	879		2773
Tusket,	1		342½						
Wallace,	6								551
Walton,			643				114		4086
Westport,		2	70			0 3 7	40		2794
Weymouth,			25				265		17963
Wilmot,	4		543				1003		17791
Windsor,	16		2366				897	12	
Yarmouth,	30		1243		6 0 19	20 3 16	944	189	46228
<b>TOTAL—</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>48880½</b>	<b>22038½</b>	<b>22 2 8</b>	<b>115 2 14</b>	<b>100137</b>	<b>4056</b>	<b>1125684</b>

General



## GENERAL ABSTRACT—continued.

Ports.	TEA.		Tobacco.	Whiskey.	WINE.		
	2d. per lb.	4d. per lb.			1s. 3d. per gln.	2s. 6d. per gln.	3s. per gln.
Halifax,	768222	3614	304793	2123	160703	54153	7383
Advocate Harbor,	40						
Amherst,	8395		4830	116	87	41	
Annapolis,	4114		3145				
Antigonish and Harbour au Bouche,	6220		4600		88		
Arichat,	1093		2015				
Barrington,	5	1					
Beaver River,	509		653				
Bridgetown,	1371		998				
Canada Creek,	402		1095				
Cape Canso,	706		974				
Church Point,	1532		965				
Clementsport,	325		458		19		
Cornwallis,	6697		2740				
Digby,	178		217				
Guysboro',			50				
Hantsport,	549		1112				
Horton,	590		190				
Joggins Mines,	641		609				
LaHave,	4910	4	803	15	26	1	
Liverpool,	3062		2542				
Londonderry,	163		363				
Lunenburg,	1007		3199				
Maitland,	510		524	79		58	
Parrsboro',	37562		2287				24
Pictou,							

Port Hood,	56		163				
Port Medway,	424		658				
Pubnico,	94		150				
Pugwash,	1858		449				
Ragged Islands,			905				
Sandy Cove,	49		65				
Sheet Harbor,							
Shelburne,	2986		2682				
Ship Harbor,							
St. Ann's and Big Bras d'Or,	1035				244		
St. Mary's,	168		245			64	
Sydney,	1002		391				
Sydney, North,			112				
Tatamagouche,	85		130				
Thorne's Cove,	1479		1833				
Truro,	876		1485				
Tusket,	2474		335				
Wallace,	134		175				
Walton,	1316		572			1	
Westport,	337		347				
Weymouth,	9009		2492				
Wilmot,	1103		533				42
Windsor,	11829	68	10799				
Yarmouth,							

TOTAL—

885117

3687

363683

2333

163211<sup>10</sup>5580<sup>2</sup>7881<sup>6</sup>

## GENERAL ABSTRACT—continued.

Ports.	Value of goods.				Amount sterling.
	At 2½ per cent.	At 6¼ per cent.	At 10 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	
Halifax,	£65752 10 3	£355358 0 11	£15499 6 4	£37 1 5	£65365 5 2
Advocate Harbor,	537 0 0	14 0 0			17 3 8
Amherst,	259 18 11	9712 17 10	541 15 4	70 19 6	1366 9 1
Annapolis,	781 8 9	6171 5 9	272 4 2		763 5 9
Antigonish and Har- bor au Bouché,	31 17 5	74 2 7			10 11 0
Arichat,	1160 4 6	2106 6 5	410 11 5	4 10 0	597 9 6
Barrington,	5 16 1	526 10 2	26 13 0	2 10 0	188 1 3
Beaver River,	12 7 6	31 7 4	10 5 0		16 5 9
Bridgetown,	165 18 0	1085 3 4	28 18 0	14 9 1	134 3 8
Canada Creek,	86 15 0	1435 12 8	203 11 8	3 0 0	270 1 7
Cape Causo,	163 0 0	224 6 8	28 5 10		41 16 9
Church Point,	1888 4 8	1779 4 7	34 6 3	0 19 0	305 18 3
Clementsport,	73 6 11	636 0 1	38 12 0	3 16 0	128 19 0
Cornwallis,	277 17 0	1367 0 6	66 17 0		254 7 1
Digby,	763 12 2	7429 3 7	544 5 1		1101 4 6
Guysboro',	5 1 3	26 11 6	10 0 0		7 3 3
Hantsport,	1006 13 7	194 12 2			85 14 3
Horton,	66 3 0	1709 3 7	128 1 5	22 11 9	280 17 11
Joggins Mires,		285 19 0	16 15 0		56 18 0
LaHave,	4 0 6	644 12 9	63 18 7	4 3 0	154 16 6
Liverpool,	1406 2 8	3072 13 0	272 18 10	50 13 1	907 1 10
Londonderry,	631 1 8	2279 12 8	127 4 4	1 17 6	400 9 1
Lunenburg,		145 12 3	4 4 0		47 10 10
Maitland,	656 5 3	1066 13 5	174 18 3		318 2 0
Parrsboro',	160 13 4	533 7 5	14 18 0		89 1 1
Pictou,	6413 8 8	18284 6 10	846 16 6		2164 16 1

Port Hood,	8 6 0	57 1 7	38 3 0		14 10 7
Port Medway,		176 1 11	36 14 10		84 8 1
Pubnico,	46 8 1	92 17 2	1 0 0		64 15 6
Pugwash,	1224 12 0	402 10 0	70 13 0	3 5 5	92 13 9
Ragged Islands,	42 6 10	62 19 1			273 17 6
Sandy Cove,	272 6 0	146 1 2	2 0 0	6 0 0	34 16 7
Sheet Harbor,		5 12 0			0 9 0
Shelburne,	26 14 10	22 15 3	22 18 6		55 0 0
Ship Harbor,	8 12 6	658 17 1	146 8 1	2 0 6	145 12 0
St. Ann's and Big Bras d'Or,		2 4 0			4 16 7
St. Mary's,		140 0 11	26 6 0		17 7 6
Sydney,	1660 8 6	954 4 2			148 1 3
Sydney, North,	109 5 0	4634 6 8		18 3 0	423 10 8
Tatamagouche,	896 17 0	253 2 3			43 3 7
Thorne's Cove,		168 1 4	45 14 3		35 8 4
Truro,	161 5 6	1285 16 0	174 5 5	10 15 7	165 4 9
Tusket,	25 7 6	113 13 3	22 16 0	2 0 0	111 4 6
Wallace,	780 9 1	773 12 2	13 4 0		96 6 10
Walton,	440 7 8	415 4 6	59 16 0		80 4 4
Westport,	223 19 5	1128 10 3			173 17 0
Weymouth,		569 0 0	20 10 0		102 16 2
Wilmot,	41 0 0	4632 14 6			659 11 1
Windsor,	2898 6 6	4259 0 8	113 2 0	2 0 0	703 5 7
Yarmouth,	11290 8 10	18112 0 11	376 2 0	16 4 1	2624 3 5
TOTAL—	£102466 8 4	£455340 13 10	£20534 19 1	£276 18 11	£81228 16 3

Financial secretary's office, February, 1854.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

## PART 2.—(See page 433.)

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## DR.

Amount of province notes in circulation 31st December, 1853,	£59862	0	0
Funded debt,	50000	0	0
Undrawn for roads and bridges,	2556	3	7
Other services,	15350	0	0
Due the board of works for the different public services,	3794	18	11
	<u>£131563</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

## CR.

Balance in hands of receiver general 31st Dec., 1853,	£17266	2	7
Due from excise office, Halifax, including old bonds,	1525	10	1
Collectors of colonial duties at outports,	5833	10	7
Casual revenue,	7549	14	9
Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, for lights,	1081	2	8
Counties for advances for road service,	1690	0	2
Dalhousie college,	5000	0	0
Commissioners of lunatic asylum,	1750	0	0
Canal property, Dartmouth,	1200	0	0
		<u>42896</u>	<u>0 10</u>
		<u>£88667</u>	<u>1 8</u>

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Financial secretary's office, February, 1854.

*Statement of the probable assets of the province of Nova Scotia for the year 1854.*

Balance in hands of the receiver general, 31st December, 1853.	£17266	2	7
Probable amount to be realised on old excise bonds,	650	0	0
Due from collectors of colonial duties, 31st December, 1853,	6022	8	2
Casual revenue,	7549	14	9
Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, for lights,	1081	2	8
Counties for advances for road service,	1690	0	2
Commissioners of lunatic asylum,	1750	0	0
		<u>£36009</u>	<u>8 4</u>

## PROBABLE RECEIPTS.

From collector of excise, Halifax,	£80000	0	0
Collectors of excise at outports, £20000	0	0	
Less 10 per cent. commission, 2000	0	0	
	<u>18000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Collectors of light duty,	4750	0	0
			Casual

From casual revenue,	£6500	0	0		
Distilleries,	3000	0	0		
				112250	0 0
				£148259	8 4
Deduct undrawn monies for roads and bridges,	2556	3	7		
For other services,	15350	0	0		
Balance due board of works for public services,	3794	18	11		
				21701	2 6
				£126558	5 10

## Deduct ordinary and legislative appropriations, viz :

Salaries of lieutenant governor and public officers,	14562	10	0		
Legislative expenses,	5560	0	0		
Revenue department, Halifax,	4750	0	0		
General education,	16280	0	0		
Interest on funded debt,	2000	0	0		
For support of light houses,	8000	0	0		
Sable Island establishment,	400	0	0		
Penitentiary, £1100 ; public buildings, £1000,	2100	0	0		
Protection of the fisheries,	1500	0	0		
River fisheries,	450	0	0		
Militia service, £200 ; rations to troops, £250,	450	0	0		
Poor asylum, £1600 ; transient paupers, 250,	1850	0	0		
Halifax dispensary, £50 ; immigrant expenses, £200,	250	0	0		
Post communication,	3000	0	0		
Steamboats, packets and ferries,	1000	0	0		
Road compensation,	1500	0	0		
Casualties,	1000	0	0		
Indians,	300	0	0		
Drawbacks,	2900	0	0		
Miscellaneous services,	3750	0	0		
				71602	10 0
				£54955	15 10

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Financial secretary's office, February, 1854.

No. 18.

(See page 429.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

*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—

I beg leave to present to your excellency, a report in reference to the several  
departments

departments in charge, and under the supervision of the board of works during the past year, arranging each, for greater perspicuity, under the name by which it is designated.

### THE PENITENTIARY.

This institution has continued nearly the same as when last reported. Indeed very little change can take place, either in its expenses or in its earnings, until the prison is finished, which will require a considerable time yet to accomplish, unless a large appropriation is made for that purpose, or a much greater number of criminals are sent there. The latter is certainly not desirable, and the former not necessary, inasmuch as sufficient is finished for those that are there, and their labour may be as usefully employed in that work as any other. The expenses are perhaps as little as can reasonably be expected. The number of keepers and their salaries are as small as can with safety or propriety be assigned to such an establishment. These must be sustained whether the prisoners be many or few;—if there were many, and the building and suitable workshops were finished, their labour would of course produce more, but where there are only from twenty to twenty-five prisoners, as has been the case for most of the time, and not more than one half of these able to work, that there should be the same results from their labour as where there are several hundred, cannot be reasonably expected; and if the legal expenses of prosecuting several hundred criminals be considered, the exemption from such charge is a satisfactory offset to the earnings of criminal labour. By the return, however, which the superintendent has made, and which is submitted to the legislature, it will be seen that the labour of the criminals, estimated at a very low rate of wages, amounts to a considerable sum, sufficient at least to shew that they have not been sustained in idleness. A part of their labour does not produce an immediate return, but beside the building of the wall, some portion of the land is being yearly cleared, by which cultivation may be extended, and thereby contribute to the support of the prisoners.

Another important part and object of the establishment is also in useful operation. Several of the prisoners are acquiring mechanical skill, whereby to support themselves hereafter. Three men, who were discharged during the last year, there learned the art of stone cutting, and are now earning good wages and conducting themselves creditably. A young boy who is still in the prison, has acquired, in the blacksmith's shop, and exhibited in several articles manufactured by him, considerable skill in making tools, and is now learning to cut stone, and, at the expiration of his imprisonment, will probably commence the world with a knowledge of two trades.

With a view to economy in regard to fuel, which is a costly item in the annual expenditure, a hot air apparatus on a small scale, has been introduced into one part of the building, by which several rooms are warmed. If it be found on sufficient trial to answer the purpose intended, the principle may be extended to other parts of the establishment.

The expenses of the past year have been £1080 11s. 3d., which includes the building of a barn and piggery, and a balance due the previous year for granite (£100). There will be required for the current year £950.

The causes above stated have increased the outlay in the year past, but £950 will probably suffice for this year, which is inclusive of £249 2s. undrawn from former grants.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The extensive repairs for the preservation of the public buildings rendered necessary a large expenditure. All the floors of the public offices were sinking, in consequence of the decay of the joists underneath. It was thought that the floors would have to be raised, which would not only have caused a heavy expense, but would in the mean time have greatly interrupted business. The necessary repairs have, however, been made, by supporting the basement story with granite pillars;—much expense and inconvenience have thus been avoided, and the floors it is believed sufficiently secured. New iron pillars have been erected in place of the wooden ones decayed; the exterior of the building has also  
been

been examined and repaired, by re-pointing joints and replacing stones that were decayed; a granite wall has also been built under the railings, the whole extent of the front of the provincial building. A considerable outlay was also deemed necessary, in cleaning and painting, and in alterations and arrangements consequent on, and connected with, the agricultural exhibition. Those in the council chamber were done under the direction of the committee of the legislative council, who have it annually in charge. The cleaning, repairing, furnishing, and fitting up government house, as required, caused outlay to a large extent, and there are several things that yet demand attention, particularly the roof, both of government house and of the province building, parts of which are shingled, and thus insecure in case of fire. Slates of a suitable quality, which cannot be obtained here, will be ordered from England for the doing of this work in the ensuing season. When this is completed, it is probable that much less expense will be required for some time to come. A statement of the amount expended out of the special grant will be submitted with the public accounts.

### LIGHT HOUSES.

All the light houses have been kept in operation as heretofore, and five more, as directed by the legislature, have been built; one of which (Pubnico) is lighted, but the other four were not completed in time to receive the necessary supplies, and White Head light required a revolving apparatus, which is being prepared. Respecting two of these, it is not of much consequence, as the harbors near them are frozen up in winter. The design of making the trial of lighting with gas, although the buildings were erected with that view, and prepared for it, and an increased expense thereby incurred, has been frustrated, because the material for making gas as intended could not be obtained. Doctor Gesner failed to supply it, and the application to the parties in possession of the mines in New Brunswick, from which the suitable material could be furnished, also failed. It therefore became unavoidably necessary to use oil, which probably will have to be continued, as the supply of the other material is altogether uncertain.

It has been suggested that there should be a light house on Egg Island, near Jedore, the place recommended by captain Shortland. Several wrecks have occurred in its vicinity, which would seem to shew the necessity of having a light there, and perhaps on some other parts of the eastern shore, there being but one light, (Beaver Island,) between Halifax harbour and White Head. It is also said by some that there should be at least one light house, if not two, on Sable Island, viz. : one at the east and another at the west end of the island. This would not only imply the *building* but the *maintaining* of them; it is submitted for the honorable house of assembly to decide as it may deem proper.

A dwelling house for the keeper of the light house at Mauger's Beach, as directed by a committee of the house of assembly last session, has been erected. In consequence of violent storms last autumn, much damage was done to the beach, which caused considerable expense to prevent the further inroads of the sea. The tower also was much injured, by which further expenditure was necessary, the conditions on which the tower is held being that the province should keep the part connected with the light house in repair.

At Pictou light house, the beach having been washed away by the sea, considerable work to prevent further damage was necessary, which work has been done during the past season.

### SABLE ISLAND.

The establishment on Sable Island is conducted satisfactorily under its present superintendent, and is usefully answering the humane purpose for which it was founded. There have been three wrecks in the course of the past year, the crews of which were all saved. The vessels were lost—a portion of the materials of one, and nearly the whole of the materials and cargo of another, laden with provisions, from New York, were saved, and brought to Halifax by the provincial schooner *Daring*, by the freight of which, and the salvage allowed,

a considerable sum in aid of the funds for the support of the establishment was earned, while the claimants of the property, to whom the nett proceeds were paid, were also satisfied.

The dwelling house in which the people at the principal station lived, having been destroyed by fire, a new building had to be erected, which has been done, and which has, of course, caused additional expenditure. A house has also been built on the south side of the Island, where vessels have been sometimes wrecked. Persons are placed in charge of it as a station. The house that was burnt was worth very little—that now built is much larger, and much better suited for the purposes required.

Two cargoes of horses have been shipped from the Island during the last season—one of them to the United States, consisting of 52 horses, purchased by persons from there, and paid for on the Island at the average price at which they have usually sold; the risk and freight was thereby saved, and the amount doubled. The sum realized by this shipment was £113—that of the other £60, making together the sum of £173. It is hoped that a more improved breed of horses will soon be produced, which will command a better price; with this view, a young stallion, a superior and well formed animal, was sent to the Island last spring. A trial is also now being made to rear neat stock, by allowing them to run at large, unhoused through the winter. For this purpose a few yearlings have been sent, and the number will be increased if the trial prove successful. The returns from the Island may thus be largely increased, there being abundance of fodder for a large stock. The cranberries received from there this last autumn produced, over charges of sale, £107.

The expenditure of the appropriation of £100 for the purchase of life boats for Sable Island has been rendered unnecessary by the generosity of a philanthropic lady (Miss Dix,) who visited the Island last summer, in consideration of its being a humane establishment. With the aid of her friends, four life boats, with every necessary appendage for the preservation of life, were provided and shipped—one from Boston, the other three from New York. Unfortunately, only the first arrived here. The vessel on board which the others were shipped was wrecked on our coast,—one boat has been saved, and a part of the apparatus—the rest were lost or greatly damaged. A library of several hundred volumes, for the use of the establishment, and of sailors and others who may be cast on the Island, has also been furnished by the same benevolent lady.

In addition to the buildings hereinbefore mentioned, a house of refuge has been erected at the east end of the Island. A large store has also been built for the reception of wrecked goods, which will also serve as a place of refuge, if required. All the shingles were made, and the frame, and a large proportion of the work done by the people of the Island, thereby increasing the efficiency of the establishment, without much increasing the expense of its support.

The schooner Daring, the service of which is for the most part connected with Sable Island, now requires extensive repairs. As she is an old vessel, and is not in all respects the most suitable for the service, the better way, it is believed, would be to sell her, and purchase, or have built, another which may be deemed eligible:—this proposition, as the Daring has but small capacity for freight, and often has to make two trips with wrecked goods, when one might suffice, and she being also inferior in sailing qualities, is respectfully submitted.

Should light houses be erected on the Island, not only the cost of building, but also of supporting, would, of course, be considered, and also whether the expense should be borne by this province alone, or whether others equally benefitted should not also contribute.

### HOSPITAL OR ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

To select the most eligible place for an institution for the protection and cure of the insane, advertisements were issued, and much care and pains taken in viewing different places that were offered, before coming to a final decision. The site chosen was, as compared to others that were offered, deemed much the most suitable; and therefore to obtain it, a higher price was submitted to than would, in estimating the mere value of the land, have

have been given. The price, £1750, has been advanced out of the provincial treasury, until the honorable house of assembly shall make such arrangements respecting funds for the construction of the building as it may deem proper. The quantity of ground is eighty-seven acres.

The plan of the building, which was designed to come as nearly as possible within our means, was made by the architect who projected the elevation of a similar institution now in course of erection at Washington ;—the interior or ground plan is by the physician who is to have charge of that establishment, and who superintends that part of the work from the beginning. The whole has been under the direction of Miss Dix, who has done much, and devoted much time and attention, towards the providing such an institution, and who has generously added this gift to several others for which the province is to her indebted.

Advertisements would have been issued for taking contracts for the building, only that until certain preliminaries were fully understood, it could not safely be done. Some delay was caused in waiting for the plans. After these were received, they had to be copied on suitable cloth, for the use of the contractors and workmen. Working plans had also to be made for guidance in the undertaking, and the ground surveyed and divided into sections, to be shewn on such plans, for that purpose. A draughtsman has been employed, and is still occupied in that work. When it is completed, advertisements will appear. The preparatory work has been progressing without any unnecessary delay, and the building work will commence as soon as practicable. Nothing has been neglected that could, with propriety, have been done since the appropriation was made.

#### FISHERY PROTECTION.

In this department two vessels were chartered by the province, (under the direction of, and in addition to the force employed by, the vice admiral,) for the whole of the fishing season, and the schooner *Daring*, under the command of captain Daly, for the latter and most busy part of it. Her services at this time, and after the other vessels were withdrawn, were exceedingly useful, and contributed much to the success with which our fishermen, for a short time, were favored.

The board of works deem it a duty to express thankful acknowledgments for the facility at all times given, for free communication and consultation, by our worthy admiral, Sir George F. Seymour, and the promptitude and zeal with which he was at all times disposed to promote any measure that might be deemed useful.

The whole of the grant for this service has not been expended, in consequence of the vice admiral having furnished so many vessels, and manned and victualled the two chartered by the province.

I deem it a duty to acknowledge and to state to your excellency, and to the legislature, the gratuitous aid given by my colleagues in the board of works. The hon. S. Cunard is absent a great part of the year, but when present, always promptly and cheerfully gives his attention and advice as business may require,—and to William Murdoch, esquire, I am especially indebted for a constant, zealous and hearty co-operation in everything connected with the supervision and the duties of the board with which he is associated, and to which he has rendered much effective aid.

Respectfully submitted.

H. BELL,  
Chairman of board of works.

Halifax, February 4, 1854.

No. 19.

*(See page 431.)*

*Department of crown lands,  
Halifax, 9th February, 1854.*

SIR—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the lieutenant governor, the following report of the present state of this department, shewing the work which has been performed within the last three months; together with such suggestions as seem proper for improving this department, and carrying out the system of disposing of the crown land. Also, an outline of the work now remaining in the office, and to be completed.

During the period above named, one hundred and twenty-six petitions have been received for grants of crown lands, to the extent of twenty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-six acres; and fourteen petitions for water lots.

The surveys of these tracts were ordered, and a large portion of them have been returned and reported on. About two hundred letters have been received and answered.

A map of the island of Cape Breton has been compiled, showing the granted and ungranted lands, and a tracing from that map of the several counties has been supplied to each of the county surveyors, together with a circular dated 4th November, 1853, requiring from them a report of the general characteristics of the ungranted land within their several counties.

The same circular was also forwarded to each of the county surveyors within Nova Scotia proper, accompanied by a map of each county, copied from a plan of the granted and ungranted lands in Nova Scotia proper, prepared in the years 1849 and 1850, under the direction of the commissioner of crown lands. Sufficient time since the issue of this circular has not elapsed for the completion of the returns ordered. Only thirteen have been received from the eighteen counties.

I have also prepared a map marked A, and a table marked B, exhibiting, as far as circumstances would allow, the result of those returns.

A book, or portfolio, 3 feet by 4, has been prepared, containing a general plan of the island of Cape Breton on sheets of the above size, showing the granted and ungranted lands, on a scale of forty chains to an inch. These sheets were constructed in the years 1849 and 1850, under the direction of the commissioner of crown lands, and are now put up as originally intended. The index to the book is a map of the island, on a scale of two hundred chains to an inch, on which the sheets are outlined and numbered.

The outside office (where all the plans and records are kept) is provided with compartments, numbered consecutively, with an index showing the contents of each division. Thirty of these are shelves with tight doors, constructed for holding portfolios of the size described. It is proposed (and the work is now going on,) to arrange the whole province in the same way, having a book or portfolio for each county, in which both old and new plans may be inserted.

A map of the province will be prepared as an index to the portfolios.

It will therefore be seen that this arrangement for Cape Breton forms part of a general plan or scheme for the whole province.

When placed in charge of this office, on the fourteenth day of October last, I found six hundred petitions of recent date, on which the purchase monies had been paid and orders in council passed for grants. On examining the books it was seen that the average number of grants made out during each year was between one hundred and eighty and two hundred.

The following tabular statement will show the number of acres of crown land in the province of Nova Scotia, granted during the years 1843 to 1853, both years inclusive; and the amounts paid into the casual revenue and receiver general's office during the same period.

Year

Year.	No. of grants.	No. of acres granted.	Amount paid in.
1843	104	9811	£171 7 11
1844	194	21049	295 16 5
1845	205	21828	2031 13 4
1846	334	42565	2914 0 11
1847	268	36654	2116 15 2
1848	165	25360	811 3 9
1849	180	22596 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1850	154	14724	1011 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1851	162	21570	1158 2 10
1852	173	20954	387 9 9
1853	To Octr. 11, 121 } Dec. 26, 250 } 371	17197 } 34825 $\frac{3}{4}$ } 52022 $\frac{3}{4}$	4567 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

It was therefore evident that, in consequence of a recent increase in the demand for crown land, the work had been getting into arrear, and it became requisite to employ extra assistance to bring up these arrears. After careful examination many of the surveys had to be returned for correction, in consequence of errors; but four hundred of these grants have been completed and delivered to the grantees, or forwarded per mail to the principal deputy surveyors for delivery. Those requiring correction are in course of completion, and the grants will be prepared without delay.

In the office there are six hundred and fifteen petitions from Cape Breton, dated previously to the year 1847, and subsequently to 1840. Nearly the whole of these have received the assent of the governor in council. I do not think that many of these petitioners have paid the full amounts, but the greater part of them have paid half the purchase money. The exact sums cannot be ascertained without the expenditure of much time. The subject will be taken up at an early day for satisfactory arrangement.

In connection with this part of my report, I respectfully invite your attention to the state of Cape Breton, as regards a very large proportion of the claims under which crown lands are held in that island. They consist of four classes:

1st.—Claim under location tickets.

2nd. “ Applications for joint grants—a portion of the fees paid.

3rd. “ Orders of survey—no fees paid.

4th.—Claim of unauthorized settlers.

It has been confidently asserted that not more than one-half of the farming population in the island hold their property by grants or titles derived from the crown; and from the number of claims of this kind that have been presented since the union of the crown land offices of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, for the consideration of the commissioner of crown lands, it is believed that the assertion would, to a large extent, be borne out by the facts.

In March, 1850, an act was passed (v. page 125, revised private and local acts,) conveying to the holders of crown leases, their heirs and assigns, the fee simple of the land thus held. This act, although well intended, was found, in many cases, to be the cause of extreme hardship. For instance, some original holders of crown leases left the island without conveying away their interest in their leases, and subsequently other individuals got into possession, improved and built upon the land, and were finally ejected by the heirs at law of the original lessees. I would therefore take the liberty, most respectfully, of recommending that no legislative action be taken in this matter until an energetic commissioner, appointed for the purpose, has examined and reported on each of those inchoate titles.

Previously to the annexation, in 1820, of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia, many grants passed. Of these there are no records in Halifax; they are registered in the office of the

registry of deeds at Sydney, Cape Breton. An abstract of them could easily be obtained at an expenditure probably of not more than £50 or £60. And as it is of great importance that all the information obtainable in relation to grants should be deposited in the crown land office, an appropriation for that purpose might be well worth the consideration of the legislature.

Complaints have recently been made, both in Cape Breton and in the western parts of the province, in consequence of the county lines not being defined by actual survey. This defect has been found exceedingly inconvenient by the surveyors, in making surveys and returns, and in protecting the crown land from trespass by those engaged in lumbering. It also presents difficulties to the office as regards preparing grants; and the amount of confusion, from the same cause, in law proceedings having reference to landed property and criminal proceedings, may be readily imagined.

I therefore respectfully enquire whether this office is authorized to make such surveys, and if it is not, should not means be taken for their completion without delay?

I have also to call your attention to the interesting returns herewith submitted, from the several surveyors who have answered the circular of the 4th November, 1853, already referred to. I may add that, considering the shortness of the time, the promptitude with which those enquiries were answered does credit to those gentlemen.

As recommended by several of the county surveyors in their reports, I beg particularly to bring to your notice the necessity of a more regular and systematic mode of laying out and disposing of the crown lands. I would therefore recommend that this office be authorized to have certain base lines run, so that the true position and quality of the crown land may be ascertained; and that lots be there laid out and valued agreeably to quality and situation. You cannot fail at once to perceive the unfairness of the present mode of disposing of the crown lands, at one shilling and nine pence, sterling, per acre, without distinction, when it is brought to your notice that the county surveyors, in their reports on petitions, give a valuation ranging from £6 10s. to £40, currency, per hundred acres.

In the absence of a regular geological survey of the province, it is impossible for this department to judge correctly how far such portions of these reports on the crown land in the several counties, as relate to the agricultural capabilities of the soil, are to be relied on. It is therefore desirable that some method should be devised by which this difficulty might, to some extent, be removed, and the office placed in possession of as much knowledge as possible on this important subject.

It is with diffidence concerning my own inability, and the appropriateness of the suggestions contained, that I venture on the following remarks. The ideas attempted to be conveyed have been impressed on my mind for years, and I feel strongly induced to take this opportunity of submitting them officially to your notice.

The commissioner of crown lands, in reporting to you last year the improvements that had taken place in the department, referred with a proper appreciation of the subject to the appointment of county surveyors, as a most important and beneficial alteration. Under the old system of land boards it would have been nearly impossible to have accomplished the amount of work that has been performed since the commencement of the increased demand for crown lands. Three years ago, reports, such as are enclosed, could hardly have been prepared or expected; because in each county there were several deputy surveyors, (only during a very limited portion of their time occupied in surveying,) and they proceeded so far without any systematic mode of operation; that, as reported by the commissioner of crown lands, "the work of one surveyor often interfered with that of another."

It may be here remarked that the county surveyors, under the present system, have a considerable amount of additional labor and responsibility thrown upon them, by having to examine into and report minutely respecting the conflicting claims of contending applicants, value of all lots surveyed, and of improvements, if any, which is often a delicate and onerous duty. They have each also to keep an office, be prepared to give information to intending purchasers of crown lands, and prepare and receive applications, with the purchase money. It is also expected that the head of the department be annually furnished

nished with a report from each of the county surveyors, on the state of the crown land within his county, compiled from accumulated information. For these numerous and onerous services they receive no pay, other than their allowance while actually surveying, which is less by five shillings per day than in the adjoining province.

I should feel delicate about attempting to suggest any particular annual amount to be paid to those officers ; that would require a more minute enquiry—perhaps it would hardly be correct to give the same remuneration to each. But I think I do not presume in saying that you can scarcely fail to perceive that their services justly entitle them to a certain annual allowance. The principal change proposed, however, and that which I feel the greater amount of delicacy in bringing to your notice, I would now briefly state as follows : That as soon as practicable the offices of county surveyor and registrar of deeds be combined. The county surveyors are nearly all provided with maps of their counties, showing, on a scale of forty chains to an inch, the granted and ungranted lands, and the outlines of the grants, with the names of the grantees. Let it be their duty to have marked out on this map the transfers of the grants, with the sub-division, if any, quality of land, &c., so that a person wishing to enquire into the title of any lot, may see at a glance its history as regards title, area, position, quality, &c.

To obtain unity of operation among surveyors, it is necessary that something should be done to encourage the use of correct instruments. I am acquainted with the fact that many of the instruments now in use are not by any means correct. To remedy this evil, I beg to recommend that a few of the most approved circumferenters be imported at the expense of government—that the compasses used by the surveyors be examined, and those not considered correct be rejected, and the surveyor supplied with a good instrument, for which he shall either pay the first cost or the interest of that sum, so that the government would lose nothing by the transaction.

In connection with this, I take the liberty of suggesting that true meridian lines be established in each county, for the purpose of aiding the county surveyor in performing surveys correctly, as regards the variation of the compass ; and that the courses contained in all grants and other documental records concerning landed property, or boundary lines, should be taken from these true meridian lines, instead of the magnet. The reason of this will be obvious when the continual and uncertain variation of the magnet is considered. By means of such lines, much assistance would be afforded in after years in tracing old boundaries, and they would also prove the source of much valuable information on terrestrial magnetism, a science of great importance in the affairs of mankind, and of which but little is understood. It is hardly requisite to add that these lines should be established by permanent marks, and determined with great accuracy by astronomical observation.

I do not wish to step beyond official bounds in this report, but cannot well avoid observing that a very large part of the granted lands in the province has not been improved by the grantees or their representatives. I think it was the opinion of the commissioner of crown lands, that at least one million of acres remain in this state. A serious drawback is thus caused to the settlement of the province ; industrious persons being prevented from settling and improving those grants. They also cause difficulty when intervening between settlements, as roads must be made through such lands before access can be had to the ungranted land.

Inquiries have recently been made at this office relative to the court of escheat, about which it is difficult to obtain any accurate information. An impression prevails that the powers of this court have been allowed to fall into disuse, and that they are no longer available. The evils above mentioned, would, I am convinced, be remedied to a certain extent by renewing the court, and increasing facilities for escheating such land, or by levying on each one hundred acres, so unimproved, a sum of \_\_\_\_\_, to be expended in making roads.

One other remark, and I will not trespass further on your time. It has hitherto been the practice in this department to cause the surveyors to attest to their accounts. It would be vastly more important that they should attest to the accuracy of their surveys, stating that all the lines and corner bounds have been well established and marked. Such attestation

tion is not authorized by the provincial law, and therefore cannot be demanded. A form somewhat like the annexed, might answer the purpose, and if duly attended to, periodically, might be the means of preventing much confusion.

## FORM.

I, A B, principal deputy surveyor for the county of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby swear, that the lots of land named in the above list have actually been surveyed by me, all the corner bounds set up, and the lines well marked.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

W. A. HENDRY,  
Deputy commissioner crown lands.

The honorable the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, &c. &c.

*Kings county, January, 1854.*

SIR—

In answer to your request of the 4th of November, I beg leave to say that in order to ascertain the number of squatters on the north part of the crown land, I had to run the lines of the south part of the lands already granted—that is, the *Barclay grant*, the *Dickson grant*, and the *Bayard grant*, that join the crown land. I saw no marks of their having ever been run. There have several spots been cleared, and some meadow land has been mowed, but there are no houses on that range, as the land there is generally barren. There is one saw mill near on the crown land, built by one Christopher Randall, who is doing injury by cutting the logs; and a great deal of such trespassing is perpetrated by others on that range, much to the injury of the sale of the crown land.

There are yet some who first settled as squatters at Lake George. On their application, I have surveyed the lands to them, and they promise to pay for them this winter.

There are several persons living on lots of crown land in Dalhousie that have been formerly surveyed, but not granted to them. In many places there are clearings, but no buildings thereon.

With regard to the *quantity* of crown land in this county, by the length of the township lines adjoining, and the northern bounds in Aylesford, and the county bounds of Annapolis and Lunenburg, I think there will be about 130,000 acres, exclusive of what has already been granted. It would be very difficult to show on any plan the quantity of barren land, and the quantity of lands profitable for cultivation. As far as I have travelled through the lands, I find in going a mile or two there are ranges of good land, and then ranges of strong barren land, though even in the most barren parts there are spots of valuable meadow that would make it worth taking up a hundred acres for. I should think there was nearly *one-half* the number of acres capable of improvement—the rest *water* and barren land.

I have examined the land generally on either side of the road from Lake George to Dalhousie settlement; particularly on the east side I find a quantity of valuable meadow, and think if the lots were laid out from the road easterly, so as to take in some of the meadow with the upland, there would soon be sale for the lots; and also several on the west side, as there is now only about ten miles of the road but what is quite passable.

I would have recommended to government to have ordered the south west part of the crown land to be laid out in lots, as there is much valuable timber thereon; but as there is

is now application made for about 2000 acres in that range, I can form a better judgment when that survey is made.

It is particularly recommended by the people in the settlements, (in conjunction with my own opinion,) that a line should be run, preparatory to opening a road from the Twelve-mile River bridge, south of Lake Paul, in a north-easterly course, to intersect the road leading from Kentville to Lunenburg, as I am informed the land is generally good for cultivation through the whole route, which is about eight miles; and by laying out lots from that line, it would be at least more uniform for arrangement on the *general plan* than in the unconnected state which they are now in; and unless some such arrangement is made by lines run and measured from certain points, as well as on the Dalhousie road, the lots cannot be numbered properly.

As I do not like to send a plan of any survey that I have not actually made, I can merely represent them on a plan, without the course and distance of the lots from each other; but when all the lots on the road are surveyed to meet former surveys, I can represent them in a more correct manner.

If you wish a survey of all the lots on the road to be made, it would perhaps be better to defer putting those already surveyed (and here represented) on the *general plan*, until the whole is surveyed and numbered; but that is your own pleasure.

On the annexed plan I shew the lines I have surveyed between the crown lands and granted lands in Aylesford, and, as nearly as possible, the situation of the lots surveyed.

I would recommend to the government to send me a few *printed advertisements*, to be put up in various places, to deter persons from further trespassing on the crown lands, which is so injurious to the sale thereof.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. ARMSTRONG,  
Deputy surveyor.

To the commissioner of crown lands, Halifax.

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*Baddeck Bay, 17th January, 1854.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

In submitting to your excellency the following topographical report relative to the county of Victoria, in compliance with instructions received from the deputy commissioner of crown lands, I have limited it to such information as I could obtain without a perambulation of the county, as such would have been attended with an expense that I did not deem myself at liberty to incur.

The general appearance of the county, particularly its north-eastern section, is mountainous. The soil varies from a rich alluvial to one wholly unfit for cultivation.

The principal streams are the Wagmatcook or Middle River, the Baddeck river, (both near the southern extremity of the county,) and the streams that run into the Middle and Northern Barrasois, Aspey Bay, near the northern extremity. These streams are not navigable for anything larger than canoes, and even by them only for a few miles.

For about a mile on each side of these streams the lands are amongst the best in the county. The other streams of less note are the Barrasois River, Indian River, and Black Brook or River, all on the eastern coast, and to the northward of St. Ann's, and are said to penetrate far into the interior. The lands on their banks are mountainous near the sea, and, with the exception of a few acres of broken ground near the entrance of the two first named, deemed fit for cultivation. They are but very little known.

No lakes of a large extent have yet been discovered in the county.

The only harbours on the sea coast are Ingonishe, St. Ann's, and Big Bras d'Or. Ingonishe affords no shelter during heavy easterly gales, and a precarious shelter may be obtained at White Point during westerly ones; and small craft may find good shelter in any of the Barrasois of Aspey Bay, and in the Lagoon, in Ingasau Bay, if entered at the time of high water. The entrances, however, are narrow and dangerous.

The harbours on the Bras d'Or Lake, within the limits of the county, are—Round Cove, at the entrance of Big Bras d'Or, Plaister Harbor, Baddeck bay and harbor, Baddeck basin, Strait of Sheelah, Cranberry Harbor, Big Harbour, Strait of Barra, Brooklesby's inlet, Portage inlet, and Island Point. All these afford good shelter for ships and small craft, Strait of Barra excepted, which is unsafe during heavy easterly and southerly gales. Washabakt inlet affords shelter for small craft only.

The county is rich in minerals. Coal, iron, salt, and freestone, limestone, (carbonate and sulphate) abound; and there are strong indications of other valuable minerals.

From the Bay of St. Lawrence to the North Barrasois, Aspey Bay, the land is mountainous, and deemed unfit for cultivation. Aspey Bay settlement was commenced about forty years ago. The settlers are principally Scotch; a few Irish and Anglo-Americans. Their land is productive, and has, until very lately, been comparatively free from the disease that has nearly destroyed the potatoe.

Between Aspey Bay settlement and the settlement of Ingonishe, a distance estimated at 14 miles, there are no settlers. With some very trifling exceptions, the lands in front seem to be unfit for cultivation.

The Ingonishe settlement extends from a short distance northward of the harbor to the Lagoon, at the head of Ingasau Bay. This settlement depends almost solely on the fisheries, although much of the land seems to be good. This appears to have been a large settlement during the time the French held Cape Breton, if an estimate may be formed by the remains of their houses and gardens. The failure of the fisheries on this coast is severely felt by this settlement.

White Point and Neil's harbor, situated between Aspey Bay and Ingonishe, are not settled. They are frequented by fishermen during the fishing season only.

"Cap Enfume," a high promontory to the southward of Ingonishe, is unfit for cultivation. It is covered principally with spruce and fir. There are a few acres to the westward of Coppermine Brook fit for cultivation.

Between "Cap Enfume" and St. Ann's harbor there is, between the mountains and the sea shore, a strip of land tolerably level, and about a mile in breadth, considered, in general, fit for cultivation. The lands around St. Ann's harbour are hilly and broken, and the southern side is rocky and steep. From the entrance of this harbor to "Cap Dauphin" the land is mountainous, and continues so along the northern side of the Big Bras d'Or to Plaister Harbor, from which, to Red Head, the land is lower, but still high, declining gradually to Baddeck harbor, westward of which, to the entrance of Baddeck river, the land is low.

The valley of the Baddeck river is narrow, and bounded on the western side by high lands,—the eastern branches said to issue from some small lakes—the western one from springs. On the western side of the river the land continues high to the eastern side of the valley of the Wagamatcook.

The valley of the Wagamatcook is larger than that of the Baddeck, and the extent of alluvial lands greater. The uplands on this river have been greatly injured by fires that have destroyed much valuable wood. These lands are light and gravelly, and, in general, level to the foot of the hills, a distance of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile on an average from the river. Between this river and the valley of the Marguerite river, there is a remarkable defile, the lands on each side of which are very high. Through this defile the main post road that leads from Baddeck to Marguerite passes.

The Wagamatcook was settled about the year 1811, by Scotch presbyterians. On the Baddeck river a few English families settled at an early period, but the principal influx of settlers did not take place until after the year 1824, when the lands were rapidly occupied, principally by Scotch emigrants, a great part of St. Ann's having previously been settled by

by Scotchmen from Pictou and its vicinity, while the sea shore between St. Ann's and "Cap Enfume" was from time to time afterwards settled also by Scotch emigrants, as also part of the sea shore between St. Ann's and the entrance of the Big Bras d'Or, and thence to Red Head and Baddeck Bay.

From the entrance of Baddeck river to the county line near the Strait of Sheelah, the land in general is high and strong.

From the Portage inlet, near the basin of Whycocomah, to the Washabakt inlet, the lands are low; thence round McKay's Point to the westward of the Scotch Narrows, they are higher; and from the Scotch Narrows to the Portage inlet they gradually decline. This large peninsula is settled on the western and northern sides as far as Washabakt by Scotch presbyterians, and on the southern side by Roman catholics. These, with a few families settled in the defile between the Wagamatcook and the Marguerite rivers, and on the Washabakt settlement and its vicinity, and a few families on the south side of Boulardrie, westward of Island Point, and some families at Ingonishe, form nearly the only catholic settlements in the county.

The north side of Boulardrie is comparatively much more level than the lands on the opposite side of Big Bras d'Or, particularly in the vicinity of Aconi brook and pond, at the eastern extremity of the county. The settlers are, with few exceptions, Scotch presbyterians, and have been settled about 30 years.

The Scotch Narrows was one of the first settlements formed on the Bras d'Or lake, by emigrants from Barra. They settled about the year 1807. Washabakt settlement was commenced about the year 1820, and St. Patrick's channel about the year 1824.

Coal is found on the sea shore on the Island of Boulardrie, between Aconi brook and the entrance of the Big Bras d'Or, and on the northern side of the entrance, at some distance from the shore. It has very recently been found between Baddeck and Wagmatcook rivers, and the usual indications of its existence are to be found in different parts of the county.

Freestone abounds on the Island of Boulardrie, and is also found in the vicinity of Baddeck harbour. There are several salt springs on the northern side of St. Patrick's channel and on Baddeck bay. Carbonate of lime is found in almost every settlement in the county, and sulphate of lime is in great abundance in the vicinity of the Scotch Narrows, of Brooklesby's inlet, in rear of Washabakt, eastward of Red Head on the Big Bras d'Or, and to the northward of St. Ann's; also at Aspey Bay, and in other situations.

The best soils in a wilderness state are covered with birch, beech, maple, and fir; some oak, ash and elm. On the poorer soils there are pine, spruce, hemlock, and larch; while those soils considered at present unfit for cultivation, are in general covered with a growth of white moss, with here and there some thickets of dwarf spruce. The surface of these last mentioned lands in many situations, and to a large extent, consists of a sandy stratum about four inches deep, under which there is a strong subsoil, often of considerable depth. This soil has been found highly capable of improvement, although generally considered otherwise at present, from causes that time alone can influence.

In attempting to convey an idea of the quality of the soil by means of different colours, on the accompanying map of the county, some explanations may be requisite. The good and bad lands are so intimately blended, that it would be difficult to say that there are continuous tracts of either to any extent, or that the situations coloured as good, are exclusively so. Much that is now considered unimprovable, will, as lands increase in value and improved modes of culture are introduced, not only be found improvable, but equally productive with those now considered good. Any attempts therefore to point out minutely, and without a previous examination, those places that are permanently unimprovable, would very probably lead to error. For the reason assigned, a general idea of the face of the county, so far as it is settled, is all that I can attempt to convey. In those places marked as fit for cultivation, it might be difficult to find two hundred acres together that were so, or as many that were otherwise.

The following estimate may not be very far from being correct:

	Acres.
Lands coloured red, as being capable of profitable cultivation,	153,000
	Of

	Acres.
Of these there may be :	
Covered with timber, and unfit for profitable cultivation, about,	16,000
Barren and unimprovable, about,	35,000
	51,000
Remains fit for profitable cultivation, about,	102,000

Of the interior of the county, comprising an extent of about 300,000 acres, so little is known, that I have not ventured to convey any idea of it on the map, lest it might prove to be a very erroneous one. Report describes the whole as an unimprovable waste, covered with moss or stunted spruce trees ; but when it is recollected that such was the generally received opinion with regard to almost, if not the whole of Cape Breton, to about the end of the last century, perhaps an exploration at a suitable season might discover valuable and extensive tracts of land at present unknown, and from the very forbidding aspect immediately beyond the limits of those parts of the county now settled, deemed hitherto above the reach of individual enterprise to attempt to discover.

The generally received opinion with regard to those portions of the county deemed fit for profitable cultivation, (coloured on the map red,) is, that there is not a tract of the extent of two hundred acres of them that is not occupied by one or more squatters, or persons claiming, under tickets of location or fees lodged for them, before the Cape Breton crown land office was removed to Halifax. Many of those persons have been long settled, and any attempts to disturb them would be attended with much suffering. The front of such of these lands thus occupied, as are situated on the sea shore, or on the shores of the Bras d'Or, or on the banks of rivers, have, in general, been surveyed.

Until the quality of the unoccupied lands in the interior has been ascertained, I cannot recommend a survey of any part of them into lots for sale, but should any extensive tracts of land, fit for cultivation, be discovered, I should deem it by far the most accurate and economical mode, that they be laid off by government, and at one time, in blocks or ranges of lots of two hundred acres each, and measuring forty chains in front by fifty in depth, leaving it optional with purchasers to purchase half a lot, a whole lot, or half of a lot in one range and half of that immediately in front or rear, making a lot of twenty chains by one hundred ; they paying the expense of the additional surveys thus required. The expense of the original surveys could be divided amongst the lots surveyed, and any occupation of them absolutely prohibited until such regulations as might be deemed requisite were complied with.

The expense of surveys is greatly increased, perhaps on an average more than doubled, when they are performed piecemeal. Apart from the repeated expenses of travelling incurred by this mode, as well as the higher rate of wages to workmen when employed only two or three days at a time, the time required to open and measure lines through forest land with untrained workmen, is about double of that required by trained ones ; and the awkwardness of these untrained workmen renders it impossible for the surveyor to attain to that degree of accuracy in his operations that the aid of even one intelligent, trustworthy, trained assistant affords.

Should it be the intention of government to require the present unauthorized settlers on crown lands not surveyed, to take out titles, such a survey would be required as would secure, if possible, to each settler his improvements. Towards this, a survey of the respective improvements in any particular locality would require to be made with connecting surveys to unite the whole, and from these a plan could be made shewing the extent of each squatter's improvements and their relative position, and from these data, such a division of the locality, as would, as far as it was possible, confer equal benefits on each ; when such regulations relative to the obtaining of titles, as were deemed expedient, could be made.

It would tend materially to reduce the expense of these surveys if each settler was required to give such assistance as the survey of his own improvements, and the ascertaining of these relative situations would require ; and of this saving he would reap the full benefit afterwards.

Where

Where front lands have already been surveyed, but no plans furnished, a re-survey of the front of each lot might be made by government, adhering as far as possible to the old boundaries; and from this, let correct plans be prepared, and in this and the former case, transmitted to the office, containing the name of each settler, the number of his lot, its estimated value, the time settled; estimated extent of cleared land, &c., and such other information as would convey some idea of his ability to purchase the lot. Let each settler be required to furnish such assistance as the survey of his own lot would require.

A certain time might then be allowed to these settlers to pay for their lots, after which they would be deemed open to other applicants.

With regard to the surveys of such lots of crown lands in this county as are now from time to time applied for, it would be a considerable saving to the department, as well as a benefit to applicants, if it were left optional with them to defray the expense of the survey, or to leave it to be defrayed as at present. The applicant to state his choice in his petition. He can, in general, obtain the help of his friends and neighbours as workmen at the survey, without any *pecuniary* expense, as he can repay them in work, and thus save the sums paid to workmen, and so difficult to realize wherever trade is conducted almost exclusively by barter. Probably for a deduction of 40s. from the purchase money of a lot, applicants in general would cheerfully furnish, if requisite, work to double that amount as now obtained.

When engaged on the subject of crown land surveys, I would very respectfully presume to attempt to point out to your excellency, the great need for the establishing of meridian lines in the several counties in the province, and the hitherto insurmountable difficulties experienced by surveyors, (at least in Cape Breton, and possibly in other parts of the province,) in obtaining suitable instruments for the performing of their angular operations.

With regard to the crown land department recently removed from Cape Breton, and with the details of which I have been conversant for about thirty years; the difficulties in obtaining unity of operation, owing to the causes just mentioned, were so great, as not only to preclude the certainty of obtaining such, in the same survey made by different surveyors, but even the certainty that the same surveyor could, after the lapse of a few years, retrace his own operations when these happened to be effaced. *He had no standard of reference for the regulating of his angular operations*, and the inaccuracies inseparable from that class of instruments that necessity, if not choice, compelled him to use, added to those changes to which even the best instruments are subject, were such, as no care or skill on his part, could prevent or rectify.

When it is known that that class of instruments with which angular operations are performed by means of the magnet, (and which are so generally used in woody countries,) not only vary one from another, even when of the best construction, but that even the same instrument is, from a variety of causes, liable to variations, the amount of which can never be ascertained a priori, (at least until the nature of magnetism is better understood,) the need for an accurate and a ready standard of reference, that would, whenever required, indicate the exact amount of all these variations, and thereby enable the surveyor to make the requisite allowance for them, may, to some extent, be apparent. This standard can be obtained practically, only by means of meridian lines, or of lines forming known and fixed angles with the meridian.

To this it may be said, that instruments liable to such variations are not in their nature fitted for obtaining accurate results, and that any attempts to improve them would lead to needless expense; but apart from their being in their various modifications, the only class of instruments that can be used in woody countries, nothing attainable either in their construction or use should be wanting that would tend to the attaining of accurate results, and the accuracy attainable by these instruments, *when properly constructed and used*, is very far from being duly appreciated. In old and open countries they are not much used; their construction in such countries is therefore seldom what it ought to be or might be; hence their capabilities are underrated and their place supplied by means of other instruments wholly unfit for woody countries.

I understand from Mr. Hendry, the gentleman who has the charge of the crown land department

department in this province, that he is desirous of having meridian lines established. He is the first that has united with me in this important object, during a period of nearly thirty years that I have advocated it, and it is with great pleasure that I add my humble testimony to their unquestionable utility.

With regard to the difficulty in obtaining suitable instruments in this province, I may safely say that so far as I can discover, such are not imported, and if permitted to judge from rather costly experience, cannot be obtained by commission. If I might presume to offer a suggestion, it would be that a circumferentor of the improved kind, (deemed the most suitable for surveys in woody countries,) and of the best quality, be provided by the province for each government land surveyor; that he be required either to pay for it or to give sufficient security for its price and the payment of the interest thereof annually, until he could pay for it, with such other conditions as would amply secure the repayment of the sum advanced by the province and the interest thereon.

Certain arrangements would be required with the maker of these instruments to ensure the full attainment of the object in view, as well as certain modifications in their construction that are generally required, even with the best of makers.

I cannot presume to enlarge on this brief outline, but would only add that the sum of £250 might cover all costs of instruments, and this sum could be so secured as to cost the province literally nothing. The cost of the meridian lines (one in each county) might be in all £100, possibly much less, according to many circumstances, perhaps more, and it might be difficult to point out how an equal amount of good could be done, or loss prevented, even by means of ten times the amount of these sums otherwise expended, should even the whole amount of them be borne by the province, instead of the small sum last named.

While legislative enactments have been deemed requisite to ensure a unity of operation in the weight and measure of the ephemeral articles of commerce—when even the size of a barrel stave and the dimensions of a shingle have been deemed, (and justly,) of such importance as to merit the attention of the legislature, the operations of that class of men to whom is entrusted the important duty of defining the limits of our freeholds, and on whose accuracy and consequent unity of operation the ownership of our most permanent and valuable property depends to so large an extent, are without the aid of a single practically useful legislative enactment, and in the discharge of their duties, surveyors are left solely to the guidance of chance or caprice. With the utmost exertions of care and of skill, they find unity of operation unattainable by means of either, and inaccuracies as difficult to avoid as they are expensive to rectify; and seem to have no choice but to strew their professional path with the seeds of discord, of litigation, and ruin.

The only apology I can attempt to offer for presuming to introduce this subject, and to detain your excellency so long with it, is its great importance. Perhaps there is nothing in society more productive of extensive discord and litigation, and their endless train of injurious results, than the ceaseless differences that spring from an inaccurate mode of defining the limits of landed property.

I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

D. B. McNAB,

Principal deputy surveyor, county Victoria.

To his excellency colonel Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.

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*Lower Stewiacke, 29th December, 1853.*

SIR—

Referring to your circular of 4th ult., requiring, for the information of the lieutenant governor, a return of the quantity, quality, &c., of the crown lands in the county  
of

of Colchester, I have to regret my inability to perform the service with that degree of accuracy which the importance of the case demands. On receipt of the circular I was absent from home, and for some time after, consequently the notice has been short, and previous engagements have drawn largely on the time necessary to devote to such a subject.

Under the foregoing circumstances, I beg leave to report as follows, trusting that the information afforded will be found generally correct :—

The mode heretofore adopted of granting crown lands in this county, (and I rather think in most of the others,) has been very defective. It has been granted in all shapes, allowing the applicant to choose any spot he thought proper, and to have it surveyed off to him, without reference to the shape of the other grants in the vicinity, thereby causing much confusion in the lines, and avoiding that regularity as regards shape, so necessary to be observed in locating new settlements on crown lands.

The county of Colchester is peculiarly situated as regards the general features of the country. There is a high range of mountains running near the county line from Harrington's River, at the Five Islands, to the line dividing Colchester from Pictou county. The northern line of this county follows the ridge to a point eastwardly of the Folly Lake, and strikes the sea shore about half distance between Wallace and Tatamagouche.

The land on the south side of this ridge is nearly all granted, and has been checked in, in order to suit the various requirements of purchasers.

It is much to be regretted that some system had not been adopted years ago, and roads laid out properly, and opened up with a portion of the proceeds of sales of crown lands, to induce emigrants and others to settle the country. Had one-half the crown lands been sold to open up cross roads through it, the remainder would have sold for more than the whole quantity has been worth to the province. I should strongly recommend that some such system be adopted.

The quantity of crown lands in this county, without including the township of Sterling, and at a rough calculation without survey, is over (40,000) forty thousand acres.

Beginning on the south side of the county, there is about 4,500 acres on the south side of the Stewiacke river. The land is generally of fair quality, with detached pieces of barren. It is nearly all covered with a small growth of mixed wood.

On the north side of Stewiacke river, near the Whidden settlement, in Middle Stewiacke, there are about 3000 acres of land, generally of good quality,—some barren, and mixed timber. It might be nearly all cultivated.

The most extensive block of crown land lies between the head waters of the east branch of Salmon River and the head waters of the Stewiacke, bounded eastwardly by the line of the county of Pictou. This block contains about (28 or 30,000) thirty thousand acres, and is well covered with hard and soft wood timber, but I think the soil is cold and stony; and as there was snow on the ground when I passed through this part of the county, could not therefore judge correctly.

There are also between 2000 and 3000 acres in detached pieces in the vicinity of Earl Town and Kempt Town, generally of good quality.

Between the main post road leading to Amherst and Harrington's river, it is estimated that there are about (18,000) eighteen thousand acres, but the largest portion of it lies along the top and sides of the mountain, being much broken by ravines; and the banks of the streams being abrupt and steep, it is not calculated for agricultural purposes.

Northwardly of the Five Islands, at the extreme west of the county, there are 5000 to 6000 acres of good land, about 2500 acres being covered with sugar maple and other valuable timber, and the soil generally of good quality.

There are several thousand acres of crown land on the New Annan mountain, but I think it is only calculated for lumbering purposes. I could not obtain any information, however, on this subject from Mr. Byers, the deputy surveyor resident there, and had not myself time to examine it, but hope to be fully prepared by next year to give all the required information as to this block of crown lands.

I cannot recommend the laying off in lots any particular portion of the crown lands in this county at present, but would suggest the propriety of having surveys made to lay down

down *accurately* the position and extent of the different blocks in the county, thereby ascertaining exactly their locality ; and while doing this, the value of the land for agricultural or other purposes might be had sufficiently near for the price to be fixed. It is utterly impossible, with the present county plans, to tell how much land is vacant, or its exact position.

There are a great many persons holding and plundering land which has been surveyed to them some years ago. This evil should be immediately remedied, by either obliging the parties in possession to pay for it, or re-sell it to others, as in many cases the timber is more valuable than the land, and when stripped of it will be of no value, or very little, to the province.

The great difficulty in detecting persons plundering crown lands is to ascertain where the lines are ; and until they are renewed and properly laid down, it will be almost impossible to prevent trespass. It would also be impossible even to lay down a plan of subdivision until a correct plan of the outsides of the different blocks were first made.

With regard to the price of crown land, I think the present upset price a fair average, but am of opinion it should be regulated according to the quality and situation.

With respect to squatters, there are but few in the county. I have the names of a number of persons living on crown lands, but it has been surveyed, and the possession given them by some deputy surveyor. Some have been living for years in quiet possession—others have been but a few years in possession.

Although the enclosed map is by no means correct, I have shaded the different qualities of land as you requested.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FAULKNER,  
P. D. surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy commissioner crown lands, Halifax.

Pictou, 17th January, 1854.

SIR—

In reply to your letter of the 4th of November, relating to the quantity and quality of the crown lands in this county, would beg leave to state, for the information of the government, that the total quantity of crown lands in this county may be estimated at about 120,000 acres. One-third of this may be capable of cultivation. The greatest part fit for improvement is situated between Barney's River and the settlement of St. Mary's, coloured red on the accompanied engraved map of the county. The principal part of this tract is covered with hard wood, well watered, but somewhat stony.

Immediately in rear of the head of the west and east branches of the East River of Pictou, and to the westward of the east branch of the St. Mary's, is a tract of about 75,000 acres. Of this amount there may be from 6 to 8000 acres capable of cultivation, but this small quantity of ordinary good land in such small portions, and so isolated, would be discouraging to individuals to settle thereon.

The greatest portion of this quantity, and the best being bordering on and lying near the three minor branches, constituting the west branch of the St. Mary's.

There is also adjacent to the line of a contemplated new road, from the west branch to the new Guysborough road, various small portions capable of cultivation.

The remaining part of this extent is very inferior land, and very stony, the granite prevailing. The best portion of the land is covered principally with hardwood—the inferior part with

with soft wood—not very valuable. The portion of barren land is considerable, and greatly destitute of wood, and that which may be on it is of a stunted growth. Recent fires have overrun a great portion of these lands, destroying any valuable timber growing thereon. The general character of the whole of this last tract may be said to be uninviting.

With regard to squatters, and people holding land for which grants has not been obtained, the following are so settled, between Barney's River and St. Mary's, to wit:—

John McKay, Donald Sutherland, Alexander Ross, Robert Ferguson, William Bannerman, John McLeod, Alexander Bruce, Robert Sutherland, St. Mary's, Alexr. McDonald, John McIver, James Haggart, Arch'd. McDearned, George Ross, George Ingliss, William Graham, Donald Fraser, Robert Fraser.

The following are settled to the southward of the head of the west branch East River, to wit:—Alexander Bruce, William Robertson, John Dryden, Samuel Dunn, David McKay, Malcolm McIntosh, John Grant, Sylvanus Keith, Alexander Murray, James Dunbar, Alexander Cameron, James Adams.

I am told that a number of these say they are willing to take such measures as will obtain for them their grants.

Seeing no great prospects of purchasers, I would not in the meantime recommend that any of it should be surveyed.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER CRERAR,

Pl. deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, deputy commissioner of crown lands.

*Pictou, 27th January, 1854.*

SIR—

I have caused the proclamation relating to the plundering of the crown lands to be made as generally known as possible.

I find several from the head of the east and west branches of the East River of Pictou had gone into the woods in the fall for the purpose of lumbering, but I understand have lately returned to the settlement. The timber being cut and not removed, its position being best known to the parties trespassing, it is possible a difficulty may arise from a want of purchasers, as the trespassers are not likely to out-bid each other, and people that had nothing to do with it will not like to interfere. I have reason to believe that at present no more timber will be cut down;—to leave that already cut were it grew, would answer no good purpose.

I would therefore suggest that the parties chargeable would be permitted to take their several parcels, upon paying what might be deemed proper for every ton of pine or hard wood timber so made, and also for every ordinary pine or spruce log cut down. In future the best way perhaps would be to sell or lease so much land at a certain stumpage price, or per ton, or log, &c. In that case every person purchasing would take care of his own premises, and also take good care that none else should have timber for nothing while he was paying for it. If you think these remarks are worthy of consideration, you may please submit them for the consideration of the government.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER CRERAR.

W. A. HENDRY, deputy comm'r. crown lands, Halifax.

REPORT,

Giving a general view of the extent and character of the crown lands within the county of Cumberland.

Quantity in various tracts.	Description of lands situate in the different localities within the county of Cumberland.	Capable of profitable cultivation.	Lands covered with timber.	Barren lands.	Total.
9000	No. 1, Letter A, situated on Mill Creek, two-thirds thereof capable of profitable cultivation,	6000	3000		9000
18000	" " B, situate near Five Islands, about two-thirds capable of profitable cultivation,	12000	6000		18000
9000	" " C, situate near the head of River Philip, two-thirds capable of profitable cultivation,	6000	3000		9000
1000	" " E, situate south of Leicester road,	1000			1000
9000	" " D, situate on the new line of road leading to Economy, two-thirds capable of profitable cultivation,	6000	3000		9000
	There are probably about 12,000 acres capable of profitable cultivation on the southern shore of Chignecto channel, extending from Ragged Reef to Cape Chignecto,	12000			12000
	And about 6000 acres of the same description within the township of Parrsboro',	6000			6000
	There are about 5000 acres capable of cultivation on Grey's road, and south of River Philip,	5000			5000
	Also, about 15,000 acres of the same description on Wallace River, and its various branches,	15000			15000
	And within the township of Amherst, capable of profitable cultivation,	7000			7000
	And north of Leicester, on the Shinimicash, of a like description,	4000			4000

Those parcels cannot well be designated on the map.

	Of land covered with timber but incapable of profitable cultivation, as follow :				
30000	No. 2, Letter E F, west of River Hebert and north of the township of Parrsboro', about one-sixth barrens, a large proportion of the timber of superior quality,		25000	5000	30000
36000	" " G G, within the district or township of Parrsboro', one-sixth barrens,		30000	6000	36000
	" " H, west of Cumberland Mountains, principally hard wood timber,		15000		15000
	" " I, east of Cumberland Mountains, principally hard wood timber,		10000		10000
	" " J, east of Wallace River, to Mirlequash,		15000		15000
	" " K, west of Wallace River, on the head, branches of the Pugwash,		12000		12000
	" " L, north of the River Philip, Black River, and Leicester, about		15000		15000
	" " M, within the township of Amherst, spruce timber,		10000		10000
	" " N, north of Maccan River, spruce timber, about		3000		3000
	Of barren lands there are as follows :				
	No. 3, Letter O, east and west of Apple River, there are about			16000	16000
	" " P, on the west side of Maccan River,			1000	1000
	" " Q, on the north of Birch Hill, extending to New Maccan River,			12000	12000
	" " On the south and north of River Philip, about,			6000	6000
	" " Within the district of Amherst,			3000	3000
	" " Within the district of Pugwash,			3000	3000
	" " Within the district of Wallace,			6000	6000
Cannot well be designated on the map,		80000	150000	58000	288000

The above statement gives a general view of the extent and character of the crown lands within the county of Cumberland. A large proportion of the ungranted lands, situate in the western part of this county, adjoining Chignecto channel is covered with a growth of stunted timber—the soil thin, poor, and unfit for cultivation. The lands in the eastern part of the county are of much better quality; the timber of a larger growth and forms a better article for export. There are some good tracts of crown land on the southern side of the county, but much of it rocky, sterile, and unfit for cultivation. There are extensive groves of hard wood timber in this locality, extending from Advocate Harbour, on the west, to New Annan, on the east, suitable for ship building. Those lands are yearly becoming of more value, and will be eagerly sought after at no distant day.

I am not of the opinion that it would be advisable to have any of the crown land designated as number two, previously surveyed. Probably the sale of these lands (as they are generally unfit for cultivation,) would add as much to the revenue of the county, by leaving them to be applied for in the usual way. Where any quantity or block of number one exists, capable of profitable cultivation and of forming a permanent settlement, I think it of great importance that leading roads should be carefully explored, and laid out through these blocks, at the expense of the government; that parallel rear lines with those roads (as near as may be,) should be run, enclosing the whole block, and some half a dozen lots laid out, in each block, (or the whole block if the government judged it advisable,) to show the general corners of the division lines of the lots on the plan of the whole block; a plan of each block to be returned to the surveyor general's office, with the road and lots surveyed, marked thereon and numbered from one onward. This would enable that officer to copy thereon all future return of surveys, as they may be transmitted by the deputy surveyors from time to time, the deputy recording or copying the same on his retained plan.

If those suggestions are adopted, there are but four blocks of crown land within this county, (of any extent,) capable of profitable cultivation and forming prominent settlements. Those blocks I have designated as No. 1, letter A, B, C and D, on the map; No. 1, letter E, is already run out and most of the lands granted.

In addition to the above, I would recommend the government to lay out a road from Apple River, along the southern shore of Chignecto channel, crossing Sana River, Shoulie River, and Two Rivers, to Ragged Reef and the coal mines. From the lake place there is a good road for wheel carriage to Amherst, the shire town of the county, distance about twenty miles. I have sketched a line of road on the map extending from A to B, approximating to a correct line—the expenses thereof would at once be met by the increased demand for crown land in that locality. There are now some twenty families settled along the line; their statute labour, with a yearly grant from the house of assembly, would, in a few years, open up the whole line. There are some fifteen saw-mills on the line, owned by persons who carry on a profitable business, manufacturing deals, &c., for the St. Johns market. There are also a considerable number of persons engaged in the grind stone trade, nearly all of whom would become settlers, if they had a road to pass and repass along shore.

Some two or three years past an application was made to the court of sessions to have a committee appointed to explore and lay out a road up shore. I was one of that committee, and knowing the unwillingness of the grand jury to pay for those services, I declined the appointment.

As to the quantity of land to be surveyed in each lot, (of number one,) I think the applicant ought to be limited to two hundred acres. Of number two, where the applicant is about erecting a new saw mill, it might be advisable to extend the grant to double that quantity.

As to the value of the crown lands, I am of the opinion that the government hold them at their full value.

It is impracticable on so short a notice to make out a list of the squatters living on crown lands, and will ask to have the time extended to perform that service.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Cumberland county, 31st December, 1853.

THOMAS LOGAN,  
Principal deputy surveyor.

Bridgetown,

*Bridgetown, November 23rd, 1853.*

Sir—

As directed by your circular of November 4th, I have prepared, and now beg leave to submit, the following remarks, giving a general view of the extent and character, &c., of the crown lands within the county of Annapolis, as far as my present knowledge of them would admit. Owing to the shortness of the notice, and the difficulty of exploring wild and extensive forests destitute of roads and settlements, I have not been able to furnish information so full and particular as perhaps would be desirable, and probably expected; but I have done all that I could do under the circumstances.

The crown lands within the county of Annapolis amount to at least 380,000 acres, and, as near as can under present circumstances be ascertained, consist of the following proportions: lands capable of profitable cultivation, 120,000 acres; lands covered with timber, but unsuitable for tillage in the present circumstances of the country, 140,000 acres; lands generally designated barrens, 120,000 acres.

These ungranted lands are divided into five sections, and so numbered, as may be seen by the accompanying plan. Each section is again colored as directed—the red representing lands capable of profitable cultivation; green, lands covered with timber, but not very suitable for cultivation; and yellow, barrens.

Section No. 1, situate south of the Dalhousie road, between the south-east angle of the county and the road leading from Nictaux to Liverpool, is more than one-third barren. It contains, however, a small amount of land capable of profitable cultivation, and some good tracts of timber land.

Section No. 2, situate south of the Dalhousie road, between the road leading from Nictaux to Liverpool and that leading from Annapolis to Liverpool, is an unbroken wilderness of about 280 square miles in extent, without a single road or human habitation. It contains an extensive tract of the finest ungranted upland in the county—large tracts of land covered with timber, besides much that is barren.

Section No. 3, situate south of the township of Clements, between the road leading from Annapolis to Liverpool and Digby county, comprises an area of nearly 240 square miles, containing a large amount of good land covered with a heavy forest of hardwood—extensive tracts of timber land, with many hundred acres of valuable meadow, and a large amount of barren. There is no road traversing this section in any direction, excepting one line of road partly opened last summer from Virginia settlement to join the Liverpool road, about 17 miles from Annapolis.

Section No. 4, situate north of the Dalhousie road, between Kings county and the granted lands on the Nictaux road, contains a considerable amount of land capable of profitable cultivation, and a large quantity of timber land. A large proportion of this also is barren. If the old Lunenburg road—the only road ever marked through this section—were opened up and made passable for trucks to the Dalhousie road, it would cause a rapid sale and settlement of all the good land about it, and also enhance the value of the timber land.

Section No. 5, situate west of the Albany settlement, between the Dalhousie road and the southern line of the township of Annapolis, contains two small ridges of good land, and a considerable tract of timber land; but more than one-third is barren.

The portions that would be advisable at present to have laid out in lots for sale, are those tracts of good land situate in sections No. 2 and 3, which would make larger and better settlements than any tract of good land in the other sections. Before laying them out in lots, however, there should be proper lines of road explored through them; then the lots might be laid out as convenient to these roads as the character of the ground, and a proper system of survey, would permit. Through section No. 2 there should be a line of road explored as soon as possible, from the flourishing settlement of Northfield, near the head of the Port Medway river, to the Dalhousie road, near its intersection by the Morse road. Such a line of road would open a direct communication between that settlement and

Bridgetown, which would be of great advantage to both these places. It might be made through good land for the greater part, if not the whole way through, and any number of lots laid out about it would soon be sold and settled.

Nearly all the good land in these two sections, if made accessible by good roads, would be worth at least five shillings per acre; or it would be worth to purchasers, over and above the present upset price, perhaps, what would be a sufficient remuneration for completing a good road across their respective lots.

Before any more of the crown lands of this county are surveyed, it would be advisable to have range lines, two miles apart, run through them parallel with the county lines east and west, with the distances carefully marked on each line. On these general base lines, any number of lots, one mile in depth, and running, as near as could be, parallel with the south county lines, could be laid out at any time in any part of the county, with much more correctness, and far less trouble and fatigue to the surveyor than he has to encounter now in going five, ten or fifteen miles into the forest to make a survey, without any lines or marks to guide him. In running such lines, all requisite knowledge of the character of the soil and timber, and extent of the ungranted lands, could easily be obtained; and also all the isolated surveys, of which there is a great number in different parts of the county, could be accurately laid down on the county map.

Perhaps all the amount of land stated as capable of profitable cultivation could not at present be profitably cultivated; for, possibility of profitable cultivation does not depend altogether upon the good quality of the soil and its capability of cheap tillage, but, in a great measure, on the relative position of the lands as regards good roads and facilities of communication with the market. The ungranted lands of this county are very unfavorably situated, both for sale and settlement, more particularly the portions adapted to agricultural purposes, on account of their great distance from roads. Undoubtedly a certain proportion of the yearly grant of road money might be expended, with more benefit to the public, in opening roads through such tracts of good land as those in sections No. 2, 3, and 4, than appears to result from the large proportion of it now yearly expended on roads that might be easily kept in sufficient repair by a strict and judicious expenditure of statute-labour.

There is no doubt that, in a more advanced state of the country, the greater part of the timber lands of this county, now deemed unfit for cultivation, and also a large proportion of those designated barrens, will be found capable of remunerative tillage.

It is a very great loss that so many fine tracts of valuable timber are destroyed during dry summers, by fires. This happens principally through the carelessness of persons who frequent the lakes and streams for the purpose of fishing, and of those who are in the habit of burning and clearing meadows during the dry season of the year. Many persons, indeed, while on fishing excursions, and ranging the woods, often set fire to the forest, expressly for the criminal pleasure of seeing it burning. Can nothing be done to put a stop, at least in some measure, to this great evil?

There are no squatters that I know occupying any of the unsurveyed crown lands of this county; but there is a considerable of such occupying ungranted lands that have been either surveyed, or set down on the plans of the county as if they had been actually surveyed.

All which is respectfully submitted, by,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,  
Principal deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.

*Douglas, Hants county, January 20th, 1854.*

SIR—

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 4th November last, directing me to furnish, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant governor, a report giving a general view of the extent and character of the crown land within this county, shewing what portions (if any) it would be advisable to have laid out in lots for sale, with my opinion relative to the best mode of laying it out, its value, &c., with a list of the names of such persons as are living upon lands that have not been granted.

And in compliance with those instructions, I beg leave to make the following report :

That there is in this county 166,000 acres of ungranted land, which may be classed in the following divisions :

1st.—Land capable of profitable cultivation,	43,500 acres.
2nd.—Land covered with timber, but not capable of profitable cultivation,	48,500 “
3rd.—Barren land,	74,000 “
Total,	166,000 “

The tract marked letter A upon the enclosed plan, lying in the townships of Kempt and Douglas, between the settlements on the Colchester Bay and the Kenetcook River, contains 83,000 acres, of which 22,000 acres colored red may be considered as capable of profitable cultivation, a considerable portion of which lies upon and adjacent to the Noel and Walton roads, part of which has already been surveyed for persons who have lately applied for grants ; while upon other portions a number of persons are living who have had lots surveyed in years past, but have neglected to obtain grants.

The remaining portion of this tract colored with yellow, and containing 61,000 acres, may be considered barren and peat bog land. Extensive fires have at several periods swept across this tract, until nearly every vestige of the original timber has been consumed. There are upon this portion some wild meadow lands, which are attracting the attention of purchasers.

The tract marked letter B on the enclosed plan, and lying in the townships of Windsor and Uniacke, and on the south of the Ardoise ridge, contains 49,500 acres. This block of land having no road passing through it, has been but little explored ; but so far as my own personal knowledge extends, and from the best information that I have been enabled to obtain, the whole of this tract is covered with a good growth of timber valuable for ship building and other purposes. About 10,000 acres, colored with red and lying in rear of lots granted on the Windsor road, I consider to be capable of cultivation, the soil being of fair quality and covered with hard wood timber. The remaining portion containing 39,500 acres, colored with green, being rocky and principally covered with soft wood, can at present only be considered valuable as timber land. This tract is interspersed with several lakes and large streams, and possesses many advantages as a lumbering district, but is entirely destitute of any roads leading through it, consequently its real value is yet but partially known.

The tract marked letter C, lying in the townships of Rawdon, Douglas and Uniacke, containing 25,000 acres, is principally rocky, and not more than 3000 acres, colored with red, can be considered capable of profitable cultivation. The portion colored with green, and containing 9000 acres, is covered with a good growth of timber, principally soft wood, although lately injured to some extent by fires. The remaining portion, colored with yellow, and containing 13,000 acres, may be considered as barren land, being rocky, and the original timber, with which it was covered, having been almost wholly destroyed by repeated fires passing over it.

The tract marked letter D, and containing 8500 acres, colored with red, and lying in the township of Douglas, on the rear of lots granted on the Shubenacadie River. The whole of this tract I consider to be capable of cultivation, and that so soon as roads become further extended in that district, that it will be sought after by purchasers. In

In reference to the subject of having portions of the crown lands laid off in lots for sale, I do not consider that such course would prove advantageous to the sale of those lands in this county if adopted to any considerable extent. Those lands capable of cultivation, and of such quality as to induce persons to purchase them for settlement, are for the most part at considerable distance from any roads, and until roads shall have been further extended into those districts, lands, if surveyed and laid off in lots, would not be likely to be readily sold or settled. During the last year upwards of 4000 acres have been surveyed and laid off, for persons who have applied for grants in this county, principally in lots of one hundred acres, throughout the several districts where vacant land is to be found, and comparatively few of those lots have been purchased for the purpose of cultivation, the object of the purchasers being generally either timber, fencing, fuel, or wild meadow. The land on the principal rivers and most of the public roads having been already granted, and there being no considerable body of land in a block that would be likely soon to attract settlers, so as to be formed into district settlements until roads become further extended, it is not in my power to recommend any better mode of disposing of those lands that remain ungranted, than that which has been heretofore pursued; and although liable to much inconvenience and irregularity, I still am induced to believe that it would now be difficult to adopt any regular system of laying off and disposing of any considerable portion of the land remaining ungranted in this county.

I enclose a list of the names of persons now living upon ungranted land within this county, so far as I have been enabled to obtain correct information.

*A list of the names of persons settled and now living upon crown land in the county of Hants.*

On and near Noel road, Douglas :

Peter McCulloch.

Alexander Page and Thomas Page, grant applied for.

Daniel and Robert Greno, grant applied for.

Nicholas Harvey.

Joel Scott.

Alexander D. Green.

John Singer.

Archibald Harvey.

Robert and Nicholas Harvey.

Patrick O'Brien.

Archibald Ettinger.

John McDougall.

On north side of Kenetcook River, in rear of granted lots, Douglas :

George Miller.

George Miller, junr., and Andrew Miller.

Henry Hughs.

Thomas Laffin.

Thomas Miller.

On south of Five Mile River, in rear of granted lots, Douglas :

Richard Porter.

Joseph Singer.

George Singer and John Cochran.

John Singer.

On Walton road, Kempt :

Alexander Knox.

Elisha Sanford.

Nine Mile River, Douglas :

James Moxham.

Township of Rawdon :

James Bond.

In addition to the above list, there are a number of persons living within the limits of land formerly granted to the late colonel John Small, who, I have reason to believe, have not received titles to the lands on which they live, since the escheat of that grant, but I have no means within my power of obtaining correct information with reference to those persons.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

BENJ. SMITH,

Principal deputy surveyor, Hants county.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy commissioner crown lands.

*Guysborough, February 1st, 1854.*

According to a circular from the commissioner of crown lands, dated November 4th, 1853, with reference to the quality and quantity of crown lands in the county of Guysboro', and the number of squatters residing thereon, I beg leave to submit the following report, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant governor.

There is in the county of Guysborough about three hundred and four thousand acres of ungranted lands, contained within the following limits, as by reference to the plan of said county will appear :

	No. of acres in each district.	Land capable of cultivation.	Timber land.	Barren land.
No. 1.—Between Gegogin River, the line between the counties of Halifax and Guysboro', and West River of St. Mary's, about Between the head of Liscomb and the West River of St. Mary's, there is some pine and good hard wood timber, but the land in general is much broken, stony, and barren, but in some parts of the soil is very good.	70000	20000	10000	40000
No. 2.—Between the West River of St. Mary's and the line between the counties of Pictou and Guysboro', about There is very little good timber on this land, the greater part being barren, covered principally with fir, and soil poor and stony.	30000	10000		20000
No. 3.—Back of Sherbrooke and Indian Harbor, about This land principally barren ; to the north west of Indian Harbor there is some good hard wood timber, but the soil much broken and stony.	20000	6000		14000
No. 4.—Between Salmon River lakes and the line between the counties of Sydney and Guysboro',	28000	20000		8000

	No. of acres in each district.	Land capable of cultivation.	Timber land.	Barren land.
The greater part of this land is capable of cultivation, covered principally with hard wood ; very little pine or hemlock on it ; on the southern side there is some barren. I think it would be advisable to have a part of this lot laid out in lots for sale, of one hundred acres, between Salmon River and South River lakes. I do not think the land is of more value than 1s. 9d., sterling, per acre. If there were good roads in this district those lands would soon be settled.				
No. 5.—Between the back lands of the Gut of Canso and Manchester, and back settlement of Tracadie, About one-half this land is of pretty good quality, the remainder being principally barren, wet, and stony, covered with fir and some hard wood.	30000	15000	5000	10000
No. 6.—Between Torbay, Cape Canso, and the lands of Chedabucto Bay, about This land is nearly all barren ; on some parts there is some hard wood and fir, but of very small description.	57000			57000
No. 7.—Between Torbay, Isaac's Harbor, and the back lands of Salmon River, about On the sea board, and to the eastward of Isaac's Harbor, the land is principally barren ; up Isaac's Harbor river there is some pine and hard wood timber land. Some parts the soil is pretty good, but in general stony and wet. Up New Harbor river there is some hard wood land, but the soil is stony.	69000	15000	14000	40000
Total—	304000	86000	29000	189000

I think that the foregoing is the probable area of the different kinds of land, although there may be more of timber land and less of good soil. The timber, in general, on those lands, is not large, but of good size for ship building purposes.

I do not think it would be advisable just now to have any lots laid out for sale in any of the districts except No. 4 ; but as those districts (in which there is good soil) are opened up with roads, I think it would be advisable then to have them gradually surveyed.

*Names of squatters residing on crown land in the county of Guysborough.*

Between Salmon River and South River lakes, in district No. 4 :

John McNeil, Alexander McDonald, Angus McDonald, Alexander McLean, Alexander McNeil, Duncan McIsaac, Ranard McIsaac, John McNeil, Donald McLean and Charles McIsaac.

To the north east of Salmon River lakes, in same district :

John Meagher, Michael Quirk, John Brophy, Nicholas Downey, Thomas Rogers, junr., John Cudghee, Edward Farrell, Edward Farrell, senr., Martin Doyle, ——— Smith.

The greater part of those persons have been residing on this land for the past six or eight years, and many of them have not the means of obtaining a grant.

On the western side of Little St. Lawrence :

William McDonald, Alexander McDonald, widow Rae, William Young, and Andrew Jack.

Head of Liscomb Harbor :

John Lang, George Langille. Those persons subsist principally by fishing, the land on which they reside is principally barren, and have not the means of obtaining a grant.

Eastern side of St. Mary's River :

Jacob Naufts and Daniel McAdams. The land on which they reside is poor and stony.

Head of Indian Harbor basin :

Peter Jordan, George Jordan, Andrew Jordan, Thomas Cluny, and ——— Laurence. Those persons have been residing on this land but a few years ; have not the means at present of obtaining a grant.

New Harbor :

John Henderson, Joseph A. Sangster, William Wright, and George Luddington. Those persons subsist principally by fishing, the land on which they reside poor and stony.

Cole Harbor :

Charles Munro, Adam Uloth, George Uloth, Frederick Uloth, William Myres, James Harrigan, James O'Neil, George Jamieson, Gasper Gover, John Uloth, and James Munro. Those persons subsist by fishing, the land on which they reside poor and stony ; many of them have not the means of obtaining a grant.

White Head :

Thomas Munro, Andrew Munro, Hugh Munro, Daniel Munro, James McKenzie, John Fellmate, senr., Samuel Fellmate, William Fellmate, John Snow, John Casey, Philip Kelly, James Keef, and John Horn. Those persons subsist by fishing ; the land on which they reside principally barren, and many of them have not the means of obtaining a grant.

Back lands of Tracadie :

Joseph Silvie, George Shepherd, Abraham Devost, Bristol Desinal, James Jordan, Jacob Jordan, Samuel Morris, Levi Boden, widow Clyke, Peter Desinal, Dempsey Borden, Elisha Devost, Isadore Paris, Henry Gutroe, Maximan Geroire, Michael Capenter, Bryant Clinton, Andrew Berriot, Edward Bashong, Sirius Tarbot, John Harris, and John Tremble.

The greater part of those are colored persons, some of the land on which they reside is of pretty good quality ; they are in general very poor, and have not the means of obtaining a grant.

Making in all the names of eighty-five persons residing on crown lands in the county of Guysborough, and there may be besides those enumerated about fifteen or twenty more residing in different parts of the county.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,  
Principal deputy surveyor.

*Yarmouth, January 12th, 1854.*

SIR—

I have not been able to travel over the county of Yarmouth as I should have done, on account of my bad state of health ; but according to every information I have obtained,  
the

the character of the crown land in the county of Yarmouth is of divers kinds. A very small proportion of it is capable of profitable cultivation, and that is in small tracts. There is some timber land, mostly in ridges so called, among the barren land, and some capable only for fence poles and firewood that I include with the timber land; but far the greatest proportion of the land is barrens, and land lately been burnt and the timber destroyed. The portions I think would be advisable to have laid out in lots for sale would be the timber land, as that part appears to be in the greatest demand at present. As to my opinion relative to the best mode of laying it out, is to lay it out in lots from one to two hundred acres each, according to the quantity of land in the ridge. When persons apply for land for the timber thereon, they in general are not particular as to the quantity of land,—they will take the one-half, part, or the whole of the ridge; and if surveyed beforehand, I think it might be done with less expense, as the most of the timber land is remote; and when a person applies for a lot, the travelling out and in is worse than the surveying, which, if surveyed beforehand, a crew could survey eight or ten lots with the same journey. As to their value, that would depend upon how well they were timbered.

I think the county lines ought to be run at least as far as the land is worth buying.

The following names are the inhabitants that reside on crown land without having any grants:—

William Bowers—house and barn, £25; improvements, £10,	£35	0	0
William Morton—house and barn, £25; improvements, £15,	40	0	0
John Morton—house and barn, £25; improvements, £15,	40	0	0
Isaac Hamilton—house and barn, £10; improvements, £30,	40	0	0
Samuel Gray—house and barn, £30; improvements, £30,	60	0	0
James Mood—house and barn, £35; improvements, £10,	45	0	0
George Gray—house and barn, £75; saw mill, £40; improvements, £40,	155	0	0
David Hurlbert—house and barn, £30; improvements, £20,	50	0	0
Wm. Hurlbert—house and barn, £30; saw mill, £30; improvements, £20,	80	0	0
Widow Victorine Robbins—poor house, £3; improvements, £4,	7	0	0
John Merea—poor buildings, £15; improvements, £10,	25	0	0
Stephen Burtroug—old house no value; improvements, £3,	3	0	0
David Abbot—house, £5; improvements, £5,	10	0	0
Aaron Blanvlet—has crown land in possession, with improvements, worth 40s.,	2	0	0
Philip Jones—has crown land in possession, with improvements, worth £25, } what he bought from — Seely,	25	0	0

ZACCHEUS CHURCHILL,

Principal deputy surveyor, county of Yarmouth.

W. A. HENDBY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.

*Lunenburg, December 29th, 1853.*

SIR—

In answer to your official letter, dated November 4, requiring, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant governor, returns concerning the extent and character of the crown lands in the county of Lunenburg, I have the honor of submitting as follows:

In consequence of the brief period which has elapsed since my appointment to the office of principal deputy surveyor of the county, I have not had opportunity to collect all the information, respecting the extent, quality, and resources of its crown lands, which would be

be desirable. I give such particulars, however, as I have been able to gather, hoping that at a future period I will be possessed of materials for furnishing a full and more satisfactory report.

The extent of crown lands remaining ungranted in this county, may be stated at about (277,600) two hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred acres.

The largest tract of ungranted land in the county, is comprised in that portion which is west of LaHave River, and reaches to the line of Queens county. This tract contains 116,400 acres, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is chiefly adapted for lumbering purposes. It is interspersed with hard wood hills capable of cultivation.

In the neighbourhood of Malipisigich lake, is a large tract containing much valuable timber, which, within a few years past, has been subject to extensive injuries by trespassers.

In the vicinity of New Germany, about 5000 acres of land, remaining ungranted, are for the most part covered with hard wood and unfit for agricultural purposes; this tract, however, is chiefly occupied by squatters.

About 70,000 acres of crown land, mostly in the township of Chester, and bounded eastwardly by a line from Lake Ramsay to the mouth of Gold River, are, to the best of my knowledge, principally adapted for lumbering. They include a considerable extent of barren land. This tract, however, I have not yet explored; my statement, as to its character, is founded on the opinions of persons living in the locality.

The block to the eastward of the settlement of Sherbrooke contains about 51,480 acres. I have not explored this tract, and cannot at present describe its character.

The block to the eastward of the township of Chester, containing 23,840 acres, I cannot speak of from personal observation, but I understand that a portion of it is covered with good timber, spruce, pine, hemlock, &c. The land in the neighbourhood of the post road and in the vicinity of Aspotagen, is of inferior quality, and much of it barren.

I do not know of any extensive portion of the crown lands of this county, the laying off in lots of which, generally, I could at present state as desirable; but I would recommend that authority be given to the deputy surveyor to lay off in certain cases, when it may be advisable to do so.

Several hundred acres of meadow land, lying on the western side of LaHave River, near Ohio settlement, have been applied for by several persons, and others would be willing to pay the usual price of lots for smaller portions of the tract. As it is desirable that a tract of that character should be as equally divided as possible, for the general advantage of the settlement, I would respectfully suggest that such land be shared among those wishing to become proprietors, without reference to priority of application. Concerning the price of crown land, I have reason to suppose that the present is a fair average. It may be too low for lots taken for lumbering purposes; but for farm land it is as much as those going into the woods to settle are able and willing to pay.

I would take the liberty of remarking, in reference to depredations on crown land, that some other means of restraint and redress beside those now in force are desirable; the authority at present possessed by principal deputy surveyors is often insufficient or unavailable. Parties frequently fell the timber and have it conveyed off the ground with as little delay as possible, so that in many cases it is very difficult for surveyors to seize any quantity worth the trouble and expense.

The mode adopted of surveying and granting crown lands in the county of Lunenburg, has been the cause of much trouble, and in many instances has resulted in litigation and loss to the proprietors; it has been observed so long, however, that the land which is capable of profitable improvement has been occupied by squatters, so as to prevent the completion of a regular allotment.

Annexed is a list, marked A, of a number of squatters in the county. It is not complete, but includes as many names of such persons as I could collect in the time at my disposal. Some of these reside on crown lands for which they have paid instalments, but they hold back from paying in full, knowing that they will have "the refusal" in cases of others applying for the lots.

Thus, sir, have been stated, to the best of my knowledge, the particulars required by  
your

your letter, and some suggestions submitted in reference to the regulations of crown lands of the county.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. THOMPSON.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy commissioner of crown lands.

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*List of squatters settled on crown lands in the county of Lunenburg.*

Edward Power, Benjamin Rhodes, Adam Durling, Henry Milberry, James More, Isaac and John Deling, Albert Deling, Henry Milberry, Joseph Merton, George Whynought, James Fleming, Jacob Gaetz, William Woodworth, Solomon Woodworth, Henry Robar, John Simpson, Phineas Durling, Frederick Mesigner, William Goudy, Frederick Rafuse, John Arenburg, Jacob Seamon, Joseph Lantz, Henry Foster, Ezeikel Foster, Horatio Weatherby, George Rafuse, David Myra, Samuel Myra, Henry Findell, Robert More, Nelson Simpson, Philip Woodworth, William Simpson, William Smith, Henry Milberry,

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*Shelburne, December 28th, 1855.*

SIR—

I have the honor to lay before his excellency the lieutenant governor the following report of the extent and character of the crown land within the county of Shelburne.

The crown land in the county of Shelburne may be estimated at 200,000 acres. This estimate, I should think, was within the real number. A large portion of the land in this county, having formerly been covered with soft wood, such as pine, spruce, fir, hacmatac, &c., has been greatly destroyed by the fire, the hard wood in most cases having escaped the conflagration.

The land covered with hard wood is generally on the borders of lakes, and consists of beach, birch, maple, and oak. Oak is not so plentiful as the woods aforementioned, and where it grew the most abundant the land has been granted; and those localities where the timber has not been destroyed by fire are eagerly sought after by those engaged in lumbering, and the present upset price readily paid.

There are no large tracts which would be worth laying out in lots for sale; there is perhaps a small quantity in the north east corner of the county. If any allotments were laid off they should be sold at different prices, according to the quality of the timber, for those lots which had the best growth of timber would sell, while those of inferior description would remain unsold.

The present system of laying out lands is attended with much difficulty. When applications are made in some remote corner of the county the surveyor has to travel nearly four days in going and returning from the land surveyed, and his assistants have a like duty to perform unless they can be obtained near the land which is to be laid off. The value of timber depends on the distance from market and the difficulties attending floating logs out of the interior. I am of opinion that the upset price should be according to the quality of the soil and growth of the timber, and those lots that the soil was unfit for cultivation and the timber of inferior quality should be sold for less; the prices might average from £10 18s. 9d. to £9 10s. or even £5, if the purchaser was desirous of becoming a permanent settler on the lands purchased.

On the enclosed map the part marked yellow is not all barren, part being covered with young wood and some small spots of timber, and land capable of cultivation.

Names

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
William Pope,	Pubnico road.
Ralph Stoddart,	Wood's Harbor road.
Hugh Blades,	Ditto.
Adam Bower,	Long Island, Roseway River.
Adam Bower, junr.,	Ditto, ditto.
Thomas McGill,	Island in Roseway River.
Adam D. Bower,	West side, Roseway River.

*Names of persons who have neglected taking out their grants.*

Thomas McKay—west side of Clyde River.  
 Michael Davis—White's Hill, between Roseway and Clyde.  
 David Davis— Ditto, ditto.  
 Samuel Irwin—Long Island, Roseway River.  
 James Ensor, by purchase from Reuben Nickerson—Beaver Dam.

The above list may not contain the names of all the squatters or persons who, having made application to government, have neglected to take out their grants, as I have not the means of obtaining the necessary information.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. HAMILTON,  
 Principal deputy surveyor.

*Weymouth, December 19th, 1853.*

*Annual return of the state of the crown lands, &c.*

As near as I can ascertain, there is 224,000 acres of land at the disposal of government in the county of Digby, a great portion of which is of a very inferior quality, as will be seen by a small map of the county, herewith enclosed. I do not say that all the land that is marked with the yellow wash is barren, but a great portion thereof is very little better than barren. Some few hills of pine and spruce timber, and some covered with hard wood. The land is generally rocky. Some very good land on the reserved road near the eastern line of the county; also a large tract on Carleton and Kempt rivers, to be bounded on said rivers as far up as is practicable, and I think would sell soon. I should recommend to have the southern line of the county run. It is only run as far as the township of Yarmouth. Twenty or thirty lots could be laid out to advantage on the north side of the Grand Lake, and both sides of a large lake a few chains to the north east; and a few, say 15 or 20 lots, on both sides of the long Tusket lake and river, near the lots surveyed to Edmond John; also a number of lots might be laid out on the different branches of the Sissiboo river; all to be in lots from one to two hundred acres, the value of which would be best known when the land is surveyed.

As respects squatters, I know of but two persons now residing on crown land, viz., John Brofee on lot No. 15, and Charles Quin on lot No. 34, north side of Sissiboo river. No. 14 has a house and small field, made by John McLackland;—he has left the place. No. 35 has a small clearing made by a man living with Mary Alside. She says that she obtained permission from the government in Sir Colin Campbell's time to settle said lot, and was allowed ten years to pay the money. This I think is incorrect. Charles Quinn,  
 the

the squatter on No. 34, has this day made a complaint against George McDonald, Asa Gates, William Jordan, — Moaklen, and — McLackland, for cutting timber from No. 34 and 35. He said that they told him they had liberty from said Mary Alside. She is not living on the lot.

I should wish to see such robbers put straight through; and I think they are not the only depredators on the crown lands. I should recommend to government to have some of the rear lines of the old grants renewed, viz., J. G. Seely and John Journey's, and others, on the main river of Sissiboo; and Frederick and Cerel Melanson, and others, on the north east branch.

If there is not a stop put to this practice, the timber will all be taken off, and the land will be valueless. In my cruises through the forest the last season, I find there has been a great quantity of timber taken from the crown lands, both on the main river and also on the north east branch.

ALPHEUS JONES,  
Principal deputy surveyor.

*Weymouth, December 19th, 1853.*

W. A. HENDRY, esquire.

SIR—

I herewith send you my annual report of the state of the crown lands in the county of Digby, for the information of the lieutenant governor; also the map of the county you sent me in November, and hope it will prove satisfactory.

I remain,  
Sir,  
Yours, truly,

ALPHEUS JONES,  
Principal deputy surveyor.

*Liverpool, November 24th, 1853.*

In obedience to your command, dated the 4th day of this instant month, requiring me to furnish, for the information of the lieutenant governor, a report giving a general view of the extent and character of the crown land within Queens county.

Shewing what portion (if any) that it would be advisable to have laid out in lots for sale. Stating my opinion relative to the best mode of laying it out, its value, &c.

I am also required to enumerate, as near as may be, the squatters living on lots not surveyed, with their names, &c.

I am likewise to mark upon the map sent me, the extent of the ungranted lands in this county, distinguishing their different qualities by their different colours, as follows:

Red, 1st—Of land capable of profitable cultivation.

Green, 2nd—Land covered with timber, but incapable of profitable cultivation.

Yellow, 3rd—Barren land.

I therefore beg leave to report as follows:

There are no large tracts of land in this county that would command a sale if laid out in lots. Wherever the land is valuable the choice places have been already purchased, and there only remains (of profitable lands) a situation for small lots. I believe it would be as well, in most instances, to wait for the purchasers to choose the locality and situation of their purchase. It would, however, be advisable for the deputy surveyor to be empowered to

to lay out into lots such parts of the county as in his judgment would sell ; it would, I think, have the effect of preventing trespassing and encroachments thereon.

The value of those lands can only be ascertained by the earnestness of purchasers to obtain grants.

I have enclosed a list of the names of persons who are squatted on crown lands without survey ; they are generally poor men, and I have put against their names the probable value of their improvements made upon the lots taken possession of.

The tracts of land capable of profitable cultivation are so limited, that I have marked but a small portion upon the plan, red ; some lots will be obtained where the plan is not colored red.

The part of the plan marked green, to denote the land covered with timber, embraces chiefly all the land of that description.

The part marked yellow, for the barren land, claims a large portion of Queens county.

The following is list of the names of the squatters, their situation in the county, and the value of their improvements :

Robert McGowan—Westfield ; improvements worth	£40
Charles Lethrop— Do. do.	40
Patrick Martin— Do. do.	50
John Beach—Rosett ; do.	80
Michael Beach—Do. do.	20
Michael McGinty—Brookfield ; do.	20
Conrod Heartlin—Wellington ; do.	50
Robert Lord— Do. do.	30
James Minard—Harmony ; do.	100
Richard Atkins--Kempt ; do.	60
John Keys—Caledonia ; do.	40
William Brown—Do. do.	30
Dennis Cleary— Do. do.	30

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WHITMAN FREEMAN,

Principal deputy surveyor, Queens county.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands, Halifax.

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PART 2.—(See page 457.)

*A report, giving a general view of the crown lands occupied and vacant in the county of Inverness.*

The occupied and vacant lands between Port Hood and the south west branch of Mabou and Little Judique river, comprise about six thousand acres, chiefly barren and unfit for cultivation, except some small portions near the rivers.

From the rear of Big Judique to the River Inhabitants, the land is of a good quality, chiefly all occupied, being fit for profitable cultivation, except about four thousand acres of barren land between the south west branch of Mabou and Judique rear. There is also about

about three thousand acres of barren land between the south west and south east branches of Mabou.

The land between Long Point and Low Point, on the second range of lots, is mountainous and rocky ;—about two thousand acres unfit for cultivation. Between the Strait of Canso and River Inhabitants the land is nearly all occupied, being fit for cultivation. From Ship Harbor to River Inhabitants and West Bay, near the county line, there is nearly seven thousand acres of barren and swampy land, unfit for cultivation.

On the north shore of St. George's channel the land is mountainous and rocky, being unfit for profitable cultivation, but chiefly occupied. Between the first range on the north shore of St. George's channel and Big Brook there is a high range of mountains, which are very rocky and unfit for cultivation. and containing about eight thousand acres.

Towards the basin of the River St. Denys the lands are much better, being chiefly all occupied.

Between the River St. Deny's and River Inhabitants the land is chiefly all occupied, being fit for cultivation. On the roads from River St. Deny's to the head of River Inhabitants and Judique, the land is high, and rocky in parts, especially the high land between River Inhabitants and River St. Denys road to Judique, but is considered very good crop land.

Between the head of River St. Denys and Whycocomagh there is about three thousand acres of broken land, deep gulshes, and high mountains, which makes it unfit for cultivation. On both sides of the Whycocomagh bay the land is chiefly fit for cultivation, and nearly all occupied. Between Whycocomagh, Lake Ainslie, and south east branch of Mabou, is chiefly good land, and nearly all occupied. On both sides of Lake Ainslie and Loch Bann the land is fit for profitable cultivation, and is all occupied. The land on Cape Mabou is mountainous and broken, there not being more than one-fourth of it fit for cultivation, but is chiefly all occupied. There are about three thousand acres of vacant land between Broad Cove, South West Branch of Margaree, and Loch Bann, chiefly unfit for cultivation, being broken and barren in parts. Between the head of Lake Ainslie, Middle River and county line, there is about thirty thousand acres of vacant land, chiefly good crop land, though being high and stony in parts. Between the head of the north east branch of Margaree, Cheticamp and Big Pond, there is about six thousand acres of vacant land, chiefly fit for cultivation. From Cheticamp to Cape St. Lawrence the land is mountainous and barren, not fit for cultivation, except about three or four thousand at Big Cove or Grand Tosh, which is occupied, some of it being granted ; and about eight or nine thousand acres at Holland's Cove, occupied, of which I have not been able to get any particular account. The interior near the county line is chiefly barren. The greater portion of the occupied lands have not been surveyed,—some of the districts have not had a line run to guide them. In all the districts many of the granted lots have not been surveyed. I would therefore recommend that the best method to adopt of surveying would be to let them apply for grants, so that each person might have an opportunity of getting his own improvements, and which would be the best way of preventing disputes, allowing the price to be made according to the quality of the land ; and as the country is just recovering from the failures and other difficulties, I believe the occupied lands will be nearly all applied for in a few years. The vacant lands are not much looked after, except for the firewood and timber growing thereon.

**JOHN MURPHY,**  
Principal deputy surveyor.

**W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.**

*A list of names of persons occupying crown lands in the county of Inverness, with the districts in which they reside, which have not been surveyed, &c.*

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>
William McNeal,	between Port Hood and the south west branch of Mabou.	Neil McKay,	both sides of the head of the S. E. River, Mabou.
Alex. Watts,	do. do.	Angus McLean,	do. do.
Alexander Cameron,	do. do.	Patrick Nicholson,	do. do.
Dunsier Tremain, (partly surveyed,)	do. do.	William McLeod,	do. do.
Widow Elizabeth O'Connor,	do. do.	James Campbell,	do. do.
Henry Murphy,	do. do.	Angus McKaskel,	do. do.
Hugh Cammeron,	do. do.	John McKenzie,	between S.E. branch Mabou and Whyccomagh.
John Breen, between Little Judique and S. W. branch of Mabou River.		Laurence Parker,	do. do.
Widow Mary Moren,	do. do.	Patrick Murry,	do. do.
Neil McLeod, (partly surveyed)	do. do.	James Duset,	do. do.
Charles Buckels,	do. do.	Matthew Hawley,	do. do.
Angus McIsaac,	do. do.	Angus McKennon,	do. do.
Widow Christie McMillen,	do. do.	Laughlan McKennon,	do. do.
Alex. McInnis, between Big Judique and head of S. W. branch of Mabou River.		Neil McKennon, (partly surveyed,)	do. do.
Widow Jane McDonald,	do. do.	John McDonald,	do. do.
Allen McInnis,	do. do.	John McNeal,	do. do.
Hugh McInnis,	do. do.	Alexander McQuarry,	do. do.
John McIsaac, (no survey made towards the head of S. W. River, Mabou,)	do. do.	George Whitehead,	do. do.
Alexander McMillan,	do. do.	David Renhoff,	do. do.
Stephen Whitty,	do. do.	Frank Gasper,	do. do.
John McEachan,	do. do.	Angus McLennan,	do. do.
Alexander McLean,	do. do.	Angus McDonald,	do. do.
Angus McIsaac,	do. do.	Angus McNeal,	do. do.
Alexander Morrisson,	do. do.	John McCaully, New Canady, between S.E. branch of Mabou and head of River St. Denys.	
John McIsaac,	do. do.	John McDonald,	do. do.
Hugh McIsaac, east side of S. W. River, Mabou,		John McCaully,	do. do.
Alexander Beaton,	do. do.	Allen McLean,	do. do.
Peter Gillis, (no survey,)	do. do.	Archibald McPherson,	do. do.
Duncan McLeod,	do. do.	Angus McCaully,	do. do.
Patrick Davis,	do. do.	John McKennon,	do. do.
Donald McDonald, both sides of the head of the S. E. River, Mabou.		Neil McLellan, (not surveyed,)	do. do.
John Levenston,	do. do.	Donald McDonald,	do. do.
Angus McDonald,	do. do.	Donald Nicholson,	do. do.
Angus Campbell, (partly surveyed,)	do. do.	Jonathan Beaton,	do. do.
Archibald McDonald,	do. do.	Ranald Johnson,	do. do.
John McDonald,	do. do.	John McKenzie,	do. do.
Allen McDonald,	do. do.	Angus McInnis,	do. do.
Archy McDonald,	do. do.	Malcolm McLeod,	New Canada.
John McKinnon, (partly surveyed,)	do. do.	Hector Nicholson,	do. do.
		Malcolm McKennon,	do. do.
		Donald McDonald,	do. do.
		Alexander Chisholm,	do. do.
		Donald McLean, (no survey)	do. do.
		Archibald Ferguson,	do. do.
		John McLellan,	do. do.

Names

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>		<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>	
Murdoch McDonald,	New	Canada.	Duncan McDougald,	Ainsley	Gleen.
James McDonald,	do.	do.	Charles Campbell,	do	do.
John Robinson,	do.	do.	John Campbell,	do	do.
Murdoch McLeod, (no survey)	do.	do.	Angus Campbell, (no survey		
John Kaskel,	do.	do.	made,)	do	do.
Donald McCaully,	do.	do.	John McDonald,	do	do.
Donald McInnis,	do.	do.	Lody McKennon,	do	do.
Donald Mathewson,	do.	do.	John Jameson,	do	do.
Murdoch McIntosh,	do.	do.	Laughlin McKennon,	do	do.
Norman McDonald,	do	do.	John McMillan,	do	do.
John McDonald,	Syke	Settlement.	Andrew McSwain,	do	do.
Archibald McDonald,	do.	do.	John McDougald, road from	Whycocomagh	
Charles Campbell,	do.	do.	to head of Lake Ainslie.		
Duncan McDougald,	do.	do.	Archibald McQueen,	do	do.
Angus McDougald,	do.	do.	John McDonald,	do	do.
Malcolm Robinson, (partly			Alexander McLean,	do	do.
surveyed,)	do.	do.	Roderick McDougald,	do	do.
Allen McDonald,	do.	do.	Widow McLean,	do	do.
Donald McKennon,	do.	do.	Hugh McLean,	do	do.
Angus Robinson,	do.	do.	Alexander McCaully,	do	do.
Donald McLennan,	do.	do.	Widow McDonald, (no survey		
Duncan Robinson,	do.	do.	made,)	do	do.
Donald McLeod, Whycocomagh Bay, south			Archibald Morrisson,	do	do.
side,			Laughlin McKennon,	do	do.
Malcolm Mathewson,	do.	do.	Alexander McDonald,	do	do.
Charles McDonald,	do.	do.	Alexander McDougald,	do	do.
Archibald McLellan,	do.	do.	John McDonald,	do	do.
Malcolm McLeod,	do.	do.	Malcolm McDonald,	do	do.
Angus McLeod,	do.	do.	Donald McNeal,	do	do.
Murdoch McCaully, (partly			James McKenzie,	do	do.
surveyed,)	do.	do.	John McDonald,	do	do.
John McCaully,	do.	do.	Peter McKay,	do	do.
Malcolm McKeever,	do.	do.	Neil McMillan,	do	do.
Dugald McDonald,	do.	do.	William McQuarry, Lake Ainslie, east side.		
John Campbell,	do.	do.	Donald McDonald,	do.	do.
William Campbell,	do.	do.	Alexander McLean,	do.	do.
John McDougald,	do.	do.	Neil McLean,	do.	do.
Ranald McDonald,	do.	do.	John McLean,	do.	do.
Godfrey McDonald,	do.	do.	William McPhail,	do.	do.
Hector McQuarry, Whycocomagh, north side.			Donald McKay,	do.	do.
Angus Mathewson,	do	do.	Angus McDougald,	do.	do.
Malcolm McKay,	do	do.	Hugh McDougald. (The front		
John Carmicheal,	do	do.	of these lots have been sur-		
Widow Campbell, (partly sur-			vayed, but the side lines		
vayed,)	do	do.	have not been run.)	do.	do.
Malcolm Campbell,	do	do.	Donald McKay,	do.	do.
Allen McFadgen,	do	do.	Donald McMillan,	do.	do.
Norman Mathewson,	do	do.	Hector McDougald,	do.	do.
Murdoch McDonald,	do	do.	John Johnson,	do.	do.
Malcolm Mathewson,	do	do.	Angus McMillan,	do.	do.
Neil McLean,	Ainsley	Gleen.	John McDougald,	do.	do.
Malcolm Robinson,	do	do.	Laughlin McPhail,	do.	do.
Angus McDougald,	do	do.	Colin McPhail,	do.	do.

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>
Alexander McDonald,	Lake Ainslie, east side	Angus Gillis,	Loch Bann.
Charles McDonald,	do. do.	Donald Cammeron,	do do
Murdoch McMillan,	do. do.	Alexander McLean,	do do
Alexander McKennon,	do. do.	Hector McKay,	do do
Archibald McKennon, (partly surveyed,)	do. do.	John McKennon,	do do
John McInnis,	do. do.	William Dunbar,	do do
William Hamilton,	do. do.	Hugh McKenzie,	do do
Archibald McDonald,	do. do.	John McQuarry,	do do
Allan McKennon,	do. do.	Rory McQuarry,	do do
Hugh Campbell,	do. do.	Charles McLean,	between Loch Bann and the south west Margaree.
Angus Ferguson,	do. do.	Donald McGregor,	do do
Edward McFadgen,	do. do.	Donald Cammeron,	do do
Laughlin McKay,	do. do.	Duncan McGregor,	do do
John McLean,	do. do.	Donald McQuarry,	do do
Donald McLean,	do. do.	Alexander McDonald, (not surveyed,)	do do
John McKay,	do. do.	Angus Kennedy,	do do
John McKennon,	do. do.	Rory McLean,	do do
Laughlin McKennon, rear lots east side Lake Ainslie.		John McGregor,	do do
Malcolm McPhail,	do. do.	Angus McDonald,	between S. E. Mabou and Lake Ainslie.
John McMillan,	do. do.	John McKay,	do do
Archibald McKay,	do. do.	Norman McLean,	do do
John McLeod,	do. do.	Widow McKennon,	do do
Laughlin McMillan, (no survey,)	do. do.	Norman McLean,	do do
Angus Nicholson,	do. do.	Allen McKennon, (partly surveyed,)	do do
Neil Johnson,	do. do.	Hector McLean,	do do
Duncan Johnson,	do. do.	Rory McDonald,	do do
Donald McDougald, Lake Ainslie, west side.		Laughlin McLean,	do do
Alexander McInnes,	do do	Hector McLean,	do do
Allen McDonald,	do do	Neil McIsaac,	Cape Mabou.
Ranald McDonald,	do do	Simon Fraser,	do do
Angus Walker,	do do	Donald McKay,	do do
Donald McLellan, (partly surveyed,)	do do	Neil McKay,	do do
Angus McInnis,	do do	Donald McLean,	do do
Neil McEachan,	do do	John McCarter,	do do
John McEachan,	do do	John McQuarry,	do do
John McDonald,	do do	Hugh McLean, (partly surveyed—that is, the different ranges of lots marked, but no side lines run )	do do
Alexander Walker,	do do	Donald McIntire,	do do
Donald McDonald,	do do	Joseph McIntire,	do do
Allen McCormick,	Loch Bann.	Dougald McDougald,	do do
John McLean,	do do	Ranald McDougald,	do do
Donald McLean,	do do	Allen McEachan,	do do
Edward Cammeron,	do do	Archibald McIntire,	do do
John Campbell,	do do	Hugh McIntire,	do do
John McGregor,	do do	James McInnis,	do do
John McKelpon,	do do	John McNeal,	do do
Archibald Campbell,	do do	Angus McDougald,	do do
John Doherty, (partly surveyed,)	do do		
Malcolm Doherty,	do do		

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>
Hector McInnis, (partly surveyed—the ranges marked out, but no side lines run,)	Cape Mabou.	Duncan McKennon, between the south west and the north east branches of Margaree.	
Donald McInnis,	ditto	Charles McLean,	ditto
Allen McLean,	ditto	Angus McIsaac,	ditto
Lauchlin McLean,	ditto	Alexander McDonald,	ditto
Allen McKay,	ditto	Donald Campbell, (no survey,)	ditto
John McKay,	ditto	Ranald McDonald,	ditto
James McKay,	ditto	Alexander McLean,	ditto
Angus McCarter,	ditto	Alexander McDonald,	ditto
James McInnis,	ditto	Angus McLellan,	ditto
Ranald McDonald,	ditto	Angus Gillis,	ditto
Donald McDonald,	ditto	Murdoch Campbell,	ditto
Andrew McEachan,	ditto	John Jamison,	ditto
Angus McDonald,	ditto	Hector Campbell,	ditto
John McDonald,	ditto	John Campbell,	ditto
Hugh Cameron,	ditto	Malcolm Campbell,	ditto
Archibald Campbell,	ditto	Donald McLellan,	ditto
Allen McQuarry,	ditto	Donald McLean,	ditto
Lauchlin McKennon, (partly surveyed,)	ditto	Allan McDonald,	ditto
Thomas Burke,	ditto	Archy Gillis,	ditto
James McDonald, between Broad Cove and south west branch of Margaree.		Donald McLellan, (no survey,)	ditto
		Allan McDonald,	ditto
John Jamison,	ditto	Hugh Gillis,	ditto
John McLellan,	ditto	Angus Gillis,	ditto
John McKennon,	ditto	John Gillis,	ditto
John Gillis,	ditto	John McFarlen,	ditto
Donald McLellan,	ditto	Roderick McLellan,	ditto
Ranald McLellan,	ditto	Lauchlin McKennon,	ditto
William McDonald,	ditto	Donald McLellan,	ditto
John McDonald,	ditto	Donald Mathewson,	ditto
Allen McLean,	ditto	Kenneth McKenzie,	ditto
Donald McEachan,	ditto	Lauchlin Jameson,	ditto
Angus Gillis, (partly surveyed,)	ditto	Duncan Campbell,	ditto
Donald Gillis,	ditto	Thomas Campbell,	ditto
Angus McLellan,	ditto	Malcolm McPhail, road from Lake Ainslie to Middle River.	
Ranald McLellan,	ditto	John McLean,	ditto
Donald McLellan,	ditto	Donald McLellan,	ditto
Angus McCarter,	ditto	Hugh Gillis,	ditto
Alexander McNeil,	ditto	John McLeod,	ditto
John McDonald,	ditto	George McLeod,	ditto
Hugh McIsaac,	ditto	Archy Gillis, (no survey,)	ditto
Neil McQuarry,	ditto	John Gillis,	ditto
Hector McKay,	ditto	Allan McLean,	ditto
Neil McKay,	ditto	Angus Campbell,	ditto
Lauchlin Jamison, between the southwest and the north east branches of Margaree.		John McKay,	ditto
		Donald McKay,	ditto
Kenneth McKenzie,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Donald Mathewson,	ditto	Donald McQuarry,	ditto
Hugh McLean,	ditto	Neil McQuarry,	ditto
		William McGregor, (no survey,)	ditto
		George McGregor,	ditto

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>
Angus Gillis, road from	Lake Ainslie to Middle River.	Neil McInnis, fourth range in the rear of	Big Judique.
John Jameson,	ditto	Alex. McDonald,	ditto
Allan McInnis,	ditto	Stephen O. Henly,	ditto
James McInnis,	ditto	John Chisholm,	ditto
Duncan McInnis,	ditto	John McDonald, (not surveyed,)	ditto
Allan McKenzie, between the N.E. Margaree and Big Pond.	ditto	Rory McDonald,	ditto
Rory Cammeron,	ditto	Donald McIsaac,	ditto
Alexander Cammeron,	ditto	William Chisholm,	Fifth range.
Alex. McDonald, (no survey,)	ditto	Duncan McDonald,	ditto
Alex. McKennon,	ditto	Faraghar McDonald,	ditto
Dugald McFarlen,	ditto	Rory Chisholm,	ditto
Andrew Dunn, Big Brook, between N. E. Margaree & county line, towards Baddeck.	ditto	Donald McEachan,	ditto
Patrick Oats,	ditto	Hugh McDonald, (not surveyed,)	ditto
James Thumpkin,	ditto	James McDonald,	ditto
John Cody,	ditto	Alex. McDougald, rear of Long Point, third range.	ditto
Michael Nowlen,	ditto	Rory McNeal,	ditto
Matthew Nowlen,	ditto	Hugh McDougald,	ditto
Patrick Cady,	ditto	John McInnis, (not surveyed,)	ditto
Michael Dunn,	ditto	John McDougald,	ditto
John Dunoff,	ditto	John McInnis,	ditto
John Nowlen, (no survey,)	ditto	John McQuarry, rear of Plaister Cove, Strait of Canso,	ditto
John Sutherland,	ditto	Lauchlin McQuarry,	ditto
John Dunn,	ditto	Allan McKennon,	ditto
Barkley Sutherland,	ditto	Lauchlin McKaskel,	ditto
John Murphy,	ditto	Donald McQuarry, (not surveyed,)	ditto
Morris Dunn,	ditto	Malcolm Jackson,	ditto
William Carty,	ditto	Charles McDonald,	Third range.
Thomas Roakley,	ditto	Hector McDonald,	ditto
Rory Ryan,	ditto	Allan McDonald, (partly sur- veyed,)	ditto
John Flemming, (no survey,)	ditto	Hector McDonald,	ditto
James Doyle,	ditto	Donald McDonald,	ditto
James Fortune,	ditto	Lauchlin McKennon,	Fourth range.
John Miller,	ditto	Rory McKennon,	ditto
Patrick Connors,	ditto	John McKennon,	ditto
Henry McDonald,	ditto	Donald McQuarry,	ditto
Dennis McGarry,	ditto	Malcolm McQuarry, (not surveyed)	ditto
Donald Sutherland, Big Cove, or Grand Tosh.	ditto	Charles McKennon,	ditto
Samuel Tingley,	ditto	Archibald McIntire,	ditto
John Tingley,	ditto	Robert Johnson,	ditto
John McLean,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Donald McIntosh,	ditto	Alexander McDonald,	Fourth range.
Donald McLean, (not surveyed,)	ditto	John McDonald, (not surveyed,)	ditto
Angus McLean,	ditto	James Johnson,	ditto
Andrew Moore,	ditto	Donald McQuarry,	ditto
John McIntosh,	ditto	Rory McKusler, from the West Bay, north shore of St. George's Channel to basin of River St. Denys.	ditto
George McIntosh,	ditto	John McKusler,	ditto
Donald McDonald, fourth range in the rear of Big Judique.			

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>
Archibald Cammeron, from the West Bay, north shore of St. George's channel, to basin of River St. Deny's.		Rory McFadgen, Basin of River St. Deny's.	
		Donald McLean,	ditto
		Rory McLean,	ditto
		Angus McLean,	ditto
Angus McCronder,	ditto	Archibald McLean,	ditto
Alexander McLoud,	ditto	Donald McFadgen,	ditto
Charles McInnis,	ditto	Donald McLeod,	ditto
Ranald McDonald,	ditto	Alexander McGregor,	ditto
Lauchlin Campbell,	ditto	John McLellan,	ditto
Robert Cammeron,	ditto	William McLoud,	River St. Denys.
Kenneth McKenzie,	ditto	William Cumming,	ditto
Widow McGover. The front of these lots has been laid out, but the survey has not been finished.	ditto	Donald Cumming,	ditto
		Norman McKenzie,	ditto
		Hector McFadgen,	ditto
Rory McLeod,	ditto	Rory McLoud, (partly surveyed,)	ditto
Angus McDonald,	ditto	Alexander Cumming,	ditto
Alexander McPhee,	ditto	James Cumming,	ditto
Kenneth McPhee,	ditto	Sarah McKenzie,	ditto
John McKenzie,	ditto	Murloch McLeod, between Big Brook and River St. Denys.	
John McKaskel,	ditto		
Neil McMillan,	ditto	Donald McLeod,	ditto
George McKenzie,	ditto	John McIntosh,	ditto
Hugh Calder,	ditto	Donald McLeod,	ditto
John Campbell,	ditto	Norman McIntosh, (no survey)	ditto
Archibald McLean,	ditto	Widow McLean,	ditto
Alexander McGregor,	ditto	Neil McCoush,	ditto
Rory Martin,	ditto	John Kennedy,	ditto
Donald McKenzie,	ditto	Alexander McLellan,	ditto
John McDonald,	ditto	Duncan McLennan,	ditto
Rory McKennon,	ditto	Neil McLennan, (not surveyed)	ditto
Neil McDonald,	ditto	Alexander Henderson,	ditto
Duncan McKennon,	ditto	Alexander McKaskel,	ditto
Alexander McKenzie,	ditto	William McIntosh,	ditto
Alexander McDonald, Basin of River St. Deny's.		John McIntosh,	ditto
		Kenneth McIntosh,	ditto
Lauchlin McDonald,	ditto	Archibald Kennedy,	ditto
Hector McLean,	ditto	Alexander Kennedy,	ditto
Donald McLean,	ditto	Alexander McLaughlin,	ditto
Allan McLean,	ditto	Angus McKennon,	ditto
Widow McLean,	ditto	Duncan McLennan, between River Inhabitants and River St. Denys.	
Alexander McLean,	ditto		
George McKay,	ditto	Alexander McLennan,	ditto
Widow McLean,	ditto	Neil McLennan,	ditto
Rory Cumming. (The fronts of these lots has been nearly all laid out, but the side lines has not been run.)	ditto	Alexander McVarrish,	ditto
		Alexander Henderson,	ditto
Alexander Mathewson,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Neil McLean,	ditto	John McEachan,	ditto
Neil Walker,	ditto	Angus McEachan,	ditto
Charles Fowler,	ditto	John McEachan,	ditto
Alexander Cumming,	ditto	Donald McInnis,	ditto
John McLean,	ditto	John McInnis,	ditto
		Alexander McEachan,	ditto
		Duncan McDonald,	ditto

<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Names of squatters.</i>	<i>Districts, &amp;c.</i>
Angus McDonald, between River Inhabitants and River St. Denys.		Alexander Gillis, between River St. Denys and Judique rear.	
Allen McLellan,	ditto	John Gillis,	ditto
John McIsaac,	ditto	Lauchlen McEachen,	ditto
Donald McGilvory,	ditto	James McDonald,	ditto
Archibald McDonald,	ditto	Alexander Chisholm,	ditto
Donald Straghan,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Alexander McDonald,	ditto	Alexander McMaster,	ditto
Alex. Chisholm, between River St. Denys and Whycomagh.		Angus McMaster,	ditto
Archibald McPhail,	ditto	John McLeod,	ditto
Angus McPhail,	ditto	Angus McDonald, (partly surveyed,)	ditto
Allan McDonald,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
John McPhail,	ditto	Neil Walker,	ditto
Rory Morrisson,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Angus McPhail,	ditto	Alexander Morrison,	ditto
John McPhail, (partly surveyed,)	ditto	Allen McDonald,	ditto
Malcolm Morrisson,	ditto	John McKennon, both sides of the River Inhabitants.	
Alexander McCoush,	ditto	Alexander McEachan,	ditto
Donald McCoush,	ditto	John McInnis,	ditto
Ranald McPherson,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
Archibald McDonald,	ditto	John Cammeron,	ditto
John Morrisson,	ditto	Neil McIntosh,	ditto
Alexander McDonald,	ditto	Neil McCarter,	ditto
Donald McKennon,	ditto	Allen Grant,	ditto
John McMillan, between River St. Denys and Judique rear.		John Cammeron. (These lots is partly surveyed ; some of them have been surveyed round, but cannot be described separately.)	ditto
Ranald McDonald,	ditto	Alexander McDonald,	ditto
Kenneth McKaskel,	ditto	Hugh McEachen,	ditto
Angus McDonald,	ditto	Donald Bohannen,	ditto
John McLoud,	ditto	Alexander McMaster,	ditto
Samuel Cameron,	ditto	Angus McEachan,	ditto
Widow Angus McDougald,	ditto	Archibald McInnis,	ditto
Allen McDonald,	ditto	John Doulen,	ditto
Donald McMillan,	ditto	John McDonald,	ditto
John Morrisson,	ditto	Rory McDonald,	ditto
Donald McDonald,	ditto	Archy McDonald,	ditto
Malcolm McDonald,	ditto	Thomas Lamy,	ditto
John McCloud, (partly surveyed,)	ditto	John McMaster,	ditto
Alexander McDonald,	ditto	Angus McInnis,	ditto
Alexander Cammeron,	ditto	Donald McGregor,	ditto
Angus McLellan,	ditto	Donald McKaskell,	ditto
Donald Gillis,	ditto	John McVegor,	ditto
Ranald McLellan,	ditto	John Cammeron,	ditto
John McLellan,	ditto	John Steel,	ditto
Donald McEachan,	ditto		
Allan Gillis,	ditto		

JOHN MURPHY,  
Principal deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.

*Antigonishe, county of Sydney, 20th February, 1854.*

SIR—

In compliance with your printed letter of the 4th November last, "directing me to furnish, for the information of the lieutenant governor, a report giving a general view of the extent and character of the crown lands in this county," I beg leave to state, that the delay in furnishing this report was occasioned from want of plans to enable me to collect the necessary information; but now give the extent of ungranted lands in the following sections of the county, which is as near as could be laid down without incurring considerable expenses.

Blocks, No. 1—Back lands, Cape George and Arisaig,	3500 acres.
“ 2—Back lands, Upper South River,	2000 “
“ 3—Head of Ohio River,	2000 “
“ 4—Back lands, Ohio, (Cappoach,)	4750 “
	12250 acres.

*Probable value of the above lands, which is fit for cultivation.*

Of block No. 1—Back lands, Cape George,	1500 acres, at 2s 2½d.,	£164	1	3
“ 2—Back lands, Upper South River,	2000 “ “	218	15	0
“ 3—Head of Ohio River,	1000 “ “	109	7	6
“ 4—(Cappoach,)	4750 “ at 2s.,	475	0	0
	9250 “	£967	3	9
Remainder of land not fit for cultivation; probable value on account of wood:				
Block No. 1,	2000 “ at 1s. 3d.,	125	0	0
“ 3,	1000 “ at 1s.,	50	0	0
	12250 “	£1142	3	9

About 800 acres of the ungranted lands in the back settlement of Cape George and Arisaig is about the probable extent that is capable of profitable cultivation, (200 acres of which is at present applied for.) About 700 acres would probably be purchased for the wood on it, 200 acres of which is at present applied for. This is the extent of the block that would be advisable to have laid out at present into lots of 100 acres each; the remainder, 2000 acres, is swampy and rocky, and unfit for profitable cultivation, but is covered with a forest of fir, hemlock, and hard wood, which will, in course of time, become valuable for ship building, &c.

Block No. 2.—About 1000 acres of this block is fit for profitable cultivation, and the remainder being well wooded, is valuable for fencing, &c.; and it might be advisable to have it laid out into lots of from 100 to 200 acres.

Block No. 3.—1000 acres of this land is of a second quality, but if divided into lots of 100 acres each, would probably be soon purchased. (One Thomas Gary resided on 600 acres of it, the extreme lines of which were ran by Alexander Thompson.) The remainder is swampy, poor land, not fit for cultivation.

Block No. 4, 4750 acres—is very dry land, and although all occupied, is of a poor quality for cultivation. The lots have been laid out some years since, as I am informed, and is now occupied and improved upon by the following persons:

Patrick Callahan,	100 acres.	Alexander McDonald,	100 acres.
Widow McGillvray,	100 “	Angus Gillis,	150 “
Allan McKay,	150 “	Alexander McDonald (Red),	200 “
Charles McDonald,	100 “	Donald McPherson,	100 “
Allan McDonald,	200 “	Allan McDonald, (Big),	200 “
		Widow	

Widow McKinnon,	200 acres.	M. Harney,	200 acres.
Hugh McInnis,	200 "	Laughlan McLean,	200 "
John McDonald,	200 "	Donald McDonald,	200 "
Alex. McInnis, (Asbent)	200 "	John McMillan,	200 "
Angus McDonald,	150 "	Angus McLean,	200 "
Donald McDonald,	200 "	James McDonald,	150 "
M. Drochan,	200 "	Archibald McIsaac,	200 "
John McEachran,	200 "	Duncan McLean,	200 "
Alexander McDonald,	150 "		

The lines of many of the above lots have become obliterated, and I can find no plan of survey of these lots. The persons settled on this block are chiefly poor, and not able to take out grants at the present price; and I would conceive it advisable for the government to reduce the price of the land in this block to six pounds five shillings, to all who would take out grants of the lands on which they reside.

Persons occupying land at back settlement, Cape George:

Angus McDonald, Alexander's son, 100 to 150 acres; Angus McInnis, 100 acres; Colin McInnis, 100 acres; Hugh Daly, extent not known. Three or four persons names not yet known.

Block No. 2.—George Brennan, esquire, about 600 acres; Patrick McGuire, 300 acres; David Foley, 100 acres; John Gracy, 100 acres. These lots have been but partially surveyed.

Although it would not be advisable to lay out the inferior portions of the foregoing blocks into lots, as there would be but little prospect of such land being purchased, yet it might be well to have the extreme lines surveyed if it would prevent the lands of being plundered of the wood.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH R. MCKENZIE,

Principal deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.

*Richmond county, 25th February, 1854.*

SIR—

Being unable, from the reasons stated to you last week, to furnish a complete report of the county of Richmond, I consider that in the meantime it will be necessary for me to send the following abstract for your information.

The ungranted lands in the county, (not including Isle Madame, for which there has been no plan sent,) amounts to 180,000 acres, of which one-half, or 90,000, may be classed No. 1, and about one-fourth, or 45,000 acres, classed No. 2, and the remaining one-fourth, or 45,000, classed No. 3 or barren,—the whole at an average price of 2s. 6d. per acre, amounting to £26,666 13s. 0d.

THOMAS CRUMLEY,

Principal deputy surveyor.

W. A. HENDRY, esquire, deputy comm'r. crown lands.

## No. 20.

(See page 434.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Ann Connor, claiming compensation for lands taken for a road by the overseers of highways for Dartmouth, and also the general question of laying out highways, beg leave to report :—

First—in reference to Mrs. Connor's petition. They observe that the road in question is not one of those in relation to which compensation for damages is made from the provincial treasury ; and though your committee are quite satisfied that Mrs. Connor, under the circumstances detailed in her petition, has a just claim on the county of Halifax, (a claim which your committee hope would be recognized and fairly dealt with on application, in the proper way, to the county authorities,) yet, they cannot, without violating a principle which they deem of much importance, recommend any grant for her relief from the public funds.

Secondly—in reference to the general subject. They believe that the present law relative to laying out roads has, in its main features, worked well. They would, however, call attention to the 12th section of the act, (ch. 62,) which contains provisions never embodied in any previous act.

This section refers to private ways, and enacts that the sessions may, on application, order two surveyors of highways to lay out a private way, either open or pent.

This law, which is so arbitrary in its character—which sacrifices the *right* of one individual to the *convenience* of another, and that, too, without the preliminary inquiry which is thought necessary even in cases where a great public good is to be obtained—which does not even prescribe a notice to the party whose rights are to be effected, and whose property in some cases may be seriously injured or destroyed, by proceedings taken under the law, may be made the instrument of unlimited annoyance and oppression.

The committee would therefore recommend that in case it is thought desirable to retain any statutable provisions relative to private ways, they should be surrounded with such checks and guards as will prevent the law from being as dangerous in practice as it is arbitrary and un-English in principle.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
W. A. HENRY,  
SAMUEL CHIPMAN,  
ANDREW COWIE,  
JOHN MUNRO.

Committee room, 10th February, 1854.

## No. 21.

(See page 434.)

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the general sessions of Halifax county, on the subject of the condition of the records at Halifax, and the report thereon made by Mr. Jeffery to the government—to whom also was committed the charge of inquiring into the subject of registry generally, beg leave to report as follows :

It appears by the memorial above mentioned that the grand jury of the county of Halifax having had their attention drawn to the imperfect and dilapidated state of the indexes and books

books of record in the county of Halifax, prior to the incumbency of the present registrar, recommended the court of sessions to make a representation of their condition to the executive government, urging an immediate inspection and renovation thereof. The jury, however, did not feel warranted in making any assessment on the county, for the alleged reason that the office was under the control of the executive government.

In pursuance of the presentment, the sessions, by a committee of their number, addressed to the government the memorial in question. The registrar of deeds was thereupon required to report upon the contents of the memorial, and to suggest what steps it might be prudent to take in order to render the records more accessible and more secure.

In the report made in pursuance of such requirement, Mr. Jeffery recommends, among other things, that a suitable apartment for a registry office should be furnished in the basement, or at all events the second story, of the provincial building; and that new indexes should be compiled for all the books. The expense of the latter service he estimates at £500 to £600.

Your committee, in turning their attention to that branch of the subject which is comprised in the memorial and other papers submitted to them, might, if the matter were one of less importance, feel justified in disposing of it at once, on the ground that they consider the subject rather of a county than of a provincial character, and in referring the memorialists back to the sessions, who might give the matter such attention as they might consider its importance deserved.

They feel, however, that the subject, though of a local nature, is one of vast consequence; and that the investigation which is suggested by the memorial will not be without its use, if it place before the public such information as will induce the people of the county of Halifax to use the necessary exertions to place their registry on a footing more creditable to the metropolitan county, and corresponding better with the importance of the interests at stake.

The number of books in the office of registry of deeds at Halifax is 104. Up to the year 1844, there are 78 books, to which there are 15 indexes, each index therefore running over about 5 books, and forming a small volume. To each of the 26 books after 1844 there is a separate index.

Of the indexes compiled in volumes, those of the books between 1760 and 1829 are in a good state of preservation; and those only between 1829 and 1844, comprising 6 small volumes, are in a dilapidated condition. Of these many of the leaves are loose—some misplaced—and in some cases the names at the top and foot of the pages are partially or entirely defaced.

The expense of recopying these six volumes is too inconsiderable to form any obstacle to its being done immediately. The grand jury and sessions ought not to hesitate a moment in granting such sum as may be necessary for this service, when they take into consideration the insecurity and uncertainty which will result from the loss of a single leaf of one of these indexes, or of the confusion and loss which might ensue from the obliteration of a single name. This should be done at once, and independently of the more thorough revision hereinafter recommended.

From the examination of the old indexes, and from the testimony of persons familiar with the books, it would seem that all the indexes up to a recent date have been very imperfectly made. In cases where there are more than one grantor, or more than one grantee, the indexes omit the names of all except the first in order. In some cases the names of grantors and grantees are omitted altogether; and sometimes names are given bearing a very slight resemblance either in spelling or sound to those for which they are intended. These and other irregularities which have been pointed out to your committee, convince them that at present little dependance can be placed on the result of the most thorough investigation of title. So far therefore as a search at the registry office is intended as a protection to parties investing or purchasing, your committee cannot but feel that it is most uncertain and insecure; in no case is it a safe ground; in many it may be a delusion and a snare.

The whole of the books should be carefully examined from the beginning, and a new

and complete double index compiled from the books themselves, which should then be compared with the indexes at present existing. When this is done the registry will be in a condition more creditable to the county, and a feeling of security and confidence take the place of the suspicion and uncertainty which must now hang over every title that it becomes necessary to investigate.

Your committee would suggest that in case of a new set of indexes being compiled from the beginning, it would greatly diminish the labour of a search if they were made on the plan of appropriating one index to each letter of the alphabet, the index to run over all the books. This would render necessary twenty-four indexes, thus comprising in each about the same quantity of writing which convenience has suggested in them already compiled.

In practice a search is made under a particular letter through all the books before another letter is taken up. By the plan suggested, all the information to be found under any one letter would be comprised within a single book, instead of being spread over twenty-four; and thus not only would the making of a search be less laborious, but the wear and tear of unnecessary handling would be saved.

Your committee, in reference to the suggestion of the registrar of deeds as to the desirableness of having an office in the basement or second story of the province building, quite agree with that officer in the propriety of having the records kept in a place more easily accessible. They may add, that while the registry books of other counties are lodged in safes and are comparatively secure, those of the county of Halifax are kept in a wooden case, at a height of four stories from the ground, and in case of fire would inevitably be consumed. In addition to this, the deeds which are on hand, waiting to be recorded in their order as presented by law, and which are often of great value, are exposed for weeks with no other protection than that of a tin box.

Your committee are satisfied that a change should be made, not only for the accessibility, but for the safety of the records; and though they do not feel that the registrar of Halifax has a right to be furnished with an office at the expense of the province, while in the other counties the registrars provide their own offices, they are quite ready to recommend that so soon as the registry is removed to a suitable position, such sum should be given from the public funds as will provide a safe sufficiently large to contain the whole of the books.

Your committee observe that Mr. Jeffery grounds his claim to be provided with an office on the fact that in his books are contained the records of many original grants, and also the records of other counties, antecedent to the appointment of deputy registrars.

On examining into this matter, your committee find that in the first nine books of the registry office, the records of grants are intermingled with those of deeds, and that some of these books also contain records of deeds belonging to other counties; but as registrars were appointed throughout the province soon after the act of 1772, which gave the power of appointment to the provincial registrar, the great bulk of the books is exclusively occupied with the registry of deeds connected with Halifax county; and your committee consider that the custody of the few documents not connected with the county—if a matter worthy of any consideration—may perhaps be compensated in the same manner as the custody of all the other books, by the fees of searchers and exemplifications.

Your committee have had their attention called to the difficulty of carrying out, in Halifax, that provision of the registry law which renders it necessary to record all deeds in the books in the order of their receipt at the office. This assumes that the deeds can all be recorded by one hand, which in Halifax is practically impossible. Two hands—involving the necessity of two books—must be employed, or the work will accumulate; and the registrar is obliged to calculate the number of deeds which can be written into the first book, and then commence a second by writing in deeds received later at the office, thereby complying with the letter but evading the spirit of the act. Your committee see no reason why the law could not be relaxed as to Halifax, by allowing two books to be kept at the same time. The order of priority depends not on the order of frequency in the books, but on the order of proof, and deposit at the registry, and no public inconvenience would probably arise from the recommended alteration.

Your

Your committee have also investigated the situation of the registry of grants in the secretary's office, and cannot but think that some amendment in this matter would long ago have been made, had public attention been drawn to the defects of the existing system.

From the earliest history of the country grants have been recorded in the office of the provincial secretary. This practice may have had its origin in the circumstance that prior to the act of 1850, relating to the registry of deeds, the provincial secretary for the time being had always held the office of registrar of deeds for the whole province. This may account for the records of grants being intermingled with those of deeds in the early books. When it was found convenient to record the grants in books composed of printed blanks, corresponding with those on which the grants were made out, they would naturally be kept separate; and being of a provincial character, while the registry of deeds was local, on the separation of the offices, the grant books were retained as an appendage of the provincial office.

Whatever may have been the origin of the practice, your committee can see no benefit to be derived from its continuance. Since 1835 all grants that have been issued have been signed by the governor in duplicate, one copy in a bound book kept in the surveyor general's office for the purpose, the other duplicate, to which the great seal is attached, being delivered to the party. The copy so kept at the surveyor general's office is a perfect record; is required for the use of the land department; is as accessible to the public as the one made at the office of the provincial secretary. If a certified copy of this record were made equivalent to a certified copy from the provincial secretary's office, (which could easily be done,) there could be no object in having two distinct records of the same document, kept under the same roof, liable to the same accidents, the one affording no advantage or public accommodation which is not given by the other. If a second record be desirable, it would be much better for the public service that it should be made in the registry of the county, where the lands lie. This would be felt to be a great public convenience. When any contest relative to lands, the title to which depends upon grants, arises in the country counties, it becomes necessary to send to Halifax to examine and procure copies of records of grants and plans, which could be examined and copied much more conveniently at the local registry. Your committee consider this an object of such importance that they would think it cheaply purchased by allowing the country registrars to be paid for the registration of grants out of the public funds. The province already pays for the service. The blank records in print are at the public expense, and one of the clerks in the office of the provincial secretary devotes a large portion of his time to this work; and as the grants come into the office in large numbers at a time, and at irregular intervals, delay is unavoidable; and the irregular pressure of the work embarrasses the public service, by withdrawing for the time the clerk of the office from its more appropriate duties. By adopting the simple expedient above suggested, the services of the clerk, if not needed for the other work of the department, could be dispensed with.

The expense of the change recommended, without interfering with the staff in the secretary's office, would probably not exceed fifty pounds a year. Printed blank books for the purpose could be furnished to the county registrars, who would be well paid for transcribing the written part of the grants at 2s. 6d. or 3s. a grant, which, estimating their annual number at 200—a number about the average of the last five years—would make £25 to £30, being a good deal less than the sum which your committee have named as the possible expense.

Your committee have also examined the state of the records of grants, and of the indexes thereto, in the provincial secretary's office, and find them to be in a state still more unsatisfactory than those in the office of registrar of deeds.

Besides the nine books in the office of registry of deeds, partially devoted to grants, there are in the secretary's office fifty books wholly occupied with grants. To these fifty books there are no separate indexes. The index of each book is bound up with the book, and is part of it.

The grants are not recorded in the order of their dates. Grants of the same date are registered in different books, and grants of different dates in the same book.

The books are not numbered consecutively ; and from the handling they have received in consequence of the indexes forming part of the books, they are much worn and out of order.

The indexes of the older books are defective beyond measure. In some of the old grants, containing two, three, and four hundred names, the index refers only to that of the first grantee, and for all practical purposes is wholly useless. In point of fact, the easiest mode of making a search for an old grant, and that which in practice is pursued, is to ascertain at the surveyor general's office the date of the grant, and then search in the secretary's office the indexes of the books covering that date.

It may happen that the grant is one of those recorded in the registry of deeds' books ;— if so, it becomes necessary in making an effectual search to resort to three distinct offices, and incur three distinct charges, in search of the information which should be procured at one office and at one charge.

This state of things ought not to continue. In a matter affecting the title of every man in Nova Scotia who holds under grant, the expense of what may be necessary to be done is too small a consideration to form an obstacle ; and your committee would feel that they were neglecting their duty if they did not call the attention of the house strongly to the subject.

Many original grants, containing the names of numerous grantees, have been worn out by handling. The plans are often detached and lost, and the rights of parties all over the province depend largely on the copies procurable at the secretary's office. Those records therefore are of great importance, and the information they contain should not only be accessible, but the books should be preserved with all possible care.

Should the house coincide with its committee in this opinion, the whole of the books should be re-indexed on the same plan recommended in relation to the registry of deeds, and such of the books as require it, be re-bound. The expense of such service ought not to exceed £50 or £60.

Your committee would also call the attention of the house to the inadequate security now afforded for the records at the surveyor general's office. Those, with the original plans, ought to be kept in the safe attached to the office, which is now occupied, to the exclusion of matters of provincial interest, by the various papers connected with the registry of probate for Halifax.

No doubt of the titles to land in the metropolitan county are held under wills and decrees of the court of probate ; but these documents, like deeds and mortgages, are of a county character, and though it is quite proper they should be guarded with safety, there is no reason why the province should do for the county of Halifax what the other counties are obliged to do for themselves. At all events, papers in which the whole province is interested should not be exposed to danger, for the protection of those which more immediately concern the people of one county.

In connexion with the security of titles founded upon wills and decrees of the probate courts, your committee avail themselves of the occasion to suggest that, as the law now stands, the original wills and decrees are throughout the country kept in the same office with the record books in which they are entered. There is therefore a double labour and expense with but a single security.

The original wills and decrees ought, after registration, to be deposited either in the safes provided for the registry of deeds, or at all events with the other officer of the probate court.

No inconvenience would arise from this. In practice the objects of a search are obtained by examining the recorded copy, and it is very rarely that it is necessary to refer to the original document.

Your committee feel that too much importance cannot be attached to the subject of registry. The people of this country rely extensively upon the security thereby afforded, and are careless of their title deeds, to a degree which no person who has not had occasion, practically, to deal with the subject, has any conception. Many of their deeds are lost, or misplaced, or defaced, or destroyed, and the amount of confusion and litigation which would

would arise from the destruction of the registry books of any one county, cannot be contemplated without giving rise to the feeling that the legislature is bound to use every reasonable effort to avert so fearful a calamity.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
STEW'T. CAMPBELL,  
HUGH MUNRO,  
BENJ. SMITH,  
JOHN CREIGHTON,  
MART. I. WILKINS,  
G. W. McLELAN.

Committee room, February 8, 1854.

I have signed the above report with the following qualification: That so long as the prothonotary, registrar of probate, and judge of probate are permitted to occupy rooms for offices in the provincial building, I cannot consent that the registrar of deeds shall be deprived of the room now occupied by him, considering that this officer has as good a claim to an office in the building as any other county officer.

MART. I. WILKINS.

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PART 2.—(See page 494.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Aaron D. Harrington, praying a sum of money towards rebinding certain registry books in the county of Sydney, and reindexing certain other registry books of said county, beg leave to report:—

That they cannot recommend any appropriation from the provincial treasury in accordance with the prayer of Mr. Harrington's petition, for the same reasons which have induced them to report against a similar application from the county of Halifax.

A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
G. W. McLELAN,  
BENJ. SMITH,  
STEWART CAMPBELL,  
H. MUNRO,  
M. I. WILKINS,  
JOHN CREIGHTON.

Committee room, February 28th, 1854.

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No. 22.

(See page 444.)

*Province of Nova Scotia in account current with board of works.*

Dr.

To cash paid for balances due 1852—  
To ex-commissioners of public buildings,  
Sable Island,

£394 3 9  
56 13 7  
—————

450 17 4  
To

To the board of works—				
For light house service,		£1474	17	7
Public buildings,		809	12	1
Sable Island,		71	12	9
Penitentiary,		34	1	2
Salaries and charges of the board of works,		316	15	11
				<u>2706 19 6</u>
				<u>£3157 16 10</u>

Cr.

By cash from receiver general for balances due 1852—				
To ex-commissioners public buildings,		£394	3	9
Sable Island,		56	13	7
To the board of works,		2706	19	6
				<u>3157 16 10</u>
				<u>£3157 16 10</u>

Expenditure, 1853—				
To amount paid owners of cargo and materials of brigantine "Ottoman,"		£202	19	9
For fishery protection,		1349	6	8
Lunatic asylum,		1750	0	0
Penitentiary,		1080	11	3
Sable Island,	1329	0	9	
Schooner Daring,	968	8	4	
		<u>2297</u>	9	1
Light house service, including St. Paul's and Scatarie,		8946	18	2
Public buildings,		2330	9	7
Board of works—salaries,		550	0	0
Advertising, post office, stationery, and other charges for the various services,		87	3	7
				<u>18594 18 1</u>
To balance,				<u>£3833 1 7</u>

By cash from receiver general, 1853—				
For fishery protection,		1500	0	0
Lunatic asylum,		1750	0	0
The various services,		9350	0	0
				<u>12600 0 0</u>
By cash from Deblois & Merkel—proceeds of sales of refuse oil, casks, &c.,		40	8	3
From Sable Island, as per account rendered,		2121	8	3
				<u>2161 16 6</u>
By balance,				<u>3833 1 7</u>
				<u>£18594 18 1</u>

[E. E.]

H. BELL,  
Chairman board of works.

Office of board of works, February, 1854.

No. 23.

*(See page 444.)*

The committee on "reporting the debates of this house" report as follows:

Your committee have had before them Messrs. Crosskill and Weeks, and also several of the publishers of papers, and recommend the house to accept, for the present session, the annexed proposal of the reporters, which is a continuation, with a slight change, of the arrangement of last session. Should a change from this system be deemed advisable, a committee should be charged to endeavour, during the recess, to affect it, as at the opening of the session, or subsequently, it is impossible to make any decided departure from it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY, chairman.  
FRANCIS BOURNEUF,  
BENJ. SMITH.

Committee room, February 18th, 1854.

HON. W. A. HENRY,  
Chairman committee on reporting.

The undersigned agree to report the debates of the house at the rate of twenty-one columns per week while the house is in session, and twenty columns afterwards, for one hundred pounds each; and to have them published in the "Sun," "Colonist," "Chronicle," and "British American," for which the publishers are to receive twenty pounds each. They also agree to furnish sixty copies of the debates for the use of members, during the course of publication, and also fifty-three copies in pamphlet form, with blue covers, after publication, complete for twenty pounds.

Two reporters, each £100,	£200	0	0
Four papers, each £20,	80	0	0
J. H. Crosskill, for copies of debates as above,	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£300	0	0

They also agree to report the debates on their own responsibility, and not to publish, as their report of any speech, the report thereof written by any member of the house.

The reporters further state that they are endeavouring to introduce an improved system, calculated, as they hope, to give greater satisfaction to the house, the press, and the country; upon which, if successful, they will take an opportunity of addressing the committee at a later period of the session.

We have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servants,

J. H. CROSSKILL,  
OTTO WEEKS, junr.

No. 24.

(See page 445)

[COPY.]

*Halifax, December 6, 1853.*

MY DEAR SIR—

Twelve or thirteen years ago, when the courts of common pleas were abolished, I was awarded by law a pension of three hundred pounds per annum, for past services as a judge. Immediately afterwards Lord Falkland tendered me a seat on the bench of the supreme court; at first I hesitated to accept it, as my time was of more value to me than the salary, but I felt that at the age I then was, I ought not to be a burden on the treasury of the province, even to that small amount, while I could work without personal inconvenience.

In accepting this seat my pension merged in my salary, so that I have effected a saving to the province of nearly four thousand pounds.

The time has now arrived when I think myself entitled to resume my pension and resign my office. I shall feel obliged therefore, if you will do me the favour to communicate my wishes on the subject to his excellency the lieutenant governor, and to state to him that so soon as that pension is again sanctioned by a permanent and unconditional act of the legislature, I shall be prepared to tender him my resignation; as I cannot afford to retire without my former pension, so of course the enactment will have to precede the resignation.

I am, my dear sir,

Yours, very truly,

(Signed)

T. C. HALIBURTON.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

No. 25.

(See page 451.)

The commissioners appointed to issue province notes, and to carry into effect the provisions of the act passed in the year 1846, entitled, "an act relating to the treasury notes, the funded debt, and the Halifax savings' bank," beg leave respectfully to report to his excellency the lieutenant governor, for the information of the legislature—

That since their last report, dated 4th March, 1852, they have received from the receiver general, four thousand pounds of notes, comprising 747 old notes and 3253 torn and defaced notes of the new impression, which they have cancelled, and given in exchange therefor £4000 of new notes, duly numbered, dated and signed as specified in the record thereof kept by them pursuant to the said act, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked "A;" and that they have delivered the cancelled notes to the secretary of the province, as prescribed by the said act, as will appear by a copy of the receipts also hereto annexed, marked "B;" and they further report that the province notes now in circulation amount to £59864 10s.

That up to the present time they have issued of new notes to cancel  
old,

Leaving of old notes still in circulation,

£54726	0	0
5138	10	0

£59864	10	0
That		

---

That in addition to the above new issue to cancel old notes of £54,726, they have also issued to cancel torn and defaced notes of the new impression, £4,274,—making the whole amount now issued of new impression, £59,000.

And they also report that there now only remains £1,000 to be issued to complete the £60,000, the full amount of the impression procured in 1846 ; and they beg to call this fact to the attention of the government, that his excellency the lieutenant governor and the executive council may have such further impression struck from the plate as may be deemed necessary.

All which they respectfully submit.

L. HARTSHORNE,  
W. A. BLACK,  
CHARLES TWINING.

Halifax, 25th February, 1854.

"A."

*Provincial notes (one pound) of the impression procured under the act 9th Victoria, chapter 14, signed by the commissioners, and delivered to the receiver general in lieu of old notes previously in circulation, and of defaced notes of the present new impression. Also—*  
*memo. of notes cancelled and lodged with the secretary of the province.*

Date.	By whom signed.	Numbered.	Amount.	Date of cancelling	10s. notes.	£2 notes.	£5 notes.	Old £1 notes.	£1 notes of plate of 1828.	£1 notes of new impression.	Total.
	Brought forward, . . .		£ 55000		40s.	£ 230	£ 828	£ 53117	£ 1021	£ 55000	James McNab.
1851, Decr. 1,	W. A. Black and C. Twining, }	65001 to 66000	1000	1852, Decr. 28,				212	788	1000	James McNab.
1852, Octr. 1,	C. Twining and L. Hartshorne, }	66001 to 67000	1000	1853, Jan. 19,	20s.	815	5	117	854	1000	James McNab.
Decr. 1,	L. Hartshorne and W. A. Black, }	67001 to 68000	1000	Decr. 24,				203	797	1000	James McNab.
1853, Octr. 1,	W. A. Black and C. Twining, }	68001 to 69000	1000	1854, Feb. 20,				176	814	1000	James McNab.
										£59000	

L. HARTSHORNE,  
W. A. BLACK,  
CHARLES TWINING.

"B."

“ B.”

*Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, 19th January, 1853.*

Received from the commissioners for issuing treasury notes, two sealed parcels marked thus :—

“ One thousand one pound notes, cancelled 28th December, 1852. L. H. C. T.”

“ £1000 province notes, cancelled 19th January, 1853. L. H. C. T.”

JOSEPH HOWE.

Deposited in the receiver general's office, 19th January, 1853.

JAMES McNAB.

Received the above, March 1st, 1853.

THOMAS KILLAM.

*Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, 22nd February, 1854.*

Received from the commissioners for issuing treasury notes, two parcels sealed, marked as follows :—

“ 1000 one pound notes, £1000—cancelled 20th February, 1854. L. H. C. T.”

“ One thousand one pound notes, cancelled 24th December, 1853. L. H. C. T.”

JOSEPH HOWE.

Deposited in the receiver general's office, 22nd February, 1854.

JAMES McNAB.

No. 26.

(See page 458.)

*Sydney, January, 1854.*

SIR—

I have again the honor to report to you, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant governor, the distribution there has been made of the annual grant for the benefit of the Indians in the district of Cape Breton. The sum placed at my disposal last year was £30, besides a balance in hand of £3 3s. 6d. of the previous year's grant, in all £33 3s. 6d. Of this money the sum of £13 3s. 4d. was expended in providing seed last spring, and £19 7s. 10½d. in purchasing implements of husbandry, blankets, relieving the sick and destitute,—leaving a balance in hand of £0 12s. 5d., as will appear by reference to the accompanying account and vouchers. The condition of the Indians as compared with their state last year, is somewhat improved; this I attribute more to the demand and ready sale they have had during the past season for barrels, butter tubs, and quill boxes, which they have furnished the merchants at remunerating prices, than to their farming operations, which has for the last few years been limited for the want of cattle to plough up their lands. I am happy, however, to be able to state that they are becoming more alive to the importance of cultivating the soil than hitherto, and am of the opinion if eight or nine families of them were provided with a stock of cattle, sheep, &c., on condition that they would for a time distribute the increase of their stock to others of them at a cheap rate, a lasting benefit would be conferred upon them, as it would enable them to cultivate

cultivate the fine land reserved for them at Essacenie and other places in this district with advantage. The share of the annual legislative grant, usually £40 for this district, will no more than enable me to aid them in the purchase of seed next spring, and provide clothing for the old, the sick and infirm among them; and unless a sum be specially granted, the suggestion of providing them with stock cannot be carried into effect. I would therefore respectfully urge the necessity and wise policy of providing the necessary stock, and give these poor people a fair start in the pursuit of agriculture. I also beg to forward herewith the accounts of doctors Elmsly, Forman and Jeans, for medical attendance upon the Indians during the past year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES McLEOD,

Indian commissioner.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

*Province of Nova Scotia in account with James McLeod, Indian Commissioner, Cape Breton, in 1853.*

To this sum to Francis Tomma, chief, to purchase seed for Indians,	£10	0	0
This sum to Francis Goja, to purchase seed,	0	3	1½
This sum to John LeCras, for mounting plough for Indians,	0	14	0
This sum to John Denny, to purchase a hoe,	0	2	0
This sum to Jenny Denny, to purchase a hoe,	0	2	0
This sum to chief, per John Denny, to purchase seed,	2	10	2½
This sum to Mrs. Gabrial, to purchase hoe,	0	2	0
This sum to John Nebin, to purchase hoe,	0	2	0
This sum to Gabrial Bernard, to pay for scythe iron,	0	1	3
This sum to Francis Moose, to pay for sickle,	0	1	3
This sum to chief, per little John Denny,	0	6	0
This sum to chief to repair house,	1	16	3
This sum to Mrs. Gabrial, to pay for cod liver oil,	0	0	7½
This sum to W. L. White, for blankets,	15	8	9
This sum to John Denny, by order of chief,	0	5	0
This sum to Gabrial Bernard,	0	1	3
This sum to Mrs. Peter Servie,	0	1	9
This sum to sick and poor squaw,	0	3	9

£32 11 2½

	CR.		
By balance in hand from 1852,		£3	3 8
Grant of 1853,		30	0 0
			33 3 8
Balance in hand,			£0 12 5½

The blankets purchased from W. L. White were distributed among the poorest of the Indians as follows, at the recommendation of their chief:

17 pair to chief to distribute among the Essacenies.

8 pair were distributed by the commissioner among the Indians at the Bar.

JAMES McLEOD,

Indian commissioner for the county of Cape Breton.

Part

## PART 2.—(See page 462.)

*Halifax, N. S., March 4th, 1854.*

SIR—

According to instructions received from the provincial secretary's office, bearing date February 17th, 1854, I beg leave to report as commissioner of Indian affairs.

The present mendicant state of the Indians, the Micmac tribe of this province, is much to be deplored. Their character is such, that I fear we shall always find them to be a people unwilling to work and of unsettled habits. Many of them, excellent coopers and workers at trades, could make a comfortable livelihood, and will enter upon a profitable engagement apparently with a good will and steady purpose; they will suddenly, and without any reason assigned, leave the place where slight labour would keep them in comfort and travel to a distant part of the province, where, when met with again, are found in a state (in all probability) bordering on starvation and without clothing.

I cannot agree with that part of the petition lately forwarded by the Indians of this province to our most gracious sovereign, praying that they may hold lands by the same tenure as the white man does. As we have so many instances of valuable grants, formerly given to the Indians, having been parted with for a trifle, unfortunately the grants that were given to many of the heads of families have passed from them. These grants were, generally speaking, of value, situated at the mouths of rivers, and have been surreptitiously taken by white folks. I would advise that all the occupants of those grants be at once obliged to shew title to the lands in question, (lengths of holding not being allowed as a plea to title.) If a proper title cannot be shewn, they surely are the property of the Indian. If the Indian families to whom they have been granted are not living, they then are the property of the province. By those lands being either sold, or those residing on them placed under rent, and the monies payed into the treasury for the benefit of the Indians at present living, I think it would amply provide comforts for the few of the Micmac tribe left, and who are fast passing away. I will instance one grant on the Bay of St. Margaret's, which was valued at six hundred pounds, and it is said was parted with for a few gallons of spirits.

I imagine all our efforts will never induce the Indians wholly to become settlers, no matter what encouragement may be given to them. Several families are at present residents on portions of "reserved lands." These families are always in expectation of yearly supplies, such as seed, potatoes, and grain. This in a great measure may arise from want of suitable places wherein to store the produce of their lands; it seems to be impossible to impress upon the Indians the necessity of husbandry. I found upon several occasions last season that the potatoes I had given to families for the purpose of planting, and procured at great trouble and expense, (and the Indians well knew this,) were consumed at the first meal.

A reserve being different to a grant, the Indian still has a good title to many throughout the province, but unfortunately these lands have not been selected with due caution by those appointed to perform that duty. They are chiefly barren, and spots removed from the sea coast. Many portions of these reserves have also the white men as occupants, and although I am making efforts to force them off, I am met with a passive resistance from the squatter that will require all the vigor of the government to eject.

A source of great annoyance to the Indian is the desecration of their ancient burial grounds. Upon the grant that I have instanced in St. Margaret's Bay, one of these are situated; for many years it was duly honored, but lately it has been ploughed up. This proceeding has become general throughout the province. The resting places for the dead for the most part were selected in spots free from rocks, and on a fertile peninsula. The Indians frequently speak to me on this matter; I should think it would not be difficult to enclose these places held sacred by the tribe.

A sum of money amounting to three hundred pounds is annually voted by the provincial legislature,

legislature, for the benefit of the Micmac tribe, who, I believe, number three thousand, including those of Cape Breton. The share I have received to distribute in my district, was one hundred pounds for the year 1853. With this money I have purchased seed, potatoes, grain and clothing; I have supplied each man and youth with a great coat; but practising the greatest economy, I have not been able to furnish a blanket to each woman and child, (as can be seen by my return.) The number of Indians—men, women, and children, to whom I have issued clothing, amount to four hundred and sixty-seven. The great coat is bought from the ordnance store, price three shillings and nine pence, currency money, equal to three shillings, sterling. Could not a number of these coats, (stored in the ordnance and considered worn out in the military service,) be given by the government free of any charge to the Indian. The number wanted could be easily ascertained; I should require in my district two hundred and fifty, yearly.

The Indians in this province think that a part of the imperial grant was originally intended for their benefit, but by some means the whole amount finds its way to Canada. I cannot give them information on this subject; some of the Nova Scotian Indians have travelled to Canada, and seeing the superior allowance made to the Indians there, it tends to make the Micmac discontented. Here they are recipients of no aid except from the province. It is well known that until lately the tribe in this province could live well by hunting and furring, but the country getting fast settled, diminishes the chance of getting game in the forests. The mills on the rivers are fast destroying the fish that frequented the streams, and upon which they formerly lived for six months of the year. The white man is now as great an adept with the spear as the Indian. The scarcity of fur makes it of great value; the white man has turned his attention to trapping, and interferes sadly with this former source of wealth to the Indian.

I would suggest that the Indian quill, needle, and basket work be allowed into the home market free of duty. Traders will not purchase these articles now, as they say they would not pay, owing to the duty at present on Indian work.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CHEARNLEY,

Commissioner Indian affairs.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 27.

(See page 458.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Cornelius White and Joshua Snow, in reference to Mr. Barclay, the collector of excise at Shelburne, beg leave to report as follows:

The petition contains four charges against Mr. Barclay.

1. The substance of the first charge is that in his return for the quarter ending 31st December, 1852, Mr. Barclay fraudulently omitted a sum of £10, sterling, duties received by him on 200 barrels of flour imported by Mr. White in the schooner *Superb*, being part of a sum of £13 16s. 1d., sterling, paid at the same time on one entry of goods imported in that vessel.

There is no dispute that this sum was omitted in the return, but it appears that Mr. Barclay, on the 19th April, 1853, corrected the omission, by a letter to the financial secretary, in which he states that he made the discovery on examining his books after the return was made.

The

The petitioners admit that the error was corrected, but they allege that this was not done till after Mr. Barclay had learned, through a Mr. Muir, that the petitioners had ascertained the facts connected with the return; and they infer that the letter of the 19th April was written in consequence of this information, and not from any discovery made by Mr. Barclay himself of a mistake unintentionally committed.

In support of their view they have adduced a statement of Mr. McNaughton, who says that in March last he was informed by Mr. White of the discovery made by him, and *very shortly after* was in conversation with Mr. Muir, who on that occasion said he had heard of the facts and had told Mr. Barclay of them.

On the other hand, Mr. Muir states, on oath, that he never mentioned the matter to Mr. Barclay till the month of May last; and that when he did mention it, Mr. Barclay assured him the matter was all settled.

As therefore Mr. McNaughton has not undertaken to say accurately the time of the conversation with Mr. Muir, and as Mr. Muir has himself declared that he had no communication with Mr. Barclay till the month after the error was corrected, your committee cannot undertake to trace the correction of the error to the information communicated by Mr. Muir, as charged in the petition. They turn therefore to the circumstances under which the error was originally committed.

It appears by the affidavit of William C. Whidden, that he has been, during a great part of the time since Mr. Barclay's appointment as collector, a clerk in his office—that he has had free access to his papers and books—and that he made up the return in which the error occurred. Mr. Whidden states positively that the omission was unintentional on his part, and that he believes Mr. Barclay signed it without noticing the omission or being cognizant of it.

It appears that Mr. Barclay is extensively engaged in business of various kinds, which takes him much from home, and that in consequence the duties of his office have largely devolved on Mr. Whidden.

Under these circumstances, your committee do not feel justified in coming to the conclusion that Mr. Barclay's omission was intentional, but they cannot acquit him of great negligence, in not taking proper pains to inform himself of the accuracy of his return before forwarding it to Halifax.

2. The second charge against Mr. Barclay is that he received, in July, 1852, from Mr. Snow, £3 6s. 6d., light duty on the "Roseway Belle," which he did not account for at the time.

To this Mr. Barclay replies, that light duty is chargable on vessels once a year only, and that it is the practice for owners of provincial vessels, early in the season, to get from the collector of the port to which the vessels belong, certificates of the payment of light duty. The officer who gives such a certificate makes himself responsible for the amount, though in point of fact it often happens that he does not receive the duty at the time, but awaits the convenience of the owner to pay. That in this case Mr. Snow got a receipt, but did not pay the money till some time afterwards; and that he, Mr. Barclay, accidentally omitting to enter it at the time, it had entirely escaped his memory, till his notice was called to it by a letter from the financial secretary, written in consequence of a complaint made by the petitioners to his excellency the governor, and that on receipt of the letter, he immediately corrected it.

Mr. Barclay argues that he could not be supposed to have had any fraudulent intention in this matter for various reasons, but particularly from the probability of an omission of the kind being speedily detected and exposed.

It appears that by the regulations presented to the various collectors, they are ordered to take a memorandum of any certificate for the payment of a light duty produced by a master of a vessel claiming to have paid the duty to another officer, and to transmit such memorandum, containing the date of payment, and the name of the officer to whom payment was made, to the office of the financial secretary. Thus the receipt of any collector may be exhibited during one season to several different officers, and transmitted to Halifax by different channels. Any omission might thus easily be detected in the case of vessels trading in the ports of Nova Scotia.

From

From these circumstances, your committee cannot say that the omission was not accidental, but at the same time they cannot refrain from expressing their conviction that such carelessness and negligence on the part of an officer entrusted with the collection of the revenue, are highly reprehensible.

In connexion with this subject, your committee would observe that it is essential to the public interest that the strictest accuracy should be enforced in the returns of the excise officers. They conceive that this object would be promoted by having the returns of each collector easily accessible to, and subject to examination by, the people of the locality where the duties were paid; and they would suggest, as an idea worthy of the consideration of the house, whether it would not be proper to oblige the officers of excise and light duties in each county, except Halifax, to file with the clerk of the peace a duplicate of the return forwarded to Halifax.

By this simple expedient, the traders who pay the duties would have an opportunity at any time of checking the accuracy of the returns; and the collectors, aware of this, would be more careful to avoid mistakes of every kind.

3. The third charge against Mr. Barclay is that during the year 1851, he overheld some ninety pounds of duties for several months.

4. And fourth charge is that he is now keeping a shop at Shelburne, in which dutiable articles are contained, in violation of the provisions of a statute which imposes a penalty on all officers of the revenue so acting.

It appears that about six or eight weeks ago Mr. Barclay informed Mr. Locke, the member for Shelburne, of his desire to give up the office of collector; and that he has since that period been holding the situation only till a successor shall be appointed.

It appears, too, that the shop was not opened till after this intimation was given to Mr. Locke.

Your committee do not deem it necessary therefore to pass any opinion on the last charge; and in respect of the duties alleged to have been overheld, as the petitioners admit the money was paid the year previous to the complaint, it does not seem to your committee that it is worth while now to enter into an investigation of the facts, particularly as Mr. Barclay's connection with the receipt of the revenue may be considered as having determined.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
JOHN CREIGHTON,  
MART. I. WILKINS,

Committee room, February 18, 1854.

No. 28.

(See page 458.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of William H. Chipman, clerk of the peace for Kings county, beg leave to report that the account is for services performed by him in preparing copies of assessment rolls in reference to the recent election for that county, and the last general election, amounting in the whole to twenty pounds. It appears to your committee that of this sum five pounds have been paid, in accordance with resolution of committee in 1852;—that on examining the journals of 1853, they find a resolution adopted by this house with reference to a like claim from the county of Hants, by which the resolution passed in 1852, making those services a county charge, was recognized.

The committee therefore do not feel themselves at liberty to depart from the tenor of that resolution, and cannot recommend the payment, by this house, of the sum prayed for, but consider that the county should be made chargeable for such service.

JOHN LOCKE,  
ANDREW COWIE,  
THOMAS KILLAM.

## No. 29.

(See page 462.)

*The commissioner of crown lands in account with her majesty's government, for the year ending 30th September, 1853.*

## Dr.

1853.			
To cash received from the purchasers of crown land, upon sales made in 1853,	£4163	12	0
To cash received from the purchasers of crown land, upon sales made in preceding years,	67	12	0
To cash received from the applicants for the purchase of crown lands which are not yet decided,	2326	4	11½
			<hr/>
Gross proceeds,	£6557	8	11½
To cash paid for surveys in 1853, as per account,	£1010	15	10½
To cash paid for postage, ditto ditto,	26	5	9
To cash paid for printing & advertising,	24	10	0
To cash paid D. V. Thomson and A. Barclay, (specially employed,)	8	10	0
To cash repaid purchasers of crown land,	132	15	11½
			<hr/>
		1202	17 7
			<hr/>
Net proceeds,	£5354	11	4½
			<hr/>
		£5354	11 4½

## Cr.

1853.			
By amount of commissioner crown lands' salary for the three quarters ending 30th September, 1853,	£450	0	0
By amount paid Frederick LeBlanc, ditto,	150	0	0
By amount paid Edward Morris, ditto,	75	0	0
By amount paid W. A. Hendry, ditto,	75	0	0
By amount paid for contingencies, ditto,	37	10	0
			<hr/>
		787	10 0
April 26. By cash paid receiver general, on account,	1000	0	0
July 8. By cash paid receiver general, ditto,	500	0	0
			<hr/>
		1500	0 0
By balance in comm'r. crown lands' hands 1st October, 1853,		3067	1 4½
			<hr/>
		£5354	11 4½

JOHN SPRY MORRIS,  
Commissioner crown lands.

Department crown lands, 1st October, 1853.

*The deputy commissioner of crown lands in account with the provincial government of Nova Scotia, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1853.*

DR.

1853.

To cash received from the purchasers of crown lands, upon sales made this quarter, and balances upon previous sales,	£1739 19 0½
To balance,	£129 12 4½

CR.

1853.

By amount paid surveyors, per accounts,	£145 12 0
By amount repaid to purchasers—	
Paid Patrick Tobin,	£10 0 0
John Waugh,	10 18 9
John G. Slaughenweit,	10 18 9
James McDonald,	10 18 9
Collingwood Ryan,	10 18 9
Maurice McIlreith,	15 0 0
Thomas Hosterman,	25 0 0
John Tempest,	10 18 9
Peter Cruikshank,	11 0 0
	115 13 9
By amount paid, being contingent expenses of the crown land department—	
By amount paid commissioner of crown lands,	£84 17 3
Deputy commissioner of crown lands,	75 0 0
Edward Morris,	25 0 0
Frederick LeBlanc,	50 0 0
Frederick W. Morris, M. A.,	20 6 3
Extra assistance,	31 5 0
Coal, truckage and labour,	5 18 9
Office attendant and candles,	2 18 9
Advertising and stationery,	44 3 11
Post office account,	9 11 0
	349 0 11
By amount paid receiver general,	1000 0 0
Cash in deputy commissioner of crown lands' hands,	129 12 4½
	£1739 19 0½

W. A. HENDRY,  
Deputy commissioner crown lands.

Crown land office, 31st December, 1853.

No. 30.

(See page 462.)

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

*Halifax, N. S., 1853.*

The central board of agriculture, in submitting their annual report to the honorable the legislature, have much pleasure in recording the evidence adduced by the annexed reports of the local societies, participating in the agricultural grant,—that the bounty of the legislature is productive of incalculable benefit to our provincial agriculture, and its importance duly appreciated by an industrious and intelligent rural population. These reports, taken in the aggregate, shew that a propitious season, a bountiful harvest, ready markets, and remunerating prices, have revived the hopes and stimulated the energies of agriculturists, to a degree unparalleled in our colonial history.

Our farmers have patiently sustained and successfully combatted the evils resulting from potatoe blight and wheat fly, and although neither science nor human sagacity has yet discovered a preventive remedy, yet experience has suggested means by which their evil effects are mitigated.

It is now clearly demonstrated that early varieties of potatoes, planted in dry light gravelling or sandy loam, suffer comparatively little from blight, and may still constitute a profitable item in the green crop system, though the only safe alternative is found in a more extended cultivation of auxiliary green crops. The successful cultivation of turnips, carrots, and mangle wurtzel, for stall feeding cattle, renders the absence of potatoes a matter of comparatively little consequence. Experience has now proved the cultivation of potatoes to be a precarious, and at best, an unprofitable branch of husbandry, such as no judicious farmer will persevere in, to the exclusion of more certain and equally nutritious esculents.

The ravages of the wheat fly, though not altogether obliterated, are now greatly circumscribed, by late sowings of an early variety of wheat, designated "golden straw." This variety of hard strawed, bearded wheat, is both early and prolific. In Nova Scotia it ripens within a period of eighty days after sowing time; it may therefore be sown between the 20th May and 20th June, in which case the ear will not be sufficiently advanced at the period when the fly deposits its eggs on the chaff, which seems to be the favourite nursery for the larva of this insidious insect. The straw of this variety of wheat, from its hard texture and smooth cuticle, resists moisture. The aqueous vapours of the atmosphere which lodge upon all soft strawed grains, until dispelled by the influence of the morning sun, causing the decrease in straw called "rust," cannot lodge upon the impervious straw of this variety; the dew drop as it is condensed trickles down the straw, so that evaporation takes place on the ground instead of the straw. These inherent properties renders the "golden straw" a safe variety in a double sense. Several years experience has now proved these facts, yet such is the influence of habit, that many good farmers still persevere in sowing the old varieties of wheat indiscriminately, thereby prolonging the generations of a mischeivous insect that might by common consent be rendered extinct.

Since the failure of the wheat crops, the cultivation of Indian corn, oats, barley, and buckwheat, has gradually extended; these crops are reported as being a fair average. In the north and eastern counties, owing to a long continuance of dry weather during the early part of summer, the straw of cereal crops proved short. In these districts the grass lands suffered from the same cause, so that a scarcity of fodder is experienced. The increased demand for cattle may have enabled farmers to dispose of their surplus stocks, without making a sacrifice.

In the western and midland counties, the hay and grain crops have yielded abundantly; this, together with an open winter, and a general demand for stock, will, it is presumed, leave a surplus of hay for market. The

The board in reviewing the practical operations of the societies, are happy to acknowledge that the general management of their funds is now becoming more assimilated to the spirit of the provincial grant ; suitable appropriation for the importation of pure stock and genuine seeds, are now superseding the former practice of awarding premiums on ordinary crops ; the manufacture of improved implements is now encouraged in place of purchasing them abroad. These objects of improvement the board have constantly inculcated, and have encouraged annual exhibitions as the best means for their accomplishment ; the course adopted, if steadily pursued, will in due time, exemplify the adaptation of the means to the end.

It is also a subject of congratulation to find that green crop husbandry is now engaging general attention. Farmers are now convinced of the hazard attending the cultivation of one variety of esculent, however excellent it may have been. Means are being adapted not only for varying the complexion, but also for extending the breadth of these crops, and the successful results of this policy may not be doubted ; the same reasoning applies with equal force to the cultivation of cereal and cucuriferous crops. In the cultivation of human food, success depends more upon the variety of crops cultivated, than upon the popularity of individual species ; happily for Nova Scotia its soil and climate admit of the successful cultivation of the greatest variety of crops which constitute the pabulum of animal life. The development of these natural resources require but a small amount of skill and industry, under the fostering care of the legislature.

With a view to encourage the cultivation of flax, the board imported from Aberdeen last spring twenty bushels of the best riga seed ; it arrived too late in the season for sowing last year ; but one-half a bushel is appropriated to each of the local societies for experiment next summer. Though the board have no doubt of the suitability of the soil and climate to the growth of this valuable production, yet they deem it prudent before encouraging the introduction of improved machinery for preparing the fibre, to prove by fair experiment the success of the crop in various localities.

The board have great pleasure in expressing their unqualified approbation of the interest manifested by his excellency the lieutenant governor in the prosperity of our provincial agriculture ; to his enlightened and patriotic zeal is chiefly owing the success which attended the agricultural exhibition, which took place at Halifax during the first week of October last.

The particulars of this exhibition, being already published in pamphlet form and widely circulated, it is unnecessary now to recapitulate them, suffice it to state that in every department the exhibition was well sustained ; from all parts of the province its various productions were fully represented, and the interest which the rural population manifested in this exhibition of their enterprise, skill and industry, was only equalled by that of the citizens, who patronized it with their presence and contributed generously to the premium fund. The friendly and happy feeling which pervaded the whole of this experimental effort to elevate the character of our provincial agriculture, may be regarded as the favourable precursor of the industrial exhibition, which it is in contemplation to hold at Halifax during the autumn of 1854, when it is expected that the agricultural department will form the chief object of attraction.

The account submitted with the board's annual report to the legislature last year, shewed a balance in the treasurer's hands of £100, currency. With this balance of the board's grant, and a portion of the grant of the present year, the board had resolved to import sheep and swine of improved breeds ; this object, however, was frustrated by a resolution of the legislature, re-voting this balance to the objects of the contemplated exhibition of 1854, his excellency the lieutenant governor having at the same time made application to the board for this balance, to enable him to import a certain number of young stock of Alderney cattle.

The board approving of his excellency's patriotic designs, as being in perfect harmony with their own intentions and the spirit of the agricultural grant, unanimously acceded to his excellency's wishes, by placing this balance at his excellency's disposal, on condition that it should be refunded out of the proceeds of the sales of the imported stock. The

board

board were further actuated by a desire that this sum should serve both purposes, which it was evident it might do, in consequence of the general industrial exhibition being postponed till the autumn of 1854.

The central board in taking a retrospective view of their system of mutual co-operation with the local societies, recognise substantial grounds on which to base future hopes. In addition to the forty-two societies now in active operation, corresponding with the board and receiving their proportions of the agricultural grant, there are several new societies lately organised in various parts of the province claiming a participation in the bounty, thus indicating a growing spirit of emulation which the board are anxious to encourage. Experience warrants the belief that this happy indication of improved feeling among agriculturists, is the legitimate offspring of the agricultural exhibitions which the board have originated and steadily supported.

The establishment of annual fairs, the constant importation of pure stock, and the introduction of genuine seeds and improved implements of husbandry, has ever been the primary objects of the board's solicitude; and to these desirable means of improvement the limited funds at their disposal has invariably been devoted.

Finally, the board in referring to the proceedings of the past year would remark, that out of deference to the expressed wishes of the assembly, they have appropriated the small sum formerly paid for the weekly publication of agricultural information, to the purchase of agricultural periodicals; these being distributed among the societies, the board trust that the desired improvement may result. They have also abstained from appropriating any part of the limited grant which the act places at their disposal otherways than instructed. The accounts and vouchers herewith submitted, will exhibit a due regard to economy in expenditure. While the board duly appreciate the bounty of the legislature in fostering our infant agricultural institutions, they earnestly trust that the grant may still be continued, it being in and through the instrumentality of this encouragement that these numerous associations have been organised. These societies are now so many centres of influence for concentrating individual effort, they collect and disseminate facts and principles, and exercise a happy influence on human progression in all the qualifications on which depend the success of rural life.

These local organizations only require a continuation of that bounty which superinduced their existence. The board therefore respectfully submit whether the objects of the legislative grant can be more eminently subserved then by incurring the annual grant, which the act originally placed at the board's disposal, for the purposes of importing pure stock and genuine seeds. The original sum appropriated to these and other primary objects of general improvement was £500, a sum quite proportioned to the duties assigned to the board. This grant has for the last ten years been limited to £200 per annum, thus rendering the useful action of the board, to a limited sphere, which necessarily excludes the importation of stock and seeds to any appreciable extent.

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, president.  
ALEX. FARQUHARSON, vice president.  
J. N. SHANNON,  
JOHN KING,  
AND'W. SHIELS,  
JOS. JENNINGS,  
M. RICHARDSON,  
JOHN MORTON.

No. 31.

*(See page 462.)*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

*Lieutenant governor and commander-in-chief in and over her  
majesty's province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies,  
&c. &c. &c.**The report of the undersigned commissioners appointed by your excellency to prepare an act  
on the subject of bankruptcy.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

Being intrusted with the duty of preparing the draft of a bankruptcy law, to be submitted to the legislature of this province, we held one or two meetings shortly after receiving the commission, with a view of settling such principles in relation to the subject as might recommend themselves to our judgment.

We were not able to discover any system or code of bankrupt law in practical operation, either abroad or in any of the neighboring colonies or states, which we could recommend as suited to the circumstances of our own people.

A bankrupt law, whereby honest but unfortunate traders may be protected—the rights of creditors indiscriminately respected, and a system of preferential assignments but too common counteracted, seems universally admitted to be absolutely indispensable in a trading community. Several attempts, we learn, have from time to time been made to secure for Nova Scotia a bankrupt law, which have hitherto failed. The delay and expense incident to the systems proposed, and the principle of centralization inseparable from any single metropolitan court, have, it is said, largely contributed to defeat all previous efforts; and the undersigned are by no means insensible of the difficulties which beset the present undertaking.

At home and abroad great and commendable efforts are being made to simplify legal enactments—to strip jurisprudence, as a science, of its technical phraseology—to cheapen the administration of law, and to expedite legal decisions. Local tribunals, whose sittings are not necessarily periodical—tribunals accessible at all times, (other things being equal,) in the opinion of the undersigned seem best adapted to the administration of bankruptcy enactments.

Impressed with these views, the commissioners early discovered that in addition to provisions for the protection of debtor and creditor, an important feature of their duty must necessarily consist in providing, in addition to a code, not only a tribunal to administer it, but a system of procedure to regulate its practice.

In drafting the act accompanying this report, and which they have now the honor to submit as the results of their united labours, the commissioners have studied to offer every reasonable inducement to traders to transact their dealings in honesty and with fidelity; and have at the same time sought to discountenance all fraud, preferential assignments, secret payments, and improper concealments.

The machinery of the act as framed, is so constructed—where no appeals shall operate to stay proceedings—that the affairs of a bankrupt may be wound up in about twelve months from the date of a fiat of bankruptcy.

There are many provisions which the practical operation only of such an act as is now reported, may suggest. These it will be the prerogative of the legislature from time to time to supply. Some of the enactments drafted in the bill are such as may well deserve, and we commend to, the calmest and most careful deliberation of the legislature. The  
commissioners

commissioners would rather be understood as recommending for adoption the principles enunciated—the tribunals to be erected for dispensing its provisions, and the general features of the bill, than the entire particularity of detail.

J. McCULLY,  
L. M. WILKINS,\*  
L. O'C. DOYLE,  
WM. PRYOR, junr.  
FRED'K. CHARMAN.

Halifax, 25th February, 1854.

\* Acquiescing in the general character of the report, but not satisfied of the indispensable necessity of a bankrupt law for Nova Scotia.

No. 32.

(See page 471.)

The committee on the petition of Nathaniel Parker, beg leave to report as follows :—

That it appears from the petition and papers before the committee, and information obtained from the crown land office, that in the year 1822 an order of survey for a free grant of five hundred acres of land in the county of Annapolis passed to petitioner as a compensation for services performed by him in assisting to explore and lay out a new line of road in said county ; that in accordance with such order of survey, the land was run out, and possession of the same taken by petitioner, who neglected, however, to take out his grant, and it subsequently passed to other parties.

The committee therefore, feeling that petitioner is justly entitled to a fair remuneration for his services, recommend that a free grant of two hundred acres of land in the county of Annapolis be given to petitioner, being about equal to the cost and value of five hundred acres of land at the time said order of survey passed.

JOHN C. WADE, chairman.  
BENJ. SMITH,  
JESSE SHAW.

No. 33.

(See page 471.)

The committee appointed to consider the subject of inter-colonial reciprocity, beg leave to report :—

That they have had under their consideration the petition of Dr. L. E. VanBuskirk, complaining of the restrictions now existing upon the exportation of brick from this province to New Brunswick, the article being liable to an import duty of ten per cent. in that province, although allowed to be imported here at a duty of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Also—the petition of Watson Eaton and William Rockwell, complaining of similar restrictions on articles of furniture manufactured in this province, and when exported to New Brunswick being charged with an impost duty of twenty per cent., the same articles when imported here being only liable to a duty of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.,—and praying for the removal of those restrictions.

The

The committee are of opinion that extensive mutual benefits have accrued to the British North American colonies from the exchange, free of impost duties, of those articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of those colonies, contained in a proclamation of the lieutenant governor, dated the 14th day of April, 1851; and are of opinion that the list of articles ~~therein enumerated~~ should be very considerably enlarged, so as to include bricks, furniture, agricultural implements, and all other articles, the constituent parts and portions of which are composed of the products and manufacture within the said colonies respectively.

And the committee beg leave to recommend to the house to take such action by an address to the lieutenant governor, or such other course as shall be deemed most expedient for effecting the object of a more free and unrestricted intercolonial intercourse.

BENJ. SMITH,  
JOHN CAMPBELL,  
G. W. McLELAN.  
B. WIER.

March 5th, 1854.

No. 34.

(See page 472.)

The committee appointed to consider the petition of Mercy Gorham, of Ragged Islands, praying aid of the legislature to enable her to educate her daughter—a deaf and dumb child—beg leave to report, and do report as follows:

That the petitioner is a widow in very poor circumstances, having two sons and the said daughter, all deaf and dumb—that they have examined the journals and find that relief has been granted in similar cases, and this being a very peculiar case, well entitled to enlist the sympathies of all persons; and as there is no institution in the province for the care and instruction of persons so afflicted, the committee are of opinion that the prayer of the petition should be favourably considered, and recommend a grant of such a sum as may be deemed expedient under the circumstances.

ANDREW COWIE,  
HENRY S. JOST,  
ROBT. MURRAY,  
H. MUNRO,  
EDW. L. BROWN.

Committee room, 6th March, 1854.

No. 35.

(See page 477.)

The committee appointed to investigate the petition of Susan Parker, for payment of the amount of a provincial debenture in favor of John Burbridge, esquire, or order, bearing date the first day of May, 1778, for one hundred and five pounds fifteen shillings, with interest, beg to report as follows:

That Benjamin Green, the father of petitioner, among whose papers the document in question was found at his death, was the treasurer of this province, and as such signed the debentures

debenture in question ; and that he continued to hold the same office during his lifetime. And your committee consider, notwithstanding the strong impression of the petitioner to the contrary, that the fact of the document having been found among the papers of the deceased, furnishes a strong presumption that the same had been presented to him as treasurer of the province, and duly paid out of the revenues thereof ; in the absence of any evidence to contradict that presumption, your committee do not recommend the house to make any grant to the petitioner.

JOHN J. MARSHALL,  
EDWARD L. BROWN,  
JOHN CAMPBELL.

No. 36.

(See page 477.)

The committee on trade and manufactures having considered the petitions referred to them, beg leave to report :—

That there be granted to the following persons, for return duties on machinery imported by them, and now in practical use :

Watson Eaton and William Rockwell,	£9	10	0
Theodore S. Harding,	14	18	3
John Bergman,	2	10	0
E. Albro & Co.,	13	3	5

To the following persons for return of light duties :

William Creighton,	1	10	6
Cyrus S. Card,	2	15	0

To Ambrose Bent, for duties paid by him on one hundred barrels Canada flour, imported via United States, £6 5s.

To the Compeer division of the sons of temperance, for duty paid upon musical instruments to form a band, £1 3s. 4d.

To Samuel Cupples, for return of duties paid by him on articles consumed by fire, £13 8s. 9d.

To James Wilson, junr., for one month's rent of distillery ; rent being charged for the month of April, and the distillery not having gone into operation or the license obtained until first of May, £46 13s. 4d.

A majority of the committee also recommend that the sum of one hundred pounds be granted to Angus McDonald, to enable him to pay off a mortgage and keep up and continue in operation a fulling mill and dyeing establishment.

To James Grant, as an encouragement for the manufacture of homespun cloth and shawls, the sum of one hundred pounds.

To Watson Eaton and William Rockwell, who have expended a large sum in establishing a cabinet and furniture manufactory, the sum of fifty pounds.

The petition of John H. Crosskill, praying for the admission of printing paper duty free, having been considered, the committee, whilst admitting the principle as correct, yet are of opinion that impositions might be, under such exemptions, practised upon the revenue, to obviate which they recommend parties to apply by petition to the legislature for a drawback upon such quantities of paper as they may import and actually use and consume in printing newspapers, and for that purpose only for the current year.

The committee decline to recommend the house to grant the prayers of the following petitions, viz., from—

George Gerroir, for return of light duty on a vessel lost on her first voyage.

Paul Crowell, claiming repayment of a fine imposed on him by the board of revenue.

Thos. E. Moberly, claiming payment for stationary used in his office.

Hiram Hyde, claiming three hundred pounds, sterling, for duties paid on telegraph wire.

Alexander McKay, for services in attending on wrecked vessels.

William Lawson, claiming a return of duties on a quantity of spirits taken from warehouse.

Timothy C. Tobias, asking for an increase of salary as collector of Annapolis.

John Crerar, for return of light duty.

The petition of George Runciman, and others, of Annapolis Royal, praying that duties may be levied on the sterling cost of British goods purchased in New Brunswick and imported into Nova Scotia, and not upon the price paid there, has been considered by your committee, and on mature consideration they are of opinion that it would not be prudent to recommend any alteration in the existing law, with reference to goods so imported.

The committee recommend that the sureties of James Wilson, senr., be allowed a term of five years to pay the amount of a certain judgment entered up against them by the attorney general, for account of the province; and that the sum be paid by yearly instalments without interest.

They do not recommend the continuance of the revenue boat at Sydney.

The committee, having considered the recommendation of the receiver general with reference to increasing the salaries of Joseph Austen, warehouse keeper; E. Binney, clerk excise office; D. McCulloch, clerk in financial secretary's office; have not deemed it necessary to recommend that any increase should be made, but are of opinion that £50 should be granted to Mr. McCulloch for extra services performed by him for 1853.

The office of gauger and proof officer having become vacant for the port of Halifax, your committee's attention has been drawn to the subject, and they are of opinion that two persons should be appointed to perform the duties of these offices, with the understanding that no further charge shall fall upon the revenue by such appointment. The requirements of the increased trade of the port demands this change, and the committee feel satisfied if carried into effect, the results will prove beneficial to the business part of the community, as well as to the revenue service of the province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. WIER, chairman.  
JOHN CAMPBELL,  
JOHN LOCKE,  
DANIEL MOORE,  
NICHOLAS MOSHER,  
STEPHEN FULTON,  
PETER SMYTH,  
G. W. McLELAN.

The undersigned do not agree to the recommendation of £50 to Mr. McCulloch.

G. W. McLELAN.

The undersigned do not agree to the recommendations in this report in favor of Angus McDonald, James Grant, Watson Eaton and William Rockwell.

B. WIER,  
JOHN LOCKE,  
STEPHEN FULTON.

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No. 37.

(See page 480.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Anselm Frouton, beg leave to report as follows :—

It appears that the petitioner, in his office of constable, was required to levy an execution on the property of a defendant. This duty he performed. The performance of it was deemed illegal by the defendant, and was made the subject of a proceeding before a magistrate. This magistrate resided at a distance, as the petitioner states, of thirty miles, there being at the time other magistrates residing within a distance of seven or eight miles of his residence. The petitioner failed in this proceeding, and was involved in costs amounting to thirty shillings. Your committee, upon this statement of facts, cannot but regard the conduct of the magistrate as injudicious, if not reprehensible, for two reasons,—first, in his having issued process in the matter at all; and secondly, in his doing so when it was apparent that the party seeking his services was influenced by motives of an improper character. It also appears that after failure before the magistrate so applied to, the same party sued petitioner in the supreme court, and in such suit judgment was rendered for petitioner, and his costs are stated by him to be ten pounds four shillings. It does not appear that petitioner has taken any step to enforce his judgment; but your committee learn, from other sources of information, that it would be unavailing were he to do so. He now comes before the house to ask its interposition and relief from the demand of his legal adviser. Reviewing all the circumstances of this case, your committee can see nothing in the petition to warrant their recommendation of it to the favorable consideration of the house. The case of the petitioner may be a hard one; but to suggest a reimbursement to be made to him from the public funds would be to introduce a principle which your committee cannot suppose this house would sanction.

B. ZWICKER,  
STEWART CAMPBELL,  
JOHN CAMPBELL.

Committee room, 10th March, 1854.

No. 38.

(See page 480.)

Statement of the quantity of coals raised, sold, and exported, at the Albion mines, from the 1st January, 1827, to 31st December, 1853.

Year.	Total quantity raised and sold in Newcastle chaldrons.		Quantity exported to the United States.		Quantity exported to the neighbouring colonies.		Quantity sold for home consumption.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
1827	36						36	
1828	2186	12	736		5		1451	12
1829	2664	26	1374		155		1135	26
1830	2951	41	1836		185		931	41
1831	3943	53	2566		269		1106	53
1832	5736	142	3974	45	459		1303	97
1833	9235	123	6711		785		1739	122
1834	6763	165	5387	17	73		1302	150
1835	8092	375	6817	20	63	78	1213	276
1836	15339	2131	13920	1395	225	200	1195	537
1837	15371	1674	13814	812	153	341	1403	521
1838	14254	2041	12593	1159	168	157	1492	724
1839	20540	1569	18090	762	192	256	2259	552
1840	10548	1376	8120	555	323	367	2105	455
1841	20056	2410	15797	1249	190	468	4068	692
1842	15025	2640	11712	1253	397	616	2917	771
1843	10094	2224	7905	678	901	710	1288	836
1844	11678	2493	8980	1354	1061	451	1637	687
1845	20693	4029	18269	2653	657	666	1767	710
1846	23664	3891	21624	2273	291	707	1749	911
1847	35104	5875	32422	4347	716	491	1966	1037
1848	31199	5784	27911	4322	405	631	2883	832
1849	27143	5181	24406	3555	624	641	2113	984
1850	28831	5448	25718	3466	709	1025	2405	958
1851	22234	4491	19008	2702	868	912	2358	876
1852	28548	6325	23849	4421	1046	823	3653	1082
1853	37411	7326	32924	5098	1548	1005	2939	1222
Totals,	429338	67845	366457	42136	12468	10545	50413	15164

CUNARD, BOGGS &amp; CUNARD, agents.

Halifax, March 8, 1854.

*Statement of the quantity of coals raised, sold and exported at the Sydney mines, from 1st January, 1827, to 31st December, 1853.*

Year.	Total quantity raised and sold—Newcastle chaldrons.		Quantity exported to the United States.		Quantity exported to the neighboring colonies.		Quantity sold for home consumption.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
1827	4297				107		4190	
1828	5134		524		356		4254	
1829	4952		1035		655		3262	
1830	5953		2679		397		2877	
1831	7463		5319		186		1958	
1832	9906	72	6330	4	1367	61	2209	7
1833	7077	66	4884	46	611		1582	20
1834	5795	10	1893		1165		2737	10
1835	7566	25	3207		1442	14	2917	11
1836	15380	89	9562		2060	12	3758	77
1837	16982	396	10184	199	3352	68	3446	129
1838	13623	215	7078	141	2442	10	4103	64
1839	21757	155	13047	60	4542		4168	95
1840	18267	447	7983	192	4010	56	6274	199
1841	23784	596	8790	278	5483	87	9511	231
1842	24246	790	4731	338	10079	100	9436	352
1843	23422	839	6561	223	7048	162	9813	454
1844	22801	661	6220	100	7955	142	8626	419
1845	24224	1658	8097	408	8811	388	7316	862
1846	21437	1324	4548	340	7366	210	9523	774
1847	26062	1734	8364	606	8024	307	9674	821
1848	25149	1460	5714	314	8784	388	10651	758
1849	24953	1529	6045	605	7128	248	11780	676
1850	24230	2018	5398	793	9009	487	9823	738
1851	22905	1868	3854	1129	8306	158	10745	581
1852	26387	1759	4336	929	10353	219	11698	611
1853	25964	1614	3994	637	13250	266	8720	711
Totals,	459716	19325	150377	7342	134288	3383	175051	8600

CUNARD, BOGGS & CUNARD, agents.

Halifax, March 8, 1854.

*Statement of the quantity of coals raised, sold, and exported at the Joggins mines, from the 1st January, 1848, to 31st December, 1853.*

Year.	Total quantity raised and sold, in Newcastle chaldrons.		Quantity exported to the United States.		Quantity exported to the neighbouring colonies.		Quantity sold for home consumption.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
1848	446	1	137		214		95	1
1849	901	21	202		651	15	48	6
1850	1206	9	361		756		89	9
1851	1198	124	215	100	916	6	67	18
1852	1474	324	61	235	1251		162	89
1853	1782	214	55		1584	151	143	63
Totals	7007	693	1031	335	5372	172	604	186

CUNARD, BOGGS & CUNARD, agents.

Halifax, March 8, 1854.

Statement

*Statement of the quantity of coals raised, sold, and exported at the Bridgeport mines, from 1st January, 1827, to 31st December, 1853.*

Year.	Total quantity raised and sold, in New-castle chaldrons.		Quantity exported to the United States.		Quantity exported to the neighbouring colonies.		Quantity sold for home consumption.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
1827								
1828								
1829	579						579	
1830	1531		86		33		1412	
1831	1725		408		160		1157	
1832	5448		1818		601		3029	
1833	4814	6	702		868	6	3244	
1834	3563	6	967	6	552		2044	
1835	4128	30	815	29	808		2505	1
1836	6094	92	2326	83	1063		2705	9
1837	6279	224	2799	145	1294	79	2186	
1838	6233	241	2170	202	1204	33	2859	6
1839	6009	378	2720	337	660		2629	41
1840	4324	133	1790	122	415		2119	11
1841	2042	233	1258	190	170	15	614	28
1842		45						45
1843		53						53
1844		81						81
1845	814	48	543	39			271	9
1846	75	59					75	59
1847	68	64					68	64
1848	41	46					41	46
1849	7	9					7	9
1850								
1851								
1852								
1853								
Totals	53774	1748	18402	1153	7828	133	27544	462

CUNARD, BOGGS & CUNARD, agents.

Halifax, March 8, 1854.

*Statement of the quantity of coals raised, sold, and exported, at the Bras d'Or mines, from the 1st January, 1827, to 31st December, 1853.*

Year.	Total quantity raised and sold in Newcastle chaldrons.		Quantity exported to the United States.		Quantity exported to the neighbouring colonies.		Quantity sold for home consumption.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
1827								
1828								
1829								
1830								
1831								
1832								
1833	506		63		43		400	
1834	61				3		58	
1835	24				21		3	
1836	47				35		12	
1837	702	3	115		99		488	3
1838	128	13					128	13
1839	8	23			5		3	23
1840	16	17					16	17
1841	9	16					9	16
1842	62	24			42	1	20	23
1843	35	19			23		12	19
1844	33	14			19	6	14	8
1845		541		116		318		107
1846		273		23		172		78
1847		191		44		92		55
1848		208						208
1849		202						202
1850								
1851								
1852								
1853								
Totals,	1631	1544	178	183	290	589	1163	772

CUNARD, BOGGS & CUNARD, agents.

Halifax, March 8, 1854.

PART 2.—(See page 484.)

[COPY.]

*Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, March 3, 1854.*

GENTLEMEN—

I have it in command to call your attention to a balance of three thousand one hundred and fifty-two pounds and eleven pence, sterling, (£3152 0s. 11d.) due to the provincial government by the general mining association, as royalty on the slack coal measured and sold at the different mines in the years 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853, as per enclosed statement, and to require payment of the same to the receiver general.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

Messrs. CUNARD, BOGGS & CUNARD,  
Agents of the general mining association, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

*Statement of slack coal raised and sold by the general mining association, at the different mines in Nova Scotia, during the years 1850 to 1853, inclusive.*

Year.	Quantity of coal raised at			Total.
	Pictou.	Sydney..	Joggins.	
1850	5448 54	2018 9	9 24	7476 15
1851	4490 48	1868 22½	124 15	6483 13½
1852	6325 24	1759 6	323 70	8408 28
1853	7325 18	1613 19½	214 12	9152 49½
Totals,	25590 0	7258 56	671 49	31520 34

Amount of royalty on 31,520 chaldrons 34 bushels, £3152 0s. 11d., sterling.

[COPY.]

*Halifax, March 6, 1854.*

SIR—

We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd instant, requiring the payment of £3152 0s. 11d. by the general mining association, as royalty on slack coal measured and sold at its mines during 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853.

In reply, we beg to refer to the agreement made in 1849, between the general mining association, by their agent, and the provincial government, by which the claim for royalty on slack coal was relinquished to the 31st December, 1849, and any claim after that period was made dependant on the action of the legislature.

This question has never been decided by the legislature, and no notice has been given to the agents of the association which could lead them to anticipate this claim, although the returns of coal raised and sold, including the slack, have been regularly rendered, and payments made and acknowledged by receipt in full by the provincial government, every year during the four sessions that have since elapsed.

Under these circumstances we have not felt at liberty to increase the price to the consumer as we otherwise would have done, and the claim now made comes upon us when the association has lost the opportunity it would have had to protect itself.

We therefore trust the provincial government will feel the force of our objection against acknowledging the claim, and will, on consideration of the facts, perceive that the association cannot justly be required to pay any part of the sum demanded.

We have, &c.

(Signed) CUNARD, BOGGS & CUNARD.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

*A return, shewing the amount of the rent and royalty annually paid by the general mining association, in respect of the coals raised by the association, since 1848.*

Year	Rent.	Royalty.	Total, (currency)	No. of chals. raised.		Remarks.
				Large.	Small.	
1849	£3750	£2700 8 0	£6450 8 0	73004	6942	The annual rent of 25s. per annum, under the lease to the Duke of York, dated 24th June, 1836, is not included in this return. £972 18s. 4d. was received for short payment of rent and royalty since 1845, in 1849.
1850	3750	2826 16 0	6576 16 0	54267	7475	
1851	3750	2033 12 0	5783 12 0	46337	6483	
1852	3750	3040 18 0	6790 18 0	56409	8408	
1853	3750	3916 17 0	7666 17 0	65157	9154	
	18750	14518 11 0	33268 11 0	295174	38462	

[E. E.]

Provincial secretary's office, March 13, 1854.

No. 39.

*(See page 480.)*

*Copies of the addresses to her majesty of the legislative council and assembly of Canada, on the subject of the constitution of the former house.*

No. 1.

## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the legislative council of Canada, in provincial parliament assembled, humbly approach your majesty with sentiments of profound attachment to your majesty's person and government.

We feel it to be a duty incumbent upon us earnestly to represent to your majesty, that in our opinion there is nothing in the actual state of the province, or in the character and action of its legislature, which calls for alteration in the form of government granted by your majesty in the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 35, and modelled, as closely as the local circumstances of a colony would permit, after that constitution which has long been the glory of the United Kingdom, and the great source of its prosperity.

We would respectfully represent to your majesty, that to refer the selection of members of the legislative council to the popular vote, is to destroy that harmony of system upon which, in accordance with the theory of the British constitution, the government of this country has hitherto been considered to rest, and by thus discarding the principle of appointment by the crown, which has hitherto been deemed essential to the maintenance of a due balance in the State, to bring the royal authority into direct contact with two houses, both deriving power from and responsible to the people.

We crave permission, may it please your majesty, to express our fears, that should any scheme of the nature adverted to be unhappily adopted, safeguards long held indispensable against hasty and inconsiderate legislation would become inoperative; jealousies would be fostered between bodies, each equally assuming to represent the people, and the chances of collision between them increased; the balance of power in the State would become precarious, and subject to frequent disturbance; and further elementary changes would soon be demanded of a democratic character, to an extent, perhaps, which this house is unwilling to contemplate.

EDWARD CARON, speaker.

Legislative council, June 4, 1853.

No. 2.

## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Canada, in provincial parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your majesty, that, under the circumstances in which the province of Canada is placed in a social, political, and economical point of view, we are humbly of opinion—

That the introduction of the elective principle into the constitution of the legislative council

council would not only impart greater weight to that important branch of the legislature than it can have under existing arrangements, however judiciously the selection of its members may be made, but would also ensure greater efficiency in carrying out that system of government which obtains in the mother country, and has been happily introduced into this province.

That the object in view might, in the opinion of your faithful commons, be best attained by dividing each of the sections of the province into thirty territorial divisions, to be hereafter defined by the provincial parliament, and containing each, as nearly as possible, an equal amount of population, and by allowing the persons qualified to vote at the elections of members of the legislative assembly in each division, subject to the arrangements hereafter mentioned as to present members, to elect one person qualified in the manner herein-after mentioned to sit in the legislative council, which should be composed, after the arrangements as to present members have had their effect, of sixty persons so elected, one-third of whom shall be required to retire in rotation every two years, so that, except as to members elected after a dissolution, or to fill any occasional vacancies to replace elected members, the members shall be elected for the term of six years; and the members retiring by rotation, whose term of service shall expire during a session of parliament, may continue to serve until the end of that session.

That twenty new members of the said legislative council ought to be first elected; that, subject to a dissolution, as hereinafter mentioned, the present members of the legislative council ought to continue members thereof, and to retire in rotation in numbers as equal as may be possible, at the end of two and four years respectively, at each of which respective periods twenty new members of the said council ought to be elected, whatever be the number of the members then retiring; for which purposes two lists of the present members, one for each section of the province, according to their place of residence at the time they were summoned to the said council, be prepared, and lots drawn under the direction of the speaker of the legislative council to determine the time at which they shall retire by rotation as aforesaid; and, to provide for elections in the first instance, and upon the retirement of the present members in the manner provided, the said speaker do also draw lots separately for each section of the province, to determine for which divisions members are to be first elected, until all divisions are represented; the said speaker to apportion also by lot on the re-assembling of the legislative council after a dissolution, for each said section of the province respectively, the order in which members shall retire; members elected to fill occasional vacancies to be elected for the divisions for which the former members were serving, and for the term only for which they would have been entitled to serve.

That the persons qualified to be elected members of the legislative council should be all subjects of your majesty by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, and residing in this province, who shall have been at any time previous to such election members of either of the legislative councils of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the legislative council of this province, or members of either of the legislative assemblies of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the legislative assembly of this province; and also all subjects of your majesty as aforesaid, qualified as above as to age and residence, who may be possessed for their own use and benefit of real property situated in this province, held in free and common soccage, or *en fief*, or *en roture*, or *en franc-allevé*, of the value of £1000, currency, over and above all debts due and chargeable on the same, no person who may be disqualified by law to be elected member of the legislative assembly being eligible to the said legislative council.

That, for the better working of constitutional government, the crown ought to have power to dissolve both houses of parliament, or either of them; but that, as respects the legislative council, such power ought not to be exercised except in the event of the rejection by the said legislative council in two successive sessions, and at least at six months interval, of a measure which shall have passed the legislative assembly in the same two successive sessions, nor unless the said measure shall have passed the legislative assembly in the second session by the vote of an absolute majority of the members of the said legislative assembly, the parliament convened after a dissolution of either house, or of both, being reckoned as a new parliament.

That

That members of the legislative council ought to have power to vacate their seats, either in vacation, or during the sitting of parliament; but that no member of either house while being so ought to be a candidate for election to the other house.

That, under the proposed change in the constitution of the legislative council, it is inexpedient that any pecuniary qualification should be retained for being eligible to the legislative assembly.

That the legislative council so constituted ought to possess the exclusive power of adjudicating upon all impeachments preferred by the legislative assembly against high public functionaries; and that in all other respects the peculiar powers and privileges now possessed and exercised by each of the two houses of parliament should be maintained inviolate, in so far as they may not be repugnant to the foregoing representations.

That when any member of the legislative council shall accept any office, the holding of which would disqualify him from a seat in the legislative assembly, he shall vacate his seat; and when he accepts any office, the holding of which would cause him to return to the people for re-election if he held a seat in the legislative assembly, he shall only hold such seat with such office after being re-elected.

Wherefore your majesty's faithful commons humbly pray that your majesty will be pleased to recommend to the two branches of the parliament of the United Kingdom, and finally to sanction a measure calculated to give effect to the representations thus humbly submitted for the consideration of your majesty.

(Signed) J. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, speaker.

Legislative assembly hall, Quebec, Thursday, 2nd June, 1853.

No. 40.

(See page 481.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. Edward Jennings, asking the aid of the public funds to enable him to afford the poor of the province relief from the infliction of blindness, beg leave to report—that, inasmuch as the subject matter of this petition has on two previous occasions been brought under the notice of committees of this house, and such committees having declined to recommend the same to its favorable consideration, and as your committee see no sufficient grounds disclosed in the present application to induce a departure from the conclusion then arrived at, it is inexpedient to recommend the grant now prayed for.

STEW'T. CAMPBELL,  
EDW. L. BROWN,  
B. WIER,  
A. G. ARCHIBALD.

Committee room, March 1, 1854.

No. 41.

(See page 482.)

The committee appointed to examine petitions and claims for the support of transient paupers, have agreed to recommend the following grants:—

To the overseers of poor for the township of Yarmouth,	£4	5	3	
To Dr. Farish, in full for his account,	15	2	6	
	<hr/>			19 7 9
				To

To overseers of poor for Clements, Annapolis,		£27	15	11
To overseers of Douglas,		2	8	0
To John Johnson, Truro,		2	5	0
To overseers of poor, first section, Pictou—				
For Catharine Gunn,	2	7	10	
Margaret Berrigan,	2	0	0	
Jane Geroir,	2	18	3	
Nancy White,	4	15	1	
Gregor Urquhart,	2	10	0	
Doctor Kirkwood,	3	7	6	
				17 18 8
To overseers for township of Maxwelton, Pictou,				1 12 6
To overseers for Granville,	1	12	6	
To Dr. Forsyth,	1	6	9	
				2 19 3
To overseers of Dorchester, Sydney,				17 18 8
To overseers of township of Horton,	5	11	7	
To Dr. Brown,	0	10	0	
				6 1 7
To overseers of township of Barrington,				14 13 8
To overseers for township of Annapolis,	12	8	0	
To Miner Tupper,	4	19	10	
				17 7 10
To the overseers of district of Liverpool—				
For E. Anderson, at 10s. per week,	26	6	5	
Thos. Clark, at 10s. per week,	13	11	3	
Dr. Farish,	1	0	0	
				40 17 8
To the overseers of River Philip,				6 6 5
To the overseers of St. Andrew's, Sydney,				28 2 6
To Dr. Madden, in full,				10 0 0
To overseers of township of Digby,				3 14 10
				£219 10 3

The petitions of overseers of fourth section of Pictou ; of Dr. Denison, of Newport ; of Eliza Walker, of Arichat ; and of Dr. Muir, of Truro, are deficient in the vouchers, examinations, and affidavits required to establish their claims, according to a resolution of this house.

The committee cannot therefore recommend any grant until these necessary papers are produced.

On the petition of overseers of poor for Yarmouth, as also the application of Dr. Madden, asking payment of several claims submitted to a committee of this house last session, the committee do not find any new matter sufficient to induce them to reverse the decision of that committee.

The committee beg leave to report a bill to amend the revised statutes in relation to a legal settlement.

EDWARD L. BROWN,  
JOHN RYDER,  
PETER SMYTH.

Committee room, March 10, 1854.

No. 42.

*(See page 482.)*

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Eleazer Stonehouse, beg leave to report as follows :—

A voluminous mass of correspondence and documents have been laid before your committee, the pith and substance of which appears to be that several executions have from time to time been issued against petitioner, extending as far back as 1839 to a recent period, and placed in the hands of the sheriff of the county of Cumberland, all of which petitioner alleges he has paid in full to the said sheriff and the attornies employed, notwithstanding which his land has been advertised for sale, to pay an alleged balance said to be due on one of the judgments obtained against him.

The sheriff of Cumberland denies in express terms the allegations contained in the petition, and avers that petitioner has had credit for all sums paid him on account of the said judgments.

Under these circumstances, your committee decline entering further into the matter, as they have no means of making an investigation that could lead to any beneficial or practical result, and refer the petitioner to the legal tribunals of the country, where both parties can be examined on oath, and where ample justice can be had, if he can substantiate the allegations contained in his petition.

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.  
JOHN HOLMES,  
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

Committee room, 8th March, 1854.

No. 43.

*(See page 483.)*

[COPY.]

No. 61.

EXECUTIVE.

*Government house, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 12th October, 1853.*

MY LORD DUKE--

I have the honor to forward herewith to your grace a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Jackson, inclosing also one addressed by that gentlemen to Mr. Hincks, on the subject of the proposed line of railway from Halifax to Quebec ; and I shall feel obliged if you would inform me whether Mr. Jackson has any grounds for his assertion that he has no doubt that the imperial government will be found willing to contribute their assistance to any measure for connecting by railway communication the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada.

The legislature of this province will again assemble in the early part of the ensuing year ; and as the decision of the imperial government on this most important point must necessarily influence and direct all their deliberations on the line of policy to be adopted in the construction of our railways, I earnestly request that your grace will be pleased to communicate to me as early as practicable the views entertained thereon by the home government.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

J. G. LE MARCHANT.

His grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &amp;c. &amp;c.

(Copy.)

[COPY.]

No. 37.

*Downing street, November 2nd, 1853.*

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 61, of the 12th ultimo, transmitting copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. William Jackson, M. P., with copy of a letter from that gentleman to Mr. Hincks, the inspector general of Canada, on the subject of the proposed railway from Halifax to Quebec.

In answer to your enquiry whether Mr. Jackson had any grounds for the assertion contained in his letter to Mr. Hincks, respecting the assistance which might be expected from the funds of this country towards enabling the provinces to construct the railway, I have to inform you that Mr. Jackson was not authorized to represent that the imperial government would contribute any annual grant of money for this purpose; but adverting to the engagement made by Earl Grey in March, 1851, namely, that her majesty's government would recommend to parliament the employment of the credit of this country in order to enable the provinces through which the proposed trunk line of railway was to pass, to raise the necessary funds for its construction, I have to observe that if any similar assistance were now demanded by the province, her majesty's present government would be prepared to take the application under their consideration.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant governor Sir G. LE MARCHANT, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c., Nova Scotia.

[COPY.]

*Downing street, February 23, 1854.*

SIR—

In answer to your confidential despatch of the 2nd of this month, I give you full authority to lay my despatch of the 2nd November last, on the subject of railway communication, before the assembly of Nova Scotia, as containing the declaration of the present views of her majesty's government on that subject.

2. I wish you to take the occasion of this communication to the assembly, for exonerating Mr. Jackson from the charge of having unduly represented himself as authorized to make any proposal from her majesty's government, which the language of my despatch, if not qualified, might appear to convey. I have no doubt that the expressions in his letter to Mr. Hincks were meant to do no more than convey his own belief as to the probable course which her majesty's government would take.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant governor Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c., Nova Scotia.

PART 2.—(See page 492.)

*London, 3rd March, 1854.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The time has arrived when it is due from my partners and myself to state definitely to your excellency, and the province of Nova Scotia, our views and determination with reference to the construction of the railway through Nova Scotia. When

When, in September, 1852, I stated our willingness to make, at our cost, the requisite surveys, I stated also, that when made, we would be prepared to name the terms upon which we would construct the road. My proposition was not accepted by the government, but as soon as the parliament had passed a bill to organize a company, and the season would permit, we sent out a competent engineer, (who had a season's experience in the British North American provinces,) with a competent staff (to make a full investigation of the country,) and we are now in possession of his plans and estimates. Your excellency is, no doubt, aware that when the Parliament of Nova Scotia passed the bill to form the company, we did not hesitate a moment, but sent to the hon. Mr. Johnston full powers to subscribe for the necessary amount of stock, and credits on London for the amount required by the act to form the company; and I have no hesitation in saying, that had we been able, at that time, to place the scheme before the British public, we should have got the whole subscribed for,—this we could not do until her majesty's consent was obtained to the bill; and the suspending clause was a further impediment to our proceeding.

Since then, the prospect of an European war has completely altered the aspect of affairs, and it is at this time impossible to obtain *for any new enterprize* the support of British capital.

Your excellency will, we feel persuaded, exonerate us from any blame; the delay did not originate with us; we have at a very large outlay made a most complete and accurate survey, and ascertained in one season, by a careful examination of the whole district, the best and cheapest route, and thus no time has been lost to the province, for without such surveys and information no one would be injudicious enough to commence the works.

It is evident to us that the cost of the works will far exceed what the government and province expect; and it is still more apparent that the traffic will not, *per se*, yield a return sufficient to induce us, or any company, to embark capital in it. Forming part of a long line, but having an approach to and a terminus on the sea coast, it could be made so useful to a long line as not to make the cost so much an object.

We see no chance of getting the grand trunk company to extend eastward until their present works are considerably advanced, nor is there any probability of the British parliament giving any aid with the expense of a war in prospect.

We therefore feel it due to the province of Nova Scotia to say, we do not see our way to prosecute the works for some time to come; and also that we have no right to keep up any expectation in the province of our doing so immediately, but rather to help to the best of our power any party who may feel inclined to enter at once upon the enterprize; and to accomplish this we are willing to place at their disposal our plans and estimates, on being reimbursed simply the money out of pocket; and we have also authority to state that Mr. Beatty would be willing to render his aid if he could be of service.

Without such plans and estimates another year must pass away ere operations could commence. The cost of the road will be considerably reduced by the accuracy of the plans, and we have endeavored to expend as small an amount as we could. They have not cost more than we have paid for similar work in the other parts of the British North American provinces.

We have been careful, in all our proceedings, to avoid mixing ourselves with any political party in the province; and if no other good arises from our advent to Nova Scotia, we trust our expenditure, as far as it has gone, will eventually prove a benefit to it.

I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's obd't. servant,

(Signed)

WM. JACKSON.

To his excellency Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT,  
Lieut. governor, Nova Scotia.

## No. 44.

(See page 484.)

The committee to whom were referred the accounts of Richard Nugent, in reference to the sale of the revised statutes for the year 1853, beg leave to report as follows :—

That 170 vols. have been sold, at 8s. 9d. each,	£74 7 6
Against this sum Mr. Nugent deducts, for binding said vols. £10 12s. 6d., and for commissions, £7 8s. 9d., making	18 1 3
	<hr/>
Leaving to the credit of the province,	£56 6 3
Which sum has been paid to the receiver general.	
In 1851, the number of vols. sold was	125
In 1852,       do.       do.	425
In 1853,       do.       do.	170
Leaving still on hand,	80
	<hr/>
	800

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAML. CREELMAN,  
JOHN LOCKE,  
HENRY S. JOST.

March 11, 1854.

## No. 45.

(See page 485.)

The committee appointed to consider the various documents on the subject of the fisheries referred to them, after mature consideration have agreed to report as follows :—

The committee observe with pleasure that considerable improvement has taken place in the provincial fishery during the last year, and that if effectual protection be continued, this important branch of industry will ere long furnish a very valuable export ; and while the fisheries are annually improving as a nursery for British seamen, they will at the same time constitute an improving source of wealth to the province. The committee earnestly recommend that the rights of the province in reference to the fisheries should be strictly and rigidly enforced, and that no participation in them should be conceded to any foreign power ; but that the colonial fishermen should be invested with the exclusive right to fish in the waters adjacent and belonging to the province ; and they recommend that such steps should be taken to impose a tax on foreign fishing vessels passing through the Strait of Canso to and from the fishing grounds, as will counterbalance in some degree the bounties and protection by which the fisheries of foreign nations are fostered and encouraged. The committee observe that the legal right of the provincial legislature to enact laws for the protection and regulation of the fisheries, has been fully recognised by the crown officers of England on a case recently submitted to them, to which they beg to refer, and from which they make the following extract :

“ Even if the imperial act 59, Geo. III., chapter 38, should be insufficient to give her majesty power to impose all or any of the rules and regulations in question, (a question which we need not now consider,) the authority of the local legislature appears to us to be sufficient to make them valid in effect, by its express legislative enactment of them. The authority

authority of the local legislature extends like that of the imperial parliament, over the space of three miles of the high seas next to the coast, which is by the amity of nations part of the country to which it is adjacent; and we are of opinion that upon this general principle, and irrespective of the convention, the imperial statute or the regulations of the sovereign in council, the colonial legislature was legally entitled to legislate, as it has done relative to the fisheries, and its enactments are valid and binding. We are of opinion that such a vessel is under the circumstances stated liable to forfeiture under the express provisions of the colonial statute already referred to."

Such being the unquestionable right of the legislature, your committee earnestly recommend the house to enact a law by which foreign fishing vessels will either be compelled to pay for the use of the Strait of Canso, or to find their way into the Gulf, around the island of Cape Breton.

The committee have attentively perused the reports of the several officers of the royal navy engaged during the last year in the protection of the fisheries, from which it appears that the fishermen of the United States are not at all scrupulous about trespassing when out of view of the British cruisers; that great numbers of their vessels, probably about 280, were in the neighbourhood of Cape Breton in the fall; and that the number of their fishing vessels exceeds 600, and are by some stated to number as many as 2000; that great benefits have resulted from the protection afforded the fisheries, and that considerable improvement has been observed in the build and equipment of our fishing vessels, and particularly those belonging to the port of Lunenburg. It seems to be the opinion of the officers referred to that small steamers, with schooner tenders, should be employed in protecting the fisheries. They all complain, and with much reason, that English fishing vessels almost uniformly neglect to shew their colors to the cruisers, thereby occasioning much additional trouble and frequently leading the cruisers out of their course.

The committee are of opinion that the protection afforded to the fisheries has already been productive of much benefit—that in consequence the American fishermen have been unsuccessful, while increased vigor has been infused into those of the province—and that few of the former made a third voyage during the last season.

In view of the signal benefit of protection, the committee recommend the house to grant for that purpose the sum of £3000, in addition to any sum remaining undrawn.

The committee recommend that all vessels should be compelled to take out a fishing license at their own ports for the season, and that every vessel should be provided with an English merchant's union, to be shewn to the British cruisers when they are in sight, under a certain penalty; and that the lieutenant governor should request the commanders of the cruisers to note on the registers of fishing vessels each case of disobedience of the law in this particular.

It appears that weirs in St. Mary's Bay are found to be destructive of the fishery. The committee therefore recommend that the use of them should be prohibited or regulated.

The committee are of opinion that valuable oyster fisheries might be established by transplanting this valuable shell-fish in suitable localities, and they recommend that some encouragement should be held out with a view to the attainment of this object.

The committee beg leave to express their sense of the valuable and important services of admiral Sir George Seymour, whose judicious measures for the protection of the fisheries have effected a considerable saving of expense to the province, and have been attended with signal success.

The committee call the attention of the house to the annexed report on the subject of the breeding of fish.

The committee conclude by directing the attention of the house to the very important legal opinion before referred to, in which the right of the colony to legislate in respect of the waters adjacent to the province, is fully asserted. It is evident that the eminent lawyers from whom it proceeded concur in the view entertained by your committee, of the exclusive right of the colony to the fisheries, within three miles of the coasts being a part and portion of the property of the province—a property of such inestimable value and consequence, that the legislature should at all times, in the most energetic manner, deny the

right

right of any other authority whatever to interfere with the fisheries, or to pretend to transfer them, or any participation in them, to a foreign power.

JAMES B. UNIACKE, chairman.  
JOHN RYDER.  
MART. I. WILKINS,  
B. WIER,  
JOHN J. MARSHALL,  
HENRY S. JOST,  
HENRY MARTELL,  
THOMAS COFFIN.

Halifax, 12th March, 1854.

Subject to the reference to foreign powers participating in the fisheries, believing that equivalents can be given to make that object desirable ; also, to putting a tax on foreign vessels passing through the Strait of Canso.

B. WIER,  
THOMAS COFFIN.

Excepting the recommendation of a tax on foreign vessels passing through the Gut of Canso.

H. S. JOST.

Halifax,

Halifax, Nova Scotia, November, 1, 1853.

An account of the number of vessels cleared on a fishing voyage at the port of Halifax and other ports in this province, during the year 1853,—together with the total amount of tonnage of the said vessels, and the number of men employed in the said fisheries :

Port.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
Halifax,	149	5816	1240
Yarmouth,	54	1982	400
Lunenburg,	23	1130	244
Windsor,	1	14	4
Liverpool,	13	585	106
Pictou,	6	316	63
Guysborough,	11	382	76
Digby,	4	97	23
Sydney,	8	204	53
Arichat,	44	1155	152
Annapolis,	1	16	4
Clements Port,	2	23	8
Port Medway,	5	152	33
Pugwash,	5	380	60
New Edinburg,	6	282	30
Cape Canso,	24	861	174
Argyle,	7	193	49
Sheet Harbor,	2	57	7
Pubnico,	7	206	55
Canada Creek,	1	26	5
Gates' Breakwater,	3	43	15
Westport,	16	422	94
Ragged Islands,	27	952	218
Ship Harbor,	10	283	52
St. Mary's,	3	75	19
Port Hood,	3	139	36
Barrington,	17	413	116
Church Point,	3	72	19
	455	16276	3355

HENRY TREW,  
Controller of customs and navigation laws.

## REPORT.

## ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF FISH.

The object of this pamphlet is to make known the means by which fish of all descriptions may be multiplied in rivers to an almost incalculable extent. The principle employed is not new in theory : but it is only within the last few years that any practical application of it on an extensive scale has taken place. This application has been made in France, and with success so complete and extraordinary as to be almost incredible. Our hope is, that it will be adopted on a grand scale in this country also. In Great Britain and Ireland there are rivers and streams, lakes and canals, innumerable ; and they may be made to yield annually millions on millions of fish : we say millions, and say it on good authority.

It has been remarked, that the man who makes two blades of corn grow where only one grew before, is a benefactor of humanity. If this be true, and true it is, we respectfully submit that our tiny volume is worthy of the attention of the legislature, the country gentleman, and the clergyman,—for it shows how an immense addition may be made to the people's food with scarcely any expense. To persons engaged in the fishing trade in rivers, and to professed anglers, it will, we conceive, recommend itself.

## I.

The manner in which most fish propagate their species is of course well known to all readers.

“ No sooner,” in the words of a most distinguished naturalist, “ does the sun of spring begin to spread its vivifying warmth, and no sooner does its renovating and irresistible influence penetrate to the depths of the waters,” than a peculiar organ develops and increases in male fish. This organ, which is double, and which extends itself in the superior part of the abdomen, almost equalling it in length, has received the name of *milt*. The milt is the seminal or fecundating liquor. It grows gradually during several months, and then softens, or so to speak, melts or ripens, as spawning time approaches. When discharged from the fish it is of a milky colour.

When the milt begins to-form in the male, the ovaries of the female begin to fill with eggs, which, however, are almost imperceptible. These organs are two in number in the greater part of fish, but only one in the others. Confined in a membrane, they occupy in the abdomen a place analogous to that which the milt occupies in males, and are nearly equal to it in length. The eggs they contain increase in proportion as the milt becomes tumified.

As the eggs grow they cause pain and become very burdensome to the female, until at length she is obliged to relieve herself of their weight and volume. This she does by pressing her belly against pebbles, or any other hard substance at the bottom of the water. The eggs flow from her by the anus. She previously prepares a sort of hole to receive them.

Then comes the male, and by a like pressure he relieves himself of the milt, which flows also from the anus on to the eggs, and fecundates them. The fish afterwards cover up the eggs with sand or pebbles, or leave them, and in due time the eggs become transformed into fish.

## II.

The quantity of eggs which the female fish of all sorts deposit is very considerable ; of some it is truly prodigious. The carp, for example, produces about a quarter of a million at a time ; the perch a great many more ; the trout seven or eight hundred ; the salmon several hundred ; the sturgeon between six and seven millions ; and the pike a vast number. A very small portion of milt suffices to give life to a large quantity of eggs. It would

would therefore appear that nothing in the world ought to be more abundant than fish of all descriptions.

But only a very small portion indeed of the eggs come to maturity ; some naturalists calculate that not one in a hundred do so. Of the rest no inconsiderable portion are devoured by other fish. The males of some species, and indeed the females too, also eat their own eggs ; and a great quantity are destroyed by getting mixed with mud and dirt.

### III.

It certainly seems strange that man, who has done so many wonderful things,—who has, so to speak, scaled the heavens, to learn the movements of suns and planets,—who has plunged deep into the earth for mineral treasures,—who has turned many a mournful morass, and dreary forest, and barren waste, into fruitful corn-fields or abundant pasturages,—who has made the tremendous agent, electricity itself, docile to his will,—it is strange that he, with his vast ingenuity, should never have bethought him of taking measures for preserving the eggs of fish, and thereby secure to himself, in all climates, and at all seasons, an abundant supply of wholesome food.

Still stranger perhaps is it to find, that though he has taken immense pains to discover the secrets of nature, even in matters of mere scientific, or, if we may so say, idle curiosity, centuries passed away before it occurred to him that he might do with fish what he has done for animals, and birds, and plants,—assist and control, and improve, the operations of nature ; that is to say, that, instead of leaving the female to deposit her eggs and the male his milt, and then abandon them, he might cause the female to discharge her burden, and the male his fecundating liquor where he pleased ; that he might assist them in the operation ; and that for so doing he might obtain a living fish from almost every egg.

But the strangest thing of all undoubtedly is, that when he *did* learn that he could produce fish as well as the fish themselves—when scientific naturalists discovered that by casting some of the male's milt on the female's eggs fish would be brought forth, as surely as if the operation had been done by the parents in the bed of a river—it never struck him that herein was the means of increasing, a million and a million fold, the production of his lakes and rivers and streams, and reservoirs and ponds—of making, in a word, the waters as fruitful, in their way, as the land is of corn and grain.

The ancient Greeks and Romans, who paid extraordinary attention to the breeding of fish, may, to be sure, have known something of all this ; but if they did, their knowledge did not descend to us, and is therefore to us as though it had never existed.

As to the means of protecting the eggs of fish from the accidents of the waters, or the voracity of its occupants, none of incontestable efficiency are described in books or known in practice ; and the proof of this is, that in France and Germany, England and Scotland, and indeed in every part of Europe, there have of late years been general complaints of the gradual yet rapid decline in the supply of various sorts of fish, not only in rivers, but on the coasts.\*

With respect to what we will call the artificial production of fish—*i. e.* the taking by man of the female's eggs, and the fecundation of them by means of the male's milt, applied by him—the first idea of it was conceived no further back than in 1758. It is, we believe, to Count Von Golstein, a German naturalist, that the scientific world is indebted for this grand conception ; as also for the first experiments which proved its truth. Having taken a female trout about to spawn, he pressed out her eggs, and then pressed on to them the milt of a male. After a certain number of days, he had the satisfaction of seeing young fish produced, which grew and flourished. Another German naturalist, Jacobi by name, made,

\* Macculloch mentions that in France the annual supply of fresh-water fish before 1789 was 1,200 000. It fell some years back to 700,000, and has diminished since. The decline in our own rivers is well known : and this very year we have had alarming accounts from Scotland of the falling off in salmon. The yield of salt-water fish on the English, Scotch, Dutch, and French coasts, is also far from what it was.

made, a few years later, a similar experiment, with a like result; and, going a step further, he actually caused the milt to breed fish from the eggs of a *dead* female. In Italy, Spallanzani successfully experimented in a similar manner on the spawn of toads, and of certain descriptions of fish. At a later period, experiments were made with success on the eggs of salmon in Scotland, by Dr. Knox, Mr. Shaw, and one or two others. And here in England the same sort of thing has been done.

But as we have already intimated, it never entered the mind of any of these great *savans*—nor of their successors—nor of the tens of thousands of persons who, in different countries, have made the natural history of fish a subject of study—that this way of breeding fish was something more than a simple scientific experiment, curious but useless,—that it was of practical and commercial, political and social importance, inasmuch as it might be made a new branch of commerce, which would add greatly to the national wealth, give employment to thousands, create an inexhaustible supply of cheap, nourishing and wholesome provisions for all classes of the people—and be, in short, to rivers and waters what agriculture is to land.

For this glorious but singularly simple idea, the world is indebted to two humble fishermen, named Gehin and Remy, of an obscure village called LaBresse, in the department of the Vosges, in France.

#### IV.

The department of the Vosges is traversed by the Moselle, possesses many of the tributaries of that beautiful river, together with several streams and some lakes. The fine clear waters of all these made them the most famous resort of trout in all France; and the production of that fish was so considerable that it formed a large portion of the food of the population.

Several years ago, however, the yield was observed to decline, and it continued year after year to diminish. Messrs. Gehin and Remy made it their business to attempt to discover if any, and if so, what means could be devised for checking the evil. After studying night and day for a long time the habits of the trout, they came to the conclusion that it would be easy to preserve the eggs and to fecundate them by the aid of the milt of the male. Having watched the proceeding of the male and female at spawning time (it is in the month of November in the Vosges,) they soon saw how they were to act. Their first experiment was crowned with extraordinary success: this was in 1841. In 1842, 1843, and 1844, they again repeated their experiments, and in each case in the most triumphant manner. In the latter year, to encourage them, the *société d'Emulation des Vosges* gave them a bronze medal, and granted them a sum of money. They were subsequently employed to exercise their system in the different rivers and streams of the department, and in those of the adjacent departments. In the course of a short time, they succeeded in stocking these waters with *millions* of trout.

It is to be observed, that although the fecundation of the eggs of fish by the means employed by Gehin and Remy was, as we have seen, known to scientific ichthyologists, it was perfectly unknown to them. These poor men had never heard of Golstein or Jacobi, of Lacepede or Sannoni; they had probably never in their lives opened a book on the natural history of fish; consequently it was by their own unaided intelligence and patient investigation that they arrived at the discovery of the "great fact:" and surely the same credit is due to them for it as if it had been original. Though they came after Golstein, they rank as high—nay higher, for they had none of his instruction or means of observation.

Though bad news proverbially flies fast, information really useful to the public not unfrequently travels very slowly. It was so in this case. Until the beginning of 1849, nothing was heard of the discovery and its great results beyond the department of the Vosges and its immediate vicinity; and perhaps nothing would have been heard of it until this day, if an eminent and learned physician residing in the department, who had taken much interest in the matter, had not called attention to it. For thus taking the light from under the bushel, a very deep debt of gratitude is due to him, not only from his own countrymen, but from foreign nations.

This

This gentleman, Dr. Haxo of Epinal, perpetual secretary of the societe' d'Emulation, and member of the conseil academique of the department of the Vosges, addressed, in the month of March, 1849, an admirably written communication to the academy of sciences at Paris, describing Gehin and Remy's *modus operandi* and its astonishing results. The sensation which this paper created was extraordinary, amongst the public as well as in the academy; and surprise was generally expressed at the singular fact that it should have fallen to two uneducated fishermen to shew the practicable value of a discovery known to the learned for nearly a century.

The academy, seeing at once the immense national importance of the two fishermen's proceedings, hastened to call the attention of the government to it. The government, on its part, after making proper inquiries and finding all that was said was true, resolved, as was plainly its duty to do, to have the system applied to all the rivers in France, and especially to those in the poorer provinces. Gehin and Remy were accordingly summoned to Paris, and taken at once into the employment of the government, at good salaries; their duties being first to stock with fish, by their system, such rivers as should be pointed out to them, and next to teach that system to the peasantry. They were treated, too, as men who have made a great scientific discovery, and secured an immense benefit to their country. Many *savans* vied with each other in doing them honour; and the president of the republic and his ministers made them dine at their tables and figure at their receptions. A commission, consisting of distinguished scientific men, was appointed to superintend their operations.

## V.

We now proceed to describe Gehin and Remy's plan as applied to trout. No great space will be required to do so, for like most things that are really useful, it is of remarkable simplicity.

For the sake of convenience we put it into the shape of rules:--

1. Prepare a vessel containing about a quart of pure fresh water.
2. Take the female at the moment at which she is about to spawn. Hold her by the back with the left hand, with her head and body near you. If she tries to escape, pass the hand gently to and fro on her belly: this soothes her; if, however, she continues restless, get some one to hold her by the tail.
3. When she is tranquil, place her over the vessel containing the water, and with the thumb and finger of the right hand press gently on her belly downwards towards the tail. This pressure should be done in the same way as one would draw one's thumb and finger down a finger, or it may be compared to the milking of a cow; but care must be taken that it be not too heavy.
4. The eggs under the pressure will immediately spurt forth into the water. If they do not come easily, it is a proof that they are not sufficiently matured, and that they cannot consequently be fecundated. The fish should therefore be restored to the water for a few days.
5. Take a male and hold him in the same way; press with the thumb and finger gently down his belly, and cause the milt to spurt into the water. This milt will give the water a whitish colour. It spurts forth readily when perfectly butteraceous.
6. Both for male and female, the pressing operation must be repeated several times, until the fish be completely relieved of their respective burdens.
7. When these operations are terminated, stir up the water and its contents with the hand, or, which is better, with the tail of a male fish still bearing traces of the milt.
8. After a few moments repose, pour off the water slowly and put in more.
9. Before the mixing, the eggs will be observed to be of a pale orange colour and very transparent; after it they become brownish, and a small black spot is perceived in the middle.
10. Change the water once or twice.
11. The fecundation being now complete, some of the eggs will be perceived to be white. These are the sterile ones, and must be picked out, otherwise they will corrupt the rest.

Having proceeded so far, the next operation is to provide for the preservation of the eggs.

12. Take a round box in the form of a warming-pan, with the centre of the bottom pressed in, so as to cause it to stand firmly. Let the box be made of zinc, to prevent rust. Let it be eight inches in diameter, with a lid one-and-a-half high, opening with a hinge. Riddle it completely with small holes in all directions, and let the edges of the holes be quite smooth.

13. Place in the box a layer of fine gravel.

14. Then take about one fish's spawn of the fecundated eggs.

15. Close the box, place it in the bed of a current of pure water, cover it with shingle and pebbles, and leave it; but see that the water passes freely through it, as it is necessary for the eggs to be slightly agitated.

This done, the operator must wait until the time shall arrive at which the exclusion, or hatching of the eggs will take place. The period varies from two to four months. It cannot, however, be fixed with any precision, as it depends on the nature and quality of the water, the soil over which it flows, and other local circumstances. But there can be no difficulty on the point, as the box may be taken out and examined from time to time.

Instead of a box the eggs may be placed in a hole in the bed of the stream, and covered with pebbles. But in that case the progress of the transformation of the eggs cannot be followed. Besides, the box covered with pebbles is a better preservative against the admission of mud and dirt, which is injurious to the eggs.

When the time of exclusion has arrived, the tail is first formed, and the little rents in the eggs which its formation causes become the lower fins. The head afterwards appears at the other extremity, and the rents on either side form the upper fins. The lower part of the egg composes the belly; the upper, which subsequently breaks, the back. The pellicle which covers the embryo does not fall, but becomes developed with it.

16. Keep the little fish in the box from eight to fifteen days, according as they are more or less numerous. Then set them at liberty. But

17. Take care not to let them go into water different to that in which they were born; as more or less freshness or limpidity may be injurious to them. The water should, too, be tranquil.

18. If the young fish be confined to a particular part of the stream, or if they be in reservoirs, it will of course be necessary to supply them with food. At first the spawn of frogs will suit them very well. When they get stronger the more substantial food of chopped meat, or the intestines of sheep and oxen torn into very narrow shreds, should be supplied. It is preferable, however, to procure an abundance of small fish, especially of those which derive their principal sustenance from aquatic plants.

The average weight of the trout produced by the above means, is about four and a half ounces at the end of the second year, and nine at the end of the third.

Modifications of the rules here given may be attempted. Thus, the holes in the box may be made so large as to enable the fish to escape when so disposed, which would do away with the trouble of watching them; secondly, they may be placed and brought up in large boxes containing coagulated blood, or other descriptions of food, so as to make a comparison between their growth and those left at large. In fact, innumerable experiments may be attempted; but they will suggest themselves to the mind of the operator practically acquainted with fish.

When the trout are destined to stock a river, it is advisable to produce them in one of its tributaries, where they will remain until they are active and strong enough to escape or resist the enemies which they find in the deeper waters of rivers.

If they be destined for reservoirs or ponds, care must be taken not only not to place voracious fish with them, but to separate them according to their ages,—those of three years from those of two, and those of two from those of one. The reason for this is, that the larger trout devour the smaller ones.

## VI.

It has been already stated, that in the course of a very short time Messrs. Gehin and Remy, by the application of their system, succeeded in introducing several million trout into

into the rivers and streams of the Vosges. In a report to the academy of sciences at Paris, by Dr. Haxo, in 1849, we read that, in addition to this, "they had formed a piece of water belonging exclusively to them, in which they now have between *five and six million trout*, aged from one to three years; and the production of this year will increase that vast number by several hundred thousand." Since then, of course, the quantity has immensely increased: we scarcely like to express the estimate in figures, lest, from its enormity, it should appear exaggerated.

Shortly after Dr. Haxo had, by his communication to the academy, called public attention to the discovery, very liberal offers were made to Gehin and Remy, by the governments of Spain and Holland, to introduce their system into those countries, but they declined to quit France.

Since they have been taken into the service of the French government, they have stocked streams and rivers at Allevard, Pontcharra, Sassenage, Veury, Vizille, Bourg d'Oisans, Rives, Pont-en-Royans, Paladrue, Lemps, St. Geoire, Arandon, La Buisse, and Grenoble, in the department of the Isere; in numerous places in the department of the Haute Loire; also in the departments of the Allier, the Lozore, the Meuse, the Meurthe, the Haute Saone, and several others.

M. de Caumont, a gentleman of property, has experimented on their system in Normandy with great success; as have also the director of the canal from the Rhone to the Rhine, in the vast reservoirs of Huninguen, and different noblemen and gentlemen in Burgundy, in Brie, in the neighborhood of Dijon, and in numerous other parts of the country.

## VII.

Important as is the system described, Messieurs Gehin and Remy have invented another which will produce even more extraordinary results.

It is well known that it is difficult to naturalize fish peculiar to one country in another country: nor is it easy even to remove with success fish from one river to another in the same country. The introduction of carp into England in the year 1514 was considered, it will be remembered, a very marvellous operation, and it is spoken of as such in every natural history of fish; and though it has long been known that fecundated eggs might be removed from place to place, it does not appear that in any country any great progress has been made in the stocking of rivers by that system.

But Remy and Gehin have got over all difficulty by their new fashion of removing, not the fish, *but the eggs*. To do this, these are the directions:—

1. Take a box similar to that already described.
2. Place it in a layer of fine sand; on that layer place one of pebbles of about the size of a nut; on the pebbles put a layer of fecundated eggs. Then begin again with a layer of pebbles and of eggs, and continue until the box be full.
3. Plunge the box into water to cause its contents to be consolidated, and send it off.
4. Take care during the journey to keep it in the open air.
5. On arriving at its destination, divide its contents into other boxes, in the proportion of one female's spawn for each.
6. Place the boxes in the bed of a stream, cover them up, and leave them, as already described.
7. The sand and pebbles placed in the boxes must be perfectly clear of earthy substances and dirt; and if, on opening them, there be any spoiled—that is, white—eggs, they must be removed.

## VIII.

Although in the operations described trout only has been mentioned, the plan of the two fishermen is *applicable to every other description of fresh-water fish*, as well as to those which, though living partly in fresh water and partly in the sea, spawn in rivers.

It has been TRIED in France on salmon, carp, pike, tench, perch, and other descriptions; and each experiment has been perfectly satisfactory.

## IX.

## IX.

To make experiments on the different sorts of English fish, it will only be necessary to follow the very simple directions already given ; or if in one or two sorts any slight modification should happen to be required, they will be so self-evident as not to need description. As for the *time* of operating, that, of course, varies according to the species of the fish, and still more as to the temperature of the water. On this point, local knowledge can be the only guide.

Care must, of course, be taken to provide, in streams or reservoirs, a sufficient supply of fish for the fish to feed on. Thus, when the system of artificial production is employed on an extensive scale, it will be necessary to breed some of the smaller descriptions of fish as food for the larger. In reservoirs, however, different sorts of food may be offered by way of experiment.

## X.

Although it has been stated that it is necessary to place the fecundated eggs in the bed of a stream, it may be mentioned that an eminent French naturalist, M. Coste, professor at the college de France at Paris, has discovered that the stream may be done without ; *he has produced salmon in a tub.*

He caused a large tub to be constructed, with conduits or canals placed one beneath the other, in such a way that the water, on entering by the upper part of one canal, flowed to the lower part, and then descended into the canal beneath ; and after flowing along it, descended into the one below, and so on until at last it escaped from the vessel. In each canal he placed a layer of gravel and pebbles, and on these a quantity of salmon's eggs, fecundated by Remy and Gehin's system, and sent up from the reservoirs of Huningue, a distance of several hundred miles. The water flowed from a cistern, through an ordinary cock ; and the only precaution taken was to keep the stream constantly going.

In due time the exclusion or hatching of the eggs took place, and the salmon are now alive and well.

By M. Coste's system several different descriptions of fish can be produced at the same time. But it may, perhaps, be doubted whether the fish will possess the same vigour or qualities as if produced in a natural stream ; and, at all events, M. Coste's plan is more curious than practically useful.

## XI.

And now to conclude. It would be idle to dwell on the immense importance of stocking our waters with millions of fish,—*that* will be apparent to every one ; and we shall be much disappointed if the system described be not taken up as warmly, and practised as extensively, in this country as it has been in France.

But in addition to its commercial importance as a new branch of industry, and its social value as affording a vast addition to the people's food, this system possesses the advantage of opening a boundless field to scientific curiosity. In the Danube and the Rhine, the Elbe and the Spree, and almost every other river in Germany ; in the rivers and lakes of Russia and northern Europe ; in the lakes of Switzerland ; in the rivers of France ; there exist either species of fish which we do not possess, or peculiar varieties of species which we do not possess ; and there is every reason to believe that very many of them, if not all, might be naturalized in our waters. The same remark will apply to some of the fish in the rivers and lakes of America, and even of the rivers of Asia or Africa. Nor is this all. Why should not the different races of fish be crossed, as well as those of animals and plants ? Who can tell what the ingenuity of man may not produce by the happy adaptation of the milt of one description of male to the eggs of another description of female ?

## APPENDIX.

As almost always happens with the discoverers of curious and useful things, Messrs. Gehin and Remy have excited the jealousy of several influential parties, and amongst them some learned ichthyologists. These gentlemen could not bear the idea of seeing too humble and uneducated fishermen carry off the "glory" of a great discovery which *they* might have made but did not; and they have employed strenuous and perhaps somewhat unworthy efforts to strip the two poor men of their well-earned distinction. For ourselves, after a patient investigation of the facts of the case, we have no hesitation in repeating what we have said at page 10; namely, that although the learned world knew theoretically the principle of artificial production, Gehin and Remy discovered it, not from the teaching of books, but from patient observation; and that therefore the same credit is due to them for it as to their distinguished predecessors Golstein and Jacobi. And we add, that to them alone is owing the grand idea of turning the discovery to *practical* account in the stocking of rivers with fish.

To Dr. Haxo, of Epinal, also, we must repeat, that the world is under great obligation, for having taken the two fishermen under his protection, and make their process known. We, personally, are peculiarly indebted to him for the valuable information he has courteously placed at our disposal for the compilation of this little work.

The doctor is particularly anxious that the honor of the discovery should not be wrested from his two *proteges*; and he has written to us on the subject as follows:—

"As you intend to make known to the English the process employed for the artificial fecundation of the eggs of fish, do not fear, sir, to show yourself more equitable than certain French *savans* who have occupied themselves with this subject have hitherto been:—do not fear to proclaim aloud that it was in a village of the department of the Vosges that the problem of the artificial production of the eggs of fish was solved. In so doing you will be the organ of the truth; and the members of the institute of France may do what they please; but they will not be able to deceive any except the superficial men who do not go to the bottom of things.

"I repeat what I have so often said—the problem of the artificial fecundation of the eggs of fish was only seen, and very imperfectly solved, by all the *savans* who have occupied themselves with it up to the present time. Spallanzani's experiments on this subject were not at all conclusive; and they were more connected with his experiments on electricity than with the solution of a problem of which he thought only as accessory to a more important matter. The researches of Rusconi and Jacobi are nearly in the same case; and though Golstein, towards the middle of the last century, obtained results more satisfactory, it is certain that he deduced no practical consequences from them, and that since then the question has remained in the same state.

"What proves this, is a paper read to the institute in 1848 by M. de Quatrefas. If at that period the solution of the problem had been found, that *savant* would not have failed to have said it; whilst, on the contrary, he proves at every line that he considered the solution as still to be found, and he even indicated the means by which it might be arrived at.

"Well, sir, equity requires that it should be known that at that period two simple Vosgien fishermen, Remy and Gehin, of La Bresse, by means of care, practical observation, patience, and perseverance, succeeded in finding what had long been vainly desired, that is to say, the means of artificially fecundating the eggs of trout, and of procuring the exclusion of them. The *savans* may rise in revolt against the fact, that two simple observers of nature, without any science, without even knowing how to read or write, have found alone what they, the *savans*, vainly sought for in their ponderous books: but truth will triumph over their ill-will, and it will remain acquired to the history of the natural sciences that our two fishermen are really the inventors of the process now generally adopted of the artificial fecundation of the eggs of fish.

"What I say to you, sir, of the ill-will of the French *savans* who have occupied themselves with the subject in question is so true, that not only does M. Milne-Edwards, in a report to the minister of commerce, tend to give to others than our two fishermen the

merit of the priority of the invention, but in a recent sitting of the institute, in which the question was discussed by the same gentleman and M. Coste (*apropos* of the experiments made by the commission de pisciculture,) no mention whatever was made of the operations of the two fishermen, nor were their names even pronounced. This is grossly iniquitous; and on that account I express to you an ardent desire that a work, destined to make known the process in England, shall not commit a like injustice to my two countryman.

“I beg of you to excuse me, sir, for insisting so much on this point. But you will understand as well as I do, how important it is to leave to our two fishermen the honor which belongs to them. They are not *savans*, it is true; they have not the advantage of being members of the academy of sciences; but what is theirs is theirs; and they cannot, without crying injustice, be deprived of the merit of an invention destined, as I believe, to obtain the most useful developement, and a brilliant renown.”

No. 46.

(See page 485.)

The committee to whom has been referred certain correspondence relative to the claims of health officers at Pictou, have considered the matters to them referred, and the evidence submitted in behalf of those claims, and have agreed to report as follows, viz:—that, referring to the report of a committee of this house upon this same subject, made and adopted in the past session, they see no reason to question the propriety of that report; but that, inasmuch as it has been made to appear to this committee that certain extraordinary services in relation to the preparation for interment, and to the burial, of the corpses of patients dying of small pox, when under the treatment of the health officers at Pictou, rendered necessary by the difficulty of procuring assistance of nurses, were performed by those officers, the committee recommend a grant of ten pounds for the services referred to.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LEWIS M. WILKINS,  
EDWARD L. BROWN,  
L. O’C. DOYLE,  
ELKANAH YOUNG,  
SAM’L. CREELMAN.

Committee room, 11th March, 1854.

No. 47.

(See page 486.)

Mr. B. Smith presented to the house several petitions praying for aid to roads in the county of Hants, viz. :

A petition of William MacKay and others, of eastern section of county of Hants.

Robert H. Dexter and others, of Kempt.

Israel Sanford and others, of Hants.

A. M. Cochran and others, of Maitland.

Edward Murphy and others, of Rawdon and Douglas.

S. M. Weeks, M. D., and others, of Newport and Kempt.

James Withrod and others, of Douglas and Rawdon.

Mr.

Mr. Dimock presented to the house the petition of Michael Aker and others, praying for aid to a road at Rawdon, in the county of Hants.

Mr. Mosher presented to the house a petition of William McDougal and others, praying for aid to a bridge in the county of Douglas.

Mr. Doyle presented to the house a petition of George Garrison, senr., and others, of Begg's Cove, in the county of Halifax, praying aid to a road.

The hon. provincial secretary presented to the house a petition of James Nelson and others, of Maccan, praying for aid to a road in the county of Cumberland.

The hon. Mr. McLeod presented to the house a petition of Neil McLeod and others, of East Bay, in the county of Cape Breton, praying for aid to a bridge.

Mr. Wier presented to the house a petition of Laurence Johnston and others, of Ferguson's Cove, praying aid for a road at Herring Cove, in the county of Halifax.

Mr. Wade presented to the house several petitions, praying for aid to roads and bridges in the county of Digby, viz. :—

A petition of Joshua S. Burnham and others, of Digby.

Edward Everett and others, of Saint Mary's Bay.

John Post and others, of Broad Cove.

Mary Porter and others, of Mumford.

Asa Porter and others, of South Range and North Range Settlement.

Henry Purdy and others, of Bloomfield.

Sabine Savary and others, of St. Mary's Bay.

Richard Sanderson and others, of Weymouth.

Morris White and others, of Weymouth.

John Merritt and others, of Sandy Cove.

Nedabia Bent and others, of Digby.

Thomas Lewis, junr., and others, of Weymouth.

Henry Addington and others, of Little River.

Mathornie Amero and others, of Weymouth.

Peter Febo and others, of Saint Mary's Bay.

John Middleton and others, of Digby.

William R. Smith and others, of Digby.

George Cook and others, of Weymouth.

Alexander Hardwick and others, of Hillsborough.

George Garrsion and others, of Peggy's Cove and Indian Harbour.

No. 48.

(See page 486.)

The committee appointed to examine the accounts of the commissioners of the poor asylum at Halifax, beg leave to report as follows :—

They have examined the accounts and vouchers, and believe them to be correct.

The expense of maintaining the institution for the past year greatly exceeds that of former years, and amounts in all to the sum of £3457 4s. 10d. This increase is not to be attributed to an increased number of paupers, but to the increased price of provisions.

To meet this expenditure the commissioners have received from the province, for the past year, £1600 ; from the city of Halifax, £950 ; and from the earnings of the inmates,

inmates, £485 6s. 5d.,—leaving a balance due the commissioners on the 31st December last of £396 18s. 5d.

There has been received into the institution during the past year, including those remaining at the commencement, 760 paupers, viz. : 313 men, 247 women, and 200 children. Of this number 556 are said to be transient poor, and 204 Halifax poor.

There has been 63 deaths the past year, viz. : 28 men, 20 women, and 15 children ; and the number of paupers remaining on the 31st December last was 343, viz. : 143 men, 117 women, and 83 children. Of the men, 28 are lunatic—women 29, and children 4 ; and on the 31st January last the number of paupers had increased to 360.

Your committee have visited the asylum throughout; and have great pleasure in expressing their entire approbation of the creditable manner in which it is conducted, but greatly lament the crowded state of the buildings, which are not calculated to accommodate half the number of the present inmates, with due regard to their health and comfort ; and they again urge upon the authorities the necessity of affording additional accommodation without delay.

The amount that will be required from the provincial funds to sustain the institution the present year, will be £2000, which is £400 more than was voted last year. This amount will still leave the institution in debt at the end of the year, if provisors still maintain the high price they now bear. The expense of maintaining the institution last year amounts, as before stated, to £3457 4s. 10d., and if it should this year cost as much, the institution will probably be in debt at the end of the year £500. They therefore submit to the house whether this amount should be voted or not, in addition to the £2000, to clear the institution of debt.

Your committee have examined the various examinations of the different paupers, and find that nine-tenths of the paupers whose examinations have been taken the past year are not natives of the province.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.  
THOMAS COFFIN,  
JOHN MUNRO,  
JESSE SHAW.

11th March, 1854.

No. 49.

(See page 486.)

The committee on the poor asylum have also considered the petition of the commissioners of the poor, against the passage of any law authorising the sale of the piece of ground now occupied as a bridewell, and report as follows :—

The commissioners of the poor, in their petition, claim this piece of ground under a grant from the crown, passed in the year 1783, a copy of which grant is annexed to their petition ; and they also claim it as having possessed it from 1801 to 1815, when they permissively allowed it to be occupied as a bridewell from that time to the present, as will appear by extracts from the records of the sessions at Halifax, a copy of which is also annexed to their petition.

It is admitted, however, that the piece of ground in question is not comprised within the limits of the said grant by actual admeasurement.

The application from the sessions to the commissioners of the poor was made in consequence, your committee presume, of the passing of an act in the year 1815, for establishing a bridewell or house of correction, for the county of Halifax, which authorised the justices in sessions to build, buy, hire, or otherwise provide or agree for any house, building, lands, &c., within the township of Halifax, which the justices in sessions should adjudge necessary for the purpose of establishing a bridewell or house of correction. It

It appears that this application was acceded to by the commissioners of the poor, and the ground and building in dispute has ever since been used and occupied as a bridewell.

In the year 1815, the legislature passed an act which authorised the expenditure of £637 0s. 8d., paid into the treasury by the commissioners of the market in Halifax, in aid of the erection of a bridewell or house of correction in the township of Halifax.

Whether this money was ever paid from the treasury or not, and employed in the manner proposed, your committee cannot ascertain; nor can they ascertain by whom, or out of what fund, the present bridewell was originally erected, but presume it must have been erected under the authority of an act of the assembly, passed in the year 1758, entitled, "an act for erecting a house of correction or work-house within the town of Halifax," which act is not published at length in the provincial acts, but is marked executed opposite the title; and by an act passed in the year 1759 it is recited that a sum of £500, then in the treasury of the province, collected per the duties on spirituous liquors, was appropriated for erecting a house of correction or work-house within the town of Halifax.

The overseers of the poor of Halifax were authorised, so soon as the bridewell should be finished, to agree with a keeper, and generally to direct the affairs of the said house, and make rules for the government thereof. The said act also authorised the sessions to send offenders to the said house of correction. Whether the above sum of £500 was ever drawn from the treasury and expended on the building, your committee cannot ascertain.

In the year 1763 an act passed directing the ordering and governing the house of correction or work-house, to be in the justices in sessions, (except three rooms, which were directed to be reserved for the reception of the poor under the direction of the overseers of the poor,) and the overseers of the poor only were authorised to send sick persons there; and by the 13th section of an act passed in the year 1792, the overseers of the poor of Halifax were prohibited from maintaining any poor person as an out-pensioner; but were compelled to maintain them in that part of the work-house allotted to them.

By an act passed in the year 1801, the present board of commissioners were constituted.

By an act passed in 1802, it appears by the recital that the house of correction, for want of a separate building for that purpose, was partly kept in the building called the poor house and partly in the prison; and proceeds to enact that whenever any idle or disorderly persons shall be committed to the house of correction, the acting commissioners of the poor, for the time being, shall have the direction and superintendance of all such idle and disorderly persons, and may direct their removal to and from the poor house.

By the 3rd section of an act passed in the year 1803, the commissioners of the poor were empowered, out of such monies as should come into their hands, more than sufficient for the use of the poor, to purchase the piece of land adjoining the poor house on the western side, and also any further quantity of land, not exceeding ten acres within the said peninsula, for the use of the poor of the town of Halifax.

The piece of land referred to in this act corresponds in situation to the land in dispute, but it does not appear to your committee that any purchase was ever made of it under the provisions of the said act.

By the act of 1833, section 3, page 52, all the public property in the town and peninsula of Halifax, was vested in trustees, including the bridewell, with a proviso that nothing in the said act contained should extend, or be construed to extend, to deprive any corporate body, or private person or persons, of any interest, property, possession, or right, which may have been acquired by him, them, or any of them, under and by virtue of the several statutes of limitations in force in this province, or any of them, previous to the passing of the said act.

And by the act of 1846, the commissioners of the poor were incorporated; and by the 4th section, all the funds and premises at Halifax with the buildings, erections, and improvements thereon, then held and occupied by the said commissioners, are declared to be vested in the said commissioners in fee simple.

By the act for the incorporation of the city of Halifax, section 107, all lots and parcels of land originally laid out or allotted, and then held for any public purpose, including the bridewell, were vested in and transferred to the city of Halifax, subject to and saving any interest

interest which might have been acquired by any person under and by virtue of the statute of limitations, and reserving to all persons all charges, incumbrances, claims, and demands, whether at law or in equity, then subsisting upon or against the said real estate or any part thereof.

Your committee report the above information and extracts from the various laws bearing on the subject, without offering any opinion upon the law or equity of the case; but at the same time they cannot but express their conviction that it would be very unwise to sell the piece of ground now occupied as a bridewell, as such sale would prevent the commissioners of the poor from hereafter increasing the accommodation so much desired for the inmates of the asylum, as it is the only piece of ground in the neighbourhood available for that purpose; and were the same to be sold and the funds applied to the erection of a city prison, other ground would have to be purchased from the city funds to increase the accommodation in the poor asylum.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.  
THOMAS COFFIN,  
JOHN MUNRO,  
JESSE SHAW.

10th March, 1854.

No. 50.

(See page 491.)

The joint committee of the legislative council and house of assembly appointed to examine the public accounts, beg leave to report as follows, viz. :—

#### THE RECEIVER GENERAL.

Balance in hands of the receiver general, 31st December, 1853, £17266 2 7

#### LIGHT, IMPOST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENTS.

The accounts connected with these departments are as follows, as per statement furnished by the financial secretary :

Since paid.	<i>Halifax.</i>			
	Due on old bonds, 31st Dec'r., 1853,	£1336	12	6
£188 17 7	“ by collector of excise, do.,	188	17	7
				1525 10 1
283 18 6	Due by collector of light duty, do.,			283 18 6
	<i>Annapolis.</i>			
407 10 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,			407 13 4
	<i>Arichat.</i>			
	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,			61 9 8
	<i>Advocate Harbor.</i>			
20 2 3	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,			23 17 7
				Antigonish,

*Antigonish.*

£22 0 0 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, £27 5 5

*Amherst.*

366 8 4 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 367 15 10

*Barrington.*

74 0 0 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 76 10 5  
 " J. Crews, late collector, 24 6 10

*Beaver River, (Corning.)*

2 17 11 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 2 17 11

*Beaver River, (Raymond.)*

10 6 6 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 10 6 6

*Bridgetown.*

92 6 6 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 92 6 6

*Canada Creek.*

94 4 3 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 94 4 3

*Canso, (Hadley.)*

Balance due as formerly reported, 46 1 5

*Canso, (McKeen.)*

200 0 0 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 1122 6 7

*Cape Canso, (Bigelow.)*

Overpaid by collector on light duty for 1853, 9 1 3

*Cape Canso, (Norris.)*

5 9 0 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 5 9 0

*Church Point.*

123 10 11 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 160 11 3

*Clementsport.*

69 15 7 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 69 15 7

*Cornwallis.*

62 16 3 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 62 14 4

*Digby.*

609 13 9 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 609 13 10

*Guysboro.*

Due by late collector, as formerly reported, 5 7 2

*Great Bras d'Or.*

6 17 2 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 6 17 2

Hantsport,

			<i>Hantsport.</i>		
£53	1	10	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		£53 4 0
			<i>Harbor au Bouche'.</i>		
			Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		0 6 8
			<i>Horton.</i>		
67	15	3	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		67 15 3
			<i>Joggins Mines.</i>		
43	18	5	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		43 18 5
			<i>LaHave.</i>		
40	0	0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		78 13 6
			<i>Liverpool.</i>		
321	1	10	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		321 1 0
			“ late collector, J. Newton,	40 1 9	
			<i>Londonderry.</i>		
95	7	7	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		95 7 5
			<i>Lunenburg.</i>		
3	3	4	Due by C. B. Owen, late collector, 1853,		3 3 4
			<i>Mailland.</i>		
157	0	0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		235 12 11
			<i>Parrsboro'.</i>		
			Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		177 1 11
			<i>Pictou.</i>		
173	1	3	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		173 1 3
			<i>Port Hood.</i>		
5	10	2	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		5 10 7
			<i>Port Medway.</i>		
16	0	0	Due by collector 31st December, 1853,		65 15 10
			“ late collector, J. G. Reynolds,	2 16 7	
			<i>Pubnico.</i>		
31	8	3	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		31 8 3
			<i>Pugwash.</i>		
62	0	0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		62 8 9
			<i>Ragged Islands.</i>		
27	2	11	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		29 7 9
			<i>Sandy Cove.</i>		
25	7	0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1853,		26 0 11

*Sheet Harbor.*

Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, £10 0 9

*Shelburne.*

£20 0 0 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 24 17 2

*Ship Harbor.*

Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 20 18 8

*St. Anns.*

6 10 0 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 6 9 0

*St. Mary's.*

Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 14 0 4

*Sydney, C. B.*

95 14 1 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 96 16 7

*Sydney, (North.)*

207 13 4 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 222 17 3

*Tatamagouche.*

39 6 6 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 59 17 0

*Thorne's Cove.*

30 6 3 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 30 5 5

*Truro.*

67 19 2 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 70 2 0  
 " S. J. Blair, former collector, 0 3 8

*Tusket.*

93 0 0 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 93 3 7

*Wallace.*

50 19 3 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 50 19 3

*Walton.*

20 0 0 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 20 12 5

*Westport.*

97 0 0 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 98 4 7

*Weymouth.*

79 1 0 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 79 1 0

*Wilmot.*

454 7 3 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 454 7 3

*Windsor.*

Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 1 14 4

*Yarmouth.*

144 7 4 Due by collector, 31st December, 1853, 146 16 11

£5168 16 6

£7982 5 0

The whole amount of revenue from excise, collected in 1853, is £104,962 5s. 4d., being an increase over 1852 of £10,918 18s. 8d., of which revenue £19,829 8s. 10d. was collected at the outports, being an increase over 1852 of £3,101 2s. 5d.

The light duties collected in 1853 amount to £6,205 1s. 8d., being an increase over 1852 of £365 6s. 5d.

The accounts of collectors of excise and light duties are, with few exceptions, satisfactory; the attention of the financial secretary has been called to such as require special notice.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Expended for government house,	£1344	9	6
Province building,	882	13	10
Paid Wm. Findlay, for estimate,	7	15	0
Gas company,	95	11	3
	<u>£2330</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>

#### SCHOONER "DARING."

Sundry expenses for 1853, as per bills, (carried to Sable Island account),	£968	8	4
Cr.			
By freight, cargo, and materials of brig. "Ottoman,"	£180	0	0
Materials of "Amazon,"	40	0	0
Cargo and materials of schr. "Guide,"	145	0	0
Amount allowed from fund for the protection of the fisheries,	250	0	0
		<u>615</u>	<u>0 0</u>
(Carried to Sable Island account,)		<u>£353</u>	<u>8 4</u>

#### SABLE ISLAND.

Sundry expenses, as per accounts,	£1329	0	9
Schooner "Daring's" account,	968	8	4
(Carried to board of works' account,)		<u>£2297</u>	<u>9 1</u>
Cr.			
By sales of copper, boats, junk, &c., &c., by Deblois and Merkel,	£66	5	11
Salvage on cargo and materials of brig. "Ottoman,"	320	0	0
Salvage, ship "Amazon,"	75	0	0
Cash from capt. Clarke, refunded from capt. Parry,	45	0	0
Proceeds of 52 ponies and old iron, from Deblois and Merkel,	63	5	11
Proceeds of 52 ponies sold at the island by the superintendent,	113	0	0
Salvage on cargo and materials of schr. "Guide,"	470	0	0
Proceeds of sales of molasses by Deblois and Merkel,	178	5	4
Sales of sundries by Deblois and Merkel, Nov. 19th.,	45	9	9
Sales of 80 barrels of cranberries,	107	0	0

By

By sales of sundries,	£22 11 4	
Amount of credits to schr. "Daring," as per account,	615 0 0	
		<u>2121 8 3</u>
(Carried to board of works' account,)		<u>£176 0 10</u>

## FISHERY PROTECTION.

Charter of schr. "Bonita," 4 months and 11 days, at £100 per month,	436 1 4	
Charter of schr. "Alice Rogers," 4 months and 10 days, at £110 per month,	476 13 4	
Amount allowed the schr. "Daring,"	250 0 0	
Amount paid pilots, and sundry other expenses, as per accounts,	186 12 0	
		<u>£1349 6 8</u>
(Carried to account of board of works,)		

## PENITENTIARY.

Expenses for 1853,		£1104 10 10
Cr.		
By sales of pigs,	£6 1 6	
Rations for sailors confined there,	8 18 1	
Sales of oakum,	9 0 0	
		<u>23 19 7</u>
Balance,		<u>£1080 11 3</u>
(Carried to account of board of works.)		

## GOVERNMENT SCHOONER "LADY VIVIAN."

Expenses for 1853,	£178 19 3
This amount is settled by being charged to general and particular light house service.	

## BOARD OF WORKS.

Amount paid owners of brig. "Ottoman," for sales of materials and cargo,	£202 19 9	
Protection of the fisheries, as per account,	1349 6 8	
Purchase of land for the lunatic asylum,	1750 0 0	
Balance on account of penitentiary, as per account,	1080 11 3	
Sable Island and schooner "Daring," as per account,	2297 9 1	
General light house service, including St. Paul's and Scattarie's,	7393 0 6	
Paid for new light houses, viz. :		
Pubnico,	£170 2 5	
Gull Rock,	349 11 4	
White Head,	335 7 8	
Pictou Island,	350 16 0	
Port Hood,	348 1 3	
		<u>1553 17 8</u>
For public buildings, as per account,		2330 9 7
For salaries of board of works, viz. :		
Hon. H. Bell, chairman,	250 0 0	
William Condon, clerk,	150 0 0	
Jacob Miller, superintendent,	150 0 0	
		<u>550 0 0</u>
Advertising, postage, &c.,		87 3 7
		<u>£18594 18 1</u>
		Received.

*Received.*

Cash from the receiver general on acc. of fishery protection,	£1500	0	0	
Lunatic asylum,	1750	0	0	
Various services,	9350	0	0	
	£12600	0	0	
Cash from Deblois and Merkel, for sales of oil casks, &c.,	40	8	3	
Amount of credits of Sable Island, as per account,	2121	8	3	
				14761 16 6
Balance due board of works,				£3833 1 7

*Memorandum.*

Due from Canada for light house service, yearly grant, 1853,	£500	0	0	
Proportion of over expenditure,	80	19	8	
				580 19 8
New Brunswick, yearly grant—				
For St. Paul's and Scattarie,	£250	0	0	
Brier Island,	100	0	0	
One half Seal Island light,	138	19	7	
				488 19 7
Prince Edward's Island, yearly grant to St. Paul's light,	£30	0	0	
Proportion of over expenditure,	4	17	3	
				34 17 3
Total,				£1104 16 6

## PROVINCE NOTES.

The committee have received from the receiver general two thousand pounds in torn and defaced notes, and have destroyed them.

They have also received from the provincial secretary's office two boxes, containing forty-eight thousand pounds of unsigned notes of the blue impression; also, a large number of an older issue, all of which your committee have destroyed; and they have also defaced the plates.

The blue notes above alluded to, were contained in two boxes, comprising twelve packages of four thousand pounds each, instead of fifteen packages of one thousand pounds each, as mentioned in the letter of the provincial secretary.

The boxes being full, the committee are satisfied that the naming fifteen parcels in the letter of the provincial secretary, instead of twelve, was an error.

The report of the commissioners for signing treasury notes will appear in the appendix to the journals.

## UNDRAWN ROAD MONIES—31ST DECEMBER, 1853.

*Halifax.*

No. 52	Forbes Black,	1852,	£50	0	0
77	Simon Julien,	"	7	0	0
86	William Anderson,	"	10	0	0
87	Do.	"	7	10	0
88	Do.	"	7	10	0
90	Do.	"	10	0	0
93	William Geddes,	"	5	0	0
126	W. J. Lydiard,	"	5	0	0
142	"	"	2	11	8

No. 49	Peter Shea,	1853,	£5	0	0	
59	"	"	14	14	9	
77	William Anderson,	"	10	0	0	
115	Do.	"	5	0	0	
128	"	"	20	2	2	
	No. 8, 3s. ; No. 24, 1s. 3d. ; No. 64, 1s. 3d.,	1853,	0	5	6	
			<hr/>			159 14 1
	<i>Annapolis.</i>					
110	George Bruce,	1849,	5	0	0	
121	John Gates,	1852,	2	0	0	
126	Wm. Wilkins,	"	1	0	0	
21	James Buckler,	1853,	5	0	0	
38	Philip Dukeshire,	"	7	10	0	
80	John Buckler,	"	17	10	0	
132	Josiah S. Harris,	"	10	0	0	
	Unappropriated,	"	6	0	0	
			<hr/>			54 0 0
	<i>Cumberland.</i>					
129	Stephen Spencer,	1850,	5	0	0	
98	John Glennie,	1852,	5	0	0	
104	Daniel McLeod,	"	10	0	0	
130	"	"	15	2	9	
9	"	1853,	5	0	0	
13	"	"	5	0	0	
80	John McElmon,	"	12	0	0	
82	Edward Davidson,	"	10	0	0	
99	James Corbet,	"	25	0	0	
104	"	"	5	0	0	
125	J. W. Wood,	"	7	10	0	
132	"	"	10	0	0	
142	James Ward,	"	6	0	0	
144	"	"	5	0	0	
154	"	"	75	0	0	
162	"	"	37	18	2	
163	"	"	44	8	0	
158	"	"	11	10	0	
	No. 6, 2s. ; No. 39, 3s. ; No. 42, 2s. 3d.,	1853,	0	7	3	
			<hr/>			294 16 2
	<i>Digby.</i>					
95	Daniel Rice,	1850,	9	17	0	
16	James Cossaboom,	1853,	15	0	0	
22	George Cook,	"	12	0	0	
69	Luke Therrio,	"	10	0	0	
89	J. S. Sonia,	"	7	0	0	
91	Claude Temer,	"	7	0	0	
118	Dunbar & Journeyay,	"	25	0	0	
123	"	"	20	0	0	
	No. 37, 3s. ; No. 49, 2s. and 10s.,	1853,	0	15	0	
			<hr/>			106 12 0
	<i>Colchester.</i>					
11	Dickson Baird,	1852,	5	0	0	
51	Robert Anderson,	"	15	0	0	

No. 135	Jacob Durning,	1852,	£3	0	0	
29	J. B. Woodworth,	1853,	3	10	0	
104	D. Fulton, senr.,	"	20	11	9	
115	Josiah Crow,	"	9	0	0	
119	James Seaton,	"	3	0	0	
124		"	6	0	0	
144	D. Williamson,	"	5	13	9	
207		"	6	8	9	
216,	217, 218, 219,	"	3	19	0	
226		"	2	7	2	
	No. 32, 6d. ; No. 80, 2s. ; No. 189, 1s. 6d.,	1853,	0	4	0	
			<hr/>			83 14 5
	<i>Lunenburg.</i>					
72	J. Parks,	1848,	1	17	6	
52	Robert Fancy,	1851,	7	0	0	
86	Peter Hermon,	1852,	10	0	0	
29	Thomas Ritsy,	1853,	8	0	0	
149	William Simpson,	"	10	0	0	
			<hr/>			36 17 6
	<i>Kings.</i>					
81	J. G. Patterson,	1850,	10	0	0	
53	Rupert Eaton,	1852,	5	0	0	
118	Thomas Welton,	"	10	0	0	
120	J. Selfridge,	"	5	0	0	
164	George Gilmore,	"	7	10	0	
174	Stephen Gould,	"	10	0	0	
5	Alex'r. McConnell,	1853,	14	0	0	
23	Campbell Ruggles,	"	4	0	0	
56	W. H. Magee,	"	2	0	0	
63	T. C. Rand,	"	10	0	0	
87	William Foot,	"	4	0	0	
114	George Munro,	"	16	13	4	
128	Joseph Lee,	"	10	0	0	
130	Thomas Welton,	"	10	0	0	
185		"	10	0	0	
188	Robert King,	"	5	0	0	
		"	8	0	0	
193		"	8	19	1	
199		"	34	0	11	
	No. 95, 10s. ; No. 199, 15s., 1853.		1	5	0	
			<hr/>			185 8 4
	<i>Pictou.</i>					
34	Donald McDonald,	1852,	30	0	0	
74	John Fraser,	"	6	14	6	
19	Kenneth Fraser,	1853,	1	5	9	
34	Donald McDonald,	"	14	12	9	
95	John McDonald,	"	30	0	0	
96	Alexr. Chisholm,	"	2	19	0	
129	Andrew Campbell,	"	15	0	0	
	Special grant,	"	5	0	0	
148	5s. 9d. ; extra grant, 6s., 1853,		0	11	9	
			<hr/>			106 3 9
						Queens.

*Queens.*

No. 7	Benjamin Smith,	1853,	£10	0	0	
44	George Freeman,	"	25	0	0	
87	James Nickerson,	"	5	0	0	
96	William McGuire,	"	5	0	0	
108	John Tobin,	"	5	0	0	
	No. 2, 6s. 2d.; No. 8, 14s. 10d.; No. 21, 19s.;					
	No. 22, 14s.; No. 59, 3s. 9d.; No. 63,					
	10s., 1853,		3	7	9	
			<hr/>			53 7 9

*Hants.*

1	Gideon Reid,	1852,	1	6	2	
11	Theodore Harding,	"	8	0	0	
30	William Greeno,	"	5	0	9	
79	Dugald McDonald,	"	5	0	0	
97	James Wood,	"	7	0	0	
8	William McKay,	1853,	5	0	0	
25	John Murphy,	"	5	0	0	
38	Charles Inglis,	"	5	0	0	
47	T. Harding,	"	8	0	0	
48	John Redding,	"	30	0	0	
52	E. McLutchy,	"	7	0	0	
	Special grant,	"	93	13	6	
	No. 3, 2d.; No. 140, 6d., 1853,		0	0	8	
			<hr/>			180 0 4

*Guysboro'.*

14	John Ehler,	1851,	7	10	0	
85	John Godfrey,	1852,	1	12	0	
36	Thomas Cooper,	"	1	0	0	
14	John F. Taylor,	1853,	15	0	0	
18	John Ehler,	"	12	10	0	
19	Joseph David,	"	13	2	0	
70		"	50	0	0	
74	Eli Mattie,	"	8	15	3	
97	Scott & Atwater,	"	133	6	8	
	No. 50, 8s.; No. 51, 8s.; No. 61, 8s.;					
	No. 96, 4s., 1853.		1	8	0	
			<hr/>			244 3 11

*Sydney.*

	Fraser & McKenzie,	1851,	2	12	0	
9	Duncan Grant,	1853.	1	6	3	
25	George Brennan,	"	12	0	0	
84	George Lavender,	"	5	0	0	
95	Alexr. McKinnon,	"	3	0	0	
115	A. McKenzie,	"	2	4	0	
	No. 82, 6s. 10d.; No. 114, 11s. 8d., 1853,		0	18	6	
			<hr/>			27 0 9

*Yarmouth.*

62	David Hatfield,	1851,	25	0	0	
55	David Stanwood,	1853,	5	0	0	

No.

No. 81	Subdivision,	1853,	£54 12 11	
89	Do.	"	9 4 6	
				93 17 5
	<i>Cape Breton.</i>			
77	A. Harvie,	1853,	2 6 0	
50	Donald McNeil,	"	10 0 0	
50		"	3 10 3	
74		"	3 13 0	
	Nos. 39, 60, 78 and 50, 1853,		1 8 6	
				20 17 9
	<i>Inverness.</i>			
103	McKeen & Forrestall,	1850,	10 0 0	
54	Malcolm McKay,	1852,	4 16 0	
134	Campbell & McMillan,	"	100 0 0	
148	P. Godet,	"	3 0 0	
156	McDonald & McKeen,	"	7 10 0	
157	John McGregor,	"	7 0 0	
43	D. McDonald,	1853,	15 0 0	
45	Neil McKinnon,	"	7 0 0	
47	A. Cameron,	"	10 0 0	
53	Angus Beaton,	"	7 0 0	
72	Angus McDonald,	"	10 0 0	
73	Angus Campbell,	"	12 0 0	
75	D. Cameron,	"	10 0 0	
76	D. Cameron,	"	10 0 0	
81	John McDonald,	"	10 0 0	
123	Malcolm McKay,	"	4 16 0	
131	C. Lawrence,	"	20 0 0	
48	Hon. W. McKeen,	"	8 0 0	
	Special grant,	"	60 15 0	
	No. 17, 4s. ; No. 40, 8s. 6d. ; No. 119, 4s. 2d., 1853,		0 16 8	
				319 13 8
	<i>Richmond.</i>			
58	Reserved for Little Arichat bridge, 1851,		32 0 0	
49	Little Arichat bridge, 1852,		60 0 0	
87	John McAulay,	"	6 0 0	
39	Hugh McLean,	1853,	4 19 0	
40	Alexander Urquhart,	"	5 14 6	
76	Little Arichat bridge,	"	38 0 0	
87	Charles Samson,	"	9 0 0	
110	J. McKenzie,	"	15 4 0	
	Unappropriated,	"	23 4 3	
	No. 50, 6s. ; No. 53, 1s. 6d., 1853,		0 7 6	
				194 9 3
	<i>Victoria.</i>			
1	F. W. McKenzie, 1853,		20 0 0	
13	Do.	"	20 0 0	
14	Do.	"	10 0 0	
19	Do.	"	5 0 0	
24		"	36 8 0	
23		"	237 0 0	
				328 8 0
				Shelburne.

*Shelburne.*

No. 11	William Matham, 1853,	£22	0	0	
30	E. Nickerson, “	15	0	0	
	No. 29, 8s. ; No. 79, 4s. ; No. 104, 4d., 1853,	0	12	4	
					37 12 4
					£2526 17 7

Abstract of advances made for roads and bridges in 1853, to be provided for in the road appropriations for 1854 :—

*Hants.*

1853.	Unprovided for in 1853,				£117 12 7
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*Sydney.*

Nov. 5.	Loan in addition to grant, Adam McKenzie,	300	0	0	
		30	0	0	
					330 0 0

*Pictou.*

Sept. 24.	Alexander McLeod,	16	2	0	
29.	Kenneth McLean,	30	0	0	
					46 2 0

*Annapolis.*

July 15.	G. F. Ditmars,	15	0	0	
26.	Benj. Starrett,	30	0	0	
Sept. 1.	Benaiah Morse,	7	10	0	
Decr. 14.	William Faulkner,	200	0	0	
					252 10 0

*Halifax.*

Aug. 25.	John L. Sweet,	11	15	7	
30.	Do.	4	16	0	
Octr. 8.	John Parker,	175	0	0	
					191 11 7

*Colchester.*

Sept. 27.	William Falkner,	47	9	8	
Octr. 15.	David Campbell,	3	5	1	
Novr. 14.	James Hamilton,	18	5	0	
					68 19 9

*Cape Breton.*

Novr. 15.	James McKenzie,	92	5	8	
Decr. 9.	T. D. Archibald,	9	4	2	
					101 9 10

*Cumberland.*

Sept. 29.	Jesse Fullerton,	10	0	0	
Novr. 24.	William Falkner,	123	15	6	
Decr. 8.	John Clansy,	7	10	0	
23.	Henry Purdy,	105	0	0	
					246 5 6
					Richmond

		<i>Richmond.</i>		
Novr. 15.	James McKenzie,		16 15 6	
Octr. 22.	M. J. Kavanagh,		10 0 0	
			<hr/>	26 15 6
		<i>Guysborough.</i>		
Augt. 3.	David Archibald,			4 8 6
		<i>Lunenburg.</i>		
Octr. 31.	Henry Aalders,			30 0 0
		<i>Digby.</i>		
Novr. 25.	George Devous,			10 16 10
				<hr/>
				£1426 12 1

## ROAD ADVANCES, 1854.

		<i>Victoria.</i>		
1854.				
Jan'y. 6.	F. W. McKenzie,			48 0 4
		<i>Halifax.</i>		
Jan'y. 11.	William Anderson,		53 8 6	
19.	J. L. Sweet,		46 8 0	
			<hr/>	99 16 6
		<i>Hants.</i>		
Jan'y. 19.	J. L. Sweet,			31 7 11
		<i>Digby.</i>		
Jan'y. 20.	William Aymar,		11 14 6	
	John Brophy,		7 0 2	
			<hr/>	18 14 8
		<i>Pictou.</i>		
Jan'y. 21.	Adam McKenzie,			17 5 0
		<i>Guysborough.</i>		
Feb'y. 9.	Angus Kirk,			19 7 1
		<i>Halifax.</i>		
Feb'y. 11.	William Dowling,			10 3 7
		<i>Colchester.</i>		
Feb'y. 11.	William Dowling,			14 2 9
		<i>Hants.</i>		
Feb'y. 11.	William Dowling,			5 10 3
				<hr/>
				£264 8 1

In reference to the expenses connected with education, your committee beg to call the attention of the house to the necessity of fixing the salaries of the superintendents appointed during the last year.

The grant for a single superintendent, under the revised statutes, is £250, together with an allowance of £100 for contingencies of office, and travelling expenses.

Mr. Dawson's salary for 1852 was not drawn, in consequence of his having resigned the office; but he was paid £100, in pursuance of the report of the committee on education last

last year; who recommended that the balance of £150 should be applied to partially defray the increased expense of employing two inspectors during the current year.

By a resolution of the house passed on the 4th April last, the governor is requested to carry out this recommendation; and the house pledged itself to make provision for any increased expense which it might be necessary to incur.

The whole amount paid out on this account for the past year, to the 31st December, 1853, is £256 10s., which is within the amount already voted; but the expenditure of the coming year will necessarily exceed that amount if made at the same rate.

The committee are of opinion that the salaries of all public officers should be fixed by the legislature, and recommend that this should be done in respect of the superintendents.

Statement of fees collected at the office of the secretary of the province in 1853 :—

On marriage licenses,	£651	0	0
On commissions issued—			
Justices of the peace,	22	0	0
Notaries public,	25	13	4
Collectors of duties,	21	8	4
Fish wardens,	9	0	0
Judges of probate,	7	0	0
Registrar of probate,	2	6	8
Coroners,	4	13	4
Health officers,	1	10	0
On certificates—			
Of lieutenant governor,	4	10	0
Provincial secretary,	1	15	0
On searches,	1	11	0
Copies,	6	1	9
Patents,	2	0	0
	£760	9	5

[E. E.]

JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

Your committee have examined the accounts of the expenditure of £100, granted by the legislature for the relief of poor in the counties of Halifax and Lunenburg, and find them correct; over expenditure, £10 9s. 11d.

They have also examined the accounts of the expenditure of monies granted for the relief of the coloured population. They find the accounts for Annapolis and Yarmouth for 1852 and 1853 correct. Those of Halifax, Hants, Cumberland, and Guysborough, for 1853, correct also. There are no returns of the expenditure in Queens, Sydney, Shelburne, and Kings.

All the monies granted for this purpose have been drawn from the treasury, excepting that for the county of Digby, of which only five pounds have been drawn, and has been accounted for correctly; leaving five pounds undrawn.

Your committee recommend that all disbursements of public monies for this service should be vouched in the current year, in the same manner as other services.

Statement of the amount of the casual and territorial revenue, and of the sources whence derived, for the year 1853 :—

Rent of coal mines for 1853,	£3750	0	0	
Rent of reserved mines for 1853,	1	5	0	
Royalty on 39,156 chaldrons of coals, at 2s.,	3915	12	0	
				£7666 17 0
				From

From sales of crown lands,	£6567	1	4
From fees collected in provincial secretary's office in 1852,	759	2	9
	<hr/>		
	£14,993	1	1

Financial secretary's office.

### CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

The quantity of land sold in 1853, to the 31st October, is 301 lots, containing 37,142 acres. The officers' accounts for 1853 will appear in the appendix.

It appears by the accounts that the net balance in favour of the province, 31st December, 1853, is £5696 13s. 9d., including £67 12s. received on account of lands sold in previous years.

There are no vouchers accompanying these accounts.

The committee do not find in the receiver general's account any payment on account of the sum of £197 18s. 6d. reported last year as due from Mr. Dill and Mr. Ward; and £176 1s. 6d. in the hands of Mr. Keating, which the committee recommend should be paid into the treasury.

*State of the province, 31st December, 1853.*

Treasury notes in circulation,	£59862	0	0
Amount due depositors in the savings' bank,	50000	0	0
Undrawn for roads and bridges,	2526	17	7
For other services,	15350	0	0
Amount due to board of works for various services,	3833	1	7
	<hr/>		
	£131571	19	2

CR.

Balance in hands of the receiver general,	£17266	2	7
Due from collectors at outports,	6456	14	11
Halifax excise,	188	17	7
Casual and territorial revenue,	7549	14	9
Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, for light houses,	1104	16	6
Different counties for advance for roads and bridges,	1691	0	2
Dalhousie college,	5000	0	0
Canal property,	1200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	40457	6	6
	<hr/>		
Balance,	£91114	12	8
Amount of old bonds in Halifax excise office, very doubtful, £1336 12s. 6d.			

The difference between the amount of indebtedness appearing by this report, and that of the account of the financial secretary, arises not from any incorrectness in the account, but from a different mode of stating it adopted by the committee.

The committee have deducted the amount of excise bonds at Halifax; also, the sum paid for the site of the lunatic asylum. The latter, your committee consider in the same light as the money expended in the province building and other public property, and not to be counted as assets to meet debts.

The committee are of opinion that some effective check should be imposed upon excise officers.

For the country they suggest that of the quarterly returns made by each officer to the financial

financial secretary, an abstract shewing the name of the vessel, of the importer, the amount of duties and date of payment, should be sent by the officer to the clerk of the peace in each county, to be by him posted up in some conspicuous place in his office.

For the city, they recommend that the entries of goods be made in duplicate, the one copy as at present, the other at the financial secretary's office ; the duty to be done by a special clerk to be appointed for that purpose.

The committee have taken into consideration the inadequacy of the salary given to Mr. McCulloch, the clerk in the financial secretary's office, and they are fully of opinion that that officer is well entitled to two hundred and fifty pounds a year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, chairman. }  
A. KEITH, } Com. of the  
J. McCULLY. } legislative  
council.

THOMAS KILLAM, chairman. }  
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, } Com. of  
JOHN J. MARSHALL, } the house  
STEPHEN FULTON, } of  
HENRY S. JOST. } assembly.

12th March, 1854.

No. 51.

(See page 491.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of John Chapman, beg leave to report as follows :—

The petitioner states that he has, at various periods between 1814 and 1847, become the proprietor, by purchase, of five different lots of land. That some of these lands were purchased from, and others surveyed to him by persons holding the office of deputy surveyor of crown lands.

That encroachments within petitioner's lines have been made on each lot by persons claiming under some other grant or survey.

That petitioner feels that by these encroachments he is deprived of lands which he has purchased from the hard earned proceeds of his industry, and that he can only repel the encroachments by recourse to actions of ejectment, which would involve him in trouble and expense.

He prays for the appointment of a commissioner to settle his boundary lines, or any other relief the house may see fit to give.

Your committee do not see how the question would be settled by sending a commissioner, as it would be entirely optional on the part of the persons complained of, whether they would abide by his decision.

They fear to suggest any other remedy. It would be dangerous to establish a precedent that would allow any party who may have an adequate remedy by applying to the ordinary tribunals of justice, to come to this house for relief ; and though they think it a great hardship that the petitioner should be disturbed in the exercise of rights which he has purchased and paid for, they cannot see that they can suggest any remedy, at all events not until after he has tried, without success, the means of redress which the ordinary tribunals of the country afford.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
JAMES McLEOD,  
HENRY S. JOST.

March 15, 1854.

No. 52.

(See page 493.)

(Circular.)

*Downing street, 24th February, 1854.*

SIR--

I transmit herewith for your information, copy of a circular instruction, which has been addressed to her majesty's diplomatic and consular agents abroad, directing them, in conformity with an agreement made by her majesty's government with that of France, to afford protection to French subjects and commerce.

Instructions to the same effect will be forthwith issued to naval officers in all parts of the world.

I have to direct you to conduct yourself in the exercise of your powers as governor of Nova Scotia in accordance with these instructions, so far as they are applicable to your office: to impress on all the local authorities under your superintendence, the duty of affording similar protection to French subjects and commerce, and of co-operating for that purpose with her majesty's naval authorities; and to report to me, without delay, any measures which you may have deemed it expedient to take in reference to these instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obed't. humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c., Nova Scotia.

(Circular.)

*Foreign office, February 23, 1854.*

The communication which has recently been made to you of the correspondence on eastern affairs which has been laid before both houses of parliament, will have shown you that there is every probability of an early commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and France on one side, and Russia on the other. That correspondence will also have shown you that the British and French Governments, throughout the difficult and complicated negotiations which have preceded the existing state of affairs, have earnestly and cordially acted together, with a view to avert the calamity of war, and that they are equally prepared to act with the same earnestness and cordiality for the preservation of the Ottoman empire, if the emperor of Russia should still be unwilling to negotiate for peace on fair and reasonable terms.

The time has now arrived when it is incumbent on the two governments to prepare for all the contingencies of war; and among those contingencies, it has been impossible for them to overlook the danger to which their subjects and their commerce on the high seas may be exposed by the machinations of their enemy, who, though unable from his own resources materially to injure either, may seek to devise means of offence from countries whose governments take no part in the contest which he has provoked.

But it is a necessary consequence of the strict union and alliance which exists between Great Britain and France, that, in the event of war, their conjoint action should be felt by Russia in all parts of the world; that not only in the Baltic, and in the waters and territory of Turkey, their counsels, their armies, and their fleets, should be united either for

offensive

offensive or defensive purposes against Russia, but that the same spirit of union should prevail in all quarters of the world, and that whether for offence or defence the civil and military and naval resources of the British and French empires should be directed to the common objects of protecting the subjects and commerce of England and France from Russian aggression, and of depriving the Russian government of the means of inflicting injury on either.

For these reasons her majesty's government have agreed with that of his majesty the emperor of the French to instruct their civil and naval authorities in foreign parts to consider their respective subjects as having an equal claim to protection against Russian hostility; and for this purpose either singly or in conjunction with each other, to act indifferently for the support and defence of British and French interests. It may be that, in a given locality, one only of the powers is represented by a civil functionary, or by a naval force; but, in such a case, the influence and the power of that one must be exerted as zealously and efficiently for the protection of the subjects and interests of the other, as if those subjects and interests were its own.

I have accordingly to instruct you, sir, to act in conformity with this principal. You will consider it your duty to protect, as far as possible, against the consequence of the hostilities in which England and France may shortly be engaged with Russia, the subjects and interests of France equally with those of England; and you will make known, without reserve, to the French civil and naval authorities with whom you may have the means of communication, any dangers to which the interests of either country may be exposed, or any opportunities with which you may become acquainted of inflicting injury on the common enemy.

Instructions to the same effect will be sent by the government of France to its civil and naval authorities in foreign parts, and her majesty's government concur with that of France, in anticipating the most favourable results from this decided manifestation of the intimate union which prevails between them, and which it is their earnest desire should influence their agents in all parts of the world at a moment when they are about to engage in a contest with the empire of Russia for an object of such paramount interest to Europe as the maintenance of the Turkish empire.

I am,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 53.

(See page 493.)

The committee on the penitentiary affairs beg leave to report—that they have had before them the report of the chairman of the board of works, by which it appears that the expense of the institution for the past year amounted to £1080 11s. 3d., which includes the expense of building a barn and piggery, and a balance due the previous year for granite of £100. The estimate for the present year is £950, which includes £249 2s., undrawn from former grants. The amount therefore to be provided this year, will, according to that report, amount to £700 18s., which your committee recommend being granted.

Your committee have also had before them a general statement, furnished by Mr. Fish, the superintendent, shewing that during the past year twenty-six prisoners were received and twenty-three discharged; and that on the 31st December last there were nineteen male and two female prisoners in the institution; and also two men confined for safe keeping for the county of Halifax.

With reference to the latter, your committee cannot recognise the right of the authorities  
of

of the county of Halifax to use the institution for the safe keeping of persons charged with crime, believing as they do that all the other counties in the province maintain such persons in security in their county jails.

The latter statement also shews that the labor of the convicts during the past year, at a low rate of wages, amounted to £568 16s. 3d.

The committee visited the establishment, and found that a hot air apparatus has been introduced, which warms several rooms. Should the experiment succeed, a considerable saving will be effected by diminishing the expense for fuel, which now forms a costly item in the annual expenditure of the establishment.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES McLEOD, chairman.  
ROBT. MURRAY,  
B. ZWICKER,  
JESSE SHAW,  
W. W. BENT.

Committee room, 13th March, 1854.

No. 54.

(See page 493.)

The committee appointed to consider the subject of special road grants, and to whom were referred the reports of the supervisors on the great roads, beg leave to report as follows :—

Your committee have received several applications in addition to those by the petitions presented to the house, all of which your committee have considered with care, in reference to the views generally understood in the house when your committee was appointed.

Your committee recommend the house to vote the following sums, in addition to grants already made :

For opening up new line of road from Ponhook Lake to Mills Village, to be drawn when it shall be shewn to the financial secretary that £400 have been expended by subscription, and £100 out of grant to county,	£400	0	0
On road from Philip's Harbor to Fox Island, county of Guysboro',	200	0	0
On road from St. Ann's to Bay St. Lawrence, county of Victoria,	300	0	0
To assist in building bridge over Kennetcook River, county of Hants,	300	0	0
Bridge over Sydney River, county of Cape Breton,	150	0	0
Bridge at French River, county of Colchester,	200	0	0
For two bridges over north east branch Margaree river, £100 each, county of Inverness,	200	0	0
Kentville, through Sherbrooke to Lunenburg, county of Kings,	50	0	0
To assist in draining lake to make road at Barrington, £50 to be appropriated out of road grant,	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1850	0	0
On road from Annapolis, by Maitland, to Queens county line,	100	0	0
Albany to Queens county line,	50	0	0
Liverpool cross to Kings county line,	50	0	0
Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbor,	200	0	0
Towards paying balance due on bridge at River Philip,	200	0	0
From New Glasgow to Antigonishe, by Marshy Hope,	450	0	0
For the alterations and improvements on the Black Rock Mountains, on the great road from the post road to Canada Creek harbor, Bay Shore,	50	0	0
Towards building bridge over Gilbert's Creek, county of Digby,	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£3000	0	0
			Your

Your committee have also had applications for grants for the following purposes, but not feeling justified in recommending a grant beyond the sum appropriated, your committee recommend these applications to the favorable consideration of the house for next year, as follows :

The opening up of the new line of road from Mills Village to Bridgewater, on the main post line between Halifax and Yarmouth.

Bridge at Bear River. Your committee are of opinion that a bridge at that place would be of essential service on that leading line of post communication. On consultation, however, with members from the counties of Annapolis, Digby, and Yarmouth, it was ascertained it would probably cost fifteen hundred pounds ; and as the members from these counties were not able to contribute this year anything towards it, your committee could not recommend an extra grant so large as would be necessary to do the whole work. They, however, recommend the undertaking to the favorable notice of the house next year, or so soon as the members for the counties in question can contribute their proper proportion of the amount requisite.

Road from Shelburne to Annapolis. Your committee recommend that measures be taken for a survey of the road in question, the house to provide for the expense at a future session.

The road from Kempt road by the head of West Bay, St. Peters, Grand River, St. Esprit, Gabarus, and Sydney. This road would be of essential service to the inhabitants of two of the counties in Cape Breton.

The opening of the new road from Antigonishe, by the mountain to Merigomish.

Your committee have examined the report of the supervisors on the great roads, and subjoin a statement of the estimates for the current year from their reports, as follows :

From Dartmouth to Taylor's, 12 miles,	£140	0	0
Taylor's to Keys',	360	0	0
Thence to Parker's bridge,	160	0	0
Thence to Truro,	650	0	0
Thence to Pictou county line,	140	0	0
Thence to ten mile house, West River, Pictou,	70	0	0
Thence to New Glasgow,	200	0	0
Thence to Sutherland's river,	100	0	0
Thence to Sydney county line,	550	0	0
Thence to Gut of Canso, as follows :			
Alteration west end of Antigonishe,	£500	0	0
Antigonishe to Big Tracadie,	70	0	0
Thence to Gut of Canso,	400	0	0
	970	0	0
Victoria county line to Forks, Margaree,	200	0	0
Thence to harbor, Margaree,	50	0	0
Thence to Broad Cove Intervale,	75	0	0
Thence to South East Mabou,	25	0	0
Thence to Port Hood,	325	0	0
Thence to Smith's store, Judique,	30	0	0
Thence to Low Point chapel,	150	0	0
Thence to Ship Harbor,	100	0	0
Thence to River Inhabitants,	75	0	0
Thence to Cape Breton county line,	500	0	0
Thence to Sydney,	510	0	0
Pollock's to bridge at	200	0	0
Musquodoboit to Guysboro' county line,	100	0	0
Halifax to Lunenburg county line,	220	0	0
Halifax to Sackville,	260	0	0
Sackville to Hants county line,	410	0	0
Thence to Newport road,	220	0	0
			From

From thence to Sugat's Springs,	£446	0	0
Thence to Avon bridge,	125	0	0
Truro to Cumberland county line,	250	0	0
Thence to New Brunswick line,	200	0	0
Truro road to Patridge River,	20	0	0
Thence to Lake Porter,	30	0	0
Thence to Musquodoboit Harbor,	35	0	0
Musquodoboit Harbor to east side of Jedore,	105	0	0
Thence to Ship Harbor,	65	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£5066	0	0

Your committee, in considering the reports, have ascertained that the supervisors consider the allowance for their services as too small, under the law applicable to commissioners of roads generally, and are of opinion that some increase should be provided to their pay, and allowance made for time actually employed; and that their daily allowance, and that of overseers or foreman appointed by them, should be raised from four to five shillings a day.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY, chairman.  
H. MUNRO,  
JOHN CAMPBELL,  
JOHN J. MARSHALL,  
SAMUEL CHIPMAN,  
BENJ. SMITH,  
PETER SMYTH,  
B. WIER.

Committee room, 15th March, 1854

No. 55.

(See page 494.)

The committee appointed to examine the accounts for public printing, beg leave to report:—

The following accounts have been submitted to your committee, viz.:

Queen's printer's accounts for province of Nova Scotia,	£338	14	5
Omitted royal gazette, sent to Bermuda, P. E. Island and New Brunswick,	2	5	0
Provincial secretary's office,	49	8	3
Financial secretary's office,	24	2	6
Receiver general's office,	5	19	0
Excise office,	67	15	0
Publishing in royal gazette,	155	4	3
Printing 14 sheets journals for legislative council, at 52s. 6d., and 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ sheets ap- pendix and index, at 55s. per sheet,	113	1	3
	<hr/>		
Making in all,	£756	9	8
The queen's printer has received	350	0	0
	<hr/>		
Leaving a balance due of	£406	9	8
	Richard		

Richard Nugent's account for printing for house of assembly,		£322	9	5½
Prov. secy's office,	31	4	3	
Less charged to Mr. Howe's private account for 1851,	8	5	0	
		22	19	3
		<hr/>		
Making in all,		£345	8	8½
Of which amount Mr. Nugent has been paid		250	0	0
		<hr/>		
Leaving a balance due him of		£95	8	8½
		<hr/>		
Mr. Annand's account for printing for provincial secretary's office, including Novascotian and Morning Chronicle one year,		29	2	3
Printing for house of assembly,		1	2	0
		<hr/>		
Making in all,		£30	4	3
		<hr/>		
English & Blackadar's account,		£5	18	9
A. Grant,		7	2	6
E. M. McDonald,		4	10	0
James Barnes,		0	16	0
E. G. Fuller,		4	11	0
William Gossip,		0	14	0
Christian Messenger,		1	0	0
J. P. Ward,		4	7	6
John Boyd,		4	17	6
		<hr/>		
		£33	17	3

Making in all one thousand one hundred and sixty-five pounds, nineteen shillings and ten pence one half-penny.

The queen's printer's accounts for the various services have been certified by the clerks in the different offices, and, as far as your committee have been able to discover, the charges are in conformity with the scale heretofore established by committees of this house. The committee recommend that the balance due him of £406 9s. 8d. should be paid.

Your committee have examined Mr. Nugent's accounts. The charge for printing the journals is in accordance with his contract for that service; and your committee are of opinion that his charges for other work are similar to those heretofore paid. They recommend that he should be paid the balance, as per foregoing statement, of £95 8s. 8½d.

Your committee have examined Mr. Annand's accounts, amounting to £30 4s. 3d.; also sundry other accounts, amounting to £33 17s. 3d., all of which are regularly certified; and the committee have no reason to doubt that the charges are correct, and recommend that the above sums be paid.

As the expenses connected with this branch of the public service amount to a large sum, your committee would renew the recommendation of the committee of last session, that all due economy, consistent with the public interest, be observed.

• Amounts to be provided for :

Queen's printer,	£406	9	8
Richard Nugent,	95	8	8½
William Annand,	30	4	3
English & Blackadar,	5	18	9
A. Grant,	7	2	6
E. M. McDonald,	4	10	0
James Barnes,	0	16	0
E. G. Fuller,	4	11	0

William

William Gossip,	£0 14 0
Christian Messenger,	1 0 0
J. P. Ward,	4 7 6
John Boyd,	4 17 6
Making in all,	£565 19 10½

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN FULTON, chairman.  
JOHN LOCKE,  
ANDREW COWIE,  
ROB'T. MURRAY,  
B. WIER.

Committee room, March 17, 1854.

No. 56.

(See page 494.)

The committee on sick immigrants beg leave to report as follows:—

That the sum of £13 15s. be granted to David Scott, of Sydney, in Cape Breton, for boarding and lodging eleven shipwrecked seamen; but that the same be not paid until the accounts, duly attested, according to the resolution of March 24th, 1849, be produced to the financial secretary.

That the sum of £15 1s. 6d. be paid to doctor James Allen, part of his account for attending a patient afflicted with small pox, and furnishing necessaries, &c.

That the sum of £3 15s. be paid the representatives of doctor Alexander Sawers, deceased, for visits to H. M. ship Vestal, and examining crew.

That £14 be granted to Lauchlan McDonald, of Main-a-Dieu, for conveying fourteen shipwrecked seamen from Sydney, C. B., to Halifax; but that the same be not paid until the account, duly attested, according to the resolution of March 24th, 1849, be produced to the financial secretary.

That £6 0s. 9d. be paid James Publicover, part of his account rendered for conveying six shipwrecked seamen from Canso to Buctouche, in New Brunswick.

That the sum of £17 7s. 5d. be placed at the disposal of the lieutenant governor, to discharge a demand against the province for relief extended by the public authorities of the Bahamas to certain shipwrecked seamen of the "Fanny Heron," of this province. The committee do not recommend the payment of £9 7s. 10d. claimed for relief afforded to John Smith and Robert Wier, of the "Elizabeth," of Liverpool, which was lost,—the two last named seamen having shipped on board the "Elizabeth," an English ship, and having taken passage on board the "Gold Hunter," of this province, in the capacity of passengers rather than seamen, and not having signed articles on board the last named vessel, they cannot be treated of Nova Scotia seamen.

That the sum of £16 19s. 6d. be paid to Messrs. John and James Yorston, and others, a committee appointed by the magistrates of Pictou to endeavour to rescue the passengers of the "Fairy Queen," steamer, who had been deserted by the master and crew and left on the wreck of that vessel, the above amount being for necessary supplies and advances made by the said committee in the prosecution of the trust confided to them.

The committee cannot recommend the payment of anything to Lawrence Kavanagh, in his petition, no account having been presented, and the committee having no means of estimating the value of his services rendered to the shipwrecked persons referred to in the petition.

MARTIN I. WILKINS, chairman.

Committee room, March 16, 1854.

No. 57.

*(See page 495.)*

[COPY.]

*Foreign office, May 23, 1853.*

SIR—

I have laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 5th instant, transmitting, by direction of the Duke of Newcastle, for his lordship's consideration, a copy of a despatch from the lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing a copy of an address to the queen from the house of assembly in that province, the object of which address is to obtain a reduction or total abolition of consular fees in the seaports of the United States upon the shipping of Nova Scotia.

The Earl of Clarendon having taken this subject into his consideration, I am directed to state to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that there does not appear to his lordship any new matter in the present address of the house of assembly of Nova Scotia to induce a departure from the answer to a similar representation which was given by Lord Palmerston, in a letter to the colonial office, dated the 30th September, 1850. That answer, in which Lord Clarendon concurs, was to the effect, that for reasons therein stated, it would be impossible to draw a distinction in regard to the levying of consular fees between persons belonging to the United Kingdom and persons belonging to a colony, or between persons belonging to one colony and persons belonging to another.

I am at the same time directed to suggest, that the house of assembly of Nova Scotia should be referred to the act 6, Geo. 4, chap. 87, and to the order in council of the 14th of April, 1851, which regulate the amount of fees authorised to be levied by her majesty's consuls for acts performed by them.

Copies of the act and of the order in council are sent herewith.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

H. U. ADDINGTON.

HERMAN MERIVALE, esquire, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

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**ORDER IN COUNCIL,**

*Respecting fees to be levied by consuls on certifying to the shipment, discharge, or desertion of seamen.*

(Extract from the London Gazette of Friday, April 18, 1851.)

*At the court at Buckingham palace, the 14th day of April, 1851.*

PRESENT :

**THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS by a certain act of parliament made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the fourth, intituled, "an act to regulate the payment of salaries and allowances to British consuls at foreign ports, and the disbursements at such ports for certain public purposes," it is amongst other things enacted "that it shall and may be lawful for all consuls-general and consuls appointed by his majesty, and resident within

within the dominions of any sovereign or any foreign state or power in amity with his majesty, to accept, take, and receive the several fees particularly mentioned in the tables to this said act annexed, for and in respect or on account of the several matters and things and official acts and deeds particularly mentioned in the said schedules; and that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any order or orders to be by him made, by and with the advice of his privy council, from time to time, as occasion may require, to increase or diminish or wholly to abolish all or any of the fees aforesaid, and to establish and authorise the payment of any greater or smaller or new or additional fees or fee, for or in respect of the several matters and things mentioned in the said schedules or any of them, or for or in respect of any other matters or things or matter or thing to be by any such consul-general or consul done or performed in the execution of such his office:

And whereas such consuls-general and consuls have, under the provisions of the said act, levied fees on certificates as to the shipment and discharge and desertion of British seamen at foreign ports:

And whereas it is expedient to alter the said fees; now, therefore, in pursuance of the said act, and in execution of the powers in her majesty in council in that behalf vested, it is hereby ordered by her majesty, by and with the advice of her privy council, that whenever a British consul-general, consul or vice-consul, shall be called upon by masters of merchant-ships to give his sanction in writing as to the shipment or discharge of seamen, or his certificate as to the desertion of seamen, it shall be lawful for such consul-general, consul or vice-consul, to demand, recover, and receive from all masters or other chief officers or commanders of any ship or vessel belonging to any of her majesty's subjects the sum of *two shillings* for each seaman whose shipment or discharge shall have been so sanctioned, or whose desertion shall have been so certified; and that it shall not be lawful for such consul-general, consul or vice-consul, to levy a larger fee for this service.

And the right honorable viscount Palmerston, one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 58.

(See page 496.)

The committee to whom were referred the several petitions relating to breakwaters, beacons, packets, boats, ferries, rivers, light houses, and other matters, report as follows, and recommend that—

Fifty pounds be granted in aid of building a public wharf and landing at Yuell's Island, Truro, Colchester county.

Twenty pounds to aid in building a public wharf and landing at Tatamagouche, at the reserved site for that purpose, Colchester county.

Fifty pounds, or a sum not exceeding this amount, in aid to build a breakwater at Short Beach, Yarmouth, county of Yarmouth.

One hundred pounds in aid of building a breakwater at Pomket Island, county of Sydney.

The above four several named petitions, grants of money recommended on the same conditions made to breakwaters.

One hundred pounds for the further improvement of Tracadie harbor, county of Sydney, on condition of two hundred pounds being raised and expended in the work.

One hundred pounds in aid of building a breakwater at the island of Tancook, county of Lunenburg, on condition of two hundred pounds having been raised and expended in the work.

Thirty-five pounds to further extend and improve the public slip or landing at Digby.

Two

Two hundred pounds in aid of the erection of an additional block and extension of Arisaig pier, in the county of Sydney, on condition of the sum of four hundred pounds having been raised and expended in the work.

Twenty-five pounds to clear out obstructions and improve Clyde River, county of Shelburne, under the conditions that the sum of fifty pounds is raised and expended in the work.

Thirty pounds to clear out obstructions and improve Jordan River, county of Shelburne, under the condition that the sum of sixty pounds is raised and expended in the work.

Five pounds to John Young, of Lingan, county of Cape Breton, to enable him to keep a ferry across the Strait or Gut, between Lingan and Bridgeport.

Five pounds for a ferry across the entrance of St. Ann's harbor, county of Victoria.

Seven pounds ten shillings, five pounds of which sum is for a ferry across the mouth of Margaree River, and two pounds ten shillings in aid in procuring a boat for that purpose, county of Inverness.

Five pounds for a ferry at the Grand Narrows, county of Cape Breton.

Ten pounds for the ferry between South and North Bar, and between the North Bar and the town of Sydney—five pounds of said sum to be applied in the purchase of a more efficient boat, and the remaining sum of five pounds for keeping the ferry, county of Cape Breton.

Seven pounds ten shillings to establish a ferry across the entrance of the Great Bras d'Or, county of Victoria.

Five pounds in addition to the sum granted last year of twenty pounds, in procuring a more efficient and comfortable boat, to run as a packet or ferry boat twice a week between Baddeck, county of Victoria, and Messrs. Gammie's, in the county of Cape Breton.

Seven pounds ten shillings to pay Andrew Malone, for furnishing of boats and keeping a ferry crossing Sydney River, on the post road from Halifax, in consequence of the bridge over said river being carried away by the freshet, county of Cape Breton.

Fifteen pounds to Isaiah Smith to enable him to provide or build a sufficient ferry boat to run across the mouth of Shubenacadie River, between Douglas and Truro, and Douglas and Londonderry—to be drawn when it is certified by the court of sessions that the boat has been provided and performing the service required.

The committee have also given their attention to the several applications for the erection of new light houses, and recommend that the sum of two thousand pounds be placed at the disposal of his excellency the lieutenant governor, for the purpose of having erected during the ensuing year, or so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for so doing, light houses at the following places :

A light house at Margaree Island, on the coast of the island of Cape Breton.

A light house on Iron Bound Island, at the entrance of LaHave River, county of Lunenburg.

A light house on Boar's Head, north east extremity of Long Island, county of Digby.

A light house on the Isle of Haut, Bay of Fundy.

A light house on the western end of Scattarie, coast of Cape Breton.

The committee recommend the adoption of vice admiral Seymour's recommendation, of buoys being placed at the harbor of Port Hood, as suggested by W. Jeffery, master of H. M. S. Basilisk, in his report.

The committee have had under consideration the report of J. R. Forman, esquire, chief engineer, together with the plans and survey of the bays and harbors along the northern coast of the island of Cape Breton, affording much valuable information, more particularly in reference to the extension and security of the harbors of Mabou and Port Hood, which, if carried into effect, would be exceedingly advantageous, not only to a large body of the people of the island and the fishery, but to all who may navigate the waters along the coast.

Your committee regret that the estimated cost and expense requisite in the perfecting a work of such vast importance to those persons so much interested, should so far necessarily exceed in amount the sum of money, under existing circumstances, that would warrant

or

or justify your committee in recommending to the house to grant the present year to that object.

The committee have read with much interest the letter addressed to the speaker of the assembly by Hiram Blanchard, esquire, collector of customs at Port Hood, Inverness. It conveys much valuable information in reference to the mackerel fishery, (at Port Hood, Margaree Island,) of the advantages which would be afforded to the fishing interest by a light being placed on that island; of protecting the fishery by armed boats placed contiguous to the island; of the benefits that would be derived in securing the harbor of Port Hood, and recommend to be placed in appendix.

The committee have also had under consideration the report of the chairman of the board of works, touching that part of the report which comes under their notice; first, the erection of a light house on Egg Island, near Jedore. The importance of this object cannot be denied, and recommend to the house as such it be first in order to be built after those heretofore recommended.

In reference to the building of two light houses upon Sable Island, one upon the east, another at the west end of the island, together with keepers' houses, the expense of lighting, keeping, and maintaining, would cause a large amount of expenditure of the provincial funds, and however desirable that such may be, your committee deem it but just and equitable that a portion of the expense should be borne by her majesty's government, Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, it being altogether a humane establishment in which all who navigate the waters approaching this island will more or less participate in its benefits. Under these considerations, your committee would recommend that the executive government should call the attention of her majesty's government, and other the several provinces as named, to assist in carrying into effect so desirable an undertaking; and if sufficient aid is afforded to justify the completion of the work, that the executive government recommend to the board of works to carry the same into full operation, as soon as practicable.

Also, a petition of William G. Burbidge, and a number of other persons in Cornwallis, praying aid to extend a public wharf and landing at Porter's Point, and recommend that twenty pounds be granted, on conditions that the sum of sixty pounds be raised and expended in the work (or in that relative proportion.)

On petition of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, praying for aid to enable them to remove obstructions in the River St. Mary's (so called), and recommend that fifty pounds be granted, on conditions that the sum of seventy-five pounds be raised and expended for that purpose.

On request of J. J. Marshall and Stewart Campbell, esquires, members for the county of Guysborough, for a sum of money to establish a ferry across the River St. Mary's, near Jacob Knauff's; that a petition from the inhabitants of that place for this object was received and mislaid, and recommend that five pounds be granted to that object.

On petition of the inhabitants of Clare, praying aid to extend the breakwater at Gros Coque shore (so called), accompanied with a large subscription, and recommend the sum of fifty pounds be granted to that object, on the principle of grants to breakwaters heretofore established.

On petition of the inhabitants of Cape Cove, county of Digby, accompanied with a large subscription of upwards of one hundred and seventy pounds, praying aid to extend their breakwater in Cape Cove, and recommend the sum of fifty pounds be granted to that object, on the principle of grants heretofore made to breakwaters.

On petition of the inhabitants of Clare, county of Digby, accompanied with a very large subscription of upwards of £225, praying aid to extend the breakwater at Bellevous Cove, and recommend that one hundred pounds be granted to that object, on the principle of breakwaters.

On petition of the inhabitants of Bear River, county of Digby, accompanied with subscriptions, praying aid to enable them to clear out and to open up Bear River streams, county of Digby, and recommend the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted, on condition that the sum of fifty pounds is raised and expended in the work.

On petition of William Sanders, Digby Neck, with a number of other persons, county of Digby, praying aid to enable them to build a breakwater at the sea wall, and recommend that fifty pounds be granted to that object, under the same conditions as heretofore made to breakwaters.

On petition of W. H. Ray, and a number of other persons, of Clementsport, in the county of Annapolis, praying aid to open up the harbor and to build a breakwater at Clementsport, and recommend that one hundred pounds be granted to these objects, on conditions as grants made to breakwaters.

All of the before named and last nine mentioned petitions and requests, was handed to your committee by the members of those counties, and did not come from the house.

Also, the petition of James Smith, and a large number of other persons, county of Sydney, praying aid to open up the channel and deepen the water at the entrance of the harbor of Antigonishe, and recommend that the sum of three hundred pounds be granted to that object, on the condition that the sum of six hundred pounds is subscribed and expended in the work, and so certified to the satisfaction of the financial secretary.

We also recommend that the several suggestions and recommendations in reference to owners or agents of all steamboats, packet boats, ferry boats, and all other conditions connected with grants of money, made from the provincial revenue of this province, as recommended in the report on navigation securities, 1853, be strictly observed and carried into effect.

A petition was laid before your committee by Benjamin Smith, esquire, one of the representatives of the county of Hants, signed by ship masters and a number of other persons, calling the attention of the legislature of the necessity of a light house being placed on Burncoat Head, Colchester Bay, there being no light to be seen by the navigator above Parrsboro' light, a distance of fifty miles; the tides in the bay being very rapid, and there being several rocky shoals in the bay, it makes the navigation at times difficult and dangerous to shipping, which is yearly increasing. The committee believe that a light placed on Burncoat Head is exceedingly desirable; but owing to the number already recommended to be built, cannot recommend its being built the present year.

SAMUEL CHIPMAN, chairman.  
D. N. MACQUEEN,  
JOHN MCKINNON,  
ELKANAH YOUNG,  
JOSIAH COFFIN,  
ANDREW COWIE,  
JOHN C. WADE,  
ROBT. MURRAY,  
J. CAMPBELL.

No. 59.

(See page 496.)

The committee on agriculture beg leave to make the following report:—

That having considered the petition of John Bower, asking aid for an oat mill, the committee recommend the continuance of the grant to each county for the erection of oat mills and kilns, under the usual restrictions imposed in 1848.

Upon the petition of the inhabitants of River Dennis, asking aid to reconstruct a grist mill lately destroyed by fire, the committee do not recommend any grant to be made.

The committee have examined the account of Andrew Downs, by which it appears that the grant of £100 made to him at the last session has been expended in importing several

varieties of improved breeds of fowls from Great Britain and the United States, and for providing suitable buildings, food and attendance, for which he has expended the sum of £167 17s. 9d., a sum exceeding the provincial grant, and the amount paid to him for fowl and eggs sold by £47 16s. 9d.; and that he has now on hand, purchased with provincial funds, 44 birds, of the purest improved breeds; and having expressed to the committee his willingness to maintain those birds free of any further charge to the province, and to use his utmost exertions in sending the several breeds into the several counties throughout the province, the committee recommend that the said Andrew Downs be allowed to keep the said fowl, imported by provincial aid, as his own property, without further charge against the province.

The committee recommend that the sum of £54 be granted and placed at the disposal of the central board of agriculture, for the purpose of distributing fowl and eggs of the improved breeds throughout the several counties of the province.

The accounts and report of the central board have been examined, and the accounts are found to be correctly stated, and accompanied with vouchers, and shew an expenditure of—

Salaries of secretaries,	£75	0	0
Printing,	8	6	2
Paid for books, for distribution,	16	2	6
Rent, stationery, and postage,	7	2	7
Paid for importation and distribution of flax seed,	19	3	4
Paid to lieutenant governor,	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	225	14	7
	<hr/>		
Received from treasury,	200	0	0
Balance in hand since last year,	101	14	6½
	<hr/>		
	301	14	6½
	<hr/>		
Balance,	£75	19	11½

The board has, during the past year, adopted the recommendation at several times made by former committees and approved by the house, of discontinuing the publication of agricultural information in newspapers, and of devoting a portion of the funds at its disposal in supplying useful books for distribution amongst the local societies.

The board reports forty-two local societies in the several counties to be in active and useful operation; and from the accounts and reports of the societies submitted, the committee are of opinion that the several sums placed at their disposal have been (so far as their accounts have been rendered) judiciously applied to the purposes intended by the legislature. No reports or accounts have been received from the following societies, viz.: Aylesford, Kempt, Upper Stewiacke, River Philip and Strait of Canso; and the committee are of opinion that no further allowance should be made of the provincial money by the central board to those societies which do not strictly comply with the terms upon which the grant was made.

The report of the central board contains much useful and important information as regards the present state of agriculture throughout the province, with valuable suggestions for its further progress and advancement, and manifesting throughout the zeal and interest with which the board has devoted much time and labour in promoting this branch of economy and industry, upon which the comforts and independence of so large a portion of the inhabitants of the province depend.

Of the sum of £900, granted at the last session in aid of the local societies throughout the several counties, the sum of £825 has been drawn from the treasury and applied by the central board in aid of those societies; and the committee recommend that the sum of £900 be granted at the present session for the same purpose; also that the usual grant of £200, to be placed at the disposal of the central board, be continued the present year.

The

The committee have examined the accounts and vouchers submitted to them in reference to the sum placed at the disposal of his excellency the lieutenant governor at the last session for the purpose of importing improved breeds of stock from Great Britain, by which it appears that five short horns and three Guernsey cattle, with four Berkshire swine, have been imported, all of which are of the most approved breeds.

The cost of stock imported,	£838 12 6
Amount drawn from treasury,	500 0 0
Paid by central board,	100 0 0
Proceeds of sale of stock,	246 12 0
	<hr/>
	846 12 0
	<hr/>
Balance,	£7 19 6

Owing to the high prices at which pure breeds are held in England, and the long and difficult passage across the Atlantic, the importation of stock from that country must necessarily be expensive; but through the interest and personal attention paid to this subject by his excellency the lieutenant governor, it may be gratifying to know that we are now in possession of some of the best and purest breeds of stock that can be obtained in England, and an opportunity is now afforded of testing their advantages to the agricultural interests of this country.

The extensive demand during the last few years for a good class of horses, combining action and muscular strength, has induced the committee to turn their attention to the subject of further improving the breeds of our horses, which has now become an important item in our exports, and are of opinion that nine entire horses should be immediately imported from either Canada, the states of New England or New York, and sold, with as little delay as may be avoided, within those counties where they shall be intended to remain, the purchasers being bound to keep them for the purpose of propagating their breeds at least four years within those counties respectively; and that one horse be provided for the two counties of Halifax and Colchester, Cumberland and Pictou, Sydney and Guysboro', Richmond and Inverness, Cape Breton and Victoria, Hants and Kings, Annapolis and Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne, Lunenburg and Queens; and that his excellency the lieutenant governor select and authorize some person of experience, possessing information as to the class of horses most likely to prove acceptable to the agricultural body of the inhabitants of the country; and that the reasonable expenses of the person selected to purchase the above-mentioned stock, not to exceed £75, be paid out of the funds of the province.

And the committee recommend that the sum of £2000 be granted and placed at the disposal of his excellency the lieutenant governor, for the purpose of importing horses and neat cattle from Canada or the United States, and to defray the cost that may be incurred by the importation of swine already directed to be forwarded from England.

A book which has lately been prepared by J. W. Dawson, esquire, and entitled, "Practical Hints to the Farmers of Nova Scotia, on the Management and Improvement of Live Stock, and on General Husbandry," has been submitted to the committee by direction of his excellency the lieutenant governor, which work, the committee are of opinion, contains much useful information relating to agricultural pursuits, and believe that the publishing and distributing the book in the several counties either free of expense or at a low price, would be a judicious and beneficial appropriation of a small sum of our provincial funds; and the committee recommend that 5000 copies of the said book be printed and bound, for the purpose of being distributed throughout the several counties, under the direction of his excellency the lieutenant governor.

In closing this report, the committee cannot refrain from noticing the favorable prospects in view in reference to the progressive advancement of our agricultural interests, by the worthy example shewn by his excellency the lieutenant governor while engaging with  
zeal

zeal and energy in the promotion of those objects best calculated to direct the attention of the farming classes to their true interests in the improvement of their circumstances and the elevation of their position, and which has not been without its effect upon the minds of many of the ablest and leading men in the province, who are now directing much attention to the noble and honorable avocation of agriculture, with renewed energies and with a newly acquired impetus, and from which we may reasonably hope the most favorable results may ensue.

BENJ. SMITH, chairman.  
 JAMES CAMPBELL,  
 B. ZWICKER,  
 JOHN McKINNON,  
 JOHN HOLMES,  
 S. S. THORNE,  
 A. F. COMEAU,  
 WM. ANNAND,  
 PETER SMYTH.

March 18th, 1854.

No. 60.

(See page 496.)

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the printing of the laws and journals of the assembly, with a view to ascertain what measures could be taken to affect a more speedy publication of the same, beg leave to report :—

First—in reference to the acts. In practice, after the acts are assented to, the law clerk of the legislative council sends them to the queen's printer, who publishes them in the gazette in the same type which is afterwards used to throw off another impression in a pamphlet form for distribution among the parties entitled.

It appears by the statement of Mr. Ritchie, who attended your committee on behalf of the queen's printer, that last year the first copies of the laws were ready for distribution by the 21st June. The mailing of them was then commenced and was completed by the 13th July, copies being first sent to such officers as were supposed to require them the most.

The distribution was made earlier last year than on any preceding occasion, and could not be made much earlier without great difficulty.

Meanwhile it is obvious that it is exceedingly inconvenient that one half of the sessions of the supreme court throughout the province should be held, and all the justices of the peace throughout the country be for three months administering the law, without any adequate publication of the changes which may have been made in the preceding session of the legislature.

The circulation of the gazette out of Halifax does not exceed sixty copies.

To meet the great difficulty arising from this state of affairs, the queen's printer has consented, in case he shall not be required to furnish the pamphlet copies earlier than last year, that he will, during the period the laws are being published in the gazette, furnish a copy of the gazette, without any additional charge to the public, to each of the judges of the supreme court, justices of the peace, and members of the two branches of the legislature. This will completely remove the inconvenience arising from the delay that appears unavoidable in the issue of the pamphlet laws.

In reference to the mode in which the laws are published, in pamphlet shape, the price is governed by the sheet; and agreeably to instructions furnished to the officer, he prints each distinct public law so as to leave blank paper between. This plan seems unobjectionable as regards the more important public laws, but many of the acts are very short and consist

consist of a few lines only, to continue some preceding acts. In the laws of 1853, no less than one-sixth of the whole volume consists of blank paper, which costs the province the sum of £20, or thereabouts.

Your committee think the less important and short laws ought, without inconvenience, be published consecutively in the same manner as the private and local acts in the same volume. The printer would prefer this course.

Your committee feel bound to acknowledge with satisfaction the promptitude evinced by the queen's printer in meeting the views of your committee, and recommend that with this alteration in the terms of his service, he should be paid on the same scale as regards the rest of it, which has been applied to him for the last few years.

In reference to the journals of the assembly, this work is done under a contract, which appears in page 385, of the appendix to the journals for 1852.

The contractor binds himself to furnish 320 copies of the journals—80 of them, together with the appendix, as fast as copy is supplied during the session of the house.

The index to the journals is made up by the clerk of the house, and cannot be compiled till the journals and appendix are printed. This necessarily creates delay in the transmission of the complete copies to members.

In practice, such portions of the appendix as are not printed previously to the rise of the house, are not transmitted to the members, unless specially applied for, and thus the largest portion of the appendix of 80 copies, though printed and furnished to the clerk, lies in his office a heap of rubbish which is wholly useless.

For many years this has been the practice, but your committee recommend it to be altered, and that the paper of the appendix be transmitted, like the sheets of the journals, to the members of the house. In this way complete copies of the proceedings of the house will be in the hands of members in a few days after the close of the session, and several weeks before the index can be printed or the journals bound.

During this session the journals are far behind; at present the printed copy returned to the clerk is to the 6th March, while the written copy is complete to the 17th, and forty sheets are ready for the printer, who has not yet finished one of the fifty-six papers of the appendix which are ready for him.

Your committee, on inquiring into the cause of this delay, learn that it has arisen principally from a disappointment which the contractor has met with in procuring proper paper for the work. It requires a peculiar kind of paper, which is only manufactured to order, and a supply, which Mr. Nugent had every reason to expect in time, not having arrived, he was unable to keep up his work. The difficulty is now removed, and the contractor is endeavoring to overtake the arrearage.

Your committee are willing to make allowance for unforeseen accidents, but they trust that no such delay will occur in future. The contract runs over a period of years, and the utmost diligence should be observed by the contractor to perform the same agreeably to the contract he has executed and to the wants of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
STEPHEN FULTON,  
JOHN HOLMES.

March 18, 1854.

No. 61.

(See page 504.)

The committee to whom were referred the report made to the government by William A. Hendry, esquire, and also the report made to that officer by the deputy surveyors throughout the province, beg leave to report that they have agreed to recommend to the house to adopt the following suggestions:—

That with a view to quiet titles in the Island of Cape Breton, all parties should be called upon to complete them, either by paying the fees where fees are due, or by paying balances due on the purchase of crown lands. Where persons who have applied for joint grants may not all have paid their proportions of the fees, the committee recommend that grants should issue to those who have, without any increase of cost beyond what they would have paid had all parties originally completed their obligations to the government and to each other.

With a view to the investigation and final settlement of such questions, and of others which are perpetually arising out of the mode in which the Island has been settled, or from unauthorized intrusion upon crown lands, the committee recommend that a commissioner should be employed to examine into and report upon the actual state of each county, with a view to a final adjustment of outstanding claims, and to the relief of large classes of persons whose affairs are constantly perplexed by the uncertain tenure by which they hold their lands.

To facilitate the search of title, and to make the records more perfect, the abstract required by the commissioner of crown lands from the registry in Cape Breton, should be authorized.

The adjustment of the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of the lines of townships and counties throughout this province, ought to engage the serious attention of the government. Difficulties have already arisen, and others may arise; and the committee would suggest that the commissioner of crown lands be instructed to define all these lines without delay.

The committee are very desirous that an improved method of surveying and settling crown lands should be tried, at least in a few of the counties. They have selected the counties of Annapolis and Kings, to the westward—Pictou and Cumberland to the eastward; and would recommend that a block of good land be regularly prepared for settlement in each of those counties, by the running of base lines and the laying off of roads. The committee do not recommend any increase in the price of crown lands, although they think that such lots as may be regularly surveyed may hereafter be fairly burthened with such additional cost as may facilitate the opening of roads and the settlement of the country.

The committee recommend that each of the deputy surveyors be allowed a salary of £25. They also approve of Mr. Hendry's suggestion, that meridian lines be established in at least four counties.

The committee would call the attention of the government to the importance of enforcing the law of escheat wherever large blocks of unimproved land are found to obstruct the settlement and cultivation of the country.

To the new form of oath suggested by Mr. Hendry the committee see no objection, and beg to report a short bill to make its imposition legal.

The committee cannot close this report without expressing their satisfaction at the improvements which have been made in the crown land department within the last two years. They also mark, with approbation, the very commendable intelligence and zeal displayed by the gentleman to whose temporary charge the office is now confided, and of several of the deputy surveyors, whose reports are replete with valuable information.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE,  
JOHN HOLMES,  
JOHN J. MARSHALL,  
D. N. MACQUEEN,

March 21, 1854.

## No. 62.

(See page 508.)

The committee appointed to investigate the claims made for land taken in altering certain main post roads, described in chap. 61 of the revised statutes, and charges for fencing the same, beg leave to report:—

Upon the following *agreements* between commissioners appointed by the government to expend monies on the main post roads and parties interested in the lands taken therefor, which having been confirmed by the sessions, your committee recommend the claims hereinafter described be provided for:

*From Mahone Bay to Bridgewater, county of Lunenburg—*

	Land.	Fencing.	Total.
Henry and George Ernst,	£100 0 0	49 6 8	149 6 8
Thomas Zwicker,		5 16 8	5 16 8
James Low,	35 0 0	11 6 8	46 6 8
Wm. Thompson, for survey,			2 0 0
Benjamin Legge and John Zwicker, for laying out road, 1½ days each, at 7s. 6d.			1 2 6
Henry Ernst and George Ernst, for laying out ditto, 1½ days each, at 4s.,			0 12 0
			<hr/> £205 4 6 <hr/>

*Between Port Hood and Broad Cove, county of Inverness—*

Alexander Campbell,		5 0 0	5 0 0
Archibald McDonald and Wm. McDonald,		5 0 0	5 0 0
Benjamin Hanley,	1 0 0		1 0 0
William Hanley, senr.,	7 10 0	3 0 0	10 10 0
William Hanley, junr.,	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
R. Hanley,	1 0 0		1 0 0
			<hr/> £24 0 0 <hr/>

*Between Port Hood and Margaree, county of Inverness—*

Ronald McDonald,	4 0 0	4 10 0	8 10 0
Donald Gillies,	5 5 0		5 5 0
Neil McLellan,	7 10 0		7 10 0
			<hr/> £21 5 0 <hr/>

*From Margaree, in the county of Inverness, towards Victoria—*

Henry McDonald,	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
James Fortune,	3 10 0		3 10 0
John Flemming,	1 5 0	0 15 0	2 0 0
John Doyle,	3 2 6	0 15 0	3 17 6
Patrick Ryan,	1 15 0	0 15 0	2 10 0
Thomas Cockley,	2 10 0	1 0 0	3 10 0
Justin McCarty,	2 5 0	1 0 0	3 5 0
			<hr/> 20 12 6 <hr/>
			Between

*Between Strait of Canso and Margaree and Port Hood—*

Hugh Smith, for land and fencing,	£8	0	0
Ronald McEachen, land,	3	0	0
Angus McEachen, land,	3	0	0
	£14	0	0

*Between Guysborough and Gut of Canso—*

William Elliot,	1	10	0
Thomas Whitman,	1	0	0
Ira Whitman,	1	0	0
Margaret Whitman,	1	0	0
	£4	10	0

*Between Pictou county line and Gut of Canso, county of Sydney—*

	Land.	Fencing.	Total.
Widow Bridget Turnbull and sons,	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 10 0
Patrick Lockhart,	5 0 0	16 10 0	21 10 0
			£23 0 0

*Between Truro and Tatamagouche, county of Colchester—*

Graham Murray,	3 16 8	2 10 0	6 6 8
Adam McNutt,	0 17 6	0 7 6	1 5 0
			£7 11 8

*Between Bear River and St. Mary's Bay, Digby county—*

Benjamin A. and Josiah Seeley,	5 0 0	12 12 6	17 12 6
John Abbott,	6 10 0	16 0 0	22 10 0
Silvis Commo,	1 10 6	4 0 0	5 10 6
			£45 13 0

*Between Parrsboro' and Amherst, county of Cumberland—*

Wm. Fullerton,		12 7 6	12 7 6
Widow Jenks,	3 0 0	8 5 0	11 5 0
George D. Fullerton,	0 15 0	3 15 0	4 10 0
Jessett Fullerton,	2 10 0	10 10 0	13 0 0
Alexander Fullerton,	2 10 0	10 10 0	13 0 0
			£54 2 6

Upon *appraisal* of damages to proprietors of land, confirmed by the sessions of the several counties in which the lands are situate, the committee report in favor of the following claims :

*Between Bear River bridge and Weymouth, county of Digby—*

Samuel White,	£5 2 0	5 8 0	10 10 0
Est. C. U. Jones,	9 11 3	10 2 6	19 13 9
Edward John,	12 6 7	13 1 0	25 7 7
			George

	Land.	Fencing.	Total.
George Dunbar,	£20 12 6	£18 18 0	£39 10 6
Ditmars Dunbar,	17 0 0	1 11 6	18 11 6
George Dunbar,	13 8 9	2 18 6	16 17 3
Edward John,	20 0 0	1 7 0	21 7 0
Est. C. U. Jones, special damage,			3 0 0
Expenses appraising aforesaid damages,			3 0 0
			<hr/> £157 17 7 <hr/>

*On a section of the road, Middle Cape, Cape Breton—*

Murdoch Kennedy,	6 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Donald McNeil,	0 5 3	2 10 0	2 15 3
Neil McLean,	2 7 9	2 0 0	4 7 9
John McLean,	4 10 9	3 15 0	8 5 9
Expenses appraising damages—			
Duncan Currie, 10s.; Neil McPherson, 7s. 6d.,			
John McDougal, 5s.,			1 12 6
			<hr/> £27 1 3 <hr/>

*Between Caledonia and Forks; St. Mary's, Guysboro'.*

Thomas Glencross, esquire,	3 5 0	1 5 0	4 10 0
David Glencross,	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
Appraisers, survey and plan,			1 10 0
			<hr/> £12 0 0 <hr/>

*Between Antigonishe and Forks, St. Mary's, Guysboro'—*

Robert McKenzie,	2 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0
Archibald Jordan,	0 11 3		0 11 3
W. L. Pye, for survey and plan,			3 0 0
Angus Kirk, Saml. Cumminger, and others,			
for appraising damages and laying off road,			7 0 0
			<hr/> £24 11 3 <hr/>

On an appraisement of damages to proprietors of land on Marshy Hope road, in the county of Pictou, referred back to the sessions of Pictou, to be by them provided for out of the funds of said county, and returned to the provincial secretary's office, with the endorsement thereon that "the sessions having no authority to assess the county, it being a main post road, and properly coming before the legislature to be provided for according to law."

Upon which your committee remark, that in their opinion, the Marshy Hope road is within the spirit, if not the letter, of the law relating to the main post roads laid down in the revised statutes, that it was so considered by the committee on road damages in 1851, and provided for accordingly; and that therefore the following persons should be paid the amounts opposite their respective names:

	Land.	Fencing.	Total.
James McDonald,	£2 5 0	7 4 0	9 9 0
Alexander McDonald,	1 0 0	4 10 0	5 10 0
Johnston Hingley,	1 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0
Thomas Gilfillan,	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 11 0
			William

	Land.	Fencing.	Total.
William Pollock,	£1 15 0	£6 0 0	£7 15 0
Jonathan Ray,	2 10 0	8 0 0	10 10 0
Donald Lamant,	0 5 0		0 5 0
Donald Shelley,	0 1 3		0 1 3
James McKenzie, survey and plan,			1 0 0
Wm. Smith, appraiser, 15s. ; report 5s.,			1 0 0
Wm. McKenzie and John Cameron, appraisers, 15s. each,			1 10 0
			<u>£42 1 3</u>

Upon an appraisement of land damages in 1852, to John Bacon and others, in the county of Digby, and materially increased by the sessions of said county, which increase a committee of your honorable house reported against, and directed that the appraisement be referred back to the proper authorities in the county, to be amended agreeably to law. That a majority of the appraisers having subsequently confirmed their previous appraisement, your committee recommend payment accordingly.

John Bacon,	£9 10 0
Thomas Francis,	10 8 0
Jacob Woodman,	18 0 0
William Brabazon,	13 0 0
Charles Budd,	30 10 0
John Dakin,	6 11 3
	<u>£87 19 3</u>

Upon the application of Angus McDonald and others, claiming compensation for fences, on new road between New Glasgow and Antigonishe, but which was not erected within the time prescribed by the act, the committee recommend payment as follows :

Angus McDonald,	£2 10 0
Alexander McDonald,	1 10 0
Roderick McDonald,	1 10 0
Simon Oulten,	1 5 0
John Campbell,	3 0 0
	<u>£9 15 0</u>

The committee recommend payment of the following sums for fencing road round Calvin Bent's hill, Amherst, omitted in the report of committee last session, in consequence of appraisement not being forwarded in time, but which has since been supplied, and duly certified by the sessions :

Samuel Embree,	£23 0 0
Edward Black,	4 0 0
Ezra Black,	4 0 0
	<u>£31 0 0</u>

And also to Henry Moore, for laying out road at North Sydney, omitted last session, £1.

Upon the petition of William Anderson, representing that in consequence of an error in copying the appraisement of damages to proprietors of land on the Harvey road, in 1852, in the county of Halifax, the following amounts were omitted :

Henry Day, for fencing,	£5 0 0
John Day—land, £8 1s. 6d. ; fencing, £3 3s.,	11 4 6
	<u>16 4 6</u>

16 4 6  
Your

Your committee have examined the accounts, and find that the appraisers have corrected the error, and the sessions having confirmed their report, we beg leave to recommend payment of the above sum.

Upon the petition of John Jost and Christopher Jost, successors of the late William Pyle, of Manchester, in the county of Guysboro', representing that the committee on road damages in 1851 reduced the amount awarded to William Pyle, and referred the appraisal back to the sessions, on the supposition that the road would be altered in part; that the road having since been fully established, your committee recommend payment of the amount withheld—£10.

Upon the petition of Robert A. Kaulback, of Musquodoboit, who permitted the commissioners to carry the great eastern road through his lands, upon a distinct understanding that he was to receive compensation therefor, provided the adjacent proprietors were paid, the committee find, on reference to the journals, that the subject of this petition was before the committee on road damages in 1853, and that the prayer thereof was refused on the ground that it did not appear that any real damage had been done to petitioner; that after taking all the facts into consideration, your committee have come to the conclusion that a very much larger sum would have been awarded petitioner than he now asks if he had taken the usual means to enforce his claim before the road was made, and that the circumstances connected with this claim are of such a special character as to warrant the committee in recommending payment thereof—£16.

The committee do not recommend the prayer of the petitions of Charles Budd and Wm. I. Brabazon, praying that the larger amount assigned them by the sessions of Digby be allowed, for the reasons already set forth at large.

And upon the petition of Colin Campbell and others, magistrates of the county of Digby, complaining that the amount assigned by the appraisers, and subsequently confirmed by the sessions to the heirs of the late C. U. Jones, was insufficient, your committee conceive that the law having been complied with, decline to interfere.

On the petition of Norman McDonald, John Flemming, and Joseph Marsh, of Little Bras d'Or, C. B., complaining that the amounts awarded them by the appraisers, duly appointed for the purpose, for land damages, on being referred to the sessions was materially reduced, and praying that the sums assigned them by the appraisers be granted by your honorable house, upon which the committee recommend that a new appraisal be made, in so far as relates to the parties who have declined to receive the reduced amounts, and that the same be referred to the sessions of the county for confirmation.

WILLIAM ANNAND, chairman.  
JOHN RYDER,  
HENRY S. JOST,  
JOHN LOCKE,  
H. MUNRO.

Committee room, assembly, 23rd March, 1854.

No. 63.

(See page 511.)

The committee to whom was referred the draft of a bill recently introduced in the legislature of New Brunswick, to regulate steamboats touching at or leaving the ports of that province with passengers, report—that they approve of the introduction of a measure similar in its object and general features in this province, so soon as a necessity for such legislation may occur, and they recommend the subject to the consideration of the house at the

the next session ; but they see no necessity for taking up the measure at this advanced stage of the session, and recommend that further action thereon be suspended for the present.

THOMAS KILLAM, chairman.  
MART. I. WILKINS,  
THOMAS COFFIN.

Committee room, March 24, 1854.

No. 64.

(See page 520.)

The committee to whom were referred the bill on the river fisheries, together with the reports of the fishery wardens, and the petitions on the subject of the river fishery, beg leave to report as follows :—

They are impressed with a deep sense of the importance of the matter referred to them, and have entered on its consideration with an anxious desire that any recommendation they might feel it their duty to make to the house, should be based on sound views of the policy which ought to prevail in reference to a matter so closely connected with the best interests of the province.

They are induced to believe that this subject has hitherto occupied too small a share of public attention—that its importance has been undervalued—and that the policy of the legislature, in the laws it has passed on the subject, has been little understood or appreciated.

The committee feel satisfied that they could not do a better service than to gather from any sources open to them, such information as would have a tendency to dispel misapprehension, and place before the country the true reasons and grounds on which the policy of the legislature is based.

They have therefore endeavoured to procure as much practical information as they could, bearing on the subject of the habits of fish resorting to our rivers, and have great pleasure in referring to the answers of captain Chearnley hereto annexed, given to questions submitted to him by the committee, in which is comprised some information on the subject of our own fisheries, not hitherto submitted to the public in any authentic form.

It is obvious that the policy of a law relating to the fisheries in our rivers must be based upon a proper understanding of the habits of the fish resorting to these rivers.

As regards those kinds of fish which, in the propagation of their species, do not resort to fresh water, there is little need for any legislation, with a view to preserve them from destruction or diminution. The limitless ocean, which forms their habitation, is also their protection, and the hand of man is powerless to diminish the vast mass which is diffused over a space so enormous. But those fish whose instincts compel them to seek fresh waters for the propagation of their species, are for a certain period of each year confined within narrow limits, are at the mercy of man, and may be diminished or extinguished at his will. For such fish it may be necessary to interpose a legislative protection, and preserve the true interests of a country, by restraining its inhabitants from pursuing an immediate and direct good, at the expense of future and immeasurably greater loss.

The fish which resort to our rivers are principally the salmon, the gaspereau, and the trout.

The first two are the greatest in importance.

The salmon enters the rivers of Nova Scotia from the middle of March to the middle of September. They swim along our coast from the southward and westward, entering first the rivers of Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg ; later, the rivers of Halifax and Guysborough ; and still later, the rivers and streams of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

But

But besides these differences in the times of their entering our rivers, there are others for which it is more difficult to account. In two rivers in the county of Queens, which empty into the sea within ten miles of each other, salmon appear in the one ten days earlier than in the other, reversing, too, in this instance the usual order, by appearing first in the eastern river. The female salmon first enters, the male follows about a month after, and lastly come the grilse or young salmon.

The salmon ascend the stream to the shallow waters, and select, as their spawning grounds, gravelly beds, preferring places in the neighbourhood of springs, where the water is the coolest, or bubbling runs over pebbly ground, where it is aerated by movement and agitation over a rough surface.

They deposit their spawn in the months of September and October, when the first frost comes, and in November or December return to the sea.

In about three months after the deposit of the spawn the eggs are hatched; in two months more the young fish attains the length of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, and at the age of six months, it has grown to the length of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

In this state the young salmon are called parr. They do not go down to the sea till they are a year old. When the fry has attained this age, it is about seven inches long, and six or seven ounces in weight; but after remaining two or three months absent in the sea, it returns a grilse of four or five pounds weight; and when returning a second year, is sometimes found to have grown to twelve or fifteen pounds.

The instinctive propensity of the full grown salmon to resort to the fresh water to spawn, and then return to the sea—and the instinctive propensity of the young fry, after spending a year in the river nurseries, to resort to the ocean, cannot be counteracted by physical obstacles without destruction to the fish. It seems generally admitted that the full grown salmon resort to the same rivers in which they were spawned, and therefore any continuous obstacle or violation of the instincts of the fish in any one river will soon banish them entirely from the river.

The gaspereaux appear also to come from the south and west; they arrive in some rivers earlier, and in others later than the salmon. They do not generally remain longer than thirty days, having in the meantime deposited their spawn.

The general policy to be applied to the preservation of salmon and gaspereaux, is sufficiently indicated by the foregoing account of their habits and instincts.

It should be the duty of the legislature to make such provision for their protection as will ensure the yearly deposit of sufficient spawn to keep up the supply of fish within the river, and to afford an adequate nursery for the fish on the coast.

It would appear by the evidence of captain Chearnley, that two-thirds of the salmon resorting to a river, may be taken without unduly interfering with these objects. If this be correct, it is obvious that in streams much resorted to by these fish, a large amount of valuable food may be obtained by the inhabitants living on the banks, without material prejudice to the fishery itself; and that sound policy requires that the natural right of the inhabitants to participate in this privilege, should be no further restrained than may be necessary to obtain the objects for which legislative interference is justifiable.

By the law as it now stands, the close season is uniform, being from the 30th June to the 1st March. In many of our rivers, in the Gulf, and in the Bay of Fundy, the fish do not arrive till after the close season commences, and in consequence the law works most unequally, depriving of any participation in the fishery some of our people, while it allows it to others for a period above three months.

The law ought, therefore, to be altered in this respect, and it should be left to the sessions of each county to determine at what period the close season shall commence in each particular river, or at all events in each particular county.

In reference to the physical obstructions which have been thrown across our rivers, your committee need hardly observe that any dam or other obstacle which prevents the passage of fish to its natural spawning ground, will effectually destroy the fishery of the river.

In the early history of this country our rivers teemed with fish; the narratives of the first adventurers to Nova Scotia, respecting the abundance of fish, are almost incredible.

The fish had then no enemy but the spear of the native hunter, who killed only what he wanted for his own use, and who raised no physical obstacle to the return of the fish every year to the spot dictated by instinct for the preservation and propagation of its kind. To a much later period, the salmon and gaspereaux abounded in and gave name to many of our rivers, where they are now almost unknown; but the great decrease has taken place since the growth of our lumber trade, which has blocked our rivers with numerous dams, that have been erected in reference only to the immediate interest of the proprietors.

The law which prescribes a fish-way in each dam, has been most extensively, and in many cases most unnecessarily evaded. Until the passage of the act of last session, no systematic effort has been made to carry out a policy absolutely necessary to the preservation of this most important interest.

Your committee have enquired into the operation of the new law, and are glad to find that it has in general worked well. They discover, however, that in some of the northern and central counties it has been found objectionable in some particulars, and in a few localities a strong and universal resistance is made to its enforcement. Your committee have enquired into the reasons of results so different.

The county of Queens is largely interested in the lumber trade; last year its exports in connexion with this trade exceeded and almost doubled that of any other county. Yet in this county the law has been found quite practicable, and has been carried out so as to afford adequate protection to the fishery, without working injury to any other important interest. On the other hand, in some parts of Pictou, Colchester, and Cumberland, it was found impossible to carry out the law, without outraging the feelings and incurring the opposition of the great bulk of the people.

On inquiring into the facts from which these differences arise, your committee discover that the rivers of Queens county have their sources in immense lakes situate in the far interior, and pour into the sea an immense volume of water. The quantity therefore of water which escapes through fish-ways made at the bottoms of the dams is a matter of small consequence, and diminishes to no serious extent the water power which is required to work the machinery.

On the other hand, the rivers which flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, particularly those which have their outlet in the harbors of the northern shore, are short and rapid, and will not bear the loss of the same volume of water which can be allowed to pass away without injury in rivers differently situate.

An aperture, such as is applied to the Queens county rivers, would carry off the whole of the water of these streams, and would render the machinery on the bank to a large extent useless.

On one small river in Tatamagouche, and its tributary brooks, are erected no less than twenty mills, which directly and indirectly afford a livelihood for some hundreds of families, and an article of export of the value of many thousands of pounds. The stream itself is insignificant in size, and though like all the other rivers on our coast, the resort of some few fish never yielded a quantity sufficient to make it an object of consideration either to the inhabitants or as a nursery for the sea.

If the law cannot be applied to the dams across the rivers without involving the destruction of all this valuable property, thereby depriving a large body of people of their livelihood, and the province of a valuable article of export, it is obvious that the true policy of the legislature must arise from a comparison of inconveniences, and would dictate some modification of the provisions of the law to meet the exigency of the case.

Your committee would therefore recommend that power should be given to the sessions to relax the law in cases where it can be made clearly apparent that a particular river or stream should be exempted from its operation.

Your committee have had their attention called to the propriety of making several important alterations in the act of last year, particularly in reference to the recommending for the district of St. Mary's and the township of Maxwelton, the appointment of additional wardens; but they are of opinion it would be better, before extensively interfering with the act, to have another year's experience of its operation.

They

They hope, too, before another session of the legislature, to have more accurate information in respect of several of our more important rivers. They have derived much benefit from the information afforded to them by capt. Chearnley, but that gentleman's experience extends principally to the rivers westward of Halifax. They would hope that his services could be procured to carry out, during the ensuing season, an examination of the other rivers in the province, and would consider it wise in the legislature to appropriate a sum of £100, to enable the government to procure, through him, a reliable report on the position and demands of the fisheries of all our principal rivers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
JOHN J. MARSHALL,  
STEPHEN FULTON,  
BENJ. SMITH,  
MART. I. WILKINS.

March 27th, 1854.

I sign the foregoing report, protesting against allowing the court of sessions in the several counties to exempt any rivers from the operation of the law, or to modify the law to suit the supposed interests of individuals, on the ground that all dams heretofore erected on rivers resorted to by fishes from the sea, were illegal and ought to be removed, or so constructed as to admit a free passage to the fish.

MART. I. WILKINS.

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*Questions put to captain Chearnley and Patrick Gough.*

1. Have you made the habits and natural history of fish the subject of study and observation for some time, and how long?
2. Are you acquainted with many, and how many, of the rivers and bays of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and over what period does your experience run?
3. Are the salmon caught in the streams emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence the same kind of fish as those of the streams emptying into the Bay of Fundy? Is there any difference, and what is their average weight?
4. What kinds of fish resort from the sea to our rivers to spawn, and name the rivers most resorted to?
5. At what period of the year does the salmon begin to resort to our rivers, and when does the ascent cease? Is the time the same in all the rivers; and if not, state, to the best of your knowledge, the difference between our different principal rivers.
6. At what time does the deposit of spawn commence? Is it the same in each river? and if not, state the difference.
7. How long before the spawning season do the fish begin to deteriorate, and when do they become unwholesome or unfit for human food?
8. Is there any difference in the habits of the salmon in this country and in Ireland or England?
9. What is the close season in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland? and what laws exist relative to obstruction of rivers by dams or otherwise?
10. What parts of rivers do salmon select as their spawning grounds? What circumstances in the situation or materials of the bed of a stream supposed to make it a favorite resort for such purpose?
11. Does the deposit of saw-dust in the bed of a stream injure the spawning ground in the stream?
12. Do salmon resort invariably, when there is nothing to prevent them, to the streams in which they were spawned?

13. Have the mill-dams or other obstructions in our rivers interfered to any serious extent with the quantity of salmon resorting to our rivers or caught in our bays or harbors? State any facts you may be acquainted with in corroboration of your opinion on this subject.

14. What is the nature—and describe the plan of the fish-way, best fitted for insertion in a mill-dam.

15. What ascent is found not to interfere with the run of salmon up a river.

16. Do you consider the run of fish, and the quantity in a river, to be more obstructed by the nets and wears at the mouth of our rivers, or by dams in the upper parts?

17. What ought to be considered the fair annual produce of salmon in some of the principal rivers of the province? Of the whole quantity resorting to a river, what proportion may be taken before the spawning season without injury to the fishery?

18. Does not the provision of the present law, making the close season from the 1st of August to the 1st March, practically deprive the inhabitants of many of our rivers of any privilege connected with the taking of fish; and if so, what remedy would you suggest?

19. What do you consider the main defects of the act as it now exists? What alteration would you suggest, and state the grounds in which such suggestions are made?

20. State your views of the general policy which should be pursued.

21. Would there be any impropriety in giving the sessions the power of exempting any river which is spanned by a number of dams, in which fish-ways could not be made without great damage to the mill property situate thereon being subject to the law?

22. What is the distinction between salmon and grilse? and should any provision be made for the preservation of the latter? What length of time elapses from the deposit of spawn till the young fish becomes full grown, and what are its habits and places of resort in the intermediate periods?

23. Do you see any objections to the practice of spawning as a mode of taking fish?

24. What is the food of salmon in salt water? What in fresh?

25. Do salmon, under any circumstances, remain in the rivers all winter; if so, in what condition are they in the spring?

*Answers of captain Chearnley.*

1. I have made this my study theoretically and practically for more than thirty years.

2. Since the year 1831 I have visited all the principal rivers from Clyde River, Shelburne county, to White Haven, to the eastward, as also many in and about Cape Breton.

3. I have not seen salmon taken in the Bay of Fundy, but from my reading and experience I know of but one species.

4. Salmon, gaspereaux, trout, shad, bass, grayling, and some others. The three first named resort to nearly all the rivers in the province—the others to some particular streams.

5. They commence running in our rivers to the westward in March, and continue till the end of July. The time is not the same in all rivers. Instance: in Gold River, Lunenburg, the salmon commence running in March; and at the Musquodoboit, to the eastward of Halifax, about the first of June; and in the Shubenacadie, River Philip, and perhaps some others, at a later period.

6. In the months of September and October, or at the early frost in all our rivers.

7. Salmon deteriorate from the time of their entrance in the fresh water, and are unwholesome during procreation.

8. To my knowledge there is no difference in the habits of salmon.

9. In Ireland the close season commences 20th August and ceases 12th February. Commissioners, however, are empowered to alter the close season in any river or district, upon proof that such alteration is necessary. In Scotland, from 1st September to 31st January. Commissioners are appointed by the government to keep open a free and uninterrupted passage for the fish at all seasons; and during a dry season the waste gates or over-falls are directed to be closed, so as to direct and force the surplus water through the passage prepared for the migration of fish. In New Brunswick, 31st August to 1st April.

10. Salmon select the shallow waters at the heads of rivers to deposit their spawn, and are found breeding in tributary streams. This fish generally deposit its spawn in gravelly and sandy beds.

11. Saw-dust is believed to be injurious to salmon, and in spawning they invariably avoid it. It is considered so destructive, that in Scotland millers are by law compelled to carry it off by shoots, so that no saw-dust is allowed to enter a river where fish resort. All writers agree on this point.

12. It is generally believed so, and my experience confirms such belief.

13. The mill dams and other obstructions in the rivers of Nova Scotia have seriously interfered with the quantity of salmon resorting to our rivers.

*Facts.*—At Preston river, last year, an abandoned dam was levelled, which had obstructed the passage of fish for many years. Immediately after a free passage was made, salmon and gaspereaux were seen many miles up the stream, where they had not been seen since the erection of the dam; and it was in the recollection of inhabitants that fish formerly were very abundant in that river.

The same occurred at Chezetcook river. In Sackville river a fish-way was made, and fish were seen in numbers, entering the passage, migrating, which, before the passage was made, had been driven back.

At Port Medway, Mr. Gough reports that he cleared an obstruction in that river, and in twenty-five minutes from the time of its being cleared he counted forty-three salmon passing up. In Gaspereaux or Salmon River, Horton, and indeed in all the rivers in this country where obstructions exist, the fish of all sorts are nearly extinct.

14. It is essential that a free passage in ascending and descending the rivers should be afforded to the fish, and any plan which will allow such uninterrupted passage will be sufficient to be inserted in a mill-dam. Among others, the following plans have been found effectual, viz.: No. 1.—A double inclined plane, at an obtuse angle, with about one foot of water running over it, with proper breaks to produce a serpentine course. No. 2.—A sufficient opening or aperture made in the bottom of the dam, with a breakwater situated about ten feet above the sluice, with side pieces to prevent the aperture being closed. This latter has been found to serve the purpose at Liverpool. Another plan has been adopted at Sackville river, and has been found to answer well.

15. An obstruction of two or three feet may not interfere with the ascent of salmon, provided there is a sufficient volume of water; and if there is a sufficiency of water on a gradually inclined plane, with convenient resting places, salmon may ascend to a still greater height.

16. I consider that nets and wears at the mouths of our rivers and dams, “*in the upper parts,*” are obstructions, and destructive to the river, and consequently diminish the quantity of the fish.

17. It is impossible to state with accuracy what the annual produce of salmon now is in the principal rivers of the province; the various obstructions in the rivers preventing the fish migrating to their spawning grounds, and the destructive means (nets, spears, &c.) used in capturing them, have so diminished the quantity during the last thirty years as to nearly extirpate the fish. An instance may be given, where, at Liverpool, within the recollection of the inhabitants, 500 barrels have been taken in the season,—now perhaps not as many pounds. About two-thirds of the salmon may be taken after having entered a river, without diminishing the usual number in the subsequent season.

18. It may interfere with some of the rivers to the eastward, and I would suggest that the sessions should regulate the close seasons for the rivers in their respective counties.

19 & 20. A revised act has been prepared and forwarded by me to your honorable house, in which has been embodied my views relative to the alterations required in the existing law, and also my views of the general policy which should be pursued, to which document I refer you in answer to the 19th and 20th question.

21. If any river spanned by a number of dams, in which fish-ways could not be made without great damage to mill property be exempt from the existing law, the fishery of that river will be totally destroyed. It is for your honorable body to consider the propriety or impropriety of such exemption.

22. A grilse is a young salmon, and the same provision should be made as for old salmon. Salmon are supposed to be at their full growth in five or six years, and they alternately resort in the intermediate period to the salt and fresh water. The grilse may be preserved by the use of nets, with meshes not smaller than five inches.

23. Spearing is decidedly injurious and destructive, and I beg again to refer you to the revised act previously referred to.

24. The food of salmon in salt water is the sand eel and caplin; and in fresh water they feed on flies, worms, grubs, &c.

25. Occasionally salmon remain in the rivers all winter. This is caused by debility; and in the spring they are found in an exhausted state.

*Answers of Patrick Gough.*

1. Not till within the last twelve months.

2. I am acquainted with the rivers of Queens county principally.

4. Alewives and salmon principally.

5. They begin to resort to the rivers in Queens county the last week in April, and continue to the last of July. Port Medway river is only ten miles from Liverpool river, but the salmon resort to the former river a fortnight earlier than to the latter.

After the salmon come the grilse. They begin about the 20th July and cease about September. About thirty-eight years ago a gentleman of Queens county caught a grilse and marked it, and returned it to the water. It then weighed 4½ lbs. The next year it was caught again ascending the same river, and then weighed 12 lbs.

6. Salmon begin to spawn in October.

7. When the fish come first from the sea they are fat and in their prime. They begin to deteriorate at once, and become worse and worse till the actual deposit of the spawn. They are wholesome till within five or six weeks of spawning.

10. Salmon select the shoal water near the heads of rivers for spawning. I have seen them in water scarce deep enough to cover their backs. Gravelly bottoms are most resorted to. The salmon when ready to spawn make holes in the gravelly bed of the river, where they remain in pairs—the male and female. They remain in their spawning holes for a week at least, leaving them during the day and returning at night.

11. I don't think the saw-dust does harm. The salmon spawn higher up the streams than where saw-dust is found.

13. The mill-dams have seriously injured the fishery.

When I came to Queens county, a Mr. Dunn, of Mills Village, used to take 1000 barrels of gaspereaux in a season; and the other inhabitants 2000 more. Such is the difference in the run of the fish that last year not more than 300 barrels could have been taken by the utmost diligence. In point of fact there were none taken. They are always caught below mill-dams, and the law prohibits taking them within a quarter of a mile, and was this year enforced. Four mill-dams are built across Liverpool river. The first is near 100 years old, but always had a fish-way. The other dams have been built of late date, and had all fish-ways when first constructed, but these fish-ways have become closed by drift wood, and at the time the new law came into operation the fish-ways were completely obstructed. I attribute the falling off of the fishery entirely to these obstructions.

14. The plan I propose for a fish-way is this: Cut a hole in the bottom of the dam on a level with the lowest part of the water in the pond, two, four, or six feet square, according to the size of the river; at a distance of ten feet from the inner or pond end of this hole build a pier, twelve feet square; connect the two ends of this pier with the dam by stringers, one connecting the top of the pier with the top of the dam, the other the bottom of the pier with the bottom of the dam. Attach upright pickets to these stringers, at a distance of fourteen inches apart. The pier stops the rush of the water into the hole, and the pickets prevent the way being stopped up with rubbish.

From the pier to the shore there should be a bridge, so as to make the pier easily accessible for the removal of rubbish. That part of the dam which is over the hole should be raised

raised so far above the general level of the dam as to prevent any water passing over and falling upon that which passes through the fish-way.

This plan is applicable to all dams. If the dam be not made of timber, a square box can be inserted instead of cutting the timber for the hole. The cost of inserting one of these fish-ways in an ordinary dam would range from £5 to £12, according to the size.

15. This depends on the quantity of water. When the water is high and running over a dam, a salmon will sometimes force his way up. Salmon never leap over an obstacle unless there is a sheet of water covering it.

*The hon. Alexander Campbell.*

I have been long acquainted with the northern parts of the counties of Pictou, Colchester, and Cumberland. All the rivers that have their outlet in the Gulf west of Pictou, are short and most of them rapid, varying in length from three to five miles from the head of the tide to the base of the mountains, from which they spring. After a rain the mountain torrents descend with great rapidity. The streams swell, sometimes rising from two to five feet, and after the rain ceases subsiding rapidly. There is no steady current of water supplied for distant lakes. It becomes necessary, therefore, to preserve with great care all the water after the first rush of a freshet is past. If a fish-way was made at the bottom of one of our mill-dams three feet square, it would practically destroy our mills. They could not work except during the height of the spring and fall freshets. On the French River, and the small streams emptying into it, there are twenty mills. The average produce of these mills is probably from £150 to £200 a year. Directly and indirectly they form the source of support to a large body of people. To apply the law to the dams on this river, by putting in such fish-ways as Mr. Gough describes, would be to confiscate property worth many thousands of pounds, and reduce to indigence a large portion of the most industrious and useful classes in the country.

The fish-ways to which Mr. Gough refers, and the pier which he recommends, are not applicable to our northern rivers. They may suit the western rivers, where the waters are warmer and deeper, and the climate less severe, but will not suit us. The piers could not stand. In winter they would be surrounded and contracted by solid ice, and in the spring would be lifted and removed. The ice is immensely powerful in this way. I have seen it operate to extract trees firmly fixed in the ground by long and spreading roots. I have known cases where the ponds have been made by putting a dam in a suitable place across a hollow ground, which has been previously wooded and the wood chopped down, leaving stumps standing. The ice surrounding these stumps and embracing them, has lifted them up in the spring; and I have known dams destroyed by the holes made in this way, by drawing up the roots of trees which extended under the dams.

The salmon come into the rivers that empty into Tatamagouche harbor with the first freshets after the middle of September, and leave in the early part of November.

No. 65.

(See page 522.)

The committee on the petitions of John Ross, Mrs. Steavans, and William Logan, beg leave to report—that the petitioners claim compensation for surveys made by order of James B. Uniacke, secretary to the provisional committee of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway, established in Halifax in 1846; that Mr. Ross' claim, amounting to £9 3s. 6d., was submitted to a special committee of this honorable house in the session held in 1852, who reported “that they had no proof of the work having been performed—that they had no doubt that some work was performed, and perhaps sufficient to justify the granting the  
sum

sum applied for, but as several claims for like services had been rejected by the house, and the committee not knowing the grounds of refusal, left the grant to be moved for in the house, thinking that the claim was equitable."

The committee have been unable to discover that any motion was made in the house upon that report to obtain the amount claimed.

The account of Mrs. Steavans, for surveys made by her late husband, amounting to £19, and £9 2s. interest; and also the surveys made by Mr. Logan, amounting to £53 10s., were made under the authority of the provisional committee before referred to. As the petitioners claims do not rest upon any authority from the government or resolution of this house, your committee do not feel themselves justified in recommending their being paid.

JAMES McLEOD, chairman.  
THOMAS KILLAM,  
JOHN CREIGHTON.

No. 66.

(See page 525.)

The committee on Indian affairs report as follows:—

On the petitions of doctors Webster and Borden, and Shaw, of Kings county; doctors Crooker and Payzant, of Queens county; doctor Jennings, of Halifax; doctor Joseph Elmsley, of Victoria, and Jeans and Forman, of Cape Breton, for professional services and supplies to Indians in their respective localities, and recommend payment of the sums hereinafter mentioned in full for attendance and medicines:

Doctor Shaw,	£6	1	9
Doctor Elmsley,	2	10	0
Doctor Jeans, for services in 1852,	3	7	6
Doctor Forman,	0	7	6
Doctor Webster,	1	15	0
Doctor Borden,	1	10	0
Doctor Crooker,	2	9	8
Doctor Payzant,	1	18	9
Doctor Jennings, for attendance on Indians Cope and Pennell,	4	10	0

Account of Dr. Jennings for services in 1854, has not been considered by your committee.

To Dr. James Forbes, of Queens county, £3 8s. 6d., in full, to be paid on production of the certificates required by resolution of this house passed in 1850, on this subject.

Your committee do not recommend the payment of the claim of Dr. Harrison, of Halifax, for remuneration for medicines and professional services rendered the Indians, for want of the necessary certificates, required by resolution of the house, and no items being given, nor attestation.

They cannot recommend the payment of Dr. Jeans' (of Cape Breton) account for services to Indians in the year 1853, the said account being unaccompanied by the necessary certificates authorising the attendance.

Your committee recommend Thomas Lewis Seaman, overseer of the poor for the township of Horton, Kings county, be paid £2 16s 7d., as follows, viz.: for a coffin, £1 2s. 6d.; for sundries, 14s. 6d.; and for Morse and Chipman's account, £1.

To Noel Jeddore, pursuant to the prayer of his petition, £4.

To Josiah P. Doane, for the support of an Indian child, in full to date, £5.

Your committee find, on reference to the accounts of the honorable James McLeod, that he has expended for the relief of the Indians in Cape Breton, for the past year, £32 11s. 2½d., being the amount of last year's allowance, and the balance (less 12s. 5½d.) of the amount

amount remaining due for the year 1852. No account has yet been received of the expenditure of £2 0s. 11d., balance reported in the hands of H. W. Crawley, esquire, last year.

Your committee find that the following sums have been expended for the relief of Indians during the past year, per return of the receiver general :

J. B. McDonald,	£6	7	8
Ditto,	2	0	0
Ditto,	9	18	9
Bishop McKinnon,	30	0	0
John Campbell,	20	0	0
Doctor Hamilton,	4	4	9
Neil Smith,	1	10	0
A. Campbell,	15	0	0
Alfred Whitman,	20	0	0
J. McLeod,	30	0	0
John Ryder,	4	0	0
Dr. Farish,	3	0	0
Dr. Forbes,	6	0	0
Rev. J. Corteau,	25	0	0
Dr. Tupper,	6	10	0
Dr. Elmsley,	1	8	9
John Creighton,	10	0	0
J. B. McDonald,	8	5	0
Dr. Johnston,	3	0	0
Dr. Crooker,	3	5	0
Dr. Jennings,	4	5	0
J. B. McDonald,	3	0	0
Overseer of poor, Digby,	4	0	0
Captain Chearnley,	29	12	4
A. F. Comeau,	15	0	0
Nathan Tupper,	3	1	6
	<hr/>		
	£268	8	9

Your committee find, on examination of Mr. Chearnley's account, that he has expended £105 10s. 2d. during the past year and up to 18th January, 1854, the latest date in his return ; on his account he credits the province with £100, leaving a balance of £5 10s. 2d. in his favor. Of the £100 so paid, £29 12s. 4d. only is charged in the advances of the past year, as will appear above ; he has therefore received the balance of the grant of £300, viz. : £31 11s. 3d., and also an advance of £38 16s. 5d. on the credit of the year 1854, and payable out of the grant for the current year,

The committee recommend the following appropriations out of the Indian grant for the present year :

To John Creighton, esquire, for Indians in the county of Lunenburg, ten pounds.

To the reverend Mr. Geary, for benefit of Indians in the county of Digby, fifteen pounds.

To Alfred Whitman, for relief of Indians in the county of Annapolis, twenty pounds.

And the usual allowance to the other counties.

The committee do not recommend the payment of a portion, £2 18s. 5d., of Dr. Forman's (Sydney, Cape Breton,) account for medicine and attendance, as no certificates authorising the attendance accompanies the account.

The committee recommend the passage of an act imposing penalties on persons purchasing Indian clothing, guns, &c., after having been distributed as bounty to the Indians.

And they suggest and recommend the allotment of lands to Indians, on the recommendation of the Indian commissioner, to individuals or families who may be disposed to follow agricultural pursuits ; but that the title to them be so restricted as to prohibit the sale of such lands by the Indians.

An investigation into the state of lands reserved for Indians is desirable, and is recommended by the committee, with a view to prevent encroachments on their rights, and to remove squatters or trespassers who have taken possession of any portion of those lands.

From the following gentlemen detailed accounts of expenditure have not as yet been received :

Alexander Campbell,	£15 0 0
Reverend J. Corteau,	25 0 0

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. N. MACQUEEN, chairman.  
 JAMES CAMPBELL,  
 ANDREW COWIE,  
 EDW. L. BROWN,  
 JOHN HOLMES.

Committee room, assembly, March 25th, 1854.

No. 67.

(See page 526.)

The committee appointed to consider the accounts of John H. Crosskill, have performed that duty, and report as follows :—

The committee appointed to consider Mr. Crosskill's accounts, submitted to this house in 1847, deducted from his charge for printing the laws and other public documents in the royal gazette, the sum of £67 0s. 4d. Mr. Crosskill charged five shillings for every square of 15 lines, and for every continuance one shilling and three pence each ; and the committee of that year reduced it to three shillings and nine pence for every square of 15 lines, and one shilling for every continuance, and the amount thus deducted was the above sum of £67 0s. 4d.

At the time this reduction was made, Mr. Crosskill was under a contract to print every square of advertising, 15 lines, at 5s. per square, and 1s. 3d. for every continuance. This contract was to extend over a period of four years from 6th November, 1846.

Previous to 1847, Mr. Thompson charged, and was paid, 5s. per square of 15 lines for printing in the royal gazette ; nor can your committee discover that this charge of 5s. was ever reduced where the work was not done by contract previous to that period.

In 1848 the house came to a resolution to allow in future 5s. per square of 190 words, (in brevier type, 22 lines—in bourgeois type, 24 lines,) and 1s. 3d. per square for each continuance.

The printers do not now regulate their charges in strict conformity to this resolution. They call everything a square below 22 lines, if it only contains 3 lines, and are paid 5s. accordingly.

Under all the circumstances of this case, your committee are of opinion that Mr. Crosskill should receive the above sum of £67 0s. 4d. They are also of opinion that he should receive £22 in addition for job printing for the public offices, as the work done by him was on more expensive paper than the amount allowed him would afford, making in all £89 0s. 4d., which must be considered a final settlement of his accounts in full of all demands to this period.

Your committee attribute this long, intricate and protracted dispute to the manner in which the public printing has been done. If all descriptions of printing had been done by contract, and the rates specifically defined at which each portion of the work should be executed, these disputes would not have occurred ; and they recommend that in future every description

description of printing should be done by tender and contract, in which the allowance for every kind of work should be clearly defined to prevent all disputes in future.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. MARSHALL,\*  
JOHN CREIGHTON,  
THOMAS KILLAM,  
SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

Committee room, 27th March, 1854.

\* Except as to that part which predicates a final settlement.

No. 68.

(See page 528.)

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

*Resolved*, That the sum of two thousand two hundred and eight pounds, granted for the road and bridge service of the county of Halifax, be applied as follows:—

To repay Michael Kearney, for advances,	£38	5	4
John Esson, esq.,                   “	32	14	10
Pay William Lawson, esq., for road damages,	15	18	0
Peter Donaldson, 1st instalment, for road damages,	32	10	0
Repay Forbes Black, over-expenditure, No. 48,	10	4	6
To repair road from A. Hubley's to barracks, St. Margaret's Bay,	15	0	0
Baptist meeting house to Umlah's road,	7	10	0
Walker's to William Covey's gate,	7	10	0
Wm. Covey's gate to school house, Indian Harbor,	5	0	0
School house, Indian Harbor, to Peggy's Cove line,	15	0	0
Peggy's Cove district,	7	10	0
St. Margaret's Bay road to Dover,	15	0	0
Allen McDonald's to Chester road,	10	0	0
Piers' mill to chapel, Hammonds Plains,	7	10	0
Hammonds Plains to Windsor road,	12	10	0
English's corner to Wright's bridge,	10	0	0
Little's to Davidson's mills,	10	0	0
Wright's bridge to Indian River bridge,	10	0	0
For alteration of road, Cowie's hill,	120	0	0
To repair road from McIntosh's bridge to Wagner's,	5	0	0
New Margaret's Bay road, through Green Head, to Charles Drysdale's,	10	0	0
New Margaret's Bay road, through to the old Mar- garet's Bay road,	7	10	0
Wagner's to Charles Drysdale's,	5	0	0
Charles Drysdale's to Prospect bridge,	17	10	0
Prospect bridge to Prospect,	12	10	0
Preston's forks to Colborn's,	5	0	0
Colborn's road to bridge, Terrance Bay,	5	0	0
Bridge to Sandy Cove, Terrance Bay, and Lower Prospect,	20	0	0
Prospect road to Brookside,	5	0	0
Sambro road to Bennett's,	5	0	0
			To

To repair road from Sambro to Sambro bridge,	£5	0	0
Sambro bridge to Shea's, Harrietfields,	17	10	0
Shea's, Harrietfields, to old Margaret's Bay road,	17	10	0
Sambro road to Fraser's,	5	0	0
Pennant bridge to Sambro bridge,	5	0	0
Sandy Cove to Ketch Harbor,	5	0	0
Pennant to Cook's,	5	0	0
McIntosh's bridge to Herring Cove forks,	12	10	0
Between Wotoon's and Stone's,	10	0	0
Herring Cove forks to Portuguese Cove,	12	10	0
Bridge at Herring Cove,	10	0	0
Portuguese Cove to Ketch Harbor,	10	0	0
Ketch Harbor to Bauld Rock,	10	0	0
Herring Cove to York Redoubt and Ferguson's Cove,	10	0	0
Ferguson's Cove to main road,	7	10	0
Moosetown and Hamilton roads to Hammonds Plains,	5	0	0
North West Arm to three mile house,	20	0	0
To alter road from Still Water bridge to Chester road,	50	0	0
Repair road from Cove, below Ferguson's Cove, to York Redoubt,	5	0	0
Herring Cove to Ketch Harbor,	5	0	0
Prospect bridge,	5	0	0
This amount to provide for contingencies,	23	17	4
To repair road from Creighton's to the battery,	10	0	0
York's corner to Stoney Beach,	5	0	0
Towards Cole Harbor,	10	0	0
Cow Bay to Cole Harbor,	10	0	0
Caldwell road,	10	0	0
Dartmouth to Cole Harbor,	10	0	0
Cole Harbor to Lawrencetown,	10	0	0
Road alteration by William Day's to draw bridge,	15	10	0
Repair road from Leslie's to draw bridge,	10	0	0
Simpson's corner to Cole Harbor,	5	0	0
Cherrybuck Settlement to Miller's,	5	0	0
Old Look-out road,	5	0	0
Road from Smith's to Evans',	5	0	0
Old Look-out road to colored settlement, Guysboro' road,	10	0	0
Evans' to Lawrencetown,	5	0	0
Bell's to church, Preston,	5	0	0
Smithers' to Cole Harbor,	5	0	0
Fairbanks' mills towards Lawrencetown,	10	0	0
George Brown's towards head Lake Porter, on new line,	10	0	0
Harvey road to Chezetcook, west side,	10	0	0
Ditto to ditto, east side,	20	0	0
West side Petpiswick,	5	0	0
East side ditto,	10	0	0
West side Musquodoboit Harbor,	7	10	0
East side ditto, from Narrows down,	10	0	0
Harvey road, by Bayer's, to Big Lake,	10	0	0
To Benjamin Day's, Jedore,	12	10	0
Benjamin Day's to G. Harpell's,	15	0	0
East side Jedore, after survey,	15	0	0
Harvey road to Clam Harbor, and thence to Owl's			
Head, after survey,	20	0	0
Harvey road to Ship Harbor church,	25	0	0
Line of Harvey road, Ship Harbor, round Shoel Bay			
to Tangiers, after survey,	20	0	0

To

To repair road from Bollong's Point to head Tangier, after survey,	£50	0	0
Taylor's head to Harvey road,	5	0	0
Old line road from Taylor's Bay to Sheet Harbor,	10	0	0
William Anderson, for surveys,	2	5	0
To repair road on Moshier's Island,	5	0	0
From Sheet Harbor to Salmon River,	25	0	0
Salmon River to Necum Teuch,	15	0	0
Necum Teuch to Ecum Secum,	10	0	0
West side Sheet Harbor, including bridge,	20	0	0
From Sheet Harbor to Lochabar settlement,	10	0	0
South side river, Caledonia settlement, and to repair road,	30	0	0
Gleason's Brook to county line,	10	0	0
John Henry's to Stewiacke road,	5	0	0
Alteration between Daniel Fisher's and Fraser's,	8	0	0
Road by John Benvie's to Stewiacke,	5	0	0
From Canada Settlement to Murkey's mill,	5	0	0
Guild's bridge to George Higgins'	10	0	0
To complete bridge near Murkey's mill and repair lake road,	10	0	0
Repair road to Higgins' grist mill, by Bruce's,	10	0	0
Middle Musquodoboit meeting house, to Lower Stewiacke,	5	0	0
From Henry Morris' to Murkey's mill, viz. : Cruickshank Settlement,	5	0	0
Coles' bridge, by Guild's mill, to Wm. Fox's,	7	0	0
For Stephen Pollock's expenditure on Guysboro' road,	6	10	0
Sibly road,	5	0	0
Dewolfe Settlement road,	5	0	0
To repair road from Key's to Gay's River, on new line,	50	0	0
Gay's River to Musquodoboit, on new line,	50	0	0
Charles Lemrau's to McMichael's, junr.,	5	0	0
Cleary's,	5	0	0
Complete alteration between Kerr's and Gay's River,	10	0	0
Repair old Truro road, between                      and Gay's River,	5	0	0
Road from Wyse's corner to Meagher's Grant,	10	0	0
Towards Ledwig's, between main road and mill,	5	0	0
To Peter Doyle's,	5	0	0
Hodgson's,	5	0	0
Wyse's,	5	0	0
Beaver Bank road,	30	0	0
Road from Windsor road to Hibbett Settlement,	15	0	0
East side Basin,	20	0	0
Forbes Black, for surveys east,	3	10	0
Pay several instalments on monies borrowed for eastern shore road,	380	0	0
Advance for Wallace bridge,	175	0	0
This amount at the disposal of the county members to provide for contin- gencies,	79	5	0
	£2208	0	0

## GREAT ROADS.

To repair road from North West Arm to Lunenburg county line, including advances,	140	0	0
Great western road from the city to Hants county line, including advances,	300	0	0
Great eastern road from Dartmouth to Shubenacadie bridge, including advances,	375	0	0

To repair Great Guysborough road from Pollock's to Brown's, including alteration near Gladwin's, and advances,	£198 0 0
Harvey road from intersection of Truro road to Ship Harbor, including advances for Le Marchant bridge, &c,	200 0 0
	£1213 0 0

### COUNTY OF HANTS.

*Resolved*, That the sum of one thousand eight hundred pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Hants, be applied as follows :—

To pay balance advanced to finish old Avon bridge, in 1851,	£117 12 7
William Chambers and Thomas A. Smith, expended on St. Croix bridge, per account,	145 19 0
William Chambers and Israel Sanford, expended on Kennetcook bridge, per account,	22 12 8
A. M. Cochran, expended on Five Mile River bridge, per account,	1 12 9
Archibald Fraser, expended on bridge at Nine Mile River, per account,	5 7 0
From Parker's mill to Philip Harvey's road,	4 0 0
Philip Harvey's road to John Dimock's,	9 0 0
Daniel Dimock's past Aker's,	5 0 0
For bridge and road at McKay's, Newport, in addition to £5 undrawn,	5 0 0
From Meander River to John Lockhart's,	7 0 0
Samuel Chambers' to Muddy Marsh,	7 0 0
Benjamin Cochran's to St. Croix bridge,	5 0 0
Miller's Creek to Cochran's farm,	7 0 0
Cochran's farm to Shubael Dimock's,	7 0 0
Darius Mosher's to Isaiah Dimock's, in addition to £5 undrawn,	2 10 0
To repair Kennetcook bridge at Scotch Village,	10 0 0
From Kennetcook road to Knox's, and to pay Isaac Sanford 40s. expended,	9 0 0
Isaiah Dimock's to Constantine's,	4 0 0
Isaac Sanford's to Kennetcook road,	7 10 0
For road past major Greeno's,	4 0 0
Henry Vaughn's to Levi Dimock's,	9 0 0
From Marshall Mumford's to John Cochran's,	6 0 0
Benjamin Mumford's past Levi Dimock's,	6 0 0
Richard Anthony's to Rawdon line,	3 0 0
Robert Greeno's to Wilcox ferry, in addition to £5 undrawn,	2 10 0
For road past Philip Harvey's,	6 0 0
From Sterling to Barzella Harvey's,	5 0 0
For alteration at Scotch Village, one-half to be retained until £10 subscribed be expended,	20 0 0
For alteration at Daniel Lockhart's farm, to be paid when certified that £4 subscribed is expended,	10 0 0
From Martin's to Meander bridge,	4 0 0
Alkanah Harvey's to Darius Mosher's,	6 0 0
For alteration near Rawdon road, Douglas,	12 0 0
From Nine Mile River road to Kennetcook bridge,	5 0 0
Kennetcook bridge to John Singer's,	7 0 0
John Singer's to Noel mill,	7 0 0
Noel mill to Tenecape,	7 0 0

For

For bridge and road at Burncoat Creek,	£18	0	0
From Jacob Hennegar's to Noel,	7	0	0
Burton's towards Nine Mile River,	8	0	0
Burton's to Rocky Brook,	8	0	0
Rocky Brook to Maitland,	6	0	0
For bridge at Maitland Village,	20	0	0
For road past Gary's farm,	5	0	0
From Five Mile River to Daniel Dimock's farm,	12	10	0
Daniel Dimock's farm to Rines' Creek,	17	10	0
Rines' Creek, including bridge, to Indian road,	9	0	0
John McPhee's to Wallace's mill,	7	0	0
John McPhee's to Rolston's,	7	0	0
Indian road towards five mile river,	8	0	0
For road past Nathaniel Nelson's,	6	0	0
For road past Francis Burrow's,	3	0	0
For road past Richard Parker's,	5	0	0
From James Nelson's to McGillican's,	7	0	0
McGillican's past John Murphy's,	6	0	0
Nine Mile River to Shubenacadie road, past Ferguson's,	7	0	0
McPhee's bridge to Lade's,	8	0	0
Lade's to Shubenacadie bridge and alteration of hill,	15	0	0
McPhee's bridge to Rolston's,	6	0	0
For road leading to bridge at Garden's,	7	0	0
For road to Grand Lake, past Horn's,	4	0	0
From James Moxham's to lake, past Adams',	4	0	0
Nine Mile River road to lake, past McKenzie's,	5	0	0
Nine Mile River road to Indian road, past John McDonald's,	8	0	0
Indian road towards John McDonald's,	5	0	0
John Caldwell's to Indian road,	3	0	0
For road past James Thompson's,	3	0	0
From John Wright's to Indian road,	8	0	0
Gore, on new road, to Nine Mile River road,	12	0	0
For road past David McKenzie's and bridge at Little River,	8	0	0
From James Scott's to Rolston's, on old road,	6	0	0
To repair bridge and road at Barron's,	10	0	0
From Gore road to Kennetcook bridge,	9	0	0
For road past Michael Wallace's,	4	0	0
From Georgefield Settlement to Nowlan's mill,	7	0	0
Tenecape to Alexander Ritchey's, east line,	10	0	0
Alex. Ritchey's, east line, to William Parker's, west line,	7	10	0
William Parker's, west line, to Petite River, and bridge at Whale Creek,	15	0	0
For causeway at Rainy Cove,	10	0	0
From Walton to Rainy Cove,	6	0	0
Rainy Cove to Bass Creek,	6	0	0
Bass Creek to Cheverie,	6	0	0
Cheverie to north side of Brown's clearing,	7	0	0
North side of Brown's clearing to Cockmagun road,	7	0	0
Silas Card's, north line, to Cheverie,	6	0	0
Silas Card's, north line, to Newport line and bridge at Great Creek,	15	0	0
Knox's to Walton,	17	10	0
Walton road to Cambridge, past Goshen farm,	4	0	0
River Hebert, past E. Murphy's, to Gorman's,	6	0	0
Landerkin's to James Sanford's farm,	5	0	0
For bridge at River Hebert, Rawdon,	40	0	0
From River Hebert to Meander River, in addition £7 undrawn 1852,	4	0	0
			From

From Meander River to Windsor road,	£7	0	0
For bridge and road at Bond's mill,	7	0	0
From John Dimock's past Frances Parker's, to be drawn when certified that £12, subscribed by the inhabitants, has been expended,	12	0	0
James Withrow's to Fahie's road,	18	0	0
Fahie's road to Halifax county line,	18	0	0
For road past John Gordon's,	5	0	0
For road past Thomas Moxon's,	5	0	0
For road past Alexander Sims',	6	10	0
From James Withrow's to Gere road,	6	10	0
James Withrow's to Douglas line, past William Whittiar's,	4	0	0
Douglas line to Rolston's, and bridge at Evan McPhee's,	10	0	0
Withrow's mill to Beaver Bank road,	7	10	0
Withrow's mill to Douglas road, past Wilson's,	5	0	0
Rawdon church to Newport line, past Caldwell's,	6	0	0
For road past James Wall's farm,	5	0	0
From Beaver Bank road past Thomas Wallace's farm,	4	0	0
For road past David Withrow's farm,	3	0	0
From E. Murphy's to Newport line,	7	0	0
Kennetcook road past Liswell's farm,	4	0	0
To repair bridge at Elmsdale, Shubenacadie,	7	10	0
For new road past James Harvey's,	5	0	0
For road from Bernard McGuire's to Indian road,	3	0	0
From Hugh Burns' to Archibald Ettinger's,	4	0	0
Nine Mile River road past Sloan's,	7	10	0
Joseph Singer's towards Nowlan's mill,	6	0	0
Old Windsor road to Hibbet's farm,	12	0	0
Hibbet's farm to Walsh's,	6	0	0
Walsh's to Beaver Bank road,	5	0	0
For bridge at John C. McDonald's—to be drawn when certified that £15, subscribed by the inhabitants, has been expended,	15	0	0
From St. Croix bridge to post road,	20	0	0
Isaac Dewolfe's to old Avon bridge,	8	0	0
For old Ponhook road, in addition to sums undrawn in 1852 and 1853,	8	0	0
From Metzler's to forks, in addition to £30 undrawn, and to pay Richard A. McHeffey £5 13s. 9d., expended on Martock bridge,	15	0	0
For road past Dawson's,	7	0	0
From Benjamin Sweet's to Winckworth,	6	0	0
Winckworth to Windsor, and to repair bridge at Winckworth, in addition to £7 granted in 1853, for hill at John Jenkins', and undrawn,	10	0	0
For old Ardoise road,	5	0	0
For old Avon bridge,	20	0	0
To pay Peter Payzant, expended on road to Aylward's,	6	1	0
For road to Stoddart's mill, and to pay Henry Miner over-expenditure,	5	0	0
From old Avon bridge to Horton line,	10	0	0
Rose Green to Barkhouse's,	18	0	0
Barkhouse's to Horton line,	18	0	0
For hill north of Gideon Loomer's,	13	0	0
From Richard Lunn's past John Manning's,	5	0	0
Thomas Manning's to Daniel Bishop's,	15	0	0
Post road past Benjamin Curry's,	15	0	0
For hill at Hantsport,	5	0	0
For hill on the east side of Half-way River,	15	0	0
From Peter Payzant's to Aylward's,	5	0	0

From

From William Shaw's to old post road,	£5	0	0
Old post road to Eldige's,	5	0	0
Joseph Curry's to old post road,	5	0	0
For road past Oliver Davison's,	5	0	0
To rebuild St. Croix bridge, in addition to £93 13s. 6d., special grant in 1853, and undrawn,	166	15	0
For Kennetcook bridge, in addition to special grant of this session,	200	0	0
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	£1800	0	0

*Resolved*, That the sum of £933, granted for the service of the great roads in the county of Hants, be applied as follows :

From Halifax county line to Avon bridge, and to pay advance, £31 7s. 11d.,	£578	0	0
Avon bridge to Horton line, and to pay John Akins £3 4s. expended,	130	0	0
Keys' bridge to Parker's bridge, and to repay advance, £5 10s. 3d.,	160	0	0
Forks to Falmouth line, and pay sum expended by order of justices to remove obstructions,	30	0	0
Falmouth line to George Swainhammer's,	17	10	0
George Swainhammer's to Geldert's,	17	10	0
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	£933	0	0

### COUNTY OF KINGS.

*Resolved*, That the sum of sixteen hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in Kings county, to be appropriated as follows :—

#### TOWNSHIP OF CORNWALLIS.

From the Cove road passing McConnell's to Long Point road,	£6	0	0
For the Cove road passing Michael Shey's,	6	0	0
Road passing O. H. Cogswell's to Aylesford,	6	0	0
Jacques and the south end of the Cove road,	6	0	0
Road from the northern part of the Cove road passing P. McBride's,	8	0	0
For to open up and complete the new road from Armstrong's to Oglevie brook,	15	0	0
The new road from Turner Point road to Oglevie brook,	15	0	0
From the Givan wharf passing David Hamilton's and Mrs. Hall's,	10	0	0
For the road passing Goold's and Joseph Swindle's,	5	0	0
James Goold's and Glaney's,	5	0	0
From the Givan road passing A. Brown's and Briden's,	8	0	0
Spicer's to Black Rock,	16	0	0
Turner Point road to Givan wharf, and to make the alterations past Sweeny's and Morris's,	18	0	0
The Givan road passing Lewis Morris's to Black Rock,	5	0	0
Ebenezer Condon's on Long Point road, and to make the alterations at the mountain hill,	25	0	0
For to complete the new alteration of road near Timothy Strong's to Canady Creek, and to pay over-expenditure to John Vauhn, £7 5s.,	12	0	0
From Black Rock road passing Nesbet's saw mill to Canady Creek,	6	0	0
For the road passing Rawding's and Foot's,	6	0	0
From Murry mill brook, past William West's, to Nathan Foot's,	5	0	0

For the road passing Patrick Sarsfield's to Dooly's,	£6	0	0
For the road passing John Clark's and Burge's mountain,	8	0	0
Petten mountain hill road passing Barnaby's,	8	0	0
New mountain road near Gideon Cogswell's to Canady Creek,	6	0	0
To complete the alterations on the road to Barnaby mill breakwater,	8	0	0
For the road passing Jeremiah Hut's to Wm. Foot's mill,	5	0	0
New laid out road passing Wm. Foot's to Bay shore,	8	0	0
New road passing Enoch Arnold's to Canady Creek,	8	0	0
For to make the north end of the new laid out road from the Barnaby mill breakwater to the road by C. Ilsley's,	16	0	0
For the road passing Robert Foot's to Hall's harbor road, and the Bentley mountain hill,	8	0	0
From Huntington Point road through the Irish settlement,	6	0	0
The Woodworth road, Masters' mountain, to Hall's harbor,	6	0	0
For the road passing W. H. Thorp's to Long Beach, Osborn's ship yard,	10	0	0
From Black Hole, Bay Shore, on the road passing Silas Caton's,	7	0	0
For the Mountain road, passing up the Wood Hollow, to Baxter's harbor,	8	0	0
From Black Hole road, passing G. Newcomb's, to Ira Woodworth's road,	5	0	0
Black Hole road, passing H. Irvin's, to the Baxter road,	5	0	0
For the road from Scot's Bay to Canning,	16	0	0
Newcomb road passing Daniel Foster's to the Bay,	7	0	0
New road from Bester North's up the mountain to Scot's Bay,	10	0	0
New road passing Nelson Whalen's,	6	0	0
Pero road, and to build a bridge near D. Huntley's,	10	0	0
From Thomas Doyle's, passing Rand's saw mill, to Scot's Bay, and to make the alterations,	12	0	0
For the road passing Gorden Sanford's, and the road to Bar's Creek,	5	0	0
For the embankment at town plot,	5	0	0
From the road passing O. Newcomb's to Albert Chase's,	7	0	0
Cornwallis bridge to Allen Barnaby's, and road to Tobin's,	12	0	0
Allen Barnaby's to Stephen North's,	5	0	0
William Roberson's to Little Lake,	8	0	0
For the new road from Brandywine road to Jackson's mills,	8	0	0
Road passing Richard Woodworth's south mountain,	6	0	0
From the road passing Richard Woodworth's to saw mill and the post road,	5	0	0
For the road passing Robert Collins' and J. Taylor's,	10	0	0
Road passing Joel Parish's south mountain,	5	0	0
To extend the alteration on the road passing J. Woodman's south mountain,	14	0	0
From Horton line, passing William Jourdain's, to I. Webster's road,	5	0	0
Enoch Condon's to Aylesford line, and the road passing Isaac Web- ster's to post road,	5	0	0
William Foresyth's, to open a new road to the English mountain road,	7	0	0
Cornwallis bridge passing Ragan's farm,	6	0	0
For completing the Allen hill bridge, and road alteration,	8	0	0
The Gibson road, to John Ell's,	5	0	0
Huntington Point road, passing Gideon Ilsley's,	5	0	0
Road passing Wilmot Osborn's and Eaton's, down the Davinson mountain,	6	0	0
From Masters' mountain road to open alteration of road to J. Woodworth's,	10	0	0
William Huntley's, on new road, to the Scot's bay,	4	0	0
For to open the Six Rod highway, from road passing Hemming Pent's mill,	8	0	0
Open up a new road from J. Thomas' to Richard Smith's,	10	0	0
From Black Rock road to light house, and the road from Charles Eaton's to harbor,	6	0	0
For the road from James Cox's to Asal Webster's, post road,	5	0	0

For the road from James Griffin's, passing Nathan West's, to post road,	£5	0	0
To open the new road from Black Rock road passing James Goold's,	6	0	0
From Black Rock road, by Brown's, to Givan wharf,	6	0	0
For the road passing Brennan's and Murphy's,	4	0	0
To open up the new alteration passing David Woods',	10	0	0
To open up the new road from Baxter harbor road, passing saw mill, to Long Beach,	18	0	0
For the road passing James Whalen's to Bar's Creek,	5	0	0
From Ebenezer Bigelow's to Indian Point landing,	6	0	0
For the road and bridge over Canning River, Leander Rand's,	6	0	0
From Webster's barn passing to Frederick's south mountain,	4	0	0
For the Ira Woodworth road to the Bay,	6	0	0
From the post road passing Jackson's mills to Brandywine,	5	0	0
For the road passing William Newcomb's to Athorn Eaton's road,	5	0	0
Nathan Woodworth's, and the Pent's road,	5	0	0
Gideon Cogswell's, and to repair bridge and hollow,	6	0	0
From Elijah West's to Mill Creek, at Weaver's,	5	0	0
Mill Creek to White Water, passing David Weaver's,	5	0	0
For to repair Brandywine bridge, near David Skinner's,	4	0	0
The bridge and road passing William North's vault,	4	0	0
Over Bar's Creek, near William Beyant's,	5	0	0
From Huntington Point road to Hall's harbor,	5	0	0
For the road passing Isaiah Shaw's to baptist meeting house,	5	0	0
From Ira Woodworth's road, passing Wood's saw mill, to Black Hole,	5	0	0
Samuel Rockwell's mountain hill to Hall's harbor road,	5	0	0
For to complete the alteration from old Scot's Bay road, passing Joseph Sandford's, to the new Scot's Bay road,	4	0	0
The road passing W. A. Foot's from the road passing Clark's,	4	0	0
Robert Bennett's to the Bay,	5	0	0
For to extend the new alteration on the English Mountain road by John P. Crow's,	15	0	0
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	£720	0	0

## CORNWALLIS GREAT ROADS.

From the post road by Penio's, on the great road passing the methodist chapel over the Black Rock Mountain, passing Thomas White's, to Canady Creek harbor and light house, and to make the alterations over the mountain, the embankment and proposed bridge at the head of Canady Creek harbor,	50	0	0
The post road, through Berwick, on the great road to the Givan Wharf harbor, and to complete the alterations of road near Solomon Crocker's,	20	0	0
Alfred Skinner's, on the great road to Givan wharf, to the front of the mountain, and to improve the hills,	15	0	0
The Givan wharf to the front of the mountain, on the great road to Penio's, post road,	15	0	0
On the great post road from Horton line to Jackson's,	10	0	0
Passing Saml. Sharp's to Annapolis, and to build the bridge over Sharp's River,	25	0	0
On the post road passing Sydney Shaw's to the Aylesford township line,	15	0	0
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	£150	0	0
Unappropriated money,—disposal of the government,	6	0	0
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	£156	0	0
			From

From the post road near Penio's, passing the methodist chapel, and Thomas White's to Canady Creek and Black Rock, and to make the alterations on Mountain Hill,—extra grant,	50 0 0
	£206 0 0

## AYLESFORD GREAT ROADS.

From the Cornwallis line to Wilmot county line, and to complete the alteration near William Miller's,	40 0 0
The post road, on the Morden road, to Joseph Lee's, and east to the Ormsby road,	25 0 0
Unappropriated money,—disposal of the government,	15 0 0
	£80 0 0

## TOWNSHIP OF AYLESFORD.

For the road passing Wm. and Charles Foster's farm,	£5 0 0
Over Thomas Tupper's farm across the mountain,	15 0 0
From the post road, on the Bishop road, to the Bay,	8 0 0
For the cross road, from the Bishop road, to Clermont road,	6 0 0
From the post road, on the Clermont road, to the brook on the Bay shore,	8 0 0
For the road near the Bluff, from Clermont to the French Cross,	15 0 0
For the cross road from Clermont road to the Morden road,	6 0 0
From Joseph Lee's to French Cross,	10 0 0
Dempsey corner to the Bay shore, and thence eastwardly to Cornwallis line,	6 0 0
For the new road passing Thomas Welton's,	20 0 0
From the post road passing Bishop's mills to Benj. L. Palmer's,	15 0 0
Alpheus Palmer's to the Falls,	7 10 0
For to open up a new road from the Skinner school house, southerly, to post road,	15 0 0
From Cornwallis line, westerly, on Woodworth road, to Ormsby road,	6 0 0
For to open up a new road from the Morden road to Ormsby road,	10 0 0
To repair the road passing over Tuff's and Bent's mill, and the "dam,"	12 10 0
From Cornwallis line, westerly, on the Canaan road,	6 0 0
Canaan road to Sherbrooke and Dalhousie,	10 0 0
On the road passing Lake George to Twelve Mile bridge,	10 0 0
From the Otter Lake to Edward Tool's, and cut down the hill,	7 10 0
For the Atton road, (so called,) Dalhousie,	4 0 0
Road leading from Dalhousie to Aylesford,	8 0 0
By Eason's mills to Nichols' road,	5 0 0
From Vail's river bridge, easterly, on Jackson road,	7 10 0
For the road passing Jonathan Morse's to Jackson road and then easterly,	6 0 0
From the post road passing Gates' mills to Neely road to Canaan,	12 10 0
For the Nichols road, westwardly, on Jackson road,	6 0 0
From the Jackson road, southerly, to Palmer's mills,	5 0 0
Jackson road on the south end of Nichols road to the Canaan road,	5 0 0
On the new road running west from Glebe to Spinney road,	5 0 0
From the main road by Abraham Spinney's to Canaan road,	6 0 0
Ward road along the Glebe road to the Jackson road,	6 0 0
Post road past Tuff's mills to Walton Welton's, and to build a bridge,	25 0 0
	From

From the Neely road, eastwardly and southerly, to Wheelock's mills,	£5	0	0
For the road commencing at the Neely road and running westwardly across John McGregor's, John Saunders', and other lands,	6	0	0
From the Parker road, on the Hall road, (so called,) to the Woodworth road,	7	10	0
Parker road, on the new road, westwardly,	7	10	0
Bishop road passing the late Frances Smith's,	5	0	0
For the road leading from Lake Paul to Dalhousie,	6	0	0
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	£336	10	0
Unappropriated cross road money,	23	10	0
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	£360	0	0

## HORTON.

From Daniel Coyle's to the old post road,	£10	0	0
John Fuller's to Asa Davison's,	10	0	0
John Fuller's to Daniel Bishop's,	10	0	0
Avery Meadow past John Ryan's,	5	0	0
Daniel Bishop's to Edward Kelly's,	5	0	0
Irak Benjamin's mill to John Payzant's road,	15	0	0
William Griffin's to Scofill's mill,	5	0	0
Abraham Dorman's past Saml. Ells',	5	0	0
John Payzant's to Robt. Wescott's land,	5	0	0
Andrew Johnston's past James Nowlin's to James Lawrence's,	5	0	0
Irak Benjamin's mill, on new Black River road,	10	0	0
Irak Benjamin's mill past Jere Eagle's to Isaac Dorman's,	5	0	0
Abraham Dorman's to John Payzant's,	5	0	0
Avery Meadow to Black River, on Nictaux road,	5	0	0
Walter Reid's, past John Atwell's, to old post road,	5	0	0
Kinne's corner to Gaspereaux bridge,	7	10	0
Obed Benjamin's shop to Thomas Martin's,	5	0	0
Ebenezer Caldwell's to Isaac Dorman's,	5	0	0
James Vaughan's to Davison road,	5	0	0
Charles Pharris' to Curry Brook, on old telegraph road,	7	10	0
Scott's corner to county line, old post road,	15	0	0
Mud bridge to James Caldwell's,	10	0	0
Little Island to Bout Island, exclusive of the £10 voted in 1852, and £10 in 1853,	10	0	0
Simon Fitch's past John Trenholm's to post road,	20	0	0
Long Island to James Crane's,	7	10	0
Bishop's mill to Wm. Griffin's,	20	0	0
Bishop's mill to Sandy Point,	5	0	0
Sandy Point to Robert Cahill's,	5	0	0
Robert Cahill's, by Padsey's, to post road,	5	0	0
Thomas Hancock's through Deep Hollow,	50	0	0
Back Canaan road, by Hugh Mitchell's, and to repay Hugh Mitchell 13s. 7½d., over-expenditure in 1853,	5	0	0
Henry Thomas' to Jacomiah Seaman's,	10	0	0
Henry Thomas' to Henry Witter's,	7	10	0
Henry Thomas', by Thomas Bishop's, to Sherbrooke road,	5	0	0
Kentville to Mitchell's line,	5	0	0
Sherbrooke road to Daniel Lane's,	5	0	0
Sherbrooke road to Caldwell's Clear,	5	0	0
Harris Turner's to James Dodge's,	6	0	0

From James Dodge's, past Wood and Mosher's mill, to Cornwallis line,	£10	0	0
On the new Fielding road,	15	0	0
New Hantsport road,	50	0	0
From the Black River school house to Moose Horn Lake,	5	0	0
Sandy Point to New Canaan,	5	0	0
James Lawrence's, past Michael Caldwell's, to Walter Reid's,	5	0	0
Edward Kelly's to post road,	5	0	0
Unappropriated,	114	0	0
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	£540	0	0

## HORTON GREAT ROADS.

From Hants county line to O. Lockhart's,	£60	0	0
O. Lockhart's to Reid's,	40	0	0
Reid's to Judah Borden's, and to repair causeway,	50	0	0
Judah Borden's to Mud bridge,	15	0	0
Mud bridge to Kentville,	15	0	0
David Casey's to Gaspereaux River, <i>extra grant</i> ,	50	0	0
Gaspereaux River to Lunenburg line, and to repay Jacob Walton			
£3 3s., and Olistus Lane, £4 17s. 10½d., over-expenditures,	45	0	0
David Casey's to Jacob Stevens', and to the bridge,	5	0	0
At the disposal of the government, unappropriated,	10	0	0
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	£290	0	0

## COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

*Resolved*, That the sum of one thousand five hundred and sixty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Annapolis, be appropriated as follows:—

On the road from the Duke of York's battery to Mussell's mill, in addition to £7 10s. granted last year, and undrawn,	£7	10	0
South from the Duke of York's battery to Victoria beach, thence up the mountain to the Everett settlement,	20	0	0
Lamberson cross road, from the main road to first road over the mountain,	20	0	0
Shore road, from the Lamberson cross road to John Quereau's east line,	10	0	0
East line of John Quereau to James Sloan's,	10	0	0
McKinzey cross road, from main road to shore road,	20	0	0
Shore road, from Sloan's to the Robblie bridge,	10	0	0
Mills cross road, from main road to shore road,	15	0	0
Shore road, west, from the mills cross road to S. John's,	12	10	0
East, from the McKinzey cross road to S. John's,	10	0	0
Parker cross road, from the main road to shore road,	15	0	0
McCormick cross road, from main road to shore road,	10	0	0
Shore road, from the Parker cross road, east, past Geo. McCormick's,	10	0	0
Abm. Young's, west, to Geo. McCormick's,	12	10	0
Wade cross road, from main road to first road over the mountain,	15	0	0
First road over the mountain, from Moses' lake to the Wade cross road,	7	10	0
Young cross road, from main road to Hogan's,	15	0	0
Hogan's to the shore road,	5	0	0
			On

On the Shore road, east, from the Young cross road, to build a bridge over Hogan's brook,	£5	0	0
First road over the mountain from Young's cross road past Edward Covert's,	7	10	0
Shore road, from James Young's, east, to Durland's,	5	0	0
Phinney cross road, from main road to the Bay shore,	20	0	0
Chute cross road, from the foot of the mountain to the shore road,	12	10	0
First road over the mountain, west, from the Chute cross road to S. Miller's,	10	0	0
James cross road, from limits of Bridgetown to the lake,	12	10	0
Lake to the shore road,	10	0	0
Shore road, towards building a stone bridge over the hill brook,	25	0	0
First road over the mountain, east, from the James cross road,	7	10	0
Cross road, from limits of Bridgetown to Green Monroe's,	10	0	0
Sanders cross road, from the main road to the road under the mountain,	10	0	0
Road and ferry slip, New Caledonia, Granville,	15	0	0
Road east from the Morse cross road to the outlet of Paradise Lake,	30	0	0
To repair the bridge near Samuel L. Chipman's,	12	10	0
Alteration on the Beals mountain road,	10	0	0
On the Beals mountain road west from John Whitman's,	7	0	0
Road from Lawrencetown lane to DeLancy's farm,	12	10	0
Joseph Starratt's, past Jacob Bank's, towards Beals' mountain,	7	0	0
Causeway and bridge near Stephen Pool's,	10	0	0
Durland cross road, from front road southerly on Langley's line,	12	0	0
Bridge and hill at Joel Daniels' mill,	10	0	0
Spurr cross road, from front road to Brenen's clearing,	12	0	0
Brenen's clearing to Dalhousie road,	10	0	0
Morse cross road, from front road to top of the mountain,	15	0	0
Road from Albany road to Henry Beals',	6	0	0
Cross road and bridge to S. W. Pratt's,	5	0	0
Dalhousie road, from S. Sanders' to the Flag Pond,	7	0	0
The Flag Pond to the McLaffity road,	7	10	0
McLaffity road to the old depot,	7	10	0
Old depot to Perrott road,	7	10	0
Perrott road to the township line,	8	0	0
McLaffity road,	8	0	0
Perrot road, southerly, from Goldsmith's land towards Peters' mountain,	7	10	0
To pay an over-expenditure on the Polhemus bridge, 1853, per account No. 121, by A. Lent,	3	1	0
On the Shelburne road, from the general's bridge to E. Godfrey's,	30	0	0
The Ritchie meadow to John Mott's,	7	10	0
Widow Coombs' past Lake Katy,	7	10	0
Road from Hessian line to Guinea bridge,	12	10	0
Sam's brook to the Guinea road,	10	0	0
Bridge near Samuel Brogart's road,	12	10	0
New road from Virginia road to the Liverpool road,	15	0	0
Deep Brooke bridge, on the cross road from Waldeck's to Hessian line,	10	0	0
Road from Negro line to Conrad Millner's,	7	10	0
Shaw road,	12	10	0
Middlesex road, from the Jefferson cross road to Bear River,	6	0	0
Victory road, from Bear River Lake to Liverpool road, near 11 mile brook,	12	10	0
			On

On the Waldeck line road, from the Shaw road southerly,	£6	0	0
Union road, from Digby county line towards Maitland,	10	0	0
Lake Hill road, towards Rice's mill,	6	0	0
Negro line road, from the land of the late judge Ritchie, eastward,	8	0	0
Frederick Millner's cross road,	5	0	0
Hessian line road, from the Virginia road to J. Potter's,	5	0	0
Guinea road, from the bridge to Miller's Hill,	5	0	0
Road from Mulligan's Hill to Samuel Bell's,	5	4	7
Maitland road, from the 6½ mile brook to 11 mile brook,	75	0	0
11 mile brook to Corbett's clearing,	75	0	0
James Hoyt's to Lamb's brook,	15	0	0
For 2nd instalment on loan and interest,	106	8	10
On the road from Nictaux to Liverpool, by Albany, from Queen's county line to the half-way house, to be added to the special grant of £50,	30	0	0
The half-way house to the Liverpool cross, so called,	20	0	0
Albany towards Nictaux,	10	0	0
Dalhousie road, from Liverpool cross to King's county line—from the Kings county line to the 47 mile river,	8	0	0
Road from Lunenburg cross to Waterloo River,	8	0	0
Waterloo River to Liverpool cross,	14	0	0
Dalhousie road, westward, from Bunie Meadow to Walker's bridge, including Kelley's bridge,	15	0	0
From 23 mile tree to 19 mile tree,	8	0	0
19 mile tree to 15 mile tree,	5	0	0
15 mile tree to 11 mile tree,	8	0	0
11 mile tree to Annapolis township line,	13	0	0
Lunenburg road, from county line to E. Roop's,	7	0	0
Grenton's to Lunenburg line,	5	0	0
Peter Morse's towards Nictaux,	10	0	0
Road off Maitland, viz. : from the Maitland road, by Edward Cashman's and George Ringin's land, to the Hillsborough road,	5	0	0
Through the first district in Hillsborough, near Maitland,	5	0	0
Second district in ditto,	5	0	0
From Hillsborough to Maitland road,	5	0	0
Road to Michael Ringin's,	5	0	0
Off west Dalhousie road to John Buckler's, on the south end,	15	0	0
Morse cross road, from Carter's to Scofield's hill,	15	0	0
Scofield's to 2 mile tree,	20	0	0
2 mile tree, to alter the Mountain road to Dark Hollow,	25	0	0
Road from outlet of Paradise Lake to Thomas Anderson's,	12	10	0
Thomas Anderson's to Dalhousie road,	7	10	0
West from the Morse cross road past Monroe's mill,	10	0	0
From Springfield road to Falkland ridges,	10	0	0
To Pleasant Lake,	5	0	0
Through Allan's Settlement to Nictaux Falls,	7	0	0
From David Landers, esquire, Nictaux road, near school house,	10	0	0
Phinney's bridge, over Annapolis River, to include partial repairs to amount, £4 18s., last autumn,	11	0	0
Road past Jacob Niely's, to the Kings county line,	12	0	0
Stronach Mountain road, from foot of mountain to Stillman Downie's,	7	0	0
Bent road to the Bay,	5	0	0
New road past Rev. E. Stronach's towards Bailey street,	60	0	0
Phinney Mountain road, from post road to Ward Niely's corner,	5	0	0

To

To alter and repair the road from Wm. Early's north gate to Margaretville pier,	£5	0	0
On the road from top of Phinney Mountain to Margaretville pier,	5	0	0
Bent road or Bailey street,	5	0	0
North end of Victoria road,	5	0	0
Gates' Mountain road, past watering place, to the post road,	5	0	0
Gates' Mountain road, from the watering place, southerly,	5	0	0
Ritchie road, from Crawford's to the breakwater,	10	0	0
Road from the Clarence meeting house up the mountain,	7	0	0
Marshall Cove road, from John Clark's, west, towards Granville line,	9	15	7
Granville line to the Sabin road, leading to Marshall's Cove,	5	0	0
Handley Mountain road, for the alteration from the post road,	15	0	0
South end of Victoria road,	5	0	0
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	£1560	0	0

*Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred and seventy-six pounds, granted for the service of the post road in the county of Annapolis, be applied as follows :

To meet over-expenditure, viz. :			
Wm. Faulkner, on Allan's Creek bridge and causeway,	£200	0	0
Beniah Morse,	7	10	0
Benjamin Starratt,	30	0	0
G. F. Ditmars,	15	0	0
To complete causeway at Allan's Creek bridge,	10	0	0
On the road from James Whitman's to the Hoyt farm,	10	0	0
Near Clark's ferry,	10	0	0
From Bear River bridge to the top of the hill,	7	0	0
Handly Mountain road easterly to Jos. Palmer's,	7	0	0
Jos. Palmer's, easterly, towards Jos. Peane's, to include an expenditure of 30s. by Jos. Peane, on Cherby bridge last year,	7	10	0
To continue claying the road from Kings county line, westward,	20	0	0
On the Monroe bridge,	25	0	0
Walker arbitaux, for gravelling the same,	15	0	0
Road and bridge by Parker's mill,	10	0	0
Bridge east from the Rev. Mr. Campbell's,	10	0	0
Bray's bridge,	10	0	0
Merrett's bridge,	8	10	0
Bridgetown bridge, including over-expenditure last year,	15	10	0
Left in hand for further appropriation, or to meet contingencies,	58	0	0
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	£476	0	0

## COUNTY OF DIGBY.

*Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred and seventy-six pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in the county of Digby, for the year 1854, be appropriated as follows, viz :—

To pay advance to William Faulkner, on new line of road,	£9	14	4
George Devault, repairing Salmon River bridge,	5	15	0
Over-expenditure to George Devault, on Salmon River bridge,	10	16	10
William Aymar, on Lee's mill bridge,	12	2	9
Alter main post road at Kelly's hill,	20	0	0
Repair post road through Cheticamp,	25	0	0
Pay John Brophy, (casualty,) repairing Mistake bridge,	7	0	2
Repair Monteghan bridge, on main post road,	50	0	0
Connors' " "	15	0	0
Therio's " "	15	0	0
Main post road, Mink Cove, to Little River,	15	0	0
Hill at Ellenwood's Cove, opposite Lovekin Hilton's,	20	0	0
Bank at Gilbert's Cove, main post road,	14	0	0
Pay William Aymar, (casualty,) on bridge at Joggin,	11	14	6
To be placed in the hands of his excellency the lieutenant governor, to open, repair and continue the new line of road between Bear River and Weymouth, on Faulkner's line,	229	16	5
Repair main post road from Gilland's farm to Rossway church,	15	0	0
	£476	0	0

*Resolved*, That the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-four pounds, granted for the service of road and bridges in the county of Digby, 1854, be applied as follows, viz :—

To repair road and bridge near Jacob Roop's,	£12	0	0
Morgan road,	18	0	0
Parker road,	10	0	0
Lake Hill road,	25	0	0
Union road,	30	0	0
Shelburne road, beginning at number 9, running to south range road,	15	0	0
Cross road, from Bloomfield to north range road,	14	0	0
Road between Smith's and Sulis' farm,	10	0	0
Road from main post on Blomidon road, to Henry Green's rear line,	20	0	0
Henry Green's rear line, Blomidon road, to Bloomfield,	20	0	0
Abbott road,	15	0	0
Bridge and road on cross road from Saint Mary's Bay church to South Range road,	10	0	0
Tebo road, from main road to Lake Hill,	20	0	0
Lake Hill, southward,	20	0	0
Road from Joseph Cook's, senr., west line, to French road,	15	0	0
Stony Brook to David Dousett's clearing,	12	0	0
Charles McNeil's corner, north range, to south range road,	30	0	0
Mumford road,	10	0	0
Road from John McBride's to French Settlement cross road,	12	0	0
Widow O'Brien's to widow McConnel's,	10	0	0
Mistake bridge to East Branch,	17	0	0
Bear River road to Mistake bridge,	15	0	0
	To		

To repair road from Payson's hill, ending at James Dousett's,	£20	0	0
Oaks' corner to Upper Falls,	8	0	0
Colin Porter's to south west angle,	12	0	0
Alder Cove to Brook's line, thence to the main road,	10	0	0
Saint Mary's Bay road to Neck road, between No. 1 & 2,	8	0	0
Hill west side of the sea wall,	10	0	0
Road from Donnegan's to D. Ross' mountain road,	10	0	0
D. Ross' corner to Gulliver's Hole road,	10	0	0
Starratt's to Gulliver's Hole,	10	0	0
Campbell's brook to Fitzgerald's beach,	10	0	0
Turnbull's bridge to hill near W. B. Condon's,	14	0	0
Winslow's barn to the Bay of Fundy,	12	0	0
Commencing at French road to Timothy Devault's,	17	0	0
On district No. 6, from Cossaboon's bridge, west,	10	0	0
From Lemuel Morehouse's corner to west end of lake,	14	0	0
West end of lake to Sandy Cove,	14	0	0
Little River towards Petite Passage, five miles,	10	0	0
Five miles below Little River to Petite Passage,	10	0	0
John Daniels' to M. Melanson's, Long Island,	10	0	0
Cross road at the head of North East Cove to the ferry at Fish Pond,	10	0	0
Road from harbor to the light house, Brier Island,	10	0	0
Build bridge on the west side of Petite Passage, in addition to fifteen pounds granted last year,	10	0	0
Repair road from W. Hain's corner to south range,	12	0	0
Where S. Lewis left off last year to Frederick Jedre Gilbert's Cove,	15	0	0
John VanBuskirk's west line to Abraham Terfry's east line,	12	0	0
Cross road from Oliver Melanson's, westward,	9	0	0
Main road from Alder Cove to Lent's, on the barrens,	10	0	0
Road from lot No. 16, South Range road, to Bear River,	13	0	0
Open and repair road on the western side of Bear River, at the bridge,	8	0	0
Level hills and repair road from Lake Hill to the county line,	10	0	0
Repair road from W. Handspiker's to Abraham Vantassel's,	9	0	0
Sissaboo road, along the west line of township to Grand Joggin,	13	0	0
South west angle of township of Weymouth to Provost Brook,	12	0	0
Open and repair road from John Abbott's, head of Saint Mary's Bay, to the marsh,	10	0	0
Repair Symonds' bridge, near Digby,	25	0	0
Bool's hill and road running past G. C. Jones',	14	0	0
Bridge near William Denton's,	5	0	0
Road from main road to John Gilland's landing,	6	0	0
Sissaboo road, from township line to lot No. 4,	20	0	0
Bridge over Lawson's brook, in district No. 4,	15	0	0
Alter road from main road at Little River running toward's Henry Ad- dington's,	6	0	0
Repair road from Morgan's mill to Big Still Water,	8	0	0
West line of Thomas O'Connor's farm, east,	10	0	0
Going past Richard Clark's to Digby road,	5	0	0
From meeting house, near Lee's hill, on road running to North Range road,	10	0	0
Thomas' settlement to Bloomfield,	8	0	0
Fishing beach to light house,	10	0	0
			To

To repair road from Tusket road to bend of Sissaboo River,	£10	0	0
Pay Silas Rice for over-expenditure on Lake Hill road,	5	0	0
Repair Tusket road to Colin Porter's,	10	0	0
Bank at Digby,	40	0	0
Road and bridge near William Maro's,	12	0	0
From Luke Therrio's to main post road, near Petite Passage,	5	0	0
Broad Cove and Gut road, district No. 4,	10	0	0
Main road on Salmon River to Josiah Porter's,	10	0	0
Salmon River road to the county, by the school house,	9	0	0
By Alexander Muse's,	12	0	0
Road by Philip Malkahay's road,	12	0	0
From Philip Malkahay's to Tusket road,	10	0	0
Back of Cheticamp Grant,	8	0	0
From Cape Cove bridge to the landing place by Anthony Dousett's,	8	0	0
Between Charles Mallett's and Charles Boudrou's,	8	0	0
On Jesse Oakes' line,	10	0	0
From Benony Dugat's to Francis Therrio's road,	8	0	0
Francis Therrio's road to Joseph Mallett's,	8	0	0
Between Nicholas LeBlanc's and Stephen Romain's, 2nd division,	10	0	0
From the heirs of B. Sonia and those of P. Godet, to the Tusket road,	10	0	0
Stephen Sonia's and Maximine Comeau's,	9	0	0
Between David Lombard's and Celestine Comeau's,	10	0	0
From Joseph M. Comeau's road to Peter D. Sonia's road,	8	0	0
Joseph Mallett's, 2nd division,	8	0	0
Between Joseph M. Comeau's and Joseph Therrio's farm, 2nd division,	10	0	0
Between Angel Godet's to Seraphim Sonia's farm, 2nd division,	10	0	0
From Maurice Lombard's mill to the shore,	8	0	0
On John Sonia's line,	8	0	0
From Joseph F. Comeau's road to Maturin Sonia's, 2nd division,	8	0	0
Eusabe Godet's to Frances LeBlanc's, 2nd division,	8	0	0
Joseph LeBlanc's farm to Eusabe Godet's,	8	0	0
Francis LeBlanc's to Mark Thebido's,	12	10	0
Bonninfaut road,	8	0	0
To repair main road to Anselm Billivous' field, on Samuel Dousett's road,	16	0	0
Placide LeBlanc's road,	20	0	0
Anselm Billivous' fields to the Tusket road,	8	0	0
Road from Charles P. Godet's to Tusket road,	13	0	0
Clements Melanson's to Charlton Sabine's,	12	0	0
Montegan River to the township line,	10	0	0
Samuel Smith's to Patrick Nowlan's road,	10	0	0
Greffer's road,	9	0	0
Causeway, near Nicholas Godet's, Tusket road,	15	0	0
Patrick Thebido's road to Jermine Corporou's, Tusket road,	10	0	0
The hill near Reme Devault's,	8	0	0
From Anselm D. Sonia's farm to Ambrose Duffes',	10	0	0
Between second and third division,	10	0	0
Road between farm of Peter Melanson and Christopher Dugat's,	10	0	0
			To

To repair road from Mark Thebido's to Tusket road,	£12	10	0
Between Benjamin Sonia's and Maurice Lombard's,	9	0	0
Charles F. Comeau's and Francis Comeau's,	20	0	0
Payson's Meadow road,	8	0	0
From Montegan River to Dunphy's, Tusket road,	10	0	0
On Millidge line, from Peter Therrio's road, westward,	10	0	0
Patrick Nowlan's road,	10	0	0
Road from school house to the county line, by Godfry Bethune's,	9	0	0
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	£1464	0	0

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

*Resolved*, That the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty-four pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Yarmouth for the present year, be applied as follows :—

To repair the road from Heaslin's to the Great Pubnico Lake,	£30	0	0
Willett's to Pubnico Beach,	10	0	0
Post road to D'Eon's,	5	0	0
Paul D'Entremont's to the western shore,	10	0	0
J. J. D'Entremont's to Pubnico Point,	15	0	0
J. Amero's to Abbot's Harbor,	10	0	0
Benjamin D'Entremont's to Lobster Bay,	10	0	0
Louis D'Entremont's to John Spinney's,	15	0	0
Abram Van Emburg's to Goodwin's, thence to the shore,	10	0	0
Head of Apublic past Joshua Frost's to the fork road,	40	0	0
James Hobbs' to Forbes',	8	0	0
Bridge and roads on Robert's Island,	15	0	0
Road from the fork road, past J. Williams', to Kavanah's,	10	0	0
The old Apublic road up east side of Eel Lake,	15	0	0
Cyrel Porter's to the head of Apublic,	8	0	0
The parade to the meeting house, above J. Hatfield's,	20	0	0
John Gavel's, senr., to Gavel's meeting house,	10	0	0
The meeting house to Kempt, including repairs of the bridge,	65	0	0
John Harding's to James Morton's,	15	0	0
Past R. Killam's to Mangram's,	5	0	0
From J. Gray's over the bridge at Rankin's, thence to Joshua Morton's,	20	0	0
N. Churchill's, junr., to Gray's, thence to William Hurlburt's,	10	0	0
To build a bridge over the river near Nelson Gray's,	30	0	0
Repair the road and bridge over Lent's Cove and the Pas de Pra,	20	0	0
From Burnett's line, past Hemion's, to the Tusket River,	7	10	0
Burnett's line to Little River,	7	10	0
On the west side of Abram's River,	6	0	0
From Johnson's to the Tusket Wedge Point,	15	0	0
Elijah Pinkney's to the Sluice Point,	60	0	0

To repair the road from Kempt road, past J. Hurlburt's mill, to the Kempt road,	£10	0	0
Gavel's road, past Luke Keo's, to Williams' road,	10	0	0
Crocker's to Burnett's line,	10	0	0
John Burke's, to the head of Eel Lake, thence to the forks,	35	0	0
Ricker's Brook to Forbes',	12	0	0
J. J. Porter's to the head of Apublic, including repairs of bridges, at the head of river,	20	0	0
The post road to the river near Carland's,	12	0	0
P. W. Kinney's to the shore,	10	0	0
Purdy's to Salmon River,	10	0	0
Simeon Frost's to Boyd's,	10	0	0
Pas de Pra road to John B. Muire's,	8	0	0
Argyle bridge to J. McKinnon's Point,	6	0	0
Kempt bridge to Pearl's Meadow,	10	0	0
Fork bridge to Isaac Miller's,	25	0	0
Alteration and repair of road from sea shore, on county line, to Lake George road,	20	0	0
To repair the road around the south east side of Ceder Lake,	10	0	0
From Lake George road to E. Parry's,	15	0	0
Beaver River road towards Sandy Lake,	15	0	0
James Churchill's to the sea shore,	15	0	0
Nathaniel Rose's to Ohio road	12	10	0
Great Lake to Ebenezer Eldrige's,	15	0	0
The town line, near Ebenezer Eldrige's, towards the old Kempt road,	10	0	0
William Whitehouse's to Gardner's mill,	40	0	0
To Lake Ogden,	5	0	0
From Crawley's to the Kempt road,	7	10	0
Samuel Crosby's, junr., towards S. Hilton's,	10	0	0
Samuel Crosby's to W. W. Andrews',	10	0	0
Pleasant Valley bridge to Reynard's,	15	0	0
Samuel Crosby's up east side of Salmon River,	5	0	0
Reynard's to Tuskett bridge,	5	0	0
To repair the bridge near Cornelius Blauvelt's,	16	0	0
Road from Wyman's to Mood's, and towards Pleasant Valley,	10	0	0
John Scott's to Tuskett road,	10	0	0
Pitman's mill to Boyd's,	7	10	0
Thurston's corner to Starr's road,	7	10	0
Haly's to Wyman's road,	10	0	0
Wyman's road to Doucett's,	15	0	0
Cranberry head road to the shore past Zachariah Foot's,	5	0	0
Across Salt Pond Dyke towards S. Cann's,	5	0	0
From Penal's to the old Kempt road,	7	10	0
William Trefry's to Purdy's,	10	0	0
L. Parry's to Scott's Island,	10	0	0
Past Leonard Parry's,	5	0	0
From Joseph Durkee's to Dunn's Cove,	10	0	0
Charles Tedford's to the old Kempt road,	15	0	0
Richard Smith's to Pinkney's Point,	15	0	0
The parade to Healy's road, thence to Starr's and to Healy's,	15	0	0
Elias Trask's to Nathaniel Harris',	10	0	0
Thurston's corner towards Pleasant Valley,	5	0	0
			To

To repair the road from Ebenezer Harris to Gegogin Point,	£10	0	0
J. McCormack's to Joseph Williams',	15	0	0
Bridge and roads to Parfit's,	5	0	0
Road from Samuel Hilton's to W. Whitehouse's,	10	0	0
Pleasant Valley bridge to David Hibbert's,	20	0	0
David Hibbert's to the county line,	15	0	0
Knowles Crosby's through the new road to Pleasant Valley road,	15	0	0
Thomas Brown's to David Robertson's,	10	0	0
Thurston's to Foot's Cove,	5	0	0
S. Bain's to Ritchie's,	5	0	0
Wyman's to the Fish Point,	5	0	0
Whitehouse's to Pleasant Valley bridge,	10	0	0
Luttie's to Beaver River road,	15	0	0
Henry Sanders' to the Ohio Settlement,	7	10	0
Round school house to A. Goudy's,	10	8	0
John Crosby's to Hebron corner,	15	0	0
The road leading southerly past R. Sanders', on the west side of Salmon River,	5	0	0
Kempt road to Wilson's falls,	5	0	0
Session Hill to Gegogin river,	5	0	0
To pay Thomas Killam, esquire, over-expenditure in 1853,	45	3	0
At the disposal of the government, for general road service in the township of Yarmouth,	100	9	0
At the disposal of the government, for general road service in the township of Argyle,	42	0	0
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	£1464	0	0

*Resolved,* That the sum of four hundred pounds, granted for the great road service in the county of Yarmouth, for the present year, be applied as follows :—

From Broad Brook to Gowen's corner,	£15	0	0
Beaver River to Henry Sanders',	40	0	0
Henry Sanders' to Ballam's,	120	0	0
Ballam's to Tusket, including repairs to Tusket bridge,	25	0	0
From Tusket Village to J. J. Porter's, and to pay J. J. Porter sixteen shillings over-expenditure last year,	25	0	0
J. J. Porter's to James Frost's, including repairs of Argyle bridge,	30	0	0
James Frost's to John Carland's,	30	0	0
John Carland's to Shelburne county line,	90	0	0
At the disposal of the government, for the great road service in the county of Yarmouth,	25	0	0
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	£400	0	0
Balance in hands of government, for Argyle, 1853,	£21	4	1
"          "          "          for Yarmouth, 1853,	3	4	6
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	£24	8	7

## COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

*Resolved*, That the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-four pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Shelburne for the present year, be appropriated as follows:—

From Alexander Hamilton's up west side Clyde River,	£60	0	0
For bridge at George McKay's over Clyde River,	12	0	0
From John Lyle's to Cape Negro, main road, and to pay John Lyle over expenditure last year, 10s.,	35	0	0
Goose Creek to David Thomas',	7	0	0
Clam Creek to post road,	41	0	0
Samuel Smith's to Elam Thomas',	20	0	0
Josiah Smith's to Skinner's,	16	0	0
Skinner's to Patten's, and to repair North West Creek bridge,	39	0	0
Elkana Nickerson's to main road,	12	0	0
School house to John Connel's, Cut Point,	12	0	0
Samuel Snow's to Birch Hill, inclusive,	20	0	0
Birch Hill to Richard Kenney's,	20	0	0
Baker's Brook to Hibert's Brook,	10	0	0
Court house to Robert Hogg's,	15	0	0
Raspberry Hill to post road,	20	0	0
Moses Smith's on back line road,	6	0	0
Robert Hogg's to Samuel Woods',	7	0	0
Thomas Crowell's to captain John Kendrick,	20	0	0
Captain John Kendrick's to Joseph Atwood's,	10	0	0
Joseph Atwood's to Shag Harbor Brook bridge, inclusive,	15	0	0
Doctors' Cove to main road,	7	0	0
David Nickerson's to Richard A. Hopkins', Bear Point,	15	0	0
Joshua Nickerson's to Shag Harbor road,	8	0	0
Eaton Crowell's to Levi Crowell's,	30	0	0
Henry Shute's to Malone's,	7	0	0
Malone's to Robert Wilson's,	13	0	0
Main road to Forbes',	12	0	0
Malone's to Yarmouth county line,	12	0	0
Wood's Harbor to west side Ohio,	30	0	0
West side Ohio to David Wilson's,	30	0	0
William Cunningham's to Stoney Island,	16	0	0
Penny's to Pelic Crowell's,	16	0	0
Pelic Crowell's to Lewis Crowell's,	12	0	0
Lewis Crowell's to West Head,	8	0	0
Main road to Hawk Inlet,	12	0	0
West head to William Cunningham's,	10	0	0
John McGray's to Penny's,	16	0	0
For cutting canal near Daniel Penny's,	50	0	0
From post road to Indian Brook,	20	0	0
Indian Brook to Benjamin Perry's,	15	0	0
Samuel Whitney's to John King's,	12	0	0
Benjamin Perry's to widow Littlewood's,	7	0	0
Alexander Greenwood's, round west head, until it strikes main road leading to Clyde Falls,	7	0	0
Road near Round Bay bridge to John S. McKenna's,	18	0	0
Thomas Perry's to Roseway chapel,	11	0	0
Moses Perry's to main road leading to Shelburne,	10	0	0
			From

From Dexter's bridge to Beaver Dam, by Gunning Cove,	£30	0	0
Church hill to post road,	16	0	0
Church hill to William Doane's,	15	0	0
Post road to Henry Shoult's,	5	0	0
Post road to John Harris',	22	0	0
John Harris' to Thomas McKay's,	18	0	0
George McKay's to main road leading to Shelburne,	18	0	0
To finish bridge at Thomas McKay's and repair road,	10	0	0
From main road to Cobscouch mill,	5	0	0
Main road at David Davis' to lake,	5	0	0
John Dexter's to foot of Long Lake,	23	0	0
Post road to John Dexter's,	22	0	0
Foot of Long Lake to Robert McKay's,	30	0	0
Robert McKay's to Philip Bowers',	32	0	0
Shelburne to Sandy Point,	5	0	0
Sandy Point to widow Cashrou's,	14	0	0
Shelburne to Jordan ferry,	13	0	0
Widow Cushrou's to Jordan ferry,	14	0	0
Widow Ryer's to John Dexter's,	10	0	0
James Parney's to Joseph Holden's,	10	0	0
McAlpine's Rock to Shelburne,	14	0	0
James Parney's to William Holden's,	7	0	0
Lock's Island to main road at Jordan Bay,	6	0	0
Post road to William Nickerson's,	16	0	0
William Nickerson's to Green Harbor east bridge,	14	0	0
Green Harbor east bridge to Lock's Island,	18	0	0
Joseph Williams' to main road,	7	0	0
Main road, near James McKenzie's, to John Morrison's,	10	0	0
Lock's Island to Thomas Crowell's,	8	0	0
Green Harbor to Richard Wall's,	10	0	0
Freeman Crowell's to Lock's Island,	9	0	0
Richard Wall's to main road leading to Lock's Island,	18	0	0
Richard Wall's to Little Harbor,	10	0	0
Little Harbor to Jonathan Craig's,	10	0	0
Widow Ringer's to Angus McAdam's,	14	0	0
Angus McAdam's to Christian Robart's,	4	0	0
Sable River to Wall's Hill,	15	0	0
Wall's Hill to Richard Wall's,	18	0	0
Fox Rock to Widow Ringer's,	16	0	0
Tom Tidney bridge to Sable River chapel,	12	0	0
Cornelius Craig's ferry to main road,	5	0	0
Port Lebare to Sable River,	14	0	0
Lewis Head breakwater to main road,	10	0	0
Daniel Matthew's to George Wall's,	11	0	0
Little Harbor to William Arnold's,	8	0	0
John Doll's to main road leading to Shelburne,	10	0	0
Ragged Island road to Michael Decker's,	8	0	0
Sable River chapel to Robert Harding's,	16	0	0
Thomas Cumins' to main road,	5	0	0
Post road up east side Jordan River,	12	0	0
Post road to Samuel McQuay's,	4	0	0
Post road to Jacob Allen's, and to repair bridge,	8	0	0
	£1464	0	0

*Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred pounds, granted for the great road service in the county of Shelburne for the present year, be appropriated as follows :

From Queen's county line to Tom Tidney's bridge,	£27	0	0
Tom Tidney's bridge to Hamilton's,	25	0	0
J. Hamilton's to Jordan bridge,	30	0	0
Jordan bridge to Ebenezer Martin's,	23	0	0
Ebenezer Martin's to Shelburne,	32	0	0
Shelburne to Stephen Acker's,	25	0	0
Stephen Acker's to Beaver Dam,	33	0	0
Beaver Dam to Clyde bridge,	90	0	0
Clyde bridge to Boyd's,	15	0	0
Boyd's to Barrington bridge, and to pay Prince Doane over-expenditure for last year, 12s.,	40	0	0
Barrington bridge to Yarmouth county line,	60	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£400	0	0

### COUNTY OF QUEEN'S

*Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred and seventeen pounds, granted for the great road service—and that the sum of fourteen hundred and sixteen pounds, granted for the roads and bridges generally, in the county of Queen's county, be applied as follows, viz :—

#### GREAT ROAD SERVICE AND MAIN ROAD SERVICE.

From Lunenburg county line to Stephen Parks',	£15	0	0	
Stephen Parks' to Mill Village,	10	0	0	
Mill Village to Beech Hill,	45	0	0	
Beech Hill to Herring Cove, including hill,	40	0	0	
Herring Cove to Spencer Smith's, including bridge,	15	0	0	
Spencer Smith's to William Dean's,	10	0	0	
Liverpool to John Payzant's, 1st beech hill,	10	0	0	
John Payzant's to Benjamin Smith's, 2nd beech hill,	10	0	0	
Broad River to Fady Harlow's,	10	0	0	
Fady Harlow's to Shelburne road,	10	0	0	
Port Mutton to Two-mile mark,	15	0	0	
Two-mile mark to Michael Robertson's,	15	0	0	
Michael Robertson's to James McDonald's,	10	0	0	
James McDonald's to county line,	30	0	0	
	<hr/>			
		245	0	0
Between Cowie's tanyard and Angus McLeod's shop,	45	0	0	
From T. Ford's shop to George W. Freeman's house,	10	0	0	
Minard's to Six Mile,	60	0	0	
Six Mile to Eight Mile mark,	55	0	0	
Eight Mile mark to Middfield,	55	0	0	
Jabes Morton's to Fifteen Mile,	25	0	0	
Fifteen Mile to Bear Trap bridge,	60	0	0	
Bear Trap bridge, including bridge, to Cameron's hill,	15	0	0	
Cameron's bridge, including bridge, to Brookfield bridge,	15	0	0	
Brookfield bridge, including bridge, to Luther Ledbetter's,	15	0	0	
Luther Ledbetter's to county line,	15	0	0	
	<hr/>			
		370	0	0
				From

From Brookfield road to Caledonia corner,	£20	0	0
Caledonia corner to county line,	25	0	0
Caledonia corner to Whiteburn road,	15	0	0
Thomas Annis' to Whiteburn road,	15	0	0
Brookfield road to Pleasant River bridge,	20	0	0
Buckskin's to White Point,	25	0	0
End of new road towards White Point, to open new road,	110	0	0
Maloman's to Broad River,	35	0	0
Port Medway road towards Mill Village,	15	0	0
Port Medway to Solomon's,	40	0	0
Mill Village road to Wentzell's mill,	30	0	0
Pudding Pan road by Edward Darrow's, to open new road,	40	0	0
Middlefield road to Morton's mill,	10	0	0
Morton's mill to Greenfield,	20	0	0
Greenfield to Wellington,	10	0	0
Chelsey to Wellington,	20	0	0
Salmon River bridge to William Dean's,	25	0	0
	<hr/>	475	0 0

## CROSS ROADS.

From cross road, Port Medway, to Blue Berry,	7	10	0
John Briggins' towards Mill Village road,	10	0	0
Peter Cahoon's down east side Port Medway,	7	10	0
School house towards Nathaniel Cahoon's,	7	10	0
Lineter's to main road,	7	10	0
Nathan Ellis' towards Mills',	12	10	0
Mrs. E. Freeman's to Milton bridge,	10	0	0
Knowles' towards academy,	7	10	0
Academy towards Randal's,	7	10	0
William Corcum's towards Ritcie's,	5	0	0
Ritcie's towards Herring Cove,	7	10	0
African chapel towards Tar's,	7	10	0
Tar's to Western Head,	10	0	0
Philip Hutman's towards Moose Harbor road,	10	0	0
White Point to Hunt's Point,	5	0	0
School house, Hunt's Point, towards McGowan's shore road,	5	0	0
Hunt's Point to Beech Hill,	5	0	0
To repair crossway and road over Stewart's creek,	45	0	0
From Catherine River towards Port Mutton,	7	10	0
	<hr/>	145	0 0
From Henry Vogler's to Alexander Cameron's,	5	0	0
Alexander Cameron's to Angus McIntosh's,	10	0	0
Main post road, Port Jolly, to Allan McDonald's,	7	10	0
Allan McDonald's to Alexander McDonald's,	7	10	0
Post road towards Port LeBear,	13	0	0
Thomas Steel's house towards main road,	6	0	0
Caledonia road to Butler's,	7	10	0
Butler's to Lowe's lake,	10	0	0
Sixteen mile road toward's Butler's, to open new road,	50	0	0
Kempt road to Cegamiegua lake,	15	0	0
For building bridge near Francis McBride's,	7	10	0

From

From Alexander Cameron's to main road,	£5	0	0	
Brown's road between Kempt and Caledonia,	10	0	0	
Wheeler Minard's, junr., to Caledonia road,	7	10	0	
On Eastfield road,	7	10	0	
				169 0 0
On bridge between Harmony and Westfield,	15	0	0	
From Patrick Jones' to main road,	5	0	0	
On bridge over Smith's brook, Westfield road,	15	0	0	
From Bryden's to Benjamin Davis's,	5	0	0	
Eldrid Barnaby's to main road,	3	0	0	
Main road to James Smith's new road,	7	10	0	
Pleasant River road to Donald McKay's,	4	0	0	
Guzzel mill to Indian Gardens,	15	0	0	
Allan T. Freeman's to main road,	5	0	0	
Main road to James Nickson's mill,	5	0	0	
Joseph T. Harlow's to main road,	5	0	0	
Faulkland bridge to Greenfield road,	10	0	0	
Devonshire road towards Benjamin Payzant's,	5	0	0	
				99 10 0
From Robert McDonald's, Sandy Bay, towards main road,	7	10	0	
D. Bradley's to main road,	5	0	0	
Thomas H. Grady's to John Imis',	5	0	0	
Patrick Butler's to John Dowlin's,	5	0	0	
John Dowlin's to Matthew Cod's,	5	0	0	
John McGinty's, junr., to main road,	5	0	0	
Barney Dowlin's to Connors' hill,	5	0	0	
Road round Scott's beach to Western head,—to be expended when the road is laid out and established,	35	5	0	
This sum placed at the disposal of the government, to repair the road from Milton to the county line, through Kempt,	10	0	0	
				82 15 0
From Ponhook Lake to Mill Village, to be drawn when the sum of four hundred pounds have been raised by subscription and expended on the work, to the satisfaction of the financial secretary,				100 0 0
OVER-EXPENDITURE.				
This sum to pay William McGuire, for an over-expenditure,				6 15 0
				£1733 0 0

### COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

*Resolved,* That the sum of two thousand three hundred and thirty pounds, voted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Lunenburg, be applied as follows :

#### LUNENBURG.

From Bridgewater to Mahone Bay,	£100	0	0
Martin's River to Kedy's bridge,	10	0	0
Kedy's bridge to Mader's Cove,	10	0	0
			From

From Mader's Cove to Martin's Brook, including bridge,	£10	0	0
Martin's Brook to the common. including Geo. Snair's over-expen- diture of £1 5s. 8d.,	15	0	0
Steverman's to Lunenburg,	15	0	0
Lunenburg to Jacob Hirtle's,	15	0	0
Jacob Hirtle's to LaHave River,	15	0	0
LaHave road to Leonard Beck's,	15	0	0
Leonard Beck's to Spectacle Lakes,	10	0	0
Spectacle Lakes to Charles Rudolf's,	15	0	0
Charles Rudolf's to Bridgewater,	15	0	0
Steverman's corner to Leonard Beck's,	6	0	0
Mahone Bay to Casper Eisenhaur's,	15	0	0
Charles Rudolf's to James McKean's,	10	0	0
James McKean's to Parkes' Creek,	10	0	0
James' mill to Philip Knock's,	7	0	0
Philip Knock's to Goreham's Point,	8	0	0
To pay George Acker over-expenditure,	4	5	3
From Nicholas Acker's to Jacob Koch's,	8	0	0
Jacob Koch's to cross roads,	12	0	0
Cross roads at the church to Kingsburg,	10	0	0
Rose Bay to Samuel Moser's,	15	0	0
Cross roads to John Lohnes',	8	0	0
John Lohnes' to Peter Gerhart's,	5	0	0
Cross roads to Ritycy's Cove,	8	0	0
Ritycy's Cove to Mrs. Oxner's,	8	0	0
Rose Bay to Ovens and Meisner's,	8	0	0
Post road to Meisner's mill,	5	0	0
Ritycy's Cove to Parkes' Creek,	8	0	0
Parkes' Creek to Leonard Hirtle's,	6	0	0
Parkes' Creek to Casper Wentzell's,	8	0	0
Post road to Frederick Crous',	5	0	0
Post road through centre range,	5	0	0
Lunenburg to Blue Rocks,	10	0	0
Glebe corner to Heckman's Island, and to build bridge and clear passage underneath,	30	0	0
Post road to Conrod Meisner's,	5	0	0
Main road to James Dauphine's,	20	0	0
LaHave bridge to George Crous',	20	0	0
George Crous' to Peter Meisner's,	10	0	0
Peter Meisner's to Wagner's, and outwards,	10	0	0
To William Wagner, for exploring road to New Germany,	1	10	0
From Jacob Lantz's corner to the Long Hill,	5	0	0
Himmelman's corner to Peter Crous',	10	0	0
Peter Crous' to Snyder's mill-dam,	15	0	0
Snyder's mill-dam to Peter Hirtle's mill,	15	0	0
Peter Hirtle's mill to Smith's mill,	14	0	0
LaHave bridge to Henry Koch's,	20	0	0
Henry Koch's to David Silver's,	12	0	0
David Silver's to Conrod Wentzell's,	8	0	0
Conrod Wentzell's to Wm. Kedy's,	8	0	0
William Kedy's to Chessley's corner,	15	0	0
Chessley's corner to John Feindal's mill,	9	0	0
John Feindal's mill to bridge at Ross' farm,	10	0	0
Bridge at Ross' farm to county line,	15	0	0
Main road to James Morton's,	8	0	0

From James Morton's corner to David Moore's,	£10	0	0
Isaac Delong's to James Morton's,	10	0	0
New bridge at Varner's mill to West Brook,	5	0	0
West Brook to Smith's mill, and to build new bridge over West Brook,	25	0	0
North west road to Peter Zwicker's corner,	8	0	0
Steverman's corner to meeting house, North West range,	10	0	0
Meeting house to Casper Eisenhaur's, and to pay John Lowe over- expenditure, £2 6s. 3d.,	10	0	0
Casper Eisenhaur's to Mader's mill road,	8	0	0
Mader's mill road to Robar's mill,	10	0	0
Robar's mill to Hallamore's bridge,	10	0	0
Hallamore's bridge to Michael Barkhous',	12	0	0
Michael Barkhous' to Jacob Findal's,	35	0	0
Jacob Findal's to William Nichols',	10	0	0
New Germany road to the Cape Marsh,	5	0	0
Cape Marsh to Charles Jodrey's,	8	0	0
Charles Jodrey's to the bridge, (through Vieno's pasture),	8	0	0
Bridge to Henry Foster's,	10	0	0
Henry Foster's to Bazeley's corner,	17	0	0
Main road to back road, past Paul Chessley's,	8	0	0
Frederick Vieno's to Bleistiner's road,	8	0	0
Bleistiner's road through Smith's lot,	8	0	0
Demon's corner to John Daury's Big Lake,	5	0	0
Demon's upper corner to Westhaver's corner,	8	0	0
Meeting house to Demon's corner,	8	0	0
Demon's corner, past Casper Kaulback's, to post road,	10	0	0
Post road to George Barry's corner,	8	0	0
George Barry's corner to George Vieno's mill,	8	0	0
George Vieno's mill to John Rahmy's,	12	0	0
John Rahmy's to Silver's corner,	8	0	0
Silver's corner to George Mackie's,	10	0	0
George Mackie's to John Rahmy's,	5	0	0
John Rahmy's to North River,	8	0	0
North River to New Germany,	15	0	0
John Silver's corner to school house at Rahmy's,	8	0	0
John Langille's to George Mackie's,	8	0	0
George Mackie's to the school house, (new road,)	6	4	9
LaHave road, past Mullock's, to Benjamin Ernst's,	8	0	0
Weinach's corner to James Eichel's,	8	0	0
Henry Weinach's to LaHave River,	12	0	0
Trout Hole bridge, Clear Land, to Ewalt's mill road,	10	0	0
Ewalt's mill road to Peter Vieno's,	10	0	0
Jacob Daury's to mill road,	10	0	0
Clear Land road to Trout Hole bridge,	5	0	0
Langille's corner to George Vieno's,	8	0	0
James Lowe's to North Field road,	8	0	0
Hubly's corner to George Lohnes',	7	0	0
George Lohnes' to Broom's corner,	10	0	0
Christian Naas' to George Hughes',	10	0	0
George Hughes' to Rahmy's corner,	10	0	0
Ohio road to branch road near Peter Hirtle's,	10	0	0
Leonard Young's to Jacob Beck's,	5	0	0
Conrod Lord's to Casper Schwartz's,	5	0	0
Michael Sneider's to Pleasant River road,	10	0	0
Martin's River bridge to Daury's mill,	6	0	0
Franks' to Paul Jodrey's new road,	6	0	0

Chester.

## CHESTER.

To pay expenditure from casualty vote on road from Sherbrooke to Kentville,	£31	10	6
Benjamin Hiltz over-expenditure on Sherbrooke bridge,	5	8	9
From Halifax county line to George Rafus',	40	0	0
George Rafus' to Chester,	20	0	0
Chester to Basin,	15	0	0
Basin to Gold River,	10	0	0
Gold River to Martin's River,	15	0	0
Basin to Grant,	10	0	0
Grant to Sefferan's,	20	0	0
Sefferan's to Russell's,	30	0	0
Russell's to Sherbrooke church,	15	0	0
Sherbrooke church to Kings county line,	25	0	0
Church to Corbin's and George Hiltz's,	15	0	0
Corbin's to Sherbrooke bridge,	20	0	0
Sherbrooke bridge to Kings county line,	15	0	0
Main road to Corbin's Lake,	5	0	0
Frank Vaughn's to Hants county line,	40	0	0
Frank Vaughn's to Chester town,	30	0	0
To repair mill road at Sherbrooke,	10	0	0
From Little East River to Bowen's,	35	0	0
Bowen's to Blandford,	40	0	0
County line to William Shatford's,	20	0	0
William Shatford's to North West Cove,	15	10	8
Gold River bridge to Beech Hill, and outwards,	15	0	0
Marriott's road to Middle River road,	5	0	0
Windsor road to Canaan,	10	0	0
Blandford to Sandy Beaches,	15	0	0
Sandy Beaches to North West Cove,	10	0	0
Windsor road to Henry Schweinhammer's,	5	0	0
Middle River to Windsor road,	10	0	0

## NEW DUBLIN.

To pay executors of William S. Morris, for surveys,	4	15	0
From Pernette's ferry to John Slayter's,	10	0	0
John Slayter's to Petit Rivere bridge,	10	0	0
To pay Leonard Vogler over-expenditure on Conrod's hill, and £3 for interest of money borrowed,	53	0	0
From Petit Rivere bridge to Broad Cove,	20	0	0
Broad Cove to Queens county line, and to avoid Conrod's hill,	20	0	0
Mogan's corner to Sandy Brook.	10	0	0
Sandy Brook to William Newcomb's,	10	0	0
William Newcomb's to Chelsea road,	60	0	0
Chelsea road to Queens county line,	70	0	0
Pleasant River road to Chelsea, Butler's road,	12	0	0
Chelsea to Butler's,	12	0	0
Butler's to Tory bridge,	8	0	0
Pleasant River road to Still Brook, and outwards,	15	0	0
Pleasant River road to Floyd's road,	15	0	0
On Floyd's mill road,	8	0	0
From Floyd's road to Lapland mills,	10	0	0
			To

To build bridge on David Frozel's road,	£10	0	0
From Bridgewater to William McKean's,	15	0	0
William McKean's to Pernette's,	15	0	0
Pernette's to Getson's Cove,	5	0	0
Getson's Cove to Nicholas Oxner's,	15	15	0
Nicholas Oxner's to Jacob Romkey's, and to pay Nicholas Oxner for plank repairing bridge, 9s. 3d.,	15	0	0
Jacob Romkey's to Petit Rivere bridge,	5	0	0
William McKean's to Fancy's mills,	15	0	0
Fancy's mills to Peter Himmelman's,	10	0	0
Peter Himmelman's to John Weinacht's,	10	0	0
John Weinacht's to Montreal,	8	0	0
Frederick Corkum's to Saddle Back bridge,	10	0	0
Saddle Back bridge to LaHave River,	8	0	0
Post road to New Dublin church,	10	0	0
New road from Italy to Petit Rivere,	10	0	0
Broad Cove round shore or new road,	10	0	0
Dagley's corner to Conquer All,	10	0	0
Crouse Town to John Franks',	8	0	0
John Franks' to Fancy's mills,	10	0	0
Camperdown to New Italy,	10	0	0
Bazeley's corner to the Lutheran church,	5	0	0
	£2330	0	0

### COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

*Resolved*, That the sum of two thousand five hundred and twenty-five pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Colchester, be appropriated as follows, viz. :—

To repay advances made by government,	£68	19	9
Open new line from Boggs' to Stewiacke,	30	0	0
Pay expenditure of £3 10s. on St. Andrew's bridge, and farther repair the same,	7	0	0
Repair St. Andrew's bridge, old Halifax road,	6	0	0
The road from old Halifax road to Sutherland's,	5	0	0
Sibley's to Halifax county line,	10	0	0
Old Halifax road to Johnston's,	5	0	0
The new line from Gay's River to B. Campbell's,	25	0	0
Road from old to new Halifax road, past Dickey's,	6	0	0
And bridge at Middle Stewiacke,	5	0	0
From Middle Stewiacke to South Branch,	5	0	0
Kennedy's to South Branch road,	5	0	0
Whidden's to Greenfield,	5	0	0
Fisher's to Lower Stewiacke,	25	0	0
Middle Stewiacke to Brookfield, £10, and on the new line past J. Putnam's, £7 10s.,	17	10	0
The new line from Middle Stewiacke to Truro,	15	0	0
To pay expenditure on bridge at Fraser's mill,	16	7	8
Dunlap's mills,	7	10	0
R. Tupper's, and repair new line of road,	10	0	0
Cox's Brook,	6	1	3
			To

To repair the road from main road to Miller Settlement,	£5	0	0
Stewiacke to New Lairg,	13	0	0
Musquodoboit road, past Henry's,	5	0	0
Cox's bridge and road to saw mill,	7	16	4
Road from main road to Pembroke,	5	0	0
Milne's to Musquodoboit,	5	0	0
Goshen to Musquodoboit road,	5	0	0
Open new line by South Branch to Musquodoboit,	15	0	0
P. Gourley's to Musquodoboit,	10	0	0
Build a bridge near Mrs. Wedgewood's,	40	0	0
E. Tupper's,	6	0	0
Cover the bridge near W. Fulton's,	20	0	0
Open new line from Graham's to Eastville, or from S. Deyarmond's to J. Deyarmond's, as directed by government,	20	0	0
Repair the road from Graham's to Blaikie's,	5	0	0
Pay certain over-expenditures in Truro and Onslow,	14	17	0
Complete the road between John L. Fisher's and Robert McNutt's,	8	2	4
Open a road from near David Cox's to near Thomas Miller's, new line,	5	0	0
Repair the road over Wilson's Mountain, one half on each side,	6	0	0
Repair and complete the road from Isaac Archibald's to Cameron's road,	10	0	0
Open two sections of new line from Harmony to Stewiacke, including £3, to be expended between Harmony and Truro,	35	0	0
Build a bridge over brook near Henderson's mills, and repair road on either side thereof,	10	0	0
Towards opening up road from William McCallum's to Harmony,	5	0	0
To repair the road from William Hingley's to Halifax road,	5	0	0
George Johnson's to James Leman's,	5	0	0
Brookfield to Halifax road, by John Kennedy's,	5	0	0
George Russell's to Truro, new line,	10	0	0
John D. Christie's towards Greenfield old road,	7	0	0
Gravel the road from William McNutt's to Charles McNutt's,	10	0	0
Build a bridge over creek near                   , on road to Old Barns,	5	0	0
Repair the road from Old Barns meeting house to Black Rock,	12	0	0
Base line road from John Parks' to Shubenacadie, and to avoid hill near Parks',	10	0	0
Open first section of road from Old Barns to Pleasant Valley, between John Crowe's barn and Parks' mill,	20	0	0
Complete new line from Thomas Dart's towards Brookfield,	22	0	0
Raise and repair the road from Daniel Carter's to Brookfield meeting house,	12	0	0
Alter the road from Middle to Upper Brookfield, round Conley's Hill,	20	0	0
Repair the road from James Johnston's to Jacob Lynds' mill,	5	0	0
Farnham's mills to Hugh Dickson's,	8	0	0
Saml. McNutt's to Pictou road, by David Whippy's,	7	10	0
Robert Blair's mills to Earltown line,	30	0	0
Wren Johnson's to old Tatamagouche road,	6	0	0
Kemptown to Earltown,	10	0	0
Salmon River to Fenton Settlement,	5	0	0
Pictou road to Lansburg Settlement,	5	0	0
David Johnson's to Pictou road,	3	0	0
Pictou road to David Hoar's, past Robt. Nelson's,	5	0	0
Andrew Christie's, by old Pictou road, to Clifford's,	7	0	0
Samuel McNutt's to Samuel Bartlett's,	5	0	0
Alexander McKenzie's to old Pictou road,	3	0	0
Secure the road south of North River, near Oliver Blair's,	6	0	0

To repair the road from Onslow meeting house to Crowe's mills,	£15	0	0
Bridge near John Higgins',	5	0	0
Road from Barna Lynds' to Pictou road, by widow Upham's,	5	0	0
Complete the raising of the road from Cheganois bridge to Alexander Barnhill's,	10	0	0
Repair the road from Crowe's mills to Chiganois bridge,	8	0	0
Open and repair the road from Onslow to New Annan, by Staples Settlement,	10	0	0
Repair the road from widow Henderson's to meeting house road,	3	0	0
Old Tatamagouche road from R. Brennock's to Adam McNutt's,	5	0	0
Between Brennock's and Onslow,	5	0	0
The bridge at Truro,	13	0	8
For the new alteration on the West Macan road,	25	0	0
To repair the road from Charles Faulkner's to Edward Faulkner's,	3	0	0
Henry Moore's to Callaghan's,	3	0	0
John Campbell's to William Moore's,	14	0	0
Joshua Corbet's to John Campbell's,	8	0	0
Captain Robert McLellan's to Duncan's mills,	4	0	0
Charles Faulkner's to John Morrison's, and to pay Alexander McBurnie £2 4s. 3d., expended in 1853,	5	0	0
Patrick Hill's to Henry Densmore's,	4	0	0
McLauchlan's to Samuel Cochran's,	3	0	0
Henry Densmore's to William Young's road,	3	0	0
Samuel Faulkner's to James F. Crowe's,	5	0	0
Rock Brook bridge to James F. Crowe's,	3	0	0
Samuel James Fulton's to Little Bass River.	40	0	0
Gravel and repair the new road round Birch Hill,	13	0	0
Repair the road from Portique to new road round Birch Hill,	27	10	0
Complete the alteration at Castlereagh,	20	0	0
Repair the road past Knight's mills,	3	0	0
From William Campbell's to Alexander Morrison's,	4	0	0
The Major Field road,	4	0	0
Road from James M. Spencer's, esquire, to Acadia mines, and to pay 20s. expended by Wm. McKim,	12	0	0
Acadia mines to Wallace road,	10	0	0
Daniel Christie road,	4	0	0
New road from William West's to Wallace road,	15	0	0
Complete the alteration near Folly Lake,	30	0	0
Repair the road from Charles Fleming's to Joel Slack's,	4	0	0
Daniel Totten's to Deburt River,	4	0	0
Joel Slack's to Crowell's,	4	0	0
William Rudes', past James Smith's, junr., to Charles Fleming's,	4	0	0
Deburt River to Folly River,	25	0	0
John Cotnum road,	4	0	0
Road from John McDormont's to Matthew Staples',	7	0	0
Robert Eccles' to Robert Fletcher's, esquire, and to pay Wm. McKim 15s. 4d. expended in 1853,	4	0	0
James Starritt's road,	3	0	0
Robert Pearson road,	4	0	0
Road from David Morrison's to new bridge on Deburt River, and to pay Samuel Faulkner £2 16s. over-expended in 1852 and 1853,	5	0	0

To pay David Fulton, senr., money expended on bridge, in 1853,	£8	11	9
Repair the road from Soloman Slack's to McNutt's,	4	0	0
John Fulmore's, esquire, to Thomas Fulmore's,	3	0	0
Main road to Thos. Fulmore's, past Robt. Fulmore's,	4	0	0
Bridge at Daniel Chisholm's, and to pay money expended in 1853,	9	0	0
Road from Economy bridge to Economy Point,	5	0	0
Daniel Morrison's, esquire, to Edward Morrison's,	6	0	0
New Boston road,	3	0	0
Road from John Morrison's to Indian Point,	3	0	0
Carroll road,	3	0	0
Pratt road,	3	0	0
Cut down the Berry Hill,	11	8	3
Repair the road from Robert Kent's to Cox's,	7	0	0
Kent's to David Canarey's,	6	0	0
David Canarey's to Waugh's meeting house,	9	0	0
Bridge at Gavin Currie's,	3	0	0
Road from Henderson's Creek to Cumberland county line,	6	0	0
Murdoch's to Pictou county line,	7	0	0
George Langille's to Point Brule',	4	0	0
Robert Cutten's to David Gilmore's,	8	0	0
Robert Cutten's to John Clark's,	4	0	0
Clark's to Cumberland county line,	6	0	0
Lake road to Donald McIntosh's mill,	4	0	0
John Millard's to Donald McIntosh's,	4	0	0
McMillan's to McIntosh's,	3	0	0
Lockerby's bridge to Stewart McConnell's,	4	0	0
Stewart McConnell's to Pictou county line,	7	0	0
Buckler's to Point Brule' road,	5	0	0
James Chambers' to Weatherby's,	3	0	0
John Millard's to Jacob McBurnie's,	3	0	0
Jacob McBurnie's to Lockerby's,	3	0	0
Charles Higgins' to Edward Tattrie's,	3	15	0
Murdoch's to George McDonald's,	4	0	0
Donaldson's to Portage, Point Brule',	4	0	0
Murdoch's to Mine Hole bridge,	5	0	0
Mine Hole bridge to McDonald's,	5	0	0
Cameron's to Charles Brown's,	3	0	0
James Chambers' to James Langille's,	3	0	0
Weatherby's to Henderson's creek,	3	0	0
McDonald's to Robert Murray's,	7	0	0
Robert Murray's to McKay's mills,	7	0	0
James Urquhart's bridge to David Sutherland's,	3	10	0
McDonald's to Alexander Ferguson's,	3	0	0
Benjamin Murray's to widow Sutherland's,	2	10	0
Widow Sutherland's to Earltown meeting house,	2	10	0
McBain's to William Hyndman's,	5	0	0
McKay's to William Hyndman's,	5	0	0
William Hyndman's to David Sutherland's,	4	0	0
David Sutherland's to Donald Ross',	2	10	0
John Millard's to Donald Ross',	2	10	0
Onslow township line to McKay's mills,	5	0	0
McKay's mills to widow Ross',	7	0	0
Widow Ross' to William McKay's,	8	10	0
William McKay's to Pictou county line,	6	0	0

To

To repair the road from McKay's, past McBain's, to county line,	£3	10	0
Widow Ross' to Pictou county line,	4	10	0
McKay's mills to Pictou county line,	5	0	0
Paul McDonald's to Pictou county line,	5	0	0
Hiram Downing's to Moore's mills,	3	0	0
Moore's mills to Earltown road,	3	0	0
Philip Burke's,	3	10	0
Philip Burke's to Rude's,	3	10	0
William Porter's to Cork Town,	3	0	0
Murdoch Studivan's to Donald McLeod's,	3	0	0
Moore's mills to Thomas Watson's,	3	0	0
Tatamagouche to Oliver's school house,	13	0	0
Oliver's school house to Robert Bell's,	4	10	0
Robert Bell's to Robert Irving's,	5	10	0
Byers' mills to Andrew Warwick's,	4	10	0
Meeting house to Wilson's bridge,	4	10	0
Wilson's bridge to Cox's, new line,	24	0	0
Bell's bridge to Donald McLeod's,	4	10	0
Donald McLeod's to Cumberland county line,	6	0	0
James Bell's to James Atcheson's,	3	10	0
James Atcheson's to Lake road,	4	10	0
James Atcheson's to Bonnyman's mill,	3	0	0
Bonnyman's mill to Munroe's,	3	0	0
Kennedy's to Rude's,	4	0	0
Byers' mill to Wilson's bridge,	4	0	0
Byers' mill to Donald McLeod's,	4	0	0
Wilson's bridge to Oliver's school house,	4	10	0
Towards building Tatamagouche bridge, and to pay £4 10s. for plans and specifications,	160	0	0
	£1752	0	0

## GREAT ROADS.

From Parker's bridge to Truro, and to pay advance of £14 2s. 9d.	£303	0	0
Truro to Pictou county line,	90	0	0
To finish alteration at McNutt's hill,	10	0	0
From Welsh's to Tatamagouche,	38	0	0
Welsh's to David Murray's, and to pay over-expenditures of £2 in 1851, and £26 11s. 2d. in 1853, by D. Murray,	52	0	0
Towards building Tatamagouche bridge,	140	0	0
From Ring's to Dickson's,	12	0	0
To pay Robert Morrison, for money expended on Deburt River bridge in 1853,	24	13	11
To gravel and repair the road from McNutt's to Folly bridge, (new road,)	40	0	0
For the new alteration at R. Corbet's,	50	0	0
Cumberland road,	13	6	1
	£2525	0	0

## COUNTY OF PICTOU.

*Resolved*, That the sum of two thousand one hundred and sixty pounds, granted this session for road and bridges in the county of Pictou, together with ninety-one pounds three shillings and eleven pence, formerly undrawn, making together two thousand two hundred and fifty-one pounds, be appropriated as follows, to wit:—

## TO PAY OVER-EXPENDITURES, TOWNSHIP OF MAXWELTON.

Alexander McLeod, Barney's River,	as per account,	£7	12	6
Donald Campbell, Sutherland's River,	“	6	18	6
George McDonald, French River,	“	1	13	7
William Stewart, French River bridge,	“	1	8	6
Thomas Dillon, do.	“	1	10	3
Alexander Grant, Barney's River,	“	4	0	0
Alexander Grant, do.	“	12	0	9
John Sutherland, do.	“	5	0	1
Alexander McDonald, do.	“	15	4	9
Alexander McDonald, blacksmith,	“	2	11	11
Alexander Lammond,	“	5	0	0
Robert Reid, Barney's River,	“	10	0	0
Alexander Bruce, do.	“	2	10	0
Murdock McLeod, Barney's River, money advanced last fall,		16	2	0
John McLellan,		6	12	9
To repair Gusset road, Bailey's Brook, and to pay over-expenditure last year,		12	10	0
Road from Sutherland's Mountain to the Blue Mountain road,		7	10	0
James McDonald's, (tailor,) to Marsh,		5	0	0
Church, East River, St. Mary's, to Wm. J. Gunn's,				
Black Brook, and to pay over-expenditure in 1852,		7	10	0
Webster's to John McEachren's, Blue Mountains,		10	0	0
Sutherland's bridge to Fraser's mills,		7	10	0
Main road, Sutherland's River, to Marsh road, by Tailor McKay's,		5	0	0
William Copeland's to Huggan's,		5	0	0
McNeil's to Lowden's mill, and repair bridge at Dillon's,		7	10	0
Main road at Thomas Smith's to Piedmont Valley,		5	0	0
Brown's mills to Piedmont Valley,		7	10	0
Brown's mills to Hugh Diarmond's,		5	0	0
John Robinson's to Robert Bruce's, Barney's River,		10	0	0
Dunn's mill to McGrath's, new line,		7	10	0
Barney's River to Moose River, by Kenneth Chisholm's,		10	0	0
Moose River to Meikle's,		10	0	0
Garden of Eden by Moose River, new line,		20	0	0
Garden of Eden to East River of St. Mary's,		28	7	3
Brora Lake to Garden of Eden,		5	0	0
Alexander McLeod's to Brora Lake,		5	0	0
Dunn's mill to Alexander Bruce's,		10	0	0
A. McKenzie's to Dunn's mill,		7	10	0
Main road to William Irvin's, new line,		7	10	0
To build bridge on Bailey's Brook, Gulf shore,		15	0	0

To repair road from James McDonald's, (Garty's,) to McGrath's,	£5	0	0
James McDonald's, (Garty's,) to French bridge, and to open new road at Simpson's Hill,	20	0	0
Barney's River to Robert McLeod's, McLeod's road,	3	0	0
Barney's River to Harris', new line,	25	0	0
Huggan's Gut to Barney's River, new line,	35	0	0
Build new bridge at Barney's River,	148	7	7
To pay over-expenditures, township of Egerton—			
To pay street commissioners for repairs, New Glasgow bridge,	22	17	0
John McKay over-expenditure on road to Fisher's Grant in 1853,	44	10	4
Donald Fraser, for repairing bridge at Donald McLellan's,	15	0	0
Donald McGregor, building a bridge on Little Harbor road,	8	16	3
George McLeod and Alexander Fraser over-expenditure on new line to mines,	4	13	9
N. P. Olding, over-expended on road to Pine Tree in 1853,	2	8	0
Peter Crerar and Thomas Horn, Middle River road, in 1852,	1	6	8
To repair road from Fraser's Point to New Glasgow, and to pay £2 9s. 11d., over-expended in 1853,	15	0	0
New Glasgow to Fisher's Grant,	50	0	0
New Glasgow to Little Harbor,	30	0	0
Boat Harbor to Deacon Grant's Little Harbor,	7	10	0
Assist to make a passage from main land to Quarry Island, at Small's,	7	10	0
Repair road from Little Harbor to Glenfalloch road, by the Murray Settlement,	7	10	0
Main road to William Fraser's, (Linecy,) Pine Tree Brook,	5	0	0
Fraser's mills, Sutherland's River, to William Fraser's, esquire,	7	10	0
Andrew Holmes' to main road, Sutherland's River,	5	0	0
Main road at William Fraser's, esquire, to William McDonald's, by D. McDonald's,	5	0	0
New Glasgow to the marsh by Angus Fraser's,	5	0	0
The Marsh road to the Glen at McPherson's,	7	10	0
The Glen to the church at McLellan's Mountain,	5	0	0
The church, (McLellan's Mountain,) to Webster's,	7	10	0
Webster's to Blanchard road, by Evan McDougal's,	5	0	0
Church, (McLellan's Mountain,) to Donald McDonald's, (Finlay,)	7	10	0
Albion Mines bridge to Kay's,	7	10	0
Robertson's mill to Springville,	7	10	0
Springville to Forbes' store,	7	10	0
To repair Creelman's bridge, at Forbes' store,	7	10	0
Road from John Ogg's brook to bridge at McDonald's mill,	10	0	0
East Branch road to Donald McDonald's, (Brebadar,) 2nd division,	5	0	0
Duncan Cameron's, East Branch, to McPherson's mill,	10	0	0
James Cummings', St. Mary's road, by Blanchard's,	7	10	0
Thomson's brook, East Branch, to James McDonald's, tailor,	5	0	0
Main road, East Branch, to Coronomie,	5	0	0
Bridge, East Branch church, to John Ogg's brook,	7	10	0
Grant's bridge to Lower Settlement, new line,	7	10	0
Grant's Lake to Hood's,	7	10	0
Build a bridge at Fraser's mills, East Branch,	20	0	0

To repair road from Grant's bridge to Grant's mills,	£7	10	0
Robertson's mill to Wylie's, by the Weavers Mountain,	5	0	0
Robertson's mill to McLellan's Brook,	5	0	0
Mr. McGilvray's, McLellan's Brook, to widow McGregor's,	10	0	0
Widow McGregor's to McPherson's mill, McLellan's Brook,	5	0	0
McPherson's mill to Coronomie road, by Matheson's,	5	0	0
The marsh to mills at Sutherland's River,	7	10	0
The Albion mines to Hopewell,	12	10	0
Gray's mills, West Branch, to William McLean's, (David's son,)	5	0	0
Alexander McDonald's to the cross roads by Crocket's,	7	10	0
Build a bridge at Hector McLean's brook, on cross road to forks,	15	0	0
Repair road from Robert Dunbar's to Donald McBean's, (Big Brook,)	7	10	0
Build a bridge at James Chisholm's, (West Branch,)	7	10	0
Repair road from Alexander Barclay's, West Branch, to Holloday's Roman clearings,	5	0	0
John Fraser's, (carpenter,) to head of West Branch,	7	10	0
Fraser's Point to Mills', Middle River,	15	0	0
Forks, Middle River, through east end of Wilkins' grant,	7	10	0
Middle River to Fox Brook,	5	0	0
Road at Joseph Colly's to the mills at Rocklin,	7	10	0
Stewiacke road to West Branch road, by Russell's,	15	0	0
Cross road, at Fraser's, to Stewiacke road, by Henderson's mills,	7	10	0
Balfour's bridge to church at Gairloch,	15	0	0
Rocklin mills to main Middle River road,	5	0	0
Collie's bridge towards West Branch,	7	10	0
West Branch to Grant's Lake,	7	10	0
Big Brook to Kenneth Ross', by William McDonald's,	7	10	0
Anthony Collie's, Middle River, to Gairloch, by John McLeod's,	7	10	0
Glen Falloch road,	48	19	2
Repair road from Grant's Lake to West Branch, by Irvine's,	5	0	0
Big Brook to Middle River,	5	0	0
Pound at Robinson's to Irish Mount, to open new line,	10	0	0
To pay over-expenditures in township of Pictou—			
George McKay, (Hardwood Hill,) as per account rendered,	5	0	0
Robert Short, head of West River,	12	16	11
William Munro,	7	7	6
John Sutherland,	8	11	0
A. F. Blackie,	6	0	0
William Gunn,	10	0	0
Robert Gordon,	15	0	0
John Adamson,	15	17	6
John Adamson,	15	0	0
David McKay,	8	0	0
Roderick McKenzie,	10	0	0
Norman Gunn,	2	11	6
William McGilvray,	5	0	0
Wm. J. McConnel,	9	3	6
John Fraser,	6	15	0
Angus Campbell,	20	0	0
			James

James Primrose,	£1	0	0
William Muncey,	15	0	0
Alex. McIntosh,	7	12	0
Donald McKay,	2	19	3
Kenneth McLean,	4	11	9
Peter Crerar,	138	0	0
Peter Crerar,	1	16	8
Interest on £350 borrowed from J. W. Ritchie, esquire,	21	0	0
Duncan Campbell, bridge at Salt Springs in 1852,	£133	19	8
Interest on same,	8	0	0
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	141	19	8
John McLeod, esquire, Stewiacke road,	11	14	0
George McLeod and Alexander Fraser, esquires, from Duncan McDonald's to Archibald's,	28	12	3
Thomas McCabe, River John road,	6	18	0
Kenneth McLean, River John bridge,—money advanced in 1853,	30	0	0
Error in addition of scale for 1853,	20	0	2
William Muncey,	7	0	0
To repair road from Mill Brook to Gairloch church,	10	0	0
Fraser's, Mount Thom, to McRae's mills,	7	10	0
Lime Rock to Rod'k. McKenzie's, by Alex. McKay's, Brow's to David Sutherland's, 2nd division, Middle River,	20	0	0
Forks, Middle River, to Stewiacke road, thro' Wilkins' grant,	7	10	0
Forks, Middle River, through east end Wilkins' grant, Davis' old road, Mount Thom, to post road,	7	10	0
Middle River to county line, New Lairg road,	5	0	0
Lime Rock to Mill Brook,	60	0	0
Duncan McDonald's to Archibald's, on new line,	7	10	0
Lime Rock to Salt Springs, repair McGill's hills,	20	0	0
Rogers Hill church to Hatch's,	30	0	0
Hyde's to John Ross' mill brook,	7	10	0
Toney River, Cape John, to Alexander McDonald's new line,	5	0	0
Robert McIntosh's to Mount Dalhousie,	62	0	0
Widow Rae's to Thomas Rogers',	5	0	0
Neil McLeod's, Eight Mile Brook, to Donald Munro's, Shore at A. D. Gordon's to 2nd division,	10	0	0
Alexander Forbes', Cape John, to M. Burns',	5	0	0
Lime Rock to Salem church,	5	0	0
Rogers' hill to Six Mile Brook,	5	0	0
Allan McLeod's to Toney River,	7	10	0
James Reid's, Mount Thom, to Back Settlement, Mount Dalhousie,	5	0	0
River John village to the Cape, by Salisbury's,	10	0	0
William McKay's to John Ross's north mountain,	10	0	0
Main post road to Eight Mile Brook,	5	0	0
Build a bridge at head of West River, at P. Stewart's,	7	10	0
Repair road from David Ferguson's to John Munro's mill brook,	7	0	0
H. D. Gordon's to Leslie's, Carriboo,	5	0	0
Salt Springs to McRae's mill, west side West River,	7	10	0
Three Mile House to Grog Brook, Scotch Hill,	5	0	0
McPherson's, Gairloch, to George Sutherland's,	5	0	0
Cape John road to River John road, by Holmes',	7	10	0
	5	0	0
	To		

To repair road from Dickson's mills to Carriboo River, Cape John road,	£15	0	0
Build a bridge on Deep Brook, west side River John, together with £15 undrawn last year,	25	0	0
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	£2251	3	11

The sum of six hundred pounds for great roads, county of Pictou, to be appropriated as follows, viz. :—

From county line to Ten Mile House,	£70	0	0
Ten Mile House to Pictou,	50	0	0
Pictou to River John,	60	0	0
River John to county line,	15	0	0
Ten Mile House to New Glasgow, and to make the new road recommended by the supervisors, and to pay £17 5s. over-expended in 1853,	251	14	6
New Glasgow to Fisher's grant,	100	0	0
To pay supervisors for over-expenditure on new line from Middle River to mines,	93	5	6
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	£640	0	0

#### COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

*Resolved*, That the sum of two thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds, namely, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two for the cross roads, six hundred and forty-two for the great roads, and two hundred special grant, for the road service in the county of Cumberland, 1854, be appropriated as follows :—

To repay advance to Jessie Fullerton,	£10	0	0
John Clousy,	7	10	0
Henry Purdy,	105	0	0
William Faulkner,	123	15	6
Amount borrowed for River Philip bridge, with interest,	775	7	6
Francis Matheson, expended in building bridge, &c., in Victoria Settlement in 1853,	14	5	0
John Teed over-expenditure, 23s. 6d. and £6 8s. 9½d., in 1853, as per account,	7	12	3
Samuel Teed £3 11s., expended on abiteaux in 1853,	3	11	0
To repair the road from Colchester line to Wallace harbor,	15	0	0
Forshner's to Berry Fillemore's, River Philip,	15	0	0
Main road near John Waugh's to John Robertson's,	5	0	0
Samuel Treen's to Samuel McNeil's,	5	0	0
Harris Webb's towards Rufus Purdy's, (new line,)	5	0	0
River Philip road past Peer's mill, towards Westchester, new line,	5	0	0
W. E. Angevine's, on Six Mile road, to Wallace harbor,	5	0	0
James D. Purdy's to Wesleyan chapel, by Stephen Tuttle's,	5	0	0
Widow Webb's, by Moore's, to Elijah Rushton's,	6	0	0
Elijah Rushton's to Isaac Rushton's,	8	0	0
Fillemore's mill to Victoria Settlement,	5	0	0
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To repair the road from David Teed's, by Palmer's, towards Moses Teed's place,	£6	0	0
Henry Teed's to Mattatall's Lake,	5	0	0
John Teed's to Folly Lake,	6	0	0
Bridge near William E. Angevine's to Charles Oxley's,	6	0	0
Samuel Treen's to Malagash Point,	5	0	0
Robert Harrison's to John Brown's, by Graham's,	5	0	0
Pugwash through Gulf Shore Settlement,	5	0	0
H. N. Oxley's to Gulf Shore, and down shore to D. Robertson's place,	5	0	0
Henry Teed's to William E. Angevine's,	5	0	0
Griffin Purdy's past Ralph's, to John Teed's place,	9	0	0
James D. Purdy's to Stephenson's, Westchester, new line,	7	0	0
Hurd's mills to William E. Angevine's, by Kerr's mills,	5	0	0
East Branch road on road leading to Barr's River,	15	0	0
Pugwash to Thomas Thompson's, by Dewar's,	6	0	0
Thomas Thompson's to main road near Fillemore's,	6	0	0
Road leading to Gulf Shore, past David Bett's to Burbridge's, and pay 40s. expended in 1853,	6	0	0
R. McNutt's to River Philip road, by Plaister Creek,	10	0	0
River Philip bridge, past Matheson's, to Victoria Settlement,	7	15	0
George Johnson's to Westchester road,	5	0	0
Aden Bebee's to New Annan, by Higgins', to open out road to Colchester line,	14	0	0
Daniel Dewar's to Six Mile road, past Stevens' mill,	5	0	0
Strang's Clear to Victoria Settlement, past Charles Colter's,	12	0	0
North shore road past Smith's to school house,	7	0	0
Road leading to Colton's, past Jesse D. Montrosse's to main road,	5	0	0
Levi Stevens' to Peter Angevine's, new line,	6	0	0
Alexander McFarlane's to Pugwash, by Roderick Gillis',	5	0	0
James D. Purdy's to George Rushton's,	5	0	0
Six Mile road to William Hurd's,	9	0	0
John Teed's to David Purdy's,	5	0	0
Jacob Bett's to Gehin's,	7	10	0
Gehin's to Victoria Settlement, through Street's ridge,	7	10	0
William Thompson's, on lake road, past David Ross',	5	0	0
Stake on North Shore road past McKenzie's,	6	0	0
Collingwood Oxley's to George Johnson's,	8	0	0
Main road past Benjamin Stevens' to Burbridge's mill,	6	0	0
Fountains, Westchester, to Castlereagh,	5	0	0
Cross roads, Malagash, to John Teed's place, new line,	7	0	0
Hodgson's towards Barr's River, new line,	9	0	0
John Robertson's to Stevens' mill road, and to repay 88s. expended in 1853,	8	0	0
			To

To repair the road from road rear Hickey's, past Gemison's, to main road,	£5	0	0
Palmer's Point, past John Heustis', to John Brown's,	9	0	0
William Tuttle's to Gulf Shore, past Joshua Stevens', and to repay 35s. 6d. expended in 1853,	7	0	0
Rindress' to Blair's, for bridge near Welch's,	5	0	0
Six Mile road to McLean's, past Cotter's,	5	0	0
To repair Wallace bridge,	5	0	0
Build bridge over Daughtery Creek,	20	0	0
Repair the road from main road near Ezekiel Piers' over new bridge, and to pay Isaac Brown 10s., omitted in account for said bridge,	5	0	0
Purdy Bett's past Swallow's, towards New Annan,	5	0	0
Bridge near William E. Angevine's,	6	2	11
The road from William Wilson's to Titus Crawford's, new line,	10	0	0
Amos Trueman's to Goose River,	10	0	0
Leicester road, on Little River road, past George Thompson's,	5	0	0
Mackie's to new bridge, River Philip,	15	0	0
Symes' to post road, near Calvin Bent's,	7	0	0
John W. Oxley's to Chapman's road,	5	0	0
Chapman's road to Goose River road,	5	0	0
Tidnish bridge, near James Chappell's, to Brownell's mill pond,	5	0	0
Brownell's mill pond to Mud Creek,	7	0	0
Shinimincash road, near Burns', to ferry past Timothy Brownell's,	6	0	0
Alfred Black's, Leicester, to post road,	5	0	0
End of Little River road to Benj. Smith's road,	8	0	0
Isaac Stewart's through Little Forks,	5	0	0
Lodge's to River Philip,	8	0	0
Leicester road to River Philip, by Tait's,	5	0	0
Toby's mills to Bent's,	12	0	0
Little Forks past L. Hunter's to Salt Springs,	10	0	0
Cross road past Henry Smith's towards River Philip,	5	0	0
Road from bend of main road above B. Smith's to Robert Ripley's,	5	0	0
Fork Settlement to post road near Hugh Logan's,	5	0	0
Black River road to post road, new line,	5	0	0
Maccan Mountains to Five Islands,	8	0	0
Richard Chapman's to Leicester, new line,	5	0	0
Leicester, near David Bent's, to Goose River road,	5	0	0
Main road near West Brook, on Canaan road, to Parrsboro' line,	6	0	0
Liffe Chapple's to Toby's mills, new line,	5	0	0
James Corbet's to Freeman's landing,	15	0	0
Benjamin Smith's road, past John Bigelow's, to River Philip,	10	0	0
Salt Springs to River Philip road,	5	0	0
Mount Pleasant, near Matheson's, to Duck Creek,	5	0	0
Henry Ryan's to post road, through Peter Town,	8	0	0
Road near Shipley's, past John Forrest's,	5	0	0
Bridge near Burns', past Reiver Hunter's, new line,	7	10	0
Charles Roach's past John Black's,	5	0	0
John Baird's to Leicester,	5	0	0

Tb

To repair the road from Logan's barn to Minudie ferry,	£5	0	0
Hugh Logan's, past Isaac Logan's, to Leicester,	5	0	0
Tait's, River Philip, past captain Handley's,	5	0	0
George Atkinson's to Lodge's,	5	0	0
Mud Creek to Goose River road,	8	0	0
J. W. Oxley's, on shore road, at Sydney Chapel's,	5	0	0
Purdy's to Edward Niles',	5	0	0
Goose River road to Leicester road, by B. Smith's,	5	0	0
Near Daniel Travis' to Leicester road,	5	0	6
Cross roads past Daniel Etter's,	5	0	0
Road from Shinimincash to landing, near Johnson's,	4	0	0
Near D. Niles' towards Francis Smith's, north side river,	5	0	0
River Philip to Salt Springs, when certified that £10 subscription is paid,	10	0	0
Pay James Corbet over-expenditure on road to Freeman's landing,	9	16	0
Repair the road from Colchester line to Amherst post road,	100	0	0
Amherst over marsh to Fort Lawrence,	60	0	0
Maccan bridge to River Herbert,	15	0	0
William Sharp's to James Rogers', round shore,	15	0	0
Grand Marsh to Gленуie's brook,	10	0	0
Ragged Reef to coal mine road,	10	0	0
Lower Cove to the coal mine,	10	0	0
Daniel Dickenson's on Boar's Back road,	5	0	0
South Branch, Maccan bridge, to Joseph Hannah's,	7	0	0
Collingwood Oxley's to William Sweet's,	5	0	0
John Fage's past Hood Chapman's,	5	0	0
Main road to Toney Bay,	5	0	0
Nappan to Parrsboro' line, to complete alteration at Pugsley's,	95	4	9
Ruscoe's to H. Hoeg's, Canaan, new line,	7	10	0
Harrington River to Moose River,	7	10	0
Moose River to old school house, Swan Creek,	7	10	0
Old school house, Swan Creek, to Newcomb's bridge,	6	0	0
School house past Canon's mill, to James York's,	15	0	0
Ramshead River to Ratchford River, latter included,	7	10	0
Ratchford's River to Hanning's,	10	0	0
Hanning's to Spicer's,	10	0	0
Spicer's to Advocate Harbor,	5	0	0
Alexander Grant's to Apple River,	10	0	0
Cross roads to Ramshead River, inclusive,	10	0	0
J. Mahoney's, towards A. Spicer's, past J. Allen's,	7	10	0
Advocate Harbor to Cape d'Or,	5	0	0
Joshua Ward's to Apple River,	10	0	0
Newcomb's to cross roads, through New Prospect,	10	0	0
Mills Village past Leech's, Swan Creek,	5	0	0
Cranberry Lake to William Skidmore's,	7	0	0
David Jenks' to Robert Harrison's, for alteration,	15	0	0
William Harrison's to Sand River,	7	0	0
Robert Salter's over Woods' mountains,	5	0	0
Widow Lewis', on Canaan road, past S. Fife's,	5	0	0
Half Way River on Boar's Back road,	10	0	0

To

To repair the road from back road on lake road past James Brown's to Dugway,	£5	0	0
John Lockhart's to John Moni's,	5	0	0
William Armstrong's to Sisters,	5	0	0
Main road to Diligent River, east side,	5	0	0
Pay William Faulkner balance of account for surveys,	20	9	9
Repair the road from Joseph Hannah's to Caleb Lewis',	6	0	0
Reserved to be appropriated by members,	231	10	3
	£2592	0	0

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

*Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in the county of Guysborough for the present year, be applied as follows :—

To repair new Eastern road from Archibald's mill to Thomas Glencross', and to pay over-expenditure in 1853, 7s. 6d.,	£40	0	0
Thomas Glencross' to county of Halifax line, and to pay over-expenditure in 1853, £17 17s. 1d.,	42	1	3
Between Country Harbour bridge and forks bridge, St. Mary's,	15	7	2
Repay government advance, repairing forks bridge, St. Mary's, 1853,	19	7	1
Repair main post road to Sherbrooke, between John McDonald's and Big Falls, and to repay government advance £4 8s. 6d. repairing road near Dr. Elliot's, in 1853,	20	0	0
Explore and open new line on main post road from Guysborough to Wells' corner, by Morgan's farm, in addition to £15 granted for same service in 1853, and unexpended,	100	0	0
Open new line on main road to Canso, between Philips' harbour and Fox Island Main, in addition to special grant of £200 for same service, and to pay George Norris over-expenditure in 1853, £3 4s. 6d.,	103	4	6
Repair main post road from Ehler's mill brook to cross roads at Guysborough intervale,	10	0	0
McDonald's, at intervale, to Mink bridge,	10	0	0
Mink bridge to county of Sydney line,	10	0	0
Road from Salmon River bridge to Crow Harbour, on main post road to Canso, and to pay over-expenditures in 1851 and 1853, of £1 10s. and £1 15s., and to repair bridge at Henline's,	30	0	0
	£400	0	0

*Resolved*, That the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty-four pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Guysborough for the present year, be applied as follows :—

To complete the section of the eastern road from Goodman's to Miller's Cove,	£15	0	0
Repair the road from Elias Cook's to Guysborough, by back road,	10	0	0
	87		To

To repair the road between Tannery road and Alexr. Willis', back lands of Guysborough,	£5	0	0
From Edward Neal's to Pembroke's lake,	7	10	0
Pembroke's lake to Black Brook,	10	0	0
Joseph Hart's to Salmon River bridge, at Gould's,	10	0	0
Build a bridge over south east pond, Crow Harbour, in addition to £12 10s. granted in 1853 and unexpended, and to pay John Ehler over-expenditure on bridges at Crow Harbor, £1 18s.,	10	0	0
Repair the road from Denahy's lake to Salmon River,	7	10	0
New Harbour to Denahy's lake,	20	0	0
Larry's river to Denahy's lake,	20	0	0
Explore and open road from New Harbour to Torbay,	15	0	0
Repair road from Larry's River to Cole Harbor,	15	0	0
Improve road from head of Molasses Harbour to Crow Harbour, on new line,	20	0	0
Build a bridge over south west pond, Crow Harbour,	10	0	0
Repair road from Dobson's Half Island Cove to White Head, in addition to £7 10s. granted in 1851 and unexpended, and to pay David Dobson rebuilding Hurst's bridge in 1853, £4 12s. 6d.,	20	0	0
Pay advance by Stewart Campbell, esquire, for work done on road near Guysborough, by order of Wentworth Taylor, commissioner, deceased, in 1851,	1	1	9
Repair old Salmon River road to Ministers' Brook,	10	0	0
Road from Cahill's to Ministers' Brook,	7	10	0
Salmon River bridge, near Neal's, to Gallagher's bridge, and to pay James Sullivan over-expenditure in 1853, £10 16s. 9d.,	17	10	0
Gallagher's bridge to head of Lake Settlement,	10	0	0
Improve road from Lake Settlement to Romans' valley, and to pay James Doyle over-expenditure in 1853, £1 9s. 11d.,	12	10	0
Repair the road from post road Romans' valley, to Richard Smith's, in Back Settlement,	12	10	0
Romans' valley to William McDonald's,	6	0	0
Miller's bridge to county line, by Little River road,	15	0	0
Aiken's to Glen's,	8	0	0
Over Cochran's hill, from end of last year's repair to McKeen's corner,	15	0	0
Open and repair road between John Archibald's and Indian Harbor, and to pay over-expenditure of £8 13s. 3d., by James Furlong in 1853,	25	0	0
Repair road from Sherbrooke to Ely's Cove,	15	0	0
Pay over-expenditure by George Hewitt in 1853, between Ely's Cove and Hewitt's,	24	18	9
Improve line of road between St. Mary's River and Liscomb cross roads,	15	0	0
Liscomb cross roads and Clay Head,	15	0	0
Clay Head and Ecum Secum bridge,	20	0	0
Build a bridge at Barrasoit, Marie Joseph,	10	0	0
Repair road from end of George Hewitt's new road to Wine Harbor,	10	0	0
Wine Harbor to Indian Harbor,	10	0	0
Indian Harbor beach to head of lake on western side,	10	0	0
Indian Harbor beach to head of lake on eastern side,	10	0	0
And alter road from Holland's Harbor to Indian Harbor,	10	0	0
Survey and open a new line of road from Goshen district to cross roads, Country Harbor,	50	0	0
Improve new line of road from McNeil's backlands to Giant Lake,	12	10	0
Giant Lake to James Kennedy's, Salmon River, Lake Settlement,	12	10	0
			To

To repair road from cross roads, Country Harbor, to Archibald's,	£12	10	0
Archibald's to Stewart's, and to pay William A. McKean over-expenditure in 1853, £2 7s. 8d.,	12	10	0
Stewart's to Isaac's Harbor, and to pay over-expenditure in 1853, of £10, by Simon Giffin,	20	0	0
Improve road from Isaac's Harbor to New Harbor,	10	0	0
Pay Thomas McKenzie, commissioner, towards over-expenditure on bridge across West River, St. Mary's,	100	0	0
Repair road from James Tate's spring to cross roads, on road to Antigonishe,	15	0	0
Archibald's mill to East River bridge,	10	0	0
East River bridge at Adam McKean's,	10	0	0
Eastern road from Forks bridge to Archibald's mill,	10	0	0
The road from Forks to Sutherland's, East River, and to make alteration at Quarry Hill,	23	18	3
Sutherland's, East River, to county line,	15	0	0
County line to cross roads, St. Mary's,	7	10	0
West side of College Lake to post road,	7	10	0
From McKay's cross roads to Mich'l Reddy's, and to pay Paul Leet for building a bridge in 1853, £17,	20	0	0
McNair's Cove to Tracadie, on the new line, to be expended on the said road nearest to the Tracadie Settlement,	30	0	0
Make the alteration of the road from Broad Cove to the Reserve, and to build or repair the Reserve bridge near the old mill,	25	0	0
Repair the road from Mahar's, west line, to James Hamilton's, on the reserve road,	7	10	0
Arthur O'Neil's to the Gut of Canso, and to pay the sum of £5 11s. 9d. expended on said road by Arthur O'Neil, in 1853,	12	10	0
McColl's ferry to William Whooton's, and to pay over-expenditure made by John G. McKeogh on said road, in 1853,	16	0	0
Goose Harbor bridge to William Grant's, and to pay over expenditure made by John Grady in 1853, £1 4s. 2d.,—also to pay to Charles Morgan the sum of £18 11s. 8d. for repairing the said bridge,	25	0	0
Anderson's to Steep Creek, and to pay over-expenditure made by John Honson in 1853, repairing bridges carried away on said road,	14	5	0
Steep Creek to McNair's Cove, and to pay Charles Morgan £8, over expended in 1853 on Pirate Cove bridge,	15	0	0
McNair's Cove to county line, to be expended on north end of the road, and to repair bridges on the same,	15	0	0
And bridges from Robert Anderson's to Mundell's farm, on the Shore Gut road,	30	0	0
Make the new line of Gut road from Edward Whitman's farm to the Milford Haven Shore road, near the Manchester church, and to pay Thos. C. Whitman over-expenditure on the same in 1853, £2 0s. 4d.,	30	0	0
Complete the alteration between Goose Harbor bridge and Glaskey's bridge, on the Gut road,	20	0	0
Repair the road from Hugh Hall's, on the road leading to Tracadie,	5	0	0
			To

To repair the road from Peter Wall's to Halfway Run,	£7 10 0
Halfway Run to county line,	7 5 0
And build a bridge over Goose Harbor river, on the road from Middle Town to Ragged Head,	15 0 0
From the county line to the township line, by Patrick Davis',	5 0 0
Eli Mattie's to Donald McDonald's, Tracadie,	5 0 0
Widow Sommers' to Chisholm's lake,	5 0 0
Boudrot's mill to county line, and road to the shore,	5 0 0
Tracadie road, leading to Manchester,	7 10 0
Road from Morgan's to William Callahan's, on the Bay Shore,	10 0 0
Finish out the new alteration from Clam Harbor bridge to Hull's,	7 10 0
Open and repair the road from Clam Harbor beach to the Gut road,	10 0 0
Daniel Porper's bridge to Thos. Phelan's,	10 0 0
Repair the road from Carey's bridge to Goose Harbor,	8 0 0
New Eastern road from Joseph Hart's to John Cunningham's, west line,	12 10 0
John Cunningham's, west line, to bridge near Lawlor's, and to pay over- expenditure on said bridge by Daniel Lawlor in 1851, £2 10s.,	15 0 0
Bridge near Lawlor's to Edw. Neal's,	14 11 3
This sum at the disposal of the government,	40 0 0
This sum towards the erection of the bridge over Milford Haven River,	200 0 0
	£1464 0 0

## APPROPRIATION UNDER RESOLUTION.

To alter road from Tate's spring to eastern road,	50 0 0
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## SPECIAL GRANT.

To open new line main road to Canso, between Philip's Harbor and Fox Island Main,	200 0 0
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## COUNTY OF SYDNEY.

*Resolved*, That the respective sums of four hundred pounds for the great road service, and one thousand four hundred and sixty pounds for the ordinary road and bridge service, in the county of Sydney, be applied as follows :—

To repay amount advanced as loan, £300 and £30, to erect a bridge, from treasury,	£330 0 0
Donald Fraser, amount expended on main post road, Guysboro',	36 9 6
John McMillen, on road between Ohio and Andrew Gillies', Glen road,	12 11 0
Alexander McDonald and Ronald McIsaac, on building a bridge at McNeal's, Malignant Cove,	16 11 3
Michael Delaney and Allan McDonald, on road leading from James Campbell's to Mountain road,	12 0 0
Alexander McDonald, on road from David Fraser's, through Capoch, to Stuart's mill,	10 4 10
Roderick McDonald, for erecting a bridge on Alder River, near county line, also a bridge on Pound River, Black River,	10 6 3
	To

To repay Robert N. Henry, for repairing road from Antigonishe to Hallowal Grant,	£5	12	2
Samuel Cameron, for erecting a bridge on road between Moses Summer's and Duncan Gillies',	4	8	0
Donald Campbell and Boyle, for repairing road from Chisholm's mill to Guysboro' county line,	4	1	7
Donald McDonald and Duncan McRae, for repairing a road between David Fraser's and Stuart's mill,	2	0	0
Hugh McGillivray, for repairing road from Scott's bridge to Malignant Cove,	2	0	5
Donald McDonald and Archibald McIsaac, for making a road from Angus Kennedy's to James McIsaac's, east side South River,	27	13	3
Angus McDonald, for repairing a bridge on the west side South River, near Fraser's mill,	4	2	0
Lachlin McDonald, for repairing road between Pictou county line and school house at Hugh McGillivray's, B. Settlement, Knoyart,	5	0	0
William Carigan, for making a bridge at John McInnie's, Sargeant's son, West River, Ohio,	5	4	9
Patrick Carigan, for rebuilding a bridge on east side West River, Ohio,	5	3	0
John Smith, for repairs on bridge on West River, near John Wilkie's,	1	10	0
Alexander Chisholm, for opening a new line of road between McLean's mill and Back Settlement, Capoch,	12	17	8
Archibald McDonald, for opening a section of the new line of road from widow Carrel's, through Hollowoll's Grant,	7	0	0
Angus McIsaac, for repairing road from Big Brook to post road, west side South River,	6	14	7
George Brennan, esquire, for repairing road, Back Settlement, S. River,	5	2	8
From county line to Arisaig,	15	0	0
Arisaig to Malignant Cove,	5	0	0
Malignant Cove to Cape chapel,	50	0	0
Levingston's Cove, round Cape Cove, to Ballentine's Cove,	20	0	0
Levingston's Cove across the Cape to Ballentine's Cove,	10	0	0
Graham's, by McIsaac's, to Cape road,	10	0	0
Anderson's, south line, to Ogden's,	15	0	0
Malignant Cove to Scott's bridge,	20	0	0
Scott's bridge to Antigonishe,	10	0	0
Knoydart's to Donald McMillen's,	10	0	0
Donald McMillen's to widow Ronan's,	10	0	0
Alexander McDonald's, (Lody,) to Henry's road,	10	0	0
Malignant Cove to Morristown,	15	0	0
Big Marsh to Cape road,	15	0	0
Big Marsh to Morristown,	10	0	0
Anderson's, by Dugald McPherson's, to Back Settlement,	5	0	0
Gorman's to Guysboro' county line,	10	0	0
This sum at the disposal of the government,	693	7	1
	£1460	0	0
Also the above sum of £400 for the great roads, at the disposal of the government,	400	0	0

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

*Resolved*, That the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-four pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Richmond, be appropriated as follows :—

From McPherson's to James Proctor's, Carriboo Cove,	£14	0	0
James Proctor's to Patrick McCarthy's,	14	0	0
Patrick McCarthy's to main post road,	16	0	0
John Proctor's to James Walsh's,	10	0	0
River Inhabitants to Lennox Passage,	12	0	0
River Inhabitants to Kempt road, near McPherson's,	12	0	0
River Inhabitants Basin to Kempt road,	12	0	0
Bridge at River Inhabitants to West Bay,	14	0	0
West Bay cross roads to Donald Murray's,	14	0	0
Donald Murray's to Black River bridge,	10	0	0
Black River bridge to William McKenzie's,	12	0	0
William McKenzie's to Donald McKenzie's,	14	0	0
McLean's to St. George's channel,	10	0	0
Allan Morrison's to Scott's river,	14	0	0
Kempt road near McPherson's, (courier,) towards Black River,	12	0	0
Grand Ance, post road half way to Black River, at McRae's line,	10	0	0
Black River, at McRae's, to Grand Ance,	40	0	0
Alexander McRae's, Black River, to McLean's, (Ban,)	10	0	0
Allan Morrison's half way to cross roads,	12	0	0
Cross roads at Strachan's to Allan Morrison's,	10	0	0
James Pringle's to William Urquhart's,	12	0	0
Cross roads at Kempt road to Black River road,	12	0	0
River Tear bridge to Patrick Kyte's,	10	0	0
Patrick Kyte's to Hugh McDonald's,	10	0	0
Cape George to St. Peters, main road,	16	0	0
Cross roads, Cape George, to Scott's,	10	0	0
River Bourgeois road to Critchel's bridge,	12	0	0
Post road near Madden's to Critchell's bridge,	12	0	0
Shore of River Bourgeois, northerly, to main post road,	8	0	0
On the road from the entrance of River Bourgeois, south side, to Boyd's,	10	0	0
From Boyd's to head of River Bourgeois,	8	0	0
Handley's store, including the harbor of St. Peters, by Kavanagh's, to Black Brook,	10	0	0
St. Peters', by Nicholl's, towards L'Ardoise,	18	0	0
Cornelius Reilly's to L'Ardoise chapel,	18	0	0
L'Ardoise to Salmon River,	10	0	0
Brymer's to Urban Mombourquette's, on post road,	10	0	0
Urban Mombourquette's to and on post road,	10	0	0
Allexy Grassie's, on post road, to William Murphy's,	10	0	0
William Murphy's to Cape Bouchelotte,	10	0	0
To make the road from the shore at L'Ardoise, by William Thomas', to main post road,	10	0	0
From cross road at L'Ardoise to Point Michean,	15	0	0
Old L'Ardoise road half way to Grand River,	12	0	0
Hugh McLean's to McKaskill's,	12	0	0
L'Ardoise road to Alexander Urquhart's, Grand River, new line,	40	0	0
Grand River bridge to Loch Lomond Settlement,	25	0	0
Grand River, on Lewis' Cove road, to McDonald's,	14	0	0
Malcom McKaskill's to widow Shaw's,	15	0	0
McCuispick bridge to Loch Lomond,	12	0	0
		From	

From Loch Lomond towards Grand River,	£12	0	0
Grand River bridge, north side, to Ferguson's lake, and repair bridges,	25	0	0
Ferguson's lake to Matheson's, at St. Esprit,	12	0	0
Irish Cove to Loch Lomond, within county line,	12	0	0
Flamboise to St. Esprit,	12	0	0
L'Archeveque, along shore, to Grand River,	12	0	0
On the road round Fourchu Harbour,	12	0	0
From old Sydney road to Indian Island, and repair bridges,	15	0	0
On cross road from the shore at L'Ardoise to post road rear of Brymer's,	8	0	0
Road from Hugh McDonald's to Pringle's mill,	15	0	0
From Flamboise to Morrison's mill,	15	0	0
River Tear's bridge towards Pringle's mill,	12	0	0
Alexander Currie's to Scotch landing, St. Peters,	8	0	0
Alexander Ferguson's to McRae's mill,	12	0	0

## OVER-EXPENDITURES.

To pay Duncan McInnis, building a bridge,	£12	0	3
Miles Donohoe,	25	5	9
Alexander Chisholm, bridge at Loch Lomond,	15	0	0
Loch Wist,	7	0	0
Alexander Murchison,	8	0	0
James Morrison,	19	12	6
Archibald McDermid,	0	5	6
Paul Beausejour,	0	15	6
Joseph Martell,	2	8	10
George Laffert,	0	10	6
Patrick McCarthy,	1	12	8
Alexander Morrison,	6	0	9
John Morrison,	1	9	8
John Madden,	0	5	4
Alexander Urquhart,	20	0	0
Simon Donovan,	1	7	10
John Murray, on bridge at Little River,	4	0	0
		125	15 1
To repay advances made by the government in 1353,		26	15 6
Amount appropriated to Isle Madame,		459	0 0
This sum placed at the disposal of the lieutenant governor,		27	9 5
The balance to be hereafter appropriated on hearing from the county of Richmond.			
		£1464	0 0

## ISLE MADAME.

From Grandique road, north of Round Lake,	£7	0	0
Petit DeGrat to Little Ances,	5	0	0
Grandique road to Martinique,	8	0	0
Towards the erection of Little Arichat bridge,	50	0	0
From Grandique to and including bridge at Poulamond,	10	0	0
Bridge at Poulamond to Cape LaRonde,	12	0	0
Cape LaRonde to Rocky Bay, rear of the ponds,	12	0	0
Petiz Nez to LeCoutres,	7	0	0
Wood's cottage, on Discouse road, to LeCoutres,	12	0	0
Arichat, on Discouse road, to Loubert's hill,	22	0	0
			To

To make the road round Loubert's hill,	£12	0	0
From Loubert's hill to Discouse Hill,	30	0	0
To cut the hill at Discouse,	10	0	0
From cross roads rear of Janvrin's to Bew's,	10	0	0
Bew's to Ballam's, at Petit DeGrat,	9	0	0
On the road past Bew's to Boudrot's, Petit DeGrat,	10	0	0
From Cape O'Guet to brook rear of Kavanagh's point,	6	0	0
Brook rear of Kavanagh's point to John Goyetche's,	8	0	0
John Goyetche's round the head of Arichat harbour,	10	0	0
Rocky Bay to Discouse, by Doyle's,	10	0	0
Alexander Madden's to Thomas Woods',	10	0	0
Discouse road, to Merchand, Rocky Bay,	6	0	0
Wodds' to McNeil's bridge, and repair the same,	8	0	0
On the road north side Petit DeGrat harbour,	12	0	0
On the road from Poulamond, southerly, to Discouse road,	7	0	0
From Simon Richard's to brook rear of Kavanagh's point,	10	0	0
On the road from Gros Nez to Petit DeGrat,	10	0	0
John Edwards' to Discouse road,	5	0	0
South side Petit DeGrat harbour,	7	0	0
From the chapel at Arichat to Little Arichat bridge,	10	0	0
Little Arichat bridge to Grand Rinssean bridge,	8	0	0
On the road north side of Grand Rinssean harbour,	7	0	0
From Babin's hill, on lower road, to Hubert's, and repair a bridge,	12	0	0
Hubert's to Maskill's hill, inclusive,	25	0	0
Maskill's hill towards head of Arichat harbour,	25	0	0
From the chapel on main road to Discouse road,	12	0	0
To repair Grand Rinssean bridge,	5	0	0
Little Arichat bridge,	5	0	0
Gros Nez beach,	15	0	0
	£459	0	0

### COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

*Resolved*, That the sum of six hundred and twenty-six pounds, granted for the great road, and seventeen hundred and four pounds, granted for the cross roads, in the county of Cape Breton, for the year 1854, be applied as follows in said county:—

#### GREAT ROAD.

This sum to pay over-expenditure on Little Bras d'Or, in 1851,	£116	10	0
To repay government for advances to James McKenzie and T. D. Archibald, for repairing road and bridges in 1853,	101	9	10
Howe, Currie and Lauchlin Robertson,	8	6	6
This sum (the balance) at the disposal of government, for building a new bridge over the south west arm of Sydney River, and the service of the road in the county,	399	13	8
	£626	0	0
Special grant for the above mentioned bridge, at the disposal of the government for that purpose,	150	0	0

Cross

## CROSS ROADS IN THE COUNTY.

This sum to be sub-divided and expended in repairing road and bridges from Tweedwedge to Grand Narrows,	£100	0	0
To repair road and bridges from Grand Narrows to John McLeod's bridge, at the Barrasoi,	90	0	0
From Tweedwedge to township line, towards John Ball's,	40	0	0
East Bay to township line, towards Cox Heath,	25	0	0
North side, to Boisdale,	15	0	0
Boisdale to Leitch's Creek,	15	0	0
To pay Neil McNeil, for repairing bridge at Shanackady,	10	0	0
John McNeil, at Bennackady,	4	6	0
From bridge at Howley's to county line, south side Boulardrie,	50	0	0
Loch Lomond to Gillis', main post line,	15	0	0
Loch Lomond to Roderick Brack's,	15	0	0
Loch Lomond to Salmon River,	15	0	0
Salmon River to East Bay,	15	0	0
Lewis Bay to Gabarouse,	15	0	0
Upper Mire' bridge to Lewis Bay, south side,	35	0	0
Brookfield to Burke's bridge,	35	0	0
Alice bridge to Catalone,	10	0	0
Catalone to Louisburg,	30	0	0
Catalone to Main-a-Dieu,	35	0	0
To pay John McKinnon, for repairing new road at Christmas Island, in December, 1850, not hitherto provided for,	12	3	6
From Louisburg to Gabarouse,	15	0	0
Main-a-Dieu to Leran,	15	0	0
Road leading by Grutroe's to Beaver Cove, Boisdale,	15	0	0
Louisburg to John Scott's,	15	0	0
Brookfield to Gabarouse,	50	0	0
This sum on new line from Narrows, by Piper's Cove,	10	0	0
Road and bridges along Gabarouse Bay,	15	0	0
From Salmon River to Lewis Bay bridge,	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£731	9	6
This sum on the road from Sydney to Burke's, Mire',	10	0	0
From Sydney to Mire', upper road, through Carriboo Marsh,	40	0	0
On road from Burke's towards Salmon River,	15	0	0
From Holmes road to Mire' Gut,	10	0	0
Mire' Gut to Cow Bay,	15	0	0
Arnold Holmes' towards Southern Head, Cow Bay,	20	0	0
North side Cow Bay to Schooner Pond,	10	0	0
Sydney to Cow Bay,	40	0	0
Sydney, to Howley's Lake bridge, post road,	50	0	0
Howley's Lake to Lingan,	40	0	0
North West Brook bridge, post road, towards Glace Bay,	12	10	0
Glace Bay to Schooner Pond,	5	0	0
Sydney to Grand Lake,	5	0	0
Grand Lake to Bridgeport road,	5	0	0
Lingan to Barrasoi,	5	0	0
Sydney to Low Point,	15	0	0
Low Point to Barrasoi,	15	0	0
Cross road, Carriboo Marsh, towards East Bay,	5	0	0
Bown's bridge to township line,	15	0	0
			From

From Cox Heath to Back Settlement, Ball's Creek,	£3	10	0
Bown's bridge to North West Arm, including bridge at Murphy's,	15	0	0
Crawley's bridge towards Point Edward,	3	10	0
Point Edward towards Ball's Creek,	10	0	0
Ball's bridge towards East Bay,	10	0	0
McKay's through Back Settlement,	7	10	0
Ball's bridge to Leitch's Creek,	15	0	0
Leitch's Creek to township line,	5	0	0
Peter McDonald's to township line, Barrasoi,	12	10	0
Barrasoi to George's River,	20	0	0
George's River towards Peter McDonald's, cross road,	5	0	0
McIntyre's to George's River,	5	0	0
George's River to North West Arm, (mill,)	7	10	0
George's River bridge towards Gammel's,	20	0	0
North Sydney to Little Bras d'Or,	10	0	0
Pond road mines,	12	10	0
Little Bras d'Or road,	5	0	0
Kilkenny Lake road,	5	0	0
Philip Spencer's to Back Settlement,	5	0	0
Cow Bay road from Big River to Arnald Holmes',	10	0	0
This sum for over-expenditure on Muggah's bridge,	31	4	8
James Brookman, for bridge near William Muggah's,	9	16	0
To pay several over-expenditures in 1853 in township of Sydney,	62	14	2
This sum at the disposal of government for road service in the county generally, to include £7 7s. 8d. balance last year transferred to this scale,			
		356	13 4
		<hr/>	
		£1711	7 8
This amount for great road,	£626	0	0
Cross road,	1704	0	0
This amount, balance from 1853,	7	7	8
	<hr/>		
	£1711	7	8

### COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

*Resolved*, That the sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the road and bridge service in the county of Inverness, the further sum of five hundred and sixty pounds, granted for the main roads therein, and the sum of two hundred pounds, granted for the erection of bridges at Margaree, be expended as follows:—

#### CROSS ROADS.

From Lower bridge, River Inhabitants, to Dowlin's Brook, and build a bridge at Malcolm's Brook,	£25	0	0
Dowlin's Brook to Archibald Cameron's Brook,	15	0	0
Archibald Cameron's Brook to Upper bridge, River Inhabitants,	15	0	0
Upper bridge, River Inhabitants, to cross roads, River Dennis,	12	0	0
Cross roads, River Dennis, to Duncan McIsaac's,	10	0	0
Duncan McIsaac's, rear Interval, to Ronald McEachran's,	15	0	0
Ronald McEachran's to Little Judique bridge,	7	0	0
Main road, at Judique, to Mount Noah,	7	0	0
			From

From Little Judique to Big Judique, the Shore road,	£8	0	0
Main road, at Judique, to cross roads, River Inhabitants,	35	0	0
Cross roads, River Inhabitants, to cross roads, River Dennis,	25	0	0
Cross road, River Dennis, to Samuel McLean's, at Omen's,	20	0	0
Main road, at Walker's, to River Dennis road,	10	0	0
John McDonald's, rear Judique, to head of River Inhabitants,	10	0	0
Graham's, at the Shore, to River Dennis road,	7	0	0
Alexander Chisholm's old mill, to River Dennis road, and to pay over-expenditure, 6s. 3d.,	7	0	0
Main road at Long Point to the River Inhabitants road at Donald McDougall's,	7	0	0
Main road at Roderick McNeil's to River Inhabitants,	10	0	0
Low Point to River Inhabitants,	10	0	0
Low Point to River Inhabitants, by McInnis' mill,	10	0	0
Clough's mill to Long Stretch,	10	0	0
Plaister Cove to Long Stretch, and for bridges,	15	0	0
Main road at Donald McCaskill's to cross Long Stretch bridge, to main road, east side,	15	0	0
River Inhabitants to John McArthur's,	7	0	0
John McArthur's to River Dennis bridge,	15	0	0
Long Stretch road to head of River Inhabitants, west side,	15	0	0
Alexander Graham's to Donald McLaughlin's, West Bay,	7	0	0
Head of St. George's Channel to River Inhabitants,	15	0	0
West Bay to Big Brook, near River Dennis,	7	0	0
Head of St. George's Channel to Alexander Cameron's brook,	15	0	0
Allan Cameron's brook to George McKenzie's,	15	0	0
George McKenzie's to Seley's brook, and to repay over-expenditure in 1853,	15	0	0
To build a bridge on Seley's brook,	20	0	0
From Seley's brook to River Dennis bridge, at Samuel McLean's,	10	0	0
Cross roads, River Dennis, to Whycocomah,	15	0	0
Omen's, River Dennis, to Chisholm's bridge, north side,	10	0	0
Omen's to Blue's Cove,	10	0	0
River Dennis road to Mabou,	10	0	0
Church, Indian Rear, to county line, at Little Narrows,	25	0	0
Whycocomah, by mountain road, to Lake Ainslie,	7	0	0
Church, Indian Rear, to Blue's Cove,	15	0	0
Saw mill at Whycocomah to county line, towards Big Narrows,	10	0	0
Indian Rear, by Campbell's Mountain, to Mabou,	10	0	0
Indian Rear to Turk Settlement,	10	0	0
Indian Rear to Lake Ainslie,	10	0	0
Indian Rear to James Smith's,	20	0	0
James Smith's to widow McKeen's,	15	0	0
John McDonald's, Syke Glen, to Brigan,	5	0	0
Indian Rear to Donald McPherson's mountain,	5	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to main post road,	15	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to Allen Campbell's,	15	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to Lake Ainslie,	10	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to New Canada,	7	0	0
New bridge, Mabou, to North East bridge,	10	0	0
North East Mabou to Donald McMaster's,	10	0	0
Donald McMaster's to Angus Rankin's,	10	0	0
North East Mabou to James Doyle's, esquire,	12	0	0
James Doyle's to Cape Mabou, Ainslie township line,	12	0	0
John Fraser's to Red Brook, Cape Mabou,	7	0	0

From

From Ainslie township line to banks of Broad Cove,	£10	0	0
Main post road at Campbell's to Cape Mabou, by the mill,	10	0	0
DeCost's to Archibald McPhee's,	7	0	0
Archibald McPhee's to McDonald's mill brook, coal mines,	7	0	0
Sight Point to junction of coal mines road, thence to coal mines mill,	15	0	0
Sight Point, new line, to junction of coal mines road,	10	0	0
Sight Point to Angus McIsaac's, No. 1, Broad Cove, and to build bridges,	20	0	0
Angus McIsaac's, No. 1, Broad Cove, to the main post road,	10	0	0
Angus McIsaac's, No. 1, Broad Cove, to the Intervale,	10	0	0
Main road at Broad Cove Intervale to John Kennedy's, by the chapel, (the old road,)	10	0	0
Broad Cove chapel to S. W. Margaree,	10	0	0
John Kennedy's by the old road to the Marsh,	5	0	0
Broad Cove Intervale to Sight Point,	7	0	0
Broad Cove Intervale to Cape Mabou,	7	0	0
Broad Cove Intervale to Loch Ban,	12	0	0
Loch Ban to Intervale,	7	0	0
Port Hood to Hugh, the tailor's,	10	0	0
Hugh, the tailor's, to Mabou mouth,	10	0	0
Mabou mouth to main post road, S. W. Mabou,	7	0	0
S. W. Mabou to Robert Power's, thence to Sugary farm,	7	0	0
Robert Power's to the head of the South West River,	7	0	0
John McDonald's, head of S. W. River, Mabou, towards River Dennis road,	7	0	0
Robert Power's to Rear Intervale,	7	0	0
South West bridge, Mabou, to Turk Settlement,	10	0	0
Alexander McDonald's, Turk Settlement, to Norman Patterson's, and to pay over-expenditure, 12s.,	10	0	0
Norman Patterson's to River Dennis,	7	0	0
Main road at River Dennis to Donald Cameron's, esquire,	10	0	0
Donald Cameron's, esquire, to Whyccomah road, towards Turk Settlement,	10	0	0
New bridge, Mabou, towards Turk Settlement,	7	0	0
New bridge, Mabou, to Murray's bridge, west side,	10	0	0
Murray's bridge to Parten McFarlane's,	10	0	0
John Beaton's to Black Livingston's,	7	0	0
Main post road at Duncan Cameron's, S. W. Mabou, to Turk Settlement,	7	0	0
Stoney Brook to Lake Ainslie,	12	0	0
John H. McKeen's to Lake Ainslie,	15	0	0
David Smith's, Lake Ainslie road, to widow Campbell's, at the main post road,	5	0	0
Loch Ban to John McIsaac's, west side of Lake Ainslie,	20	0	0
John McIsaac's to James McDonnell's,	10	0	0
James McDonnell's to head of Lake Ainslie, and to build bridge on McInnes' brook,	20	0	0
Head of Lake Ainslie to McMullin's point,	15	0	0
Head of Lake Ainslie to Little Narrows,	7	0	0
McMullen's point to outlet of Lake Ainslie,	10	0	0
Main road to new bridge, Lake Ainslie,	7	0	0
Outlet of Lake Ainslie to McFarlane's upper bridge, east side,	7	0	0
Outlet of Lake Ainslie to McFarlane's upper bridge, west side,	7	0	0
Outlet of Lake Ainslie to Doherty's brook,	7	0	0
Doherty's brook to Loch Ban,	7	0	0

From

From Loch Ban to S. W. River, Margaree, rear settlement,	£6	0	0
McFarlane's upper bridge to the bridge at chapel, west side,	10	0	0
McFarlane's upper bridge to the chapel, east side,	10	0	0
McFarlane's bridge, at the chapel, to Young's bridge, east side,	15	0	0
McFarlane's bridge, at the chapel, to Young's bridge, west side,	10	0	0
McFarlane's bridge, at chapel, to Broad Cove,	10	0	0
Main road at Mowatt's, up Big Brook,	10	0	0
Mouth of Margaree to Big Pond,	20	0	0
Big Pond to Cheticamp chapel,	20	0	0
Cheticamp chapel to Little River, and round the shore,	10	0	0
Little River at Cheticamp, to half way to Grand Antz,	10	0	0
Half way from Little River to Grand Antz,	10	0	0
Mouth of Margaree to chapel, east side of the river,	15	0	0
Chapel of Margaree to Duncan McDonald's,	10	0	0
Duncan McDonald's to Philips',	7	0	0
Philips' up the north side of the river,	7	0	0
North east Margaree to Big Intervale,	10	0	0
North east Margaree to Big Intervale, east side,	10	0	0
Big Intervale to Cheticamp, new line,	20	0	0
Lake Ainslie to Middle River,	15	0	0
Lake Ainslie to River Johnson,	5	0	0
River Inhabitants, up west side,	15	0	0
James Smith's to Ainslie Glen,	7	0	0
Intervale, Judique, to S. W. Mabou,	7	0	0
Intervale, Judique, to head of S. W. Mabou, at John McDonald's,	7	0	0
Stephen King's towards River Inhabitants,	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1461	0	0

## MAIN ROADS.

For bridge at south west Mabou,	300	0	0
Bridge near forks Margaree,	200	0	0
Upper bridge over the north east Margaree,	150	0	0
Main post road from county line of Richmond to county line of Pictou,	500	0	0

## OVER-EXPENDITURES.

Bridge over River Dennis,	16	0	0
Surveying new line from Plaster Cove to Whycomah,	50	0	0
Balance of over-expenditure on main road, for 1853,	46	12	3
Francis McKenzie's account for surveys and balance of last year's account,	10	15	0
Expenditure by John McKinnon,	5	0	0
Amount paid by G. C. Laurence,	0	12	9
	<hr/>		
	£2740	0	0

## COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

*Resolved*, That the sum of eighteen hundred and forty-four pounds, granted for the great and cross road service,—and also the special grant of three hundred pounds, for the county of Victoria, for the year 1854, be appropriated as follows :—

To repay this sum over-expended in the county of Victoria in 1853,	£48	0	4
For road between Sugar Loaf to Bay St. Lawrence,	10	0	0
Aspy Bay,	10	0	0
From head of South Harbor, Aspy Bay, to North Harbor,	10	0	0
For rebuilding Black Brook bridge, and opening road from thence to Ingonish,	90	0	0
Special grant to be expended making roads and bridges on the north shore (in the most required places) to Barasois River,	300	0	0
For road between Barrasois River and Dauphney's Cove,	8	0	0
From Smith's to Alexander McDonald's, carpenter,	15	0	0
For new bridges on North River and McLeod's brook, St. Anns,	100	0	0
For opening a road from <i>Oregon territory</i> to North River,	4	0	0
From Donald Smith's to Munro's point, north side St. Anns,	100	0	0
From great post road between Big Harbor and Baddeck, through St. Anns' Glen to English Village, south side St. Anns,	220	0	0
Coan Stewart's to Big Harbor ferry, (great post road,)	30	0	0
McRea's bridge to Little Baddeck, (great post road,)	140	0	0
Inverness county line, (great post road,) to Squire McRea's, Middle River,	100	0	0
Lake Ainslie road to Middle River,	15	0	0
Garloch road to Middle River,	10	0	0
Hume's bridge to Middle River, St. Patrick's channel,	40	0	0
Peninsula of Washabuck,	140	0	0
Crowdis' mountain,	10	0	0
From John McInnis, (carpenter,) Baddeck, Back Settlement, to the bridge,	50	0	0
Gillis' bridge to Alexander Buchanan's place,	10	0	0
Ross' ferry, Boulardrie, to Rory Fraser's, (miller,) great post road,	120	0	0
Ross' ferry to Kempt head, north side Boulardrie,	15	0	0
Road made last year to Point Clear, south side Boulardrie,	15	0	0
Cross road from Beaton's, south side, to Corbet's, north side, Boulardrie,	10	0	0
From Chain Point, north side Great Bras d'Or, to Slios Brochan,	40	0	0
For building a bridge over Clyburn's river, Ingonishe,	30	0	0
To pay Alexander McLeod, (Buachil,) for work done and not yet paid for,	3	5	0
Francis W. McKenzie, esquire, engineer, for a balance due him,	1	0	0
From Roderick McLean's brook, towards Great Bras d'Or, great post road, Boulardrie,	40	0	0
This amount to be left in the hands of the government for contingencies,	409	14	8
	<u>£2144</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

No. 69.

(See page 530.)

The committee to whom were referred the accounts for expenditure on public buildings, beg leave to report—that they have examined those accounts, and find that they agree with the vouchers accompanying them.

The accounts connected with the penitentiary are very satisfactory, and it appears to your committee that all proper care and economy have been observed in the expenses of that establishment, both as regards the expenditure for food and necessaries incidental to the establishment for the proper care and comfort of the prisoners, and the extension and finishing of the buildings.

In reference to the expenditure for the province building and government house, your committee have no reason to doubt the general correctness of the accounts; yet they think there would be a saving to the province if the system of tender and contract were pursued in all large expenditures, when convenient and practicable.

They add abstracts of the different accounts:

*Penitentiary.*

William Fish—for sundries,	£24	17	7
William Rennels—provisions, &c.,	161	6	0
J. Archibald—bread,	7	6	2
W. & J. Rogers—beef and ox heads,	47	4	7
E. Albro & Co.—hardware, &c.,	18	11	7
H. Shelnut—wood,	12	5	3
A. Foucher—wood and barn frame,	20	9	5
M. Mackey—granite, 6s. 10½d. per ton,	97	7	8
P. Letson—leather,	7	3	4
James Boylen—fuel and truckage,	17	15	3
Thomas Bauer—lumber,	30	1	7
E. Creelman—homespun, &c.,	21	15	9
R. Lawson—bran and pollen,	7	9	0
W. & C. Murdoch—blankets, &c.,	28	8	5
H. Pugsley—lime and sand,	16	13	9
J. Brady—carpenter, at 5s. per day,	8	5	0
Other accounts, for fuel, cordwood, potatoes, truckage, ironmongery, &c.,	68	15	4
	£595	15	8
Salaries of superintendent, keepers, mason, matron, doctor, and chaplain,	508	15	2
	£1104	10	10
Less sales of sundries,	23	19	7
	£1080	11	3

*Province building.*

Thompson and Esson—			
For council chamber, and judges' and robing room,	£95	0	8
House of assembly,	72	6	11
Provincial secretary's office,	18	6	0
Surveyor general's office,	10	5	6
Financial secretary's office,	8	1	3
Grand jury room,	5	7	6

Supreme

For supreme court room,	£2 14 6	
Green baize doors, &c.,	17 19 0	
Receiver general's office,	7 17 3	
	<hr/>	237 18 7
William Johns—for council chamber, iron railings, gothic registers, &c.,		72 9 4
R. Richardson—for council chamber, assembly room, and generally about the building :		
Materials, &c.,	33 16 1	
Days' work,	88 7 0	
	<hr/>	122 3 1
Arthur Murphy, mason—		
244½ days' work, from 8th January to 24th Dec., at 8s. 6d. per day,	103 18 3	
94 days, labourer, at 4s.,	18 16 0	
Materials,	35 11 11	
68 granite posts, per contract,	25 10 0	
	<hr/>	183 16 2
Maurice Downey—painting and glazing, &c.,		114 7 10
Thomas Mitchell—4 cast iron columns, &c.,		39 5 0
Other accounts,		112 13 10
		<hr/>
		£882 13 10

*Government house.*

R. Richardson, carpenter work—		
1189 days, for men from Jan'y. 2nd to Dec. 31st,	356 14 0	
Other labour and materials, including lumber, nails, locks, hinges, &c.,	193 10 9	
	<hr/>	550 4 9
Arthur Murphy, mason work—		
258 days, from February 5th to December 24th, at 8s. 6d. per day,	109 13 0	
347½ days, labourer, at 4s.,	69 10 0	
Mortar, stone, bricks, and truckage,	125 5 6	
	<hr/>	304 8 6
Thompson and Esson, for—		
Carpets, oil cloths, and curtains,	123 18 2½	
Alterations, repairs, and fittings,	47 3 5½	
	<hr/>	171 1 8
Murphy and Defreytas—painting and glazing, and papering, &c.		124 17 1
Water company, for—		
Introducing water into gardens, and repairs to pipe,	28 7 6	
Six months' water, previous to arrival of Sir Gaspard LeMarchant,	3 15 0	
	<hr/>	32 2 6
Septimus Clarke—for sweeping chimnies,		10 5 0
Smithers and Taylor—blacksmith's work,		29 4 6
R. Downs, for—		
Lead cistern,	5 12 3	
Water closet and pipe,	15 15 0	
16 chimney tops,	19 7 6	
Sundry other work,	29 14 11	
	<hr/>	70 9 8
		Thomas

Thomas H. Peters—for pump and gear chains, labour and blacksmith work,	£12 16 5
Michael Griffin—for taking care of stables and grounds, previous to arrival of Sir Gaspard LeMarchant,	8 0 0
William Ackhurst,	4 8 3
A. Troup,	5 19 7
George Nichols,	9 9 4
Other accounts,	11 2 3
	£1344 9 6
Province building,	882 13 10
William Findlay—for report and specification,	7 15 0
Gas company—	
For gas consumed in province building, one year,	19 16 0
14 lanterns lighted with gas, one year, to 31st December, 1853, at 100s.,	70 0 0
Other items,	5 15 3
	£2330 9 7
Add penitentiary,	1080 11 3
	£3411 0 10

Total expenditure for 1853,

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY S. JOST,  
WILLIAM ANNAND,  
JNO. LOCKE.

March 29th, 1854.

No. 70.

(See page 530.)

The committee to whom were referred the petitions of George E. Burchell, James Jost, Edward P. Archbold, and John Ferguson, of the county of Cape Breton, beg to report as follows:—

The claim of George E. Burchell is £20 15s. 3d., for supplies to certain parties, overseers and labourers on the roads in that county, in 1851, at the instance of William Henry Munro, esquire, then representative for the same.

The claim of James Jost is a balance of £28 6s. 6d. due him as surviving partner of Messrs. Thomas and James Jost, for advances upon orders drawn by the late John G. McKenzie, commissioner on the Lower Mira bridge, C. B., in 1851.

The claim of Edward P. Archbold is a balance of £36 6s., for supplies to certain parties engaged in the repair and erection of bridges, and the road service generally in the same county, in 1851, at the request of Mr. Munro, and also of Mr. McKenzie, the above named commissioner.

Upon these three petitions your committee have ascertained that between the province and Messrs. Munro and McKenzie, all accounts in relation to the service in question have been paid and closed; and although the petitioners have presented vouchers in support of their claims, as between themselves and Messrs. Munro and McKenzie, (the correctness of which your committee are not disposed to doubt,) still your committee entertain the strong opinion

opinion that the province should not be called on to bear any further burthen connected with these transactions.

The petition of James Ferguson states his performance of certain duties, in the distribution of seed oats in 1849 in the same county, for which service £10 was charged and sanctioned, and subsequently drawn by Mr. Munro, but never paid by Mr. Munro to the petitioner. As the principle of this case is similar to that of the preceding ones, your committee decline to recommend the prayer of this petition to the favorable notice of the house.

STEW'T. CAMPBELL, chairman.  
STEPHEN FULTON,  
G. W. McLELAN.

Committee room, March, 1854.

No. 71.

(See page 530.)

The committee on the post office beg leave to report as follows :—

The committee have had under their consideration the subject of the conveyance of the mails from Halifax to Sydney, and recommend the adoption of the scheme proposed by the committee the last year, at the suggestion of the postmaster general, as the best calculated to accommodate all the interests connected with that branch of the service.

The committee recommend that the following way offices be converted into post offices, and that the salaries hereinafter named be paid the postmasters :

Westport,	salary,	£8	0	0
Locke's Island,		10	0	0
Granville,		8	0	0
Mahone Bay,		8	0	0
Port Medway,		10	0	0
Wilmot,		10	0	0
West River Pictou,		8	0	0
Walton,		8	0	0

The committee recommend the following extra rides :

Semi-weekly mail from Digby to Westport, by tender and contract.

Weekly mail from Pollock's, on Truro road, to post office Middle Musquodoboit.

Weekly mail from Mahone Bay to New Germany.

Weekly mail from Canning to Pereux.

Weekly mail from Upper Stewiacke to New Larig.

Semi-weekly mail from Newport to Walton, as recommended by postmaster general.

Tri-weekly mail from new way office to be established at Spencer's, to Acadian mines.

Weekly mail from new office to be established at Upper Onslow, along the north mountain to Isgamish and Debert, returning from Debert to Chigenois, by Crowe's mills and the meeting house, to way office at Upper Onslow.

Weekly mail from Bridgetown by De St. Croix Cove and Parker Cove Settlement to New Caledonia, and returning by the same route.

Semi-weekly mail from Baddeck to St. Ann's, by competition.

Tri-weekly mail from Pictou to Amherst. Eighty pounds additional to be given to Messrs. Blair & Ferguson, who have purchased out the late contractor for carrying the mails once a week on that route.

Semi-weekly mails from Newport to Newport landing.

Additional mail from way offices at Cumminger's and forks, St. Mary's, to Sherbrooke.

Weekly mail from Baddeck, by way of English Town, to Ingonish.

Weekly

Weekly mail from River Denis to Straits of Barra.

Weekly mail from Sheet Harbor to Marie Joseph.

Weekly mail from Barrington, by Shag Harbor, to Wood Harbor.

Courier from Londonderry to Five Islands, to go by Portapique mountain, provided extra service can be performed for £5 extra.

Weekly mail from Crow Harbor to Molasses Harbor.

Weekly mail from Arichat to Little Arichat.

Extension of mail route from Barnaby Cove breakwater and Isly Settlement, down Pelton Mountain, to Bills' way office.

The committee recommend that the allowance to the courier from Sydney to Baddeck be increased twenty pounds, under special circumstances.

That twenty-four pounds additional be granted to the courier between Canso and Guysboro', for extra trips last year; and that his salary be placed at fifty pounds after the expiration of a year from the date of his contract.

On petition of C. A. Martin, asking to be reimbursed in the sum of ten pounds, alleged to have been abstracted from a money letter by a person in his office, and which he as postmaster was required by the postmaster general to refund, your committee recommend to be repaid the postmaster, if the loss be shown to the satisfaction of the postmaster general not to have resulted from negligence or improper conduct on the part of the postmaster, and upon the certificate of the postmaster general to that effect.

Weekly mail from Buckley's way office to Canada Creek, Black Rock.

Weekly mail from Skinner's way office to Givan Wharf.

The committee recommend that the postmaster general should have power to remit and pay back all fines imposed by him since the 5th January, 1853, which in his judgment should be remitted under the particular circumstances of each case, as fully as if previously sanctioned by the legislature; and that hereafter he should have full power of investigating and deciding upon all fines to be imposed by him in such cases, and in any case to suspend the operation of the clause in the contracts under which such fines are imposed.

The committee recommend that the sum of three hundred pounds be placed at the disposal of the government, to keep up steam communication across the Bay of Fundy, for the conveyance of the mails.

The committee recommend that hereafter the western mails by both routes be despatched at seven o'clock in the morning, instead of nine, as at present.

The committee recommend that suitable measures be taken for conveying the mails across the Gut of Canso by a steamer.

The committee recommend that hereafter the postmaster general be at liberty to reject tenders for the conveyance of the mails, from persons who, in his judgment, after inquiry, are not calculated from the want of means or otherwise to give public satisfaction. In such cases the postmaster general either to accept a higher tender or advertise for new tenders, as most in his judgment for the interest of the public.

The committee have considered various applications from postmasters for increased compensation for their services, and after careful consideration of the claims of all the postmasters in the province, and of a report from the postmaster general upon the duties of each officer, and of his suggestions as to their remuneration, your committee recommend that the salaries from the 5th April next, be fixed as follows:

Postmasters—

At Albion Mines,	£25	0	0
Amherst,	85	0	0
Antigonishe,	50	0	0
Arichat,	30	0	0
Annapolis,	50	0	0
Aylesford,	10	0	0
Bridgewater,	15	0	0
Bridgetown,	35	0	0

At

At Barrington,	£20	0	0
Baddeck,	30	0	0
Chester,	20	0	0
Clementsport,	8	0	0
Canso,	15	0	0
Durham,	15	0	0
Digby,	55	0	0
Guysboro',	35	0	0
Hantsport,	8	0	0
Kentville,	90	0	0
Londonderry,	30	0	0
Lawrencetown,	20	0	0
Liverpool,	50	0	0
Lunenburg,	40	0	0
Lower Horton,	20	0	0
Lower Stewiacke,	12	0	0
Middle Musquodoboit,	10	0	0
Maitland,	10	0	0
Mills Village,	10	0	0
Newport,	25	0	0
New Glasgow,	40	0	0
North Sydney,	20	0	0
Pugwash,	25	0	0
Plaister Cove,	35	0	0
Parrsborough,	20	0	0
Port Hood,	35	0	0
River John,	10	0	0
River Philip,	10	0	0
Pictou,	100	0	0
St. Margaret's Bay,	10	0	0
Shelburne,	30	0	0
Sherbrooke,	10	0	0
St. Peters,	10	0	0
Sydney mines,	12	10	0
Sydney,	85	0	0
Shubenacadie,	10	0	0
Tatamagouche,	15	0	0
Truro,	50	0	0
Upper Musquodoboit,	7	10	0
Wallace,	25	0	0
Weymouth,	20	0	0
Windsor,	70	0	0
Wolfville,	20	0	0
Yarmouth,	75	0	0

The committee recommend that way offices be established at the following places, and that the postmaster general shall be at liberty to establish others wherever he may deem the same requisite :

At Boisdale, county of Cape Breton.  
 New Germany, county of Lunenburg.  
 North Shore, St. Anns, county of Victoria.  
 Kempt Town, county of Colchester.  
 Hebron, county of Yarmouth.  
 South side of French River, county of Colchester.  
 Spensers, do.  
 Upper Onslow, do.

At Big Baddeck, county of Victoria.

Aylesford, county of Kings county.

“ Boom ” between River Dennis and Straits of Barra, county of Victoria.

Wood Harbour, county of Shelburne.

Molasses Harbour, county of Guysboro’.

Little Arichat, county of Richmond.

Little Tracadie, county of Sydney.

Mire’ Gut, county of Cape Breton.

Broad Cove, county of Lunenburg.

The committee recommend a grant of one hundred pounds extra to Messrs. King and brothers, to enable them to run a stage and convey the mails tri-weekly to Yarmouth, and carry the mails tri-weekly from Lunenburg to Bridgewater, the present contract on the last route to be brought to a termination as soon as possible, under the terms of the contract.

The committee recommend that the scheme proposed for the conveyance of the mails to Sydney be put into operation as soon as convenient to do so.

W. A. HENRY, chairman.  
 JOSEPH HOWE,  
 LEWIS M. WILKINS,  
 B. ZWICKER,  
 STEW’T. CAMPBELL,  
 JOHN RYDER,  
 SAMUEL CHIPMAN,  
 S. S. THORNE,  
 H. MUNRO.\*

Committee room, 28th March, 1854.

\* Dissent from stoppage at West River.

No. 72.

(See page 531.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of John W. H. Rowley, George R. Grassie, and others, prothonotaries and clerks of the crown in this province, setting forth the duties performed by them as clerks of the crown gratuitously, in the respective counties, the small amount received by them as prothonotaries, and the hardship of having to pay over one-third of those fees to the government, and to do the duties of clerks of the crown without any remuneration, and praying that they may be allowed to retain all the fees received by them as prothonotaries, beg to report—that they have investigated the subject brought to their notice by the petitioners, and recommend that the prothonotaries throughout the province be allowed to retain the whole of the fees collected by them respectively, not to exceed in any case ten pounds, in consideration of which they are to be required to do all the duties of clerks of the crown, viz. : such as issuing subpoenas, preparing crown cases for trial, and all such other duties as appertain to that office ; and that they shall also make up and return into the provincial secretary’s, as now required, a statement of all fees received by them, in order to ascertain the amount to be provided for annually by the prothonotary and clerk of the crown at Halifax.

W. A. HENRY, chairman.  
 D. N. MACQUEEN,  
 JOHN CAMPBELL,  
 THOMAS COFFIN,  
 J. CAMPBELL.

Committee room, Halifax, March 28th, 1854.

No. 73.

*(See page 536.)*

The committee on education beg leave to report—that they have read with much interest the reports made to the government by Messrs. Hugh Munro and Charles D. Randall, inspectors of the eastern and western districts of the province, who appear to have discharged their duties with intelligence and zeal. 282 schools were visited by the former, and 300 by the latter; their accounts are correct.

The committee regret that the pressure of the public business prevent the adoption of several valuable suggestions, the consideration of which must be delayed until next year.

A normal school having been provided for by bill, the committee recommend that the system of inspection be continued only for another year, when it is probable that some new arrangement may be adopted, should it be found practicable to combine the oversight of such an institution with the duties of superintendent of education, as proposed by Mr. Dawson.

The free church academy appears to be in a flourishing condition. Fifty-four pupils are taught Greek, Latin, French, natural philosophy, with all the branches usually included in a sound English education.

At the Wesleyan academy the number of students is increasing, and preparation is being made to open an institution in connection with it, by which a very superior education will be secured to the female portion of our population.

At the Halifax infant school the attendance of poor children varies from 50 to 125, the average being 80 pupils. It is reported to be doing an amount of good commensurate with the aid which it has hitherto received.

By the returns from the Pictou academy, it would appear that 84 pupils were instructed there, of whom 45 attend the higher classes. Of the whole number, 35 belong to the presbyterian church of Nova Scotia, 22 to the church of Scotland, while the remainder are supplied from all other denominations.

Acadia college is in an efficient state; great efforts have been made by its friends to sustain it; three professors conduct its classes, and the number of students is steadily increasing.

A petition from John Fuller, and others, praying for a revival and support of Arichat academy, the committee recommend to the favorable consideration of the house.

The committee have considered—

1st. A memorial addressed to the lieutenant governor, by the commissioners of schools for the county of Annapolis.

2nd. A memorial from the same commissioners addressed to the house of assembly.

3rd. A petition from the trustees of the Bridgetown grammar school, with documents annexed.

4th. A petition from the trustees of the Annapolis academy.

5th. A petition from Henry D. DeBlois, teacher of the Annapolis academy.

6th. A petition from the trustees of the Paradise grammar school.

7th. A petition of Henry Ruffee, and others, in favor of a school kept by Mr. George Munro, at Bridgetown.

The commissioners of schools appear to overlook the practice of the legislature, by which, on motion of the members for any county, the £100 formerly applied to support the shire-town academies, has been divided and applied to such schools, and for the benefit of such localities, as the legislature may approve. Over the apportionment of this part of the educational grant, when specially appropriated, the commissioners have no control. Neither can they compel the trustees of any grammar school, so endowed, to employ or to dismiss teachers who have once been regularly licensed.

The committee have examined the petition of Michael McLaughlin, but cannot recommend any interference with the acts of the commissioners of schools for Clare, who, until they

they have some opportunity for explanation, must be assumed to have had reason for withdrawing the amount which Mr. McLaughlin claims.

The committee report that they cannot recommend the prayer of William Ayers' petition. That he is an excellent teacher, and an enthusiastic friend of education, they believe; but it would establish a very inconvenient precedent if teachers were reimbursed expenditures for the repairs or erection of school houses, made without authority from the government or legislative provision.

The committee cannot recommend an increase of the educational grant to the county of Victoria, in accordance with the prayer of a petition from Charles I. Campbell and others.

They are bound to assume that the commissioners of schools for Guysborough did not withhold £8 from James Loftus without sufficient cause.

Alexander Russell's complaint the committee have not considered it necessary to investigate with much minuteness. If any injustice was done to him by the two commissioners who attended the meeting in May, 1853, it is but fair to assume that they acted with a view to what they thought the public good; if they erred, the blame must rest with those members who did not attend the meeting. Without expressing any opinion upon the question at issue, the committee recommend that in consideration of the exemplary character and long services of Mr. Russell, as a very successful and valuable teacher of youth, the sum of £12 10s. of the grammar school money, returned to the treasury, be paid to him.

The committee recommend that, to the extent of £30, Mr. Cunnabell should be encouraged to circulate among commissioners of schools the valuable work entitled the "Youth's Preceptor."

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE,  
J. W. JOHNSTON,\*  
L. O'CONNOR DOYLE,  
STEW'T. CAMPBELL,  
JAMES McLEOD,  
LEWIS M. WILKINS.

\* Except as to money recommended for Mr. Russell.

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## REPORT.

To the hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

SIR—

I have the honor of transmitting, through you, to his excellency the lieutenant governor, my first report on the schools of Nova Scotia, being for a portion of the year ending 31st December, 1853.

The duties of my office, as stated in my commission, were "to visit, and inspect, and report upon the state of the schools" in the western section of the province, "and to offer such suggestions and recommendations as might appear necessary or useful for the information and guidance of the executive government and of the legislature of the province."

I was further required by the resolution of the legislature, adopted at its last session, to hold educational meetings, and to "lecture upon and explain the working of the assessment principle" for the support of schools, with the view, as was stated in the report of the committee on education, that "public opinion might be so formed and influenced as to make the adoption of an improved system of education by the legislature, at an early period, a comparatively easy task."

The

The other duties belonging to the office which I have been called upon to fill, as specified by the "act for the encouragement of education," which constitutes the existing law of the province in regard to schools, it is not necessary for me to particularize.

The one which now devolves on me to discharge is "to report upon the state of the schools" in the western section of the province, "&c. &c."

In the performance of this duty it will be expected of me to make a record of my proceedings, as furnishing the grounds of the information which I am required to present.

#### I. PROCEEDINGS.

Upon the reception of my commission, and whilst making the necessary arrangements for a tour through the counties comprised in the western school section of the province, I entered into a correspondence with various gentlemen connected with the cause of education, with a view to the more advantageous prosecution of my agency. Whilst I would, with much pleasure, bear testimony to the uniform courtesy and kindness displayed in the communications received from various quarters, and the assistance derived from them, I would make particular mention of my obligations to my friend and predecessor, Mr. Dawson, for his many disinterested and useful suggestions, which, as being the result of his own observation and experience in the same department of labour, proved highly serviceable. Without such assistance, the loss of time ever attendant upon engaging in a new calling, and especially one which involves in it the necessity of so much information, would have been much greater. With it, and with the experience which a course of years spent in teaching, had imparted, I was enabled, with comparatively little disadvantage, to enter almost immediately upon the more active duties of my office.

In the course of the eight months which have transpired since receiving my commission, I have made three hundred school visits and held sixteen educational meetings, besides conducting the requisite correspondence, attending to the printing, and generally looking after such other matters as necessarily belong to the office.

#### *School visits.*

In the visits referred to, I have had a two-fold object in view,—first, to endeavour to ascertain the actual condition of the schools, so as to be qualified to report upon the state of education in the western counties; and, secondly, to suggest to teachers such improvements as seemed to be called for—thus attempting, *in some small degree*, to supply the want of a training school for teachers—a want so seriously felt in our province.

To accomplish these objects in a manner at all satisfactory, it was necessary to devote considerable time to each school. The rule which I laid down for my guidance, and which I have deviated from as seldom as possible, was to examine classes in all the branches taught, or pretended to be, which examination was followed by such remarks as were suggested by the exercises, whether satisfactory or otherwise, and by the condition of the school house, when unfavorable, in any respect, for the purposes of study, or as regarded the health of the school. These remarks sometimes assumed the form of a lecture, adapted to the capacities of the members of the school, in which it was the endeavour to excite to diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, and to explain the principles on which it should be prosecuted. In as many cases as practicable, the attendance of one or more of the commissioners, trustees or proprietors, was secured.

In this connexion I may mention that with only one or two exceptions, the suggestions offered on such occasions were most kindly received. Numbers of the teachers expressed themselves as not only willing to avail themselves of the hints and recommendations which followed the examinations, but as *grateful* for them. It was a common subject of regret with them that no normal school existed in the province, and, consequently, they were without that training which they felt to be so requisite to success in their calling.

I mention these circumstances, incidentally, as furnishing one of the many arguments in favour

favour of a provincial normal school. Teachers feel deeply their need of the aid which would be thus afforded; and would, I am assured, attend such an institution as generally as circumstances might permit.

#### *Educational meetings.*

In the educational meetings alluded to, a lecture has uniformly been delivered, in which the design was—as contemplated in the act—“to furnish such information as might be necessary with a view to improvement in the structure of school houses, their free ventilation, the embellishment of the grounds on which they stand, &c. &c. ;” and, in accordance with the requirements of the report of the committee on education—as quoted from above—“to lecture upon and explain the working of the assessment principle” for the support of schools.

As the act contemplated that “discussions on the subject of education” should constitute a portion of the proceedings at these meetings, it was the aim, in the several lectures delivered, to render them not only instructive but *suggestive*, in order to elicit the views of others, and thus secure the object meditated. The design has been so far answered that, on every such occasion, different gentlemen have taken part in the proceedings—thus adding interest to the meetings, and rendering them more productive of good. The subject of *assessment*, brought forward so prominently in the report already referred to, and required by the same report to be brought so prominently before the country, has not, as may well be imagined, been treated with indifference. It has, uniformly, given rise to interesting and animated discussions; though it must be admitted, in what way soever it may be accounted for, that the speakers in favour of the measure have been far more numerous than those who have opposed it. This has in no case arisen from any provision on my part for such support, but has been in every instance the voluntary and spontaneous act of the parties.

In only one locality did the opposition to the principle of assessment assume a form which could be construed as deserving of much consideration; but even on that occasion there were circumstances attending the discussion which would go far towards modifying the impression which the *uninitiated* might derive from the proceedings of the meeting.

I may here be allowed to state that my firm conviction, as founded upon the result of the meetings referred to, and upon the inquiries instituted in the various localities into which the duties of my office have called me, is, that a *large majority* of the country are in favour of assessment for the maintenance of education; that they despair of anything effectual being done without its introduction; and that the legislature would meet with all the support they need desire in carrying out the measure. The plan propounded in the act, of allowing each school district *separately* to assess itself for the support of the schools embraced in it, does not seem to have worked well where it has been tried, and I do not think is acceptable to the country. What is desired, as far as I have been able to learn, is, that the schools should be maintained by a *general county fund*, such fund to consist of a legislative grant, as has heretofore been bestowed, and an assessment on property, adequate to supply the deficiency. That part of the system adopted in Canada of diminishing the amount raised by taxation, by a very small tuition fee, required of all who attend the public schools, has many advocates.

#### *Explanations.*

In the discharge of the duties referred to above, I have visited all the counties embraced in the district assigned me, though I have not, thus far, been able to give to *all* that attention which was desirable. The number of school visits and of educational meetings—the latter especially—would have been considerably greater than has been reported, had not a severe attack of illness, occasioned by exposure, brought one of my tours to an abrupt termination. This I regretted the more, as I had devoted former ones rather to visiting the

schools, that I might be the better prepared to report upon their condition, and had undertaken the one in question more particularly with reference to the latter object.—Another circumstance should be mentioned. Many schools, amounting in all to nearly a hundred, were found closed, and consequently there could be no visit, although frequently a number of miles had been travelled for the express purpose. The loss of time occasioned in this way may be regretted, but until various improvements, which I need not here specify, are made, it cannot be prevented. I purpose, as soon as practicable, to go over the remainder of the ground, inspecting the schools which have not yet been visited, and holding meetings as generally as possible.

As it did not seem desirable to either my respected colleague or myself, in the present transition state of matters relating to education, to introduce any changes but those which circumstances appeared absolutely to require, the same description of *forms* and *returns* that were in use was continued, and a sufficient number has been printed to meet the exigencies of another year. Nor was it thought advisable to make any alteration in regard to school books, and consequently the usual supply of Chambers' publications, and others, have been furnished to the schools. The subjoined statement, No. 1, will show how many of each have been purchased.

#### *Libraries and school books.*

Attention has been paid to the condition of the *libraries* which the enlightened liberality of the legislature has conferred upon the province. In some communities it has been found difficult to conform to the *regulations* which accompanied them, and were designed to govern their distribution and use; but in almost all, the books have been welcomed as a boon, and are read with interest. I must except, particularly, the township of Clare, the population of which being French, and not generally acquainted with the English language, make little, if any, use of the portion of the library allotted to the district;—(see subjoined statement from the clerk.) Another objection to the books was stated to me by one of their ministers. It was, that they were “anti-catholic.” If the books included in the “Nova Scotia library” are, to any extent, entitled to such appellation, I should regard them as objectionable; for they would be calculated directly to defeat the object for which the library was established. Every one, however, acquainted with the circumstances under which the works were selected, will acquit those on whom it devolved to make the selection of intentionally rendering the library liable to the objection urged. On the contrary I am prepared to assert that the greatest care was taken to exclude everything which would be likely to offend, and to furnish the inhabitants of the province, of all denominations and parties, with interesting and instructive reading. If complete success did not attend the undertaking, it was owing solely to the extreme difficulty which attached to it.

But to return. It is quite evident that English works will be of no use in a community which reads only French, and therefore it would seem expedient that the inhabitants of Clare, and some other districts, should be supplied with different reading from what is furnished to the English portion of the population. Similar remarks will apply to school books. The portion allotted to the French settlements being written in a language which the children do not understand, and are not taught in school, is useless; and the books are, consequently, accumulating from year to year in the hands of the clerk. On application of the school commissioners of Clare, I decided to modify the distribution as regarded that district, and to expend a part of the funds in stationery and elementary reading books in French and English. As only a few of those which are in the hands of the clerk are likely to be needed for a long time, I would suggest the propriety of disposing of such a part as will not be wanted, and devoting the proceeds to the purchase of others better adapted to the circumstances of the people. How far the condition of things in Clare relative to education is chargeable to their not having been better supplied with books, I leave others to determine. Certain it is that their schools are in a lamentably defective state; and, what is worse, the inhabitants do not appear to be as sensible as could be desired of the need of improvement.

## II. SCHOOL HOUSES AND GROUNDS.

The last remark will, unfortunately, apply too generally to the province at large. It was taken for granted by those who framed the school act, and by the legislature which adopted it as the law of the land, that improvements were needed as regarded "school houses, and the grounds attached to them;" and they had too good reason for their opinion. To begin with the last: What are the grounds attached to school houses in our province? As far as concerns the western section, with which I am more immediately connected, they are, with but very few exceptions, *the space on which the building stands*. The street on which it is built, and the neighbours' fields furnish the play-grounds. No ornamental trees in front, or around, afford their grateful shade in summer, and their protection from the cold blasts of winter; nor with their beauty render the spot attractive, and surround it with pleasant associations. The impressions made on the susceptible minds of children by the appearance of the place, are all unfavourable; nor is the influence resulting from the condition of the school house more desirable. The building is generally rudely constructed, seldom painted, frequently old, and, in most cases, far too small for the convenience and health of its daily occupants, at least, during certain periods of the year. The furniture of the room is of the rudest and most primitive kind, and so badly constructed and arranged that order and comfort are quite out of the question. There are no means provided for ventilation, but such as are furnished *accidentally* by the door and windows. Generally the proper temperature is treated as a matter of no more importance. The feelings are the only thermometer. In comparatively very few schools is any apparatus to be found by which to illustrate the branches professedly taught; an occasional black board or wall map is the most we can boast of. This is a faithful, though rude and imperfect outline of a picture almost as common as our school houses. In delineating it, I have studiously avoided using any false colouring; and so far from exaggerating, have intentionally kept in the back ground, entirely, some of the most repulsive figures.

I abstain from contrasting the condition of our school houses, in the several particulars specified, with those of our neighbours of the New England states, as I have myself witnessed them; or with those of Upper Canada, which is honourably and successfully competing in this good work with the adjoining union. The journal of education, published in our sister colony, tells us of "many noble school houses, erected in her cities, towns and villages," during the past year; and we all know of her having lately expended £15,000 in the construction of her normal school building, and of having considered the money wisely appropriated.

*Condition of the schools.*

The state of the schools in our country is a matter of so much notoriety that it seems almost superfluous to refer to it. The attendance is very irregular, and very small in proportion to the number which should be under instruction. This is attributable to two causes—the one that parents generally attach but little value to education; the other, that teachers are in most cases so unqualified for their business, that it admits of a question whether the benefit resulting from attending school is proportionate to the expense. That teachers are no more competent is not to be wondered at. Competency consists not merely in *scholarship*; it includes a faculty to *impart instruction*, and tact in *managing a school*. It is the province of the class of seminaries, denominated normal or training schools, to furnish the last two qualifications; but Nova Scotia has never enjoyed the advantages of such an institution. A teacher *may be* successful who has never been favoured with such discipline, but, in these cases, it must be the result of a natural adaptedness to the work, which is as uncommon as it is valuable.

But to grant that there was no deficiency in point of scholarship on the part of our teachers, generally, would be to acknowledge too much. How could it be expected to find many persons of a liberal education holding the office of teacher, when the remuneration

tion offered is less than almost any other employment will command? The day laborer in our fields and factories, on whom, perhaps, there has never been imposed the expense of a quarter's tuition, is better paid than he who has devoted years, with their attendant outlay, to the culture of his mental powers. Need we be told, then, that it would be vain to expect to find many, of well informed minds, conducting our provincial schools? That there are *any* is to be accounted for on the principle that, in all ages and nations, there have fortunately ever been found a few who have had sufficient love for their country and kind to forget their own comfort and private advantage, and to labour for the good of others.

It cannot be questioned that it is mainly owing to the smallness of compensation offered, that so many schools in our province are without teachers. Nothing is more common than, in travelling through the country, to find two or three school houses in succession unoccupied. No one can be found or induced to gather around him, for the purposes of instruction, the children of the neighbourhood. Cases have come to my knowledge of some of our most successful teachers having left the province for Canada and the United States; where, they know well, their services will be very differently appreciated and as differently rewarded. With the "journal of education," published in the first named country, in their hands, we could scarcely expect them to pursue any other course. In a late number of that periodical, among other similar notices, appears an advertisement to this effect: Wanted—a teacher possessing a 1st class certificate of the provincial normal school, salary £250. Another advertisement in an earlier number of the same paper, offers £200, as the lowest salary, to a teacher of a grammar school.

#### *Prevailing errors.*

There is much that needs remedying in our schools as regards books. In many, the same works are in use which were used in the early settlement of the country; in others, those which are still more objectionable; nothing like *uniformity*—which is so very desirable—is found to exist. The parent of the child or youth, in passing from one school to another, is thus subjected to the continually recurring expense of a new supply. What one master has ordered, the next condemns; and those which the last approves, his successor pronounces unfit for use. Here, another advantage that would result from the establishment of a provincial normal school, is manifest; its natural tendency would be to introduce the uniformity referred to as so much to be desired.

#### *Spelling, &c.*

The errors which have been exploded in other countries, relative to the use of spelling books, still obtain in Nova Scotia. It seems never to have occurred to the majority of those having charge of the schools, that any other mode of teaching orthography—or at least any better one—could be devised, than the one in almost universal use. What that is I need not describe; to spell or write from *dictation*, consecutively, the words of a passage from the reading lesson, is a practice well nigh unknown to our schools. It is the method, however, which is universally in use in all countries which have devoted to the art of teaching the consideration that it demands. That teachers have been so slow to adopt it, and to introduce it into our schools, may arise from the circumstance that so little importance is generally attached to spelling. The temptation seems to be to devote but little attention to such elementary branches, and to employ their time chiefly with those higher departments of learning, in which, it often happens, they are but poorly versed, and which, even if ably taught, would never prove an equivalent for the branches neglected by them, and which should first be mastered as a foundation for others.

#### *Arithmetic, &c.*

In arithmetic and the practical branches of mathematics, it is too generally considered that nothing more is required than to enable the learner to solve the questions proposed in the

the treatise used, according to the *rule* appended,—without any attempt on the part of the instructor to unfold the *principles* on which the rule is founded, or to show its utility in its application to *business transactions*. Thus we may find in many of our schools those who have worked all the questions contained in their text books, and yet are unable to make the most simple calculation when the terms employed do not correspond exactly with the ones familiar to them.

#### *Other branches.*

The branches specified above are instanced as samples of school instruction, as it widely prevails in our province. Remarks not more favorable might be employed in reference to reading, writing, English grammar, geography, &c. To blame *teachers* for so very unsatisfactory a state of things would be ungenerous and unjust. They are rather to be commended that they are not less successful, when we consider the circumstances under which they have acquired whatever fitness they possess for their occupation. “Their knowledge of the art of teaching is wholly the result of what they have gathered by observation of the diverse practices of some ten or more instructors, who must have taught in the school which they have attended, under the itinerating and intermittent system which prevails in our country.” The errors and defects which exist are more properly chargeable upon the system, or rather no-system, which pervades the whole business of education in our province; or more properly still, we are ourselves to blame for not providing the means, at once so simple and easy of attainment, for bettering the condition of our schools.

#### *Books.*

With the sanction of the legislature, a large portion of the grant of £600 has been annually devoted, for the last three or four years, to the purchase and distribution among our schools of the series of educational works published by the Messrs. Chambers. The object, I presume, was two-fold—first, to assist the poorer scholars in their endeavours to acquire an education; and secondly, to secure for the books in question a general introduction into the schools, for it was supposed that all that was needed to bring them into universal use was to show how superior they were to the antiquated and otherwise objectionable class of publications which they were intended to supercede. The attempt, however, has not proved as successful as some may have been inclined to anticipate, for the books referred to hold as yet a subordinate place in our schools. *As a series*, I consider them deserving of more favour than seems to have been accorded them, though I am not prepared to say that I regard them as the *very best* which could be adopted, in case it should be decided, as I hope it soon may, that there should be uniformity in respect to books throughout all the schools receiving provincial aid.

The series introduced into the schools of Upper Canada is that published under the auspices of the “national board of education for Ireland.” They sustain a very high reputation, and, I would say, from the few which I have examined with any care, deserve the encomiums which have been lavished upon them, and would be well adapted to our circumstances. The *rate*, too, at which they are published is uncommonly moderate. In this respect, they will compare very favourably with American books, noted for their cheapness.

#### *American books.*

Another remark is here suggested. Owing to the facilities of intercourse between the provinces and the neighbouring states, and the low price at which books are published in the latter, a great many American publications have, of late, found their way into our schools. It would be quite superfluous to say that not a few of these works contain articles, which, from the spirit they breathe towards monarchical institutions and the British government, render them highly unsuitable for use in a British colony like ours. It is not

to American publications, *as such*, that I would object, for many are works of great ability and established reputation; but it is against the *indiscriminate* introduction of them into our schools—at least, so long as we acknowledge ourselves an appendage of the British empire. When we have decided to renounce our allegiance, or to seek in independence or new alliances a greater measure of prosperity than that enjoyed in our present condition, then, and not before, I conceive, will it be time to place in the hands of our children and youth, works so subversive of all that affectionate regard which we have been wont to cherish towards the mother country and her parental government.

#### *The scriptures.*

Before dismissing the subject of books, it may be expected of me to make some reference to the use of the scriptures in schools. Some teachers have excluded the bible entirely; others make it a common class book for children to learn to read from. The practice of both, as it seems to me, is susceptible of improvement. The word of God ought never, in my opinion, to be banished from our seminaries of learning, whether of a higher or more elementary class. Its authority should be publicly acknowledged and portions should be daily read. This I would have done by the teacher, and as a devotional exercise; or by a class sufficiently advanced to read understandingly and properly, the rest of the school being allowed to attend. A short passage would, in either case, be sufficient, and should be judiciously selected. But on the other hand, it has always appeared to me that the conning over of reading lessons from the old or new testament was of injurious tendency. The *associations* are such that a *dislike for the scriptures* is engendered, and a habit is formed of reading *irreverently* and *without reflection* what ought ever to command our most serious attention and regard.

#### *Female teachers.*

I have found an error very prevalent in the province, in the estimate formed of female teachers as such. A *woman's school* is very generally regarded as only an *apology* for a school; I need scarcely say that the salary is determined accordingly. How small that is, in most cases, I hesitate to proclaim, for it might be told to our disgrace. The question, as it appears to me, ought not to be, to what sex the teacher belongs? but, what are the qualifications possessed? and the remuneration should be determined by the latter consideration. *I know not why the legislative grant should not be divided on the same principle*, nor do I understand how it is, that whilst the law has always provided for the encouragement of superior schools, it seems never to have contemplated that such schools could be taught by females.

If the teacher's salary should depend upon competency and success, then the inquiry arises, does woman possess the requisite qualifications? and are they successful as teachers? I may be allowed to answer in the words of governor Seward, of New York: "He, it seems to me, is a dull observer who has not learned that it was the intention of the Creator to commit to them a higher and greater portion of responsibility in the education of youth of both sexes. They are the natural guardians of the young; their abstraction from the engrossing cares of life affords them leisure to acquire and communicate knowledge. From them the young more willingly receive it, because the severity of discipline is relieved with greater tenderness and affection; whilst their more quick apprehension, enduring patience, expansive benevolence, higher purity, more delicate taste and elevated moral feeling, qualify them for excellence in all departments of learning, except, perhaps, the exact sciences."

This is the prevailing sentiment among our American neighbours on this subject. It is becoming the sentiment of the age. An instance may be cited from Massachusetts—a state noted among the states for the excellence of her schools and the perfection of her educational system. There were in 1852, sixty-five male teachers in the public schools of Boston, and no less than *three hundred* female. The policy adopted by the board of education

tion is declared by the superintendent to have the tendency of making the disparity still greater. In his first report for the year referred to, we find this additional statement: "There are at present in all the primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools," of Boston, "about twenty-two thousand children; and over eighteen thousand of this number are instructed chiefly by females."

#### *Change of teachers.*

An evil which prevails to a great extent in the province, is the frequent change of teachers. As a natural consequence there follows a change of books, method of teaching, rules to be observed, &c., for none of these matters are regulated by any existing authority. Under the present system—if system it can be called—every teacher has his own mode of procedure, and, in some cases, it would seem that he attaches merit to it in proportion as it differs from the mode of all others. A result of this, which every one has noticed, is, that in the case of a new teacher being inducted into a school, much valuable time must be lost before his pupils become acquainted with the new regulations and methods which are to be observed; and so brief is the teacher's tenure of office, generally, that between unlearning the ways of one and learning the ways of another, the luckless wight of many masters gets but little time for other branches of knowledge.

A cause of the changes referred to has already been hinted at. The inducements offered are not sufficient to secure permanency. Sounder views must obtain in the community at large as to the qualifications indispensable in a teacher. The *cheapest* must no longer be regarded as the *best*. The principles which govern us in other matters should be allowed here to have weight. "When property or reputation is at stake, no novice lawyer is employed; when the body is tortured with racking pain, a skilful physician is sought; but when a teacher is wanted to educate the child, to mould and fashion the immortal mind, to fit the human being for the fearful responsibilities of life, it has, in many instances, been regarded as a matter of little consequence."

#### *Qualifications of teachers.*

The law requires that the teacher be competent to give instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography. It would perhaps be generally admitted that so much is desirable—many would regard it as *indispensable*; but it is far from being the prevalent opinion that an acquaintance with higher branches is requisite to any great amount of success in teaching these more elementary ones—that he, for instance, *ceteris paribus*, can teach reading better who is familiar with the principles of elocution and rhetoric; that he can teach writing better who is acquainted with drawing; that he can teach English grammar better, who, from the study of other languages, is versed in the principles of universal grammar; that he can teach geography better who is acquainted with astronomy, geology, statistics, and civil and natural history; and that he can teach arithmetic better who is master of the higher mathematics. Such are the sentiments, clothed mainly in the words of one who ought to be regarded as reliable authority in all that relates to education, I mean the hon. Horace Mann. Allow me to add in his own language, when treating of the *moral qualifications* desirable in an instructor of youth, "no talents, however profound; no genius, however splendid; no attainments, however ample; can atone for any deficiency in moral character."

In justice, however, to communities that unwillingly employ, as teachers, persons more or less deficient in the qualifications above enumerated; and especially to the boards of commissioners who furnish them with the license required by law, it is my duty to state, if it has not, virtually, been stated before, that if such qualifications were invariably insisted upon at the present time, a great proportion of our schools would be left vacant.

## III. REMEDIES.

I have thus noticed some of the errors and evils which prevail in our educational system. It will be admitted that much needs rectifying ; but, happily, the task is not a hopeless one. Other countries, both in the old world and in the new, have had similar difficulties to contend with, and have surmounted them. Our course is comparatively plain, for we have the benefit of the example of those who have preceded us. The secret of their success is told in few words. They have established institutions for the training of a body of instructors for their schools, and have provided for those whom they have trained such support as secures their permanent services. Nor have they neglected to render their school houses adapted to the purposes of study. It will be our wisdom to copy from them, unless our superior intelligence shall discover a readier road to the attainment of the object aimed at. As I am not prepared to recommend a better, I shall briefly consider the means to be adopted in order to qualify a body of teachers for their work ; to secure adequate funds for their support ; and to improve the condition of our school houses.

*Normal schools.*

For every calling in life a longer or shorter term of preparatory training is required. The difficulties which surround the teacher are sufficiently numerous and arduous to render such preparation preeminently necessary in his case. To fit him for his work, to teach him how to convey instruction most successfully, and to manage a school so that his own comfort and his pupils' advantage are alike secured, are among the objects of the normal school. Dr. Ryerson, the distinguished superintendent of education for Upper Canada, will be admitted as authority as to the desirableness and necessity of such institutions. I quote from his first report : " It is now," says he, " universally admitted that *seminaries* for the *training of teachers* are absolutely necessary to an efficient system of public instruction—nay, as an integral part—as the vital principle of it. This sentiment is maintained by the periodical publications in England, from the great quarterlies to the daily papers, by educational writers and societies with one consent—is forcibly and voluminously embodied in reports of the privy council committee on education—and is efficiently acted upon by her majesty's government in each of the three kingdoms. The same sentiment is now generally admitted in the United States, and several of them have already established normal schools. The excellence of the German schools is chiefly ascribed by German educationists to their system of training teachers. The science of teaching forms a part of their university course, an essential part of the education of every clergyman ; as well as the work of more than *eighty normal schools* in Prussia alone."

It is well known that Upper Canada has since followed the example of the countries thus referred to, and that she can now boast of a similar institution in most successful operation, which is rapidly furnishing the province with a most efficient body of instructors. Its certificates are held in such estimation that those possessing them command salaries amounting, in some cases, to two or three hundred pounds. The legislature and government which shall confer on Nova Scotia a similar boon will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the country.

I would not be understood as ignoring or speaking disparagingly of an institution, lately established by one of the leading denominations of the province, with the design of affording instruction in the science of teaching. It is a step in the right direction, and as such is deserving of encouragement and support. I fear, however, that it will not fully supply the want so seriously felt in our country ; for apart from the consideration of its being under the exclusive management of a particular sect,—which, it is to be apprehended, may awaken jealousy—it will lack, I conceive, one very important element of success, for without the broad seal of the province upon it, it will be powerless in establishing a *uniformity as to system, books, &c.*, so much to be desired. The institution to which reference has been made is located in Halifax, and conducted under the auspices of the colonial church and school society.

New Brunswick, also, has set an example, in providing for the instruction of her teachers. Some of our schools are under the charge of those who have received their training in that province. Their success, to which I can myself testify, speaks very favourably of the institution to which they are indebted for their knowledge of the art of teaching.

#### *Free schools.*

These are supported sometimes by funds arising from lands reserved in the early settlement of a country for that purpose, and sometimes by a tax levied on property. In the latter case there is this advantage, that people generally value more highly what they are called upon to contribute to the support of. In both cases, however, there is a certainty which can never belong to the voluntary system by which schools in our country have hitherto been maintained, and an adequacy of support without which competent and able instructors cannot be secured. These advantages belong primarily to the teacher, though they are far from being confined to him. There are others not less important which pertain to that portion of the community for which schools are intended, and through them to the population of the country at large. If knowledge is power; if an education conducted on right principles is a blessing; if it diminishes pauperism and crime, as has been abundantly proved by the statistics of various countries; if it induces prosperity and multiplies the sources of enjoyment; then every patriot and philanthropist will desire to see it generally diffused, and made free to all. As in the case of spiritual blessings, "he that hath no money" will be invited "to come and buy."

But the question recurs—how, in our case, are the funds requisite for this purpose to be raised? The resolution of the legislature, to which reference has already been made, virtually answers it. It regards *assessment* as the only feasible method for securing the provision required, and has even rendered it obligatory on the superintendent to advocate the measure. I have before stated it as my conviction that the province, too, very generally concurs with this opinion, and considers the time to have come when the experiment, so successful in other countries, should be tried in ours. The prosperity of the neighboring union is attributed, in a great measure, to her free schools, which diffuse broadcast over the land the blessings of education. The constant intercourse between this province and the United States brings continually into vivid and painful contrast the respective conditions of each. Numbers have expatriated themselves, in order that their children may enjoy abroad the advantages denied them at home. A still greater number demand like privileges for their own country, and their ranks are continually increasing. If such, then, are the sentiments of a majority of both the legislature and the constituency of the province, it would be superfluous to adduce other arguments in favour of the position assumed.

#### *School houses.*

It has been already stated that very serious defects exist in our school houses. Till these are removed, other improvements will be only partially successful. The important bearing which they have upon the health and comfort of a school, as well as upon the success with which studies are prosecuted and knowledge communicated, calls for a few remarks.

*Their site.*—More regard should be had to the site. Many are placed near the extremity of a settlement, thus occasioning much unnecessary inconvenience to the majority of the inhabitants. I have found some in the immediate neighborhood of a swamp—not to mention more offensive objects—whose pestilential vapours must have had a most injurious effect upon the health of teacher and pupils. Nor is the influence resulting from the *appearance of the place* to be disregarded. If it is an admitted fact "that the human character is, to a certain extent, moulded and fashioned by the external circumstances which surround the child," then it follows, "that as many as possible of the sweet influences of nature and art should be collected around that place, where the earliest and deepest and most enduring impressions are formed."

*Their size.*—The size of the school house is also worthy of more consideration. It should be determined on other principles than that of economy. Here, a penny saved, would be many pounds lost. A room of *thirty* feet by *twenty* and *twelve* in height is barely sufficient for the proper accommodation of *forty* pupils, if we would allow to each that supply of air which the constitution requires, and provide sufficient space for the arrangement of school furniture and apparatus. If the constituents of the atmosphere were more generally known—if people were aware that a deadly poison is formed in respiration, and that it exists in sufficient quantities in most of our school houses to impair the health and shorten life, it is to be hoped that improvements in this most important particular would be introduced.

In this connexion I am bound to mention, that, in numbers of instances, the provisions of the law in respect to school houses are not complied with. It contemplates the existence of a *suitable building* as a *condition* on which the public money is to be bestowed. Now, so far is this from being the case, that in some villages—large and flourishing ones, too—and in most of the towns, the majority of the schools are taught in *private rooms*. A regard for the health and lives of both teachers and pupils prompts me to bring this subject under the notice of the legislature. No one, whose business it has been, to any extent, to visit our schools, can be insensible to the alarming evil adverted to. The vitiated state of the air which the inmates of the room are compelled to breath hour after hour would almost justify an inspector in curtailing the examinations required by his office. If it would but drive the school from the premises, the result would be a happy one.

#### *School architecture.*

The architecture of the school house is likewise deserving of attention. What has been said by Mr. Thurston, secretary to the board of education for the state of Maine, relative to the school houses in that section of the union, will apply equally well to Nova Scotia. “Any person of common observation in passing through our country towns, will perceive at once that our churches, our private dwellings, and even in some cases our barns and carriage houses exhibit more taste in this respect, than our school houses. This cannot be for a want of means; for if a single individual is able, of himself, to make his own private residence so attractive, much more does a whole community possess the ability to provide a school house which would display an equal amount of taste.” Similar remarks to those used when treating of a proper site for school houses might be employed in this connexion.

#### *School furniture.*

Allusion has been made more than once in this report to the *arrangement* and *construction* of the *desks* and *seats* of the school room. So much was said and written on this point by my esteemed predecessor, Mr. Dawson, that it would seem scarcely necessary to recur to it. And yet the country, evidently, is still not aware how important it is that the furniture of the school room should be so constructed as to promote the comfort, and so arranged as to secure the convenience of teachers and scholars. In order to this, each desk should be adapted to accommodate *one*, or *two at the most*, and all should face the teacher. The length allowed to each pupil should, in no case, be less than two feet. They ought to be of different heights, as should also be the seats; the former varying from 16 to 30 inches, the latter from 10 to 18. The desks can be so constructed as to furnish a support for the back of the occupant of the seat in front, and in that case should recline, so as to correspond with a natural and easy position of the body. Narrow aisles, extending up and down the room, between the tiers of forms, will furnish the facilities required by the teacher in inspecting the exercises of the school, and by the scholars, in passing to and from their places when necessary. By placing the lowest desks in front and elevating the teacher's table on a platform, one or two steps in height, the floor can remain *horizontal*, which on many accounts is to be preferred.

The Horton academy hall has been lately arranged and furnished in the manner here recommended,

recommended, and is now one of the best school rooms in the province. In the Lower Horton seminary, though the plan is materially different, yet owing to the principal's rare qualifications as regards the management of a school, but little room for desiring a change is apparent.

The *best* desks and chairs for school purposes which I have seen, are from the "school room furniture manufactory of Boston." They are in use in the Milton academy, Liverpool; and in the preparatory school room of Gorham college. The latter institution, though receiving no aid from the provincial funds, I visited through the polite invitation of the president. It may not be amiss to mention that the school, in both departments, appeared to be in a highly efficient state. The friends of female education will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been completed for the admission of a class of young women into the institution, and that a number are availing themselves of the advantages thus afforded. A lady has charge of one of the departments of instruction.

#### *Temperature.*

The temperature of the school room also deserves consideration, both as regards the health and the vigour and success with which studies are pursued. It is not sufficient that a stove is provided, and that there is some wood, *wet or dry*, in the street or road near,—I will not say *yard*, for unfortunately, as has been remarked before, it is but very seldom that there is one. It follows that there can be no *building* in which to keep the fuel in a proper condition for burning, nor, let me add for any other purpose. The stove in common use is not all that could be desired, at least, without certain appendages. It renders the air too dry to be conducive to health. This objection may be partially obviated by keeping a basin of clean water on it. A further improvement can be effected by surrounding the stove with a sheet-iron casing, which renders the heat near it less intense, and tends to equalize the temperature of the room. When in addition to this, there is an aperture made beneath the stove, and the top of the iron case referred to is perforated, a supply of pure air is admitted from without, and diffused through the building, thus restoring the waste, and removing the impurities within. A still better contrivance is provided in "Millar's patent ventilating school house stove." It is not expensive, is quite simple in its construction, and, withal, requires no skill in tending.

To render ventilation *complete*, it would be requisite to resort to other measures, especially in towns. These I do not now propose to discuss. One or two, which from their extreme simplicity, are susceptible of almost universal adoption, may be instanced. Windows can be so constructed as to allow the upper sash to fall, instead of having the lower one to rise, and an opening can be left in the ceiling of most school rooms, which would furnish a ready egress for the vitiated air which seeks an exit above. The whole subject is ably handled in Dr. Bell's treatise "on the practical methods of ventilating buildings." It is well worthy of perusal.

#### *Light.*

Much also depends upon the proper lighting of a school room. It is the recorded opinion of eminent oculists that a great proportion of the defective eye-sight which is so prevalent, is attributable to a misapprehension on this subject. I quote again from Mr. Thurston's report: "The best position for a scholar when studying, is to sit with his back to the window, and receive the light over his shoulders. The next best arrangement is to insert the windows on two sides, to the right and left of the school. They should always be sufficient in number to admit light enough in a dark cloudy day, and should be furnished with blinds to exclude an excess of light in a clear day. The windows should not be so high from the floor as to give the room the appearance of a prison, nor so low down that every passing object will intercept the light, or attract the attention of the scholars."

## IV. SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Although there is so much to be done for the advancement of the cause of education in our province, yet, happily, all is not discouraging. The examples of other countries have not been wholly lost upon us. There are numbers to be found who feel a deep interest in all that pertains to the diffusion of knowledge and the improvement of our schools. This is manifested in various ways. The voluntary and liberal contributions, by which some of the higher institutions of learning are sustained—the numbers that are sent from every part of the province to the different boarding schools which have sprung up in our midst\*—the improvement in the character of our teachers as a body, so many of whom are now to be found exerting, by their instructions and example, a healthful moral influence—the higher estimate in which the profession of teaching is held—the willingness expressed by so considerable a portion of the more wealthy and influential of the community to submit to the imposition of a tax for the maintenance of schools—the strong desire generally felt in favour of a provincial training seminary for teachers—and the improvements which are already visible in the construction and furnishing of school houses, lately erected, are some of the proofs of the position advanced. In the last mentioned particular, however, it must be admitted that the *towns* and *older settlements* are not entitled to much praise. Even Halifax does not form an exception. It is the newer and more remote localities that are particularly deserving of honorable mention.

*School exercises.*

Another pleasing circumstance which I may record is the introduction into not a few of our elementary schools of branches of instruction which are not only gratifying to the young, but beneficial in their influence and tendency. I allude particularly to *vocal music* and *drawing*. Formerly a serious defect existed in almost all the schools in their not furnishing the little children with employment suited to their years. A book was given them, ostensibly with the expectation that they would occupy their time in studying it. They held it, sometimes the right side up, and sometimes the other; at one while opened at the lesson, and just as often, perhaps, at some other page. This might or might not be noticed by the teacher; but whether observed or otherwise, the little fellow was expected to sit by the hour with his book before him and his *eyes in that direction*. Occasionally, three or four times a day at the most, he was called up to read or spell a lesson, which, with the *punishments that intervened*, was all there was to relieve the dull and tedious monotony of the hours. How unphilosophical, and absurd, and cruel, all this was, it is gratifying to know has been since partially discovered. In many schools, so far is it now from being the case that children would be punished more severely for attempting to sketch a familiar object than for any other offence, that they are encouraged to do so, and facilities are furnished to enable them to perform their pleasing task more successfully. That this is an employment of which all children are fond, every one is aware. Its *utility* is as evident, for it begets habits of observation which riper years will tend further to develop and mature, and has, moreover, direct connexion with some of the arts and professions which hold a very high rank in importance.

Allied to this is the *drawing of maps*. Some of our schools are entitled to no little commendation for success in this department. Among these, “the Royal Acadian,” under the able management of Mr. Seldon, may be particularly instanced. The assistance which this exercise furnishes in the study of geography, by making, as it does, so deep and lasting an impression on the memory, of the characteristics of different countries, renders it deserving of universal introduction into the schools of the province.

If it is true, as has been remarked, that “music is a mighty power, which silently, but surely

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\* In four such schools in Horton—three of them in Wolfville—there are upwards of a hundred boarders: and would be more, if the accommodations would allow.

surely in the end, will harmonize, refine and elevate a whole community—that the ability to learn to sing is universal,” as has been satisfactorily proved—“that teaching singing in school facilitates rather than impedes the pupils in their other studies”—and that “by furnishing the young with interesting moral songs, it displaces in their social amusements many of, at least, a questionable character”—then it will be admitted that we have cause, not only of satisfaction that some of our schools number music among the branches taught, but of solicitude that it may be speedily introduced into all.

Various other topics connected with the cause of education in our province might be discussed; but as they have engaged the attention of the legislature at different times, it does not seem requisite to recur to them on this occasion. Some of the above remarks, even, may appear trite to those, at least, who have given much of their attention to such subjects. They have seemed so to myself, and would have been omitted, though considered of importance, if educational reports were intended alone for those who are thoroughly informed in such matters. It is well known, however, that by the general circulation given to them, they do reach persons differently circumstanced, and that it is the design that such should be the case. I could only wish that time and opportunity had been afforded me to make this report more worthy of the object contemplated.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES DENNISON RANDALL.

Wolfville, December 31st, 1853.

#### REMARKS ON THE TABLES.

A comparison of the accompanying tables with those of former years will show an improvement in some important particulars. It is to be regretted that the same cannot be said of others, also of much moment.

Some of the returns were defective in sundry items. In such cases the numbers of preceding years have been inserted, when it would not lead to error. It is owing to the same deficiency that no *abstract of returns of grammar schools* appears in this report. So many of the statistics, necessary to the completion of such a table, were wanting in a number of the documents received, that it was impossible to embody in a general statement any correct idea of this department of our school system. It is to be hoped that all those on whom it shall devolve another year to furnish information on points of so much interest and importance, will devote to the business that very laudable attention which has this year been manifested by a few. The *forms* furnished to teachers and clerks, if properly filled up, will convey all the intelligence needed under the present system. A reference to the tables contained in Mr. Dawson's last report, will prove of service by furnishing many useful hints.

It is very desirable also that the returns should be forwarded to the superintendent *earlier*. The last meeting of the commissioners is annually held in November, in most of the districts soon after the beginning of the month. It would seem that in the course of a few weeks at the furthest after the meeting, all the documents for publication might be in readiness. Some have not been received this year up to the present date, thus occasioning much inconvenience and loss of time. I beg leave to refer to the 12th clause of the school act, as designating *the time* when the returns should be completed, and regulating *their transmission*.

A majority of the returns do not contain the number of school districts embraced in a county or the portion of a county that is under the supervision of a board of commissioners. In some cases where a number is assigned, I have found it differ so widely from that specified

cified in former years, that one or other must, of necessity, be incorrect. Western Halifax will furnish an illustration. In 1852 the number of school districts is stated to be *twenty-four*; in 1853 it is no less than *sixty-seven*.

Much uncertainty also characterizes the statement respecting the number of children in the several districts between the ages of "four and fifteen." This item of information is furnished, originally, by the teacher; but when it is recollected how much trouble would attend arriving at any considerable degree of correctness, and that the service is gratuitous, it would be too much to expect to find the tables a true exponent of this portion of the population. We therefore arrive at the conclusion that the column under consideration will furnish only an approximation to the truth.

So in the tables, *relative terms* are sometimes employed in such a manner as perhaps to mislead. An instance is furnished by the description given of the school houses in a certain district. To avoid ambiguity, I must explain that a *commissioner's* district is intended. Under our present system we have three different applications of the term, quite unnecessary I think, and certainly attended with considerable inconvenience. To return: The school houses in the portion of the province referred to are all reported by the clerk—and were doubtless regarded by him—as *good*. To me they almost universally seemed the very reverse, and I could scarcely point out a particular in which I could not have described them as decidedly *bad*.

An examination of the tables will reveal some facts which may prove of utility by way of encouragement to some districts, and of incentive to effort on the part of others. Thus it appears that Halifax city reports wall maps in *thirteen* out of her *fifteen* school houses. Digby yields a larger support from the people for her teachers than any other portion of the province. The average duration of schools is greatest in western Hants. Annapolis furnishes the largest number of common schools teaching the higher branches. Yarmouth and eastern Halifax are the only two districts which report an improvement in school furniture. Kings, western Hants, Digby and Yarmouth, enjoy the honor of having increased the salaries of their teachers during the year now reported. In making these and similar observations respecting the tables, we must, however, take into account the circumstance that, in almost all the districts a greater or less number of the schools are not reported. If the statistics were complete, as it is very desirable they should be, the results might prove somewhat different.

I have been surprised to find so few schools reporting agricultural chemistry as one of their branches of instruction. The returns of only *five* out of the *fifteen* districts comprised in the western school section of the province make any mention of it. Of the *five hundred* schools belonging to the same section, the records do not show that it is taught in *fifteen*. It was to be hoped that the recommendations given, and the exertions used by the former superintendent, would have been attended with greater results. That they were not, must have been owing to the want of acquaintance, on the part of teachers, with the subject; or to a want of appreciation, on the part of parents, of its value, as regards the agricultural interests of the province.

C. D. R.

February 1st, 1854.

P. S.—The accompanying documents, amongst others, have been received. It is much to be desired that such statements were more numerous and general. The 11th rule for school libraries has not received so much attention as it deserved. It appears also that the *full import* of the 12th clause of the school act has been partially misapprehended.

C. D. R.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

Having been appointed to the office of inspector of schools for the eastern district of the province, I immediately entered upon the discharge of my official labours; and while in obedience to your excellency's commands, I now lay before you the result of those labours, I have to solicit your indulgent consideration of my report on two grounds—namely, the extent of the field committed to my care, and the nature of the materials with which I had to deal.

From the table appended, it will be seen that since my appointment I have visited and examined the schools in the following counties, viz.: Victoria, Cape Breton, Richmond, Guysborough, Sydney, Inverness, and a large portion of the county of Pictou; and travelled between two and three thousand miles.

In these counties I visited 282 schools, of which 173 were in actual operation at the time of visit, in all of which I remained from one to four hours, and endeavoured to ascertain to the best of my ability the qualification of the teachers and the actual condition of the schools.

Instead of attempting in this my first report to point out the individual excellencies and defects of the schools, I shall speak of them as arranged into classes, and endeavour to give an accurate and faithful delineation of the character of each class.

*First class, or grammar schools.*

Of these there are fifteen in the counties which I have visited, thirteen of which were inspected by me, the other two not being in operation at the time. A few of the teachers of these seminaries have received a good education, and two of them have had the benefit of being trained at the normal schools in Scotland. These two are entitled to be ranked in the first class, and deserve encouragement. The majority of the remaining schools of this class are inferior, scarcely equal to what second rate common schools should be. The knowledge of the English language, natural history, geography, and the higher branches required by statute to be taught in all grammar schools, seem to be almost excluded subjects, at least they are but indifferently taught. The schools are in general not very well organised. There is little or no evidence of well sustained effort to give life and vigour to the different processes of instruction. Upon the whole, I feel compelled to state that, with few honorable exceptions, these schools are, generally speaking, in a very unsatisfactory state.

*Second class, or common schools.*

I shall speak of these schools as arranged into two classes, (as indeed all the schools in this country should be,) namely, superior and common. The first class consists of 74, the second of 86. Some of the teachers of the first class are possessed of considerable energy and acquirement, and an anxious desire to benefit the children entrusted to their care; but from there not having at any time received instruction in the art of teaching, very few are in the habit of explaining to the children the meaning of words, and examining them upon the general scope and subject of the lesson, the whole educational process in the great majority of cases being somewhat mechanical.

I cannot pass from the consideration of this class, without expressing a sincere hope that such measures will soon be adopted, by those upon whom the duty devolves, of providing for the educational wants of the people, as shall raise the educator to the status to which his acquirements and faithfulness may entitle him, as shall place within the reach of energetic and promising young men the means of enabling them to acquire the art—training.

This leads me to speak of the second class of teachers. Of this class many originally followed some other calling, and became teachers only when, by accident, or disease, or old age, or, as in several instances, by dissipation, they had been rendered incapable of prosecuting any other occupation. The narrow extent of their attainments prevents them from

from attempting anything else but the very elements. In short it cannot be regarded but as in every respect unfortunate that so many of our people, ignorant as they are, could prevail upon themselves to commit the education of their children to the hands of men who are quite unworthy of being the depositories of interests so important. Of this class several have been discontinued on account either of dissipation, inefficiency, or neglect. Many others, although deserving to be dismissed, have been, in the mean time, left in a state of probation.

In the table already referred to, will be found a compendious view of the schools, arranged in accordance with this classification, the number of children in attendance, the branches taught, the school house accommodation, and the payments of teachers, with their sources.

In obedience to the desire conveyed in my instructions, I now proceed to submit a few suggestions, which, if adopted, would, in my opinion, be productive of considerable improvements in the whole system of education as at present pursued.

#### I. NORMAL SEMINARY.

The utility, indeed the necessity, of a normal or training school for teachers, has been established by the experience of all enlightened countries. The establishment of such an institution is the very first improvement I would suggest. The subject has been so fully brought before the legislature in former reports, and is now so generally understood, that the details can be easily arranged. This institution must embrace three distinct grades, namely, an infant, juvenile, and mercantile or classical departments. The respective departments must be filled by men, beyond all exception the fittest that the government can procure, as professors of the art of training. The institution to be presided over by a director, who will be in every way competent; his incompetency will completely nullify all other advantages—his competency will supply almost all deficiencies. He ought to have an intimate, extensive, and practical acquaintance with education; be familiar with the best parts of the existing system in operation in those countries in which similar institutions are in an active and healthful state. That, when the students are declared by the director and the rest of the professors by whom they have been trained, to be duly qualified to take charge of schools, they should receive a *diploma*, which should have the value and dignity of a *degree*; and they should from that period be considered as accredited functionaries of the government.

#### II. COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOLS.

The propriety of appointing too many commissioners, appears to me very doubtful. For all practical purposes, five are sufficient for any county; indeed, I found, generally speaking, that that number, or indeed fewer, performed the whole work. I should say that it be no difficult matter to find three or five enlightened, intelligent and energetic men in every county, who would be willing to undertake the office and perform its duties honorably and efficiently. And as there is a considerable amount of labour and responsibility connected with the office, I would suggest, and the suggestion must commend itself to every well regulated mind, that all commissioners of schools should be exempted from all statute labour, militia duty, and also from the payment of all poor and county rates. To this exemption they are certainly entitled.

In connection with this matter, I do sincerely think the commissioners' clerks should in no case receive more than an annual salary of twelve pounds ten shillings, in addition to the fee of two shillings and six pence from every teacher who receives license. This is sufficient remuneration for all he does. There is no county in which an efficient clerk cannot be obtained for such a salary.

## III. TRUSTEES.

I cordially subscribe to the statement—"that indifference and carelessness in the performance of the duties of these officers is one of the principal defects in the working of our present system." So little importance do they generally attach to the office, that in many instances they do no more than bear the name. Not a few cases there are of the trustees being either self constituted or appointed simply by the teacher. In some districts there are from three to eight schools, and each school having its own distinct set of trustees. The consequence invariably is discord, strife and confusion. To counteract these evils, I would suggest that the commissioners should insist upon a strict adherence to the letter of the statute in the appointment of trustees; that no district should have more than three trustees; and that the business of the trustees should be to encourage teachers to collect all school fees not paid to the teachers themselves, and to attend to the comforts of both teachers and children. As much time and thankless labour are often expended in this work, I would suggest they should at least be released from statute labour on the highways.

## IV. TEACHERS.

Wherever a teacher of ability and acquirement is located, how poor soever the district may be, the expectation may be entertained, with confidence, that the extent of his pupils' acquirements will be found, in spite of all discouragements, somewhat proportional to his own; but while, as at present, the office of teacher is underrated and inadequate provision made for its support, it cannot be expected that such teachers would be attracted to it. If, therefore, it be desired that education should thrive, the profession must be elevated to its true position, and a suitable provision made for those who are entrusted with the training of our youth; for what can be more important than that men of intelligence, ability and worth, who have themselves been trained, should be encouraged to undertake this work.

In estimating, however, the nature of the instruction given, and pronouncing upon the character of the schools, it is necessary to take into consideration, and constantly to bear in mind, the very great obstacles which, with but few exceptions, the teachers have to encounter, and the many serious difficulties and disadvantages under which they are compelled to labour.

In the first place—the attendance of the pupils is most irregular. This irregularity of attendance is to be attributed to various causes, such, for example, as the poverty of the people, their prevailing ignorance and consequent indifference to, and depreciation of, the advantages of education. I am in possession of data, which demonstrate that a considerable degree of this irregularity of attendance is to be attributed to the want of punctuality on the part of parents in paying school fees; and this in most cases is to be traced to the disinclination of the teachers to insist upon prompt payment. All such arrangements are not only detrimental to the pecuniary interests and unfavourable to the success and dignity of the profession, but positively injurious to the educational welfare of the country.

The hope may, however, be entertained that the injury may be greatly abated by wise and judicious legislation, and the sooner this is done the better in every respect.

In the second place—the teachers are too frequently retarded in their endeavours to classify their pupils by the indifference or inability of parents to procure the necessary books. It is by no means uncommon to find in the majority of the schools a class of eight or ten reading from as many different books, and scarcely any of them a suitable school-book. Many again come without a book of any kind. The effects are obviously most injurious; not only is the time both of the teacher and pupil dissipated and lost, but the one acquires habits of idleness, and the other is precluded from bringing into play the principles of emulation, and infusing into the process of instruction the requisite animation and vigour.

In the third place—the teachers in general have to contend with all the inconvenience and discomfort of too limited accommodation. I do not here allude to the size of the school room, which is in general by far too small; but often the teacher is compelled to

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convene the pupils in his own cabin, which is also used at the same time for the combined purposes of kitchen, bedroom, parlour and workshop. In every view this is detrimental. It destroys the good order and discipline of the school. It has a most injurious influence upon the health and morals of the children, and it almost always engenders in their minds a distaste or rather disgust of school exercise and attendance.

#### V. THE MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS.

Some means must be employed to raise the remuneration of the educators of youth, from being, what it is at present, below that of a day labourer, to one worthy of a liberal and learned profession. The remuneration claimed is such as will enable the profession permanently to command an adequate number of the most suitable persons, and enable them to maintain an average rank in society, live and labour in their vocation with minds free from pressing worldly anxieties, and therefore able to devote themselves unreservedly to their important duties as educators.

While the country is so thinly peopled, and the population so scattered, it is necessary that all should unite in supporting the schools, in order to have even second rate teachers; but all do not unite. In almost every district there are some ignorant and unreasonable individuals, whose opposition is never wanting, so that under existing circumstances, generally speaking, the few who are willing to educate their children must take the whole burden upon themselves. The consequence is that they cannot afford to keep a good teacher; they look out for one who will come for whatever they are able to promise. My conviction is strong and gaining strength every day, that the only effective remedy for this state of things, is the increase of the present provincial allowance to common school education, and the immediate introduction of general and compulsory assessment for the balance. Until this plan is adopted by the legislature, never will education flourish in the country; but let it once be introduced, and the object is so far gained. Well filled schools, regular attendance, and suitable progress, will invariably be the result.

I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's obedient servant,

HUGH MUNRO,

Inspector of schools, eastern district, Nova Scotia.

To his excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &c. &c. &c.

An abstract of the state of education in the undermentioned counties.

Counties visited.	No. of licensed teachers in each county.			No. of schools visited in each county.	No. in operation when visited.	Character of schools.			No. present		Branches taught.									
	Superior.	Common.	Inferior.			Boys.	Girls.	English.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Mental do.	Eng. gram'r.	Geography.	Agr. chem'y.	Algebra.	Mathematics.	Classics.	French.	Composition.	
Victoria,	36	9	13	340	178	518	256	197	34	105	129		2	6	8					
Cape Breton,	66	2	13	427	347	774	350	323	97	97	67		2	3	9	5	18			
Richmond,	32	1	10	198	109	257	93	63	12	12	6			2	4	50	3			
Guysborough,	41	2	13	202	162	364	152	135	12	48	58		2		1		20			
Sydney,	53	2	17	184	130	314	107	88	14	14	5		6		6					
Inverness,	71	2	14	264	115	379	176	132	2	42	30		6	11	6		11			
S. district Pictou,	52	1	6	321	247	565	346	273	62	82	96		4	14	14		7			
	351	13	74	1936	1288	3171	1480	1211	110	400	391		22	36	48	62	59			

  

Counties visited.	Nos. read with ease.	Nos. read simple lessons.	Nos. unable to read.	Schools requiring books.	Apparatus.	Kinds of school houses.			PAYMENTS.			
						Frame.	Log.	Inferior.	Provincial.	By people.		
										£	s.	d.
Victoria,	63	249	206	20	2	5	15	0	101	230	0	0
Cape Breton,	87	349	338	18	3	17	7	0	176	296	17	0
Richmond,	21	132	154	6	2	8	15	2	94	122	5	0
Guysborough,	39	161	164	5	12	15	15	6	115	198	10	0
Sydney,	12	174	128	12	6	17	10	7	162	214	14	6
Inverness,	31	177	171	17	3	4	17	0	130	227	15	0
S. district Pictou,	138	311	119	3	9	20	0	10	140	272	18	0
	391	1553	1280	81	37	86	79	1	922	1562	19	0

No. 74.

(See page 540.)

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia, beg leave to report as follows :—

That having been discharged by your honorable house from the duty of reporting on the subject generally, in consequence of the late period of the session, they have, in accordance with the permission granted to them by the resolution of this house, passed to-day, to report the answers made to them by the agent of the mining association to questions put to him by the committee, which questions and answers are hereto annexed.

A. G. ARCHIBALD, chairman.

Committee room, 31st March, 1854.

1. What is the weight of a chaldron of coal, Pictou measure? Ditto Sydney?
2. What is the weight of a chaldron of coal, Winchester measure?
3. What is the weight of a chaldron of coal, Newcastle measure?
4. By what measure is the sale made to shippers at Pictou and Sydney?
5. What is the price paid at the loading ground at Sydney for round coal? What at Sydney for slack coal?
6. What is the price paid at the pit's mouth at Sydney for round coal? Ditto for slack coal?
7. Name the prices at Pictou, as if the fifth and sixth questions were repeated as to Pictou? Also at the Joggins?
8. What discount or allowance is made in the sale of large quantities at Sydney and Pictou, and what is the quantity which entitles the purchaser to allowance.
9. What is the weight of a cubic yard of Sydney coal? Ditto of Pictou coal?
10. What is the actual price paid to the miner at Pictou and Sydney, for quarrying coal, per cubic yard, and how much does this amount to per ton, and what wages per day can an expert collier make at the price.
11. What is a fair estimate, per ton, of the cost of raising the coal to the surface from the pits where it is quarried?
12. What proportion of the coal raised is slack coal?
13. What is the ordinary practice relative to the purchase of coal at Pictou and Sydney? Is it purchased in single cargoes or in large quantities.
14. What proportion of the coal exported to the United States is shipped on account of the association and stored in their depots?
15. What is the average freight, per chaldron, of coal from Pictou and Sydney to Boston and New York, and how much is this per ton?
16. What quantity of tonnage is employed in this trade, and what portion of it is British and what United States?
17. What is the average tonnage of the vessels engaged in the coal trade?
18. What is the average time consumed in the loading of vessels at Pictou and Sydney, and what the average time of their continuance in these ports, when resorting there for a cargo?
19. What is the actual cost, per ton, to a consumer of Pictou coal in the Boston market? Ditto of Sydney?
20. What is the actual amount paid, per ton, on Pictou coal at Boston, under the ad valorem duty of 30 per cent? Also on Sydney coal?
21. How long has this tariff been in existence?

22. What was the tariff before 1846? Was the reduction in duty attended by an increased sale, and if not, why not?
23. What was the price, per ton, to the American consumer before the tariff of 1846, on Pictou coal and on Sydney?
24. What is the price, per ton, of anthracite coal in the market of New York? and in the market of Boston?
25. What is the price, per ton, of American bituminous coal in the same markets?
26. Is the American anthracite used for any and what other purpose than for domestic fuel? Can it be used for forges, or in the manufactory of iron?
27. For what purpose is the Sydney coal that is taken to the United States market used? For what the Pictou coal?
28. What would be the effect in the consumption of our coals in the United States if the province were to give up the royalty to the association? What, if the coal could be delivered in the market 25 per cent. cheaper?
29. Would the association be willing to give up, in exchange for the royalty paid by them, their claim to the exclusive use of any more of the coal fields of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, than they will require for actual working during the residue of their lease?
30. Is it the interest of the association to open any new coal fields?
31. Would the company, from the large scale on which their works are constructed, be able to raise and export coal more cheaply than a private individual, or a company working on a small scale?
32. From what sources are the markets of Quebec and Montreal supplied with coal? What duty is paid on coal imported into Canada? What is the price, per ton, of Pictou coal sold at these ports? Ditto of Sydney coal? Ditto of English coal? Ditto of United States coal.

No. 1 and 2. Pictou coal weighs about 31 cwt. per chaldron. Sydney coal weighs about 28 to 30 cwt. per chaldron,—Winchester measure of 36 bushels per chaldron.

3. The Newcastle chaldron is double the Winchester.

4. Coals are sold at the Sydney and Pictou mines by the Winchester chaldron.

5 and 7. The prices paid at the loading ground at the several mines are as follows, (in 1853):—*At Sydney.*—Large, 18s. per chaldron=9s. 7½d. stg., per ton; slack, 5s. 6d. per chaldron. *At Pictou.*—Large, 15s. 6d. per chaldron=8s. 2d. stg., per ton; slack, 8s. per chaldron. *At Joggins.*—Large, 16s. per chaldron; slack, 6s. per chaldron.

6. The price at the pit's mouth is the same as at the loading ground.

8. The largest discount ever made was 1s. 9d. per chaldron, in 1853, to any purchaser taking more than 1000 chaldrons, mines measure, exporting the same to the United States and paying for it there. The difference in exchange would reduce the discount to about 1s. 1d. per chaldron.

This discount in fact applies principally to Pictou coal, (as very little Sydney coal, in proportion, is exported to the United States,) and was made to large purchasers, to induce manufacturers in the United States to use the coal, as we are there met by a duty of 30 per cent., equal to about 5s. per chaldron.

In future, any and every purchaser, without reference to where the coal is consumed, will be allowed a discount.

9. The weight of a cubic yard of coal is—at Sydney, 14 to 15 cwt.; at Pictou, 15 to 16 cwt.

10. The price paid to miners for quarrying, varies from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 2d., per cubic yard, according to the position of the cutting, which is equal to about 3s. 8d. per chaldron. A good collier can earn about 9s. per day at these prices.

11. I am not prepared to answer this question, but upon reference to the report of the committee of the house of assembly, in 1839, you will find the cost stated at 12s. 1¾d. per chaldron, exclusive of duty, interest on capital, wear and tear, &c.

12. At Pictou the proportion is one chaldron of slack to every six chaldrons of large, each chaldron of slack costing the association the same as a chaldron of large, while it sells only at half the price.

At Sydney the proportion of slack is about one-third. The coal is first riddled in the pit by the miner, from which a loss of about 15 per cent. arises; it is again screened on the surface, producing a further loss of about 15 per cent., together making the proportion of slack about 30 per cent., or thus—

The miner is paid by the cubic yard for cutting, say		Chals. 65,000
Which being riddled and screened, as above stated, produce—		
Large,		50,000
Slack,		15,000
		65,000

Of the 15,000 chaldrons slack coal thus produced, (and which, it must be borne in mind, cost the same price per chaldron as the 50,000 large,) the association can only find sale for 2500 to 4000 chaldrons, at the low price of 5s. 6d. per chaldron, the remainder being a total loss. There are now at the Sydney mines several hundred thousand chaldrons of this coal, perfectly valueless.

If it is contemplated in the house of assembly to impose a duty in future on slack coal, we trust, from the explanations given above, the house will see the injustice of such a tax; but if the legislature should decide otherwise, the royalty should be only in proportion to its relative value with large coals, which is worth from 15s. 6d. to 18s., while the slack is worth only 5s. 6d. to 8s. per chaldron.

It is not usual to pay royalty on slack coal in Great Britain, and in the few cases where it is paid, it is only one-third the royalty on large coal, which in this instance would be about 4d. per chaldron.

13. Coal is supplied to open orders, and vessels are loaded in turn.

14. The association never ship coal on their own account, and consequently have no depots.

15. Freights from Pictou to Boston ranged from \$2½ to \$4 per chaldron, in 1853.

16. Last year from 170,000 to 180,000 tons of shipping were employed in this trade; the number of vessels was 1788, viz.: from Sydney, 734, and from Pictou, 1054; of these, 626 were employed in the trade from Pictou to the United States, of which 95 only were American bottoms. In former years more than half the coal was carried in American bottoms.

*Coals raised and sold in 1853, Winchester chaldrons.*

	Total quantity raised and sold.	Exported to the United States.	Exported to neighbouring colonies and home consumption.
Pictou,	89474	76044	13430
Sydney,	54156	9262	44894
	143630	85306	58324

17. The average tonnage is about 120 tons.

18. Vessels are loaded as fast as possible, shipping about 750 chaldrons, or 1150 tons per day. There has been no detention of any consequence, except on the occasional arrival of a large fleet of vessels at once, which have been detained at Canso or elsewhere by contrary winds.

19. It is not in my power to answer this question correctly. The price quoted in the  
" prices

"prices current" of last year are from \$5½ to \$6 per chaldron for Pictou coals, and for Sydney coals, \$5 to \$5½ per chaldron.

20. As answered in No. 8;—about 5s. per-chal.

21 and 22. Previously to 1833 the duty on coal was 6 cents per bushel, equal to about \$2 16 per chal., when but a small quantity was exported to the United States. In the year 1833 the duty was reduced to 20 per cent. ad. val., after which the export increased greatly. In 1842, the duty being again increased to \$1 75 per ton, the export fell off. Since 1846 the duty has been reduced to 30 per cent, when the export more than doubled. The following statement will shew that the increase has been very great upon every reduction of the tariff:

*Statement of exports from Pictou, and rates of duty.*

Date.	Exported to U. States.	Duty.
	Newcastle chals.	
<i>In 4 years, inclusive.</i>		
From 1829 to 1832.	9750 chaldrons.	6 cents per bushel, equal to \$2 16 per chaldron.
1833 to 1836.	32835 "	20 per cent. ad val., equal to about 75 cents per chaldron.
1838 to 1841.	54600 "	
1842 to 1845.	46866 "	\$1 75 per ton=\$2 60 per chal.
1846 to 1849.	106363 "	30 per cent=\$1 per chal.

The state of the iron trade likewise affects our coal trade very materially, as may be seen from the following statement of the prices of iron in Great Britain at different periods, which govern the price in the United States:

Year.	Average price of iron.	Shipments to United States of Pictou coal.
1839	£9 per ton.	18090 chaldrons.
1842	£6 "	11712 "
1843	£4 10s. "	7904 "
1844	£4 15s. "	8980 "
1845	£8 5s. "	18269 "
1847	£9 "	32422 "
1851	£5 "	19924 "
1853	£9 to £9 10s.	32924 "

23. The price of Pictou coal before 1846 was 16s. 6d. per chaldron.

24. The price of anthracite coal in New York and Boston markets last year, was \$5½ to \$6 per ton.

25. The price of American bituminous coal last year was \$7 to \$8 per chaldron.

26. Anthracite coal is principally used for domestic purposes ; it is likewise used in steamships. A very small proportion is used in forges and in manufacturing iron.

27. Only a small portion of Sydney coal goes to the United States, where it is used for domestic purposes. The association have made every effort to introduce this coal into more general use in the United States.

Pictou coal is used to a large extent for manufacturing iron and for gas purposes.

28. I think it would undoubtedly tend to increase the consumption greatly.

29. I am unable to answer this question, but have no doubt the association would take into favorable consideration any proposition the provincial government might be disposed to make, and would be inclined to meet the views of the government as far as they are able.

30. It would of course be the interest of the association to open other mines if the demand so increased that they could not supply it from their works now in operation, or in the event of fault or failure in the seams now worked.

The association are now opening a mine at Lingan, to obtain a coal better suited for gas purposes.

31. No individual could work mines properly for want of sufficient capital.

Inferior coal might be obtained from pits sunk to a small depth below the surface, but beyond that the application of capital would be necessary to a large extent. All unscientific works would be most injurious to future operations ; works conducted properly, with a view to raising coal of good quality, would certainly labour under disadvantage compared with the association, unless prepared to make similar sacrifices.

The association have expended an enormous some of money, and have reaped no adequate return, in consequence of the demand never having as yet been nearly equal to their ability to supply.

*Statement of the rents and royalty paid annually to the provincial government by the general mining association.*

1827,	-	-	-	-	-	£3223	15	0
1828,	-	-	-	-	-	3850	10	0
1829,	-	-	-	-	-	3333	16	8
1830,	-	-	-	-	-	3333	6	8
1831,	-	-	-	-	-	3333	6	8
1832,	-	-	-	-	-	3333	6	8
1833,	-	-	-	-	-	3333	6	8
1834,	-	-	-	-	-	3341	2	2
1835,	-	-	-	-	-	3333	6	8
1836,	-	-	-	-	-	5020	6	7
1837,	-	-	-	-	-	5524	12	2
1838,	-	-	-	-	-	4964	15	8
1839,	-	-	-	-	-	6372	8	1
1840,	-	-	-	-	-	4869	1	0
1841,	-	-	-	-	-	6184	4	6
1842,	-	-	-	-	-	5487	6	6
1843,	-	-	-	-	-	3473	9	4
1844,	-	-	-	-	-	4985	3	5
1845,	-	-	-	-	-	5528	16	10
1846,	-	-	-	-	-	5470	18	11
1847,	-	-	-	-	-	7143	13	5
1848,	-	-	-	-	-	6697	9	4
1849,	-	-	-	-	-	7285	14	6
1850,	-	-	-	-	-	6578	7	3
1851,	-	-	-	-	-	5784	10	9
1852,	-	-	-	-	-	6792	3	0
1853,	-	-	-	-	-	7666	5	0

Currency, £136245 3 5

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No. 75.

(See page 545.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Charles E. Leonard, esquire, prothonotary and clerk of the crown at Sydney, beg to report as follows :—

The petitioner sets forth that he was the principal officer for the Island of Cape Breton since the appointment of Mr. Nutting as prothonotary of Nova Scotia, and received one-third of the fees from the deputies at Arichat and Port Hood, and after the division of the county of Cape Breton from the deputy in Victoria county up to the passage of the act of this province, making the deputies principals in all the counties. That since that time the deputies in the three counties named have been required by the terms of that act to pay into the provincial treasury that third which the petitioner formerly received.

The bill in question was passed with the view of leaving Mr. Nutting's salary to be made up to the amount limited therefor from the same source as his former salary was derived.

The payment to him therefore of the third of the fees from the Island of Cape Breton would increase his salary beyond what he would have received had that bill not passed.

Your committee therefore recommend that Mr. Leonard be placed on the same footing with regard to the Island of Cape Breton as that of Mr. Nutting with regard to Nova Scotia proper.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY, chairman.  
J. W. JOHNSTON,  
THOMAS KILLAM.

Committee room, 28th March, 1854.

No. 76.

(See page 548.)

General statement of imports, shewing the value of merchandise entered at each port in Nova Scotia during the year 1853, and indicating from what country imported.

Ports.	Total value.	Imported from				Other countries.
		Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	
			North America.	West Indies.		
Advocate Harbor,	£13934 5 0				£6380 0 0	
Amherst,	12348 15 0	£88 10 0			4616 10 0	
Annapolis,	593 0 0		£97 5 0		75 10 0	
Antigonish,	13520 0 0	324 0 0			4984 0 0	£3584 0 0
Arichat,	4813 15 0		84 0 0		3230 0 0	
Barrington,	244 10 0				244 10 0	
Beaver River,						
Big Bras d'Or,	5915 0 0				3859 15 0	
Canada Creek,	9895 15 0	352 0 0			549 10 0	
Canso, (Cape,)	7987 15 0				3951 10 0	
Church Point,	2310 15 0		420 0 0		1293 15 0	
Clementsport,	7383 0 0				1902 10 0	
Cornwallis,	17384 5 0		94 15 0		5816 5 0	
Digby,	2807 5 0				13 5 0	
Guysboro',	1064556 15 0	415926 5 0	12123 0 0		255060 0 0	187968 5 0
Halifax,	2804 15 0	1101 0 0			1686 10 0	
Hantsport,	6061 10 0	224 0 0			5119 15 0	442 5 0
Horton,	1570 0 0				890 10 0	
Joggins,	2958 15 0				2958 15 0	
LaHave,	15961 15 0	954 0 0	2640 15 0		9461 15 0	1654 10 0
Liverpool,						

Londonderry,	7828 15 0	110 0 0	2008 15 0		5710 0 0	
Lunenburg,	3220 5 0		760 0 0		2340 5 0	
Maitland,	6053 15 0		904 10 0		5149 5 0	
Margaree,	5032 10 0		3121 15 0		1910 15 0	
Parrsboro',	56925 15 0	31477 10 0	5995 0 0		19443 0 0	10 5 0
Pictou,	697 10 0		533 0 0		164 10 0	
Port Hood,	1813 10 0			17 10 0	1796 0 0	
Port Medway,	1957 0 0		42 0 0		1798 0 0	117 0 0
Pubnico,	3552 15 0	1244 10 0	1871 0 0		437 5 0	
Pugwash,	6343 0 0		787 0 0		3405 5 0	555 0 0
Ragged Islands,	1955 0 0		787 15 0		28 10 0	90 15 0
Shelburne,	86 0 0	86 0 0				
Sherbrooke,						
Sheet Harbor,	8181 0 0		5369 0 0		2812 0 0	
Ship Harbor,	18179 10 0	10992 5 0	1696 10 0		5224 0 0	266 15 0
Sydney, C. B.,	1681 10 0	1070 10 0	582 10 0		28 10 0	
Tatamagouche,	1198 10 0		310 10 0		888 0 0	
Thorne's Cove,	2333 10 0		676 15 0		1788 5 0	150 0 0
Tusket,	2314 15 0	914 15 0			723 15 0	
Wallace,	2014 10 0				2014 10 0	
Walton,	4317 10 0		2083 5 0		1959 0 0	
Westport,	5874 5 0		1356 0 0		3941 5 0	
Weymouth,	12776 5 0		9039 5 0		3737 0 0	
Wilmot,	15656 10 0	2103 10 0	5951 15 0		6770 10 0	830 15 0
Windsor,	54051 5 0	4679 15 0	13406 0 0		31745 15 0	2948 5 0
Yarmouth,						
Totals,	£1417086 5 0	£471648 0 0	£310161 0 0	£20750 0 0	£415909 10 0	£198617 15 0

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

General

General statement of exports, shewing the value of merchandise exported from each port in Nova Scotia, during the year 1853, and indicating to what country exported.

Ports.	Total value.	Exported to				
		Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Advocate Harbor,	£4085 0 0	£1913 0 0	£638 10 0		£1483 10 0	
Amherst,	19854 15 0	131 5 0	17005 5 0	£452 15 0	2265 10 0	
Annapolis,	5238 5 0		5238 5 0			
Antigonish,	27911 0 0	885 0 0	6564 0 0	5893 0 0	1809 0 0	£12760 0 0
Arichat,	11050 5 0		3738 10 0	1137 5 0	6174 10 0	
Barrington,	214 10 0				214 10 0	
Beaver River,						
Big Bras d'Or,	9189 0 0		3262 15 0		59265 5 0	
Canada Creek,	6646 10 0		5842 10 0		804 0 0	
Canso, (Cape,)	5536 0 0		1087 5 0	556 5 0	3892 10 0	
Church Point,	2811 0 0		684 15 0		2126 5 0	
Clementsport,	8936 15 0		2853 10 0		6083 5 0	
Cornwallis,	10867 10 0		4734 0 0	138 5 0	5995 5 0	
Digby,	2203 0 0		2203 0 0			
Guysboro',	606718 0 0	42863 0 0	253801 0 0	131553 0 0	117930 0 0	60571 0 0
Halifax,	6154 10 0	3091 5 0			3063 5 0	
Hantsport,	4101 10 0		470 5 0		3631 5 0	
Horton,	3483 0 0		2336 0 0		1147 0 0	
Joggins,	5829 15 0		751 15 0	164 15 0	4773 10 0	139 15 0
LaHave,	35908 15 0		867 15 0	32365 0 0	2676 0 0	
Liverpool,	4494 10 0	528 0 0	2854 10 0		1112 0 0	
Londonderry,	2979 0 0		247 10 0		2544 10 0	
Lunenburg,	8645 10 0	835 5 0	1916 0 0	187 0 0	5984 5 0	
Maitland,						
Margaree,						

Parrsboro',	9932 15 0	3111 0 0	3764 0 0		3057 15 0	
Pictou,	81761 10 0	19398 0 0	10264 5 0		51344 5 0	755 0 0
Port Hood,	3073 0 0		1932 10 0		444 0 0	696 10 0
Port Medway,	9832 15 0			8301 5 0	1191 10 0	340 0 0
Pubnico,	2651 0 0		1850 0 0	121 0 0	680 0 0	
Pugwash,	14009 15 0	12742 15 0	1177 0 0		90 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	12488 5 0		942 10 0	11041 10 0	504 5 0	
Sherburne,	2263 5 0		1181 0 0	720 5 0		302 0 0
Sherbrooke,	1496 10 0	1496 10 0				
Sheet Harbor,	7583 10 0	157 0 0	5150 0 0		2276 10 0	
Ship Harbor,	45912 15 0	804 15 0	32264 0 0	317 10 0	9554 15 0	2971 15 0
Sydney, C. B.,	5125 5 0	4916 5 0	209 0 0			
Tatamagouche,	1729 0 0		528 5 0		1200 15 0	
Thorne's Cove,	2820 5 0		301 0 0	2035 5 0	785 0 0	
Tusket,	7490 15 0	7189 15 0				
Wallace,	2954 10 0				2954 10 0	
Walton,	10062 10 0		6076 5 0	974 5 0	3012 0 0	
Wesport,	10841 5 0	424 10 0	1730 0 0	4472 5 0	4214 10 0	
Weymouth,	19496 10 0		15022 5 0		4474 5 0	
Wilmot,	16065 0 0	1352 15 0	4739 5 0		9973 0 0	
Windsor,	18309 15 0	492 0 0	6953 0 0	8221 10 0	2643 5 0	
Yarmouth,						
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>£1078707 15 0</b>	<b>£102332 0 0</b>	<b>£411181 5 0</b>	<b>£208652 0 0</b>	<b>£277946 10 0</b>	<b>£78596 0 0</b>

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

Comparative

## Comparative statement of the value of merchandise imported at the different ports of Nova Scotia during the years 1852 and 1853.

Ports.	Value of imports.		Increase.	Decrease.	Nett increase.
	1852.	1853.			
Advocate Harbor,	£12475 16 0	£13934 5 0	£1458 9 0	£2139 18 0	
Amherst,	14488 13 0	12348 15 0	158 0 0		
Annapolis,	435 0 0	593 0 0	752 9 0		
Antigonish,	12767 11 0	13520 0 0	1116 16 0		
Arichat,	3696 19 0	4813 15 0		974 10 0	
Barrington,	1219 0 0	244 10 0			
Beaver River,					
Big Bras d'Or,	2909 10 0	5915 0 0	3005 10 0		
Canada Creek,	7350 0 0	9895 15 0	2545 15 0		
Canso, (Cape.)	2876 12 0	7987 15 0	5111 3 0		
Church Point,	1633 5 0	2310 15 0	677 10 0		
Clementsport,	7664 15 0	7383 0 0		281 15 0	
Cornwallis,	14955 16 0	17384 5 0	2428 9 0		
Digby,	1196 5 0	2807 5 0	1611 0 0		
Guysboro',	939864 3 0	1064556 15 0	124692 12 0		
Halifax,	823 16 0	2804 15 0	1980 19 0		
Hantsport,	3992 15 0	6061 10 0	2068 15 0		
Horton,	1725 15 0	1570 0 0		155 15 0	
Joggins,	865 0 0	2958 15 0	2093 15 0		
LaHave,	13132 18 0	15961 15 0	2828 17 0		
Liverpool,	4241 15 0	7828 15 0	3587 0 0		
Londonderry,	1265 1 0	3220 5 0	1955 4 0		
Lunenburg,	2478 10 0	6053 15 0	3575 5 0		
Maitland,					
Margaree,	3301 15 0	5032 10 0	1730 15 0		
Parrsboro',					

Pictou,	43597 17 0	56925 15 0	13327 18 0	151 10 0	
Port Hood,	849 0 0	697 10 0			
Port Medway,	257 10 0	1813 10 0	1556 0 0		
Pubnico,	1357 0 0	1957 0 0	600 0 0		
Pugwash,	1111 0 0	3552 15 0	2441 15 0		
Ragged Islands,	3872 7 0	6343 0 0	2470 13 0		
Shelburne,	747 0 0	1955 0 0	1208 0 0		
Sherbrooke,	210 10 0	86 0 0		124 10 0	
Sheet Harbor,	118 10 0			118 10 0	
Ship Harbor,	5852 10 0	8181 0 0	2328 10 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	7043 16 0	18179 10 0	11135 14 0		
Tatamagouche,	1648 10 0	1681 10 0	33 0 0		
Thorne's Cove,		1198 10 0	1198 10 0		
Tusket,	2761 10 0	2333 10 0		428 0 0	
Wallace,	2956 15 0	2314 15 0		642 0 0	
Walton,	1680 15 0	2014 10 0	333 15 0		
Westport,	6114 10 0	4317 10 0		1797 0 0	
Weymouth,	8664 10 0	5874 5 0		2790 5 0	
Wilmot,	6617 11 0	12776 5 0	6158 14 0		
Windsor,	9706 6 0	15656 10 0	5950 4 0		
Yarmouth,	33647 13 0	54041 5 0	20393 12 0		
Totals,	£1194175 10 0	£1417086 5 0	£232514 8 0	£9603 13 0	£222910 15 0

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Comparative statement of the value of merchandise exported from the different ports of Nova Scotia, during the years 1852 and 1853.

Ports.	Value of exports.		Increase.	Decrease.	Nett increase.
	1852.	1853.			
Advocate Harbor,					
Amherst,	£4372 2 0	£4035 0 0		£337 2 0	
Annapolis,	20366 9 4	19854 15 0		511 14 4	
Antigonish,	7520 17 0	5238 5 0		2282 12 0	
Arichat,	19911 13 0	27911 0 0	7999 7 0		
Barrington,	9977 16 0	11050 5 0	1072 9 0		
Beaver River,	1673 8 0	214 10 0		1458 18 0	
Big Bras d'Or,					
Canada Creek,	3977 13 0	9189 0 0	5211 7 0		
Canso, (Cape,)	7046 8 0	6646 10 0		399 18 0	
Church Point,	2444 12 0	5536 0 0	3091 8 0		
Clementsport,	1875 1 0	2811 0 0	935 19 0		
Cornwallis,	15057 5 0	8936 15 0		6120 10 0	
Digby,	13438 0 0	10867 10 0		2570 10 0	
Guysboro',	2174 7 0	2203 0 0	28 13 0		
Halifax,	588206 10 0	606718 0 0	18511 10 0		
Hantsport,	2924 8 0	6154 10 0	3230 2 0		
Horton,	4030 0 0	4101 10 0	71 10 0		
Joggins,	3317 11 0	3483 0 0	165 9 0		
LaHave,	3370 6 0	5829 15 0	2459 9 0		
Liverpool,	36061 4 0	35908 15 0		152 9 0	
Londonderry,	2739 16 0	4494 10 0	1754 14 0		
Lunenburg,	742 15 0	2979 0 0	2236 5 0		
Maitland,	3815 17 0	8645 10 0	4829 13 0		
Margaree,					
Parrsboro',	8000 4 0	9932 15 0	1932 11 0		

Pictou,	57618 16 0	81761 10 0	24142 14 0	3894 16 0	
Port Hood,	5967 15 0	3073 0 0			
Port Medway,	3356 11 0	9832 15 0	6476 4 0		
Pubnico,	1879 16 0	2651 0 0	771 4 0		
Pugwash,	10582 16 0	14009 15 0	3426 19 0		
Ragged Islands,	8104 17 0	12488 5 0	4383 8 0		
Sherburne,	2332 6 0	2263 5 0		69 1 0	
Sherbrooke,	1972 0 0	1496 10 0		475 10 0	
Sheet Harbor,	76 0 0			76 0 0	
Ship Harbor,	5605 1 0	7583 10 0	1978 9 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	31997 8 0	45912 15 0	13915 7 0		
Tatamagouche,	3843 13 0	5125 5 0	1281 12 0		
Thorne's Cove,		1729 0 0	1729 0 0		
Tusket,	3737 16 0	2820 5 0		917 11 0	
Wallace,	4174 14 0	7490 15 0	3316 1 0		
Walton,	2625 5 0	2954 10 0	329 5 0		
Westport,	7215 17 0	10062 10 0	2846 13 0		
Weymouth,	20850 1 0	10841 5 0		10008 16 0	
Wilmot,	5477 14 0	19496 10 0	14018 16 0		
Windsor,	9542 13 0	16065 0 0	6522 7 0		
Yarmouth,	20775 13 0	18309 15 0		2465 18 0	
Totals,	£970780 14 4	£1078707 15 0	£138668 5 0	£30741 4 4	£107927 0 8

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

General

## 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 5th January, 1854, shewing the quantity and value of each article entered at each port, and indicating from what countries imported.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	ALE and PORTER—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.		
Amherst,		£2 5 0		£2 5 0			
Annapolis,	33	3 10 0		3 10 0		£6 0 0	
Arichat,	140	6 0 0				1 5 0	
Digby,		1 5 0					
Halifax,		1597 0 0	£1596 0 0	1 0 0			
Liverpool,	1340	3 10 0	3 10 0				
Pictou,	126	73 0 0	68 0 0	5 0 0			
Sydney, C. B.,		11 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0			
Wallace,		3 10 0		3 10 0			
Yarmouth,	30	1 10 0		1 10 0			
Totals,		£1703 0 0	£1673 0 0	£22 15 0		£7 5 0	
ARMS and AMMUNITION—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,		29 0 0		29 0 0			
Halifax,		1385 15 0	1385 15 0				
Pictou,		621 0 0	621 0 0				
Ship Harbor,		5 0 0				5 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.,		175 10 0	175 10 0				
Windsor,		35 10 0		35 10 0			
Totals,		£2251 15 0	£2182 5 0	£64 10 0		£5 0 0	

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	APPLES—imported from ditto.				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.		
Amherst,		37 15 0		35 10 0		2 5 0	
Barrington,	45	8 0 0		2 10 0		5 10 0	
Canso, (Cape.)	16	2 0 0				2 0 0	
Halifax,	255	95 15 0		37 15 0		58 0 0	
Hants Port,	5	0 10 0				0 10 0	
Joggins,	10	4 0 0				4 0 0	
Liverpool,		3 10 0				3 10 0	
Londonderry,	54	12 10 0		2 0 0		10 10 0	
Lunenburg,		0 10 0				0 10 0	
Maitland,	212	17 10 0				17 10 0	
Parrsborough,		1 10 0				1 10 0	
Pictou,	90	10 0 0				10 0 0	
Ship Harbor,	60	11 5 0				11 5 0	
Yarmouth,	160	16 0 0				16 0 0	
Totals,		£220 15 0		£77 15 0		£143 0 0	
BEEF—imported from ditto.							
Canso, (Cape.)		8 15 0		8 15 0			
Digby,	4	6 0 0		6 0 0			
Halifax,	855	1138 5 0		153 0 0		985 5 0	
Hants Port,	1	2 0 0				2 0 0	
Port Hood,	1	1 5 0				1 5 0	
Yarmouth,	30	49 0 0		19 0 0		30 0 0	
Totals,	891	£1205 5 0		£186 15 0		£1018 10 0	
BRANDY—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,	338	94 10 0		94 10 0			
Digby,	319	112 10 0		112 10 0			
Halifax,	34980	10277 5 0	2052 15 0	20 0 0		103 0 0	3879 0 0
Liverpool,	163	81 10 0				81 10 0	
Londonderry,	11	4 10 0		4 10 0			
Pictou,	862	345 0 0	205 0 0	140 0 0			
Sydney, C. B.,	25	7 10 0					7 10 0
Totals,	36698	£10922 15 0	£2257 15 0	£4574 0 0	£20 0 0	£184 10 0	£3886 10 0

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	BREAD—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.		
Amherst,	19	£25 10 0		£4 15 0		£20 15 0	
Annapolis,	24	21 0 0		4 0 0		17 0 0	
Arichat,	802	786 0 0		348 0 0		242 0 0	196 0 0
Barrington,		16 10 0				16 10 0	
Canso, (Cape,)	2	54 0 0		38 15 0		15 5 0	
Church Point,		1 5 0				1 5 0	
Clements Port,	25	13 5 0		9 5 0		4 0 0	
Digby,		25 5 0		12 15 0		12 10 0	
Guysborough,		1 5 0				1 5 0	
Halifax,		6480 0 0	36 0 0	394 0 0		6050 0 0	
Horton,		2 15 0				2 15 0	
LaHave,		7 10 0				7 10 9	
Liverpool,	20	18 0 0				18 0 0	
Lunenburg,		5 5 0				5 5 0	
Maitland,	10	10 15 0				10 15 0	
Parrsborough,		1 10 0		1 10 0			
Pictou,	170	212 0 0		2 0 0		210 0 0	
Pubnico,	11	9 10 0				9 10 0	
Pugwash,	31	21 5 0				1 5 0	
Ragged Islands,	46	46 0 0		20 0 0		46 0 0	
Shelburne,		1 5 0				1 5 0	
Ship Harbor,		78 10 0		30 0 0		48 10 0	
Sydney, C. B.,		58 15 0		24 5 0		34 10 0	
Tatamagouche,	15	15 0 0		15 0 0			
Tusket,	12	9 10 0				9 10 0	
Wallace,	20	20 0 0		20 0 0			
Westport,	43	35 5 0		5 5 0		30 0 0	

Windsor,	22	22 5 0				22 5 0	
Yarmouth,	251	251 10 0		4 5 0		247 5 0	
<b>Totals,</b>		£8250 10 0	£36 0 0	£933 15 0		£7084 15 0	£196 0 0
BURNING FLUID—imported from ditto.							
Annapolis,	540	79 15 0				79 15 0	
Arichat,	123	19 0 0				19 0 0	
Church Point,	7	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Halifax,	11840	1933 10 0				1933 10 0	
Hants Port,	30	6 0 0				6 0 0	
Horton,		27 10 0				27 10 0	
Maitland,	55	9 0 0				9 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	63	12 10 0				12 10 0	
Shelburne,	5	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Ship Harbor,	70	10 15 0				10 15 0	
Tusket,	23	3 15 0				3 15 0	
Windsor,	750	110 0 0				110 0 0	
<b>Totals,</b>	13506	£2213 5 0				£2213 5 0	
BUTTER—imported from ditto.							
Halifax,	21195	1952 5 0		1575 10 0		376 15 0	
Liverpool,	320	15 0 0		15 0 0			
Westport,	2464	64 0 0		64 0 0			
Yarmouth,	280	10 0 0		10 0 0			
<b>Totals,</b>	24259	£2041 5 0		£1664 10 0		£376 15 0	
CABINET WARES—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,		148 10 0		3 5 0		145 5 0	
Antigonishe,		2 10 0				2 10 0	
Barrington,		33 5 0				33 5 0	
Beaver River,		1 15 0				1 15 0	
Canada Creek,		49 10 0				49 10 0	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	CABINET WARES, (continued)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.		
Church Point,		3 10 0			3 10 0		
Clements Port,		13 10 0			13 10 0		
Cornwallis,		17 0 0			17 0 0		
Digby,		43 0 0			43 0 0		
Halifax,		2248 10 0	247 10 0		1974 0 0		
Hants Port,		44 5 0			44 5 0		
Horton,		19 10 0			19 10 0		
LaHave,		5 5 0			5 5 0		
Liverpool,		441 0 0			441 0 0		
Londonderry,		61 0 0	14 0 0		47 0 0		
Lunenburg,		13 10 0			13 10 0		
Parrsborough,		6 10 0			6 10 0		
Pictou,		286 0 0			286 0 0		
Shelburne,		15 0 0			15 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,		347 0 0			297 0 0	50 0 0	
Thorne's Cove,		44 0 0			44 0 0		
Wallace,		21 0 0	21 0 0				
Westport,		59 5 0			59 5 0		
Weymouth,		300 15 0			300 15 0		
Wilmot,		20 0 0			20 0 0		
Yarmouth,		504 10 0			504 10 0		
Totals,		£4749 10 0	£295 10 0	£17 5 0	£4886 15 0	£50 0 0	

CANDLES—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Lbs.	998		22 0 0	12 5 0
Annapolis,		2509		14 10 0	50 0 0

Arichat,		19 0 0		2 0 0	3 0 0	14 0 0
Barrington,		5 0 0		2 15 0	2 5 0	
Canada Creek,		1 0 0		1 0 0		
Canso, (Cape)		3 5 0		3 5 0		
Church Point,		2 10 0		0 10 0	2 0 0	
Clements Port,		20 0 0		3 0 0	17 0 0	
Digby,		56 0 0		22 10 0	33 10 0	
Halifax,		401 5 0	273 5 0	3 0 0	125 0 0	
Hants Port,		35 5 0			35 5 0	
LaHave,		4 5 0			4 5 0	
Liverpool,		7 10 0			7 10 0	
Londonderry,		2 0 0		2 0 0		
Lunenburg,		1 0 0			1 0 0	
Maitland,		2 0 0			2 0 0	
Parrsborough,		2 0 0		2 0 0		
Pictou,		3 0 0		3 0 0		
Port Hood,		1 15 0			1 15 0	
Port Medway,		4 10 0			4 10 0	
Ragged Islands,		15 0 0				15 0 0
Sydney, C. B.,		9 0 0	6 0 0		3 0 0	
Tusket,		2 0 0			2 0 0	
Wallace,		2 10 0		2 10 0		
Westport,		1 5 0			1 5 0	
Wilmot,		2 5 0			2 5 0	
Windsor,		79 5 0		2 0 0	77 5 0	
Yarmouth,						
Totals,		£793 15 0	£279 5 0	£86 0 0	£399 10 0	£29 0 0

COFFEE—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Lbs.	198		2 0 0	3 15 0
Annapolis,		1382			31 5 0
Barrington,		150			3 15 0
Canso, (Cape)		15			0 5 0
Clements Port,		95			2 0 0
Digby,		1324		2 15 0	31 0 0
Halifax,		165971		1402 10 0	1747 10 0
Totals,		3289 0 0			159 0 0

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	COFFEE, (continued)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				North America.	West Indies.		
Hantsport,	Lbs. 152	£4 10 0			£4 10 0		
Horton,	69	1 15 0			1 15 0		
LaHave,	636	16 0 0			16 0 0		
Liverpool,		37 0 0		£8 0 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	
Lunenburg,	160	25 15 0			25 15 0		
Parrsborough,	1792	5 0 0			5 0 0		
Pictou,	108	45 0 0			45 0 0		
Port Hood,	612	7 0 0			7 0 0		
Port Medway,	220	28 15 0		5 0 0	28 15 0		
Shelburne,	230	5 0 0					
Ship Harbor,	278	4 10 0					
Tusket,	112	6 0 0					
Wallace,	144	3 0 0					
Westport,	304	3 0 0					
Windsor,	7240	9 10 0		4 0 0	9 10 0		
Yarmouth,		148 10 0			144 10 0		
Totals,	181192	£3716 0 0	£4 15 0	£1419 10 0	£2136 15 0	£155 0 0	
Barrington,	Lbs. 180	5 0 0					
Halifax,		193 10 0	123 10 0		3 10 0		
Liverpool,		1 0 0	4 0 0		66 0 0		
Parrsborough,		0 10 0	0 10 0		1 0 0		
Pictou,		9 0 0			9 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	11312	203 0 0	3 0 0		200 0 0		
Westport,	196	3 5 0			3 5 0		
Yarmouth,		10 10 0	4 10 0		6 0 0		
Totals,		£425 15 0	£126 10 0	£10 10 0	288 15 0		

CHEESE—imported from ditto.

CLOCKS—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		6 0 0			6 0 0	
Annapolis,		3 0 0			3 0 0	
Barrington,		4 10 0			4 10 0	
Cornwallis,		6 0 0			6 0 0	
Digby,		10 0 0			10 0 0	
Halifax,		150 15 0	13 15 0		137 0 0	
LaHave,		4 15 0			4 15 0	
Liverpool,		91 10 0			91 10 0	
Londonderry,		6 15 0			6 15 0	
Lunenburg,		2 10 0			2 10 0	
Pictou,		151 0 0			151 0 0	
Pugwash,		3 10 0			3 10 0	
Sydney, C. B.,		25 0 0			25 0 0	
Wallace,		6 10 0			6 10 0	
Westport,		2 0 0			2 0 0	
Wilmot,		2 0 0			2 0 0	
Windsor,		6 5 0			6 5 0	
Yarmouth,		6 10 0			6 10 0	
Totals,		£488 10 0	£13 15 0		£474 15 0	

CORN and WHEAT—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Bush. 106	18 0 0			18 0 0	
Barrington,	1140	98 15 0	37 10 0		61 5 0	
Church Point,	838	138 5 0	4 0 0		134 5 0	
Clements Port,	104	12 10 0			12 10 0	
Digby,	128	25 5 0			25 5 0	
Halifax,	99313	20339 15 0	370 0 0		20469 15 0	
Horton,	112	22 10 0			22 10 0	
Liverpool,	4	1 5 0			1 5 0	
Londonderry,	32	4 0 0			4 0 0	
Lunenburg,	1370	308 10 0			308 10 0	
Maitland,	109	14 5 0			14 5 0	

General

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	CORN and WHEAT, (continued)—imported from					
			Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
			North America.	West Indies.				
Parrsborough,		£24 10 0				£24 10 0		
Pictou,	4732	522 0 0				522 0 0		
Pubnico,	11	1 10 0				1 10 0		
Ragged Islands,	30	3 0 0				3 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,		2 10 0	2 10 0					
Tatamagouche,	213	45 0 0	45 0 0					
Tusket,	120	19 0 0				19 0 0		
Walton,	425	63 15 0				63 15 0		
Weymouth,	700	96 15 0				96 15 0		
Windsor,	320	41 10 0				41 10 0		
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>109807</b>	<b>£22302 10 0</b>	<b>£459 0 0</b>			<b>£21843 10 0</b>		

## CORNMEAL and OATMEAL—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	141	102 5 0	4 15 0			97 10 0
Annapolis,	237	180 10 0	73 5 0			107 5 0
Arichat,	361	782 0 0				782 0 0
Barrington,	239	190 0 0	1 10 0			188 10 0
Beaver River,	59	36 15 0				36 15 0
Canada Creek,	115	103 5 0	20 0 0			83 5 0
Canso, (Cape)	210	179 0 0	107 10 0			71 10 0
Church Point,	903	675 10 0	22 0 0			653 10 0
Clements Port,	92	71 0 0	11 15 0			59 5 0
Cornwallis,	46	34 10 0	15 0 0			19 10 0
Digby,	757	696 15 0	189 5 0			507 10 0
Guysborough,	286	225 10 0	222 0 0			3 10 0
Halifax,	15153	10529 0 0	41 0 0	693 15 0		9794 5 0

Horton,	11	10 0 0	10 0 0			10 0 0
Joggins,	75	59 0 0				49 0 0
LaHave,	197	155 0 0				155 0 0
Liverpool,	1044	902 0 0				902 0 0
Londonderry,	354	234 15 0				234 15 0
Lunenburg,	51	38 15 0				38 15 0
Maitland,	485	411 5 0	49 10 0			361 15 0
Parrsborough,	405	382 0 0	35 0 0			347 0 0
Pictou,	1354	1341 0 0	150 0 0			1191 0 0
Port Hood,	2	2 0 0	2 0 0			210 0 0
Port Medway,	224	210 0 0				318 0 0
Pubnico,	383	318 0 0				438 0 0
Ragged Islands,	546	443 0 0	5 0 0			6 0 0
Shelburne,	31	36 0 0	30 0 0			238 0 0
Ship Harbor,	353	238 0 0				384 15 0
Sydney, C. B.,	540	402 10 0	17 15 0			134 10 0
Tatamagouche,	15	15 0 0	15 0 0			414 5 0
Thorne's Cove,	176	148 10 0	14 0 0			486 5 0
Tusket,	554	414 5 0				141 15 0
Wallace,	30	34 0 0	34 0 0			566 0 0
Walton,	550	486 5 0	39 0 0			20 10 0
Westport,	241	180 15 0	83 10 0			432 15 0
Weymouth,	653	649 10 0	42 5 0			2192 10 0
Wilmot,	81	62 15 0	4 15 0			
Windsor,	572	437 10 0	1 10 0			
Yarmouth,	3124	2194 0 0				
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>30650</b>	<b>£23611 15 0</b>	<b>£41 0 0</b>	<b>£1894 0 0</b>		<b>£21676 15 0</b>

## CHINA and EARTHENWARE—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		117 5 0				4 0 0
Annapolis,		190 10 0				9 10 0
Arichat,		26 0 0	9 0 0			17 0 0
Barrington,		1 5 0				
Canada Creek,		70 10 0				General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	CHINA and EARTHENWARE, (continued)—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States, Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.	
Church Point,		£66 15 0		£65 10 0	£1 5 0	
Clements Port,		48 0 0		48 0 0		
Cornwallis,		27 0 0		27 0 0		
Digby,		225 5 0		217 5 0	8 0 0	
Halifax,		6928 5 0	6876 10 0		51 5 0	
Hants Port,		4 0 0			4 0 0	
Londonderry,		165 5 0		165 5 0		
Maitland,		41 0 0		41 0 0		
Parrsborough,		51 0 0		51 0 0		
Pictou,		318 0 0	318 0 0			
Sydney, C. B.,		7 0 0		7 0 0		
Westport,		40 15 0		40 15 0		
Wilmot,		79 15 0		79 15 0		
Windsor,		128 5 0	80 5 0	48 0 0		
Yarmouth,		398 5 0	222 5 0	130 10 0	45 10 0	
Totals,		£8934 0 0	£7506 0 0	£1287 0 0	£123 10 0	
					£17 10 0	

CODFISH—imported from ditto.

Amberst,	Qtls.	19	12 10 0	12 10 0	
Annapolis,		74	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Barrington,		600	180 0 0	180 0 0	
Canada Creek,		5	2 10 0	2 10 0	
Canso, (Cape)		1800	958 0 0	958 0 0	
Cornwallis,		20	12 10 0	12 10 0	
Halifax,		97322	49045 0 0	48169 0 0	876 0 0
Joggins,		20	15 0 0	15 0 0	

Londonderry,		2 5 0	2 5 0		5 5 0
Maitland,		113	70 5 0	65 0 0	26 5 0
Parrsborough,		35	26 5 0		
Pictou,		460	230 0 0	230 0 0	
Ship Harbor,		2273	1136 10 0	1136 10 0	
Sydney, C. B.,		140	73 0 0	73 0 0	
Wallace,		12	7 5 0	7 5 0	
Totals,		102897	£51811 0 0	£50903 10 0	£907 10 0

CORDAGE—imported from ditto.

Anherst,		22 15 0	14 5 0	8 10 0	
Annapolis,		229 10 0	131 0 0	98 10 0	
Ariohat,		609 0 0	8 0 0	17 0 0	584 0 0
Barrington,		5 15 0	5 15 0		
Church Point,		289 0 0	89 0 0	200 0 0	
Cornwallis,		80 0 0	47 0 0	80 0 0	
Digby,		196 10 0		149 10 0	
Halifax,		24667 5 0	20127 0 0	4540 5 0	
Hants Port,		292 10 0	290 10 0	2 0 0	
Liverpool,		334 5 0	334 5 0		
Londonderry,		294 0 0		24 0 0	
Maitland,		168 0 0		165 10 0	
Parrsborough,		25 0 0	270 0 0		
Pictou,		6229 0 0	25 0 0		
Pugwash,		550 5 0		1 5 0	
Sydney, C. B.,		265 10 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	
Tatamagouche,		358 10 0			
Wallace,		91 5 0	91 5 0		
Walton,		439 0 0		439 0 0	
Westport,		122 10 0	97 0 0	25 10 0	
Windsor,		1293 15 0	1171 0 0	16 15 0	
Yarmouth,		4064 10 0	2128 10 0	546 10 0	
Totals,		£40627 15 0	£29709 10 0	£3995 0 0	£584 0 0
					General

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	COTTON MANUFACTURES—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.		
Amherst,		£2135 10 0		£1689 5 0		£446 5 0	
Annapolis,		1612 10 0		1359 5 0		253 5 0	
Arichat,		761 0 0	41 0 0	210 0 0		257 0 0	253 0 0
Barrington,		117 10 0		33 0 0		84 10 0	
Beaver River,		0 15 0				0 15 0	
Canada Creek,		776 0 0		578 0 0		198 0 0	
Canso, (Cape,)		174 10 0		122 10 0		52 0 0	
Church Point,		213 10 0		181 10 0		32 0 0	
Clements Port,		239 15 0		154 15 0		85 0 0	
Cornwallis,		399 0 0		244 0 0		155 0 0	
Digby,		4154 15 0		3423 0 0		731 15 0	
Halifax,		226193 15 0	206519 0 0	81 0 0		19593 15 0	
Hants Port,		6 0 0				6 0 0	
Joggins,		187 0 0		181 0 0		6 0 0	
LaHave,		155 15 0				6 0 0	
Liverpool,		47 15 0	47 15 0			155 15 0	
Londonderry,		168 0 0		112 10 0		55 10 0	
Maitland,		303 15 0				303 15 0	
Parrsborough,		384 5 0		365 0 0		19 5 0	
Pictou,		7562 0 0	6039 0 0	250 0 0		1273 0 0	
Port Hood,		30 0 0		10 15 0		19 5 0	
Port Medway,		12 0 0				12 0 0	
Pubnico,		6 15 0				6 15 0	
Pugwash,		168 10 0	122 5 0			46 5 0	
Ship Harbor,		339 15 0				339 15 0	
Sydney, C. B.,		3283 0 0	3070 0 0	130 0 0		83 0 0	
Thorne's Cove,		167 0 0		167 0 0			

Tusket,		11 15 0				11 15 0	
Wallace,		730 0 0	240 0 0			490 0 0	
Westport,		262 10 0		168 10 0		94 0 0	
Wilmot,		4233 0 0		3869 10 0		413 10 0	
Windsor,		366 15 0				366 15 0	
Yarmouth,		5302 10 0	557 15 0	2061 10 0		2683 5 0	
Totals,		£260556 10 0	£216636 15 0	£15392 0 0		£28274 15 0	£253 0 0

## DRUGS and APOTHECARIES' WARES—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		261 15 0		27 10 0		234 5 0	
Annapolis,		125 0 0		34 0 0		91 0 0	
Barrington,		27 5 0				27 5 0	
Canada Creek,		13 0 0				13 0 0	
Clements Port,		8 0 0		8 0 0			
Cornwallis,		28 0 0				28 0 0	
Digby,		74 10 0		2 0 0		72 10 0	
Halifax,		8924 15 0	4119 0 0	88 15 0	95 0 0	4622 0 0	
Horton,		141 0 0				141 0 0	
LaHave,		1 10 0				1 10 0	
Liverpool,		214 15 0				214 15 0	
Londonderry,		66 10 0				66 10 0	
Pictou,		1181 0 0	414 0 0	132 0 0		635 0 0	
Pubnico,		7 10 0				7 10 0	
Ship Harbor,		86 10 0				86 10 0	
Sydney, C. B.,		20 0 0				20 0 0	
Tusket,		5 0 0				5 0 0	
Wallace,		4 15 0	4 15 0				
Windsor,		41 15 0				41 15 0	
Yarmouth,		321 5 0		3 15 0		317 10 0	
Totals,		£11553 15 0	£4537 15 0	£296 0 0	£95 0 0	£6625 0 0	

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	FISHING TACKLE—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				North America.	West Indies.		
Amherst,		£7 15 0			£9 0 0	£342 0 0	
Arichat,		351 0 0			7 0 0	0 0	
Barrington,		11 10 0		4 10 0	0 0	0 0	
Halifax,		11884 10 0	10505 5 0	993 5 0	386 0 0	0 0	
Pictou,		75 0 0	75 0 0				
Sydney, C. B.,		7 10 0		7 10 0			
Westport,		418 0 0		98 0 0	320 0 0	0 0	
Yarmouth,		404 10 0		145 15 0	258 15 0	0 0	
Totals,		£13159 15 0	£10580 5 0	£1256 15 0	£980 15 0	£342 0 0	

## FLOUR (Wheat)—imported from ditto.

Ports.	Bbbls.	Total value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.	United States.	Other countries.
Amherst,	2431	2920 0 0			2154 10 0	0 0
Annapolis,	3910	5112 0 0			2684 10 0	0 0
Antigonishe,	26	32 10 0			25 0 0	0 0
Arichat,	4329	5266 0 0			2189 0 0	0 0
Barrington,	1893	2494 15 0			1935 0 0	0 0
Beaver River,	176	177 15 0			177 15 0	0 0
Canada Creek,	2692	3304 5 0			2801 10 0	0 0
Canso, (Cape,)	3894	4475 5 0			87 5 0	0 0
Church Point,	2250	3087 15 0			2362 5 0	0 0
Clements Port,	830	1023 0 0			770 5 0	0 0
Cornwallis,	4731	5044 0 0			819 0 0	0 0
Digby,	3958	5481 10 0			2776 15 0	0 0
Guysborough,	1131	1617 0 0			7 0 0	0 0
Halifax,	111406	127019 10 0			76139 0 0	0 0

Ports.	Bbbls.	Total value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.	United States.	Other countries.
Hants Port,	957	1241 15 0			1241 15 0	0 0
Horton,	3350	3351 0 0			3319 15 0	0 0
Joggins,	640	795 0 0			631 0 0	0 0
LaHave,	1222	1463 0 0			1463 0 0	0 0
Liverpool,	1890	3351 5 0			2813 5 0	0 0
Londonderry,	3644	3827 5 0			3760 0 0	0 0
Lunenburg,	1214	1740 0 0			1740 0 0	0 0
Maitland,	2781	3278 0 0			3156 15 0	0 0
Parrsborough,	2087	3177 5 0			1228 15 0	0 0
Pictou,	6011	6118 0 0			3821 0 0	0 0
Port Hood,	104	134 0 0			4 0 0	0 0
Port Medway,	807	1116 0 0			1116 0 0	0 0
Pubnico,	884	1123 10 0			1093 10 0	0 0
Pugwash,	1920	1959 15 0			108 15 0	0 0
Ragged Islands,	1792	2457 10 0			1687 10 0	0 0
Shelburne,	204	588 0 0				
Ship Harbor,	4375	4588 10 0			1074 0 0	0 0
Sydney, C. B.,	1279	2211 15 0			2090 0 0	0 0
Tatamagouche,	545	533 5 0			25 15 0	0 0
Thorne's Cove,	554	737 10 0			631 0 0	0 0
Tusket,	988	1029 10 0			1029 10 0	0 0
Wallace,	375	400 0 0				
Walton,	673	866 10 0			866 10 0	0 0
Westport,	806	944 15 0			552 10 0	0 0
Weymouth,	3115	3021 0 0			2610 10 0	0 0
Wilmot,	4092	5295 10 0			2528 0 0	0 0
Windsor,	3733	4468 15 0			4116 0 0	0 0
Yarmouth,	13173	13233 0 0			13124 0 0	0 0
Totals,	206872	240106 10 0			150761 10 0	102 10 0

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	FLOUR, (Rye)—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States, Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.	
Annapolis,	13	£15 10 0			£15 10 0	
Barrington,	188	172 10 0	£18 0 0		154 10 0	
Beaver River,	1	1 0 0			1 0 0	
Canso, (Cape,)	10	11 0 0			11 0 0	
Church Point,	266	266 0 0	68 0 0		198 0 0	
Halifax,	8261	7465 0 0	25 0 0		7440 0 0	
LaHave,	200	210 0 0			210 0 0	
Liverpool,	248	254 10 0			254 10 0	
Lunenburg,	5	5 0 0			5 0 0	
Parrsborough,	4	6 0 0			6 0 0	
Pubnico,	94	87 0 0	12 0 0		75 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	877	835 0 0	40 0 0		835 0 0	
Shelburne,	40	40 0 0				
Ship Harbor,	199	198 10 0			198 10 0	
Thorne's Cove,	36	31 5 0			31 5 0	
Walton,	20	25 0 0			25 0 0	
Westport,	454	391 5 0	63 10 0		327 15 0	
Weymouth,	228	278 10 0	68 10 0		210 0 0	
Windsor,	60	55 0 0			55 0 0	
Totals,	11204	£10348 0 0	£295 0 0		£10053 0 0	

## FRUIT—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		99 15 0	36 5 0		63 10 0	
Annapolis,		18 10 0	2 10 0		16 0 0	
Barrington,		9 5 0			9 5 0	
Beaver River,		1 0 0			1 0 0	

Canso, (Cape)		9 5 0			9 5 0	
Church Point,		2 10 0			2 10 0	
Clements Port,		3 0 0			3 0 0	
Digby,		25 15 0	10 5 0		15 10 0	
Halifax,		6746 0 0	44 0 0	212 10 0	2040 10 0	4046 0 0
Hants Port,		3 0 0			3 0 0	
Horton,		6 5 0			6 5 0	
Joggins,		2 10 0			2 10 0	
LaHave,		5 0 0			5 0 0	
Liverpool,		49 5 0		18 5 0	31 0 0	
Londonderry,		1 0 0			1 0 0	
Maitland,		1 10 0	1 10 0			
Pictou,		95 0 0			95 0 0	
Pugwash,		0 10 0			0 10 0	
Shelburne,		12 0 0				
Ship Harbor,		17 0 0			17 0 0	
Tusket,		4 10 0		1 0 0	3 10 0	
Wallace,		3 0 0			3 0 0	
Windsor,		1 10 0			1 10 0	
Yarmouth,		123 10 0			123 10 0	
Totals,		£7240 10 0	£94 10 0	£231 15 0	£2453 5 0	£4058 0 0

## GENEVA and WHISKEY—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		25 0 0	25 0 0			15 0 0
Arichat,	163	15 0 0				
Digby,	25	4 5 0	4 5 0			
Halifax,	45732	5233 10 0	4173 0 0		50 0 0	781 0 0
Liverpool,	136	68 0 0			68 0 0	
Londonderry,	15	4 0 0				
Pictou,	405	102 0 0	102 0 0			
Totals,	46626	£5451 15 0	£4275 0 0	£262 15 0	£118 0 0	£796 0 0

General



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	HATS and CAPS—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.		
Amherst,		122 0 0		18 5 0		103 15 0	
Church Point,		25 0 0		25 0 0			
Clements Port,		10 15 0		4 0 0		6 15 0	
Halifax,		7208 10 0	4027 0 0		6 0 0	3175 10 0	
Londonderry,		54 0 0		30 0 0		24 0 0	
Maitland,		74 0 0				74 0 0	
Parrsborough,		1 10 0				1 10 0	
Pictou,		375 0 0	306 0 0			69 0 0	
Windsor,		12 10 0				12 10 0	
Yarmouth,		218 10 0				218 10 0	
<b>Totals,</b>		<b>£8101 15 0</b>	<b>£4333 0 0</b>	<b>£77 5 0</b>	<b>£6 0 0</b>	<b>£3685 10 0</b>	

## HERRINGS—imported from ditto.

	Bbls.		
Amherst,	27	22 10 0	
Annapolis,	89	53 10 0	
Antigonishe,	96	96 0 0	
Barrington,	800	200 0 0	
Canada Creek,	30	25 10 0	
Canso, (Cape)	2906	1323 5 0	
Cornwallis,	26	20 0 0	
Digby,	350	218 15 0	
Guysborough,	1880	865 0 0	
Halifax,	60881	28696 0 0	
Joggins,	21	16 0 0	
Liverpool,		112 0 0	
Londonderry,	16	11 5 0	

Lunenburg,	2110	565 0 0	
Parrsborough,	7	7 0 0	
Pictou,	896	415 0 0	
Port Hood,	51	20 0 0	
Ship Harbor,	196	98 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	1023	546 10 0	
Yarmouth,		205 0 0	35 0 0
<b>Totals,</b>		<b>£33516 5 0</b>	<b>£2 0 0</b>

## HIDES and SKINS—imported from ditto.

Antigonishe,		58 0 0	
Church Point,		15 0 0	
Halifax,		3708 10 0	15 0 0
Londonderry,		60 0 0	90 10 0
Ragged Islands,		113 0 0	113 0 0
Tusket,		14 0 0	14 0 0
<b>Totals,</b>		<b>£3968 10 0</b>	<b>£232 10 0</b>

## IRON and IRONMONGERY—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		436 10 0	
Annapolis,		1127 15 0	
Antigonishe,		35 0 0	
Arichat,		226 0 0	
Barrington,		80 15 0	
Beaver River,		1 5 0	
Canada Creek,		142 15 0	
Canso, (Cape),		172 15 0	
Church Point,		1039 15 0	
Clements Port,		90 10 0	
Cornwallis,		259 15 0	
Digby,		522 5 0	
Guysborough,		1 10 0	
Halifax,		29698 5 0	28008 10 0
			192 10 0
			38 10 0
			1458 15 0
			General

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	IRON and IRONMONGERY, (continued)—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States. Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.	
Hants Port,		779 10 0	740 10 0			39 0 0
Horton,		592 0 0	64 0 0	179 15 0		348 5 0
Joggins,		200 0 0		200 0 0		
Liverpool,		693 5 0	115 5 0			578 0 0
Londonderry,		439 10 0	40 0 0	309 10 0		90 0 0
Lunenburg,		108 15 0				108 15 0
Maitland,		553 0 0		361 10 0		191 10 0
Pictou,		8860 10 0	7318 0 0	279 0 0		1263 10 0
Port Hood,		19 0 0				19 0 0
Pugwash,		446 15 0	446 15 0			
Ragged Islands,		18 0 0				18 0 0
Shulburne,		37 0 0		37 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,		3256 10 0	3216 0 0	14 10 0		26 0 0
Tatamagouche,		395 15 0	395 15 0			
Thorne's Cove,		13 15 0				13 15 0
Tusket,		4 5 0				4 5 0
Wallace,		359 0 0	236 0 0			123 0 0
Westport,		122 0 0		92 0 0		30 0 0
Wilmot,		141 0 0		41 0 0		100 0 0
Windsor,		3435 15 0	1262 0 0	1970 15 0		203 0 0
Yarmouth,		3249 15 0	1238 0 0	1769 10 0		242 5 0
Totals,		£57559 15 0	£43080 15 0	£8469 10 0	£38 10 0	£5971 0 0
LINEN and WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—imported from ditto.						
Amherst,		2067 15 0		1875 10 0		192 5 0
Annapolis,		143 15 0		73 15 0		70 0 0
Arichat,		316 0 0	219 0 0			5 0 0
Totals,						92 0 0

Barrington,		148 5 0		84 5 0		64 0 0
Beaver River,		4 0 0				4 0 0
Church Point,		90 0 0		90 0 0		
Clements Port,		34 15 0		7 10 0		27 5 0
Digby,		1698 0 0		1609 0 0		89 0 0
Liverpool,		464 10 0	312 10 0			152 0 0
Londonderry,		360 0 0		360 0 0		
Pictou,		5979 0 0	4948 0 0	692 0 0		339 0 0
Pugwash,		22 10 0				22 10 0
Sydney, C. B.,		2545 10 0	2545 10 0			
Tatamagouche,		40 10 0	40 10 0			
Tusket,		20 0 0				20 0 0
Wallace,		153 10 0	153 10 0			
Westport,		489 10 0		489 10 0		
Yarmouth,		3691 5 0	708 5 0	2467 15 0		515 5 0
Totals,		£18268 15 0	£8927 5 0	£7749 5 0		£1500 5 0
LEATHER and LEATHER MANUFACTURES—imported from ditto.						
Amherst,		1001 0 0				1001 0 0
Annapolis,		201 10 0		14 10 0		187 0 0
Arichat,		452 0 0				185 0 0
Barrington,		57 10 0		11 5 0		46 5 0
Canada Creek,		206 0 0				206 0 0
Canso, (Cape,)		28 15 0				12 0 0
Clements Port,		52 10 0				52 10 0
Cornwallis,		63 10 0				63 10 0
Digby,		547 10 0		15 0 0		542 10 0
Halifax,		13264 5 0	9268 10 0	5 0 0		3990 15 0
Hantsport,		1 0 0				1 0 0
Horton,		21 15 0				21 15 0
Joggins,		19 0 0				19 0 0
LaHave,		31 5 0				31 5 0
Liverpool,		433 5 0				433 5 0
Totals,						267 0 0
General						

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	LEATHER and LEATHER MANUFACTURES, (cont'd.)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	
				North America.	West Indies.		Other countries.
Londonderry,		£226 0 0		£1 5 0	£224 15 0		
Lunenburg,		7 0 0			7 0 0		
Maitland,		171 15 0			171 15 0		
Parrsborough,		31 10 0			31 10 0		
Port Hood,		38 5 0			38 5 0		
Port Medway,		37 5 0			37 5 0		
Pugwash,		88 0 0			88 0 0		
Shelburne,		22 15 0			22 15 0		
Ship Harbor,		118 5 0			118 5 0		
Sydney, C. B.,		37 0 0	37 0 0				
Westport,		56 10 0	19 0 0				
Wilmot,		20 10 0					
Windsor,		26 15 0					
Yarmouth,		491 15 0			491 15 0		
<b>Totals,</b>		£17754 0 0	£9268 10 0	£119 15 0	£8108 15 0		£267 0 0
LEATHER—imported from ditto.							
Antigonishe,		2 10 0				2 10 0	
Arichat,		60 0 0				15 0 0	45 0 0
Canso, (Cape)	366	12 5 0				12 5 0	
Church Point,	523	19 5 0				19 5 0	
Cornwallis,		56 0 0				56 0 0	
Halifax,		2920 0 0				2920 0 0	
Horton,	463	16 15 0				16 15 0	
LaHave,		3 15 0				3 15 0	
Maitland,	2456	94 5 0	1 5 0			93 0 0	

Parrsborough,		20 0 0							
Pictou,		1012 0 0	105 0 0	20 0 0		907 0 0			
Ship Harbor,		27 10 0				27 10 0			
Sydney, C. B.,		22 10 0				22 10 0			
Wallace,		5 10 0				5 10 0			
Wilmot,		45 15 0		1 0 0		44 15 0			
Windsor,		124 10 0				124 10 0			
<b>Totals,</b>		£4442 10 0	£105 0 0	£22 5 0		£4270 5 0		£45 0 0	
LARD—imported from ditto.									
Arichat,		155 0 0		4 0 0		151 0 0			
Barrington,		0 15 0				0 15 0			
Canso, (Cape)	1020	11 10 0		11 10 0					
Clements Port,	912	2 10 0				2 10 0			
Digby,		6 15 0				6 15 0			
Halifax,		403 0 0		235 15 0		167 5 0			
Liverpool,		7 5 0				7 5 0			
Lunenburg,		10 0 0				10 0 0			
Port Hood,	180	4 10 0				4 10 0			
Port Medway,	50	1 10 0				1 10 0			
Ragged Islands,	518	14 0 0				14 0 0			
Shelburne,		1 10 0				1 10 0			
Sydney, C. B.,		150 0 0				150 0 0			
Westport,	112	1 15 0				1 15 0			
Yarmouth,		51 15 0		33 10 0		18 5 0			
<b>Totals,</b>		£821 15 0		£284 15 0		£537 0 0			



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	OAKUM—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States. Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.	
Church Point,		£75 0 0		£75 0 0		
Clements Port,		9 5 0		9 5 0		
Digby,		28 15 0		28 15 0		
Halifax,		612 10 0	£452 10 0		£160 0 0	
Hants Port,		69 0 0	39 0 0		30 0 0	
Liverpool,		46 5 0			46 5 0	
Londonderry,		3 0 0			3 0 0	
Maitland,		21 10 0		12 0 0	9 10 0	
Parrsborough,		90 5 0		65 5 0	25 0 0	
Pictou,		265 0 0	70 0 0		195 0 0	
Wallace,		36 10 0	36 10 0			
Windsor,		133 10 0	24 0 0	109 10 0		
Yarmouth,		476 0 0	243 0 0		233 0 0	
Totals,		£1866 10 0	£622 0 0	£542 15 0	£701 15 0	
OIL, (Seal and Fish)—imported from ditto.						
Barrington,	Galls.	48 0 0		48 0 0		
Canso, (Cape.)		68 15 0		68 15 0		
Halifax,		12439 5 0		11875 10 0	563 15 0	
Liverpool,		4 0 0			4 0 0	
Lunenburg,		5 0 0		5 0 0		
Maitland,		11 15 0		11 15 0		
Ship Harbor,		18 0 0		18 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,		285 5 0		262 0 0		26 5 0
Yarmouth,		132 15 0			132 15 0	
Totals,		£13015 15 0		£12389 0 0	£700 10 0	£26 5 0

## OILS, (other kinds,)—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		91 5 0		69 15 0		21 10 0
Annapolis,		11 10 0		11 10 0		
Church Point,		4 0 0		4 0 0		
Clements Port,	Galls.	9 5 0		9 5 0		
Digby,		53 0 0		53 0 0		
Halifax,		5584 0 0	4758 10 0		575 10 0	250 0 0
Hants Port,		16 0 0	16 0 0			
Londonderry,		33 10 0	32 0 0			
Maitland,		27 0 0		14 0 0		
Pictou,		80 0 0	74 0 0	6 0 0		
Pugwash,		17 0 0	17 0 0			
Sydney, C. B.,		9 10 0	9 10 0			
Westport,		27 10 0	27 10 0			
Windsor,		373 15 0	222 5 0	150 0 0	1 10 0	
Yarmouth,		175 10 0	111 0 0	39 0 0	25 10 0	
Totals,		£6512 15 0	£5240 5 0	£384 0 0	£638 10 0	£250 0 0
OATS and BARLEY—imported from ditto.						
Halifax,	Bush.	106484	102 0 0	7368 10 0		
Liverpool,		2908		422 5 0		
Pictou,		8032		550 0 0		
Ship Harbor,		1085		117 0 0		
Wallace,		850		85 0 0		
Totals,		119359	£102 0 0	£8542 15 0		



GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	PORK and HAMS, (continued)—imported from					
			Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
			North America.	West Indies.				
Shelburne,	11	£52 10 0	£50 0 0		£2 10 0			
Ship Harbor,	7	23 0 0	18 0 0		5 0 0			
Sydney, C. B.,	272	817 0 0	4 0 0		813 0 0			
Tusket,	1	4 0 0			4 0 0			
Westport,	16	64 15 0		21 15 0	43 0 0			
Weymouth,	6	30 10 0			30 10 0			
Yarmouth,	168	568 10 0		40 5 0	528 5 0			
<b>Totals,</b>		£9353 5 0	£4 0 0	£3437 15 0	£5911 10 0			

POTATOES—imported from ditto.

Ports.	Bushels	Total value.	Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
			North America.	West Indies.				
Amherst,	10	1 15 0					0 15 0	
Arichat,	3070	371 0 0						
Canso, (Cape,)	430	25 10 0						
Guysborough,	900	65 0 0						
Halifax,	62672	4425 15 0			7 5 0			
Liverpool,	1253	166 5 0					23 10 0	
Lunenburg,	1900	190 0 0						
Pictou,	3672	196 0 0						
Ship Harbor,	3800	282 15 0						
Wallace,	400	20 0 0						
Yarmouth,	120	14 0 0					14 0 0	
<b>Totals,</b>	78227	£5758 0 0	£5712 10 0	£7 5 0	£38 5 0			

RICE—imported from ditto.

Ports.	Cwts.	Total value.	Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
			North America.	West Indies.				
Amherst,	36	36 15 0					6 0 0	
Annapolis,	25	23 0 0					17 0 0	
Barrington,	48	46 15 0					36 5 0	
Canada Creek,	24	24 0 0					24 0 0	
Church Point,		31 15 0					23 15 0	
Clements Port,	12	12 0 0					12 0 0	
Cornwallis,	8	8 0 0					8 0 0	
Digby,	24	24 0 0					20 0 0	
Halifax,		4288 5 0	1544 0 0				2730 5 0	
Horton,		23 15 0					23 15 0	
LaHave,		5 10 0					5 10 0	
Liverpool,		149 10 0					149 10 0	
Londonderry,	22	23 0 0					23 0 0	
Lunenburg,	6	6 0 0					6 0 0	
Maitland,		8 5 0					1 10 0	
Parrsborough,		4 10 0					10 0 0	
Pictou,	10	10 0 0					2 0 0	
Port Hood,		2 0 0					3 15 0	
Port Medway,		3 15 0					31 10 0	
Pubnico,	31	31 10 0					80 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	81	80 0 0					26 10 0	
Ship Harbor,		26 10 0					8 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	8	8 0 0					4 0 0	
Thorne's Cove,		4 0 0					25 10 0	
Tusket,	28	25 10 0					6 0 0	
Westport,	14	14 0 0					44 0 0	
Wilmot,	126	128 0 0					20 10 0	
Windsor,	20	20 10 0					474 5 0	
Yarmouth,		474 5 0						
<b>Totals,</b>		£5543 0 0	£1544 0 0	£176 10 0	£3822 10 0			

General





GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	SUGAR, (continued)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.		
Pictou,	Lbs. 51960	£647 0 0	£30 0 0		9 10 0	£617 0 0	
Port Medway,	668	12 10 0				3 0 0	
Pubnico,	1068	9 0 0					9 0 0
Ragged Islands,		30 0 0					
Shelburne,	3360	37 10 0					
Ship Harbor,	168	1 15 0					
Sydney, C. B.,	672	12 10 0					
Tusket,	11980	76 5 0		5 0 0			1 15 0
Westport,	4512	57 15 0		47 0 0			2 5 0
Weymouth,	1568	17 0 0		189 0 0			2 10 0
Wilmot,	18903	223 10 0		62 5 0			34 10 0
Windsor,	4624	70 10 0		8 10 0			8 5 0
Yarmouth,		1853 5 0					149 15 0
<b>Totals,</b>		108951 0 0	£8328 0 0	£1829 10 0	£1628 5 0	£3155 0 0	1010 0 0
				TEA—imported from ditto.			
Amherst,	Lbs. 5487	324 0 0		232 0 0			92 0 0
Annapolis,	4333	217 10 0		134 0 0			83 10 0
Arichat,	5368	248 0 0					173 0 0
Barrington,	702	54 5 0		31 5 0			23 0 0
Canada Creek,	1224	61 10 0		30 0 0			31 10 0
Canso, (Cape,)	402	19 0 0					19 0 0
Church Point,	706	40 10 0		17 5 0			23 5 0
Clements Port,	1532	85 5 0		32 15 0			52 10 0
Cornwallis,	520	22 10 0		11 0 0			11 10 0
Digby,	6302	354 5 0		223 0 0			131 5 0

Halifax,	4106225	18349 10 0	6855 15 0	58 0 0	11435 15 0
Horton,	549	33 15 0			33 15 0
Joggins,	590	33 10 0			33 10 0
LaHave,	711	33 15 0			33 15 0
Liverpool,	874	68 0 0			68 0 0
Londonderry,	2814	137 0 0		20 15 0	116 5 0
Lunenburg,	263	9 0 0			9 0 0
Maitland,	1007	62 5 0			62 5 0
Parrsborough,	1800	119 0 0		28 10 0	90 10 0
Pictou,	40426	2642 0 0	630 10 0	11 10 0	2000 0 0
Port Hood,	46	3 10 0			3 10 0
Port Medway,	424	30 5 0			30 5 0
Pubnico,	99	5 10 0			5 10 0
Pugwash,	1859	93 0 0			93 0 0
Sherbrooke,	4704	56 0 0			56 0 0
Ship Harbor,	1628	133 10 0			133 10 0
Sydney, C. B.,	368	19 15 0			19 15 0
Tusket,	832	46 0 0			46 0 0
Wallace,	2629	133 10 0	51 10 0		82 0 0
Westport,	773	42 0 0		22 5 0	19 15 0
Weymouth,	337	26 10 0		7 10 0	19 0 0
Wilmot,	10013	647 15 0		515 15 0	132 0 0
Windsor,	958	45 10 0		33 0 0	12 10 0
Yarmouth,	11970	624 15 0		15 0 0	609 15 0
<b>Totals,</b>	518475	£24822 0 0	£7686 15 0	£1423 10 0	£15636 15 0
					£75 0 0
				TOBACCO—imported from ditto.	
Amherst,	Lbs. 2965	167 10 0		86 0 0	81 10 0
Annapolis,	3584	126 15 0		45 0 0	81 15 0
Arichat,	3724	143 0 0			143 0 0
Barrington,	1697	78 0 0		27 15 0	50 5 0
Canada Creek,	1364	25 10 0		7 0 0	18 10 0



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	WOOD WARES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, (continued)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				North America.	West Indies.		
Pictou,		£992 0 0			£992 0 0		
Pubnico,		18 0 0			18 0 0		
Pugwash,		15 5 0			15 5 0		
Ship Harbor,		26 15 0			26 15 0		
Tusket,		14 0 0			14 0 0		
Wallace,		25 0 0	25 0 0				
Westport,		25 0 0	2 10 0		22 10 0		
Wilmot,		10 0 0			10 0 0		
Windsor,		152 15 0	17 10 0		135 5 0		
Yarmouth,		272 10 0			272 10 0		
Totals,		£3947 5 0	£10 5 0	£472 15 0	£3081 5 0	£433 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,		748 10 0		346 10 0	402 0 0		
Annapolis,		1439 15 0	88 10 0	1118 15 0	232 10 0		
Antigonishe,		75 15 0		35 5 0	40 10 0		
Arichat,		736 0 0	21 0 0	229 0 0	174 0 0	312 0 0	
Barrington,		144 10 0		64 5 0	80 5 0		
Beaver River,		0 15 0			0 15 0		
Canada Creek,		304 10 0		119 15 0	184 15 0		
Canso, (Cape)		143 10 0		37 15 0	105 15 0		
Church Point,		859 0 0		709 0 0	150 0 0		
Clements Port,		206 5 0		141 5 0	65 0 0		
Cornwallis,		461 5 0		253 0 0	208 5 0		
Digby,		691 0 0		435 0 0	256 0 0		
Halifax,		66641 0 0	34752 0 0	4155 15 0	25149 15 0	955 15 0	

Hants Port,		227 5 0		6 0 0		221 5 0	
Horton,		759 0 0		11 10 0		747 10 0	
Joggins,		113 5 0		42 15 0		70 10 0	
LaHave,		521 5 0				521 5 0	
Liverpool,		1737 0 0	140 15 0		48 5 0	1477 0 0	71 0 0
Londonderry,		425 15 0	70 0 0	240 0 0		115 15 0	
Lunenburg,		47 0 0				47 0 0	
Maitland,		199 0 0		65 15 0		133 5 0	
Parrsborough,		288 15 0		261 15 0		27 0 0	
Pictou,		4063 5 0	1828 0 0	288 0 0		1937 0 0	10 5 0
Port Hood,		26 15 0		4 5 0		22 10 0	
Port Medway,		153 10 0				153 10 0	
Pubnico,		108 5 0				108 5 0	
Pugwash,		31 10 0				31 10 0	
Ragged Islands,		145 5 0		12 0 0	14 0 0	119 5 0	
Shelburne,		8 10 0		8 10 0			
Ship Harbor,		123 15 0		11 5 0		112 10 0	
Sydney, C. B.,		1615 10 0	1136 0 0			475 10 0	4 0 0
Tatamagouche,		275 15 0	275 15 0				
Thorne's Cove,		22 0 0		3 10 0		18 10 0	
Tusket,		81 0 0			37 10 0	43 10 0	
Wallace,		10 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0			
Walton,		117 15 0				117 15 0	
Westport,		270 15 0		124 0 0		146 15 0	
Weymouth,		799 5 0		710 10 0		88 15 0	
Wilmot,		183 10 0		62 0 0		121 10 0	
Windsor,		1226 0 0	91 5 0	825 0 0		309 15 0	
Yarmouth,		4978 5 0	261 15 0	2016 5 0	5 10 0	2635 10 0	50 5 0
Totals,		£91010 10 0	£38673 0 0	£12340 5 0	£1733 0 0	£36852 0 0	£1412 5 0

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

SAM'L. CREEELMAN, financial secretary.

Abstract

Abstract of the principal articles of British and foreign merchandise imported into the province of Nova Scotia, during the year ended 31st December, 1853, showing the value of each article, and from what country imported.

Articles.	Total of imports.		From what country imported.			
	Quantity.	Value	Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.
				North America.	West Indies.	
Ale and porter,		£1703 0 0	£1673 0 0	£22 15 0	£7 5 0	
Arms and ammunition,		2251 15 0	2182 5 0	64 10 0	5 0 0	
Apples,		220 15 0		77 15 0	143 0 0	
Beef,	Bbbs. 891	1205 5 0		186 15 0	1018 10 0	
Brandy,	Galls. 36698	10922 15 0	2257 15 0	4574 0 0	184 10 0	3886 10 0
Bread,		8250 10 0	36 0 0	933 15 0	7084 15 0	196 0 0
Burning fluid,	Galls. 13506	2213 5 0		1664 10 0	2213 5 0	
Butter,	Lbs. 24259	2041 5 0		17 5 0	376 15 0	
Cabinet wares,		4749 10 0	295 10 0	86 0 0	4386 15 0	50 0 0
Candles,		793 15 0	279 5 0	4 15 0	399 10 0	29 0 0
Coffee,	Lbs. 181192	3716 0 0	126 10 0	10 10 0	2136 15 0	155 0 0
Cheese,		425 15 0	13 15 0		288 15 0	
Clocks,		488 10 0			474 15 0	
Corn and wheat,	Bush. 109807	22302 10 0		459 0 0	21843 10 0	
Corn meal and oat meal,	Bbbs. 30650	23611 15 0	41 0 0	1894 0 0	21676 15 0	
China and earthenware,		8934 0 0	7506 0 0	1287 0 0	123 10 0	17 10 0
Codfish,	Qtls. 102897	51811 0 0		50903 10 0	907 10 0	
Cordage,		40627 15 0	29709 10 0	3995 0 0	6339 5 0	584 0 0
Cotton manufactures,		260556 10 0	216636 15 0	15392 0 0	28274 15 0	253 0 0
Drugs & apothecaries' ware,		11553 15 0	4537 15 0	296 0 0	6625 0 0	
Fishing tackle,		13159 15 0	10580 5 0	1256 15 0	980 15 0	342 0 0
Flour, (wheat,)	Bbbs. 206872	240106 10 0		89242 10 0	150761 10 0	102 10 0
Flour, (rye,)		10348 0 0		295 0 0	10053 0 0	
Fruit,		7240 10 0	403 0 0	94 10 0	2453 5 0	4058 0 0
Geneva and whiskey,		5451 15 0	4275 0 0	262 15 0	118 0 0	796 0 0
Glassware,	Galls. 46626	3836 10 0	2347 0 0	187 0 0	1302 10 0	
Hardware and cutlery,		47398 5 0	30723 0 0	3519 10 0	12818 15 0	
Hats and caps,		8101 15 0	4333 0 0	77 10 0	3685 10 0	337 0 0

Herrings,		33516 5 0		33479 5 0		2 0 0	35 0 0
Hides and skins,		3968 10 0		2129 10 0		531 10 0	1075 0 0
Iron and ironmongery,		57559 15 0	43080 15 0	8469 10 0		5971 0 0	
Linen & woolen manuf'ures		18268 15 0	8927 5 0	7749 5 0		1500 5 0	92 0 0
Leather & leather manuf'trs		17754 0 0	9268 10 0	119 15 0		8108 15 0	267 0 0
Leather,		4442 10 0	105 0 0	22 5 0		4270 5 0	45 0 0
Lard,		821 15 0		284 15 0		537 0 0	
Lumber,		1061 15 0		851 15 0		810 0 0	
Mackerel,	Bbbs. 1300	2315 5 0		2315 5 0			
Molasses,	Galls. 2349893	91496 0 0	20 10 0	3920 5 0	4643 10 0	4902 5 0	77949 10 0
Oakum,		1866 10 0	622 0 0	542 15 0		701 15 0	
Oil, (seal and fish,)		13015 15 0	5240 5 0	12289 0 0		700 10 0	26 5 0
Do. (other kinds,)		6512 15 0	102 0 0	384 0 0		638 10 0	250 0 0
Oats and barley,	Bush. 119359	8644 15 0	8318 5 0	8542 15 0			
Paper manufactures, books and stationery,		16808 5 0	8753 10 0	375 15 0		8114 5 0	
Paint,		9576 0 0	4 0 0	448 15 0		345 15 0	
Pork and hams,		9373 5 0	1544 0 0	3437 15 0	7 5 0	5911 10 0	28 0 0
Potatoes,	Bush. 78227	5758 0 0		5712 10 0		38 5 0	
Rice,		5543 0 0		176 10 0		3822 10 0	
Rum,	Galls. 74672	6884 15 0	79 0 0	303 5 0	3499 0 0	2754 15 0	248 15 0
Salt,	Tons 20808	24653 10 0	7471 15 0	5271 0 0	7110 5 0	573 0 0	4227 10 0
Scale fish, &c.,		4398 10 0		4256 5 0		142 5 0	
Salmon,	M 13068	8309 0 0		8309 0 0		58 10 0	
Shingles,		3970 5 0		3911 15 0			
Soap,		3125 5 0	2530 5 0	128 15 0		435 5 0	31 0 0
Sugar,		108951 0 0	8328 0 0	1829 10 0	1628 5 0	3155 0 0	94010 5 0
Tea,	Lbs. 518475	24882 0 0	7686 15 0	1423 10 0		15636 15 0	75 0 0
Tobacco,	Galls. 699548	20955 0 0	2 0 0	588 5 0	71 10 0	19331 10 0	961 15 0
Wine,		13184 15 0	2924 15 0	3240 5 0	14 0 0	361 15 0	6644 0 0
Wood ware and agricultural implements,		3947 5 0	10 5 0	472 15 0		3031 5 0	433 0 0
Miscellaneous,		91010 10 0	38673 0 0	12340 5 0	1733 0 0	36852 0 0	1412 5 0
		1417086 5 0	471648 0 0	310161 0 0	20750 0 0	415909 10 0	198617 15 0

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS,

Being a detailed account of the principal articles shipped from Nova Scotia during the year ended 5th January, 1854, showing the quantity and value of each article shipped at each port, and indicating to what countries exported.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	APPLES and PLUMS—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.		
Annapolis,	Bush. 11615	£1808 15 0		£1805 15 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	
Antigonishe,		3 0 0		3 0 0			
Canada Creek,	1029	157 15 0		155 5 0		2 10 0	
Clements Port,	741	96 0 0		96 0 0			
Cornwallis,	4712	481 15 0		399 0 0		32 15 0	
Digby,	557	181 0 0		131 0 0			
Halifax,	2020	606 0 0		606 0 0			
Horton,	210	27 15 0		6 15 0		21 0 0	
Liverpool,	112	16 5 0		3 10 0		12 15 0	
Lunenburg,	41	4 0 0		4 0 0			
Parrsborough,	700	65 0 0		65 0 0			
Pictou,	95	19 0 0		19 0 0			
Shelburne,	15	3 0 0				3 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	150	29 5 0		5 5 0			24 0 0
Thorne's Cove,	1139	100 5 0		100 5 0			
Tusket,	10	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Weymouth,	200	26 5 0				26 5 0	
Wilmot,	16290	3245 10 0		3170 10 0		75 0 0	
Windsor,	272	54 10 0		54 10 0			
Yarmouth,	137	23 0 0		23 0 0			
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>40045</b>	<b>£6849 0 0</b>		<b>£6624 15 0</b>	<b>£67 10 0</b>	<b>£132 15 0</b>	<b>£24 0 0</b>

## ALE, PORTER, and CIDER—exported to ditto.

Ports.	Galls.	Total value.	ALE, PORTER, and CIDER—exported to ditto.	
			United States.	Other countries
Annapolis,	18180	243 10 0	243 10 0	
Clements Port,	640	9 15 0		
Cornwallis,	750	9 10 0	6 10 0	3 5 0
Digby,	1310	23 10 0	18 10 0	9 10 0
Halifax,		4142 0 0	1707 0 0	2415 0 0
Port Medway,	900	2 0 0		2 0 0
Thorne's Cove,	700	11 5 0	11 5 0	
Yarmouth,		14 0 0	14 0 0	
<b>Totals,</b>		<b>£4455 10 0</b>	<b>£2000 15 0</b>	<b>£2417 0 0</b>
			<b>£17 15 0</b>	<b>£20 0 0</b>

## ALEWIVES—exported to ditto.

Ports.	Bbbs.	Total value.	ALEWIVES—exported to ditto.	
			United States.	Other countries
Annapolis,	64	37 0 0	37 0 0	
Aricbat,	38	30 0 0		
Barrington,	95	64 0 0	64 0 0	30 0 0
Halifax,	7259	5660 0 0	2771 0 0	2032 0 0
Port Medway,	42	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Tusket,	804	516 15 0	516 15 0	
Weymouth,	7	8 10 0	8 10 0	
Yarmouth,	299	189 15 0	189 15 0	
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>8608</b>	<b>£6536 0 0</b>	<b>£200 0 0</b>	<b>£3617 0 0</b>
			<b>£2062 0 0</b>	<b>£657 0 0</b>

## BEEF—exported to ditto.

Ports.	Bbbs.	Total value.	BEEF—exported to ditto.	
			United States.	Other countries
Annapolis,	24	48 15 0	46 15 0	2 0 0
Church Point,	4	8 0 0		8 0 0
Digby,	18	36 0 0	36 0 0	
Halifax,	981	1818 0 0	1790 0 0	
Liverpool,	60	128 0 0	128 0 0	
Maitland,	5	10 0 0	10 0 0	
<b>General</b>				<b>28 0 0</b>

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	BEEF, (continued)—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.		
Pictou,	94	£186 0 0		£186 0 0			
Ship Harbor,	2	4 0 0			4 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	1125	2076 0 0		1716 0 0		360 0 0	
Wilmot,	2	5 10 0		5 10 0			
Yarmouth,	54	118 0 0		104 0 0	14 0 0		
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>2369</b>	<b>£4438 5 0</b>		<b>£3894 5 0</b>	<b>£152 0 0</b>	<b>£4 0 0</b>	
BREAD—exported to ditto.							
Canso, (Cape)	10	10 0 0		10 0 0			
Halifax,	2990	2989 0 0		2989 0 0			
Liverpool,	6	6 0 0			6 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	47	47 0 0		47 0 0			
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>3053</b>	<b>£3052 0 0</b>		<b>£3046 0 0</b>	<b>£6 0 0</b>		
BUTTER—exported to ditto.							
Amherst,	4816	155 0 0		155 0 0			
Annapolis,	2924	104 10 0		104 10 0			
Antigonishe,	116704	1808 0 0		1808 0 0			
Arichat,	6100	140 0 0		117 0 0	23 0 0		
Barrington,	1351	38 5 0		4 5 0	2 10 0	31 10 0	
Canada Creek,	5350	200 15 0		200 15 0			
Cornwallis,	1016	30 0 0		30 0 0			
Digby,	2464	92 10 0		92 10 0			
Guysborough,	3260	150 0 0		150 0 0			

Halifax,	312221	15461 0 0		9595 0 0	5132 0 0	25 0 0	709 0 0
Liverpool,	872	42 15 0			42 15 0		
Londonderry,	19408	568 5 0		561 15 0		6 10 0	
Lunenburg,	168	6 0 0				6 0 0	
Maitland,	18368	577 15 0		577 15 0			
Parrsborough,	5808	266 0 0		266 0 0			
Pictou,	42840	1375 0 0		1337 0 0		38 0 0	208 0 0
Port Hood,	56640	933 0 0		725 0 0			
Port Medway,	224	5 0 0			5 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	187832	5924 0 0		5615 0 0		15 15 0	293 5 0
Tatamagouche,	2660	119 0 0		119 0 0			
Wilmot,	51440	1460 0 0		1460 0 0			
Yarmouth,	11648	380 5 0		295 15 0	76 0 0	8 10 0	
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>854114</b>	<b>£29837 0 0</b>		<b>£23214 5 0</b>	<b>£5281 5 0</b>	<b>£131 5 0</b>	<b>£1210 5 0</b>
CHEESE—exported to ditto.							
Annapolis,	3024	153 10 0		153 10 0			
Canada Creek,	4350	72 10 0		72 10 0			
Clements Port,	386	3 15 0		3 15 0			
Liverpool,	1428	18 0 0			18 0 0		2 0 0
Port Medway,	1456	18 15 0			16 15 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	11200	200 0 0		200 0 0			
Thorne's Cove,	224	4 5 0		4 5 0			
Wilmot,	41440	1227 0 0		1227 0 0			
Yarmouth,	9520	82 15 0		52 15 0	30 0 0		
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>72978</b>	<b>£1780 10 0</b>		<b>£1713 15 0</b>	<b>£64 15 0</b>		<b>£2 0 0</b>

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	COALS—exported to			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States, Other countries.
				North America.	West Indies.	
Ariohat,		£385 0 0			£385 0 0	
Clements Port,	Chare'l. tons 26	63 10 0				
Halifax,	925	736 0 0			736 0 0	
Joggins,	5628	2311 0 0			66 0 0	
LaHave,		12 0 0				
Lunenburg,	30	27 0 0			27 0 0	
Pictou,	92181	53175 15 0			50172 5 0	257 0 0
Ship Harbor,	40	19 10 0			19 10 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	42574	25454 5 0			6708 10 0	393 15 0
Totals,	141404	£82184 0 0	£23164 0 0	£255 0 0	£58114 5 0	£650 15 0
CODFISH—exported to ditto.						
Annapolis,	Qtls.	4 15 0				
Ariohat,	27305	19283 0 0	882 0 0	4 15 0	2842 0 0	4601 0 0
Barrington,	4902	2244 0 0			1146 0 0	52 0 0
Canada Creek,	120	75 0 0			75 0 0	
Canso, (Cape,)	375	227 15 0			227 15 0	
Church Point,	1499	749 10 0			744 0 0	5 10 0
Digby,	420	332 10 0			332 10 0	
Guysborough,	20	7 0 0			7 0 0	
Halifax,	167627	109108 0 0	323 0 0	4691 0 0	68650 0 0	7079 0 0
Liverpool,	6350	3471 10 0			3409 0 0	62 10 0
Lunenburg,	2	1 0 0				1 0 0
Port Medway,	242	145 0 0			145 0 0	
Pubnico,	2825	1611 0 0			1611 0 0	
Pugwash,	300	180 0 0			180 0 0	

Ragged Islands,		9419 15 0			70 15 0	9347 10 0	1 10 0
Shelburne,	37	22 5 0			10 10 0	11 15 0	
Ship Harbor,	787	398 10 0			166 0 0		232 10 0
Sydney, C. B.,	23	16 10 0			16 10 0		
Thorne's Cove,	75	45 0 0			45 0 0		
Tusket,	3	1 5 0				1 5 0	
Westport,	7340	4375 0 0			3488 10 0	67 0 0	819 10 0
Weymouth,	1584	1076 10 0			976 10 0	100 0 0	
Wilmot,	479	248 5 0			248 5 0		
Yarmouth,	11905	5957 5 0			2839 10 0	3019 15 0	98 0 0
Totals,	249800	159000 5 0	£1205 0 0	£19722 10 0	£89409 15 0	£9340 0 0	£39323 0 0

## COTTON and WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—exported to ditto.

Annapolis,		151 5 0			151 5 0		
Canada Creek,		37 10 0			37 10 0		
Canso, (Cape)		68 15 0			68 15 0		
Church Point,		175 0 0			175 0 0		
Halifax,		28014 0 0			27261 0 0	536 0 0	217 0 0
Maitland,		28 5 0			28 5 0		
Pictou,		940 0 0			460 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,		40 0 0			40 0 0		
Wilmot,		493 0 0			493 0 0		
Yarmouth,		2 0 0				2 0 0	
Totals,		£29949 15 0			£28714 15 0	£536 0 0	£219 0 0

## EGGS—exported to ditto.

Annapolis,	Doz.	159 5 0			159 5 0		
Barrington,	150	2 10 0			2 10 0		
Beaver River,	430	7 15 0			7 15 0		
Canada Creek,	790	15 15 0			15 15 0		
Church Point,	2870	71 10 0			66 10 0		7 15 0
Clements Port,	2340	43 5 0			43 5 0		
Londonderry,	658	13 15 0			13 15 0		
Maitland,	60	1 0 0			1 0 0		

General

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	EGGS, (continued)—exported to				
			Great Britain.		United States.		Other countries.
			North America.	West Indies.	British colonies.	United States.	
Parrsborough, Sydney, C. B., Westport, Weymouth, Wilmot, Yarmouth,	Doz. 45, 600, 260, 1050, 20845, 500	0 15 0 12 10 0 4 10 0 35 5 0 526 10 0 12 0 0	0 15 0 4 10 0 35 5 0 519 0 0			12 10 0	
Totals,	36946	£906 5 0	£861 10 0	£32 5 0	£12 10 0	£45 0 0	
Amherst, Canso, (Cape), Halifax, Liverpool, Pictou, Port Medway, Sydney, C. B., Yarmouth,	Bbbs. 50, 30, 13117, 8, 381, 50, 26, 25	57 10 0 30 0 0 15098 0 0 12 5 0 416 0 0 75 0 0 31 5 0 25 0 0	57 10 0 30 0 0 14511 0 0 12 5 0 416 0 0 31 5 0 25 0 0	130 0 0 12 5 0 75 0 0		45 0 0	
Totals,	13687	£15745 0 0	£412 0 0	£15070 15 0	£217 5 0	£45 0 0	
Arichat, Halifax, Liverpool, Sydney, C. B.		2 0 0 2768 0 0 23 5 0 4 10 0	2 0 0 2576 0 0 4 10 0				
Totals,		£2797 15 0	£2 0 0	£2580 10 0	£215 5 0		

FLOUR—exported to ditto.

FRUIT, (foreign)—exported to ditto.

FURS—exported to ditto.

Arichat, Halifax,		15 0 0 10738 0 0	8704 0 0	550 0 0	1484 0 0	15 0 0
Totals,		£10753 0 0	£8704 0 0	£550 0 0	£1484 0 0	£15 0 0
Antigonishe, Arichat, Canada Creek, Cornwallis, Hants Port, Horton, Londonderry, Maitland, Parrsborough, Ship Harbor, Walton, Windsor,	Tons 396, 860, 100, 293, 11363, 450, 2391, 17973, 8108, 142, 16262, 55838	104 0 0 208 0 0 20 0 0 79 15 0 2268 5 0 115 10 0 333 5 0 2292 0 0 1621 5 0 35 10 0 2439 0 0 9150 5 0	104 0 0 208 0 0 20 0 0 79 15 0 2268 5 0 115 10 0 333 5 0 2288 0 0 1506 10 0 2439 0 0 9072 10 0		208 0 0 20 0 0 79 15 0 2268 5 0 115 10 0 333 5 0 2288 0 0 1506 10 0 2439 0 0 9072 10 0	
Totals,	114176	£18666 15 0	£4 0 0	£332 0 0	£18330 15 0	

GYPSUM—exported to ditto.

HARDWARE—exported to ditto.

Canso, (Cape) Halifax, Londonderry, Lunenburg, Pictou, Pubnico, Ship Harbor, Sydney, C. B., Yarmouth,		2 5 0 28565 0 0 558 0 0 5 0 0 808 10 0 156 0 0 640 0 0 2260 0 0 71 0 0	2 5 0 22863 0 0 558 0 0 601 10 0 156 0 0 15 5 0	5191 0 0 5 0 0 207 0 0 640 0 0 2260 0 0 48 5 0	511 0 0	
Totals,		£33065 15 0	£24196 0 0	£7 10 0	£8351 5 0	General £511 0 0

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	HERRINGS—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.		
Annapolis,	11	6 0 0		2 10 0	3 10 0		
Arichat,	4099	2284 0 0		1600 0 0	457 0 0	164 0 0	63 0 0
Barrington,	3042	1305 10 0		361 10 0	32 10 0	911 10 0	
Canso, (Cape,)	5690	4071 10 0		4071 10 0			
Cornwallis,	56	37 5 0		31 5 0		6 0 0	
Digby,	370	185 0 0		185 0 0			
Guysborough,	1777	1567 0 0		1567 0 0			
Halifax,	88908	54324 0 0	495 0 0	9948 0 0	16319 0 0	24427 0 0	3135 0 0
LaHave,	7	4 15 0				4 15 0	
Liverpool,	2881	2171 0 0		685 0 0	1456 0 0	30 0 0	
Lunenburg,	913	321 10 0		60 0 0		261 10 0	
Pictou,	748	554 0 0		341 0 0		213 0 0	
Port Hood,	47	22 10 0		22 10 0			
Port Medway,	73	33 0 0			33 0 0		
Pugwash,	521	722 0 0		722 0 0			
Ragged Islands,	1927	1163 10 0		675 15 0	487 15 0		
Shelburne,	1452	1109 0 0		1109 0 0			
Ship Harbor,	6412	3230 0 0		3230 0 0			
Sydney, C. B.,	554	290 0 0		50 0 0	62 10 0	177 10 0	
Thorne's Cove,	5	4 0 0		4 0 0			
Tusket,	35	17 10 0			17 10 0		
Westport,	3417	1889 0 0		1776 10 0	22 10 0	90 0 0	
Weymouth,	293	283 10 0		233 10 0	50 0 0		
Wilmot,	387	286 10 0		286 10 0			
Yarmouth,	4545	2663 5 0		1344 15 0	901 0 0	417 10 0	
Totals,	128160	78545 5 0	495 0 0	28307 5 0	19842 5 0	26702 15 0	3198 0 0

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## HERRINGS, (Smoked)—exported to ditto.

Annapolis,		161 10 0		153 0 0	8 10 0		
Arichat,		25 0 0			25 0 0		
Barrington,		4 5 0			4 5 0		
Clements Port,		21 0 0		21 0 0			
Cornwallis,		95 0 0		95 0 0			
Digby,		330 5 0		326 10 0	3 15 0		
Halifax,		1649 0 0	519 0 0	500 0 0	630 0 0		
Liverpool,		147 0 0			147 0 0		
Port Medway,		32 10 0			32 10 0		
Thorne's Cove,		337 0 0		337 0 0			
Westport,		39 15 0		14 5 0	18 15 0	6 15 0	
Weymouth,		98 10 0			98 10 0		
Yarmouth,		112 10 0			62 10 0	50 0 0	
Totals,		£3053 5 0	£519 0 0	£1446 15 0	£1030 15 0	£56 15 0	

## HORNED CATTLE—exported to ditto.

Annapolis,	885	7054 0 0		7054 0 0			
Antigonishe,	387	2428 10 0		2428 10 0			
Arichat,	183	445 0 0		445 0 0			
Canada Creek,	1	10 0 0		10 0 0			
Digby,	70	700 10 0		700 10 0			
Guysborough,	28	288 0 0		288 0 0			
Halifax,	118	886 0 0		390 0 0	496 0 0		
LaHave,	6	42 0 0		42 0 0			
Port Hood,	401	1325 0 0		950 0 0			375 0 0
Ship Harbor,	101	505 0 0		505 0 0			
Sydney, C. B.,	301	1878 0 0		1288 0 0			590 0 0
Wilmot,	221	551 0 0		551 0 0			
Windsor,	199	2332 0 0		2332 0 0			
Yarmouth,	30	62 10 0			62 10 0		
Totals,	2931	£18507 10 0		£16984 0 0	£558 10 0	£965 0 0	General



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	MACKEREL—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				North America.	West Indies.		
Annapolis,	15	£15 0 0		£4 0 0	£11 0 0		
Arichat,	1141	1894 0 0		197 10 0	558 0 0	995 0 0	£144 0 0
Barrington,	2082	2437 0 0		915 10 0	130 10 0	1391 0 0	
Canso, (Cape,)	715	897 0 0		93 0 0		804 0 0	
Church Point,	26	20 15 0			20 15 0		
Clements Port,	7	8 15 0					
Guysborough,	4	4 10 0					
Halifax,	67485	63366 0 0	17 0 0	115 0 0	10752 0 0	48336 0 0	4146 0 0
LaHave,	30	39 0 0				39 0 0	
Liverpool,	2	2 0 0				2 0 0	
Lunenburg,	16	14 0 0				14 0 0	
Port Hood,	146	290 0 0				290 0 0	
Port Medway,	518	770 0 0			210 0 0	560 0 0	
Pubnico,	267	265 0 0				265 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	550	867 5 0		151 5 0	250 0 0	466 0 0	
Shelburne,	2	4 0 0		4 0 0			
Ship Harbor,	1066	1543 5 0		650 15 0		892 10 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	8	18 0 0				18 0 0	
Tusket,	344	325 15 0			288 5 0	37 10 0	
Westport,	1641	1641 0 0		474 0 0	270 0 0	897 0 0	
Weymouth,	1078	1141 0 0		267 0 0	874 0 0		
Yarmouth,	1620	1680 5 0			902 5 0	778 0 0	
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>78763</b>	<b>£77243 10 0</b>	<b>£17 0 0</b>	<b>£2884 15 0</b>	<b>£14266 15 0</b>	<b>£55785 0 0</b>	<b>£4290 0 0</b>

## MOLASSES—exported to ditto.

Arichat,	3350	58 0 0	58 0 0				
Halifax,	133241	43765 0 0	17564 0 0	25661 0 0			540 0 0
Pictou,	1840	115 0 0		115 0 0			
Sydney, C. B.,	1410	68 0 0		68 0 0			
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>1329841</b>	<b>£44006 0 0</b>	<b>£17564 0 0</b>	<b>£25902 0 0</b>			<b>£540 0 0</b>

## OATS and BARLEY—exported to ditto.

Amherst,	340	29 10 0	29 10 0				
Annapolis,	218	21 15 0	21 15 0				
Antigonishe,	224	17 0 0	17 0 0				
Arichat,	7304	266 0 0	230 0 0	7 0 0	11 0 0	18 0 0	
Canada Creek,	2930	268 0 0	268 0 0				
Church Point,	10	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0			
Clements Port,	108	12 10 0	12 10 0				
Cornwallis,	250	20 0 0	20 0 0				
Digby,	280	36 10 0	36 10 0				
Halifax,	35559	3266 0 0	2213 0 0	450 0 0	468 0 0	135 0 0	
Horton,	1100	92 10 0	92 10 0				
Liverpool,	670	77 0 0	77 0 0				
Londonderry,	688	135 0 0	124 10 0		10 10 0		
Maitland,	233	18 10 0	18 10 0				
Port Medway,	10	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0			
Ship Harbor,	4200	262 10 0	142 10 0		262 10 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	1425	142 10 0	142 10 0				
Weymouth,	15	2 5 0	2 5 0				
Wilmot,	11203	1545 5 0	1538 15 0		6 10 0		
Yarmouth,	5725	455 0 0	224 10 0	220 10 0	10 0 0		
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>72492</b>	<b>£6670 0 0</b>	<b>£4989 10 0</b>	<b>£756 15 0</b>	<b>£770 15 0</b>	<b>£153 0 0</b>	

General

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	OILS, (Fish and Seal)—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				North America.	West Indies.		
				£304 0 0	£125 0 0	£549 0 0	£1452 0 0
Arichat,	15629	£1881 0 0		515 0 0	150 0 0		
Barrington,	25620	1214 0 0		273 0 0			
Canso, (Cape)	2941	273 0 0		46 10 0			
Church Point,	420	46 10 0		102 0 0			
Digby,	650	102 0 0		34 0 0			
Guysborough,	252	34 0 0	446 0 0	7709 0 0	7904 0 0	4601 0 0	832 0 0
Halifax,		21492 0 0		39 5 0	134 10 0	380 5 0	
Liverpool,		554 0 0		92 15 0			
Pictou,	90	3 10 0				3 10 0	
Port Medway,	750	83 0 0		83 0 0			
Pubnico,	240	40 5 0		40 5 0			
Ragged Islands,	540	57 10 0		57 10 0			
Shelburne,	2000	128 0 0		128 0 0			
Ship Harbor,	2304	280 10 0		280 10 0			
Sydney, C. B.,	3097	276 15 0		193 10 0		83 5 0	
Westport,	7419	693 15 0		403 15 0		290 0 0	
Yarmouth,							
Totals,		£27252 10 0	£446 0 0	£10302 0 0	£8313 10 0	£5907 0 0	£2284 0 0

PORK and HAMS—exported to ditto.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.
Amherst,	4	10 0 0
Annapolis,	71	284 0 0
Antigonishe,	3	15 0 0
Canada Creek,	34	113 0 0
Canso, (Cape)	3	12 0 0
Clements Port,	2	10 5 0

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	United States.	Other countries.
Cornwallis,	214	667 0 0		
Halifax,	2412	7603 0 0	734 0 0	143 0 0
Liverpool,	14	56 0 0	56 0 0	
Londonderry,	73	251 0 0		
Parrsborough,	12	46 15 0		
Pictou,	765	1969 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	343	999 0 0		
Wilmot,	446	1339 10 0		
Yarmouth,	24	152 5 0	98 5 0	
Totals,	4520	£13527 15 0	£888 5 0	£143 0 0

POTATOES and VEGETABLES—exported to ditto.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	United States.	Other countries.
Amherst,	800	23 10 0		
Annapolis,	11560	784 5 0	40 0 0	9 10 0
Arichat,	400	40 0 0		
Barrington,	440	45 10 0	17 10 0	28 0 0
Beaver River,	11	0 15 0		0 15 0
Canada Creek,	94405	6199 10 0	21 15 0	4093 0 0
Church Point,	324	38 10 0		6 5 0
Clements Port,	1752	123 0 0		5830 5 0
Cornwallis,	111717	7106 10 0	38 0 0	37 10 0
Digby,	6177	769 10 0	204 0 0	
Halifax,	1290	264 0 0		795 0 0
Hants Port,	10600	795 0 0		3406 10 0
Horton,	55757	3719 15 0	16 0 0	
Liverpool,	160	16 0 0		205 0 0
Londonderry,	8667	445 0 0	16 0 0	
Lunenburg,	6	1 0 0		1 0 0
Maitland,	834	62 10 0		1 15 0
Parrsborough,	10753	1021 0 0		416 0 0
Pictou,	20	2 0 0	27 0 0	
Port Medway,	265	27 0 0		226 0 0
Pubnico,	2335	226 0 0		
Totals,			£143 0 0	General



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	SHINGLES—exported to			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States. Other countries.
				North America.	West Indies.	
Annapolis,	M 9	£4 15 0		£4 15 0		
Arlchat,	65	29 0 0		29 0 0		
Barrington,	58	24 0 0		24 0 0		
Church Point,	99	31 15 0		31 15 0		
Halifax,	3884	2205 0 0	170 0 0	1484 0 0		551 0 0
LaHave,	115	51 0 0	36 5 0	4 15 0		9 10 0
Liverpool,	1603	640 5 0		599 10 0		40 15 0
Lunenburg,	45	18 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0		
Maitland,	38	15 10 0		215 5 0		15 10 0
Port Medway,	821	257 15 0		321 5 0		36 0 0
Pubnico,	33	8 10 0		8 10 0		
Ragged Islands,	453	321 5 0		321 5 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	51	25 10 0		25 10 0		
Tusket,	137	40 15 0		40 15 0		
Westport,	220	55 0 0		55 0 0		
Weymouth,	757	441 0 0		418 10 0		22 10 0
Yarmouth,	908	285 5 0		285 5 0		
Totals,	9296	£4454 5 0	£237 15 0	£3534 5 0	£124 5 0	£558 0 0
STAVES and HOOPS—exported to ditto.						
Annapolis,		131 15 0	11 0 0	98 15 0	22 0 0	
Arlchat,		6 0 0		5 0 0		
Barrington,		9 0 0		9 0 0		
Canso, (Cape)		214 0 0	214 0 0			
Clements Port,		2 10 0	2 10 0			
Digby,		6 0 0		6 0 0		

Halifax,	186 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	74 0 0	22 0 0	62 0 0
LaHave,	34 0 0		2 0 0			10 0 0
Liverpool,	293 10 0			293 10 0		
Lunenburg,	47 0 0		2 0 0	5 0 0	40 0 0	
Maitland,	62 0 0		4 10 0		57 10 0	
Pictou,	631 0 0	631 0 0				
Port Medway,	2 0 0			2 0 0		
Pubnico,	6 10 0			6 10 0		
Shelburne,	30 10 0			18 10 0		12 0 0
Sydney, C. B.,	263 0 0	16 0 0	247 0 0		110 0 0	
Tusket,	193 15 0			88 15 0	90 0 0	
Weymouth,	90 0 0					
Wilnot,	348 0 0	4 15 0	348 0 0			
Windsor,	4 15 0			9 15 0		
Yarmouth,	9 15 0					
Totals,	£2570 0 0	£672 15 0	£958 15 0	£535 0 0	£319 10 0	£84 0 0
SPARS and KNEES—exported to ditto.						
Church Point,	22 5 0			7 5 0	15 0 0	
Digby,	4 10 0		4 10 0			
Halifax,	450 0 0		35 0 0	50 0 0	260 0 0	105 0 0
Hanis Port,	13 15 0	13 15 0				
Joggins,	310 0 0				310 0 0	
LaHave,	859 5 0		45 0 0		814 5 0	
Liverpool,	216 15 0			216 15 0		
Londonderry,	231 0 0		7 0 0		224 0 0	
Lunenburg,	751 0 0		30 0 0		721 0 0	
Maitland,	2176 15 0		29 5 0		2147 10 0	
Parrsborough,	104 5 0	104 5 0				
Port Hood,	150 0 0				150 0 0	
Port Medway,	13 0 0			13 0 0		
Pubnico,	14 0 0			5 5 0	14 0 0	
Shelburne,	5 5 0					

General

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	SPARS and KNEES, (continued)—exported to							
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.			
				North America.	West Indies.					
Sherbrooke,		£15 10 0								
Sydney, C. B.,		427 10 0	100 0 0	196 0 0					£131 10 0	
Tamagouche,		125 5 0	86 5 0	39 0 0						
Tusket,		16 10 0			11 0 0		5 10 0			
Wallace,		45 0 0	5 0 0	40 0 0						
Walton,		280 0 0					280 0 0			
Westport,		1 10 0			1 10 0					
Weymouth,		222 0 0			72 0 0		150 0 0			
Windsor,		41 15 0	41 15 0							
Yarmouth,		51 0 0			51 0 0					
<b>Totals,</b>		£6547 15 0	£366 10 0	£425 15 0	£427 15 0	£5091 5 0			£236 10 0	
SOAP—exported to ditto.										
Cause, (Cape,)		2 10 0		2 10 0						
Halifax,		548 0 0		478 0 0				70 0 0		
Liverpool,		6 10 0						6 10 0		
<b>Totals,</b>		£557 0 0		£480 10 0				£76 10 0		
SWINE—exported to ditto.										
Aptiginishe,	53	27 15 0		27 15 0						
Port Hood,	2	4 0 0								4 0 0
Sydney, C. B.,	7	7 10 0		7 10 0						
<b>Totals,</b>	62	£39 5 0		£35 5 0						£4 0 0

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	SUGAR—exported to ditto.							
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.			
				North America.	West Indies.					
Arichat,		429 0 0		429 0 0						
Halifax,	57120	73287 0 0	11637 0 0	56210 0 0	40 0 0	5002 0 0			398 0 0	
Liverpool,	6896000	3 0 0						3 0 0		
Pictou,	150	44 0 0		44 0 0						
Sydney, C. B.,	336	18 0 0		18 0 0						
Yarmouth,	844	150 0 0		150 0 0						
<b>Totals,</b>	6981106	£73931 0 0	£11637 0 0	£56851 0 0	£40 0 0	£5005 0 0			£398 0 0	
TIMBER, (Softwood)—exported to ditto.										
Amherst,		1100 10 0								
Annapolis,	856	110 0 0								1100 10 0
Church Point,		10 0 0								110 0 0
Clements Port,		15 0 0								10 0 0
LaHave,		147 10 0		12 0 0						15 0 0
Liverpool,	22	22 0 0								135 10 0
Londonderry,		15 15 0		2 0 0						22 0 0
Lunenburg,		37 0 0								13 15 0
Maitland,	1462	1137 5 0		56 15 0						37 0 0
Parishborough,		32 5 0								1080 10 0
Pugwash,	306	229 0 0								
Sydney, C. B.,	9	677 0 0		227 0 0						231 0 0
Tusket,		6 5 0						6 5 0		
Wallace,		38 0 0								
Walton,	7	10 10 0								10 10 0
Windsor,		2 0 0								
<b>Totals,</b>		£3590 0 0	£520 5 0	£297 15 0	£6 5 0	£2534 15 0				£231 0 0

General

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	TIMBER, (Hardwood)—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				North America.	West Indies.		
Halifax,		£30 0 0	£30 0 0				
Hants Port,	30	22 10 0	22 10 0				
Londonderry,	251	181 15 0	181 15 0			91 10 0	
Maitland,	263	254 10 0	163 0 0				
Parrsborough,		255 10 0	255 10 0				
Pictou,	2796	2796 0 0	2796 0 0				
Sherbrooke,	1823	1189 10 0	1189 10 0				
Ship Harbor,		16 0 0	16 0 0				
Tatamagouche,	527	335 5 0	325 5 0	10 0 0			
Wallace,	271	163 0 0	36 0 0	127 0 0			
Windsor,	230	250 0 0	250 0 0				
<b>Totals,</b>		£5494 0 0	£5265 10 0	£137 0 0		£91 10 0	

  

		TEA—exported to ditto.	
Lbs.			
Arichat,	11	1 0 0	1 0 0
Canso, (Cape)	90	7 0 0	7 0 0
Halifax,	334730	11244 0 0	11244 0 0
Liverpool,	320	26 5 0	26 5 0
Pictou,	4923	329 0 0	329 0 0
Sydney, C. B.	252	13 15 0	13 15 0
<b>Totals,</b>	340326	£11621 0 0	£1 0 0
			£26 5 0

## TOBACCO—exported to ditto.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.	United States.	Other countries.
Canso, (Cape)	118	4 10 0		4 10 0		
Halifax,		6064 0 0		5809 0 0	220 0 0	35 0 0
Pictou,	5488	60 0 0		60 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	12110	254 0 0		4 0 0		250 0 0
Yarmouth,	4720	118 10 0		118 10 0		
<b>Totals,</b>		£6501 0 0		£5996 0 0	£220 0 0	£285 0 0

## WINE—exported to ditto.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.	United States.	Other countries.
Halifax,		8823 0 0	185 0 0	5895 0 0	1904 0 0	85 0 0
Sydney, C. B.,	180	63 0 0		63 0 0		754 0 0
<b>Totals,</b>		£8886 0 0	£185 0 0	£5958 0 0	£1904 0 0	£85 0 0

## WOOD—exported to ditto.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.	United States.	Other countries.
Annapolis,	4671	2222 15 0		168 5 0	2054 10 0	
Beaver River,	348	200 0 0		50 5 0	200 0 0	
Canada Creek,	3745	1851 0 0		15 10 0	1800 15 0	
Church Point,	3762	2013 0 0		49 15 0	1997 10 0	
Clements Port,	3796	2125 15 0		196 10 0	2076 0 0	
Cornwallis,	300	125 0 0		816 0 0	125 0 0	
Digby,	9428	6118 0 0		6 0 0	5921 10 0	
Halifax,	1984	1142 0 0	262 0 0	50 0 0	14 0 0	
Horton,	136	56 15 0		6 0 0	56 15 0	
Joggins,	32	9 0 0		80 5 0	3 0 0	
LaHave,	2366	1284 15 0		10 5 0	1284 15 0	
Liverpool,	91	474 5 0		74 0 0	394 0 0	
Londonderry,		29 0 0		18 15 0	18 15 0	
Lunenburg,		129 0 0		129 0 0	129 0 0	
Maitland,	321	141 10 0		0 15 0	67 10 0	
Parrsborough,	490	102 15 0		35 0 0	102 0 0	
Pictou,	70	35 0 0				

General

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	WOOD, (continued)—exported to			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States. Other countries
				North America.	West Indies.	
Cords	8	4 0 0				4 0 0
Port Hood,	97	57 0 0				57 0 0
Port Medway,	395	175 0 0				175 0 0
Pubnico,	20	10 0 0				10 0 0
Ragged Islands,	80	39 10 0				39 10 0
Ship Harbor,	258	128 10 0	83 10 0	45 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	2146	1200 15 0				1200 15 0
Thorne's Cove,	276	138 0 0				138 0 0
Tusket,	593	270 10 0				270 10 0
Westport,	4276	2319 10 0				2319 10 0
Weymouth,	7016	3534 5 0		195 0 0		3339 5 0
Wilmot,	368	215 0 0				215 0 0
Yarmouth,						
Totals,	47073	£26151 10 0	£345 10 0	£1742 10 0	£50 0 0	£24013 10 0
Amherst,		483 0 0		100 0 0		383 0 0
Annapolis,		2 10 0	2 10 0			
Antigonishe,		163 0 0		163 0 0		
Arichat,		172 0 0		74 0 0		
Barrington,		807 15 0		8 5 0		799 10 0
Beaver River,		6 0 0				6 0 0
Canada Creek,		37 15 0		27 15 0		
Canso, (Cape)		602 5 0		602 5 0		10 0 0
Clements Port,		160 10 0		160 10 0		
Cornwallis,		25 0 0		25 0 0		
Digby,		916 5 0		857 0 0	28 0 0	31 5 0
MISCELLANEOUS—exported to ditto.						

Guysborough,	308 10 0					308 10 0
Halifax,	37007 0 0	832 0 0	22383 0 0	2902 0 0	3209 0 0	7681 0 0
Horton,	89 5 0		57 15 0		31 10 0	
Joggins,	788 0 0		20 0 0		768 0 0	
LaHave,	225 5 0		52 0 0	426 10 0	173 5 0	
Liverpool,	543 10 0		634 0 0		117 0 0	
Londonderry,	639 5 0		10 10 0		5 5 0	
Lunenburg,	248 10 0		27 10 0		288 0 0	
Maitland,	27 10 0		11 0 0		47 5 0	
Parrsborough,	68 15 0	10 10 0	1282 0 0		714 0 0	18 0 0
Pictou,	2437 0 0	423 0 0	250 0 0	14 15 0	2 0 0	10 10 0
Port Medway,	27 5 0	120 15 0			90 0 0	
Pugwash,	460 15 0			34 15 0	26 15 0	
Ragged Islands,	61 10 0	75 10 0			40 0 0	
Sherbrooke,	75 10 0		77 5 0			
Ship Harbor,	117 5 0	6 0 0	1367 10 0			350 5 0
Sydney, C. B.,	1723 15 0	44 15 0	19 10 0			
Tatamagouche,	44 15 0					
Thorne's Cove,	19 10 0					
Tusket,	67 15 0					
Wallace,	4 0 0	4 0 0				
Westport,	263 5 0		125 0 0		138 5 0	
Weymouth,	214 10 0			30 0 0	184 10 0	
Wilmot,	128 0 0		128 0 0		135 0 0	
Windsor,	330 5 0	20 15 0	174 10 0		172 0 0	
Yarmouth,	1108 5 0		824 5 0	112 0 0		
Totals,	£50404 15 0	£1539 15 0	£29750 0 0	£3614 5 0	£7343 0 0	£8157 15 0

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

Abstract of the principal articles shipped from the province of Nova Scotia during the year ended 31st December, 1853, showing the value of each article, and to what countries exported.

Articles.	Total of exports.		Exported to								
	Quantity.	Value.	British colonies.			Other countries					
			Great Britain.	North America.	West Indies.		United States.				
Apples and plums,	Bush.	40045	£6849	0	0	£132	15	0	£24	0	0
Ale, porter, and cider,	Bbbs.	8608	4455	10	0	2000	15	0	17	15	0
Alewives,	Bbbs.	2369	6536	0	0	200	0	0	2062	0	0
Beef,	Cwts.	3053	4438	5	0	3894	5	0	152	0	0
Bread,	Lbs.	854114	29837	0	0	3046	0	0	6	0	0
Butter,	Tons	72978	1780	10	0	23214	5	0	5281	5	0
Cheese,	Tons	141404	82184	0	0	1713	15	0	64	15	0
Coals,	Qtls.	249800	159000	5	0	23164	0	0	255	0	0
Codfish,	Doz.	36946	29949	15	0	19722	10	0	89409	15	0
Cotton & woolen manuf'rs.	Bbbs.	13687	906	5	0	28714	15	0	536	0	0
Eggs,	Tons	114176	15745	0	0	861	10	0	217	5	0
Flour,	Tons	128160	2797	15	0	15070	15	0	215	5	0
Fruit, (foreign.)	Bbbs.	2981	10753	0	0	2580	10	0	0	0	0
Furs,	Tons	381	18666	15	0	550	0	0	0	0	0
Gypsum,	Bbbs.	78763	33065	15	0	332	0	0	7	10	0
Hardware,	Bbbs.	1329841	78545	5	0	24196	0	0	19842	5	0
Herrings,	No.	72492	3053	5	0	23307	5	0	1030	15	0
Do. (smoked,)	No.	4520	18507	10	0	1446	15	0	56	15	0
Horned cattle,	Bbbs.	308704	6507	0	0	16984	0	0	558	10	0
Horses,	Bbbs.	38362	3235	5	0	6124	0	0	383	0	0
Leather & leather manuf'rs.	Bbbs.	11832	115989	0	0	3069	0	0	166	0	0
Lumber, (sawed.)	Bbbs.	9296	77243	10	0	8633	15	0	42254	0	0
Mackerel,	Bbbs.	6981106	44006	0	0	2884	15	0	14266	15	0
Molasses,	Bush.	340326	6670	0	0	25902	0	0	0	0	0
Oats and barley,	Bush.	47073	27252	10	0	4989	10	0	756	15	0
Oils, (seal and fish,)	Bush.	4520	27252	10	0	10302	0	0	8313	10	0
			287	0	0	12289	10	0	888	5	0
			433	0	0	7493	0	0	982	10	0
			139	0	0	3587	10	0	75	0	0
			231	0	0	1540	15	0	3651	15	0
			672	15	0	583	0	0	3405	10	0
			366	10	0	6575	0	0	3534	5	0
			11637	0	0	237	15	0	535	0	0
			520	5	0	958	15	0	427	15	0
			5265	10	0	425	5	0	76	10	0
			1	0	0	480	10	0	40	0	0
			73931	0	0	35	5	0	6	5	0
			3590	0	0	56851	0	0	26	5	0
			5494	0	0	297	15	0	1904	0	0
			11621	0	0	137	0	0	50	0	0
			6501	0	0	11593	15	0	3614	5	0
			8886	0	0	5996	0	0	1004	0	0
			26151	10	0	5958	0	0	50	0	0
			50404	15	0	1742	10	0	7343	0	0
			1078707	15	0	29750	0	0	208652	0	0
			102332	0	0	411181	5	0	277946	10	0
			143	0	0	17601	5	0	8566	0	0
			62	5	0	2890	0	0	165	0	0
			8566	0	0	15222	15	0	222	15	0
			165	0	0	124	5	0	558	0	0
			222	15	0	319	10	0	84	0	0
			558	0	0	5091	5	0	236	10	0
			4	0	0	5005	0	0	4	0	0
			308	0	0	2584	15	0	308	0	0
			231	0	0	91	10	0	231	0	0
			285	0	0	220	0	0	285	0	0
			754	0	0	85	0	0	754	0	0
			8157	15	0	24013	10	0	8157	15	0
			£78596	0	0	7843	0	0	£78596	0	0

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Statement of imports into the port of Halifax, during the year ended 31st December, 1853, shewing the quantity and value of each article imported, and indicating from what country imported.

Articles.	Total of imports.		Imported from			
	Quantity.	Value.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
			North America.	West Indies.		
Ale and porter,	Galls. 50274	£1597 0 0	£1 0 0			
Arms and ammunition,						
Apples,	Bush. 255	1885 15 0	37 15 0		58 0 0	
Beef,	Bbbs. 855	1138 5 0	158 0 0		985 5 0	
Brandy,	Galls. 34980	10277 5 0	4222 10 0	20 0 0	103 0 0	3879 0 0
Bread,		6480 0 0	394 0 0		6050 0 0	
Burning fluid,	Lbs. 11840	1933 10 0	1575 10 0		1933 10 0	
Butter,	21195	1952 5 0			376 15 0	
Cabinet wares,		2248 10 0	1575 10 0		1974 0 0	
Canulles,	5584	401 5 0	3 0 0		125 0 0	
Coffee,	165971	3289 0 0		1402 10 0	1747 10 0	
Cheese,		193 10 0	4 0 0		66 0 0	
Clocks,	No. 175	150 15 0	13 15 0		137 0 0	
Corn and wheat,	Bush. 99313	20839 15 0	370 0 0		20469 15 0	
Corn meal and oat meal,	Bbbs. 15153	10529 0 0	693 15 0		9794 5 0	
China and earthenware,		6928 5 0	6876 10 0		51 5 0	0 10 0
Codfish,	Qtls. 97322	49045 0 0	48169 0 0		876 0 0	
Cordage,		24667 5 0	20127 0 0		4540 5 0	
<small>Cotton, linen and woollen manufactures,</small>		226193 15 0	206519 0 0		19533 15 0	
Drugs & apothecaries' ware,		8924 15 0	88 15 0	95 0 0	4022 0 0	
Fishing tackle,		11884 10 0	993 5 0		386 0 0	
Flour, (wheat,)	Bbbs. 111406	127019 10 0	50880 10 0		76139 0 0	
Flour, (rye,)	8261	7465 0 0	25 0 0		7440 0 0	
Fruit,		6746 0 0	44 0 0	212 10 0	2040 10 0	4046 0 0
Geneva and whiskey,	Galls. 45732	5233 10 0	4173 0 0		50 0 0	781 0 0
Glassware,		2848 5 0	2165 10 0		682 15 0	
Hardware and cutlery,		35805 15 0	29266 5 0		6492 10 0	

Hats and caps,	Bbbs. 60881	7208 10 0	4027 0 0	28696 0 0	6 0 0	3175 10 0	
Herrings,		28696 0 0		2071 10 0	90 10 0	471 10 0	1075 0 0
Hides and skins,		3708 10 0	28008 10 0	192 10 0	38 10 0	1458 15 0	
Iron and ironmongery,		29698 5 0	9268 10 0	5 0 0		3990 15 0	
Leather & leather manuf'rs		13264 5 0				2920 0 0	
Leather,		2920 0 0				167 5 0	
Lard,		403 0 0		235 15 0			
Lumber,		73 15 0		73 15 0			
Mackerel,	Bbbs. 412	560 5 0		560 5 0			
Molasses,	Galls. 211356	78606 5 0	20 10 0	234 10 0	1728 0 0	2627 10 0	73995 15 0
Oakum,		612 10 0	452 10 0			160 0 0	
Oil, (seal and fish,)		12439 15 0		11875 10 0		563 15 0	
Do. (other kinds,)		5584 0 0	4758 10 0			575 10 0	250 0 0
Oats and barley,	Bush. 106484	7470 10 0	102 0 0	7368 10 0		6814 5 0	
<small>Paper manufactures, books and stationery,</small>		14526 15 0	7577 5 0	135 5 0		277 5 0	
Paint,		8673 0 0	8395 15 0			3494 5 0	
Pork and hams,		6351 5 0		2857 0 0			
Potatoes,	62672	4425 15 0		4418 10 0	5 0		
Rice,		4288 5 0	1544 0 0	14 0 0		2730 5 0	
Rum,	Galls. 70681	6146 0 0	79 0 0	19 10 0	3499 0 0	2299 15 0	248 15 0
Salt,	Tons 13907	15498 5 0	6545 5 0	2861 10 0	3272 10 0	302 0 0	2517 0 0
Scale fish, &c.,		4365 10 0		4250 15 0		114 15 0	
Salmon,	M 12201	8307 0 0		8307 0 0			
Shingles,		3599 0 0		3599 0 0			
Soap,		2629 5 0	2411 15 0	33 5 0		184 5 0	
Sugar,	Lbs. 1169851	102763 10 0	8298 0 0	2 0 0	73 0 0	1871 15 0	92518 15 0
Tea,	406225	18349 10 0	6855 15 0	58 0 0		11435 15 0	
Tobacco,	593147	17757 10 0	2 0 0	237 0 0	36 10 0	16520 5 0	961 15 0
Wine,	Galls. 39059	12911 5 0	2866 15 0	3068 15 0	14 0 0	361 15 0	6600 0 0
<small>Wood ware and agricultural implements,</small>		806 0 0	10 5 0	136 5 0		659 10 0	
Miscellaneous,		66641 0 0	34752 0 0	4155 15 0	1627 15 0	25149 15 0	955 15 0
		1064556 15 0	415926 5 0	193479 5 0	12123 0 0	255060 0 0	187968 5 0

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.  
Statement

Statement of exports from the port of Halifax during the year ended 31st December, 1853, shewing the quantity and value of articles exported, and indicating to what country exported.

Articles.	Total of exports.			Exported to				
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.			United States.	Other countries.
				North America.	West Indies.			
Apples and plums,	Bbbs. 808	£606 0 0		£606 0 0				
Ale, porter, and cider,		4142 0 0		1707 0 0	£2415 0 0			£20 0 0
Alewives,	Bbbs. 7259	5660 0 0		200 0 0	2771 0 0		2032 0 0	657 0 0
Beef,	981	1818 0 0		1790 0 0				28 0 0
Bread,		2989 0 0		2989 0 0				
Butter,	312221	15461 0 0		9595 0 0	5132 0 0		25 0 0	709 0 0
Coals,	921	736 0 0					736 0 0	
Codfish,	167627	109108 0 0	323 0 0	4691 0 0	68650 0 0		7079 0 0	28365 0 0
Cotton & woolen manuf'rs.	28014	28014 0 0	412 0 0	14511 0 0	536 0 0		217 0 0	
Flour,	13117	15098 0 0		2576 0 0	130 0 0			45 0 0
Fruit, (foreign,)		2768 0 0	8704 0 0	550 0 0	192 0 0		1484 0 0	
Furs,		10738 0 0		22863 0 0			5191 0 0	511 0 0
Hardware,		28565 0 0	495 0 0	9948 0 0	16319 0 0		24427 0 0	3135 0 0
Herrings,	Bbbs. 88908	54324 0 0	519 0 0	500 0 0	630 0 0			
Do. (smoked,)	No. 118	1649 0 0		390 0 0	496 0 0			
Horned cattle,		886 0 0		2787 0 0				
Leather & leather manuf'rs.		2787 0 0		2787 0 0				
Lumber, (sawed,)	Tt. 2154834	5989 0 0	450 0 0	1307 0 0	1268 0 0		20 0 0	2944 0 0
Mackerel,	Bbbs. 67485	63366 0 0	17 0 0	115 0 0	10752 0 0		48336 0 0	4146 0 0
Molasses,	Galls. 1323241	43765 0 0	17564 0 0	25661 0 0				540 0 0
Oats and barley,	Bush. 35559	3266 0 0		2213 0 0	450 0 0		468 0 0	135 0 0
Oils, (seal and fish,)		21492 0 0	446 0 0	7709 0 0	7904 0 0		4601 0 0	832 0 0
Pork and hams,	Bbbs. 2412	7603 0 0	174 0 0	6552 0 0	734 0 0			143 0 0
Potatoes and vegetables,	Bush. 1290	264 0 0			204 0 0			60 0 0
Rum,	Galls. 39711	4080 0 0	433 0 0	3572 0 0	75 0 0			

Scale fish,	Qtls. 28555	13176 0 0	139 0 0	192 0 0	3489 0 0		793 0 0	8563 0 0
Shad and salmon,		17382 0 0	231 0 0	436 0 0	2832 0 0		13731 0 0	152 0 0
Shingles,	M 3884	2205 0 0		170 0 0	1484 0 0			551 0 0
Staves and hoops,		186 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	74 0 0			62 0 0
Spars and knees,		450 0 0		35 0 0	50 0 0		260 0 0	105 0 0
Soap,		548 0 0		478 0 0	70 0 0			
Sugar,	Lbs. 6896000	73287 0 0	11637 0 0	56210 0 0	40 0 0		5002 0 0	398 0 0
Timber, (hardwood,)		30 0 0	30 0 0					
Tea,	Lbs. 334730	11244 0 0		11244 0 0				
Tobacco,		6064 0 0		5809 0 0	1904 0 0		220 0 0	35 0 0
Wine,		8823 0 0	185 0 0	5895 0 0			85 0 0	754 0 0
Wood,		1142 0 0	262 0 0	816 0 0	50 0 0		14 0 0	
Miscellaneous,		37007 0 0	832 0 0	22383 0 0	2902 0 0		3209 0 0	7681 0 0
		606718 0 0	42863 0 0	253801 0 0	131553 0 0		117930 0 0	60571 0 0

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

*Statement of goods in bonded warehouse 31st December, 1853.*

## ARTICLES PAYING AD VALOREM DUTY.

Anchors—23.  
 Arrowroot—2 kegs.  
 Burning fluid—2 casks.  
 Boots and shoes—12 cases.  
 Blacking—4 barrels.  
 Butt bolts—6 boxes.  
 Copper nails—1 cask.  
 Corks—27 bags.  
 Chair—1.  
 Coal tar—51 casks.  
 Cigars—3 cases, 155 boxes, 120 qtr. boxes.  
 Cloves—3 bales.  
 Clothing—1 case.  
 Chain cables—6.  
 Cordage—976 packages.  
 Cotton wool—1 bale.  
 Cotton reels—4 cases.  
 Compasses—4.  
 Drugs—1 barrel.  
 Dry goods—4 bales, 4 boxes, 3 packages.  
 Earthenware—1 cask, 36 crates.  
 Fire annihilators—2.  
 Felt—8 frames, 1 bale.  
 Glass—9 boxes, 26 half boxes.  
 Ginger—150 bags.  
 Hops—2 bales.  
 Hats—1 case.  
 Hardware—13 casks, 1 case.  
 Iron, sheet—209 bundles.  
 Iron, bars—12,860 bars, 414 bundles.  
 Iron, plates—69.  
 India rubbers—2 cases.  
 India rubber soling—1 roll.  
 Indigo—3 cases.  
 Lead lines—2 packages.  
 Medicines—1 box.  
 Merchandise—8 boxes, 12 bales, 31 casks, 1 parcel.  
 Nails, iron—685 bags, 5 casks, 40 kegs.  
 Organ—4 boxes containing 1.  
 Oakum—440 bales.  
 Pimento—367 bags.  
 Plough moulds—145 picces, 1 cask.  
 Pepper—112 bags.  
 Rigging—1 gang.  
 Sail cloth—61 bales.  
 Sail twine—1 puncheon, 1 bale.  
 Starch—4 boxes, 18 cases.  
 Saleratus—15 kegs.  
 Straw goods—49 cases, 3 kegs.  
 Scrapers—1 hamper.  
 Stoves—20.

Specimens of natural history—2 cases, 1 cask.  
 Soap—508 boxes, 620 half boxes.  
 Soaps, fancy—3 cases.  
 Telegraph materials—10 boxes, 31 barrels, 3 weights.  
 Tar—10 barrels, 5 half barrels.  
 Tin plates—500.  
 Vinegar—86 casks.  
 Wash boards—6 dozen.  
 Wood, bitter—5½ tons.  
 Yellow metal—215 bars.

## ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTY.

Butter—122 kegs,	Cwts.	69 3 22
Brandy—9 pipes, 154 hhds., 30 qr. casks.,	Galls.	12911
Beef—75 bbls.,	Cwts.	133 3 0
Candles, sperm—8 boxes,	Lbs.	218
Coffee—7 trs., 228 bags,	"	30347
Cordials—3 cases,	Galls.	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Flour—3179 barrels,	"	10081
Geneva—122 hhds, 16 qr. casks, 80 cases,	"	10081
Hams, mutton—6 barrels,	Cwts.	10 2 24
Lard—55 kegs,	"	22 2 22
Leather, sole—306 sides,	Lbs.	7872
Do. pump—1 package,		
Molasses—1551 puncheons, 197 trs., 131 bbls.,	Galls.	215349
Onions—22 barrels,	Cwts.	27 2 0
Pork—265 barrels,	"	471 0 24
Raisins—791 boxes, 1898 half boxes, 1457 qrs.,	Lbs.	47748
Rum—204 puncheons, 1 hhd.,	Galls.	30061
Shrub—2 hhds., 2 cases,	"	119
Sugar, viz. :		
Muscovado—710 hhds., 16 trs., 241 bbls.,	Cwts.	8784 3 22
Crushed—3 boxes, 1 tierce, 393 bbls.,	"	720 2 21
Loaf—10 casks, 11 boxes,	"	110 2 22
Treacle—1 half puncheon,	Galls.,	83
Tea, viz. :		
Black—2911 chests, 374 half boxes,	Lbs.	263119
Green—84 packages,	"	4884
Tobacco—966 boxes, 72 half boxes, 6 cases, 25 qr. boxes,	"	98256
Whiskey—6 puncheons, 5 hhds ,	Galls.	1014
Wine, viz :		
Madeira—2 pipes, 25 hhds., 13 qr. casks, 7 octaves, 7 cases,	"	2004 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Marsala—1 pipe, 10 hhds., 5 qr. casks,	"	788
Port—1 pipe, 48 hhds., 179 qr. casks, 23 cases,	"	9822 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Red—1 pipe, 43 qr. casks, 7 octaves,	"	1659
Sherry—12 hhds., 81 qr. cks., 21 octaves, 21 half do., 9 cases,	"	4013
Champagne—26 baskets, 81 cases,	"	412 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Hock—2 cases,	"	28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Claret—33 cases,	"	153 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

Statement

*Comparative statement of articles in bonded warehouse, 1852 and 1853, subject to specific duty.*

	1852.		1853.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Apples,	Bbbs.	300	None,				Bbbs.	300
Beef,	Cwts.	405 1 12	Cwts.	133 3 0			Cwts.	271 2 12
Butter,	None,		"	69 3 22	Cwts.	69 3 22		
Brandy,	Galls.	15637 $\frac{1}{2}$	Galls.	12911			Galls.	2726 $\frac{1}{2}$
Candles, viz. :								
Tallow,	Lbs.	168	None,				Lbs.	168
Composition,	"	1176	Lbs.	218			"	958
Chocolate,	"	100	None,				"	100
Coffee,	"	57297	Lbs.	30347			"	26950
Cordials,	None,		Galls.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Galls.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Flour,	Bbbs.	2789	Bbbs.	3179	Bbbs.	390		
Gin,	Galls.	3863	Galls.	10081	Galls.	6218		
Hams, mutton,	None,		Cwts.	10 2 24	Cwts.	10 2 24		
Lard,	None,		"	22 2 22	"	22 2 22		
Leather, sole,	Lbs.	27401 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lbs.	7872			"	19529 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molasses,	Galls.,	56944	Galls.	215349	Galls.	158409		
Onions,	Cwts.	43 3 0	Cwts.	27 2 0			Cwts.	16 1 0
Pork,	"	728 2 8	"	471 0 24			"	257 1 12
Raisins,	Lbs.	85540	Lbs.	47748			Lbs.	37792
Rum,	Galls.,	26796	Galls.	30061	"	3265		
Shrub,	"	119	"	119				
Sugar, viz. :								
Muscovado,	Cwts.	7549 3 12	Cwts.	8748 3 22	Cwts.	1235 0 10		
Crushed,	"	281 0 1	"	720 2 21	"	439 2 20		
Loaf,	"	218 3 24	"	110 2 22			Cwts.	108 1 2
Treacle,	None,		Galls.	83	Galls.	83		
Tea, viz. :								
Black,	Lbs.	940327	Lbs.	262259			Lbs.	678068
Green,	"	3915	"	4884	Lbs.	969		
Tobacco,	"	46845	"	98256	"	51411		
Whiskey,	Galls.	2214	Galls.	1014			Galls.	1200
Wine, viz. :								
Madeira,	"	3564 $\frac{4}{5}$	"	2004 $\frac{4}{5}$			"	1560
Marsala,	"	1309	"	788			"	521
Port,	"	13484 $\frac{3}{5}$	"	9822 $\frac{1}{5}$			"	3662 $\frac{2}{5}$
Red,	None,		"	1659	Galls.	1659		
Sherry,	Galls.	6804	"	4013			Galls.	2791
Champagne,	"	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	412 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	319		
Claret,	"	138 $\frac{2}{5}$	"	153 $\frac{2}{5}$	"	15 $\frac{1}{5}$		
Hock,	None,		"	28 $\frac{1}{5}$	"	28 $\frac{1}{5}$		

Warehouse keeper's office, Halifax, N. S., December 31st, 1853.

J. AUSTEN, warehouse keeper.



No. 77.

(See page 548.)

Return of the number, tonnage, and value of vessels built at the following ports in Nova Scotia during the year 1853, and if sold, whither sent for sale.

Ports.	Vessels built in 1853.			Whither sent for sale.										
	No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States.						
				Ton'ge.	Value.	Ton'ge.	Value.	Ton'ge.	Value.					
Advocate Harbor,	2	523	£4900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amherst,	1	630	6300	0	0	1	£6300	0	0	2	1200	£7200	0	0
Annapolis,	9	1786	11766	0	0	1	87	522	0	3	285	2350	0	0
Antigonishe,	6	524	4350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ariohat,	6	699	5750	0	0	0	0	1400	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrington,	2	125	1550	0	0	1	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada Crcc.	1	21	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Canso,	3	2085	10900	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1700	8000	0	0
Church Point,	1	12	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clements Port,	2	127	1100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	162	668	0	0
Cornwallis,	5	494	4168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Digby,	7	526	3500	0	0	5	245	2370	0	0	0	4800	0	0
Guysborough,	2	324	3000	0	0	1	116	1000	0	0	5	608	4800	0
Horton,	5	1245	13900	0	0	4	854	8500	0	0	2	347	2055	0
Liverpool,	4	504	3925	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	200	0	0
Londonderry,	24	1383	16665	0	0	1	197	2700	0	0	1	165	1500	0
Lunenburg county,	2	364	3200	0	0	1	141	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maitland,	5	461	3280	0	0	1	6549	60485	0	0	1	55	450	0
Parrsborough,	21	5884	54904	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pictou,														
Port Hood,														

Port Medway,	1	31	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pubnico,	4	237	2800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pugwash,	5	1140	11075	0	0	5	1140	10975	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ragged Islands,	3	187	1150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sandy Cove,	2	206	2200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
St. Ann's,	1	243	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	80	700	0	0	
Sheet Harbor,	5	394	3400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ship Harbor,	6	317	2252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sydney, C. B.,	6	277	1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sydney, (North,)	3	595	6250	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	242	2050	0	0	
Tatamagouche,	6	1490	15094	0	0	4	1269	13094	0	0	2	221	2000	0	
Truro,	1	150	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tusket,	6	798	6900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Walton,	2	299	2800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wallace,	10	1946	25434	0	0	8	1698	23205	0	0	2	248	2229	0	
Westport,	2	154	1600	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	847	4485	0	0	
Weymouth,	7	1254	8405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wilmot,	2	275	3700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Windsor,	6	1634	16800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yarmouth,	14	4845	45150	0	0	5	1053	8400	0	0	3	230	1800	0	
Great Bras d'Or,	2	161	1050	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	171	1475	0	0	
Margaree,	1	26	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>34376</b>	<b>315418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>14115</b>	<b>139951</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6432</b>	<b>£40462</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Financial secretary's office, March, 1854.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

No. 78.

*(See page 548.)*

The committee to whom was referred the petition of James Synnot, beg leave to report—that it appears that Mr. Synnot, as co-partner in the firm of Moore and Synnot, did a very large amount of work for the Shubenacadie canal company, in building locks; and there is reason to believe, from the imperfect evidence produced, that a considerable sum of money remained unpaid when the company failed. This is denied by the parties who are interested in the new company about to be formed. Proof of the real state of the case is difficult, because the books of the Shubenacadie canal company are not accessible, without the payment of a large sum of money. Without access to those books it is impossible to determine accurately the extent of Mr. Synnot's claim; nor can the committee determine whether there are or are not other persons in the same situation, whose claims might give serious embarrassment, should the government undertake to assume Mr. Synnot's debt. The committee can, therefore, do no more than report the facts to the house. It is also the duty of the committee to report that the gentlemen who are about to form the new company have expressed a very decided opinion that they will not go on with the work if they are burthened with any payment to Mr. Synnot.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE,  
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.  
THOMAS KILLAM,  
W. A. HENRY.

**I N D E X**  
TO  
**JOURNAL OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
OF  
**NOVA-SCOTIA.**  
VOL. XXI.  
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**1854.**

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